

THE
Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

Published Quarterly

EDITED BY

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F.S.A. SCOT., CONC. SCOT. HIS. SOC., F. HUGT. S.



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

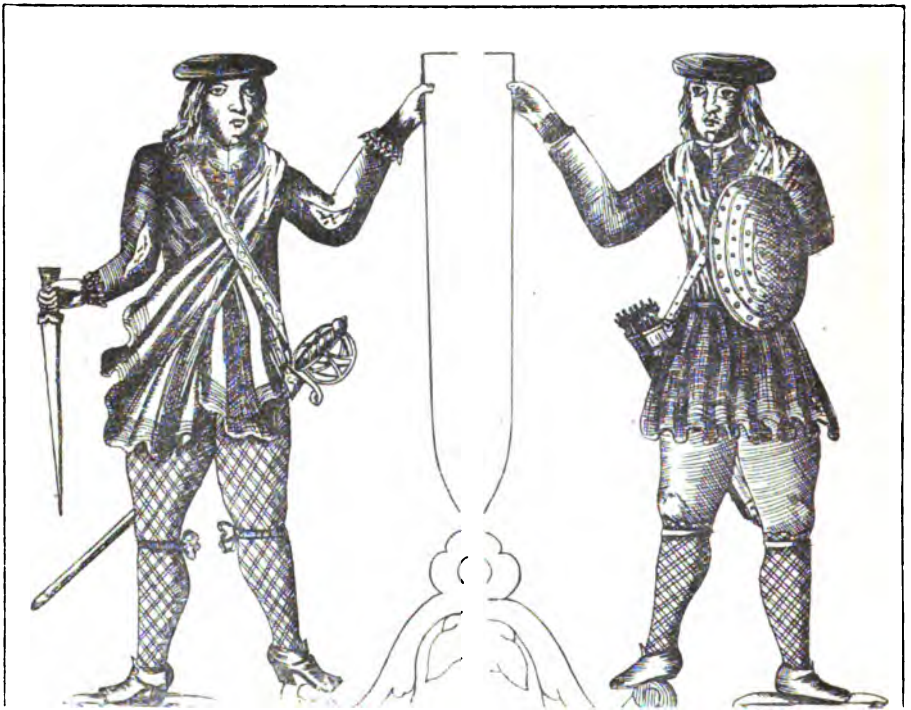
*All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'
The Parsonage, Alloa.*

455. TARTANS IN FAMILY PORTRAITS.—On page 48 of the June number, the editor comments on the illustration of the arms of Skene of that Ilk in Alexander Nisbet's *Heraldic Plates* recently published. A reproduction of the supporters of these arms is here given as being of interest to antiquaries. The date of registration of the arms is about 1672. The block employed in printing has been prepared for the forthcoming work, *Old and Rare Scottish Tartans*, on which the present writer is engaged. It will be issued in November next, by Mr. G. P. JOHNSTON, 33 George Street, Edinburgh. There are representations of Highland dress in the arms of other families, such as Grant of Dalvey, Macfarlane of that Ilk, Macpherson of Cluny, etc., figured in various Heraldic works. The writer would feel much indebted for any references to other arms of this description, and especially with the supporters in colour. Information regarding these may be sent direct to D. W. STEWART, 151 Brunts-

field Place, Edinburgh, and will be duly acknowledged in the next number of the *Scottish Antiquary*.

For the earliest records of the Highland dress, we must look to the sculptured stones, such as those existing at Iona and elsewhere. The dress at one time appears to have been identical with that in use in Ireland, judging from representations on ancient stone carvings throughout that country.

There is a great dearth of early engravings of the costume of the Highlanders, but a few occur in French works, and some very curious cuts of the Irish dress appear in Derrick's *Image of Ireland*, 1581. The antiquity of the Highland dress; whether the kilt or trews was the oldest form; and the ancient use of tartans as clan distinctions, are questions which cover too much ground to be discussed at present.



A subject of more general interest will be found in the following account of a recent examination of collections of family portraits in Highland dress. These are of the utmost importance as preserving a record of the tartans in use when the pictures were painted. A careful study of these, and of examples of tartan fabrics which can be proved to date from the risings of 1715 and 1745, reveals the fact that almost all the tartans differ from those at present in use. Some of those who deal in such things assure us that the antiquity of the so-called clan patterns is very great, and many writers allege in general terms that these designs were used as clan distinctions from the earliest period. Sir Walter Scott, in a

letter to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, dated 1829, says: 'It has been the bane of Scottish literature and disgrace of her antiquities, that we have manifested an eager propensity to believe without inquiry.' The halo of romance surrounding the Jacobite struggle inclined many, and still induces others, to accept as authentic and reliable, statements which in different circumstances would be more closely sifted. Thus it is that the tartans—always specially identified with the Jacobite cause—have won much favour, and those who find one represented as bearing their name accept it as their ancient clan pattern without the inconvenience of investigation, or putting any awkward questions.

The earliest portrait showing a coloured representation of tartan is believed to be one of the sixteenth century, which existed in Paris about forty years ago, and was there known as the Countess of Lennox, mother of Lord Darnley. Two copies of the picture exist—one belonging to the family of the late Mr. Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, and the other in the collection of Mr. Burnley Heath, London. These have been several times exhibited. Mr. Heath catalogued his as a possible portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and in a recent letter to the writer he mentioned that a search in Paris some years ago for the original was unsuccessful. Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple, a high authority, believed in the authenticity of the portrait as that of the Countess of Lennox, but unfortunately other particulars known to him regarding the picture have not been recorded.

The copies exhibit careful painting in every detail. Although only about eight inches by five, and the figure full length, each line is clearly defined. The tartan—a very beautiful one—is reproduced in silk for *Old and Rare Scottish Tartans*. It is hoped that this, together with the publication of all that is known of the picture, may lead to further information regarding the original.

CLUNY CASTLE.—Here is preserved a curious portrait believed to represent Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, and dating from about 1700. It shows a coat, plaid, and trews of different patterns of tartan, the prevailing colours being dark. The drawing of the tartans, more especially of the plaid, has been rather poorly done, and the designs vary entirely from the present Macpherson tartans. There is also a charming portrait of Prince Charles Edward, although not in Highland dress. Mr. Eneas R. Macdonell of Morar states in a letter dated 3rd August that this painting had belonged to Cardinal York, but was looted by the French. It was subsequently acquired through Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe from a French refugee by a relative of Morar's, into whose collection it passed, and thence to Cluny Macpherson. In the entrance hall, draped above the weapons and sporan of the Prince, is a very fine specimen of those silk tartan plaids long manufactured at Barcelona for the Highland chiefs and their ladies.

CASTLE GRANT.—By far the largest collection of portraits in tartan dress is that belonging to the Countess of Seafield at Castle Grant, and as these have not hitherto been recorded in full they are here enumerated. The titles, dates, and artist's name (Ri. Waitt) are painted on the canvas of Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive:—

1. Brigadier Grant of Grant, 1713.
2. Donald Grant of Glenbeg, 1713.
3. Patrick Grant of Miltown, 1714.

4. Mungo Grant of Mulloch-hard, 1714.
5. — Grant of Delbuaick, 1714.
6. David Grant, of Delbuaick, 1714.
7. Patrick Grant of Tullochgriban, 1714.
8. Alister Grant 'Mohr,' Champion, 1714.
9. Piper to the Laird of Grant, 1714.
10. John Grant of Burnside, 1725.
11. Robert Grant of Lurg, *ætat.* 92 (*circa* 1775).
12. — Grant—an old and very curious life-size painting of a hero of the Clan Grant, who, according to tradition, successfully defended a bridge against a body of Camerons.
13. A gillie is represented in tartan in a picture of which the principal figure is Sir James Grant of Grant, the founder of Grantown, 1766.

The portrait of Alister Grant 'Mohr' is almost identical with several so-called Rob Roy portraits (one of which is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh). It has also been called a portrait of Rob Roy, but shows a figure with coal-black hair, which was no characteristic of the MacGregor. The picture bears that it was painted 'ad vivum,' and is full length life-size, as is also that of the Piper to the Laird of Grant, who is stated to have been a William Cumming. Only one of the tartans—that in the portrait of Robert Grant of Lurg—resembles any now in use. He is painted in what is practically the 42nd tartan, called also the undress Grant. [There is at Troup House a portrait of the same individual in a red tartan, now termed the 'Fraser,' which, however, differs from the oldest known patterns of that clan.] There are several modern portraits in tartan, including the late Earl of Seafield and Lord Reidhaven, in the patterns known as dress and undress Grant.

Here also is the original drawing of David Allan's 'Highland Dancing,' dated 1780. The collection of arms and armour is probably unequalled in Scotland. The equipments of the Strathspey Fencibles are, for the most part, in fine preservation; and the examples of ancient weapons are exceedingly good.

INVERNESS.—In the town hall is a life-size full-length portrait of Major Fraser of Castle Leather (sometimes called Castle Heather). It is said to be a copy of a picture of date 1723, last heard of in London. The figure is vigorously painted, and the face exhibits great firmness, totally different from the ill-favoured visage seen in reproductions of the picture. It shows a very effective tartan in the plaid, the coat and trews being of a simple check. There is also a copy by J. W. Hayes, of the Bodleian Library portrait of Flora Macdonald, in a plaid of red and green tartan. An extensive collection of Scottish portraits and historical relics made by the late Mr. A. T. F. Fraser of Abertarff was dispersed some years ago. It included portraits in tartan plaids of the Honourable Sybella Fraser of Lovat, youngest daughter of Simon, Lord Lovat, of the 'Forty-five,' and of the Honourable Mrs. Archibald Fraser of Lovat, both acquired by Sir William Augustus Fraser, Bart. of Ledclune. A portrait of a boy in a tartan suit was secured by Lord Lovat. A fine portrait of the late Mr. Fraser when a child, in a suit entirely of tartan, painted by Thomson of Duddingston, is in the possession of his daughter, Miss Fraser of Abertarff, who is a great-great-grand-niece of the celebrated Lord Lovat. There were at one

time several early portraits in tartan owned by families residing in or near Inverness, but diligent search has as yet failed to discover them.

MOY HALL.—The splendid and tasteful residence of The Mackintosh chiefly interests us on account of the unique collection of specimens of the old hard tartans there preserved. They form the finest series known, and the title-page bears that they were 'Collected by my father in the year 1848. These are believed to be the only authentic tartans, and are bound by me, Alexander Æneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh, 1873, with a view to their preservation at Moy Hall as correct patterns.'

Through the courtesy of the Chief and his lady a full record of these patterns has been obtained, together with drawings of those hitherto unrecorded. Many choice paintings and historical relics are preserved here, including two swords said to have been at the clan battle of Perth, in 1396. In a series of exquisite tapestries recently designed, is a spirited rendering of an incident of the '45, showing the raising of the clan by Lady Mackintosh, in which the Highland dress and tartans are well displayed.

DUNROBIN CASTLE.—In the collection of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland only one painting exists in tartan dress. It is a life-size portrait of William, Earl of Sutherland (1735-1766), painted by Allan Ramsay in 1763. The tartan is identical with that in the portrait of Robert Grant of Lurg at Castle Grant, painted about 1775, which is also known as the Sutherland and *Clan* Campbell pattern. It is generally admitted that this was the government tartan introduced after the Highland companies were formed.

BARROGILL CASTLE, CAITHNESS.—It will surprise some to learn that in this remote part of Scotland, on the shores of the Pentland Firth, and within five miles of John o' Groat's, there is to be found a collection of portraits in Highland costume. The earliest of these is a life-size full-length portrait of Kenneth, third Lord Duffus, who was involved in the rising of 1715. It was painted in the beginning of last century, and the owner, Mr. Frederick Granville Sinclair, points out that it is the work of two artists,—the greyhound and minor details being by a different hand. The tartan is a pleasing arrangement of red, green, and white, altogether different from the presently accepted patterns of the families of Sutherland and Sinclair, to which Lord Duffus belonged. Two magnificent life-size portraits by Sir John Watson Gordon deserve particular notice. They are striking examples of the work of this great artist, and display a most effective treatment of the Highland dress. One is the 13th Earl of Caithness (1790-1855) in a coat, long plaid, and kilt of the red Sinclair tartan. The other represents the Earl's younger brother (Colonel Sinclair) in the same tartan. Among the more modern portraits is one of the 14th Earl, and another of his lady, both painted by Lawlor, about twenty years ago. There are also portraits of the 15th Earl when a boy, and a companion picture of his sister, Lady Fanny Sinclair. All are represented in the red Sinclair tartan.

DUNVEGAN CASTLE.—On the west coast of Skye, about twenty-six miles by road from Portree, is situated the ancient fortress of the Chiefs of Macleod, believed to be one of the oldest inhabited houses in Great Britain. A portion of the building was erected in the ninth century, and additions have been made at various times up to the present day. The walls are in some places from 9 to 12 feet in thickness, and contain several secret chambers used for purposes of concealment. It

was defended by cannon, some of which still exist, bearing traces of great age. The castle contains numerous important pictures by British and foreign artists. The portraits are principally the Chiefs of Macleod and their ladies. The earliest portrait in tartan dress is titled 'Normand, 19th Chief of Macleod, died 1772.' It is life size, and was painted by Allan Ramsay. The coat and trews are of the simple red and black check known as 'Rob Roy,' and the plaid is a red, blue, and green tartan.

Alister MacIan MacAlister, a grandson of the tailor who made this suit, now lives in a cottage near Dunvegan. He is upwards of eighty years of age.

Another portrait, life size three-quarter length, is that of John Normand, 21st Chief (died 1835), who is shown in that Macleod tartan which is the same as the Mackenzie. He holds a snuff-box, very carefully painted in a tartan resembling the yellow Macleod (Macleod of Raasay), but exhibiting a slightly different arrangement of the stripes. The present Chief, the 22nd of the line, has been painted in Highland dress by James Archer, R.S.A. A fine portrait, about one-third life size, of John Macleod, last Macleod of Raasay, has a kilt of the yellow tartan worn by that branch of the clan.

Among the numerous relics are some of the Jacobite period, including a waistcoat of the Prince and a lock of his hair, once the property of Flora Macdonald.

ARMADALE CASTLE.—Situated on the south-eastern coast of Skye, this comparatively modern Gothic building, the property of Lord Macdonald of the Isles, contains among other treasures a picture painted about 1750, of which a sketch is here given. The figures are life size. The



one on the right is Sir James Macdonald, who died at Rome in 1766, aged twenty-six. His brother Sir Alexander, afterwards first Lord Macdonald, is shown on the left. Another portrait of the latter, also life size, and painted about 1765, is in the Lord of the Isles hunting tartan. It is a notable example of artistic treatment of the Highland costume of that time, and it is to be regretted that the painters of these portraits are unknown.

By permission of Lord Macdonald of the Isles these tartans will form two of the plates in *Old and Rare Scottish Tartans*.

BIEL HOUSE.—In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. N. Hamilton Ogilvy, is a half-length portrait of David, Lord Ogilvy, afterwards 6th (attainted) Earl of Airlie (1725-1803). He fought at Culloden with Ogilvy's horse.

The coat shows a red and blue tartan, and the plaid a more elaborate arrangement of red, blue, and green.

It is said to be the work of Allan Ramsay.

D. W. STEWART.

August 1892.

(*To be continued.*)

456. AN OLD PETTY HIGHLAND LAIRDSHIP AND ITS OWNERS.—There is in the *Origines Parochiales* (vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 167, 168), under *Lismore*, the following notice of a small property in Argyleshire, which is of some interest :—

‘In 1595 Duncan Stewart of Appin granted in heritage to Gillimichaell M’Ewin V’Illemichaell in Annat the *domus* bruerii of Annat in Appin in the lordship of Lorne, with the croft annexed to it, with pasture for six great cows and their followers, three cows of one year and of two years, and one horse and one mare for the labours of the said croft and the necessity (*necessarie*) of the said house, and with all their privileges, commodities, and pertinents, as Gillimichaell and his predecessors *bruerii dicte domus* possessed them in times past—the house and croft being bounded by “the rivulet of Annat on the west, the pule called the Lyn Rweagh on the south, the rivulet of Achnagon on the east, and the ridge (*lie edge montis*) between the rivulets of Achnagon and Annat on the north.”’

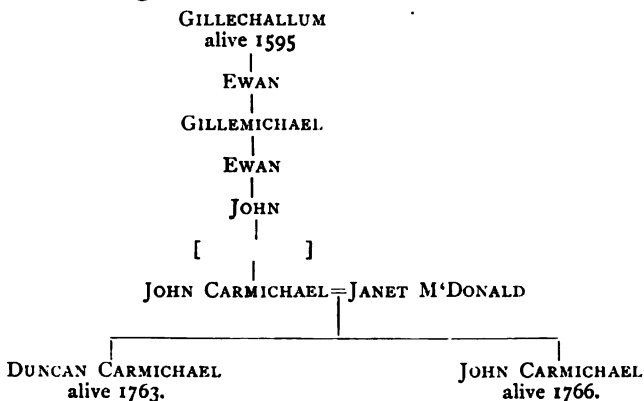
The descendants of the above Gillimichaell M’Ewin M’Illemichaell possessed the small estate for nearly two hundred years, and latterly bare the surname of *Carmichael*.

