

NORTHERN NOTES & QUERIES

OR

THE SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

Published Quarterly

VOL. IV.

EDITED BY

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EDINBURGH

DAVID DOUGLAS

LONDON: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO

MDCCLXXXIX

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

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR of 'Northern Notes and Queries,' The Parsonage, Alloa.

226. SERVANTS' WAGES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—The Rev. R. Paul, Free Church minister, Dollar, possesses a small quarto leather-bound note-book, which belonged to his ancestor Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, who was son of the Honourable Charles Erskine, fourth son of John, Earl of Mar. It contains many interesting jottings made by Sir Charles and his successors in the title. The following extracts will give a tolerably clear notion of the household of a country gentleman in the middle of the seventeenth century:—

Agred with Jame Gordon for 30 pound in the zeare and ane boull of meall and ane peare of shoues in the hylver wichich hie is to have for all easuatores [? etceteras] whatsumever for himsyf and ane man he entred att Mertemes 1650.

Given to hime to sawe his land May 1651 of beare	3 furleses
Mor to hime of meall	1 boull
Mor to hime the 3 of febrer 1653 of meall	2 boull
Mor to hime tua peare of shous	4 th
Mor to hime the 3 of June 1653 tua pear of shoues	4 th

hie is to bought for his land in the prowd for crope 51 and 52 and 53.

Ane nott whatt his beine giuen to abiegill

First to here att loundon be Williame Clarke 18 s.

Give to hire by mysylfe heare halfe ane crowne

More giuen to hire the lastt of May 5 s.

Mor halfe ane crowne to hire.

Agried with Williams Nurce for 48 pound in the zeare and 3 boules of mell, shee entred to the chyld the 28 of June 1653.

Agried with Margrett Whytlawe for 16th in the zeare for fie and bounteth att Whytsonday 1648.

Agried with Isbell (*sic*) in the halfe zeare for 7th and ane pare of showes.

Agried with Margrett Bennett for 36th in the zeare att Whytsonday 1647.

Agried with James ray tell Whytsonday 1653 for 10 mark and a peare of shows all is complited to him preseding Mertmes 1652.

Agried with Mathow (*sic*), the 3 of Desm^{br} 1652, for 10 pound and a bole of meall or 20 pound tell Whytsonday 1653.

Mathow hes gotten of his fie firstt ane bowll of meall the 24th then 3 red dollowrs mor 6s. 8d. thatt he kepett off the buying of the irone.

Agried with Mr. William Woskett for 200 merks (?) ine the zeare hie entered the begeing of Apryll 1648.

Agried with Robin hammelton for 40th in the zeare and ane shutt of cloethes, or 30th with ane shutt and cloke as his Mr. pleases, from Whytsoneday 1648.

Agried with Jeane Muray for 36 pound in the zeacare shee entred att Lambs 1652.

Agried with Elizibeth Cuningame for 36 pound in the zeare she entred at Whytsonday 1653.

Agried with Alex. Couie for 40 pound in the zeare and tua jacks hie entred att Whytsonday 1650 given to hime the 1 of June 1653, 3 jacks.

Agried with Cirssine Douer for (*sic*) in the zeare shee entred att Whytsonday 1652.

Agried with besie reneold for 14th and 2 peare of shoos in the zeare she entred att Whytsonday 1652.

Agried with Jenett henderson in the zeare for 8th and tua peare of shows she entred att Whytsonday 1652.

Agried with Mr. Gorge Kintor for ane hundreth pound in the zeare hie entred the beegining of Janwar. 1653.

Agried with Androw Arskine in Alway for Charles and Mr. Gorg for tua hundreth pound in the zeare and tua pekes of meall in the wicke for Charles Carrone.

Agried with Patrick Macandrow Couke for 10 pound and ane peare of showes from Mertimes 1653 to Whytsonday 1654 for all caswalites whatsumever.

Mertimes 1653. Agried with Gorge Lapethie for 40 pound and ather as much Cloeth as will be ane showtt of Cloethes or ane ould shoott of my husbendes or ane hundreth markes of monie for all att my husb^{de} opinon for the zeare.

Nov. 25, 1654. Agried with John Moris for six pounds in Monies and gray and shoun or hose according as Alex Crystie getts.

Agred with Sandie Munteth for (sic)

Agreid with Johne Gould for sex pound in the halfe zeare and ane peare of showes and ane sarke and tua elles of gray hie entred att Whytsonday 1653.

Give to Johne Guld ane peare of shows.

Mor to him the (sic) of Novmbr 1653 ane peare of shoves to hime the 26 of Desmbr to by a sarke 20s.

Agried with Alex Crystie for as much as John Guld is to have.

Given to Sandie Munteth tua peare of shoues and tua sarkes.

[Later on are the following entries :—]

The groom

Andrew Smout cam at Whitsunday 1667 his fie eighteen punds scots. He dyed in the year 1720 [in a different hand].

The footman

Dennald fraser cam at Whitsunday 1672 his fie zearly for all except shoes and livery is 13th 6^s 8^d. he went away at Whitsunday 1673 al payed him.

[It is not necessary to give the names of the other footmen to 1689, but the accounts show that there were two in the establishment at the same time.]

Patrick Stuart Page cam at Whitsunday 1689 his fie what I pleas besyd his Cloaths.

227. VOW SILVER.—An interesting reference to money given as a thank-offering is found in the Kirk-Session Records of the Parish of North Leith :—

1591, June 24. 'The qlk day cōperit James Mastertoun before y^e Session out of y^e toun of Edinburgh, and delyverit x cronis in nam of y^e laird of bucleugh being in danger on y^e sea on his voage as he was jornaying to France. The qlk Sessioun hes concludit in ane voce that thair shalbe taine off thir forsaid ten cronnis xx merks money to be put in ane Purse for to be givin to Maister John Dauling to y^e end that he thairfor . . . [ost] for no dettis awand to y^e Kirk and y^e purse be y^e defund of y^e Toun of Leyt.'

228. WAULK-MILLS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—The existence in England of fulling-mills bearing the name 'waulk-mills' has been considered as one of the many proofs of the presence of Flemish weavers in that country. The same may hold good as regards Scotland, especially when their location is found to be in districts easily accessible to foreigners desirous of settling in this country. There is evidence that during the sixteenth

century several meal-mills, especially in Fifeshire, were changed into waulk-mills. By the end of the seventeenth century the number of these mills throughout the country had, doubtless, very much increased, and the names of the original proprietors or tenants had disappeared. There is full information to be found as to the waulk-mills in Aberdeenshire at this period in 'The list of Pollable persons, Co. Aberdeen,' in 1696. Printed for subscribers in 1844.

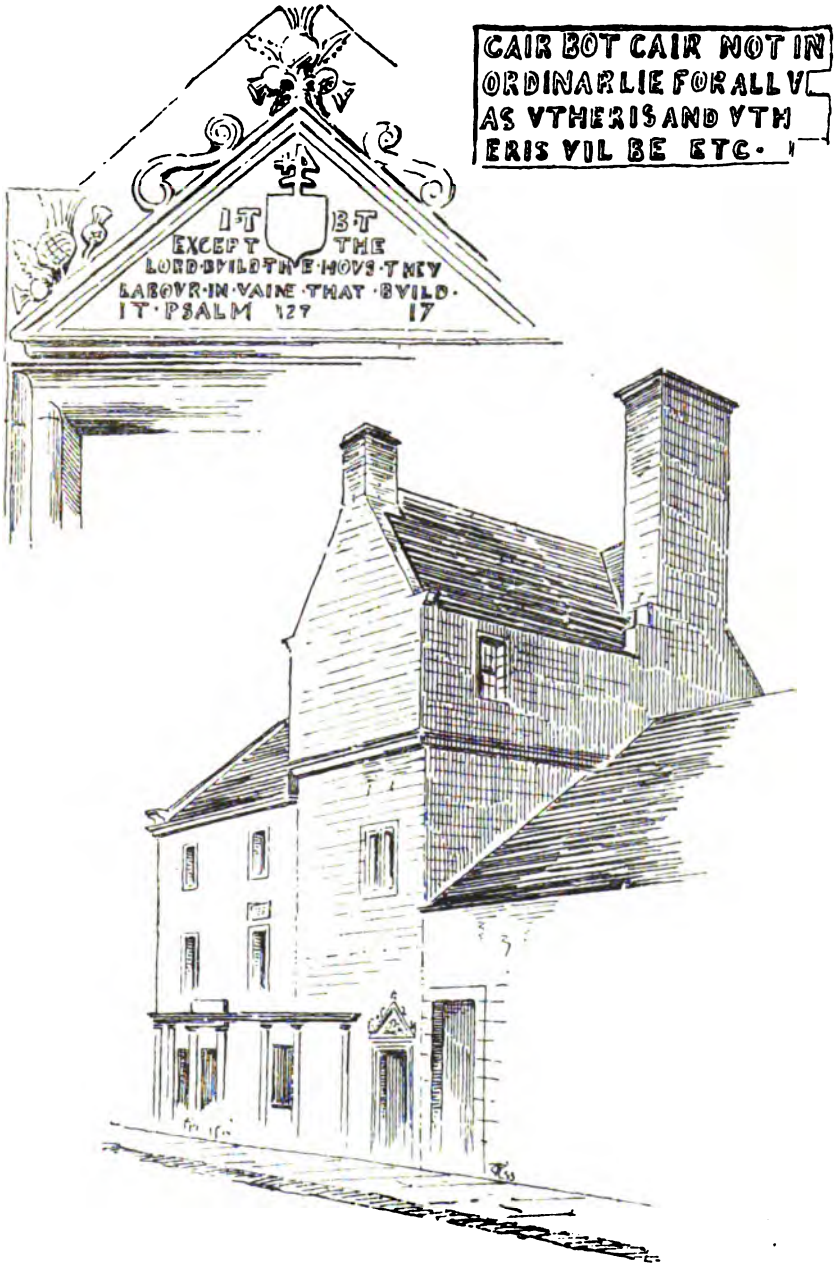
In seventy-eight parishes there were then 237 meal-mills and 23 waulk-mills, of which seventeen bore the name Walk. The parishes with waulk-mills, and the names of the mills, were—

1. Over Ironside and Walk Mill, Auchredie. Robert Walker, *Webster*; George Anderson, *Walker*.
2. Walk Milne of Rakstoune, Tarves. John Milne, '*Waker ther*'; Christian Walker, *servant*.
3. Walk Mill, Methlick. John Walker, in Walk mill
4. Walk Mill, Ellon. Alexander Walker, *tenant*.
- *5. Knockie Milne, Turreff. George Davidson, *Walker*.
6. Wakemill, Forgue. John Adie, *Wakester*.
- *7. Hole Mill, Peter Culter. John Farquhar, *Walker*.
8. Walk Mill, Peter Culter. John Walker, *tenant*.
9. Walk Mill, Dyce.
10. Walk Milne of Govell, New Machar. William Wilson, *Waker*.
- *11. Cathok Mill, Old Machar. John Barron, *Wakster*.
12. Wak Mill, Old Machar. William Kilgour, *Waxter*.
- *13. Milne of Garlogie, Skene. Robert Walker, *Walker*.
N.B.—This mill is still used as a cloth mill.
14. Wak Miltoune, Coull.
15. Wak Mill, Kincardine O'Neil. James Walker, *tenant*.
16. Walk Mills of Cluny.
17. Walk Milne, Premnay.
18. Walk Milne, Culsalmond. George Martin, *Walker*.
19. Walk Milne of Forbes.
20. Walk Milne, Kinethmond. John Taylour, *Walker*.
- *21. Miltoun of Glenbucket. George Alexander, *Walker*.
- *22. Milltoun of Glenkindie, Invernochlie. Patrick Raeburn, *Walker*.
23. Walk Milne, Strichen. John Dun, *Walker*.

The six mills in the above list marked * are not styled walk-mills, but the tenant was a *Walker*, thus showing their nature.

If similar Poll lists existed for other counties on the coast, it would be possible to show how their location was in accordance with the theory that they were planted by Flemings. Even with the scanty information which the County Directory furnishes on this subject, any one can, by marking their position on a map of Scotland, see for himself the correctness of the views put forward. ED.

229. OLD HOUSE AT INVERKEITHING.—Over the doorway of an old house in this interesting burgh there is a shield without any charges on it, and above a trademark which may have been used by the proprietor of the building either as his personal mark or as that of some guild to which he belonged. The first portion of the date has been destroyed; it doubtless stood 1617. The inscription is quaint. Who I. T. and his wife B. T. were is not known.



230. THE ROSS FAMILY.—LINE OF LITTLE TARRELL.—i. Alexander Ross, first of Little Tarrell, was the legitimated son of Walter Ross, eighth of Balnagown (15), letters of legitimation having been granted 4th March 1546-7 :—‘Preceptum legitimationis, Alex̄ri Ros de Littil Allan filii quond̄ Walteri Ros apparentis heredis Davidis Ros de Baltegoun militis in comuni forma, etc. Apud Edinburgh vicesimo quarto Marcii anno domini j^m v^c xlvi^{to}’ (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* lib. xx. f. 92). He built the house of Little Tarrell 1559, and died there 4th Jan. 1567-8 (*Chron. Earls of Ross*). Having married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Ross of Greenhill (*Old MS. Ped.*), he had,

ii. Alexander. (*See below.*)

iii. Mr. John. (*See below.*)

lxiii. David. (*See post.*)

lxv. Walter. (*See post.*)

lxxix. Nicholas. (*See post.*)

ii. Alexander, second of Little Tarrell, ‘eldest son’ (Sasine 25th April 1617), married, first, Elizabeth Ross, widow of Angus M’Culloch of Meikle Tarrell. In 1570, James vi. granted to her, being then wife of the said Alexander, styled of Little Allan, a crown charter of one-third of Meikle Tarrell. Alexander and his wife obtained one-third of the town and lands of Arkboll (precept of sasine confirmed by Queen Mary 24th February 1562, and afterwards by charter under the *Great Seal*, 7th December 1569). In 1579, George Ross, tenth of Balnagown, sold them certain lands, and a yearly revenue from the lands of Little Allan. Alexander was served heir-general to his father in Little Tarrell (*Retour* 8th April 1578, *Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 84), and, 26th June 1580, in the lands of Arkboll, Langwell, etc. (*Ib.* vol. i. fol. 107). By his wife Elizabeth he had three daughters,

(1.) Marjory.

(2.) Cristina.

(3.) Isobella.

On 20th March 1582-3, Mr. Walter Ross (lxv) was served curator to them, as nearest kinsman on their father’s side (*Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 114). On 24th June 1582, Mr. John Ross of Hilton (iii.), their uncle, received a gift of the nonentry of one-half of Little Allan, of one-third of Arkboll and Estboll, since the death of their father, with the marriage of the said Marjory, Cristina, and Isobella (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* xlix. f. 7), who were served heirs-portioners to their father in one-third of the lands of Little Tarrell and others, 31st July 1596 (*Retours*, D 62 and 64). Alexander died before 1582, having married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Hector Munro of Assynt; in 1584, she obtained a charter from James vi. of the liferent of the western third of Arkboll. She married, secondly, Nicholas Ross, first of Pitcalnie, contract dated at Arkboll, 23d January 1587.

iii. Mr. John, brother of the above Alexander, became third of Little Tarrell. He was presented to the vicarage of Kilmuir and Suddy 10th December 1573 (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* xii. f. 126); translated from Tain, 25th April 1581, to the vicarage of Logie Easter, in succession to Mr. Thomas Hay, abbot of Glenluce (*Ib.* xlvi. f. 115). In 1587-8, Mr. John and his brother David ‘in Drummeddeth,’ with about 400 armed men, went to the place where the members of the Baillie Court of the earldom of Ross were sitting in judgment, and declaring they would be revenged for a wrong

done to Andrew Munro of Newmore, compelled the court to rise (*Reg. Priv. Coun.* vol. iv.). In vol. v. of the same register there is a complaint made by a certain John Ross that he was carried off from the Chanonry of Ross a prisoner to Balnagown by Mr. John and many others. It does not appear what became of Mr. John's nieces, portioners of Little Tarrell. He obtained a charter, dated at Leith 16th March 1608, from David, bishop of Ross, to him, his heirs and assignees, of the lands of Little Tarrell, with tower, fortalice, manor, mill, etc., in feu ferme and heritage, for the yearly rent of 42s., with 14s. of grassum, and certain payments in kind. Confirmed 14th July 1610 (*Great Seal*, 46, 233). He died 22d October 1616 (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*), having married Christian, daughter of Hugh Munro of Assynt (Sasine 25th March 1611), 'goodwife of Little Tarrell' (Sasine 1st February 1652), and had,

iv. Hugh. (See *below*.)

xi. David, son of Mr. John (witness, Sasine 14th September 1607).

xii. Alexander. (See *post*.)

xxii. George, 'lawful son' (Sasine 25th March 1611). (See *post*.)

xxx. Nicholas. (See *post*.)

