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J. H. STEVENSON, M.A., F.S.A. SCOT.,
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The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

VOL. XI.

JULY 1896.

No. 41.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE first word of Volume xi. of the *Scottish Antiquary* must be an Editorial acknowledgment of the services to History and to the study of Antiquities which have been rendered by the Rev. Mr. Hallen, the Founder, and, till now, the Editor of this Magazine. The second is that although Mr. Hallen has devolved the Editorship on other shoulders, he has been kind enough to hold out a good hope that he will continue to contribute to the columns of the Magazine. The Magazine will continue to be conducted as much as possible on the old lines. And it is hoped that it will continue also to merit in the future the position it has won in the past.

J. H. STEVENSON.

NOTES.

PORTRAITS OF THE MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, HIS SON THE NINTH EARL, AND THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD DUKES.

'I have to tell you, as a fact of personal experience,' wrote Thomas Carlyle to David Laing, 'that in all my poor historical investigations it has been, and always is, one of the most primary wants to procure a bodily likeness of the personage inquired after; a good *portrait*, if such exists; failing that, even an indifferent if sincere one. In short, *any* representation, made by a faithful creature, of that face and figure, which *he* saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me . . . All men, just in proportion as they are *Historians* (which every mortal is, who has a *memory*, and attachments, and possessions in the Past), will feel something of the same—every human creature something.'¹ It is a matter, then, of more than mere curiosity or private interest that these 'bodily likenesses' should be carefully identified and correctly named.

Before glancing at the portraits of the great historical personages who were successively heads of the House of Argyll from the memorable year of 1638 till after the '45, it may be well to recall the relationship of these personages to each other.

¹ Letter, 3rd May 1854, regarding a 'Project of a National Exhibition of Scottish Portraits.'

Archibald, Marquis and 8th Earl of Argyll, *b.* 1598, succeeded his father, the 7th Earl, 1638; created Marquis, 1641; was leader of the Covenanted party in Scotland, placed the crown of Scotland on the head of Charles II. at Scone, 1650-1; was executed for high treason, 1661. He married his cousin, Margaret, daughter of William, Earl of Morton. Their eldest son became the 9th Earl of Argyll. A daughter married the 1st Marquis of Lothian, her cousin.

Archibald, 9th Earl, *b.* 1630 (?), was not restored to the Marquisate, was sentenced to death for treason in 1681, for refusing to take the Test without reservations; escaped to Holland; invaded Scotland in 1685; was captured and executed without further trial. His first wife, *m.* 1650, was Mary, daughter of James, 4th Earl of Moray. Their eldest son became the 1st Duke. One of their daughters married the 2nd Marquis of Lothian.

Archibald, 1st Duke, 10th Earl, *b.* 1652. Flew to Holland in 1685; returned in 1688 with William of Orange; was created Duke, 1701; *d.* 1703; married Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth, Countess, in her own right, of Dysart. Their sons became the 2nd and 3rd Dukes.

John, 2nd Duke, *b.* 10th October 1678; succeeded, 1703; K.T., 1703-1710; K.G., 1710; created Earl of Greenwich, 1705; Duke of Greenwich, 1719; served under Marlborough; Ambassador and Generalissimo in Spain; a Field Marshal of Great Britain; commanded the Forces of the Government in Scotland in the 1715; celebrated by Pope as

‘The State’s whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the Senate and the field.’

To the readers of *The Heart of Midlothian* he is known as ‘Jeanie Deans’s’ Duke. He died in 1743, without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother. His eldest daughter married Francis, Earl of Dalkeith.

Archibald, 3rd Duke; appointed in 1710 Lord Justice-General of Scotland; created, during his elder brother’s lifetime, in 1706, Earl of Isla, under which title he is best known in history.

At Inveraray there are portraits of all of them. There are portraits of several of them at Dalkeith House and Newbattle. In Edinburgh there are two portraits—one in the Parliament House, and one, belonging to Messrs. Graves, on loan in the National Portrait Gallery. Both of them are titled ‘John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich.’ Other portraits of the personages in question are scattered in different places, and there are well-known engravings of more than one of them.