On 26th November 1763, Duncan Carmichael, soldier in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, eldest lawful son and heir of the deceased John Carmichael, sometime residenter in Glasgow, disposed to John Carmichael, tobacconist in Glasgow, his brother-german, ‘ALL and WHOLE the Brewstead or Brewhouse of Annat in Appin, lying in the lordship of Lorn and sheriffdom of Argyle, with the croft annexed thereto, and pasturage of six great cows and their followers among the cows of one year and two years old, and one horse and mare for the labouring of the said croft, with houses, biggings, mosses, muirs, meadows, grassings, sheallings, woods, as well oak as other woods, parts, pendicles and universal pertinents of the same used and wont, and bounded as contained in the rights and infetments thereof heretably and irredeemably without any manner of reversion. . . . RESERVING always to Janet MacDonald, his mother, her liferent annuity of the rents, mails, farms, and profits of the said lands, during all the days of her life.’

John Carmichael, again, on 26th December 1766, with consent of Janet M’Donald, his mother, sold the above subjects to Duncan Campbell of Glenure. They are thus described in the disposition : ‘as the deceased Gillimichael M’Ewan vic Killichallim, grandfather to vmq^{le} John M’Ewan vic Kilmichael vic Ewan vic Gillichallim alias Carmichael, grandfather to the deceased John Carmichael, father to the disposer, and his predecessors in the said Brewstead, possessed the same at any time heretofore, which Brewstead and croft are bounded and marched betwixt the burn of Annat on the west, the pool called Lynaneyh on the south, the burn of Achnagon on the east, and the edge of the hill betwixt the said burns of Achnagon and Annat on the north parts.’

The family, doubtless, were hereditary brewers, and the above note

(taken from a scroll deed in the possession of the writer) furnishes us with the names of seven generations of lairds, thus :—



One would like to know the origin of the family, how it came to adopt the surname of Carmichael, and if there are descendants. MAG.

457. OLD DUTCH ALBUM.—We have lately been shown a book, a description of which may interest our readers.

This volume is $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick. It is very handsomely bound in brown leather, the sides and back being embossed in a *cinco-cento* style and heavily gilt; the edges are gilt and stamped. There have been strings in lieu of clasps. On the fourth page is written, in an early seventeenth century hand, 'harie Levingstone / pluto (?) Murrier / que changer.' On the top of the opposite page is the date 1595, below which is emblazoned in gold and colours, *or*, three bends *gu.*; quarter quarterly, 1 and 4, grand quarter lozengy, per bend, *arg.* and *az.*; 2 and 3 quarterly, 1 and 4 *or*, a lion ramp. *gu.*; 2 and 3 *or*, a lion ramp. *sa.* *Crest* on a helmet, mantled *or* and *gu.*, a plume of peacock's feathers issuing from an heraldic coronet, *or.* On either side the crest, the motto 'Consilio non impetu'; below the arms, 'Albrecht van scaghen / vicit vim virtus.' The book is apparently intended as an album in which friends wrote their signatures, and in some cases emblazoned their arms. The pages are not numbered. The first page made use of for the purpose intended is the 41st, on which is a well-executed emblazon without any signature or other writing. The arms are *or*, two bars *gu.*; crest on a helmet, mantled of the colours, two feathers, *or*; on page 60 no arms are painted, but the following is written: '1.5. MB. 97 / Constant / Bernardt de Bongardt / de Nyenroden'; then a flourish; below '1597 / Espoier me confort / Marie De Lochorst'; then a flourish; below 'An. 1599 / Spes mea Christus. Godt is mein hap / Brevis vitæ cursus, et incertus / finis ejus / Dederich van der Boetzeler / S.S.B.' On the top of page 61, '1596 / ores qu'en masque bas le monde / Qui mieux peut mieux la seconde / Moy point /' at the bottom of the page, in the same hand, 'Joseau de Wittrusoff.' On page 94, at the top, '1594 / fide et Cōstantia,' near the bottom, 'Nicolaus Zulemis Leavinai / Hage Comitit.' On page 106, near top, 'Gloria invidiam vince / Theodorus a Scaghen, an. 1601.' On page 109, near top, '1595 / Durum patientia frango / CIVMA / Ch de Matheresse';

below, 'Changer ne veux / P. De Halmale.' On page 110, 'Ingratis servire nefas'; below, emblazoned quarterly, 1 and 4 *or*, three crescents *sa.*, 2 and 3 *or*, a fess cotized *sa.*, surmounted by a saltire cheque *gu.* and *arg.*, on a helmet mantled of the colours, and surmounted by a cap *sa.*, turned up *gu.*, two windmill sails. Below, 'Jacobus a Duvenvoerde / Anno 1594 15^o Decembrie.' On page 112, emblazoned quarterly, 1 and 4 *az.*, a lion ramp. *arg.*, langued and armed *gu.*; 2 and 3 *arg.*, a cross engr. *gu.* on a helmet mantled of the colours, issuing from a coronet a tub *az.*, hooped *arg.*, holding a plume of feathers *sa.*; below, 'Gerardus De Schoten / 1596.' On page 116, 'virtus premium est optimum / D. P. T.' Lower down, to the side, 'Busto clamor von / alum / sisland / Lugd. Bav. / 9 Oct. 1594.' Page 117 at top, 'Perieram ni periissen.' Halfway down, 'Symbolum & manus / Joannis Renziers ab / Hellem in Hellem Schilt / mollde, & Syde sin cressy / Diör sysolldiæ primatis & / dynasta Lugduni Ba / tavorum. An. 1594 / 13 die octobris.' The writing is very cramped and hard to decipher. On page 133, written upside down in pale ink, at top, 'Anno 1597, 5 Septe. / virtuti parent omnia' / at bottom, 'Nobilissimo et bonæ spei / juveni Alberto a Sougen / cognato suo plurimū colendo / Janus a Lutem, scripsi.' On page 141 at top, '1594 / medicria meliora / Loyal e Secret,' at bottom, 'Generoso nobili juveni Alberto / Ionck Herren tot Scager, officiosa / amicitia monumen. Lugd. Batav / L. M. P. / Lucas Langannantell Pais / upascem.' Page 155 at top, 'Audi Alteram partem / Niclaes De Bronchorst / Vander stadt / 1594 /.' Page 172 at top, 'Unum est necessarium,' in middle of page emblazoned *arg.* a unicorn ramp. *sa.*, horned and hoofed *or*, on a helmet mantled with the colours issuing out of a wide circlet coronet, a demi unicorn as in the arms; below, 'Hoc susceptæ ac deinceps conteruendæ amicitia / nostræ nobilissime Alberte a Scaven monumentum / libens posui / Cornelius vander Myle / Lugd. Bat. Anno Christi m. d. xc. v. nonis Aprilis / Huc advertæ aures, currit mortalibus œvum / nec nasci vis posse datur.' The entry on page 184 is of great interest, on the top of the page are written the following lines:—

Ne curiosus quære causas omnium,
 Quæcunq; libris vis Prophetarū edidit
 Afflato cœlo, plena veraci Deo.
 Nec operta sacri supparo silentii
 Irrumpere aude, sed pudenter præteri,
 Nescire velle, quot magister maximus
 Docere non vult, crudita inscitia est
 Josephus Scaliger Iul. cas. F.
 scribebam Lugduni Batavor

FVIMVS TROES.

Page 192, near the top a small shield bearing a fish in pale, colours not blazoned; below it, 'Ne robor fluminis ictum,' below, 'Generoso probo doctoque / juveni S. Alberto / a Scuguens amicitia / hoc symbolum libens / adscripsi. Antonius / Trutius m. d. xc. vi. / iiii. Cal May.' Page 222 at top, 'Adhuc mea messis in herba est;' at bottom, 'Jac de Zayllende Nyeidt / 1603.' Page 224 at top, 'Si mon desir sestance in trophant lieu / jy suis conrainct parla force d'un Dieu.' Near bottom, 'Arnoult de Luyllen de Nyevelt, 1601.' Page 231 contains a curious

emblem. On the top of the page is written, 'Quid not speramur amantes / Jaspars L. Bloys dictus / Treslong.' Below, in the centre of the page, is a flaring heart, opened in front, and disclosing the letter C surmounted by a royal crown. There has been an apparently later addition made to this, of waves of the sea, and in the outside margin a cliff or fort on which a man is standing, who is ejecting water into the sea. These are all the original contributions to the album which remain. A few pages have been cut out, and a few of the remainder are filled with recipes and devotional passages in Dutch and French. Perhaps some of our readers who are well acquainted with the Livingstone pedigree will be able to identify 'Hary Livingstone,' who may have been an officer employed in the Dutch wars.

The book was apparently in Holland as late as 1674, for the following appears over that date on the seventh page:—'Aen Dieu mon espoir / Jeanne Theodora / de Wylich / fille du la maison / de kerhendon es / kry le 5 senome du / moy de out / 1665.' She again enters her name in another place over the date 1674.

ED.

458. OGILVIES IN AUSTRIA.—The following notes sent me a few years ago by my late friend Father Gall, Paris, will, I believe, interest some of your readers.

W. CRAMOND.

'I have often heard from competent and well-read persons that some time after what is called the Reformation a great body of Ogilvies emigrated *en masse* to the shores of the Baltic, and settled in Poland, principally in the province of Podlachia. This they are said to have done to enjoy the free exercise of their religion. It is *certain* that a colony of Ogilvies is there now, and has been there for a long period. And, curiously enough, I met an English gentleman in Paris some years ago who assured me that the statement was absolutely correct, for he knew all that country well. I asked him simply whether he knew any *Scottish* families settled there. 'Yes,' he answered, 'and they are all Ogilvies.' . . . Were these emigrant Ogilvies from the North or from Forfarshire? If they were from the North, was the Martyr among them?'

The following notes were extracted by Father Gall himself from the archives of Prague:—

'From the Archives at Prague, S. Nicolas Platz.

- 'Jacobus Lord *Ogilvy*, ψ¹ Joanna de Forbes.
- 'Patricius *Ogilvy*, dominus de Muirton ψ Isabella Murray, commarcha de Smidehill. †¹ Dantisci, Oct. 1712, ætat. 62.
- 'Georgius Baro *Ogilvy* de Muirtoun. S. Cæs. Maj. colonellus en Castri Spielberg ad Brunam Commandans. ψ Euphroisia Veronica de Reichspurg.
- 'Isabella Joanna Baronissa de *Ogilvy*, quæ nupsit Jul. Weickardum Comitem ab Heussenstein.
- 'Georgius Benedictus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy* D. in Zahorzan. S. Cæs. Maj. actualis Camerarius et Generalis campi Mareschallatus Locum tenens, necnon Gereniss: Poloniarum regis et Saxonie electoris consiliarius intimus concilii bellici præses, generalis campi Marischallus et duorum Regiminum colonellus, ψ

¹ ψ stands for spouse, † for died.

Maria Anastasia Zucmanteliana de Brümath, filia Joannis Georgii Yuckmantel de Brümath et Mariæ Anastasiæ Storzelianæ de Büchsein. Obiit, Dantisci, Oct. 1710, ætat. 62.

- ' Carolus Hermannus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy* D. in Zahorzan et Gasthon. S. Cæs. Maj. consiliarius intimus Camerarius. Consiliarius aul. Bell. generalis Campi Mareschallatus locum tenens unius regimmi peditum colonellus, totius militiæ in Regno Bohemiæ et Metropolis Pragensis commandans, natus 31 Dec. 16—, fit generalis, rei tormentariæ Præfectus, Feld zeugmeister An. 1735.
- ' 1. Carolus Hermannus *Ogilvy*, duxit Catheram Annam Reginam comitissam de Weltz, dominam in Leipersdorff in inferiore Austria. Copulati Viennæ in domo Brunleriana per Episcopum Libenicensem D. Ignatium de Lovina, 20 Febr. An. 1713.
- ' 2. Carolus Josephus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy*, natus, Viennæ, 2 Dec. 1713, a Cæsare Carolo VI. ex fonte baptismali levatus.
- ' 3. Josephus Wilhelmus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy*, fit ecclesiasticus Pragæ, Sept. 1738.
- ' 4. Eugenius Joseph Liber Baro de *Ogilvy*, obiit, Viennæ, Mart. 1721.
- ' 5. Franciscus Wenceslaus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy*.
- ' 6. Dorothea monialis Sancti Francisci de Sales Viennæ 1713.
- ' 7. Theresia ψ Joannis Adolphi comitis de Kannetæ.
- ' 8. Maria Anna.
- ' 9. Wilhelmina.'

459. HOLIDAY NOTES ON THE WELSH MARCHES.—We trust that the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* will not be displeased if we insert an article which does not deal with the northern portion of our Island, but with the border-land between England and Wales. Our excuse is that a summer visit to the locality convinced us of its great wealth of natural beauty, and antiquarian objects of interest. It is a locality almost unknown to the tourist, and the guide-books pass it by with but slight notice. We established ourselves at

EWYAS HAROLD, a village about twelve miles south from Hereford and a mile from the Pontrilas Station on the Great Western Railway. The affix Ewyas was applied not solely to one parish, but to several places in the district, and denotes the possessions of the once powerful family of de Ewyas. Tradition states that Robert de Ewyas was a natural son of King Harold, but this is doubtful. They ceased at an early date to be lords of the manor of Ewyas Harold, for in 1299 it was in the possession of John de Tregoz. His daughter and heir Clarice married Roger de la Warr, and in 1315 her son John, second Baron de la Warr, was lord of the manor. The celebrated Roger Mortimer, executed for treason in 1330, was at the time of his attainder lord. We have not discovered how he obtained possession of it. For some years it appears to have been in the hands of the Crown, but in 1427 Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, was lord. In 1435 Joan, widow of William Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny, held the

Manor as her jointure, her son Richard, Earl of Worcester, left an only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Neville, first Baron Abergavenny, who was in 1476 (*jure uxoris*) lord of the manor. Since that date it has remained in the Abergavenny family. The village which is close to the church has nothing of special interest in it, but to the north-west rises a mound now covered with large trees; this was the site of the castle said by Leland to have been 'buildd by Harold befor he was kinge, when he overcame the Welschmen.' All remains of it have long since disappeared. Below the castle, by a small trout stream, was a small priory which has also left no trace behind. The church is an interesting structure, but it has been much spoilt by the indiscretion of the modern church restorer; the tower is massive, and contains a fine chime of six bells. It is, however, in a dangerous condition, and would be all the better for a substantial buttress, which should be allowed to tell its own tale, and say, I am here to support my venerable but tottering friend. In the south wall of the tower is a large middle pointed door of fine proportions: this doubtless was the principal entrance to the church; unfortunately it is not now used, but a south door, with a porch of feeble design, has been added to the nave. The open seats have been constructed out of finely carved Jacobean oak pews. No exception need be taken to them, but in the chancel where they are arranged as stalls, very commonplace poppy head finials have been added. In a recess in the north wall of the chancel is the recumbent effigy of a lady, of 13th century work, but the name of the person commemorated is not known. A slab broken across, but with a fine floriated cross on it, has been affixed to the vestry wall for preservation. Murray, in his guide for South Wales, states that a casket was discovered in the wall of the church enclosing the heart of a lady. The Registers are not very old, nor are they interesting. At the north-west of the church rises a hill round the sides of which are cottages with luxuriant gardens and well-stocked orchards. A shady and most lovely lane winds about between them, and here a painter would find abundant employment for his brush. The summit of the hill is flat, and forms Ewyas Common, on which the parishioners have a right to pasture their cattle. The view is extensive, and takes in the Welsh mountains and portions of the more gently undulating counties of Hereford and Monmouth.