— William, 'son of Mr. John, sometime minister at Logy' (Sasine 2d April 1670).

iv. Hugh, fourth of Little Tarrell, 'apparent' (Sasine 31st August 1609), served heir to his father in the lands of Esbolg in Invercharron (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*), on commission of war Sutherland and Inverness, 1643, 1644, 1646, 1647 (*Acts of Parliament*), married, — March 1611 (Sasine 27th March), Margaret, daughter of Hugh Fraser of Belladrum, and had,

v. John. (See *below*.)

— Hugh, 'brother of John of Little Tarrell' (Sasine 27th September 1671).

(1.) — — — — —

(2.) Isobel, 'second daughter,' liferent to her in the davoch lands of Meikle Allan (Sasine 5th April 1642).

v. John, fifth of Little Tarrell, 'eldest son' (Sasine 15th February 1641), on commission of war 1649 (*Acts of Parliament*), married Janet, daughter of Colonel John Munro of Obisdale (Sasine *as above*), and had,

vi. Alexander, sixth of Little Tarrell; fifth in the entail of Balnagown made in 1685; 'son of John' (Sasine 6th March 1665); Commissioner of Supply Ross-shire 1685, 1689, 1690 (*Acts of Parliament*); married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Munro of Daan, 'his spouse' (Sasine 29th July 1708 and 20th June 1715). They had,

vii. Hugh, in sasine on marriage contract, dated August 1700, is styled 'second lawful son'; in sasine 20th January 1715, 'eldest son and fiar of Little Tarrell.' (See *below*.)

viii. Alexander (*MS. pedigree*).

ix. John

x. George

} (witnesses, Sasine 25th November 1701).

(1.) Janet, married Robert Ross, bailie of Tain, son of Alexander Ross of Easterfearn. P. (See *Appendix D.*)

(2.) Margaret, married 29th November 1714, George, second

son of Mr. Bernard Mackenzie of Sandilands (*Cromarty Reg.*) P.

vii. Hugh, seventh of Little Tarrell, is infested in the town and lands of Little Tarrell by his father (Sasine 29th December 1701), on his marriage with Christian, eldest daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Lochslane. Commissioner of Supply 1706 (*Acts of Parliament*). He died before 23d July 1725.

BRANCH OF PITKERIE.—xii. Alexander Ross, first of Pitkerie, 'lawful son to Mr. John,' third of Little Tarrell (witness to Sasine 4th March 1608), 'portioner of Pitkerie, and Jonet Munro his spouse' (Sasine 20th September 1648). He died 1st February 1649, and was buried at Tain (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married Janet, youngest daughter of Andrew Munro of Limorn. She married, secondly, Mr. David Ross of Logie (Sasine on marriage contract 7th June 1655). By her first husband she had,

xiii. Hugh of Cunlich, 'nearest lawful heir to deceased Alexander of Pitkerie' (Sasine 5th August 1657). He was served and retoured as son and heir in half the davoch lands of Quinlichmore (Sasine 15th June 1654). He married — —, and left a son,

xiv. Andrew (Sasine 5th August 1668).

xv. Mr. Andrew. (*See below.*)

xxi. Robert, 'lawful son of deceased Alexander of Pitkerie (Sasine 9th December 1651), 'in Pitkerie,' 1st February 1658.

xv. Mr. Andrew, second of Pitkerie, A.M. degree, Aberdeen 1647, minister of Tarbat 1654. He died — 1692, aged about 65 (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*), having married Elizabeth Bruce, 'his spouse' (Sasine 7th January 1658, and 25th March 1714). They had,

xvi. Mr. Alexander. (*See below.*)

xx. Benjamin, 'son of Mr. Andrew, minister at Tarbat' (witness, Sasine 15th August 1682).

xvi. Mr. Alexander, third of Pitkerie, 'eldest son and heir to late Mr. Andrew' (Sasine 15th November 1722). 'Served and retoured' (Sasine 25th March 1714). Married — —, daughter of Major William Cockburn (*MS. Ped.*), and left,

xvii. Benjamin, 'eldest son of Mr. Alexander' (Sasine 1st July 1703, and 24th May 1717).

xviii. Andrew. (*See below.*)

xviii. Andrew, fourth of Pitkerie, 'son to Mr. Alexander' (witness, Sasine 1st March 1717). Obtained from the Lyon Office the following grant of Arms:—'*Gu.* 3 Lyoncells ramp.*arg.* within a bordure compound *or* and of the first.' No crest mentioned. Motto:—'*Non opus sed ingenium.*' He married Katherine, daughter of Duncan Fraser of Achnagairn. She married, secondly, George Gray, seventh of Skibo. By her first husband she had,

xix. George. (*See below.*)

(1.) Jean, married, 6th March 1747 (*Dornoch Reg.*), as second wife, Mr. Robert Kirke, minister of Dornoch 1713-38. Their eldest daughter, Jean, married Duncan Munro, third of Culcairn.

xix George, fifth of Pitkerie, and first of Cromarty by purchase in

1772; Army agent; M.P. Cromartyshire 1780-4; for the Wick Burghs 15th March 1786. He died *s.p.* 7th April 1786. Will proved in London. George Gray, son of his half-brother Alexander Gray of Skibo, inherited Cromarty, and assumed the name of Ross. He died unmarried, when the estate passed to Katherine Munro of Culcairn, daughter of Jean Kirke, niece of the above George Ross. She married, as second wife, Hugh Rose of Glastullich, who assumed the name of Ross, and had by her,

George William Holmes Ross of Cromarty, who died 19th November 1883, having married, 20th April 1849, Adelaide Lucy, daughter of Duncan Davidson, fourth of Tulloch, by whom he had 3 sons and 4 daughters.

BRANCH OF NETHER PITKERIE.—**xxii.** George Ross, 'brother of Alexander of Pitkerie, younger son of deceased Mr. John of Little Tarrell' (Sasine 19th July 1624), 'portioner of Pitkerie' (Sasine 4th October 1648). He married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Ross (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

xxiii. Mr. Thomas, 'minister of Kincardine' (witness, Sasine 16th August 1656), 'eldest son of George, and cautioner to Mr. John' (Sasine on bond 9th December 1651). He married Liliias Dunbar (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

xxiv. Mr. Alexander. (See *below.*)

xxviii. Mr. George. (See *post.*)

xxiv. Mr. Alexander of Nether Pitkerie (Sasine on disposition 28th July 1669, 'by Mr. Thomas Ross, portioner of Pitkerie, in favour of Mr. Alexander, minister at Fearn, and Jean Munro, his spouse, of the Easter and Nether quarters of Pitkerie'). His wife was daughter of Mr. George Munro, minister of Rosemarkie, and third of Pithendie, chancellor of Ross; 'relict of Mr. Alexander' (Sasine 4th October 1700). They had,

xxv. Alexander of Nether Pitkerie, 'son of deceased Mr. Alexander and Jean Munro' (Sasine *as above*). He married Anne, daughter of — Fraser of Achnagairn (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

xxvi. George of Nether Pitkerie, 'writer, Edinburgh' (Sasine 14th December 1736, on charter under Great Seal of the lands of Annat and others in the parish of Nigg). In Sasine 5th June 1753 on Crown Charter of Easter and Wester Kinmylies, in the regality of Spynie, he is styled 'solicitor in London.' He married — —, and had a son,

xxvii. Charles, who married — —.

xxviii. Mr. George (see *ante*), son of Mr. Thomas Ross, was minister of Kincardine 1671, died — February 1683, aged about 47 (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*), having married Katherine Ross, 'his spouse' (disposition in her favour, Sasine 12th February 1683, of the lands of Easter and Wester Calrichies). They had,

xxix. Mr. David, 'schoolmaster at Tain' (witness, Sasine 20th November 1694), 'minister at Tarbat, eldest son to deceased Mr. George' (Sasine 11th December 1709). He took his degree at St. Andrews, and was ordained 1707. He died 18th October 1748, having married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Ross, fifth of Pitcalnie. She died 11th January 1730.

BRANCH OF NICHOLAS ROSS, DYER IN TAIN.—**xxx.** Nicholas Ross (see *ante*), son of Mr. John Ross, 'dyer and burghess of Tain' (Sasine 30th June 1624), 'brother of George' (Sasine 28th July 1638). He

married Katherine, daughter of William Ross of Balkeith (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

xxxii. John of Newtown, Provost of Tain.

xxxiii. Alexander. (*See below.*)

li. Thomas, M.D., Barbadoes.

lii. David.

xxxiiii. Alexander, 'burgess of Tain, brother of John' (Sasine 18th April 1696). He married Isobell M'Culloch (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

xxxv. Nicholas, who married Jean Sutherland.

xxxvi. Thomas. (*See below.*)

xxxvii. Walter. (*See post.*)

xxxviii. Thomas, bailie of Tain, married Abigail, daughter of Thomas M'Culloch of Kindeace (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

xxxix. David.

xl. Nicholas. (*See below.*) By an error in the Key-Chart David and Nicholas appear as sons of (**xxxviii.**) Nicholas.

xli. Nicholas, merchant at Tain, married Jannet, daughter of Mr. Colin Mackenzie (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

xlii. Thomas.

xliiii. Colin.

xliiii. Walter (*see ante*), Town Clerk of Dornoch, Provost of Tain 1693, married Jean, daughter of Mr. Robert Ross of Logie, by Barbara, daughter of Mr. George Munro, Chancellor of Ross. They had,

xliv. Thomas, Dean of Guild of Dornoch.

xlv. Alexander. (*See below.*)

xli. Alexander, Sheriff Clerk Deputy of Ross (Sasine 3d February 1730). Sheriff Clerk (Sasine 29th January 1734). Born — 1700, died — 1762, having married — 1729, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Hugh Munro of Kiltearn, minister of Tain (Sasine of renunciation, 7th August 1747, by her to her husband of £100 out of the lands of Culrain, and afterwards of the same sum out of Culcain). They had,

xlii. George, died young.

xliiii. William Sutherland. (*See below.*)

(1.) Katherine, died unmarried.

(2.) Christian, died unmarried.

xliiii. William Sutherland, born 19th March 1740, died 27th January 1816, having married, 9th August 1770, Hannah Margaretta Owen. They had, with other five children who died young,

xliv. William Sutherland, born 10th July 1771, married, — 1802, Catherine Tinker, and died *s.p.* — 1845.

xlv. Edward Dalhousie. (*See below.*)

— Henry John, born — 1787, died unmarried — 1830.

(1.) Margaretta Susannah, died — 1801, having married Andrew Burnside in 1793. P.

(2.) Elizabeth Anne, died unmarried — 1823.

(3.) Laurencia Dorothea, married — 1804, Francis Robertson of Chilcote Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and died — 1848, having had nine children.

(4.) Amelia, died unmarried — 1859.

(5.) Anna Sophia, married, — 1811, Col. Mundy Wood, and died — 1825. P.

(6.) Gilbertha, married, —, John Durand, and died *s.p.* — 1848.

xliv. Edward Dalhousie, born 27th May 1784, died — 1842, having married, 16th October 1806, Euphemia Louisa, daughter of David Fell of Caversham Grove, Oxon. She died — 1862, having had, with other children who died young,

xlvi. William Hunter, born 21st September 1807, died — 1844, having married, 16th May 1843, Frances Petersen; he left an only daughter Williamina.

xlvii. Henry Francis, born 24th July 1819.

xlviii. Owen Charles Dalhousie, born 8th January 1823.

xliv. Fitzgerald Edward Turton, born 1st January 1824.

1. George Arthur Emilius. (See *below.*)

(1.) Louisa Euphemia.

(2.) Ellen Catherine Margaretta, married, 15th May 1832, William Stuart Day, and died — 1837, leaving an only daughter.

(3.) Julia Elizabeth, married, — 1847, Rev. D. S. Halkett, Rector of Little Bookham, and died — 1849, leaving an only daughter, Katherine Euphemia.

(4.) Cecilia Louisa Annette, died unmarried, 20th May 1886.

(5.) Emily Bertha.

1. George Arthur Emilius, born 28th May 1828, died — November 1876, having married, — 1859, Sibella Mary, daughter of Venerable James Wilson, Archdeacon of Christchurch, New Zealand, and had,

— Edward James, born 29th January 1860, married, 24th January 1889, Jane Wilson, daughter of Alfred Cox of Merrivale, New Zealand.

— George Henry Dunbar, born 21st March 1862.

— Charles Frederick Mackenzie, born 6th December 1864.

— Philip Hedgeland, born 4th July 1876.

(1.) Sibella Euphemia.

(2.) Cecilia Elizabeth.

(3.) Margaret Louisa.

(4.) Rachel Lucy.

BRANCH OF ALDIE.—**liii.** John Ross, first of Aldie, burghess of Tain (see *ante*) (witness, Sasine 19th July 1624. Sasine 19th November 1628 on charter to him by Robert Munro of the croft lands and mill of Aldie. Also confirmation of charter under the *Great Seal* 3d July 1637, by John, bishop of Ross, to the same effect). 'John Ross of Aldie, sometime styllit Bone, uncle of Hugh Ross of Cunlich' (Sasine 4th May 1654). He married Bessie, daughter of John Ferguson, baillie of Tain, 'his spouse,' 31st October 1626. They had,

liv. John. (See *below.*)

lxiv. Andrew, 'son of John of Aldie, student in Tain' (Sasine 4th January and 8th March 1654).

liv. John, second of Aldie, burghess of Tain, son and heir of his father in the lands of Aldie, 22d July 1656 (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*), married Margaret, daughter of William, son of Andrew Ross, Provost of Tain (*MS. Ped.*). They had,

lv. William. (See *below.*)

lxiii. John, 'brother to William Ross, now of Aldie' (Sasine 8th January 1717).

lv. William, third of Aldie (Sasine 15th August 1682), Commissioner of Supply 1689-90 (*Acts of Parliament*), tenant of the bishopric of Ross 1695-96, heir of John, his grandfather, 22d May 1700 (*Inq. Gen.* xlix. 71). Charter to him and Sibilla Mackenzie his spouse in liferent, John their eldest son, and his heirs-male in fee ; to Thomas their second son, etc. ; whom failing, to Simon their third son, etc., of the half davoch lands of Balnagal, resigned by George Ross of Morinchie, confirmed 9th March 1703 (*Great Seal*). Sibilla was daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Coul, first Bart. (Sasine 22d November 1721). They had,

lvi. John, died unmarried, *vit. pat.*, 'jun. of Aldie' (Sasine 29th May 1708, on charter under Great Seal to him of the superiority of part of Little Allan).

— Thomas, died unmarried.

lvii. Simon. (See *below*.)

lxii. David, 'son to William' (Sasine 25th March 1714, and 1st April 1725), M.D. London, Physician at Bristol. He married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. John Middleton, and had issue a son, John Middleton, who died young. Dr. Ross's will was dated 14th September 1756, and proved in London 29th August 1759.

(1.) Sibilla.

(2.) Elizabeth, married Hugh Ross of Brealangwell.

(3.) Ann, married John Sutherland of Little Torboll.

lvii. Simon of Rosehill, fourth of Aldie, 'son of William' (Sasine 8th January 1717). Commissary Depute of Ross 1739. Settlement of Aldie (Sasine 1st April 1725.)¹ He married Ann, second daughter of George Munro of Newmore. They had,

lviii. William, inherited Newmore by virtue of an entail made by his uncle, Lieut.-Colonel John Munro, 8th December 1747, on himself and his heirs whatsoever ; on his eldest sister, Mary, wife of Gustavus Munro of Culrain ; on his second sister, Ann, wife of Simon Ross of Aldie ; on his third sister, Isobel, wife of George Gray of Skibo ; and the heirs-male of their bodies ; whom failing, on their heirs-female ; whom all failing, on David Ross of Inverchaseley. Colonel Munro died *s.p.* — 1749, also his eldest sister Mary in 1763, when the above William became 'apparent heir of tailzie and provision.' He died *s.p.* 9th December 1803, when David Ross, Lord Ankerville, inherited Newmore. (*Memorial of Quarries for Lord Ankerville*, 1804.)

lix. Duncan. }
 lx. Robert. }
 lxi. David. }

They are thus given in a *MS. Ped.*, but in the entail of

¹ *Particular Register of Sasines, Inverness*, vol. viii. fol. 216. Entail of Aldie, under Great Seal, in favour of Simon Ross of Rosehill, son of William Ross of Aldie ; of David Ross, son of William ; of William, son of Hugh Ross of Brealangwell and Elizabeth his wife ; whom failing, to the other heirs-male of William and Elizabeth Ross ; whom failing, to William, son of John Sutherland of Little Torboll, and the heirs-male of his body ; to the heirs-male of Sibilla Ross, eldest daughter ; whom all failing, to the heirs and assignees whomsoever of the said William Ross of the lands and mill of Aldie. Dated at Edinburgh, 26th July 1723.