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF DORE.—This venerable fabric is in the valley to the north of the common, from whence it is seen nestling amongst trees. The Abbey was founded in the beginning of the 13th century by Robert de Ewyas for monks of the Cistercian order, and consisted of nave, choir, north and south transepts, side choir aisles, and eastern ambulatory, divided into two aisles by a row of pillars, together with the usual monastic buildings. The style of architecture throughout is 'First Pointed.' The roof of the aisles and ambulatory are vaulted with stone; the tower is not central, but occupies the south-east angle of the south transept and aisle; between its basement and the south wall is a small vaulted chapel. The tower contains a chime of six most melodious bells, the sweetest we have ever heard. The abbey was granted by King Edward VI. to the Earl of Bedford (*Proc. in Chancery*, vol. ij. p. 398), but it has frequently changed hands. The nave of the church and the monastic buildings have been destroyed, and only the two easternmost pillars between nave and nave aisles now remain; the archway has been built

up, and the rest of the building is used for divine service. Up to 1634 the church of the parish was nearly a mile distant to the north-west. The lord of the manor, Viscount Scudamore, roofed in the choir and transepts of the Abbey Church with a flat roof of very good design; the side posts resting on the corbels that formerly supported the vault are well carved, in a style not quite out of harmony with the older work. Across the west arch of the choir a rather heavy but handsomely carved oak screen was placed, supporting in the centre the Royal arms, on the north side the Scudamore arms, and on the south the arms of the see of Canterbury impaling Laud. The following inscription runs along the beam of the screen: 'VIVE DEO GRATUS+TOTI MUNDO UMULATUS+CRIMINE MUNDATUS+SEMPER TRANSIRE PARATUS.' The transepts are without pews, but in the space to the west of the choir screen are several old oak pews, not now in use, the panels of which are well carved. Against the west wall, which cuts off the ruined nave, is a gallery, with a handsomely carved front. The carved pulpit, which stood outside the screen, is now placed inside the choir. The altar table is a huge slab of stone about 12 feet long and 4 feet broad, resting on three supports, which appear to be sections of the nave pillars. Tradition says it is the original altar stone. Above the arches, which open out the choir to the eastern ambulatory, is a three-lighted east window filled with stained glass, bearing the date 1636. The centre light represents the Ascension, the side lights contain figures of Apostles. In one of the south windows of the ambulatory is a fragment of old armorial glass, the shield *sa.* bearing what is apparently an ox yoke in bend between two pheons *or*, the supporters being savage men bearing clubs. Two effigies of knights are placed against the east wall, perhaps commemorating some of the de Ewyas family. We have seen a statement that Gerard Sitsilt, or Cecil, ancestor of the ennobled families of Cecil, was buried in this church under a tomb bearing his arms. As his grandson, Sir John Sitsilt (son of John Sitsilt and Sibil, daughter of Robert de Ewias), was living in 1337, one of these tombs may possibly be his. In a recess in the north wall is a small loose stone, on which is carved the effigy of a bishop, with a much mutilated inscription in Lombardic characters. It has been suggested that it commemorates the burial of the heart of John Breton, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275. Le Neve does not state where he was buried, but mentions that the heart of his predecessor, Peter de Edgeblank, who died 1268, was buried at Aqua Bella, in Savoy, his body in his own cathedral. There is a seventeenth-century altar tomb to Serjeant Hoskyns, a lawyer who lived in the reign of James I. Of more modern mural slabs it is not necessary to speak; we have referred in a separate note to one commemorating some members of the Campbell family (see p. 66). Doubtless the existing portion of the church owes its preservation to the repairs executed in 1634. At present service is performed in the choir, which is screened off on west, north, and south from the transept and side ambulatories. The area thus used is quite large enough for the small population of the parish. The screening might, by a small outlay, be made more seemly, and by the use of glass the fair proportions of the church might be shown. We earnestly trust that the modern church restorer will not be allowed to tamper with this fine relic of the past. We cannot refrain from giving two passages which should be studied by would-be church restorers:—

‘The public cannot be too often or too forcibly reminded that it appertains to no individuals of any generation to tamper with monuments which are the property of the ages, so long as they can be preserved by the jealous care of succeeding generations of antiquaries.’—(*The Antiquary*, vol. xx. p. 76.) ‘In the craze for church restoration, the main idea seems to be to have everything spick and span new, and everything that stands or stood in the way of this idea is to be obliterated, thereby destroying the individual characteristics of each building, and sweeping away from the walls and floors of our ancient churches the principal part of the sculptured and graven history that does not happen to come within the charmed Gothic period.’—(*Ibid.*, vol. xix. p. 259.)

A moderate sum would suffice to secure the roof from decay, remove the whitewash from columns, capitals, and groining, protect the graceful iron hinges on the north door, place the floor of the choir in good order, fit it with suitable seats, and screen it from the rest of the church. The panels of the fine old Jacobean pews could be used for the base of such screen as we have suggested, but we hope the west gallery and choir screen will be spared. A liberal allowance of fresh air admitted between Sundays through open doors and windows would do much to remove the damp which stains the walls, and a less ugly stove than that in use would suffice to warm the choir during the winter. Our visits to this lovely old church were frequent, and every visit disclosed fresh charms. Seldom is such a church to be met with now—so ancient, so pure in architecture, so instructive, so full of interest as connected with its Laudian renovation, so little injured by ‘restorers,’ whose bad new work, and often ill-judged meddling, disgust alike the ecclesiologist and the antiquary. In taking leave of Abbey Dore, it may be well to state that the ‘Form of Consecration of the Parish Church of Dore, Palm Sunday, 1634,’ has been preserved. It was edited in 1874, with annotations, by Rev. John Fuller Russell, Rector of Greenhithe, Kent, and published by Pickering, London. It is interesting as showing Archbishop Laud’s anxiety to re-establish and regulate those forms and ceremonies of the church which had fallen into disuse.

KILPECK.—About five miles north of Ewyas Harold, and a mile from the St. Devereux Station are the ruins of Kilpeck Castle, and the very interesting parish church. Of the castle only the fragments of a wall remain. The church is, however, in good order; the restoration it underwent in 1848 was judicious; new features were not introduced, and what was old was carefully preserved. It consists of a nave with bell turret on western gable. At the east of the nave is a small choir or ante-chancel in which is placed a large and massive circular font; the basin is of sufficient capacity for the immersion of a prize baby. The inner chancel or sanctuary is groined. The style of the whole building is ornate Norman. The carving of the arches is rich, a singular feature is the presence of small statues in the jambs which support the choir arch. Another peculiarity is a row of carved corbels or gargoyles forming a line on the exterior of the west wall, and being a continuation of similar ones, which are carried along the north and west walls and round the chancel under the roof. Some of these gargoyles project nearly two feet, and represent the heads of dragons with their tongues projecting and turned back into their mouths forming loops. Professor Freeman considered that the interlaced patterns of the carving on the jambs of the south door indicate Irish influence.

They bear a resemblance to the Celtic ornamentation so well known to Scottish archæologists.¹ There was formerly a priory connected with the church, founded by Hugh Fitzwilliam, and transferred in 1134 to St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester. All traces of the monastic buildings have disappeared. Between Ewyas Harold and Kilpeck stand the churches of Kenderchurch, Wormbridge, and St. Devereux—old buildings now restored, and without any special point of interest.

GROSMONT.—An ancient borough, which is about four miles south-east of Pontrilas Station, and in the county of Monmouth. It has ceased to be a town in size and appearance. The market-place stands in the centre of the main street. Unlike most Herefordshire and Monmouthshire market-places, which are built of wood, this is of stone. The town hall is supported on round-headed arches, the market was held in the space below; in the middle of this open hall two large octagonal stones are placed one on the other, forming a massive counter. On examination it is evident that they once formed the base of a market or churchyard cross, and are now in an inverted position. Near the village, on the banks of the Monnow, and on a site chosen for its natural strength, are the ruins of the castle. Not only was it one of a line of fortifications erected along the Welsh Borders, but together with Skinfrith and Lantelieu (or White Castle), it formed a group of castles which were usually under the same governor. We find King John, in 1201, made the following grant: 'Sciatis nos commisse dilē ī fideli nro Hub de Burgo Camar nro, ad sustentand se in servicō nro, castella de Grosmūt, Schenefrith, ī de Lantelieu cū ptiñ suis.'—*Rot. de liberat*, p. 19. The following extracts are also of interest:—

1253. 'Homines Regis de Grosmunt Eskenfrith et de Albo Castro finem fecerunt cum R. p auxilio tūs fretacōis R. in vascon.'—*Rot. Orig.*

1291. 'R. assignavit Willmo Hatheway Castrum, villam et honorem de munemuth & Castra de Grosso Monte, de Skenefrith & de Albo Castro et tere que Edmundus frat R. habuit ultra Sabrinam cum fœdu' militum &c. custod' donec R. alia inde pcepit.'—*Ibid.*

1296. 'R. cepit Homagium Hen de Lancast' filii bone memorie Edmundi dudum fratris R. defuncti de Castro villa & honore de mone-muwe, Castris de Grosso Monto, Skenefrith et Albo Castrie & maneriis &c.'—*Ibid.*

1326. 'R. assignavit Rich^m Wroth' & Johēm Wroth' ad capiend' & seisend' in manu R. quibusdam de causis omnia castra, t̄ras, ten' bona & catalla Henric' de Lancast' in t̄ra de Grosmound & custodiend' quousq' &c.'—*Ibid.*

In Grosmont church is a tomb to Mr. Gabb, who was, in 1638, Mayor of Grosmont and 'of the three castles.'

The ruins of the castle show it was not only a building of some size and strength, but that it was also a suitable abode for royalty. According to tradition the Earls of Lancaster and other royal owners resided in it. One noticeable feature is a tall and graceful chimney which stands as perfect as when the stones left the masons' hands. Round the castle was a deep moat, in the side of which is at present a well, which may have served not only to keep the moat full but also to supply the castle.

On the south side of the village street stands the parish church,

¹ Query: is not Kilpeck of Celtic origin? Kil=cell or church.

remarkable for its octagonal tower. The nave, which is large, is not now used, and it presents a very forlorn appearance. In a north transept are huddled together in disgraceful confusion marble monuments which have been removed from the 'restored' eastern portion of the church. It is sad to think that in the last half-century thousands of memorials to the dead have been torn from church walls in England, and left to be broken to pieces. Truly we may say with Weever, 'Alas! our own noble monuments and precyouses antiquyties wych are the great bewtie of our lande, we as little regarde as the parynges of our nayles.' In most cases the custodians of ill-treated churches have not even taken the trouble to preserve copies of inscriptions which might prove valuable evidence in our courts of law. Usually, however, the misdeed is more hidden from view than it is at Grosmont. The chancel and eastern portion of the church is screened from the nave, and is used for divine service. It looks fresh and trim, but claims little notice at our hand. Some of the work is of course old, some is manifestly modern. Before we leave the building we must notice a huge block of stone standing in the south transept. It was to have been carved into an effigy of a knight in chain armour; the head and hands lifted in prayer are roughly executed, the rest of the figure has been hardly attempted. It is interesting as a rare, if not unique, instance of a 13th century effigy left unfinished within a church.

The home of the family of Cecil is near Grosmont. Though not ennobled till Queen Elizabeth, in 1571, created her trusted councillor William Cecil Baron Burghley, the Cecils held a good position as country gentry, owning the estate of Alt-yr-ynis. The mansion is now a farm-house not far from Grosmont. Lord Burghley took great pains to prove his descent, and from records he collected there is proof that he was son of Richard Cecil or Sitsilt, as the name was spelt. Richard was groom of the wardrobe to King Henry VIII. He was the son of David Cecil, sergeant-at-arms and steward of the king's manor of Coleweston, Northamptonshire. This David was second son of Philip Cecil, and his wife, Maud Vaughan, the grand-daughter of Richard, Lord Talbot. David, like many younger sons, travelled up to London to make a position for himself. He seems to have been apprenticed to a citizen, a sievemaker on London Bridge, and this circumstance, common as it was at the period, was made use of to taunt his descendants with. They, however, successfully proved their gentle descent. The head of the house and his descendants continued at Alt-yr-ynis. Amongst the Marquis of Salisbury's family papers at Hatfield is a 'Genealogy of the Sitsilts of Haultereinnes in Evas, Hereford, in two branches. Sir W. Cecil, Ld Burghley, and Wm. Sitsilt of Haultereinnes, A.D. 1588.' The family, however, has now disappeared, though it existed as late as the commencement of this century, as a tomb with the Cecil arms carved on it in Grosmont churchyard testifies.

SKINFRIETH is more than six miles from Pontilas railway station, and has retained that rural simplicity which its secluded situation has obtained for it. Like Grosmont, from which it is about three miles distant, it is on the Monmouthshire side of the Monnow. The castle, which has already been mentioned, does not occupy such a commanding site as Grosmont, but it has been a fortress of great strength and the residence of royalty, when the border wars with Wales were raging, or when a pacific policy suggested interviews with the native princes. The ruins do not retain any features of architectural interest;

they have evidently served the villagers as a convenient quarry for building materials.

The church, which is opposite the main entrance to the castle, consists of nave, north and south nave aisles, chancel, and western tower. This last is constructed in a style almost peculiar to Monmouthshire; a section of a stumpy spire rests on the tower, from this rise vertical beams about a foot apart, and two feet high on the top of these the spire is completed. The effect is curious but picturesque, and it is strange that architects have not made use of a striking and not expensive mode of constructing a steeple to a country church. The six bells are, we believe, in good order, and were cast by Rudhall of Gloucester early in last century. The east window contains some old stained glass, some of it *in situ*; the remainder collected from other windows. The nave and chancel seats are modern, constructed partly from the old pews; they are plain and in no ways objectionable. The font at the west end is plain but ancient. There are no seats in the south and north aisles, but in the latter has been placed for preservation a fine old square 'faculty' oaken pew, three sides of which are magnificently carved, the workmanship being of early seventeenth century date. Near the east end of this aisle is a stone altar-tomb. On the top slab are incised figures of a man and woman. The man, with moustache and long forked beard, wears a long gown; he has on his head a flat cap. The woman is in the usual costume of the Elizabethan period. Round the figures is the following inscription:—

'In hoc tumulo conditæ (*sic*) sunt corpora Johannis Morgan Armigeri qui obiit 2 die Septembris Anno Dñi 1557 et Anne uxoris ejus quæ obiit 4 die Jan. Anno Dñi 1564. Quorum animabus propicietur deus.' On the margin of the slab has been added, 'J. M. obiit 7. d. Jan. 1587.'

At the west end of the tomb are the Morgan arms, on a chevron between three spear heads, three roses slipped; crest, a bowed arm, the hand holding a ball—or fruit? The colours are not given. At the east end of the tomb are these arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of ten over all six escutcheons, three, two, and one, each charged with a lion rampant, *Cecil*; 2 and 3, a plate between three castles with triple turrets, *Caerleon*. Above the shield, a wreath, surmounted by an unhewn block of stone, on which the crest has never been carved. On the south side are four kneeling figures of young men; on the north side, of four young women. It is evident that John Morgan's wife was a Cecil, and descended also from the Caerleon family. The main entrance to the church is by a south door, which is protected by a fine old porch of stone and wood. As a simple parish church, it proved the most interesting it was our privilege to visit. The registers date from the middle of the 17th century; they, however, do not possess any specially interesting entries.

1688/9. Feb. 12. Buried 'Maria Midlemore (sacra fuga) Juratione Jac Scudamore, 17 Feb.' She was probably a Roman Catholic or 'Recusant.' There were many belonging to that body in the neighbourhood, and a few are still to be found.

1728. May 30. Buried, 'John Cesill,' is the only early formal entry in which the name occurs. Amongst the clerical signatures, however, appear 'W. Cecil,' in 1760, and 'Philip Hastings Cecil,' vicar, who first signs the book in 1769. His youngest child, Susannah, was baptized in 1794. In 1784 his son, Philip Hastings Cecil, was baptized. Locked up with the register books is a most valuable relic, nothing less than a pre-

Reformation cope. It is of crimson velvet, the side orphreys and the neck-piece are of linen, on which are embroidered figures of saints under canopies. On the back of the collar is the virgin and child; below the collar on the velvet, the virgin in a long robe is supported by two angels. On either side, and below her, are six winged cherubims standing on wheels. On either side, but below, are double-headed eagles with wings expanded; the rest of the robe is semée of fleur-de-lis. The embroidery on the orphreys is worn and tarnished, but the velvet with the embroidery on it is in very good order.

GARWAY is about two miles from Skinfrith, on a hill on the Herefordshire banks of the Monnow. The chief feature of the church is the tower, a massive building standing at an angle to the west wall of the nave, and a few feet from it; it is, however, connected to it by a low roofed passage. It was evidently built for strength, perhaps to form a temporary refuge during an incursion of wild Welshmen. Tradition says that during the civil war it was used as a prison for local offenders. Near the church is a circular dove-cote, with nesting places for 500 birds; it is said to have been built in the 14th century (Murray's *Handbook to South Wales*, p. 78). Near the road from Garway to Pontrilas stand Kentchurch Court and Church, the former the seat of the Scudamore family; the latter, a small building which has been restored. We had not time to examine it.

It may be noted that near Pontrilas Station is the 'Great House,' an Elizabethan mansion standing back from the road, with an avenue of lime-trees leading up to the front door. Near the 'Great House' is the old farm known as Pontrilas Court, a good specimen of a Herefordshire yeoman's dwelling and surroundings. By the side of the Hereford and Abergavenny road, which passes through Pontrilas, can be traced for several miles the remains of the old tram road, made to convey goods and coal between Hereford and the mining districts of South Wales. It must have been a clever piece of engineering work at the time it was executed. It is not marked in the Ordnance map, and ere long it will be levelled and forgotten, unless the 'Tram Inn' Station (the first out of Hereford) keeps the former existence of it from being lost sight of altogether. Our work is done, at least for the present. The points of interest in such a country cannot be exhausted in one visit, or described in one slight sketch. We trust to see and enjoy it again, and discover fresh charms. We can only say that if any reader of the *Scottish Antiquary* cares to follow in the track the Editor trod during his late holidays, we can promise that he will find a happy hunting-ground, stocked with all that nature and art can give to satisfy his cravings.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

460. CAMPBELL FAMILY.—A plain marble tablet on the south wall of the choir of the church of Abbeystead, Herefordshire, records the following:—

Robert Campbell, M.A., Rector of the Parish, died 9 July 1801, aged 57.

Francis Campbell, M.D., died 15 Jan. 1804, aged 79.

Captain William Campbell, died 7 October 1801, aged 65.

Archibald Campbell, M.D., died 4 May 1805, aged 63.

Amongst the marriage allegations at Hereford is:—

'1764. April 5. Duncan Campbell of Ledbury North, Bachelor, and Sarah Dike of Maidstone.' (Query, in Herefordshire?)