Newmore they stand, George, Robert, Duncan. George died unmarried before 1764. Robert, Ensign in Colonel Amherst's Regiment, executor to Dr. Ross's will 1759, died unmarried. Duncan, also unmarried, died — December 1764. When his eldest and only surviving brother succeeded to Newmore he claimed the estate of Aldie (*Petition*, 21st February 1764), but dying before his claim was allowed, his cousin, John Middleton, son of David Ross, M.D., carried on the suit.¹

BRANCH OF NONNAKILN.—**lxxiii.** David Ross of Noon Hill, Newnakill or Nonnakiln (see *ante*), styled 'in Drummeddeth, brother to Mr. John Ross' (*Reg. P. C.* 1587-8), 'late portioner of Nonnakiln, deceased' (Sasine 5th November 1630). He married — —, and left a son, George. In 1586 James VI. confirmed a charter by the late John, bishop of Ross, granting to Alexander Ross of Little Tarrell, eldest brother of the above David, and Isobell, his wife, the lands of Newnakill (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* vol. liv. f. 17).²

BRANCH OF FYCHIE, LITTLE ALLAN, AND EYE.—**lxxv.** Mr. Walter Ross, 'sometime of Little Allan' styled 'of Fychie' in MS. Pedigree, 'of Eister Little Allan' (Sasine 30th April 1608), brother of deceased Alexander, younger of Little Tarrell (*Reg. P. C.*). He married Agnes, daughter of David Ross of Balmachie, and had,

lxxvi. Alexander. (See *below*.)

lxxii. Donald, married Bessie, daughter of John Ferguson, baillie of Tain. They had,

lxxiii. John, who married — —, daughter of Alexander Ross, baillie of Tain, and had,

lxxiv. Donald, who married — —, daughter of Alexander Munro of Daan, and had,

lxxv. Donald.

lxxvi. George, married Janet — —, and had,

lxxvii. Alexander, who married — —, and had,

lxxviii. Charles.

lxxvi. Alexander, 'son of Mr. Walter' (Sasine 25th March 1611), portioner of Little Allan (Sasine 30th June 1624), styled 'of Eye' (*MS. Ped.*). He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Little Torboll, and gave a charter to her of part of the lands of Eister Little Allan, in the barony of Balnagown, dated 17th May 1624. Alexander 'of the Yie' died 5th April 1659, and was buried at Ferne (*Kal. of F.*). He left,

lxxvii. James. (See *below*.)

lxxxi. Alexander, went abroad and married (*MS. Ped.*).

lxxvii. James, 'of Eister Little Allan and Eye' (Sasine 5th August

¹ Captain Simon Mackenzie, second son of Kenneth Mackenzie, second of Langwell, eventually inherited Aldie, and added the name of Ross to his own.

² John Ross, portioner of Newnakill (Sasine 1st April 1625 and 10th July 1626), granted a charter of part of Newnakill to Nicol Ross of Cunlich and Alexander his eldest son. On 19th March 1639 he granted another portion to Hector Munro in Tarlogie and Jean Munro, his spouse. Thomas Ross, notary, was portioner of Newnakill 7th July 1641 (*Gen. Reg. of Deeds*, vol. 532). In 1652 Hugh Ross was served heir to his father, Alexander of Pitkerie, in the three oxgangs of the lands of Newnakill (*Retours*).

1671). He married Jean, daughter of Colin Mackenzie of Kinraig, 'his spouse' (Sasine 18th October 1700). They had,

lxviii. Charles. (See *below*.)

lxx. Hugh 'son of James' (Sasine 2d September 1698). He married Jean, daughter of Thomas Bain, and had a numerous family—(1.) James. (2.) Thomas. (3.) Charles. (4.) Angus. (5.) David. (6.) John. (7.) Simon. (*M.S. Ped.*)

lxviii. Charles, 'their eldest son' (Sasine 18th October 1700); 'servitor to William Brody of Whytway, Advocate'; 'writer in Edinburgh,' 1703; 'of Ey' (witness, Sasine 3d May 1726). He obtained a charter from Sir David Ross of Balnagown of the half davoch lands of Eister Little Allan (Sasine on it 21st January 1701). He married ———, daughter of Rory Macleod of Cambuscurry, leaving,

lxix. David, 'eldest son of deceased Charles Ross of Eye' (Sasine 4th May 1731).

BRANCH OF CIULICH, OR CUNLICH, OR CUNLICHMOIR, NOW CALLED EASTER ARDROSS, PARISH OF ROSSKEEN.—**lxxix.** Nicholas Ross (see *ante*), 'portioner of Cunlichmoir' (witness, Sasine 25th March 1611). Charter by Nicol Ross of Cunlichmoir to Alexander his son and apparent heir of the half davoch lands of Newnakill (Sasine on it 1st April 1625). 'Of Cunlich' (Sasine 10th July 1626). He married first Katherine, daughter of Hugh Ross of Achnacloch (*M.S. Ped.*), and had,

lxxx. Alexander. (See *below*.)

lxxxii. Hugh. (See *post*.)

He married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, fifth of Gairloch, 'his spouse' (Sasine 20th January 1627, on charter by Patrick, bishop of Ross, to him, to his wife, to Alexander his son and apparent heir, of part of Newnakill, and Sasine 1st April 1625 on charter by Alexander Mackenzie, fear of Gairloch, to the said Alexander, of half of the lands of Cunlichmoir in the barony of Delnie). They had,

lxxxvi. Mr. David, 'their eldest son' (Sasine 15th October 1624), 'sometime schoolmaster at Alness' (witness, Sasine 8th March 1649).

lxxx. Alexander, 'apparent of Cunlich and of Cunlichmoir' (Sasine 10th July 1626), 'of Cunlich,' 4th May 1632. He obtained part of Wester Gany, and died 9th June 1648 (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married ———, by whom he had,

lxxxxi. Alexander, 'fear of Cunlich,' 1635.

lxxxii. Hugh (see *ante*), 'second son of Nicol, portioner of Cunlichmoir' (Sasine 12th June 1629). In the old MS. Pedigree he is styled 'of Ciulich.' He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Sutherland of Forbon, and had,

lxxxiii. Walter. (See *below*.)

lxxxiv. Robert, married ———, daughter of John Sutherland of Innerlaine, and had,

lxxxv. John Ross, 'the master mason.'

lxxxiii. Walter, Provost of Tain, mentioned in numerous Sasines 1682-1702 possibly 'Walter Ross of Cowillich, 1689' (*Acts of Parliament*). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ross of Morangie, 'his spouse' (Sasine 15th August 1682), and had,

Elizabeth, 'daughter and heiress to the deceased Walter Ross,

and spouse to Captain Donald Macleod of Geanies (Sasine 3d May 1626); 'relict' (Sasine 27th April 1638). P.

231. ON SOME SURNAMES.—Many difficulties beset the study of the origin and classification of surnames. Until comparatively lately ridiculous and fabulous derivations were to be found in Peerages and such works as attempted to give an account of prominent British families. Now, however, more attention is paid to a subject which has in it much to interest the general reader, and which can help the student of history more than has been hitherto understood. It is of course comparatively easy to assign to certain classes of names a local origin. The three well-known prefixes Mac, O, and Ap indicate at once a Scottish, Irish, or Welsh fountain-head. Again a large class of names may be safely asserted to have sprung from places, trades, or physical peculiarities, but in these cases the original nationality is often uncertain, and it is next to impossible to assign it correctly. In Scotland there are many names which have been held to be distinctly national. It will be found that a large proportion of these may prove on close investigation importations. 'Many of the ruling families in Scotland were of Anglo-Norman or English origin. Of English colonists or refugees came the houses of Bruce, Baliol, Bisset, Barclay, Colville, Comyn, Douglas, Dunbar, Fleming, Fraser, Gordon, Grant, Hamilton, Lindsay, Maule, Maxwell, Morevil, Mowbray, De Quincey, Ruthven, Stewart, Sinclair, Somerville, Soulis, Valornes, De Umphraville, Wallace, and others scarcely less famous than these.'¹ But there are other names which may be assumed to be of foreign origin, being the same as names existing in England and yet proved not to be English. Scotland depended on foreign countries for most of the necessaries of life until she had recovered from the effects of the long and desolating wars with England. Not only did foreign ships import the goods that were needed, but foreign workmen were invited and welcomed. Until lately writers have dwelt largely on the close alliance between Scotland and France, but France was neither a manufacturing nor a trading country in the days when her neighbours the Flemings were at the height of their prosperity. The publication of State-papers which has taken place of late years throws a remarkable light on the close commercial connection which existed between Scotland and Flanders, and a great number of Flemish names are to be found in these records. Having ascertained this, it is natural to consider where such Flemings would naturally be met with. In the first place, at the principal ports of Scotland; and next, in those districts which afforded facilities for carrying on weaving, the most important handicraft of the period. Districts do not rapidly lose their peculiar characteristics, and Fifeshire, Roxburghshire, and Ayrshire still indicate areas where the weaving trade has been carried on for centuries. In these three districts we may then expect that in former days Flemings settled. For Flemings were specially skilled in weaving in all its branches, and were invited by the Stewart Kings to settle in Scotland and carry on that handicraft. This theory may appear startling because of its novelty, but in England there have been opportunities of proving the correctness of it. Flemings came to England during the reign of Edward III., and in the 16th century. The latter immigration is well known, and the incidents connected with it are

¹ Innes's *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, p. 10.

recorded. The names of thousands of Flemings are enrolled in official lists, several of which have been printed, and very many more of which can be inspected at the Record Office and the British Museum. We know where these men settled. The Registers of the 'Dutch Churches,' in which they worshipped, are extant ; some have been printed. We can thus trace their descendants for several generations, and, what is more to our subject, trace the gradual modifications their names underwent. It would be quite possible for hundreds of families of the middle or artisan class in England to trace their descent by documentary evidence to Flemings whose names, ages, and birthplaces have been left on record. In one parish in London, which Stow the historian describes as 'pestered with strangers,' *i.e.* foreigners, the church registers are well kept from 1558 ; these supply a continuous account of many families, originally Flemish, still residing in the parish. This is but an example. In Scotland no official lists of strangers were made, at least none have been preserved. Flemings as well as Frenchmen became at once naturalised by Act of Parliament, and so no such lists seem to have been required. Parish Registers did not commence till 1560, and only twenty-one parishes possess any of a date earlier than 1600. As foreigners were thus naturalised, there was no necessity to designate them as 'strangers,' as was done in England, and very naturally such prefixes as 'van' and 'de' were dropped. Their use was exceedingly rare in Scottish registers while in the English it was prevalent.

In spite of the many difficulties which thus beset the investigation of an interesting subject, some clear facts stand out. There is abundant documentary evidence that a vast number of Flemings came into England in the 16th century. There is also as clear evidence that very many Flemings came into Scotland in small numbers at a time during the 15th and 16th centuries. Owners of Flemish names still abound in England, and have in many cases been traced to Flemish ancestors by the aid of parochial registers and other official documents. In Scotland such documents are not available, but in certain industrial districts Flemish names are exceedingly common, and are not met with elsewhere. It may be held as certain that, as in England, the owners of such names are descendants of Flemings. No other probable hypothesis can be suggested. A list of some of the many names that appear to be Flemish will be instructive.

Grote.—A name till lately common in Dysart, co. Fife. Agnes de Grote was a Fleming residing in Norwich in 1598, where the name still exists. Samuel de Groote was in Colchester in 1617, and Peter de Groote, a native of Antwerp, was in London in 1595. His descendants were members of the Dutch Congregation, London, in 1813.

Cant.—This name occurs in the Exchequer Rolls of the 15th century. By trade the family were dealers in cloth, and supplied the king's household. They were evidently Flemings, and are mentioned in connection with Flanders. They obtained land at Masterton, near Dunfermline, which their descendants of the name still possess. Adam Kant was of Norwich, 1581. Nowel Cante, Fleming, was at Sandwich in 1565. A family of Cant, now of Colchester, trace their descent from Flemish ancestors there in the 16th century. The name is frequently met with in Flemish lists.

Poet was till lately a name common in Fifeshire. It is clearly a form of

the Flemish name Puijt. James Puijt of Ghent was in London in 1590. Jaen Poet signed 'The Protestant Accord' at Ypres in 1564, and Jacob de Puijdt was in Norwich in 1621.

Horn is a common Fifeshire name. Its Flemish origin is undoubted, and has been already admitted. Jame Hoorne of Antwerp was in London 1597.

Stein is a name which occurs in the Fife, Ayr, and Lothian districts. It is usually held to be a form of Stephen or Stephens, and is very common in Flanders, where, however, it is the same as Stone. The families of Van Stein and Vander Stene are numerous, and very many of them came to England. It is noteworthy that Flemish weavers settled by Edward III. in Gloucestershire left descendants, and that for some centuries the principal weaving families in the district were Clutterbuck, Stephens, Wise, Pruen, Adey, and Hale.¹

Imrie.—A name common in Scottish weaving districts. The name is derived from Imerich in Cleve. Emery, a Lombard of Flanders, was in 1329 spoiled by Crabbe of Berwick (*Rot. Exch.*, vol. i.). Nicholas Emery, a Fleming, was of Norwich in 1574. The English family of Emery trace their descent from Flemish ancestry. James Imbrech was a magistrate of Malines in 1528.

Kettle.—This name, though not as common as it once was, is still met with in Fifeshire. Kettles were weavers at Muthill, Perthshire, and gun-makers at Doune in the same county in the last century. There were many of the name at Norwich, London, Birmingham, and elsewhere in England, Daniel Kettell being a member of the Dutch Church, London, in 1589, and John Kettle, *gunmaker*, born in Oldenburgh, resided in the Ward of Faringdon Without in 1618.

Younger.—There seems little doubt that this is a form of Joncker, or Youncker, a common Flemish name. In Scotland it occurs in the three districts where Flemish names appear. In England it is not met with before the 16th century, and its habitat was in districts where weaving was carried on. It was, however, rare in England. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a great resort of Flemings, it is still met with. Joos de Jonckkeere, born at Yseghem, was a member of the Dutch Church, London, in 1597. Abraham Yncker, aged seventeen, was buried at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in 1602, and John Yeounger was buried there in 1595. The name is found in the Registers as late as 1780. As the occupation of the Youngers in the Fife district was in early times salt-making, a business then solely carried on by Flemings, it is apparent that they must have been of that race.

Boudrie is a Fifeshire name. It is also Flemish. Martin Baudry, a Fleming of Flanders, was in Norwich 1568, and the name still exists there.

Bald is a common name in Fifeshire. De Balde is Flemish. Nicholas Balde was of the Dutch Church, London, in 1589, and Martin Balde was of Norwich in 1581.

Honeyman is a common name in Fifeshire, met with also in the Ayr district. The earliest bearer of it yet met with was a Flemish gunner in the Scottish service, in the 15th century. Adrian Hennemant was in Norwich in 1581.

¹ The grandfather of the great judge, Sir Matthew Hale, was a Gloucestershire weaver.

Henry or *Hendrie*—common in Fife and Ayr districts. This is probably a form of Hendericks. Peter Hendry, Fleming, was of Norwich 1581, and Lucas Hendrix of Dam, in London, in 1574.

Paul, found in the Fife and Lothian districts, is by family tradition a Flemish name; many Flemings bearing it settled in England.

Mustard—common in Fife. 'Henricus van Mouster' (Exchequer Rolls, vol. iv. p. 296; A.D. 1418). *Mustaert* is a well-known Flemish name.

Yair or *Yare*, found in Fife. Thomas was a merchant burgess in Edinburgh (Accounts, Lord High Treas., vol. i. p. lviii.; A.D. 1473); Clays Yair, a Flemish merchant (Exch. Bills, vol. iv. p. 438; A.D. 1428); Steven de Zagers was in London 1586.

Clink, uncommon, but still existing in the Fife district, is a Flemish name, met with at Norwich in 1581 under the form Clinkett. Jan Clink was a magistrate of Ghent in the 15th century.