These notes may prove interesting to a genealogist.

Ed.

461. PRECEPT OF CLARE CONSTAT, by James Weymis of Bogy, Master John Moncreif of Eister Moncreif, George Auchinlek of Balmanno, and Alexander Ruthven of Frieland, Commissioners of John, Earl of Gowrie, for giving sasine to William Coustoun, as son and heir to Gilbert Coustoun in Ferrietoun, of the croft called Stewart's Bank, in the territory of the town of Clackmannan. Dated at Edinburgh, 1st June 1596.

'Jacobus Wemyis de Bogy, Majister Joannis Moncreif de Eister Moncreif, Georgius Auchinlek de Balmanno, et Alexander Ruthven de Frieland, comisionarii nobilis et potentis Dñi Joannis comitis de Gowrie, Dñi Ruthven et Dirltoun, etc., superioris Domini subscriptarum et speciale mandatum et protestatem habentes per prefatum nobilem Domiū nobis concessu cum expressu consensu et assensu curatorum suorū pro eorum interesse ad intrandum et recipiendum liberos tenentes et alios wassallos dñi comitatus De Gowrie et ad confirmandū quascunq̄ alienationes factas vel frendas per quoscunq̄, dños wassallos vel eorum quemlibet Durante ex suis comitis extra patria absentia prout in literis comissionis nobis desuper conconsensu latius exponnitus dilectis nris Davidi Bruce de Bratthiburne et vřm cuilibet coniñctim et . . . ballivus nris in hae parte specialiter constitutis sītui arma per auctorititu instrā documenta et evidencias coram nobis producta et ostensa clare constat et est notum q. quondam Gilbertus Coustoun in ferrietoun pater Willmi Coustoun latoris pñtium obiit ultimo vestitus et sasitus ut de feodo in fidem et pacem seu regis de omnibus et singulis terris sive crofta cum suis pertentiis jaceñ in villa de Clakmannan infra vicecomitatū eiusd. videlicet croftum trē vulgariter nuncupať lie Stewartis Bank in Territorio ville de Clakmannan inter terram quondam Joānis bruss et nunc Dñi Davidis Bruce de Clakmannan militis ex orientali et terram vulgariter nuncupať lie Park et parte occidentali et alterum croftam jaceñ infra territoriū dtē ville de Clakmannan inter terram quondam Willelmi Allanesone et nunc Willelmi Andersone ex orientali et terram Joannis Herkill ex occidentali partibus ab una et aliis, Et q. dictus Willelmus Coustoun est filius legitimis et propinquoir heres eiusdem quond. Gilberti Coustoun sui patris de omnibus et singulis prescriptis terris sive crofta trē jaceñ ut supra vulgariter nuncupať lie Stewartis Bank cum suis pertineñ antedict Et q. est legitie etatis Et q. eodem terre et crofta prescript vulgariter nuncupať lie Stewartis Bank cum pertineñ proprius de Abbate seu comendatario et conventu Monasterii de Scona et eorum successoribus nunc vero de dict nobili dño tanz^o comite de Gowrie heredibus et successoribus suis imēdiate tenentur in feodo et hereditate nuperpetuū pro āime solutione sex solidorum et octo denariorum usualis monete regni Scotiæ ad duos anni terminos usuales festa viz. penthicosstes et Sancti Martini in hyeme per equales portiones nomine feodifirme tantum VOBIS IGTUR et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et . . . ballivus nostris in hac parte antedictes stricte precipimus et firmiter mandamus quatenus visis pñtibus indilate statum sasinam hereditariam pariter et possessionem realem actualem et corporalem omniū et singularum prescript trarum sive crofte trē vulgariter nuncupať lie Stewartis Bank cum suis ptineñ antedict jaceñ et bondat ut supra prenoiati Willelmo Coustoun tangz^o filio hereditict quondam Gilberti Coustoun sui patris vel suo certe actornato lavri pñtium per trē et lapidis fundi earum ut moris est traditionem in forma juris solita secundum tenorem dicte carte feodifirme prius desuper concert iuste haberi faciatis tradatis et deliberetis (saluo iure cuiuslibet et hoc nullo modo omittatis De q. faciendum vobis ballivus nris. antedfīs

nostrum irrenotabilem tenore p̄ntium comittimus p̄otatem. In cuius rei testimoⁿ histe p̄ntibus (per Jacobum Bowar servitorem d̄ti Māgri Joannis Moncreif script) at manibus nris subscript̄ sigillum proprium d̄te comitis est appensum apud Ed^r die primo mensis Junii anno d̄ni miller simo quigen^{imo} nonagestino sexto coram his testibus Adamo Auchinlek d̄ti Georgii Jacobo Bowar signo d̄ti māgri Joannis Murdocho M^cKenzie appareñ Ardafewie.

Alexander Mowat writes :—

Jacobus Bonar No^{rius} attestaris subscriptionem dict Joannis Moncreif et Georgii Auchinlek teste hoc mei chirographs.

J. MONCREIF.

G. AUCHINLEK.

The above deed, of which we give a reduced photoglypt, is on parchment, and has attached to it, in the usual way, the seal of the Earl of Gowrie. It is in the possession of a lady in Dollar. It is interesting as containing some names that are notable in Scottish history.

John, 3rd Earl of Gowrie, in whose name the deed is executed, was the chief actor (or victim ?) in the famous so-called Gowrie Conspiracy of 1600. He was at this time (1596), nineteen years of age, and had for two years been studying abroad at the University of Padua. Hence the reference in the deed to his absence from Scotland. He returned to Edinburgh in May 1600. After the Reformation most of the property of the monastery of Scone (of which the land conveyed by this document formed a part) was given to his father, William, the 1st Earl of Gowrie.

James Wemyss of Bogie was the second son of Sir David Wemyss of that ilk, progenitor of the Earls of Wemyss. He obtained from his father, in patrimony, the lands of Bogie in the Parish of Kirkcaldy (now in Abbotshall). He was afterwards knighted by James VI., and was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland in 1591. He lived to a great age, and died in 1640.

John Moncreif of Easter Moncreif was evidently the father of John, the 1st Baronet of the Moncreiff family (created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1626). In most of the pedigrees the latter is said to have been the *grandson* of William Moncreif, no mention being made of his father. By this deed the blank is supplied. The title '*Magister*' indicates that he was a scholar and probably a minister.

George Auchinlek of Balmanno, in the Parish of Dron, Perthshire, was a great favourite of the Regent Morton, and the highest in the land paid court to him because of his influence with the Regent. He fell into obscurity and contempt when Morton perished on the scaffold in 1581, and in March 1582 was put to the torture by the Earl of Arran in order to extort from him a confession of certain crimes with which he was charged, but which he denied. He was one of those who took part in the Raid of Ruthven in August 1582. When the Earl of Arran came to Ruthven House to gain access to the King, the Earl of Gowrie met him at the gate, and would have killed him if Auchinlek had not held his hand as he was about to draw his dagger to stab him.

Alexander Ruthven of Freeland, in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire, was a younger son of William, second Lord Ruthven, and grand-uncle of the Earl of Gowrie for whom he here acts as commissioner. He died in 1599, and was succeeded by his son William, who married Elizabeth,



a sister of the above John Moncreif. His grandson, Sir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland, was raised to the peerage as Lord Ruthven in 1651.

John and David Bruce were the representatives of the family so long the feudal proprietors of Clackmannan, the last direct male heir of which, —Harry Bruce—died in 1772.

Murdoch M'Kenzie, who is mentioned as one of the witnesses, was the son and heir of Roderick Mor M'Kenzie of Ardefillie, the founder of the families of Redcastle and Kinraig (Mackenzie's *Hist. of the Clan Mackenzie*, p. 398). He succeeded his father in 1615.

Gilbert Coustoun, the father of William Coustoun in whose favour the deed is executed, is described in the Bruce Charter, along with Henry Younger and Herbert Brown, as one of the 'inhabiters of Lord Erskine's land in the Ferryton,' in the parish of Clackmannan, 20th March 1534 (*Scot. Antiquary*, iii. 6.)

N.B.—It is curious to find the name of *James Bowar* (*Bower* or *Bour*) associated here with that of the Earl of Gowrie, since this was the very name of one of the conspirators in the Gowrie conspiracy, to whom was committed the perilous task of carrying the letters which passed between Logan of Restalrig and the Earl, when they were devising their plot (*Pitcairn's Crim. Trials*, ii. 272 *et seq.*). It is probably nothing more than a coincidence, but the conjunction of names is strange and noteworthy.

ROBERT PAUL.

DOLLAR.

462. STIRLING REGISTER—(*Continued*).

- Aug. 6. Johne Downy, son of Alexr. Downy and Marione Blackburne.
W. Johne Sim in Bothkenner, Wm. Blackburne, maltman.
- „ 13. Alexr. Grahame, son of Mwngo Grahame of Wrchill and ———
(sic) Edmeston. *W.* Thomas Erskine, Michael Elphinstone,
 Mr. Johne Stewart, James Schaw.
- „ 13. Robert Mairschell, son of Wm. Mairschell and Hellein Jarvy.
W. Johne Mairschell, litster, George Lapslie.
- „ 13. Johne Gillaspie, son of Wm. Gillaspie and Issobell Michell.
W. Mr. Henry Layng, Robert Buchanan.
- „ 20. Agnes Wilson, daughter of David Wilson and Cathrein
 Steinson. *W.* Gilbert Edman, baxter, Wm. Adamsone,
 Thomas Adamson.
- „ 24. John Erskine, son of Alexr. Erskine and Issobell Smyth.
W. Johne Forsyth, eldr., gardner, James Cwnynghame,
 Patrick Bawhok.
- „ 27. James Fothringhame, son of Wm. Fothringhame and Jonet
 Robertson. *W.* Ormond Blacatur, Thomas Andirson,
 George Spittall, merchand, James Richardson, merchand.
- „ 27. Jonet Lawsone, daughter of Thomas Lawsone and Margaret
 Cadby. *W.* Johne Narne, merchand, Alexr. Zwng, baxter,
 James Wilson in Craighurth, Bartilmo Thomson.
- „ 27. Andro Robertson, son of Alexr. Robertson and Issobell
 Wallace. *W.* Andro Andersone, baxter, Andro Fargusson
 in Leckie, Patrick Dik in CarleCraig.
- „ 27. Johne Ramsay, son of Johne Ramsay and Jonet Fuir. *W.*
 Alexr. Millar, merchand, Johne Clarke, baxter, George
 Ramsay in Alway

- Sept. 3. Duncan Norwall, son of Thomas Norwall and Christane Craig.
W. John Mitchell, litster, Thomas Mitchell, litster, Duncan Patersone, maltman.
- " 3. Anna Miln, daughter of Johne Milne and Hellein Willesone.
W. Alexr. Mentayth, servant to my Lady Argyll, Henry Miln in Mentayth, John Willesone, merchand, John Lowdiane, tailzour.
- Oct. 1. Hellein Castellaw, daughter of Johne Castellaw and Margaret Baverage.
W. James Mentayth of Randefurd, Paull Dog of Dunrobein, Robert Forestir of Bogwen, Henrie Miln.
- " 5. Andro Andirson, son of Johne Andirson, litster, and Jonet Schort.
W. Andro Lowrie, George Narne, litster, Alexr. Thomsone, maltman.
- " 8. Alexander Airthe, son of David Airthe and Marione Watsone.
W. Alexr. Zwng, baxter, Thomas Downie, smyth, John Cuthberth, skinner, Johne Thomson, bonit maker.
- " 8. Thomas Muirhed, son of Henrie Muirhed and Jonet Wallace, for [as much as?] newlie returnit furth of flanders, ye woman upone suddenlie beind delyvir of hir birthe in yis toun. The names of ye parechioners (?) [are witnesses instead of friends. ?] *W.* David Muirhed in Drip, Thomas Anderson, chapman, Wm. Cristtesone in Craigforth.
- " 22. Johne Lockhart, son of James Lockart, born in Leckie, and Margaret Reid, born in Coyll. *W.* John Hennie, tailyor, Duncan Buchanan in Arnmuir in Kippen, Andro Wrycht in Arneprior, Patrick Harvie in Kep.
- Nov. 2. Jonet Donaldsone, daughter of Johne Donaldsone and Helleson Gillaspie.
W. Wm. Gillaspie, messiger, Robt. Downy.
- " 5. James Mairschell, son of Johne Mairschell and Sara Kincaid.
W. James Gairdner, cāwner (?), Alexr. Patersone, litster, George Narne, litster, Alexr. Kincaid, maltman.
- " 12. Elizabeth Smyth, daughter of John Smyth ats Gou and Crystane Mitchell.
W. Johne Willeson, merchand, David Nycoll, Archibauld Allan, merchand, Andro Tailzour.
- " 12. Magdalen Allan, daughter of Arichbauld Allan and Marione Scharar.
W. Archd. Allane, wrettar, Thomas Maclinn, Johne Donaldson, yngr., merchand.
- " 16. Henry Abircrumbie (*sic*), son of Andro Kilbwey and Agnes Donald.
W. Henrie Abircrumbie of Carsie, John Marschel at Miln, for (?) Wm. Johnstoun in Coulehews, George Lindsay in Cavill.
- " 19. — (*sic*) of Donal M'Corran and Bessie Leitche.
W. Johne Garvey, Thomas Leitche.
- " 30. Hellein Adameson, daughter of Thomas Adameson and Marione Wilson. *W.* Rot. Stevison in Craigengelt, John Waren (?) in Walter syd, James Downy in Bailerop Miln, Johne Pet Craigforth.
- Dec. 3. John Lecky, son of John Lecky and Hellein Buchanan.
W. Walter Moreson, maltman, John Gib, cutler, Wm. Gillaspie, maltman.
- " 3. Barbara Tulliallane, daughter of Alexr. Tulliallane and Jonet Murdo.
W. James Castellaw, baillie, Andro Murdo.

- Dec. 7. Androw Zwng, son of Duncan Zwng and Hellein Gallaway.
W. Androw Liddell, Jone Cowrie in brugh medw.
- „ 10. Issobell Norie, daughter of Wm. Norie and Elet. ormond. *W.*
 James Aislein, cutler, David Wilson, broust, Allane boyd,
 tailor, Jone Steinsone, chapmā.
- „ 10. Hellein Allane, daughter of Jone Allane and Marione Hill.
W. Jone Cristeson in Craigfort., Rot. Stenison in towr.,
 Androw Liddell hir bror., Wm. Andersone, litster.
- „ 14. Jone Mentayt., son of James Mentayt. of Randeford and Cristane
 Reid. *W.* Jon., Erle of Mar, lord Erskine, Jone Callendr.
 of Manir, Jone Murray of touchadam, Mr. Jone Colvill.
- „ 17. Elet. Pennecwik, daughter of David Pennecwik and Cathrein
 gillaine. *W.* Alexr. lowrie, mcht., Androw Zwng, mcht.,
 Jone Lockart.
- „ 17. Grissall Brady, daughter of Androw Brady and Margaret
 Stewart. *W.* Patrik Kinross, Rot. Alexr., David Maisterston,
 servand to my Lord of Mar.
- „ 21. Henrie haigy, son of Petir haigy and Issobell Marischell. *W.*
 Henrie abircrumbie of Carsie, Duncā forester of prenishawt.,
 George Narne, lits.
- Jan. 4. Elizabeth Stalkar, daughter of Wm. Stalkar and Cathrein rynd.
W. Malcowme Wallace, Wm. and Jone Awchtmwty, Wm.
 baittone.
- „ 7. David Willesone, son of Thomas Willesone and Cristaine
 philp. *W.* David Willesone, Drip, James Smyt., Dinertayt.,
 Jone Willeson, mechand, Wm. Schort, cordener.
- „ 7. Jonet Crawford, daughter of Jone Crawford and Cristane
 buchanā. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxtr., Andro Anderson, baxtr.,
 Jone Grahame, Jone Swan, lorimer.
- „ 7. Cathrein Kinross, daughter of Patrik Kinross and Cristane Alexr.
W. Williame Stalkar.
- „ 7. George lawsone, son of Edward lawsone and Cathrein thomeson.
W. George grahā, sone to Mwngo grahā of Rachdouie.
- „ 7. (*sic*) of Johnne Downy and Elet. Wilson. *W.* Rot. rofsone,
 wryt, Duncane Mwreson, malī, Duncan pat̄sone, maltmā,
 Alexr. Wilson, malt.
- „ 8. Chairlis Jarvie, son of Thomas Jarvie and Jonet lockart. *W.*
 Thomas Downy, smyt., Jone Cuthbert, skinr., Thomas
 Walkar in plain, Thos. Gallway in cudiffeld.
 Thir thre bairns wt ye parents and witnesses follwein, dwell
 wtin ye prochin of St. Ninian Kirk.
- „ 8. Rot. thomesone, son of Rot. thomesone in bairsyd and Iosbell
 Smyt. *W.* Jone nicoll in ye miln, Rot. Sawyar in longoir,
 Wm. patone in Donole, Jone richardson in street.
- „ 8. Wm. patone (*sic*), son of James Stein in plain, and Marione
 patone. *W.* Wm. patone in Donobe, Jone richardson in street.
- „ 8. Margaret gourlay, daughter of Jone gourlay in lowt. and
 Margaret fargusson. *W.* Jone henrie in lowt., Jone Millar, y.
- Feb. 4. Jonet bennet, daughter of gregar bennet and Marione bennet.
W. Andro Zwng, Andro Andirson, Alexr. Dawson.
- „ 4. Margaret cwnygham, daughter of Andrew cwnygham, and
 Issobell M^rdo. *W.* Jone Aissone in Craigfort, Andrew
 Cwnygham, James Wallace, Jone Ewein, maission.

- Feb. 4. Jonet thomesone, daughter of James thomesone and Issobell Ester. *W.* Jone broun, son to Alexr. broun, websr, Jone M'fray, sone to Thomas M'fray, James Durham, son to Mr. James Durham.
- „ 13. Margaret Andirson, daughter to Jone Andirson and Marjorie Edniä. *W.* Andro Andirson, David Jamesone, tullibodie, Alexr. bweyd, in towt.
- „ 13. Jone M'Cawla, son of Thomas M'Cawla and Jonet Gillaspie. *W.* Andro Andson, baxt, James richardson, Jone Edmane, Jone Clark, baxt.
- „ 13. James Stewart, son of Johnne Stewart, fidler and Agnes Cameron. *W.* James Schaw, Andro liddell, gilbert Edman, James Stein in Drip.
- „ 13. Issobell Smart, daughter of Jone Smart and Margaret Donaldson. *W.* Rot. thomson, maltman, Alexr. Smart in corspatrick, George turner, Jamet thomson, maltmä.
- „ 13. Thomas bennet, son of Wm. bennet and Jonet arch. *W.* Thos. Callaway in polmais cwnygham, James Wilson in . . . (?)
- „ 22. Geills Wallace, daughter of Malcolme Wallace and Elet. forester. *W.* James Schaw, Walter Neisch, Wm. Stalkar.
- „ 22. Margaret Jameson, daughter of George Jameson and Margaret Smyt. *W.* Jone hudson.
- „ 25. Alexr. Cuthbert, son of Jone Cuthbert and Cristane Car. *W.* Alexr. Steinson, messinger, Jone Duncanson, skinner, Wm. — (?) flesher.
- „ 25. Marione levingstone, daughter of Mr. henrie levingstone and Agnes Gray. *W.* Duncan Narne of lokishill, James Duncanson, reder at Siling, Mr. Alexr. Juill (?).
In the prochin of S. Ninian's Kirk, yir three bairns follwein and y' parents dwells.
- „ 25. Johnne Hog, son of Johnne Hog, s'fvand to my lord of Mar and — (*sic*) Richie. *W.* James schaw, Jone Murdo, Tailzor, Waltir Mwreson, henrie balfour.
- „ 25. Margaret Smyt., daughter of Johnne Smyt. in Coillsowt. and Jonet forester. *W.* Jone richardson, bänok, george forester in schiphaut.
- „ 25. Wm. crysteson, son of Archebauld crysteson in towt. and Margaret Wilson. *W.* Alexr. bwey in towt., Jone home in towt.
- „ 25. Thomas tailzor, son of William tailzor and hellein gillaspie. *W.* Thomas tailzor, tailzor to my, James rot., flescher.
- „ 25. James Allane, son of James Allane, flescher in Sterling, and Margaret Gilcreist. *W.* Duncan leischman, James gairdner, James Allan in Sauchie.
- „ 28. Alexr. forester, son of James forester and Jonet Cousland. *W.* Alexr. wysch, Jone lowdiane, Rot. rotsone, powderer, Duncan Mwreson.
- Mar. 10. Hellein Reid, daughter of Thomas Reid and Jonet finlasone. *W.* Rot. forester of bogwhen, James reid in baharty, James Gairdner.
- „ 14. Johnne bruce, son of Antone bruce and Jonet leischman. *W.* Mr. Jone Elphinston, person of finmacth (?), henrie abircrumbie of Carsie, Waltir Cowan [name torn off].

- Mar. 21. Jonet forsyt., daughter of Alexr. forsythe and Issobell Donaldson.
W. Waltir Mwresone, maltmä, Andro Andirson, baxt.,
 Andro liddell, tailzor, Jone Hendirson, baxt.
- „ „ Barbara Stevinson, daughter of Thomas Stevinson and Margaret
 Johnson. *W.* Johnne Alexr. Chapman, Alexr. Duncan,
 servand to Thomas Michell, listt., Wm. Cowan in conċgorm.
- „ „ Johnne Airthur, son of henrie Airthur and Agnes Wilson.
W. Johnne Graham, swascher, Johnne hendirson, baxt.
 Johnne Port, mċhnt, William Edmune, baxt.
- „ „ Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Walter Clark and Margaret
 pafsone. *W.* Rot. patirson in Dunblane, Thomas Clark,
 gairdner, Thomas Russell.

1588.

- April 7. James Watstone, son of Patrick Watstone and Margaret aissone.
W. Johnne Dickson, James thomeson, maltmä, James
 aissone, mċhand, Johnne Watstone in schiphaut.
- „ „ James Hwtton, son of Wm. Hwtton and Bessie Wilson. *W.*
 George Narne, lister, Thomas Downy, smyt., Duncan Kir-
 wood, maltm, James Ramsay, messinger.
- „ 14. Marjorie Schaw, daughter of James Schaw of Sawchie and ———
(sic) Meldrum. *W.* William Schaw of Knockhill, henrie
 abircrombie of carsy, Rot. craigengelt of yat ilk, Rot. forestr.
 of boywan, James schaw.
- „ 21. Agnes Zwng, daughter of Umqll. Wm. Zwng and Issobell
 Rollog. *W.* Jone. mitchell, listter, Rot. thomson, maltmä,
 henrie abircrombie of carsy.
- „ „ Annabell Alexr., daughter of Johnne' Alshunder and cristane
 archibauld. *W.* Jone. crysteson in craigfort., Adam Wingzet
 in well pċ. Wm. Wilson in Knockhill, Thomas Andirson,
 merchd.
- „ 28. Ewffam Cwynnghame, daughter of Andro Cwynnghame and Janet
 Davie. *W.* Jone. Aissone in craigfort., James Wallace, malt.
- „ „ Patrick Millar, son of Johnne Millar and Janet Stein. *W.* Rot.
 Cosin, Patrick Davidſ, Wm. Maisson, cordener.
 Upon ye ix Day of Maij 1588, ane man chyld born be Marion
 Căpbell, gwhen scho was light iiij zeir syne or ŷby was baptizit
 and callit Duncan, albeit ye fayir y of be unknowin, qlk scho
 afferms publie, becaus scho was lyt. qwhen ye same was gottin
 wt hir, according to ane ordinance of ze pbrii of Sterling
 made heirerment upon ye vii day of Maij instant.
- May 14. Margaret thomesone, daughter of James thomesone and Jonet
 Hay. *W.* Rot. thomesone, maltmä, Duncan Kirkwood,
 Wm. Hwtton, Johnne Rotson in levelands, Walter Richard-
 son in Kir——(?).
- „ 25. Elit Gillaspie, daughter of Wm. Gillaspie and Margaret levenox.
W. Jone. Willeson, merchd., Jone Angus, elder, James
 Wilson in ochtbanach.
- „ 30. Johnne Schort, son of Wm. Schort and Hellein forsyt. *W.*
 Alexr. Schort, merchand, Johnne Willesone, mċhd, Duncan
 leischman, mċhd.
- June 2. James Duncansone, son of Johnne Duncansone and Jonet

- gentilmane. *W.* Crystie Hendirson in paithfutt, Johnne Hwttone in spittell, James Duncansone, sone to Johnne Duncansone in logy, John Cuthbert, skinner.
- June 9. William gotfray, son of Johnne gotfrey and Jonet Jarvy. *W.* Thomas Matk (?), m̄chd, James Hendirson, baxt., Wm. Edmane, baxt., Peter Haigy, saidler.
- „ 23. James forester, son of David forester and Jonet Alschunder. *W.* James forester, appearād of garden, Thomas levingstone, appearund of Hañg, James Sinklar, feur of craigarnall, Mr. James Pont, comissr. of Dunblane.
- „ 30. James Rōsone, son of Rot. Rōsone and Jonet Scot. *W.* James Reddoch of Cambus, Jone. lowdiane, tailzor, Jone. Scot, Pott., Jone Kincaid, coither.
- „ „ Johnne patir̄sone, son of James patir̄sone, and Jonet Kirkwood. *W.* Lawrence patir̄sone in couldinhove, James Ramsay, messingr., Jone patir̄sone, baxt., Duncan patir̄sone, maltman, Rot. Buchanan, litster.
- „ „ Jonet Hall, daughter of Jone Hall and Margaret Hend̄sone. *W.* David Cairncross, saidler, James Ure, m̄chd, George burn in gogar.
- „ „ Margaret Ewein, daughter of Jone Ewein and Margaret Schaw. *W.* Johone Mitchell, lits., James Richardson, maltm̄, Alex. Wittein, skinner, Adam Grohyt.
- July 7. — (*sic.*) of Alexr. thomesone and Isabell forester. *W.* Johnne Andir̄sone, litst., Alexr. lockhart, maltm̄, Andrew broun, tailr.
- „ 14. James Cwn̄yghame, son of Andrew Cwn̄yghame and Cristaine Cwn̄yghame. *W.* James Cwn̄yghame, port. in ye Castle, henrie maistertone, glassin wryt, Jonet lockart, Thos. Cwn̄yghame in Alloway.
- „ „ Jonet Zwng, daughter of Walter Zwng and Issobell Zwng. *W.* Antone bruce, Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Jone Patir̄sone, Archibauld Alexr.
- „ „ Barbara Neilson, daughter of Thomas Neilson and Hellein levenox. *W.* Androw Cwn̄yghame, James Neilson in awcht banok.
- „ „ Johnne Nycoll, son of Johnne Nycoll and Agnes Stevenson. *W.* Rot. Thomson, maltm, Thomas Downy Smyt., Jone Steinsone, m̄chd, James Vichet.
- „ 21. Gilbert Watson, son of George Watson and Margaret Russell. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Gilbert Edman, baxt., Jone Hendirson, eld.

IN YE TOWN OF CABUSKYNET.

- „ 28. Alexr. Maisson, son of Wm. Maisson and Bessie Mathir. *W.* Johnne bwrne, Johnne Maleice, Wm. Mayne in Cābuskynt., Rot. Cosin in Cābuskynt.
- Aug. 4. — (*sic.*) of Alex. lockert and Bessie Norwall. *W.* Alexr. thomsone, mal̄, Wallis Mwreson, mal̄, Johnne layng.
- „ 8. Bessie M'Comie, daughter of Andro M'Comie and Cristen M'Kewn. *W.* Andro Scharar, m̄chnd, Allane M'dwgall, David Ra in tullibody, gilbert finlasone, flesher.

IN S. NINIAN'S PROCHIN.

- Aug. 11. Cristane lecky, daughter of Rot. lecky and Jonet buntein. *W.* Alexr. lecky, appearand of yat ilk, Rot. lecky of kepdarro, Walt Mwreson, maltman in Sterling, Alex. turnbill in gar-gunock.

IN S. NINIAN'S PROCHIN.

- „ „ Agnes Mathi, daughter of Alexr. Mathi and cristane m'fie. *W.* Jone. Gourlay in lecky, Jone. crystie in ġgunok, John Thomson in bogwhan, Andro Zwng, yair.

IN STERLING.

- „ „ Margaret Gib, daughter of James Gib in mossyd and grissall witherspoone. *W.* James Schaw, broÿ to wmqll. Sir James Schaw of Sawchie, Alexr. patersone, lits.
- „ 15. Agnes forester, daughter of Johnne forester and Margaret Cornwell. *W.* Rot. Cornwell of bonyard, Rot. Sailtone, prebender of logy.
- „ „ Grissall forsyth, daughter of James forsythe and Ewffame Cowane. *W.* Petir haigy, Duncane Mwreson, Jone Mitchell.
- „ 18. Henrie Narne, son of Duncan Narne of lokishill and Cristane levingstone. *W.* Mr. Henrie levingston, miñster, James Castellaw, James schaw.
- „ 25. Cristane Hodge, daughter of Johnne Hodge and Geills Kinin-mouthe. - *W.* Rot. forester of Bowghen, Andro Andirson, baxt., Andro Hwltone, saidler.
- Sept. 1. — (*sic*) of Alex. Rotsone and Jonet Gib. *W.* Duncan Patirson, maltm̄, Waltir Mwreson, maltm̄, Duncan leischman, smyt.
- „ 8. Hellein Watsone, daughter of Walt. Watson and Hellein Stein. *W.* Alexr. Patirson, litst, Duncan bennet, Alex. Duncan, litst, Jone Ewein, maisson.
- „ 15. Margaret Dawson, daughter of Alex. Dawson and Margaret Thomson. *W.* Rot. Steinson in tont., Rot. Steinson in stig.
- „ „ Margaret Rotsone, daughter of Alexr. Rotsone and Issobell Wallace. *W.* James Russell.
- „ „ Cristane qwhythbrw, daughter of Johnne qwhythbrw and Margaret Cairns. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, Wm. Edmane, Cristall Cairns.
- „ „ Alexr. Stevinston, son of Umqll. Alexr. Stevinson and Matie Actein (?). *W.* James Abircrumbie of Carsy, Jame Cristeson, Duncan Mwreson, maltman.
- „ 22. Marione Ure, daughter of Donald Ure and Issobell Wilson. *W.* Donald Ure in Torwood, Jone Robin in boguhadroch, James [name torn off].
- „ „ Jone Jamesone, son of Umqll. thomas Jameson and Hellein Wilson. *W.* Jone James or — (blot) maker in Edr., Duncan Zwng, mchant, Wm. Gillaspie, maltm.
- „ 29. Malcolme thomesone, son of Johnne thomeson and Grissall Mayne. *W.* James Castellaw, Jone Michell, litst., David airche, skiner.
- „ „ Marie lourie, daughter of Andro lourie and Bessie Willesone. *W.* James Schort, mcht., John Miln, tailÿr.

- Oct. 10. Johnne Edmane, son of Wm. Edmane, baxt., and Jonet Zwng.
W. Jone andsone, mchand, Duncan patson, mchand, Jone Scherar, mchand, Alex. Zwng, baxt., Jone quhytbrw, baxt., Jone Andirson, baxt.
- „ 20. Jonet thomesone, daughter of Robert thomesone and Hellein laing. *W.* Wm. Gillaspie, maltmā, Archibauld Smyt, Johnne Kincaid.
- „ „ Jonet Swan, daughter of Johnne Swan and Johnne (*sic*) Duncansone. *W.* Duncan Gib, maission, James Ure, chapmā, Jone Orok, Thomas glen, Jone Duncansone, zwngr in logy.
- „ „ Thomas Clark, son of Johnne Clark, baxt., and Jonet crystesone. *W.* Thos. Aisplein in Cowy, Thos. ranald in Clakern, Thos. Patson, grainger (?) in Couldenhow milns.
- Oct. 13. (*sic*) 'borne on ye 11 day at V hors bef,' Anna Duncansone, daughter of James Duncanson, reidr., and Elet buchane. *W.* Duncā Parson, mchant, Jone Scharar, mchant.
- „ „ — (*sic*) of Duncan Kirkwood and Elet leischman. *W.* Jone Mrhell, litst., Jone thomesone, Alex. thomesone.
- „ 24. Hellesone M'corrane, daughter of Donald M'corrane, zunger, sclatter, and Margaret m'do'. *W.* Andro liddell, tailya, Johnne hairt, Henrie Maistoun, glassinwrȳ.
- „ 27. Margaret Crystie, daughter of Wm. Crystie and Hellein Montgmrie. *W.* Thomas boyd, cwik, Wm. thomesone in quhins (?), Jone bennet, yr., Jone richardson at Daw well.
- Nov. 10. Andro Duthie, son of Umqll. Jone Duthie and Margaret gib. *W.* Jone Duthie in Doun, Jone Duthie in Clesch, Jone gib in Stling, Arch. Duthie.
 'The parents of yis bairne follwing dwells in ye baid w'in ye proschyn of Kincardin, was baptizit be licence of ye mist. y'of.'
- „ 14. Wm. Norwall, son of Thomas Norwall and Hellein Downy.
- „ 17. Jonet Wilson, daughter of Johnne Wilson and Hellein Wilson. *W.* Thomas Neilson, skinr., James aissone, chapmā.
- „ 28. Thomas neilson, son of Thomas neilson, skinner, and Cathrein Archebauld. *W.* Jone leischman, tailzor, Jone Gib, cuitler, Thomas forester in schiphard.
- „ „ Margaret M'ray, daughter of Jone Murray and Agnes ray. *W.* Jone Jameson in cauglur, Andro Andsone, tayr.
- Dec. 2. Jonet Wallace, daughter of James Wallace and Euffame aisson. *W.* Jone Andsone, mchant, Thomas neilson, maltmā, Andro Cwynngh.
 'In litill sauchie w'in ye prochin of S. Ninians.'
- „ 2. Elet Steinsone, daughter of Johnne Steinson and Jonet Jull. *W.* Wm. bow in caing . . . (lost), Andro Ro'sone in Coaldanhow.
- „ 8. Wm. Andirson, son of Johnne Andirson and Sara Duncansone. *W.* Jone Patson, mchand, Walter neische, Wm. M'ray, varlat to ye kyngs ma'.
- „ „ Cristane Huttone, daughter of Andro Huttone and Margaret Hwttone. *W.* Andro liddell, tailyr., Alex. thomson, maltm, Rot. Ro'sone.
- „ „ Barbara Huchone, daughter of Johnne Huchone and Agnes Hairt. *W.* Jone Miln, tailr., Wm. Hud

- Dec. 15. Sara Bruce, daughter of George Bruce and Agnes Donaldson.
W. David Bruce of Grein, Antone Bruce.
 „ „ Jonet Patson, daughter of Duncan Patson and Jonet Cossin.
W. Jone Patson, mchand, Jone Narne, mcd, David Ewein
 in wast Grainge.