Harrower.—The first of this name, now common in the Fife district, is described as a Flemish gunner; it may be a form of Harruwijn. Jacob Harruwijn of Bremen was married in London 1614.

Bonar was a Flemish gunner, and afterwards tenant of a royal farm in Fifeshire. The name, as well as *Bone*, a form of it, is still common. Jonas Bone was of London in 1581, Francis Bone was of Norwich in the same year.

Sporwart.—A name common in the Fife district. John Sporwardt in London 1630; Jan Spreckart, his father, a native of Brussels, was in London 1586.

Blaw.—A name formerly common in the Fife district, where John Blaw of Castlehill, near Culross, was a well-to-do girdle-maker in 1635. Judith de Blau, of Antwerp, was married in London in 1590.

Beveridge, often written Belfrage, a name only met with in the Fife district, but very common there. After careful consideration we believe it to be Dutch; only few instances of it occur in England. — Beveridge (the grandfather of the well-known William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph) was a clergyman in Leicestershire about the end of the 16th century, at a period when many Flemings were in holy orders. The name does not occur in Lists of Strangers or Dutch Church Registers, but there were several families of Beverwyck in Flanders. (See Riestop's *Heraldry*.) S. Beverick was a most ingenious watchmaker in London A.D. 1748.¹

Stuppert, not now common, but found in old registers of the Fife district. Jan Stuppers was a member of the Dutch Church, London, in 1580.

Adey or *Eadie* is a very common name in the weaving districts of Scotland, and is also met with in Norfolk and the weaving district of Gloucestershire. Jan Adie was a magistrate of Malines in the 15th century.

Proven or *Provan*, found in the Ayr and Fife districts. Pruen is a common name in the Gloucestershire weaving district. Proven was a common Ghent name in the 16th century.

Folkard, a Fifeshire name. Abraham Focket, Fleming, was in London 1590. Volcaert was the name of a wealthy Flemish family.

¹ In Foley's *History of the Society of Jesus*, some Jesuits of this name are mentioned as belonging to Derbyshire.

Sproat or *Sprott* bears a strong likeness to *Sprocht*, the name of a family in Ghent.

Doig, a Fife name. Josse Dogge, Fleming, was in Norwich 1581, and Jaque Doig in 1619.

Of the many families named *Fleming* which exist in Scotland, some undoubtedly are derived from Flemish ancestors.

These are only a few of the many names there is good reason to think are of Flemish origin. Paton, Cousin, Masson, Crabbe, Neve or Neaves, Angel often written Inglis, Cock, Gloag, Gentle, and others might also be instanced. Their presence is not remarkable; it would indeed be strange did they not appear. But it seems desirable that attention should be drawn to them, and that the influence of the old Flemish owners of them on Scottish industry should be better understood than it has hitherto been. If so many names of Flemish mould still exist, it may be taken for granted that there are many others not so easy of detection. The Flemings made use of the suffix *son* to a great extent; they may well claim some of the many Jamesons, Johnsons,¹ Adamsons, Addisons, Andersons, and others which abound in Scotland. A careful study of Scottish Parochial Registers shows that the spelling of names was but little attended to, and that different forms were used even at the same period. Thus, Beveridge and Belfrage, Angel and Inglis, Belloch and Blacklock, Stephen and Stein, Bauchop and Baak, are in each instance synonymous. With such elasticity in vogue many purely Flemish names must have become permanently merged into Scottish forms. The same thing has happened in England, but there the transformation can in most cases be detected. Without documentary evidence it would be hard to recognise Chapuis in Shoppee, Pelletier in Pelter, D'Orleans in Dorling, Van Malines in Maslin, Condé in Cundy.

The following is a good example of the changes names undergo. The noble French name Hautepenne became in England Halfpenny (common in Birmingham and St. Botolph Registers); then Halpine (Birmingham Registers). In America it became Alpine. A late possessor of the name, thinking it was originally Scottish, assumed Mac, and thus Hautepenne became MacAlpine. As it may seem extravagant to claim that so many names hitherto held to be Scottish are in reality Flemish, it may be well to state that at the present day in the County of Norfolk alone there are ninety-five so called English surnames traceable to Flemish settlers, and of these seventy-three are found in the City of Norwich. It cannot surely be doubted that Flemish names have been handed down from the thousands of Flemings who settled in the seaports of Scotland, or who set up their looms and waulk-mills² in districts where the craft they taught is still carried on by their descendants, who should take a pride in the knowledge that their fathers came with gifts in their hands which, though till lately well-nigh forgotten, have not been ineffective.

¹ An instance of the formation of a name occurs in the Exchequer Rolls, vol. iv. 1406-1436 :—'Jacobus filio Johannis de Holandia et Edome sponse sue,' p. 436.

'To James, son of John of Holland and his wife as p. 436,' pp. 471, 506.

'To James Johnson of Holland and Edoma his wife as p. 436,' p. 541.

'Jacobus Johnsoun,' pp. 575, 622, 626.

² Waulk-mills were common in the then great weaving districts of Scotland. They were introduced here as in England by the Flemings. The word is Flemish, and some, at least, of the many families bearing the name of Walker must be descended from the men who originally worked the waulk-mill.

232. OLD STONE AT BLAIRHALL.—Blairhall, in the parish of Culross, was in the sixteenth century the residence of the Bruce family. Edward Bruce of Blairhall, the ancestor of the Earls of Elgin, was the second son of Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, and was probably the builder of the house at Blairhall, which, however, retains little of its original appearance. On the south side of it there is an old wall, apparently forming the boundary to a garden, and in this is a doorway surmounted by an heraldic device, a shield charged with the Bruce and Stewart arms supported by a lion séjant. Though much worn, it bears traces of good bold execution, and as no care has been bestowed on it, it may be well to give an engraving before it is dislodged and broken up for road-metal. We have to thank Mr. G. Robertson, Architect, Dundee, for allowing us the use of a spirited sketch lately made by him.



233. ERSKINE OF DUN (Dvn, Dwne, Dinne, or Dynne).—The Erskines of Dun fill an important place in Scotch family history. The name occurs seventeen times in the indices to Douglas's *Peerage* and *Baronage*. There is, however, no pedigree worthy of the name, or possessing any pretence to completeness or accuracy. I will attempt to arrange the scattered information that is to be found about them, and though unable at present to consult the printed *Retours* and the Acts of the Scotch Parliament, I believe that much of the information derivable from these sources is contained in the following notes.

The special sources of information about this family are :—(A) 'Papers from the Charter Chest at Dun,' printed at pages 3-87 of vol. iv. of the *Spalding Club Miscellany*; (B) 'Notes relating to the Family of Dun,' printed at page lxiii of the preface to that volume, and written (according to the opinion of Dr. John Stuart) 'before the middle of last century'; (C) 'Obits of the Lairds and Ladies of Dun,' printed at page lxxvii of the said preface, commenced (according to the same authority) in 1572, and continued till the early part of last century; (D) The judicial proceedings in the charge of witchcraft and murder by poison brought against certain members of the family, and recorded in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. iii. pages 261-269. These authorities will be referred to as A B C and D.¹

¹ It is evident that the writers of B and C wished to conceal that there was any connection between the criminals who were executed in Edinburgh in 1613 and the family of Dun: neither writer hints that the boys were poisoned by a relative. This attempt to conceal material facts adds greatly to the difficulty of constructing a reliable pedigree. As will be seen, there is no clue whatever to the parentage of John Erskine of Dun, No. XI. of this genealogy, from whom the present owner of Dun traces his descent.

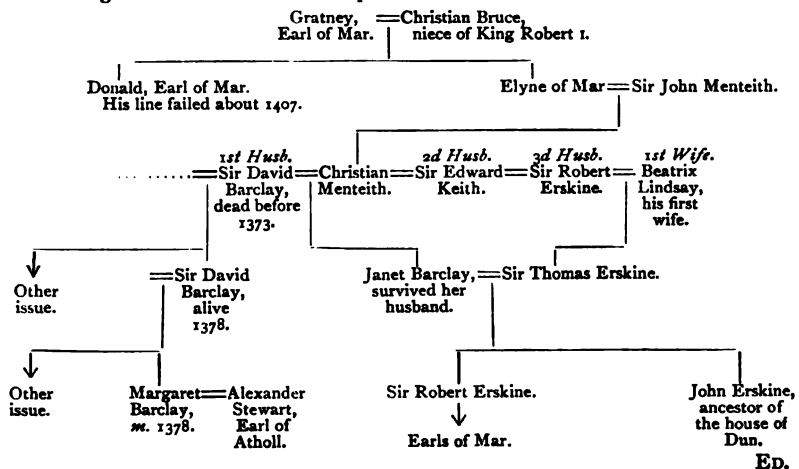
Sir Thomas Erskine of that Ilk, the seventh of the line whose pedigree is recorded in Wood's *Douglas's Peerage*, ii. 208, died about 1419 (Burke says 1405). Douglas says he married, first, Johanna Barclay, *s.p.*, and secondly, Janet, only child of Sir Edward Keith, Marischal of Scotland, by whom he had (with daughters) two sons, Robert and John. George Crawford (*History of Renfrewshire*, Robertson's edition, page 109) says that Janet Keith was his first wife, and mother of Robert, and Jean Barclay his second wife, and mother of John. Nisbet, in his *System of Heraldry* (vol. i. 36), says that he 'married the heiress of Dun of that Ilk, who carries "gules a sword in pale argent"; their younger son, on obtaining his mother's inheritance, placed the sword upon the pale of Erskine for his difference.' An unsuccessful endeavour to reconcile the conflicting statements of Douglas and Crawford has been made in the latest editions of Burke's *Peerage*, where it is said that Sir Thomas married Janet Keith, widow of Sir David Barclay of Brechin.¹ During the late Mar Peerage case it was proved that Christian Menteith, daughter of Elyne of Mar, married, *first*, Sir David Barclay, by whom she had a daughter Janet, who married and survived Sir Thomas Erskine. Her eldest son Robert became heir, through her, of the Earldom of Mar. The second son,

I. John Erskine, had a charter of Dun 25th Oct. 1393, and granted another charter in 1419 (B).

II. Alexander Erskine, probably his son, confirmed a charter to Alexander Lindsay, natural son of the Earl of Crawford, in 1451 (B). His son

III. John Erskine had a charter at Dun, on his father's resignation,

¹ The account of the connection between the Erskines and the Mars given in the current edition of Burke's *Peerage* (Mar. E.) differs from the earlier one, but is incorrect. A daughter Margaret (not Janet) of Sir David Barclay, the younger, married in 1378 Sir Alex. Stewart, Earl of Atholl. Christian Menteith (not Janet Keith) was second, or perhaps third, wife of Sir David Barclay the elder, who had by a former marriage David, alive at the time of Margaret's marriage, and without doubt her father. The following table is drawn up from the evidence produced at the late proceedings in the Mar Peerage case and from the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland.



28th January 1449. He married Marjory, daughter of Graham of Fintry, and with his wife made a mortification for religious purposes 10th March 1490 (B). Possibly these entries cover two generations instead of one. He died 17th May 1504, and his wife 15th March 1508. He had issue,

1. John, his successor.
2. Thomas, fell at Flodden (B and C).
3. Daughter, married Sir George Falconer of Halkerton, who died 1511 (D. P. ii. 55).
4. Daughter, married Walter Lindsay, who fell at Flodden, eldest son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell. Her son became eighth Earl of Crawford (D. P. i. 165, 379).

IV. John Erskine of Dun, fell at Flodden. He married Katherine Monypenny, who survived him, and died 3d March 1531 (C). He had issue,

1. John, his successor.
2. Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, secretary to King James V., married Anne, daughter of James, fourth Lord Ogilvy of Airly (D. P. i. 31), and was ancestor of the Erskines of Pittodrie.
2. Alexander, fell at Flodden (B).
4. Daughter, married before 1535 as first wife of Robert Arbuthnott of that ilk (D. P. i. 80).
5. Janet, married *circa* 1520-30 Alexander Durham of Grange (D. B. 472).

V. Sir John Erskine of Dun, who fell at Flodden along with his father, his two uncles (one by marriage), his brother and his brother-in-law. He married Margaret (died 5th August 1548, C), daughter of Sir William Ruthven, first Lord Ruthven (D. P. i. 660), and widow of Alexander Stewart, second Earl of Buchan, who died 1505 (D. P. i. 268). He had issue,

1. John, his successor.
2. William, whose son William married Marion Douglas and had a daughter, Margaret, wife of John Ogilvy, ancestor of the Ogilvys of Inshewan. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 2d edition, page 953.)

VI. John Erskine of Dun, the well-known Superintendent of Angus and Mearns, and four times Moderator of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. He was Provost (Constable) of Montrose, and one of the Commissioners nominated to attend the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France in 1558. The writer of B says 'who he married, or in what year he died, I have not learned.' He married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David, seventh Earl of Crawford, who on 20th October 1535 gave him and his wife a precept of sasine of the Earl's annual rent of 40 merks out of the great customs of Dundee (A). She died 29th July 1538 (C). On the 10th May 1537 he as 'John Erskine, Elder, frank tenementer of Dun' had a licence to travel for three years along with his cousin Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, his son John Erskine, fear of Dun, and Mr. William Erskine, parson of Douchquale. On the 16th April 1542 he and his cousin Thomas, and John Lamby of Duncany, had a second licence to travel abroad for two years. He seems to have married secondly Barbara de Bearle, probably a foreign lady. I have met with no mention of this second marriage in any of the accounts of the superintendent's life. Sir Thomas Erskine of

Brechin, his uncle, gave a charter of Kirkbuddo,¹ 20th September 1543, 'nepoti meo Johanni Erskine de Dwne et Barbara de Beirle ejus conjugii' (A). There is a letter of attorney dated 15th June 1557 by 'Johannis Erskine de Dvn et Barbare de Barle ejus sponsae' (A). Barbara de Bearle, umquhile Lady of Dun, died 15th November 1572 (C, which has a marginal note that she died at Montrose and was buried at Dun). The date of the Superintendent's death is given in C as 22d March 1589, and in D as 12th March 1591. He had issue (by his first wife),

1. John, mentioned in the licence of 1537. Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, on the 9th February 1541-2, made over his office of the Constabulary of Montrose to his nephew John Erskine of Dun, 'et Johanni Erskine juniori suo filio et heredi apparenti' (A). He is probably the 'John Erskine of Dun' who married Margaret, eldest daughter of James, fifth Lord Ogilvy of Airly (D. P. i. 31). John Erskine, younger of Dun, died 7th September 1563 (C). He seems to have left no issue (B).
2. Robert, of whom hereafter.
3. Margaret, daughter of the Superintendent, married Patrick Maule of Panmure, and had (with other issue) a daughter, Jean Maule, who married 'David Erskine of Dun' (D. P. ii. 553).

(*To be continued*).

234. DUNBLANE SESSION RECORDS.—

1659, Sessio 24 Februarii.—This day it being delated to the Session of Cathrine M^cgrigore that sche useth lives and charmes with carying of water out of ye Superstitious well at Cullines is ordained to be suditt to compeir before the Session.

Sessio 3 Martii 1659.—Compeired this day Cathrine M^cGregor wha confessed yt sche did take water out of ye well above Cullines and did take it into Stirling and did give it unto a woman.

Cathrine M^cgregor did deny yat sche did wash ye woman in Stirling with ye water or yat sche did sprinkle her with it, but confessed yat sche did cast ye fairne wispe yat stopped ye stope into ye firre. Sche confessed yat sche went tuo severall tymes into Stirling after yis manner and did meet her ye thrid tyme at Elsie Scobbie's house at ye bridge of Allane and receivit but onlie 12 p. Scotis for her travell and lost 6 p. of it.

The words of Cathrine M^cGregor's charme are thus :—

Sanct Jone lay in ye mouth of a Lyon
 And he forgat himselve to faine
 And something came to him with a dreime.
 Will yat it burn him be stake and stane
 Will it brunt him to the bane
 For all ye illes yat ever may be
 Let it never byde with the
 But in ye aire and into ye flame
 And let it never come againe to the.

¹ From this second marriage of the Superintendent's probably sprang the Erskines of Kirkbuddo in Fife, to which family belonged Alexander Erskine, General in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and representative of Sweden in the conferences about the Treaty of Westphalia. He is said to have died *s.p.* in 1657 at Zamose (Burton, *The Scot Abroad*, vol. ii. p. 225).

Ryse up mother Marie for deir jesus sake
 And charme this man with yor ten fingeres
 With yor great gold ringes
 For blood and melt for shotes and grippe
 For all ye illes yat ever may be
 Let it never come againe to the
 But into ye aire and into ye flame
 And let it never come againe to the.