(To be continued.)



463. SKEAN DUBH.—The sketch here given represents a skean dubh in my possession which is said to have belonged to and been worn by Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Lochow, commonly known as 'Black Duncan,' who married Marjory Stewart of Albany, a niece of King Robert II., and whose son, Archibald, was the founder of the House of Argyle, the head of the most powerful Scottish clan.

The handle, or 'grip,' is of appletree wood, carved to represent a continuous band interlaced. It is decorated at each end with open work in pewter. This, however, at the top is imperfect, and has partly crumbled away.

The blade has been of considerable length, but by frequent sharpening is much worn.

The shaft of the blade penetrates the entire length of the handle, which has evidently been surmounted by a stone or other ornament.

At the Naval and Military Exhibition held in Edinburgh some years ago, a collection rich in the older Highland arms, only two skean dubhs were, if I remember rightly, shown (one of which was only a copy of an old pattern), and neither claimed such antiquity as that in the enclosed sketch.

I am therefore led to think that the extreme antiquity of this specimen

will make it interesting to antiquarian readers.

A. SCOT RANKIN.

464. CANT FAMILY.—Inquiries have been made about the Scottish family of Cant in connection with the parentage of Hans or John Cant or Kant of Memel, who was grandfather of the philosopher Immanuel Kant and was (as stated by Immanuel) a Scotsman. The name occurs in Scottish records of the fifteenth century as connected with Edinburgh and Dunfermline. The earlier members of the family were merchants engaged in the cloth trade. It is therefore probable that they came from Holland, where the name was and is common. The publications of the Huguenot Society show that several Dutch Cants settled in London and Colchester during the sixteenth century; at the latter place they were weavers.

Adam Cant was a burges of Edinburgh in 1463, and in that year was in possession of Priestfield, now Prestonfield. Henry Cant represented Edinburgh in the Scottish Parliament from 1473 to 1493. His eldest son was Adam Cant, proprietor of Priestfield in 1486. In 1519 Henry Cant, presumably a son of Henry the member, was proprietor of the estate. Turning to the accounts of the Lord Treasurer, we find Henry Cant supplying silk and cloth to the Royal family from the years 1473-1496. And Henry Cant the younger from 1474-1496. Also a Thomas Cant in the same way of business from 1473-1496. There was 'Master Johne Cant,' doubtless a priest, who in 1474 purchased for the Queen a 'mes buke' (mass book). The name also occurs in the 'Ledger of a Halyburton.' James Cant paid money in 1497. In 1493 Johne Cant is mentioned as being 'in Jon Vakeois hous in Brugis.' In 1495 'Sald 3 sekis forest voll that John Cant left in Beotyknecoss hous, merkyt with Thom Cantis mark.' In 1498 money was received from 'John Cant for fynans (finance) that his fadir was awand to my L.' From an entry p. 114 it seems probable that Thomas Cant was the father of John. The *Act. Dom. Conc.* give us the following names:—

- 1491. May 20. Thomas Cant, burges of Edinburgh.
- 1481. June 6. Patoun Cant, burges of Edinburgh.
- 1476. Oct. 7. Henry Cant, a Lord of Council.
- 1490. Nov. 6. Walter Cant and Margaret Liberton, his wife, daughter of Henry Liberton and grand-daughter of William Liberton.

Mylne's mss. give us (34.6.9 page 99), Adam Cant, Dean of Guild, Edinburgh, in 1447.

From such materials it is of course impossible to construct a pedigree, but they show that the family was numerous and flourishing. The records of the Privy Council prove that they were not only in Edinburgh, but at Leith and other seaports during the sixteenth century. The names John, Walter, and William Cant occur from 1546-1587. Thomas Cant also appears as a proprietor of the estate of Saint Giles Grange. He was, however, a Leith merchant or shipowner, and had three sons, John, James, and Thomas. He had also three brothers, Walter, John, and William. Of these, John had a son, Walter, who purchased the property of Saint Giles Grange from the elder branch. William, the youngest brother of Thomas, was tacksman of the Aberdour ferry, and had a son Walter, also of Aberdour. He was also probably the father of William, burges of Edinburgh, and a tailor, who had issue Walter and James, the former an advocate, who died without issue. James, his brother, was served his heir in 1668. William may also have had issue a son John. A John Cant married at Edinburgh, in 1644, Joan Chalmers; and a John Cant, 'workman,' had born to him in 1654, by Grizzall Knox his wife, a son John. Joan Chalmers and Grizzall Knox may have been first and second wives of the same man. Of the family of Saint Giles Grange it is only necessary to remark that Mr. Andrew Cant, grandson of Walter, was minister at Aberdeen and the celebrated Presbyterian divine, and his grandson Andrew was a bishop at the time King William III. disestablished Episcopacy. To this branch also belonged Mr. Andrew, Principal of Edinburgh College, son of the minister of Aberdeen.

Besides the Cants connected with Edinburgh, there was a John Cant, burges of Pittenweem, whose son John was served his heir in 1636. His heir was his grand-daughter Margaret, served heir 1668. A John Cant was

served heir to his father, John Cant, mariner, Burntisland, in 1668 ; he was minister of Kell, Co. Kirkcudbright, and died 1705.

Mention has been made of the Dunfermline branch of the family of Cant in the *Scottish Antiquary* (vii. 5). They had the small estate of Masterton as early as 1563, when William Kent was one of four tenants of Abbey land, in 1678.

John Kent married, at Dunfermline, Margaret Anderson—he was probably the John Kent, merchant, whose will was proved at St. Andrews in 1683. Adam was, we have seen, an old family name, and it is noteworthy that the church registers of Memel, in Prussia, record, '1678, Oct. 10, Hans Kand, shapmaker, had a son, named Adamus.' This Hans was the philosopher's grandfather, and a Scotsman. It would be well if any of our readers who search old Edinburgh Sasines and other municipal documents would make a note of any fact connected with the family of Cant or Kent. Many Scotsmen left their country on account of religious persecutions, just about the time that John Cant settled at Memel. Ed.

465. THE LOWLANDERS A MIXED RACE.—It is well to keep the fact well to the fore that the inhabitants of the Lowlands of Scotland differ but little from the inhabitants of England in their racial composition. Danes, Saxons, Normans, Flemings and a small proportion of Frenchmen, have settled in both countries, and have made our people what they are. We gladly quote at some length an article bearing on this subject which appeared lately in the *Scotsman*.

'There seems a sort of tacit understanding or belief that Englishmen are in the main Saxons, while we in Scotland are altogether different—Celts or something else. Now, in the greater part of Lowland Scotland the Saxon element is just as conspicuous as it is in the south. A coloured map of the settlements of the various nationalities in Scotland shows, from the place-names, that nearly the whole of the south and middle districts, from Berwick-on-Tweed to Ayr, and down as far as Dumfries, and including also Fife and Forfar shires, are nearly as substantially Saxon as Wessex itself. Of course Celtic names prevail more in some places than others ; just as in Devonshire they are more numerous than in Suffolk. But the contention that the Celtic element is not the prevailing element in Scotland is perfectly sound. The late Professor Freeman, in his *History of the Norman Conquest*, describes what philologists call the northern English dialect as flourishing at Dunfermline and in the Lothians, and then goes on to say that "this purest surviving form of English, with its rich store of ancient English forms and ancient English words, is to most Englishmen known by no other name than that of 'Scotch.'" We have evidence of this from Wycliffe's Bible, originally in manuscript about 1380, which contains numerous words still in use in Scotland, but now unknown in England—such as "burr," "sicker," "toun" (farm), and "woodnesse" (madness). The truth is, that the common English notion of Scotland being a Celtic country is true only of the Western Isles and the North-West Highlands. England itself is, proportionally, not a great deal more Saxon than Scotland. The whole of Wales and Cornwall is Celtic ; Lincolnshire and the parts adjacent are given over to the Danes ; and, curiously, there is in Cumberland considerable evidence of Norwegian settlements, the latter being strong also in the extreme north of the island—Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland.

Through all these, in Scotland as well as in England, there mingles, in greater or less measure, the Norman influence, representing the Romance languages, and all—Saxon and Norman, Teuton and Celt—belong to the great Aryan family. But it is well not to confound the members of the family, and this is the mistake into which our English friends frequently fall.'

466. ORKNEY FOLK LORE.—8. *Finfolk's Foy*¹ Sang.—The following is the song referred to in vol. vii. p. 23 :—

O' blithe is de² land dat's³ fae man far awa !
 Whar wae⁴ smolie⁵ his lair, an' wae lauch at his la'.⁶
 Whar hens never kackel, and cocks never cra' ;
 Whar nichts never mirken, an' days never da'.
 Whar wolfs never wirry, an' winds never bla ;
 Whar frosts never sturtan⁷ an' rains never fa.
 Whar baests never peris⁸ o' hunger i' sna ;
 For de grund's⁹ never kivered¹⁰ i' winter ava.
 Whar music de saftest an sweetest o' a',
 Floughs¹¹ oot ever mair fae¹² de Finfolk's ha,—
 A right bonnie bigging¹³ withoot spot or fla',
 O' crystal his¹⁴ reuf,¹⁵ and o' coral his wa.
 Whar dance bonnie lasses weel buskit an bra,
 Wi' faces de fairest dat een ever sa,⁷
 An der¹⁶ no vero skakesem¹⁷ i' coortin ata' ;
 An dat, gin ye try dem,¹⁸ dael¹⁹ vero senn²⁰ sha'.
 Whar wi' sorcery wae saften de Mester Fiend's cla',
 An mester de poor²¹ o' his mesterfu pa',
 Whar, wur²² flocks are de fishes wae foster an ca,
 Wur flocks need nae beuls an wur baests need nae sta'.
 Wae sleep tae de soond o' de sea's lullaba ;
 Foo' saftly an sweet sings the sang o' his swa !²³
 Wae fill no wur waems²⁴ wi' what's rotten or ra',
 Wae find no de wark²⁵ and wae hae no de sca²⁶
 For lice or for yuk²⁷ nather kum wae nor cla.²⁸
 Wur herts are no shilpid²⁹ wi envy or ga,³⁰
 Wae are bald jolly fellows ! An whatever befa'
 Tae a brim feeman horn, wae sall never say na.
 An noo, or³¹ wae bid ane anither ta ta,
 Tae drink a geud nicht, sirs, wae sinno be sla,
 Lets sipe³² oot wur horns, and a lang braeth weel dra,
 To soopel³³ wur wasans³⁴ an open wur ja,
 For de warld an her feuls, let us lauch a gae fa !
 An for Finfolk aheem let us gae a ha ha !
 An finis' wur sang wi' a wallie hurra !

¹ *Foy*, a feast. ² *De*, the article 'the.' ³ *Dat's*, that is. ⁴ *Wae*, we. ⁵ *Smolie*, disdain, haughty contempt. ⁶ *La*, law. ⁷ *Sturtan*, congealed. ⁸ *Peris*, perish. ⁹ *Grund*, ground. ¹⁰ *Kivered*, covered. ¹¹ *Floughs*, flows. ¹² *Fae*, from. ¹³ *Bigging*, building. ¹⁴ *His*, its, there being no neuter. ¹⁵ *Reuf*, roof. ¹⁶ *Der*, contraction for 'they are.' ¹⁷ *Skakesem*, nice, fastidious, coy. ¹⁸ *Dem*, them. ¹⁹ *Dael*, they will. ²⁰ *Senn*, soon. ²¹ *Poor*, power. ²² *Wur*, our. ²³ *Swa*, the low prolonged note of waves heard at a distance. ²⁴ *Waems*, the belly. ²⁵ *Wark*, a fatal disease once common in Orkney. ²⁶ *Sca*, scab. ²⁷ *Yuk*, itch. ²⁸ *Cl*, to scratch. ²⁹ *Shilpid*, sour. ³⁰ *Ga*, gall. ³¹ *Or*, ere. ³² *Sipe*, to drain out. ³³ *Soopel*, flexible. ³⁴ *Wasans*, wind-pipes.

Note.—As already stated in a previous note, these rude lines are only a fragment, tampered with by a juvenile hand. Yet, rude and fragmentary as they are, they are interesting as a vestige of Orkney oral verse. Before the jolly Norse spirit was crushed out of them by local despotism and ruinous taxation, the Orcadians were a festive-loving race. They had men called *menye-singers*, whose only profession was to enliven by song, recitation, and rude dramatic representation the festivities of the long winter nights. And I believe this same *Foy Sang* is part of an oral drama called 'The Ffolk's Play,' once acted by the *menye-singers*. The old words in these lines may be of some interest to the philologist. I give a glossary to the old words used in *Foy Sang*.

In the Orkney dialect all words ending in *aw* are pronounced with the *w* silent; for example, *law*, *saw*, *flaw* are pronounced *la*, *sa*, *fla*; and *a* is sounded as latter *a* in *papa*. Where in these lines the letter *u* occurs immediately preceded by *e*, the sound represented is that of the German *ü*.

W. TRAILL DENNISON.

467. THE JOUGS.—This obsolete instrument of punishment differs from the branks, as an inspection of the plate of the latter (*Scottish Antiquary*, iv. p. 32) will show. The branks, often called the 'scold's bridle,' was an apparatus for gagging or at least incommoding a woman's unruly member. The joughs was a much more simple affair, intended only to keep an offender publicly in durance vile, and was for the neck what the stocks in England were for the legs. Both branks and joughs were known in England and Scotland. Mr. Andrews, in his valuable work *Old World Punishments* (p. 109), states that the joughs were also used in Holland. In Ayrshire they were also called 'bregan,' or as spelt in Jamieson's *Dictionary*, 'bradyeane.' They were usually fixed to the church porch or churchyard wall, and several specimens are still to be met with. In some places they were adopted by the secular magistrate, and were fixed to the market-house or town-hall. The specimen we give from a photograph by Erskine Beveridge, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., is fastened to the door-post of the Ceres town-hall. Over the door is to be seen the scales fairly balanced with weight and woolpack, and over them the words GOD BLESS THE JUST. In some cases the criminal while standing with the joughs round his or her neck had the nature of the offence put up publicly also. At Rothesay in 1661 a woman was threatened to 'be put in the joughs and have her dittay written on her face.' In some cases public apology had to follow, as at Dumfries, when in 1837 a man was found guilty of slandering a woman, and was sentenced to stand in the joughs at the tron, and afterwards ask the woman's pardon on his bare knees at the market cross. Our readers who are interested in this and other obsolete forms of punishment should consult Mr. Andrews' valuable work. ED.

468. JANET BARCLAY, WIFE OF SIR THOMAS ERSKINE.—(Printed from *The Genealogist* with the kind permission of the Editor.)—The evidence produced during the hearing of the Mar Peerage case brought out the fact that the wife of Sir Thomas Erskine was Janet Barclay, daughter of Sir David Barclay of Brechin, by his wife, Christian Monteith, daughter of Elyne, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar. Accounts of the family printed in Peerages have styled her Janet Keith, daughter of Christian Monteith by another husband, Sir Edward Keith. It is notori-



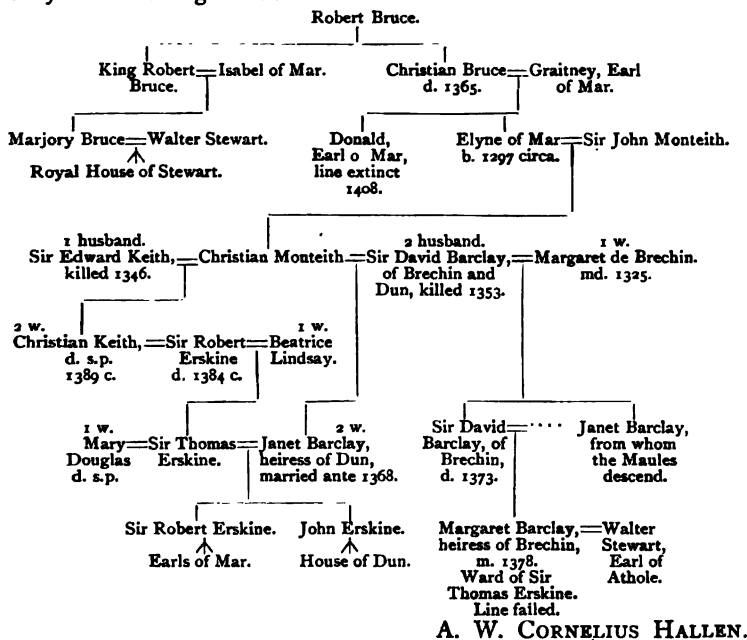
ously difficult to obtain a recognition of any new discovery which affects a long received pedigree. Burke still calls Janet the daughter of Sir Edward Keith, but to account for her being styled Barclay makes her the widow of Sir David Barclay, and mother by him of a daughter, Janet (*sic*), married (1378) to Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole. 'G. E. C.,' in the *Complete Peerage* (*voce* 'Erskine, S. B.') follows Burke's lead, but is more cautious about the daughter and leaves her anonymous. Anderson, in *The Scottish Nation* (*voce* Erskine of Dun), states that Sir Thomas Erskine married Janet, daughter of Sir David Barclay, mother of John Erskine, first laird of Dun, after the death of Janet Keith, mother of Sir Robert Erskine. The *Exchequer Rolls*, however (iii. 639), state that Robert Erskine was eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Erskine and Janet Barclay his wife. It may be well to show that, apart from the evidence which was led in the Peerage Case, Janet must have been daughter, not wife of, Sir David Barclay. Sir David Barclay married in 1325 Margaret, sister of Sir David de Brechin, who was executed for treason 1320. The King, on the occasion of Margaret's marriage, granted her brother's forfeited lands of Brechin and Dun to Sir David Barclay, his personal friend ; by her he had one son, David, who succeeded to the estate of Brechin, and a daughter, Janet, from whom the Maules of Brechin descend. Sir David, the elder, was slain in 1352. About 1368, or sixteen years later, Janet Barclay became the wife of Sir Thomas Erskine. It cannot be that she was wife of Sir David Barclay, the younger, for he died about 1373, that is, after the marriage with Sir Thomas Erskine. He left a daughter Margaret, of whom in 1373, Sir Thomas had wardship and maritagium—she it was who in 1378 married Sir Walter Stewart, who *jure uxoris* was Lord of Brechin.¹ To return to Janet, she is styled Janet Barclay during her marriage with Sir Thomas Erskine, and during her widowhood till her death in 1416, sixty-three years after the death of Sir David Barclay. The Scottish custom in all official documents was, and is, to call women during marriage and widowhood by their maiden name. No instance can be adduced where in such documents a widow invariably used her first husband's name during a second marriage and a second widowhood. There is yet a further fact to be noted. Janet Barclay made a grant of the estate of Dun to John, her second son by Sir Thomas Erskine. As the daughter of Sir David Barclay she doubtless had Dun as her share of his estates. As his widow it would have been but a jointure not at her disposal. It may be well to show that Sir Thomas Erskine's marriage could not have occurred much before 1368. Fordun states that in 1357, he, with other noble youths, was sent as a hostage to England, where they abode 'for a very long time,' and on his return he married Mary, daughter of Sir William Douglas. She died in childbed (Fordun), and he married secondly Janet Barclay.

It has not been discovered whether Sir David Barclay was the first or the second husband of Christian Monteith. Her husband, Sir Edward Keith, was slain 1346, so it is probable that Sir David was the second husband. Sir Robert Erskine, the father of Sir Thomas by a first wife, married secondly, about 1358, Christian Keith,² and, heedless of

¹ Margaret Barclay's line failed, and the Brechin lands passed to the heirs of Janet Barclay, her father's full sister.

² Nov. 12, 1358.—Thomas, Earl of Mar, confirmed a Charter to Sir Robert Erskine and his wife, Christian Keith, of lands in Garioch.—*Act. Parl.*

the Scottish custom as to surnames of women, it has been stated in Peerages that Christian was the widow of Sir Edward Keith. There is no proof of this, and it may be assumed that she was a daughter of Sir Edward Keith by Christian Monteith, and elder sister of half-blood to Janet Barclay, the wife of Sir Robert's son. It cannot be doubted that these marriages were arranged with due regard to the possible extinction, not only of the descendants of Donald, Earl of Mar, and the succession to the earldom of the descendants of Elyne of Mar, his sister, but to a far more important contingency. Elyne's mother, Christian Bruce, was sister to the Bruce, and, failing his descendants, heir to the Crown of Scotland. Sir Robert Erskine was far more likely to marry a young daughter of Christian Monteith than a middle-aged matron,¹ and when no issue was born to the marriage, her half-sister and next heir was a good match for his youthful and lately widowed son. Through this marriage the Mar earldom came to the house of Erskine, though the higher prize remained with the house of Stewart. The pedigree may be better understood by the following table:—



In 1386 mention is made—'Domine Christian de Keith relicti quondam Dom. Roberti Erskine.'—*Exch. Rolls*, iii. 141.

We would refer our readers to a note by the late G. Burnet, Lyon King of Arms, to the preface of the fourth volume of *Exchequer Rolls* (p. cxviii.). Our views coincide, inasmuch as Christian Keith, being the *eldest* co-heir, would enjoy for her life the heritage of the 'Ferme' of Aberdeen, and on her death *sine prole* she would be succeeded by her uterine sister, Janet Barclay.

¹ Christian Monteith could not have been born later than 1314, for her younger sister, Janet Monteith, widow of Malise, Earl of Strathern, buried her second husband, John Campbell, Earl of Athole, in 1333 (*Complete Peerage*, *voce* Athole and Note). In 1358, about which year Sir Robert Erskine married a second time, Christian Monteith, if living, was not less than forty-four years old.

469. DR. LEWIS BAYLY, BISHOP OF BANGOR.—Burke, in his *Peerage* (*voce* Anglesey, M.), states that Bishop Bayly; grandfather of Sir Edward Bayly, and ancestor in the male line of the present Marquis of Anglesey, was 'Bishop of Bangor, Chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I., with which monarch Dr. Bayly came into England, and was tutor to Charles I.' Burke, in his *Landed Gentry* (ed. 1871) (*voce* Baillie of Ringdufferin), states that Alexander Baillie, second son of William Baillie of Lamington, settled in Ireland about 1620, and founded the family of Ringdufferin; but in the very next article (*voce* Baillie of Dochfour) Burke states, 'The tradition is, that the three eldest sons (of Sir William Baillie of Lamington) had mutilated a clergyman' . . . and 'were obliged to fly. The eldest settled in Inverness-shire; from him springs the family of Innishargie, and its derivative branch of Ringdufferin. The third went to the Isle of Anglesey, and founded the family of which the Marquis of Anglesey is a descendant.' The elder brother is said to have been alive in 1452. These three accounts, as will be seen, contradict each other, and, as regards Bishop Bayly, can be shown to be incorrect. Bayly was a very common name in the western counties of England, and many bore it with the Christian name Lewis. Lewis Bayly, with whom we are dealing, is stated by Anthony A. Wood to have been incumbent of Shipton-on-Stour, and before 1600 was Vicar of Evesham, both in the diocese of Worcester. Anthony A. Wood states his belief that he was a native of Wales, but goes no further. Instead of coming to England with James I., he was holding his second English living three years before the death of Queen Elizabeth. From *The Suffolk Pedigrees*, edited by C. Metcalf, we learn that his first wife was Judith, daughter of Thomas Apleton of Little Waldingfield. A son, Thomas, was born of this marriage in 1607. His second wife was a Baganel, and from his son by her the Marquis of Anglesey is descended. He must have married thirdly a daughter of Sir Sackville Trevor, Knt., for on February 7, 1626, he wrote to him styling him his father-in-law, and giving an account of the coronation of Charles I., and the part he himself took in it (5th Rep. Com. in His. MSS., 1876, p. 411). The pedigree given in Forster's *Peerage* is correct, save that he has perpetuated Burke's myth about the Scottish descent.

ED.

470. SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE NEAR SELKIRK.¹—In the course of operations connected with the outflow from the Haining Loch, near Selkirk, there has been discovered a subterranean passage, the existence of which was entirely unknown. The loch is drained by a small rivulet known at different periods as the Mill Burn, Clockie, and Clocksorrow. (There is a Clocksorrow also at Linlithgow. Can any ingenious philologist suggest its meaning?)² After leaving the lake, the burn flows through a deep gorge known as 'The Linn,' and it is about ten feet from the top of the right bank where the secret passage begins. At present the aperture, which has evidently been narrowed since the subway was constructed, is just high enough to admit a man stooping as low as he can; but, ten feet in, it

¹ Reprinted from the *Scotsman* with the kind permission of the Editor and Mr. T. Craig-Brown.

² Three writers whose letters appeared in the *Scotsman* of August 15 concurred in deriving 'Clock-sorrow' from the Gaelic *Clachach* stony, and *Sruath* a stream—making the name signify 'the stream of the stony channel.'

ED.

expands to a height of six feet, and so continues in a straight line for 140 feet. It runs from N.N.W. to S.S.E., ending obliquely against the cellar wall of the mansion-house, just under the front portico. That is plainly not its original termination; and the conclusion is that it was built up in 1794, when the present house was constructed. Three apertures in the wall are also obvious interpolations of the same date. The passage, which is two and a half feet wide, is very substantially built of stone and lime, the bottom being paved with river-stones, depressed towards the centre. It must have run some distance under an old house known to have occupied the site of the present one, and which was itself on the site of an older tower. The floor of the passage was probably at one time about level with the loch, although it is now 17 feet above it. Over 230 years ago, the laird of Haining, a Riddell of Riddell, lowered the loch—about 17 feet according to tradition. In 1661 an action was brought against him by the Mayor of Berwick, who alleged that by draining the lake into the Tweed he had caused great destruction amongst salmon, to the loss of the fisheries at the river mouth. Haining did not deny the destruction of fish, but claimed his right to lower the loch by its natural outlet, a burn which turned a mill. His argument was sustained, the Court declaring that 'it was the proper use of rivers to carry away the corruption and filth of the earth, which should not be hindered by any right of fishing, which was but a casualty given and taken with the common use of the river.' Truly an excellent and encouraging precedent for the modern polluter!

The fact of the bottom of the passage being nearly level with the former surface of the lake would seem to justify a guess that it may once have been a water channel. But that is untenable. A drain two feet square would carry away the loch's biggest overflow at top-flood, whereas this subway is 6 feet by 2½ feet, and its bottom can never have been below the highest level of the lake. That it should have been constructed 6 feet high is sufficient evidence that it was made for a secret passage, although it is impossible to say at what period. If one were to hazard a guess, it would be that it formed a covert exit from the Haining Tower occupied by the Scotts (cadets of Buccleuch) from before 1463 until 1625. They led a turbulent life, one of them being the man who sped the arrow that killed the 'outlaw Murray,' and who afterwards himself fell at Flodden. The egress of the passage afforded any one using it ample opportunity of escaping without observation. It is in the steep bank of the 'Linn,' down the bed of which a man might continue his flight for hundreds of yards unperceived. Another theory might be advanced—that the subterranean path was connected with the old Castle of Selkirk, on the adjoining Peel Hill—the *castellum meum* of David I. in his Selkirk Abbey charter (c. 1109). In September 1302, it was reported to Edward I. of England that his 'fortress of Selkirk was almost finished; a postern made out of the same, faced with stone; besides a drawbridge and portcullis with a good bretasche above.' Captured from the English after Wallace's return from his long absence in France, and then retaken from the Scots, the Castle of Selkirk was again repaired by Edward's order to such effect that his son Edward II., in 1310 made it his head-quarters for several days. If excavation were to reveal a continuation of the secret passage beyond the walls of the mansion-house, much might be said in favour of its connection with the ancient castle; but in the absence of any such evidence it would be gratuitously hazardous to assume it.

In MacGibbon & Ross's *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* there are several references to similar subways, notably one at Yester Castle, which, says Mr. Ross, was doubtless a secret passage by which a garrison might retreat, or hold communications with the outside.

T. CRAIG-BROWN.

Q U E R I E S.

CC. ROB ROY.—The Buchanan Parish Register gives the name of his mother as Margaret Campbell. To what family of Campbell did she belong?

General David Stewart of Garth, in his *Sketches of the Highlanders*, states that she was of the Glenlyon family, being sister to Robert Campbell, who was in command at the massacre of Glencoe; Sir Walter Scott (*Introduction to Rob Roy*), that she was a daughter of Glenfalloch; and Kenneth Macleay (*Memoir of Rob Roy*), that she was a daughter of Duneaves (Taineagh).

There seems to be quite as little agreement as to the parentage of his mother in the more recent histories and notices of Rob Roy. In Burke's *Landed Gentry*, edition 1848, her father is said to have been Campbell of Glenlyon, but in the later editions, and in the *Peerage*, William Campbell of Glenfalloch. A. H. Millar, however (*History of Rob Roy*), follows Macleay's account, and Keltie (*History of the Highlands*), although in one place expressly stating Glenfalloch family, in another implies Glenlyon.

Macleay's 'Campbell of Duneaves' may be identical with the 'Campbell of Glenlyon' of other accounts, Duneaves having been, I believe, possessed by Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon in right of his wife.

In the 1848 edition of *The Landed Gentry*, Rob Roy's sister, Sarah, is said to have married Macdonald, brother to Glencoe. From Alexander Macdonald's own evidence before the Glencoe Commission 1695, we learn that his wife was niece to Robert Campbell of Glenlyon.

A. W. G. B.

CCI. FAMILY OF BISSET.—Information is requested on the following matters of family history:—

1. Are the Bissets of Glenalbert connected with the Bissets of Lessendrum; and if so, how? If not, from whom were they descended?

2. Was Robert Bisset, of Glenalbert, Commissary of Dunkeld about 1720, any relation of the Rev. Thomas Bisset, D.D., of Logierait (mentioned in the *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scotticane*)?

3. Any notes of information about any of this name will much oblige.

A. BISSET THOM.

CCII. REV. JAMES MILLER.—Reference to any obituary notice, or other source of information regarding the personal history of the Rev. James Miller, the author of a work entitled *The Sibyl's Leaves*, Edinburgh, 1829. He seems to have resided for some time in the district of Glenalmond.

CHARLES H. GROVES.

CCIII. NAIRNE OF SANDFORD.—Would any of your readers supply, along with proof, evidence on the following points of family history?—

(1) Was Alexander de Narne of Sandford, 1445-57, the son of Michael de Narne who witnessed charters of Robert, Duke of Albany, and who was designated 'Armiger' and 'Scutifer Noster'? In the Exchequer Rolls, vol. v., p. 243, the following occurs: '*domino* Alexandro de Narne compotorum retulatori.' Does 'dominus' occur elsewhere? If so, where?

(2) Agnes, 2nd (?) daughter of Peter Bruce of Earlshall, is said to have married Nairne of Sandford. Which of the Nairnes did she marry?
A. F. C. K.

CCIV. PATRICKSON, DOUGLAS.—About the middle of last century, Captain Patrickson of the H.E.I.C. navy, married Lady Nancy Douglas. She eloped with him from some Scottish port. Captain Patrickson was proprietor of Glengare, Co. Cork. A daughter, Catherine, born about the year 1769, was the offspring of this marriage. Information is wanted as to the parentage of Lady Nancy Douglas.
G.

CCV. MAITLAND, CAMPBELL.—Alexander Maitland, 4th son of Charles, 3rd Earl of Lauderdale, is said by Douglas to have married 'Miss Janet Campbell.' Can any of your readers give the parentage of Janet Campbell? They are also said to have had a numerous family. I shall be glad if any one can give details.
J. T.

CCVI. STEVENSON.—General Patrick Gordon's *Diary* (Spalding Club), p. 186: 'The only officer of distinction the Czar lost during this siege was one Colonel Stevenson, a Scots gentleman,' 1699. Same vol., Appendix, p. 200, ms. inventory of the Erroll Papers at Slains, 1523: 'Instrument taken by John Stevenson as procurator for Alexander Hay of Dalgetty.'

Information of either of these Stevensons, their family and descendants, will greatly oblige. Possibly some reader having access to Scottish regimental rolls slightly anterior to former date would find light.
HERMES.

CCVII. MITCHELL, BUCHANAN, DUNBAR.—James Mitchell (born about 1705) came from Glasgow or its neighbourhood about 1730 to New England, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

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

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

Can the ancestry of these Buchanans be traced? Are there

any living descendants of the brothers and sisters of Dr Buchanan, or of his daughters Charlotte and Augusta?

Robert Dunbar, born in Scotland, married Rose —, probably before emigration to America. He is first mentioned in 1655, in Hingham, Massachusetts. He had a good estate for the time. Among his children were John, Joseph, and James.