This day Walter Reid in Cullines confessed what he knew of Cathrine M^cgregor. He said yat als soone as Cathrine M^cgregor was sumoned to compeir before ye Session yat sche said I thank my neighbours yat I am sumoned and I sall thank them before it be longe, and further he said yat he did put forth his stirkes to ye water and yair was one of yem yat never cam in againe.

Cathrine M^cGregor confessed yat sche did once take ye water to row to Jone Robisone his hens. Cathrine M^cgregor deinyed yat sche said in Stirling yat sche did cary the lyke water to ye Min' of Dunblane.

Sessio 6 Martii 1659.—Compeired this day Isobell Ker at ye bridge of allane wha confessed yat Cathrine M^cgregor did bring water in a pige to her house and gave it to her sister who duelles at Stirling, and ye wispe yat did stope ye pig was stubble, and Cathrine M^cgregor receivit but six p. for her travell.

235. THE STUDY OF HISTORY.—We give a short extract from an address lately delivered by Mr. G. Auldjo Jamieson.

It provides an answer to those who sometimes ask, What purpose does the *Scottish Antiquary* serve? Mr. Jamieson is not a man to mistake nugæ for nuggets:—

'It is one of the notable characteristics of this Victorian age of ours that we have adopted, if we have not begotten, a new principle in the philosophy of history. We have discarded the study of those acute crises when racial strife or dynastic struggle have culminated in the fierce arbitrament of war, and we now search for the elements that go to the making of a people, that build up the fabric of a nation, in those potential influences whose silence denotes their elemental character: we recognise that the forces which compel the nations, the powers that impel human progress, are not born in the alembic of the military chemist or forged in the workshop of the armourer, but work in hidden strength in the affections and sentiments and reason of men, beneath the silent waters that hide the Chaos whence, in the fulness of time, the spirit that broods over Creation evokes races and peoples that are ripe for the breath of national life.

'What has gone to the making of Scotland has been the blending of race with race, and that welding of Saxon and Celt and Norseman into one homogeneous body which has, for a couple of centuries at any rate, been so marked a characteristic of our Scottish life, and that concurrent lifting up of the masses along with the classes which has borne so strong a testimony to the efficiency of a widespread education in elevating the whole platform of national life.'

Ed.

236. ARMADA NOTES.—Mr. W. Traill Dennison, West Brough, Sanday, lately prepared for the Orkney Natural History Society a valuable paper on Armada traditions. This appeared in the *Orkney Herald* of May 8th,

1889. It was sent to me by a 'Constant Reader' of *N. N. & Q.*, and Mr. Dennison, to whom I applied for information, suggested the reprinting of such parts as might seem desirable, and thus adding to the Armada notes which have been gathered in *N. N. & Q.* Ed.

'It has been thought that the meagre traditions connected with the Armada in Orkney might be of some little interest. In this belief the following is given, not as historical facts, but as traditions gathered from the lips of old people, and it is hoped that the very incompleteness of this paper may induce any person possessing traditions on the subject to give them to the public. As is well known, the mighty Armada, foiled by the gallant attacks of Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, under command of the noble Howard, retreated to the North Sea, their huge ships flying before the small but nimble crafts of the English as a flock of whales is said to flee before the onslaught of a shoal of dog-fish. History tells us that the admiral of the Spanish fleet issued his last general orders off the coast of Norway. These orders were, that the ships were to run home west of the British Isles, and every ship was told to make sure of standing far enough to the west, to avoid the Irish shores. In obedience to this, the Spaniards stood to the west, most of them, it is said, passing to the north of Shetland. Some of them, however, passed between those islands and Orkney. Tradition says that the Spanish fleet was scattered when off the coast of Norway, and driven to the west by a heavy easterly gale. One of the ships, as is well known, was wrecked on Fair Isle. An account of this wreck will be found in every description of Fair Isle; but I should refer especially to Sibbald's description of the catastrophe, as his is the oldest account I have met with. It is said that the crew of this ship was first kindly entertained by the natives, but provisions running short as the winter came on, the Fair Islesmen began to fear that the whole population would be starved. It was therefore determined to diminish, as far as possible, the number of their unwelcome visitors, and whenever an unfortunate Spaniard was found by two or three of the islanders wandering near the shores, he was flung over the precipices that surround the island. But, notwithstanding this novel mode of avoiding starvation, the islanders could only see famine staring them in the face. It was true that the Spaniards paid well for whatever they got from the natives; but, as a Fair Islesman relating the story to me said, "Spanish money couldna fill hungry bellies." So the islanders determined on a more wholesale plan of ridding themselves of the unfortunate intruders. A number of the Spaniards lodged in a long low hut, turf built, and covered with large flagstones, probably erected for the shelter of the strangers. The roof of this hut was supported by what was called roof-lace, or main-tree, running from end to end of the building. Cross sticks were placed at regular intervals, their upper ends resting on the main-tree, and their lower ends on the side walls. When the unlucky Spaniards had retired to rest, at midnight the islanders silently placed a quantity of stones on the roof. Then, digging a hole through the top of one of the gables, they fixed a rope to the end of the roof-tree, and pulled it completely away, the heavy roof falling on the sleeping Spaniards. Many of the sleepers were at once killed, and those who were disabled were easily thrown over the rocks, or, to use the native phrase, "pitten over de banks." The remaining Spaniards got alarmed for their safety, and the islanders were induced to send a boat to Shetland, whither the

Spaniards were transported. Sibbald says that the ship wrecked on Fair Isle was the flagship, and that the admiral, the Duke of Medina, lived on the island with his crew, and, after enjoying the hospitality of a Shetland laird, was by him transported to Dunkirk. While many of the Spanish ships escaped to the Atlantic through what sailors call "The Hole"—that is, between Shetland and Fair Isle—some of them were driven in a more southerly course. One of these ships fell into what is believed to be the Röst of the Keels, south of Fair Isle, where she lost main-mast and rudder, and drifted helplessly on the North Sea, until she neared the shores of North Ronaldshay. Here, from the ship's lofty decks, her wretched crew beheld themselves being gradually but swiftly hurried on into the foaming waters of Dennis Röst. They saw, from the tremendous commotion of the waves before them, that their disabled vessel could not live in such a sea, yet were powerless to alter their course, or to avoid the death to which they were hastening. It formed one of these frequently-occurring and melancholy scenes, in which the vaunted power of man sinks into insignificance before the power of nature. Most of the crew were sunk in despair, and commended themselves to the Holy Mother, praying that if she would not save them in this world, she would at least provide for them in the next. A few of the more resolute of the crew took to the two remaining boats, rightly feeling that active exertion in such an emergency was necessary as well as prayer. Not long after the boats left the vessel she fell in two, and soon disappeared amid the roaring waves of Dennis Röst. The boats rowed along the shores of North Ronaldshay, where there were few places of apparent safety at which to land, especially as the shores were enveloped in a heavy surf. So the boats rowed to the westward. One of them had been disabled when the ship was dismasted, and was said to have been badly managed by her crew. At all events, she took a too northerly course, and fell into the Boar Röst, where the whole force of the flood-tide, backed by the constant flow of the Gulf Stream and a roll of the Atlantic groundswell, rushes past the north end of Westray from the Atlantic into the German Ocean. Let me here say that I write röst because the word is so pronounced by the inhabitants. Of course this ill-fated boat and her crew were never heard of. The other boat was more fortunate. She reached Pierowall, in Westray, where her crew were hospitably entertained by the inhabitants. The Spaniards seem to have taken kindly to the island, where they built houses for themselves, married wives, and formed a little settlement by themselves on what is called the North Shore. They and their descendants became most active as fishermen and in every maritime adventure. After the first union by marriage of the Spaniards with Orcadian females, none of the race were allowed to marry with any but the descendants of the original settlers, and their descendants have since been termed Dons. These Dons seem to have kept themselves strictly from intermarrying with the rest of the people for a time. But about the middle of last century a young Don, captivated by the charms of a Westray girl who did not belong to the Don race, got himself three times proclaimed on one Sunday, and, in spite of the warnings of his friends, married the lady of his love. The poor fellow paid hard for his breach of Don etiquette. His neighbours on the North Shore surrounded his house at night, dragged him out of bed from the arms of his young wife, and thrashed him unmercifully, so that he was with difficulty able to crawl into bed—a

bed from which the poor man never rose. The union of Spanish blood with the Norse produced a race of men active and daring; with dark eyes, and sometimes with features of a foreign cast; in manners fidgety and restless—a true Don being rarely able to sit in one position for five minutes, unless he was dead drunk, and in conversation more demonstrative, and more given to gesticulate than the true Orcadian, while in ready wit and in perpetrating a practical joke, he was far superior to the native race. The Dons seem to have adopted in most cases Orkney names. Among their principal names were Petrie, Reid, and Hughison, etc. Though their descendants in some cases can still be traced, the Dons, as a separate caste, no longer exist. During their existence however, they were among the most daring seafarers in Orkney in trading to Norway and Hamburg. And when British law laid a duty on the import of foreign spirits, the Dons became the most notorious and daring smugglers. When returning from a most successful smuggling expedition, it was their wont to put a guinea in the poor-box as a thankoffering for their lucky adventure. Some time in the seventeenth century a party of the Dons was said to have met with a sad disaster. Some five or six of them sailed in a large boat laden with grain and other commodities, for sale in Norway. While sailing across the North Sea they were captured by a French privateer, or perhaps by a pirate. The Frenchmen ran into the Shetland Isles to trade with the natives. While lying in one of the Shetland bays, the Frenchmen, unwilling to be encumbered by their prisoners, set the Dons at liberty a day or two before the Frenchmen intended to sail. The Dons were set on shore stripped of everything, and arrayed in the rags of the French sailors instead of their own clothes. The high spirit of the Dons could ill brook such treatment, and they determined on being revenged. They took their way to the house of a neighbouring laird, where they were kindly entertained, and secretly furnished with weapons. They determined to board and seize the French vessel; but even the Dons felt that this was a desperate undertaking, considering the numbers of the crew. The Dons therefore determined to make the attempt when some of the Frenchmen were on shore. They sat and watched in a house near the shore, consoling themselves in the weary hours of watching by long draughts of gin. At last word was brought to them that a boat had left the French vessel, and had gone ashore for a supply of fresh water. The Dons hurried out, but to their dismay one of their mates was unable to move. Entreaties, curses, and blows were of no avail. The fellow had taken more than his share of the potent gin, and lay on the floor utterly insensible. However, the opportunity was not to be lost; the sober Dons seized the first boat they could lay hands on, concealed their arms in the bottom of the boat, and rowed deliberately to the French vessel as if to trade with the Frenchmen. No sooner had they made fast alongside than they sprang on board sword in hand. The Frenchmen were taken wholly unawares. A desperate struggle, however, ensued, but no one came back to tell how the struggle went; only, in half an hour after the boarding of the Frenchman, her cable was cut, and she was seen to stand out of the harbour in full sail, greatly to the horror of the Frenchmen on shore. There is no doubt the Dons succeeded in capturing the vessel, for their victims were found floating in the bay—viz., the bodies of the Frenchmen, nine in number. During the succeeding night a heavy gale set in, raising

a dangerous sea all round. And the brave Dons, who had fought so gallantly, must have perished along with their prize, as they were never more heard of. Their drunken comrade returned home to tell what he knew of their story, and he obtained the sobriquet of drunken Hugh ever afterwards. Another anecdote may be related of one of the Dons—a tale which goes to prove that there is nothing new under the sun. Three Orkney boats were waiting in one of the bays on the west coast of Shetland for favourable weather in which to return home. The weather had continued rough for many days. At last the wind fell, and it appeared to the Orkneymen that a favourable opportunity for returning had arrived. Two of the boats sailed about midday, but Hugh Petrie, skipper of the other boat, still lingered, waiting for the captain of an Orkney vessel who had been in Shetland on business of his own, and to whom he had promised a passage home. The captain, by-the-by, was an ancestor of the writer. While Petrie waited for his friend, he surprised the crew by purchasing two kegs of oil from a Shetland man. At last the captain came; he apologised to Petrie for the delay he had caused him; but Petrie said the delay would be an advantage in the voyage, because he did not want to come up to Fair Isle till the flood was run, which would make a heavy sea with the wind at its present quarter. The fair weather that had induced the boats to leave Shetland proved to be only a momentary lull. Scarcely had the boats cleared Shetland, when the wind blew strong, accompanied with a drizzling rain, and the sea ran high and dangerous. Petrie's boat was well manned and dexterously handled, and sped swiftly over the stormy sea lying between Shetland and Fair Isle. But, as night came on, the wind increased, and the sea became still more dangerous, so that some of the crew began to despair of ever reaching land. With the last glimmer of daylight Petrie shaped his course by the compass; and as the ever-increasing depth of the waves made the management of the boat more difficult, and her safety still more perilous, Petrie said to his friend, the captain—"Tak' this pin i' yer han', gudeman," meaning the helm, "an' keep her i' the same coorse, i' God's name, as long as ye can." The captain at first refused, knowing that few men could steer better than Petrie; but Petrie said—"Ye 're skipper in yer ain sloop, but I am skipper here, an' ye maun dae what ye're tauld." No sooner had his friend taken the helm, than Petrie knocked the head out of one of his kegs of oil, and began to empty the oil on the sea, slowly, in small and regular quantities. The oil had the immediate effect of making the sea smoother for the boat. The moon rose as they neared Fair Isle; and, after a perilous run, Petrie and his crew succeeded in obtaining shelter in the north bay of the island, where they were detained some days by the storm before getting home to Westray. The two boats which preceded Petrie were never heard of, and the captain ever after declared that but for the two kegs of oil, the boat in which he sailed must have perished like the others; whilst some of Petrie's crew attributed the smoothing of the waters to a charm which they said he had bought from a Shetland witch. Tradition says that during the tyranny exercised on land and sea in Orkney by Earl Patrick, the Dons propitiated the Earl by presenting him and his creatures with a large share of their profits in trading to Continental ports. But at length the Dons got tired of the Earl's ever-increasing exactions, and a quarrel arose between some of them and Earl Patrick. The Earl sent a boat with an armed crew to Pierowall to apprehend and bring to Kirkwall a Gilbert Hewieson and five other

men of the Dons on a charge, among many other grievous crimes, that they had sailed to Norway without a licence from the Earl. It was evening when the Earl's boat arrived at Westray. The armed crew surrounded Hewieson's house, summoning him and his accomplices to deliver themselves up. Hewieson came out to the officers and, addressing them in the most friendly style, invited them into his house, saying it was much too late to take the firth that night, and assuring them that he and his comrades would accompany them at daybreak. The Earl's men were only too glad to rest for the night, knowing well that the Dons' hospitality would not be niggardly; and in this supposition they were not mistaken. Gin and brandy flowed freely, and the Earl's men, as was intended, soon began to succumb to the effects of the spirits. Shortly after midnight all of the Earl's men were stretched on the floor, with the exception of two, who sat boasting that "nae Westray drink could lay them under the table." While the drinking had been going on, Hewieson's comrades had gradually dropped in; and Hewieson, when he saw the proper time had come, said to his two guests, who still preserved their sitting position, "Faith! I'll shaw you, if Westray drink canna lay you, Westray hands can." The two men were seized and bound hand and foot. Each of the drunken companions were served in the same way. The six Dons then hurried to the shore and left the island in the Earl's boat, said to be the best in Orkney at the time. What treatment the Earl's men received from their tyrannical master, tradition does not say. For a time no one in Orkney knew what had become of Hewieson and his comrades; and many gave them up for lost, thinking they had perished at sea in attempting to reach Norway. But after the fall of Earl Patrick, Hewieson and his comrades all returned safe and sound. They had found an asylum in one of the Western Isles, probably Lewis, and from thence had traded to Norway, as they used to do from Orkney. It was not alone in such adventures that the Dons showed their ability. The writer's grandfather traded to the nearer Continental ports during the summer months; and while residing on his own property at the Castle of Noltland, he used to teach, during the long winter nights, to such young men as wished to learn, navigation. During a pretty long life he taught the nautical science to 140 young men, eighty per cent. of whom are said to have been Dons. Most of these men left the county as sailors, and many of them became sea-captains. Sometime in the fourth decade of the eighteenth century, a number of young gentlemen in the North Isles held a private theatrical entertainment in the old hall of Noltland Castle. The tragedy acted was *Cato*. The lairds of Clestran, Trenabie, Westove, Tirlot, Airie, and Brake, with one of the Dons, formed the actors in the drama. The Don's name was George Logie, and he acted Sempronius. One of the lairds, who acted Juba, broke down in his part; his place was immediately taken and his part well acted by Benjamin Hewieson, another of the Dons. The acting of the Dons was held to be the best, and a Don also acted as prompter. I suspect, with all the rudeness attributed to the olden times, the gentlemen of the last century would appreciate literature as highly as their grandchildren of the present day. Fancy the once famous drama of Addison acted in a remote island of Orkney a hundred and fifty years ago. It may be thought a useless labour thus to multiply instances of the superior quickness of the Dons. This superiority was not possessed by the Spaniards who were wrecked on our shores; but their contact and amalgamation with the Norse blood of the Orcadians