Can the ancestry of Robert Dunbar, and Rose, his wife, be ascertained? Kindly reply to this magazine, or to Mrs. Edward Elbridge, Salisbury, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XXIX. GRAHAM OF GARTUR.—A pedigree of this family will be found at page 476 of Sir Robert Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland* (1764). It may be summarised as follows:—

Alexander, 2nd Earl of Menteth, served heir to his grandfather 6th May 1493, married Margaret Buchanan, and had William, 3rd Earl of Menteth, and,

Walter Graham who had a charter of Gartur, 1553, *m.* Margaret, dau. of . . . Shaw of Knockhill, and had a son,

George Graham of Gartur, *m.* a dau. of the Laird of Kippenross, and had a son,

Jasper Graham of Gartur, *m.* Agnes, dau. of . . . Graham of Gartmore, and had a son,

John Graham of Gartur, *m.* Isabel, dau. of . . . Drummond of Colquhailzie, and had a son,

Walter Graham of Gartur, *m.* Marian, dau. (by Lady Margaret Erskine, dau. of James, 6th Earl of Buchan) of Sir James Graham, 2nd son of John, 6th Earl of Menteth, and had a son,

James Graham of Gartur, *m.* Anne, dau. of James Graham of Orchill, and had issue (with a married dau. Marian),

1. James Graham of Gartur, who, on the death of William, last Earl Menteth, 12th Sept. 1694, was undoubted heir-male of that ancient family. He sold his lands of Gartur to his brother William. He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Philip Wilkinson of the Kingdom of Ireland, and had issue 2 sons, David, now (1764) a merchant in England, and John, an officer in the army.
2. John Graham, died without issue.
3. William Graham, bought Gartur; *m.* Christian, only dau. of John Somerville of Glenhove, and had issue alive in 1764,

(1) Walter.

(2) John, probably the John Graham of Gartur who *m.*, 10th January 1800, Matilda, 4th dau. of James Erskine of Cardross, and *d.* at Gartur 28th April 1818.

(3) James.

(4) Janet.

* * *

CLVIII. OLD TRADE MARK (vol. v. pp. 141, 191; vi. p. 96).—One explanation of this symbol 4 is that it represents the lines traced by the finger in making the sign of the cross. This theory, however, does not throw any light on the undoubted fact that the sign is constantly employed as a *trade* mark, and is often met with on *post-Reformation* tombstones, etc. I recently saw an antique iron signet ring, picked up some years ago in a field at Dreghorn Castle, Colinton, the property of R. A. Macfie, Esq., which bore this sign. R. P.

CLX. MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, CASHIER OF THE ROYAL BANK.—It may interest some to know that Campbell left a diary, extracts from which were privately printed in 1881 under the title, *Leaves from the Diary of an Edinburgh Banker in 1745*. In a prefatory note it is stated that he was related to the House of Breadalbane, and that, previous to his connection with the Bank, he practised as a writer in Edinburgh. In 1732 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Bank, two years later he became second cashier, and in July 1745 first cashier, an office held by him until his death on 5th February 1777. R. B. LANGWILL.

CLXXXVI. WARRENDER PARK TOMBSTONE.—This tombstone in the southern outskirts of Edinburgh, and which stood in the field behind Thirlestane Road, is referred to by Mr. (now the late Sir) Daniel Wilson, James Grant, and Miss Warrender. It was, so far as can be ascertained, an upright flagstone having on it in relief a shield bearing a Saltire, with the date 1645 underneath, and surmounted by a winged sandglass, and a skull and crossbones. The shield was flanked by the initials I. L., and over all was a scroll containing the legend, 'Mors patet, hora latet.' The following lines were inscribed on the stone:—

This saint whos corps lyes bu
ried heir
Let all posteritie adimeir
For vpright lyf in godly feir
Wheir judgments did this land
surround
He with God was walking founnd
For which from midst of feirs
He's cround
Heir to be interd both he
And friends by providence agrie
No age shall los his memorie
His age 53 died
1645.

The tomb is probably the burying-place of some citizen of eminence, now unknown, who, in the fatal year of the plague, found on the Borroughmuir a resting-place apart from his fathers; and who, through the piety of his friends, had erected to his now forgotten memory this inscribed stone, to perpetuate his virtues, and to stand as a memorial of these stricken times. He may have been some relative of John Livingstone, who acquired

Greenhill in 1636, and whose tomb is in Greenhill Gardens not far distant. Miss Warrender states that when the field behind Thirlestane Road began to be built over some ten years ago 'the stone was carefully removed from its ancient site and placed safely again a wall in the garden of Bruntsfield, where, though much obliterated by weather, its carvings can still be traced.'

J. L. A.

- CXCIV. DAVID BETON, M.D.—'David Beatone, physician to His Majesty,' and Ester Sallyne his spouse, had an assignation by Scott of Rossie of the life-rent of the feu-duties of the lands of Kingsbarns in the county of Fife, ratified under the Privy Seal, 30th July 1631 (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, 1633, c. 107, vol. v. p. 115). The Rev. Walter Wood suggests that he may possibly be identical with the father of Dr. James Beton of Perth. 'Dr. James Beaton of Perth was son of a Dr. Beaton, who was grandson of Alexander Beton, Archdeacon of Lothian, and Laird of Carsgownie, who was the second son of Cardinal Beton by Marion Ogilvie.' Dr. James Beton purchased in 1663 Little or Nether Tarvit, and died in 1680, aged 77. He was ancestor through his grand-daughter, Margaret Beton, of the present Earl of Lindsay (*East Neuk of Fife*, edition 1887, p. 167).

A. W. G. B.

SIR ARCHIBALD BETON.—David Beton or Bethune, M.D., was son of David Beton of Melgund, and Lucretia his wife, daughter of Robert Beton, 4th Laird of Creich. David Beton of Melgund was the eldest son of Cardinal Beton.

Sir Archibald Beton was probably of the same family.

- CXCV. (2) GEMMELLS OF AYRSHIRE.—The following notes from the Printed Retours may be of service:—

1599. July 31. William Gemmell, served heir to John Gemmell, his brother, in four acres of arable land, with pasture of two cows and one horse, in the parish of Cumnok (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 24).

1616. Sept. 5. Thomas Gemmell, served heir to James Gemmell, portioner of Dalisraith, his father, in 8s. 4d. of the 33s. 4d. land of Raith, with the lands of Raith extending to a 25s. land in warrandice; and in the 33s. 4d. lands of Dalisraith, in the parish of Kilmarnock (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 155).

1632. July 28. Andrew Gemmell, served heir-male to John Gemmell, portioner of Auchinmaid, his grandfather, in two 13s. 4d. lands of Auchinmaid (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 280, 281).

1639. Dec. 14. John Gemmell in Hungriehill of Loudoun nearest agnate, *i.e.* cousin on father's side, to Mathew Gemmell, lawful son to late Thomas Gemmell in Richardtoun (*Inq. de Tutela*, 606).

1654. Dec. 19. Thomas Gemmill of Dalisraith, served heir of Thomas Gemmill of Dalisraith, his father, in the 33s. 4d. lands of Dalisraith, parish of Kilmarnock (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 471).

1672. Nov. 27. Euphemia Gemmell, served heir to Andrew Gemmell, portioner of Auchinmaid, her father, in a 13s. 4d. land of Auchinmaid, in the parish of Kilwinning (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 587).

1769. Jan. 27. William Gemmell of Bogside, merchant in London, served heir-general to his grandfather, Zacharias Gemmell, writer in Irvine (*Indexes to Services of Heirs*).

1787. Jan. 17. William Gemmell of Bogside, served heir-general to his brother, Robert Gemmell, merchant in London (*Indexes to Services of Heirs*).

An account of the Gemmells of Templehouse, in the parish of Dunlop, is given in Paterson's *History of Ayr and Wigtown* (vol. iii. p. 238). The Gemmells of Lugton-ridge and Deepstone are cadets of this family, being descended from two younger sons of Patrick Gemmell of Templehouse, Alexander, and Robert Gemmell, who feued, in 1663, two of the Lugton-ridges (Dobie's *Pont's Cunninghame topographized*, p. 318). A. W. G. B.

CXCVII. CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON.—1. Grissel Campbell, who married, as his second wife, Patrick Campbell of Ardeonaig, the natural son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, was the daughter, not of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, but of John Campbell of Edramuckie, descended from the Campbells of Lawers. In 1642 she, along with her husband, bought the lands of Ardeonaig from Colin Campbell of Knockhill, and the title was taken to them and to Alexander their lawful son. Patrick Campbell left issue by her five sons and three daughters. He died before July 1657.

I submit the following extract from page 11 of Kenmore Parish Register, in proof of the parentage of Grissel Campbell of Glenlyon: '16th September 1649. The banns of Dougall M'Pherson of Balchiean, in the parish of Kingowsie, and Girsell Campbell, lawful daughter to the deceased Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, were proclaimed.

2. Jean, third daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurchy was married three times, (1) to Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon; (2) before 5th January 1647 to Patrick Murray of Macgregor; and (3) to Duncan Stewart of Appin. By her first husband, who was buried between the 3rd and 10th of July 1642, she left issue four sons and five daughters. By her second marriage she had two sons and one daughter, and by her third marriage Jean left one daughter. In proof of the second marriage the following extract from Kenmore Parish Register, page 6, states that on '5th January 1647, Patrick son M'Gregor,' presented a lawful son procreated with 'Jean Campbell, lady of Glenlyon called James.'

A discharge by Patrick Campbell to Patrick Murray and to Jean Campbell, his wife, and the relief of Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, for 500 merks due the said Patrick's father by the deceased Archibald of Glenlyon, bears date 22nd May 1648. In proof of the third marriage, the following, taken from the same Register, page 18, states that on '10th July 1656, Duncan Stuart, laird of Appin, and Jein Campbels lawful dochter baptised Margaret.'

A. F. C. K.

CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON. — 1. Patrick *dow ware* Campbell of Edinchip, a natural son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay, married, *first*, a daughter of the Laird of M'farlane. He married, *secondly*, Grissel Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Edramuckie. By his first wife Patrick *dow ware* had two sons, Duncan, who 'dyed in the warrs,' and Patrick, who succeeded his father. This Patrick married a daughter of James *bane* Campbell, designed sometimes of Ardeonaig, and sometimes of Fintullich. Patrick Campbell was called of Western Ardeonaig, in which estate he was succeeded by his son, Alexander Campbell.

2. A daughter (name not given) of Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon by Jean, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurquhay, was the wife successively of — M'Gregor, Campbell of Lochnell, and Stewart of Appin. MAC.

CXCVIII. CAMPBELL OF DUNEAVES.—All the pedigree books are wrong in making Duncan Campbell *first* of Duneaves the son of Robert Campbell of Glenlyon. He was in reality his first cousin, being the eldest son of John Campbell (Robert's uncle) tutor of Glenlyon, second son of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon. There were not two Duncans of Duneaves. Duncan was succeeded by his son John. MAC.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Sibbald's History and Description of Stirlingshire, 1707, reprinted by R. S. Shearer & Son, Stirling.—This admirable reprint is another proof of the energy and good taste of Messrs. Shearer & Son. Sibbald's work is sufficiently rare and valuable to meet with the compliment that has now been paid it. Some of the writer's ideas may seem fanciful, others have been refuted, but he gives a great amount of valuable information, and, writing in 1707, the list of landowners is of use to the genealogist. In an appendix extracts from other works by the same author have been printed, 'An account of the Roman Temple benorth Carron water,' from his *Roman Monuments and Antiquities*, 'Concerning the Inscriptions found in this country [Queen County],' and an 'Account of the River Forth' from his *History of Fife and Kinross, 1710*. This last contains a letter from 'Mr. Alexander Wright, late minister of the Gospel at Alloway,' giving an account of the phenomenon 'the leaky tide,' as it is now called; it may interest our readers.

'There are Lakies in the River of *Forth*, which are in no other River in *Scotland*. This Lokie at low Water, in a Niepe Tide, beginneth at *Queen's-Ferry*, and goeth up in a Stream Tide, as far as the Sea filleth, which is to the Croves of *Craig-Forth*, and at Niepe Tides it goeth no farther than the House of *Maner* at low Water; at Niepe Tide, at high Water, it goeth as far as the Sea goeth, and at the Niepest Tide at the high Water, it will be two Foot higher than the Tide at full Water. At the beginning of the Stream, the Lokie riseth on so high as the main Tide by a Foot; at the dying of the Stream, when it is full Water, it will be two Foot higher than the main Tide; at a Niepe Tide and low Water, it will ebb two Hours, and fill two Hours; and at full Water, ebb an Hour

and fill an Hour. It is observable, that at the Full Moon there are no Lakies, neither at Full Sea nor Low Water, in the Stream which is at that time; but at the Neipe Tides which follow this Stream, there are Lakies according as it is set down before: But at the Stream, which is at the Change of the Moon, which is called here the *Overloup*, there are Lakies both at low Water and at high Water, as is said before, and also at the Niepe Tides which follow it, both at high and low Water. It is very remarkable at the Change of the Moon, when it is low Water, the Lakie will be two Hours, which is the beginning of the Tide for that space, and then the Tide stands, and will not ebb till the Flood come, and at full Water it will ebb and flow a large Hour. All this is to be understood, when the weather is seasonable; for in a Storm there can be no particular Account given as to the Lakies: at *Queen's-Ferry*, at Niep Tide and Stream Tides at High Water, there are no Lakies, nor in a Stream at low Water: Neither can I learn, either from Seamen or Fishermen where they begin; but it's probable they begin betwixt *Borrowstounness* and the Mouth of the Water of *Carron*.

'Sir, This Account which I give you of the Lakies, I have some of it from my own Observation, and the rest from Seamen and Fishermen which live upon the River of *Forth*, and by their long Experience affirm what I have written is of a Truth, and is attested by,

'ALEXANDER WRIGHT, *Minster at Alloa.*'

Index Armorial of the Surname of French, by A. D. Weld French. Boston, privately printed, 1892.—Mr. Weld French belongs to a school of genealogists who hold that surnames are capable of classification to a greater extent than is usually admitted. This is a view well worth consideration; the history of names has yet to be written and every contribution is of value. In the *Scottish Antiquary* attention has been drawn to the grouping of Flemish names in various parts of Scotland and England, and further investigations show that this is dependent on causes which can be historically fixed. Mr. French in his preface traces the history of the name French. Of what he says of the introduction of the name into Scotland, we can only find room for an extract:—

'It is most probable that the first occurrence of the surname of Francais bearing a prænomen or baptismal name, found in published records relating to England, was in the county of York between the years 1097 and 1101, and then in the personage of Robert Francais, one of the few recorded knights of the second Robert de Brus, whose friendship with Earl David of Scotland at the court of King Henry the First of England, seems to have culminated soon after his accession to the Scottish throne in 1124, as King David the First, by the establishment of De Brus in the Annandale of Scotland, and his son, the third Robert de Brus, inherited his Scotch possessions.

'Chalmer refers "to Robert de Brus obtaining the grant of Annandale," and goes on to state: "As the charters of King David established a tenure by the sword, we may easily suppose that Bruce brought with him into the Annandale Knights and Yeomen from Yorkshire, as indeed might be shown by tracing to their source some respectable families in Dumfriesshire." The feudality existing in Yorkshire, to which reference has already been made, the origin of the Bruces and Franceis in Normandy, the known fact that a William Franceis was a witness of charters to the

monks of Melrose in Scotland as early as the reign of King William the Lyon,—these circumstances taken in connection with later feudatory relations with the Bruces in the Annandale, strongly favour the opinion that one at least of the surnames of Franceis may have been an early settler with the second Robert de Brus in the valley of the Annan.'

'From these records of Normandy and Great Britain we naturally come to the conclusion that the earlier Christian names borne by members of the family of Bruce were Robert, William, Ralph, Roger, Richard, Adam and Pierre, and of these baptismal names, Roger, Richard, and Pierre are found in an earlier account of Normandy, before they appeared in the records of this family in Great Britain, which indicates a desire to perpetuate in the latter country the earlier names particularly associated with the Bruce family of Normandy. Amongst these Christian names, Robert, William, and Roger were the earliest recorded names of those bearing the surname of Franceis, having recorded feudatory relations with the Bruces of Great Britain; and in Scotland we also find, about the year 1200, one Adam Franceis, and at a later period most all the Lairds of Thornydykes in Scotland had Robert as their Christian name. This similarity of the earliest of these Christian names seems to give additional interest to the feudal relations of the Franceis with the Bruces.

'You find the record of the Franceis in the Cotentin at a somewhat later date than you find these few reminiscences of the Bruces; and the rolls of the 12th century, of this district, to which reference has already been made, show only two of this name, William and Roger Franceis, the same baptismal names as are found in the Annandale of Scotland after King John of England had lost the Duchy of Normandy, and then as feudatories of Robert de Brus, as appears in the Scotch record *circa* 1218, wherein it is stated "that Roger, son of William Franciscus quit claims to Sir Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, land which the grantee held of him in the territory of Annan, for the excambion of land in the territory of Moffat, which William Franciscus, the grantee's father, formerly held of Sir Robert de Brus."'

The preface, of 40 pages, deserves careful study. It is followed by the armorial, giving the arms of French, Franche, Francois, Franceis, France, Frene and Franc. The volume is unfortunately 'privately printed,' but the genealogist who can get access to it will find the perusal of it interesting and instructive.

The Laird o' Coul's Ghost. London: Elliot Stock.—This is a facsimile reprint of a Scottish chap-book of the last century. It is edited by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, Glasgow, and as the original has become very rare, it will be a welcome addition to the libraries of those curious in such literature. The story told is interesting to those who fancy ghost stories.

Map of Stirlingshire, 1745. Stirling: R. S. Shearer & Son.—This is a well-executed facsimile of the map which was published with the first edition of Nimmo's *History of the County in 1777*. It is valuable as giving old names, together with plans of the battles of Bannockburn, 1314, and Falkirk, 1298. It is brought out as a companion to Pont's (1654) maps of Stirling and Lennox, and measures 25 by 19½ inches.