caused this superiority in the descendants of the amalgamated nationalities. This illustrates a curious law in ethnology, and also a great fact in history, which historians have been slow to perceive or too prejudiced to acknowledge, the fact that wherever the Norse race has been united to a race suited to that union, the descendants of such an amalgamation have become mentally, morally, and physically the finest specimens of humanity. A slight admixture of Norse blood has made the Scotch Highlander a better citizen than his Celtic brother of Ireland, and a better soldier than his Welsh brother. The Norse blood has made Britain, in all the arts of war and peace, if we except painting and sculpture, the greatest nation that ever existed. There are, so far as I know, few relics remaining in Orkney of the Armada. The late Colonel Balfour possessed a silver cup given by the Spanish admiral who was wrecked on Fair Isle to his host, the Shetland laird. Mr. Cursiter possesses, if memory fails me not, a small gun brought from Fair Isle, probably a relic of the Spanish vessel wrecked there. The writer has in his possession a rapier said to have been given to the founder of the Traill families in Orkney by a Spanish officer belonging to the Armada. There is a pathos in the tradition regarding this sword. Traill had taken the sick Spaniard to his house, and showed him every kindness in his power. When the dying officer took to bed, he kept the sword behind him, and was often seen to grasp its hilt convulsively; and about an hour before he died, he called for Mr. Traill, and with tears in his eyes, presented his sword to his host, saying, "It is the only reward I can make for your kindness to me. This sword has not done much for me in this world; but if I thought I could use it in the next, I would not part with it yet." I wonder if the owner of this sword was the same who lies buried in St. Magnus Cathedral, and whose simple epitaph was transcribed for me by a friend, Mr. Robert Tulloch. It is as follows, "Here lyes Captain Patricio of the Spanish Armada, who was wrecked on Fair Isle 1588." Perhaps the best account of the Spanish ship wrecked on Fair Isle is to be found in Sir Robert Sibbald's description of the islands of Orkney and Shetland; and there is an interesting allusion to it in the diary of James Melvill, written in the dear old Doric. But, like other historians, these two authorities disagree. The latter, however, makes it plain that it was from Orkney that some of the wrecked Spaniards set out on their return voyage.'

237. CARRIERS IN OLD DAYS.—A cousin of my father's, usually well-informed in such matters, told me, a year or two ago, that my father's great-grandfather conveyed nearly all the goods manufactured in Alloa and the *Hillfoots*, and even from Dunfermline and other parts of Fife, to Glasgow, and in return brought from Glasgow all the merchandise which came into Fife from the West of Scotland; many of the roads were mere bridle-paths, and in crossing brooks at fords, there being few bridges, the horses were often up to the saddle-girths in water. Everything was carried on the backs of horses, which formed a long packhorse train. The men were armed to the teeth, like a caravan crossing the desert, on account of the disturbed state of the country and the frequent incursions of the Highlanders.

I suppose the '45 and the Forth and Clyde Canal would change all that.

J. B. N.

238. ARMS OF SHARP.—The grant of Arms to Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig is interesting in connection with the tragedy which they were intended to commemorate :—

‘Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig eldest lawful son And heir of the deceast reverend father in God James late archbishop of St. Andrews Primate of All Scotland who was horridly murdered by certaine persons of hellish and bloody principles Bears two coats quarterly First azur on a St. Andrews cross argent a blooding heart transpearced with two swords disposed in saltyre poynts downward proper hilted and pomelled or. The heart having over it a mytre of Gold placed on the feild and tasselled gules surrounded with a bordure or charged with the royal tressure flowered and counterflowered gules as his coat of augmentation. Second his paternall coat by the name of Sharp, viz. Argent a Fess azur betwixt two cross crosslets fiché in cheife and a mollet in base sable. Third as the second. Fourth as the first with the bage of Nova Scotia as Baronet with the helmet and mantleing as is usuall in a wreath azur argent gules or and sable is set for his crest a diadem adorned with starrs usually termed a Caelestiall or martyrs crown or. The motto Pro mitra coronam.’

239. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 91*).—

55/

November 16, 1578.

Andrew Ogilby & Agnes Abercrombie.
William Reitt & Margaret Culross.

June 15, 1578.

Thomas Cock & Christian Laurie.

(*N.B.*—The Persons under the above Date have the Date of their marriage misplaced in the Register.)

February 15, 1578-9.

John Dow & Janet Sluitt.

March 1, 1578-9.

Thomas Ramsay & Elspith Taylor.
John Kay & Janet Morrice.

June 14, 1579.

William Monipenny & Janet Blythe.

June 28, 1579.

Andrew Malcolm & Agnes Hendrie.

July 5, 1579.

John Backlan & Janet Rollock.

July 12, 1579.

David Rollock & Janet Methven.
Robert Wilson & Bessie Sehang.

July 19, 1579.

Thomas Anderson & Margaret Moncrief.

July 26, 1579.

John Christison & Bessie Broun.
John M'thomas & Janet Broun.

August 9, 1579.

Edward Edy & Helen Donaldson.

August 23, 1579.

Robert Chapman & Helen Murray.

September 20, 1579.

Duncan Norester & Eupheme Bowy.

September 27, 1579.

Andrew Dilson (perhaps Eilson) & Christian Herring.

56/

October 4, 1579.

Andrew Blair & Margaret Gib.

William Brysson & Agnes Stout.

October 25, 1579.

Dionysius Sibbald & Christian Pringle.

Dionysius
Sibbald Note
Sibbald.

(*N.B.*—In the Margin is a Hand drawn with the fore finger pointing to the word "Nota." Several succeeding Burghesses of the name of Sibbald were very worthy and respectable Persons. There is an ancient Tombstone in the Gray Friars yard bearing many of their names.)

October 25, 1579.

Thomas Clark & Janet Anderson.

John Young & Catherine Ready.

November 8, 1579.

Gilbert Read & Christian Nicholson.

November 15, 1579.

Edward Fotheringham & Helen Robertson.

November 22, 1579.

Patrick Wallace & Isabel Brown.

(To be continued.)

240. **ROTTEN ROW.**—The word 'Rotten' frequently occurs in place-names, and its meaning has been discussed with no very satisfactory results. London¹ and York, and possibly other English towns, possess a 'Rotten Row'; but the name is not confined to England. There are Rotten Rows at Dunfermline, Dundee, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. But Rotten as a compound is found in Rotten-yard, New Cumnock; Rotten Cairn, Rottenhill, Rotten Moss, in Aberdeenshire. May not the word be Teutonic, and equivalent to red? Mr. Rottenherring, an inhabitant of Ayrshire in the 17th century, was probably simply Mr. Redherring, belonging to the great continental tribe of Herring, Herringhook, Pickleherring, etc. In days when town houses were built chiefly of wood and covered with thatch, a street or row in which red painted or red tiled houses predominated may well have been called the Rotten or Red Row. Rotten Cairn may have consisted of a heap of red-coloured stones. Rotten Moss and Redmoss, Clatt, Aberdeenshire, may both owe their name to the colour of the bog soil. Perhaps some of our readers will take up the subject, which has not yet been sufficiently examined. H.

¹ Besides the present well-known Rotten Row, London, there was formerly a Rotten Row opposite the Charterhouse wall in Goswell Street.—See Cunningham's *Handbook of London*.

241. INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS.—List of goods belonging to the Old Church, Aberdeen, Nov. 1559.—Vol. iii. of the *Miscellany of the Spalding Club* (Old Series) contains a full inventory of church goods which is interesting. The volume which contains it is now rare :—

‘Aucht chandlers of fyne siluer, aucht silver chalices, with their patennes, tua silver eucharists, ane silver steip, ane crosie, siluer stock, sex siluer alter spunes, tua censures fyne siluer, extending to fourtie pund weight of fyne silver, pryce of ilk unce weight thairof is fourtie twa shillings; item, festie twa brazen chandlers, ane great stein latrown, of massie brass, within the quire, in forme of the pelican with her birds, quhairin the evangell was red, extending to the weyght of tuentie stein of fyne brass, pryce of ilk pund weght, vi. s. viij d. ; item, fyve new staines of kaipis of fyne gold, witht thre uther of inferiour caipis, pertaining to the said kirk and service, pryce of ilk peice thairof twa hundreth, thrie scoir sex pundis, threttein shillings, four pennyes; item, sextein stain of fyne mass cloathis of cloth of gold, crommassie grein, black, and purpou velvot, is stornit with gold, with their chessols, and with the furnitur per-teining thairto, as the priestis stooode at the altar; one latron dotit and mortifeit be the communitie to Sanct Nicholas, Sanct Johanne the Evangelist, Magdalane, our lady altars, and uthers, foundit within the said kirk, pryce of ilk stane thairof ouerheid fourtie pundis money; item, ane pair of fyne organes, weill furnisheit with their sang buird and all their tungis, pryce thairof as they stooode tua hundreth pundis; item, ten pair of furnitures, or hingers befor the altars, of fyne crommassie veluot, crommassie satyn, reid dumass, quhyt black and violat welvets and satynes, dropit with gold and golden letters, pryce of ilk peice ouerheid, fourtie pundis; item, aucht gryt aikin treis, growen within the said kirkyard of our said burgh, for brackin of the wind fra the said kirk, and for stocking of gwnes and uther commoun workis in the toune, tane downe and hewin to their awin particular uses, price of ilk peice ouerheid to six pundis threttein schillings four pennies.’

242. KNIGHT OF THE POPE'S KIRK.—The practice of giving to priests the title of Sir before the Reformation is well known. Instances occur in the works of old writers, and in mediæval wills and other documents. In the Transcript of the St. Andrews Kirk Session, lately printed for the Scottish History Society, is a curiously worded ‘Confession’ of the date 21st June 1561, throwing some light on this. ‘Jhon Kipper, sumtym in Papistrie called Schyr John Kipper,’ writes, ‘I, your Lordschipes orator, Jhon Kypper, sumtym knyght of the Papis Kyrk.’ The claim of knight-hood is worth noting, though of course it must be understood as made in but a vague way. He however repeats the phrase as if he regarded it as his proper official designation.

243. HANDFASTING.—Jamieson's *Dictionary* states that this word signifies a temporary contract between a man and a woman who lived together as man and wife, but who could separate by mutual consent.

The Duke of Argyle, in *Scotland as it Was and as it Is*, p. 171, speaks of it as ‘an old Celtic barbarous custom,’ which prevailed in the Highlands. In ‘an account of the Clan Maclean,’ by ‘a Seneachie,’ p. 105, it is spoken of as ‘a certain remarkable custom which till then (*circa* 1600) prevailed, namely, that of taking a wife on approbation, or in plain in-

telligible terms, *on trial*.' It may be perfectly correct to state that such a custom existed in some of the wilder parts of Scotland, it was also not unknown in England, and even in late years existed among the miners of Cornwall, but the origin of Handfasting has to be sought in the history of the Law of Marriage as it existed in the Roman Empire, and as it was enforced by the Church before the Reformation. The essence of marriage was the contract made by the man and the woman. This contract was of a formal and binding nature. The marriage service in church followed, but not as a rule immediately, nor was it deemed necessary to defer cohabitation till after this had taken place. Shakespeare thus speaks of espousals, handfasting, or the true contract:—

' Upon a true contract
I got possession of Julietta's bed :
You know the lady : she is fast my wife,
Save that we do the denunciation lack
Of outward orders : this we came not to.'

Measure for Measure, i. 2.

Field (A.D. 1612), in *A Woman is a Weathercock*, ACT ii., SC. 1, writes:—

' NEV. The eldest [Bellafront] marries Count Frederick.

SCUL. Parson, if you marry Bellafront,
The horror of thy conscience shall exceed a murderer's.

NEV. The reason sir, I pray ?

SCUL. She is contracted sir,—nay, married
Unto another man, though it want form.

NEV. Sir, I'll take no notice.

. The injured gentleman
May bring 'em after into the spiritual Court.'

Archbishop Cranmer's opinion on this matter is clear:—'I am fully persuaded such marriages, as be in lawfull age contracted *per verba de presenti*, are matrimony before God.'—Cranmer to Cromwell. *State Papers, Henry VIII.*, vol. i. p. 575.

An old writer thus refers to 'handfasting': 'Yet in this thing also must I warn every reasonable and honest person to beware that in the contracting of marriage he dissemble not nor set forth any lie. Every man likewise must esteem the person to whom he is *handfasted* none otherwise than for his own *spouse*, though as yet it be not done in the church, nor in the street. After the handfasting, and making of the contract, the churchgoing and wedding should not be deferred too long.' The grounds on which the Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury and York annulled the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves were that the conditions of the procontract or espousal were not observed, and also that there had been a precontract or espousal between her and the Marquis of Lorraine. The children of a marriage with a woman who had been espoused to another would have been bastards.—*State Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. i. p. 629.

The custom was by no means obsolete in the 16th century. Of Shakespeare's marriage, Elze writes (*William Shakespeare*, p. 77): 'A precontract or troth-pledge was, however, made between them, and according to the custom of the day, the contract was considered morally—even though not

legally—equivalent to the actual marriage ceremony, and the betrothed parties might live together as husband and wife, without incurring the censure of public opinion'; and thus, though his first child was born only six months after the actual marriage, 'the young couple cannot be found fault with. This point has been sufficiently established by examples and proofs.'

What was undoubtedly regarded as consistent with morality and religion in England was equally so regarded in Scotland. A transcript of the *St. Andrews Kirk-session Records, 1559-1588*, has lately been printed for the Scottish History Society.¹

A perusal of this volume will show that 'handfasting' was duly recognised. Thus John Strang 'mayd promise of mariaige with the sad Janat [Thomson], in the presence of the ministerie of Kynros,' and afterwards cohabited, but married another woman, who is styled 'his pretendit wyf' (p. 188).

Elizabeth Leslie, Lady of Nydy, pleads before the Session, 'Secundlye, promise and consent, of the law of God, specialie confirmat and consummat' by cohabitation, 'makis mariaige' (p. 114).

The ceremony, before the Reformation, took place in the presence of a priest: 'Sche granting the allegit promys and handfasting mayd be Schyr James Mortoun prest' (p. 289), and Robert Nichols 'deponis that he was present tym and place articulat, hard and saw promys of mariaige betuix parteis, thair handis layd together be Schyr James Mortoun prest, accordyng to the Papisticall ryt usit for that tym; and that tharefter' cohabitation 'betuix parteis followit tharupon, and thair reput and haldyn be common voce and fame as mareit folkis' (p. 289).

The lapse of time which often occurred between the espousals and the actual marriage, and the danger of neglecting the latter part of the transaction, led to a change of the form of contract. 'This day aucht days appointed to consult, gyf promis of mareage in tyme cuming sal be *per verba de presente vel de futuro*' (p. 421, A.D. 1576). The result of the consultation stands thus: 'It is thocht gude that the parteis that ar to mak promis of mareage cum befor the seat [Session], and gyf up thair names in wryte, quhilk salbe deliverit to the redar, and the promis to be maid *per verba de futuro* in tyme cuming' (p. 422).

The effect of this was that the contracting parties, instead of saying 'I, M, do espouse thee, N,' had to say, 'I, M, will espouse thee, N,' and then the actual marriage combined both espousal and church ratification. On the same principle the compilers of the English Prayer-Book united the espousal, the 'handfasting,' the giving the ring and dowry, with the actual marriage. In Scotland old customs die hard, and Kirk-sessions were kept busy during the 17th and 18th centuries with cases of antenuptial fornication, the results of the still lingering idea that the promise of marriage was still to be regarded as equivalent to the ancient formal handfasting or espousals.

H.

¹ Mr. D. H. Fleming, in his valuable preface to the *Registers of St. Andrews*, gives some information about handfasting which throws much light on the subject, and in a footnote shows that Sir Walter Scott in *The Monastery*, chap. xxv., describes the difference that existed between the practice in Fifeshire and on the Borders, the wild Borderer regarding the ceremony much as the Highlanders are said to have done, as taking a wife on trial, for that after a year and a day 'each may choose another mate, or, at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life.'

244. THE ROSES OF BELLIVAT—MONUMENT AT GEDDES.—A short distance from Nairn is the site of the chapel of Geddes, now distinguished by its little cemetery—the burying-place of the Rose family for centuries.

In ancient times the chapel was a place of some repute. Its founder is said to have been one of the Roses, who were Lords of Geddes prior to their acquisition of Kilravock.

Lachlan, eldest son of Sir John the Roos of Kilravock (6th Baron), obtained from Rome, in 1475, a bull of privileges, in favour of the chapel of the Roses at Geddes, bestowing on all who should visit it at certain festivals 'dispension from a hundred days of enjoined penance.'

The 7th Baron, in 1493, founded a perpetual chaplainry at Geddes in honour of the 'virgin and all saints,' and the priest was to perform the daily offices not only for the soul of the founder, but also for the souls 'of his predecessors, his successors, and heirs for ever.'

In the cemetery are memorial tablets of many Rose families,—some extinct, others far away from their ancestral homes.

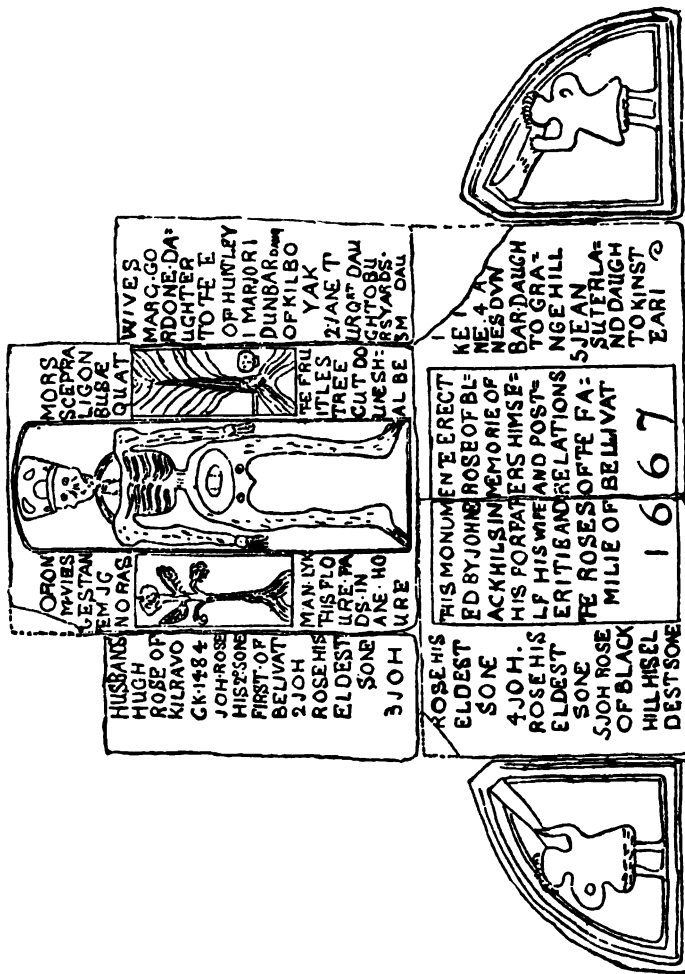
The monument of the Roses of Bellivat is of interest, as it preserves to us the names and marriage connections of five successive lairds.

Many years ago, an illiterate person was employed to repair the wall in which the monument is inserted, and he placed the lower portion uppermost. The portion where the marriage connection of the third Laird should appear has unfortunately been broken off. This Laird was twice married. His first wife was Margaret (?), daughter of Falconer, Laird of Halkerstown—a family at one time powerful in the north. His second and third sons became ancestors of the families of Logie, afterwards Lochihills and Budwoehil. He married secondly, Christine Gordon, daughter of Patrick (?) Gordon of Letterfourie, by whom he had four sons, some of whom were ancestors of the families of Logh, Corridown, Ailanbuie, etc.

The Bellivat family were, according to Shaw, 'remarked as a bold, daring, and headstrong people, who put up with no injuries or affronts, but warmly resented any wrong, real or supposed, done to them.'

They had fierce conflicts with the Dunbars over the possession of the lands of Clune (in the barony of Moyness), a charter of which Hugh Rose in Delny (son of the first Laird of Bellivat) and Agnes Chisholm, his wife, got from David Dunbar, dean of Moray, in 1556.

John Dunbar of Moyness ejected David, the grandson of Hugh, from these lands. Then began a warfare which ultimately involved all those bearing the surnames of Rose and Dunbar. The Dunbars, finding they were unable to cope with the Roses, brought parties of the Clan Ronald to assist them, and the Roses sought the assistance of the MacGregors. This occurred in the time of the fourth Laird, who apparently had his hands full. In 1589 he is denounced rebel, and in 1596, for having 'schamefullie and imhonnestlie dang and misusit' the servants of his relative Falconer of Halkerston, he is again denounced rebel. He and Duffus quarrelled over some lands, and consequently he is in 1597 denounced rebel, for, among other misdemeanours, having 'min-assit to have hangit' the servants of Duffus. In 1600 he is said to have 'maist schamefullie dang and misusiet' the servants of Falconer, and at the latter's instance he is in prison 'as suspect guilty of divers haynous crymes,' which imported not only the 'hasurd of his lyffe but alsua of his lands and heritage, and to caus execute him to the deid thairfor.'



He is in 1604 described as a 'notorious malefactor,' and was several times declared rebel.

He was most unfortunate, for in 1636 his second son William was outlawed for taking a chief part in revenging the death of Viscount Melgum and Aboyne, at the Tower of Fren draught.

John, 6th of Slackhills, married a daughter of Dunbar of Grangehill, and had three sons, the eldest of whom, John, succeeded him. He married — Ross, but had no male issue.

Any one in possession of unpublished matter in connection with the foregoing, or any other branch of the Rose family, would greatly oblige if they would communicate with—

D. MURRAY ROSE.

COUL, DORNOCH, N.B.

245. EBENEZER ERSKINE.—An incident of the early career of the celebrated Ebenezer Erskine is to be found in the Alloa Kirk Session Records. It is interesting as showing that at the commencement of his ministry Mr. Erskine's powers were not appreciated.

'The 26th Sep. 1725. Which day Sess. being met their was a Report call'd for and given in by the Elders a Report of the scrutiny w^c was made by them through the Parish for sounding the People as to their inclinations to a min^r and their rolls were given in from their respective Quarters containing the Persons names whom they sounded and the min^m they spoke off and the numbars stand thus viz. to Mr. Jo. Taylour 237 for Mr. Lindsay 155 to Mr. Duchal 30 to Mr. Ure 12 to Mr. Adam 15 to Mr. Warden 9 to Mr. Dorling 3 Mr. Gibson 3 Mr. Ebenezer Erskine 1. the total of those of other min^m beside Mr. Taylour is 227.'—*Alloa Kirk Session Records.*

246. THE BELLS OF CRAIL, FIFE.—The bell in the Town House has the following inscription in Dutch or Old Flemish:—'Ic Ben Ghegoten Int Jaer Ons Heeren, MCCCCXX'—'I was founded in the year of Our Lord 1520.' The bell has a depth of 25 and a diameter of 27 inches. The bell of the Parish Church has the following inscription:—'Peeter Van Den Ghein Heft my Ghegoten Int Jaer DCXIII' (the M has been left out. 'Heft' is for 'Heeft.')—'Peter Van Den Ghein has founded me in the year 1614.' On another part of the bell there is:—'Crail, 1614,' with a ship—the Town coat-of-arms. This bell has the same dimensions as the other Bell.

G. M. S.

247. BEACON SIGNALS.—A nation liable to be disturbed by sudden tumults within its own bounds, or by the invasions or incursions of a hostile neighbour divided from it by no physical barriers, would naturally be driven to devise some method by which important news could be transmitted to headquarters. The fleetest horse could only anticipate by a few hours the arrival of a foe. Other means had therefore to be found. A rude but efficient system of telegraphing by beacon-fires was known to the ancients, and was practised in many countries throughout the middle ages; indeed until the nineteenth century Britain had to depend on such a method before the introduction of the semaphore system, which in turn was replaced by electricity. When preparations were made to resist the threatened invasion of Napoleon, a regular code of signals was formulated, and a connecting chain of beacons was formed on the east

coast of Scotland. The orders issued to the keepers of the beacons are still in existence, and it is to be hoped that these, together with other arrangements made by Government, will be printed by the Scottish History Society, to which a valuable collection of official documents has been offered. It may, however, be well to set out some of the notices that occur in more ancient state papers regarding beacons in Scotland. Edinburgh and Stirling were both seats of the government, and not only was it expedient that they should be joined by a system of beacons, but that news should be flashed from the borders. In the *Registers of the Privy Council* (vol. i. p. 73) is a long paper of instructions issued in 1547; it is not necessary to print the whole of it, sufficient is here given to show the line of communication which was selected:—

‘And to the effect that this realme and liegis thair of may be reddy to resist unto thame (our auld inemeis of England), it is divisit, statute, and ordanit that bales be set and kept apoun the nycht apoun the places following for advertisment to be maid to our Soverane Ladyis liegis; That is to say, the first baill to be maid and kept apoun Sanct Abb’s heid, the second baill to be maid and kept apoun the Dowhill about Fas castell, the thrid baill to be put and kept apoun the Dounlaw about Spott, the feird baill to be put and kept apoun Northberwiklaw, the fift baill to be maid and kept apoun Dounprendarlaw, the saxt baill to be maid & kept apoun Arthour Set or the Castell of Edinburgh, and the sevint baill to be apoun Bynnyngiscrage about Linlithquo.’

Again, when it was feared that the Spanish Armada would make a descent on the Scottish coast in 1588, the Privy Council issued another order (vol. iv. p. 308), which is given, as the list of names is fuller:—

St. Abb’s Head, the Windie Edge, Hume Castle, Eldoun hills, Egrop, Soutra, Dunderlaw, North Berwik Law, Castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, Largo Law, the Byn hill above Burntisland, the Lowmonds, Seidlaw Hill, Garvock Hill, ‘and generallie all utheris hillis and placeis quahir baillis was wount to be brynt or watcheis kept in tymes of weir and troublis.’

It is impossible to know without further information what ‘other hills and places where bales (beacons) were wont to be burnt’ are here referred to.

There is, however, on the north shore of the Forth, opposite Linlithgow, and on the highest point of the district, a ruined tower known as Bordie Tower. A beacon fire on it would be seen at Stirling on the west and Dunfermline on the east, while on the north it is open to the Saline Hills, which would carry on the signal to Dundee.

Some additional information on the system of signalling by beacons during the middle ages might assist the historian in his investigations, and would show how it was possible for important news to travel with great rapidity.

QUERIES.

CXXXV. (*continued*).—No reply has been received to this query, but the following from *N. & Q.* (7 s. viii. Oct. 5, 1889) has been sent for publication:—

‘THE NAME *Cant* (*Kant*).—Doubtless the name borne by Immanuel Kant, the philosopher of Königsberg, is a form of

Cant, his Scottish grandfather's name. It went through slight variations before being perpetuated in Germany by the famous bearer of it as Kant, and amongst such variations Kandt was one. Books mention Kandts at Königsberg, and it is known to me that Kandts existed for at least two or three generations in Pomerania down to 1764, when one removed from Pyritz, and became Kant on the burgher roll of Stettin. Others of this burgher's family adopted the changed name Kant, but to this day several families around Stettin are known as Kant in various humble occupations. It is not known whether any relationship existed between the Königsberg and Pomeranian families. High authority in Stettin pronounces the name Kant or Kant to be outlandish, non-German.

'The undersigned greatly desires information concerning the locality of families on the Scottish and English borders which bear the name of Cant, with a view of discovering, in parish registers or in topographical accounts, whether any traces exist of Cants who have emigrated to Poland, Sweden, or Germany between 1600-1700.

'The family of Andrew Cant, of East Lothian, the Scottish divine, does not seem to come within the scope of this query.

'KANTIUS.

'13, THE BEACON, EXMOUTH.'

CXXVI. JOHN SINCLAIR.—John Sinclair appears in Exeter, New Hampshire, United States of America, in 1657. Many of his descendants, who are highly respected, reside in New Hampshire at the present time. It is said that John Sinclair belonged to the Roslin family, and was about twenty-one years of age when he arrived in America. Can any of your numerous readers give any information regarding him?

CXXVII. LADY HOUSTOUN.—Who was the Lady Houstoun who, in the last century, wrote some plays, including 'The Gallant in the Closet,' 'The Coquette,' and 'In Foro'?

Ramsay of Ochertyre mentions that James Boswell (*circa* 1760-1770) assisted her to bring out one or more of them on the Edinburgh stage, but without much success (*Scotland and Scotsmen*, i. 171).

Dr. C. Rogers (perhaps rather hastily) identifies her with Helenor Cathcart, daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, who married, 15th February 1744, Sir John Houstoun, fourth Baronet of that Ilk, was left a widow, 27th July 1751, and died without issue in London on the 3d November 1769, aged 50 (*James Boswell*, p. 59).

After Sir John Houstoun's death the Baronetcy was assumed by another branch of the family; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* records the death at Bath, 30th July 1780, of 'the Hon. Lady Susan Houstoun, relict of Sir Thomas.' This is copied into a collection of obituary notices in the *Scottish Journal* (1848, vol. ii. p. 204), where the following note occurs: 'This lady was the authoress of a comedy called "The Coquette," not printed, which is noticed in the *Biographie Dramaticque*; and another

comedy with the odd name of "In Foro," not noticed in the above work, the MS. of the first three acts of which belongs to the collector of these obituary notices.'

I should like to know which of these Lady Houstouns wrote the plays in question, and to receive any information about Lady Susan and her husband Sir Thomas. Σ.

3^d Sept. 1889.

CXXVIII. JOHN WALKINSHAW.—Where can I get more information about the Mr. Walkinshaw who married a daughter of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn (and Barbara his wife), as mentioned in the September Number of *N. N. & Q.*? Was he of Scotch or Irish extraction, and from whom descended? M. A. P.

Sept. 1889.

CXXIX. COWPER FAMILY.—Can any one acquainted with the Registers of Scottish Universities give me information respecting the degree of the Rev. John Cowper, who was baptized at Kirkby-Stephen, in Westmoreland, August 3, 1709, and instituted to the Rectory of Kirkbride in Cumberland, June 30, 1743? He was then an A.B. G.

CXXX. CARMICHAEL FAMILY.—Wanted information respecting General Carmichael, whose daughter Anne Carmichael was married to John Walcott of Barbadoes about 1720-1733. Their son Henry Walcott was baptized in 1734, and was afterwards married to Love Archer, daughter of Edward Archer, Esq. G.

CXXXI. NAPIER FAMILY.—It will be esteemed a favour by the querist if any one will answer any of the following queries:—

1. Were there two generations of the name of Napier in Muchart Mill, parish of Muchart? 1703 and 1713 are the only dates known.
2. Who was the father of Mr. Thomas Napier, surgeon, Alloa? and where did the family of the latter go to? 1722.
3. Who was the father of John Napier, blacksmith, Alloa, who married in 1766? Had he brothers or a family?
4. Did David Hodge, planter, Jamaica, son of — Hodge, Custom-House officer, Alloa, ever return to Alloa after January 1829? Do any of the family of Mrs. Meiklejohn survive?

CXXXII. PORTRAITS OF SCOTTISH DIVINES.—Information is requested as to the existence of portraits of the following divines, Collections on whose Lives by Wodrow are to be printed by the New Spalding Club.

I.—*Ministers and Bishops.*

John Craig (1512-1600), colleague of Knox, minister at Montrose and Aberdeen, and chaplain to James VI.

David Cunningham (? -1600), minister at Lanark, Lesmahago, and Cadder, sub-dean of Glasgow, and first reformed bishop of Aberdeen.

Peter Blackburn (? -1616), regent at Glasgow University, and bishop of Aberdeen. [A portrait of Blackburn hangs in the hall of Marischal College, Aberdeen, said by Mr. Bullock to be by Jamesone (*George Jamesone, his Life and Works*, Edin. 1885, p. 121). Has it been engraved?]

Patrick Forbes of Corse (1564-1635), minister at Keith and Edinburgh, and bishop of Aberdeen. [A portrait, original not stated, is engraved in the 1635 edition of the *Funerals*; another is in the Senatus-room of King's College, Aberdeen (engraved in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*); a third in the hall of Marischal College; and a fourth (said by Mr. Bullock, p. 175, to be by Jamesone) at Fintray. Have the last two been engraved? Of the third Mr. Bullock writes:—'The powerful head of this prelate at Marischal College has been mistakenly assigned to Jamesone. It does not in the least possess his peculiar manner.']

Adam Bellenden or Bannatyne (1569-1647), minister at Falkirk, bishop of Dunblane and Aberdeen, and afterwards rector of Portlock.

John Forbes (1566-1634), minister at Alford, Middelburg, and Delft.

John Durie (1537-1600), minister at Edinburgh and Montrose.

David Lindsay (? -1641), minister at Guthrie and Dundee, and bishop of Brechin and Edinburgh.

II.—*Principals and Professors.*

Alexander Arbuthnot (1538-83), minister at Logie-Buchan, Forvie, Arbuthnot, Old Machar, and first reformed principal of King's College.

James Lawson (1538-84), sub-principal of King's College, and minister at Edinburgh.

Robert Howie (? -1645), minister at Aberdeen and Dundee, first principal of Marischal College, afterwards principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

William Forbes (1585-1634), minister at Alford, Monymusk, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, fourth principal of Marischal College, afterwards first bishop of Edinburgh. [A portrait, original not stated, is given by Pinkerton; another by Jamesone (Mr. Bullock, p. 183) is at Craigston; a third (? by Jamesone) hangs in the hall at Marischal College. Has the last been engraved?]

Charles Ferme (1560-1617), regent at Edinburgh University, and principal of the College at Fraserburgh.

John Johnston of the Crimond branch (1570-1611), Professor of Theology at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

It will be esteemed a favour if Replies are sent direct to

P. J. ANDERSON,

The New Spalding Club, Aberdeen.

CXXXIII. SIR CHARLES ERSKINE OF ALVA.—The property of Alva is said to have come from the family of Bruce to that of Erskine (*New Stat. Acc.*, Art. Alva), and the Bruce arms are still to be seen on the old church there, which was originally built in 1632

by Alexander Bruce. In a footnote in his *Extracts from the Household Book of the Dowager Countess of Mar*, the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe says that Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, 4th son of John, 7th Earl of Mar (by his second marriage, with Lady Marie Stewart), 'married Mary Hope, widow of Robert Bruce.' Can any one say if this Robert Bruce was proprietor of Alva, and if in this way, through his wife, Sir Charles Erskine became owner of the property with which he and his descendants were so long connected?

R. PAUL, Dollar.

CXXXIV. BRIGIDIUS (or BRIDGIGINS) AVIANEN.—Is anything known of this person, a native of Scotland, who was incumbent of Stoke Abbas, Dorset, during the Commonwealth? His name, but without further particulars, occurs in Hutchins's *History of Dorset*, and in Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*. C. H. MAYO.

CXXXV. ROSE FAMILY.—Can any of the readers of *N. N. & Q.* give me information regarding parentage of Rev. John Rose (M.A. Aberdeen, 1638), minister of Loth Parish, Sutherlandshire, 1656? Who was his wife, and what the names of his children? Also information regarding the Hugh Rose who, in 1674, is witness to contract of marriage between James Rose of Termet and Jean Rose, daughter of John Rose of Blackhills. This Hugh Rose is stated to be schoolmaster 'at Pettie,' and subsequently 'at Dornoch' (Inverness Sasines, vols. iv. and v., fols. 252, 66). He is also witness to Sasine of Rev. Hugh Rose of Creich, 18th March 1679—being still schoolmaster at Dornoch. Was he the party who afterwards became Minister of Golspie—(M.A. Aberdeen, 1670), admitted prior to 1682? Any information regarding these parties would be gratefully received. R.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

LXV. (Vol. i. p. 181). COLONEL JOHN ERSKINE, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF STIRLING CASTLE.—In his *Extracts from the Household Book of the Dowager Countess of Mar*—now a very rare volume—the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe has this footnote, with reference to the Honourable Sir Charles Erskine, Knight, the fourth son of the Countess and her husband, John, 7th Earl of Mar:—

'Sir Charles had by his second wife, Helen Skene, a daughter Mary, and a son John, who married Lady Mary Maule, daughter of George, 2d Earl of Panmure, and relict of Charles, Earl of Mar.'

Evidently Sir Charles Erskine had *two* sons who were named John—one by his first wife, Mary Hope, and another by his second, Helen Skene. The former may have been the one mentioned by Douglas (*D. P.* ii. 214) as dying *s.p.* in 1642. The latter was probably the Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle, and the father of Helen and Margaret Erskine. Helen may have been so called after her paternal grandmother. R. PAUL.

CIX. JOHN SOBIESKI died in London nearly twenty years ago, leaving no family by his widow, who died at Bath about a year ago. Charles Edward died suddenly on board the *Rainbow* Steamer just as she was leaving Bordeaux for London, at Christmas, some ten or twelve years ago, leaving only two daughters, one married in Austria, the other a nun in England. His son died some years ago in Jersey or Guernsey. 'The brothers' are buried in the R. C. Churchyard at Eskadale, Inverness-shire. The son above mentioned was married to Lady Alice Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol, but had no family. As far as I know, no proof has ever been given of their Stuart blood except their extraordinary resemblance in appearance, manners, and — failings. I knew them all well, and every one of them resembled one or other of the Stuart family. C. S. L.

Both the brothers Stuart are dead. Neither left any descendants. The younger, Charles, who received the foreign title of Comte d'Albanie, was married, and no doubt any inquiry addressed to Mrs. Symons, 6 Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, the sister of his now deceased widow, would receive courteous treatment.

J. J. R.

In reply to R. P. H.'s inquiry, I have much pleasure in giving what information I can. John Sobieski Stuart, Count d'Albanie, died in February 1872, aged about 74. I do not know whether he ever married, but if so, he left no family. Charles Edward (who took the title of Count d'Albanie after his elder brother's death) died in December 1880; he was twice married. I think his first wife was a foreign lady; his daughter is, or was, a few years ago, Abbess of a convent in Roumania. His second wife was Lady Alice Hay, a daughter of the Earl of Errol, who died in June 1881, not leaving any family. The daughter sold a number of her father's relics of Prince Charles at Messrs. Foster's, Pall Mall, in May 1881. C. E. HORSBURGH.

CXVI. LIGGAT SYKE.—This name has nothing to do with 'Lichgate.' It is, however, good Anglo-Saxon, viz. *leah gat sich*, the water-course of the field gate. *Liggat* is the common name for a gate in many parts of Scotland. HERBERT MAXWELL.

CXXIII. HOUSTOUNS OF FORTROSE.—I do not think the Houstoun family have been settled in Ross and Sutherland very long. They probably came north with Jean, daughter of Sir John Houstoun, who was second wife of Ludovic Grant of Grant. Their marriage contract is dated 1st March 1701. She had no issue, and was alive in 1727. Sir William Fraser's valuable work on the *Chiefs of Grant*¹ contains, if I mistake not, some reference to her.

Some time ago I came across a notice of Alexander Houstoun, son of Oliver Houstoun and Margaret Findlaw, his wife, in the Mearns, in 1671. Oliver was minister at Fordun.

On 18th August 1759 Ann Houstoun was married to Rev. Hugh Rose of Kildonan. He died 2d February 1761, and she

¹ Vol. i. pp. 291, 327-9.

married again, 8th October 1779. There was also Ann Houstoun, possibly above, married to Hugh Ross, silversmith, Tain, their child Christy being baptized 14th September 1785. Major Hugh Houstoun bought the estate of Criech, from Creech, a bookseller in Edinburgh, and sold it to the Marquis of Stafford. He was tenant of Clynelish.

Thomas Houstoun, probably the brother of Hugh, was tacksman of the farms of Knockfin, Ribigill, Lothbeg, and in 1819 he became tenant of the farm of Kintradwell, presently occupied by Major William Houstoun. D. M. R.

CXXIV. GENEALOGY OF SPOTTISWOODE, ST. CLAIR, AND PATERSON.— In answer to this query, though I am unable to answer the question as to Helen, Lady Bannockburn, I venture to send the following notes on the family of Paterson of Bannockburn.

The earliest member of this family mentioned is:—

- I. James Paterson, who is said to have married a daughter of Durie of that Ilk in Fifeshire, and to have had a son.
- II. Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn (? W.S. *circa* 1627), who married a daughter of Doig of Balingrew, Perthshire, by his wife, a daughter of Drummond of Innermay, and had
- III. Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, Bart., who was admitted W.S. 10th April 1661, after an apprenticeship with Richard Guthrie, W.S. He had the lands and barony of Bannockburn ratified to him by Act of Parliament 1672, cap. 132, was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire 1678 and 1685, was appointed Keeper of the Signet 28th September 1682, and was created a Baronet 29th March 1686. He married, 18th August 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernyhurst and his wife, Jane, daughter of Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and dying in 1696 was succeeded by his son,
- IV. Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, second Bart. (? W.S., 29th September 1682), who was appointed by Parliament to hold two yearly fairs near Bannockburn 1696. Retoured heir of his father in the barony 9th November 1696. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir William Ruthven of Dunglas, and died in December 1701, leaving issue,
 1. Sir Hugh, who succeeded.
 2. Sir James Paterson, Lieutenant-General in the army of the King of Sardinia and Governor of Nice. Died at Bath 5th September 1765, and was interred in the family vault at St. Ninians.
 3. Elizabeth, married Charles Smith, an eminent merchant, and had a son, Hugh Smith, who married Elizabeth Seton, widow of his cousin, Hugh Paterson, younger, of Bannockburn.
 4. Katherine, who married John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and died at Edinburgh, 25th November 1780, aged 97, leaving,
 - (i) Catherine Walkinshaw, in the Household of

- Frederick, Prince of Wales, died unmarried at London, 11th November 1794.
- (ii) Maria Matilda Walkinshaw, 'Countess of Albertsdorf,' the mistress of Prince Charles Edward. She died at Rome, 3d October 1797. Her daughter Charlotte, titular Duchess of Albany, died from the effects of falling from her horse at Boulogne, 17th November 1789, aged about 40.
- V. Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, third Bart., served heir to his father 1st September 1702; M.P. Stirlingshire, 1708 until unseated, 1709, and 1710-15; a Commissioner of Trade in Scotland. Forfeited for being concerned in the Rebellion of 1715. He married at Twickenham, 21st February 1712, Lady Jean, daughter of Charles, tenth Earl of Mar. She died at Bannockburn, 16th November 1763. He died at Touch, 23d March 1777, aged 91 years 2 months, having had issue a son and daughter.
1. Hugh Paterson, younger, of Bannockburn, his only son, admitted advocate, 26th July 1736, and died of a fever, 26th September 1743. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Archibald Seton of Touch, whose name he assumed. She died at Touch, 3d February 1775, having remarried as before mentioned.
- VI. 2. Mary Paterson, served heir of provision to her brother, 17th December 1743. She married David Rollo of Powhouse, Stirlingshire, who assumed the name of Paterson, and died at Bannockburn 16th March 1786. They had issue,
1. Hugh James Paterson, of whom afterwards.
 2. Mary, married George Home Stewart of Ardgaty, and died *s.p.*
 3. David Paterson, married Alexander Wallace, banker in Edinburgh, who died 12th June 1804, aged 52. She died 26th August 1801, aged 44. Their eldest son, Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th Regiment, who died 24th September 1801, aged 22, twice received the public thanks of his General for his gallant conduct in that regiment.
- VII. Hugh James Paterson Rollo of Bannockburn, married, 11th December 1777, Helen, only daughter of Robert Arbuthnot. She died 5th February 1838, aged 78, having had issue,
1. A son, born 4th January 1780.
 2. Hugh James, of whom afterwards.
 3. Robert Rollo, Advocate, 1808, died 31st March 1852.
 4. Charlotte, married Henry Moncreiff (W.S., 8th June 1804, third son of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood of Tullibole), who died 16th April 1817.
- VIII. Hugh James Rollo, the second son, born 4th February 1783, admitted W.S. 10th March 1806, married, 12th July 1813, Jane Hathorn, eldest daughter of William Richardson of

Kerthock. She died 27th August 1849, aged 65. He was drowned on board the steamer *Comet* off Gourock, 21st October 1825, having had issue,

1. Helen Arbuthnot, died 20th August 1849, aged 34.
2. Jane Hathorn, died 29th January 1855, aged 38.
3. Hugh James, of whom afterwards.
4. Mary Francis, died 10th June 1856, aged 36.
5. Agnes, died 17th August 1846, aged 24.
6. Erskine, died 27th May 1887, aged 61.
7. A daughter still surviving.

- IX. Hugh James Rollo, the present representative of the family, born 16th June 1818, admitted W.S. 20th May 1847. He married (first) 30th November 1865, Mary, daughter of Alexander Stuart of Inchbreck, Kincardineshire; she was born 9th July 1834, and died *s.p.* 20th July 1875; and (second) 15th January 1880, Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Hutton Pollexfen of Cairston, Orkney, and Vicar of Middleton, Tyas, Yorkshire.

The arms of the family are thus recorded in the Lyon Register, *circa* 1673: 'Hugh Paterson of Bannockburne, Writer to His Majesties Signet, Bears:—Argent three pelicans vulned gules, on a cheif embattled azur as many mollets of the field: Above the shield ane helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules doubled argent: Next is placed on ane terse for his crest a dexter hand holding a quill proper. The motto in ane escroll "Hinc Orior." He is now a Knight.' CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

- CXXV. The name Cant was common in Scotland, especially in Fifeshire (see p. 112). Andrew Cant, of Aberdeen, the well known divine, left no *male* issue. Unless precise information as to Kant's father's and grandfather's names and birthplaces can be procured, it would be exceedingly difficult to conjecture even to which of the many families of Scottish Cants or Kants he belonged. If this information is sent me, it might be possible to trace his ancestors in Scotland. Ed.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

How to Catalogue a Library. Elliot Stock, London.—This is the latest addition to the 'Book-Lover's Library,' and is likely to maintain the high reputation the series has already acquired. The subject may at first appear uninteresting, but the possessor of a small collection of books finds it advantageous to possess a list of them, and is often perplexed as to the method to be employed. The volume we are noticing will afford him much information well arranged and pleasantly written. There is an appendix containing a list of Latin names of places which will prove useful in the case of old books printed abroad.

Uncle Toby's Birthday Book. Walter Scott, London.—Birthday books are doubtless found useful, or they would not appear in so many attractive

forms. Uncle Toby's is certainly one of the best arranged we have met with, and its get-up is singularly attractive. The selection of poetry for each day is well made, and the best writers have been laid under tribute for appropriate quotations.

Transcript of Rochdale Parish Registers. Printed for Subscribers.—Colonel Fishwick, in his second volume, which has lately appeared, has brought his work down to 1641. As a connection has long existed between the weavers of Scotland and the North of England, this work will be sure to prove of value to many anxious to trace their English ancestors.

The Index of Gainford (Co. Durham) Registers. Elliot Stock, London. (*Baptisms 1560-1784*).—May also serve the same purpose, for though the volume is not a transcript, yet the index is sufficiently full to be of great use. In many cases where a full transcript of the Registers of a parish may not be convenient, an index such as the one before us would prove exceedingly useful.

CORRECTIONS.

OWING mainly to defective eyesight, the following misprints in some of my contributions to *Northern Notes and Queries* have escaped notice:—

- Vol. iii. page 162, *for* 1st Lord Saltoun *read* 11th Lord Saltoun. (The error has been erroneously corrected to 2d Lord Saltoun at page 96 of last No.).
- Vol. iv. page 24 line 4 from bottom, and bottom, *for* Margaret Lyle *read* Mariot Lyle (*bis*).
- " " 25, footnote, *for* Auchengawne *read* Auchingowne.
- " " 76, line 26 from top, *for* 2d Lord Boyd *read* 4th Lord Σ.

In the notice of the *Dictionary of Heraldry* in the last Number (p. 96), the name of the author should have been Elvin, not Alvin.—ED.

THE following corrections have been sent us for insertion. We do our best to secure accuracy, but sometimes the ms. we receive is not very clear. We shall be always ready to send to contributors proofs of their notes if they wish it, but must request that they be returned with as little delay as possible:—

- Vol. iii. p. 154, *for* J. T. Pennycuick *read* J. F. Pennycuick.
- " " *for* Soilsasie *read* Soilzarie.
- " p. 157, *for* Langside *read* Longside.
- " " 158, *for* Innervettie *read* Invernettie.
- " " " *for* indifferenced *read* undifferenced.
- " " " *for* Lespersie *read* Terpersie.
- " " " *for* Carse *read* Corse.
- " " 158 and 159, *for* Tusch *read* Insch.
- " " 159, *for* Feveran *read* Foveran.
- " " " *for* Homes of Moir *read* Houses of Moir.