The lineaments of the Marquis of Argyll are tolerably well ascertained from the agreement of almost all the portraits which are said to represent him. Fig. 1 is from the full-length portrait at Dalkeith. Oval face, three-quarter left; high forehead, long aquiline nose, slightly arched eyebrows, dark eyes, with a slight inward squint; light-brown hair, worn long; moustache on lip and tuft on chin. He is dressed in black, with a flowing white lace-edged collar, and holds a firelock of some sort in his right hand. A portrait of him (Fig. 2), ‘formerly at Inveraray’ (J. M. Gray), and believed to have been done by Jamesone, is engraved in Lodge (vii. 13). The features here are thinner and the expression more alert. But the characteristics of the features are otherwise similar, so far as the high forehead, the arched eyebrows, the inward eyes, the aquiline nose, etc., are concerned. The plain white collar he wears spreads over his shoulders.

The Inveraray portrait, Fig. 3, which was engraved—not a very faithful



FIG. 1



FIG. 2

engraving—by Lodge (ix. 8) as the 9th Earl, but was exhibited by the Duke in the National Portraits Exhibition of 1868, London (No. 711), as the Marquis, is almost identical with the portrait at Newbattle, Fig. 4, which is also considered to represent the Marquis. The latter portrait was exhibited by the Marquis of Lothian in the National Portraits Exhibition of 1884, Edinburgh (No. 76). The lofty forehead, the aquiline nose, the dark (brown) eyes, and long brown (though dark) hair, and above all the inward cast in the eyes correspond with the former portraits. The face now is clean-shaven, however. He is clothed in black, with a plain white collar reaching half way to the shoulder, the ties of which



FIG. 3

end in short tassels close under the collar. He wears a black cap. Bullock, in his *Life of Jamesone*, p. 155, considers that the Newbattle portrait (Fig. 4) 'bears every token of being Jamesone's work.' Jamesone died in 1644, at which time the Marquis of Argyll was not more than forty-six years of age, but was probably prematurely old. The late Mr. J. M. Gray, in his 'Art Treasures at Newbattle,' which appeared in the columns of the *Scottish Leader* newspaper, and was afterwards privately printed, 1885, considers the face reproduced here in Fig. 4 is unlike that of Fig. 2, 'but shows substantial resemblance to the small and much injured, but apparently genuine and authentic panel portrait belonging to Dr. [Sir] William

Fraser, which was reproduced in Napier's *Life of Montrose.*' This portrait, to judge by the engraving in Napier's work, has the heavy features and squint even more pronounced than they are in the others, the dress and cap are the same, one of the tassels of the collar, however, hangs at the end of a longish string. There is another portrait at Newbattle, which is believed there to be a portrait of the Marquis of Argyll. It is described by Mr. Gray as 'figure to waist, clad in black, white slashed doublet, with white baldrick over the shoulder, long fair hair, shaven cheeks, small



FIG. 4

features, thin lips, and in a very marked degree . . . oblique cast of the little eyes.' It should be mentioned that, like Fig. 3, this portrait was once held to represent the Marquis's son, the 9th Earl. These portraits assist perhaps to interpret the title borne by the Marquis—Gillespie Grumach. They portray him melancholy rather than morose.

The 9th Earl's features, however, were of another cast. There is a contemporary portrait of him, in the shape of an engraving by David Loggan, Fig. 5, which is inscribed by the engraver 'Ad vivum.' The



FIG. 5



FIG. 6

illustration is taken from the copy (No. 44 of the Engravings Catalogue) exhibited in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. The features of this portrait are totally different from those of the group of portraits which have just been considered. The eyes no longer oblique; nose straight, projecting and blunt at point; mouth large and straighter. An Inveraray portrait, Fig. 6, titled the 9th Earl, has a considerable resemblance to the Loggan engraving. Consequently the Dalkeith portrait (No. 454 of the Exhibition of 1884), Fig. 7, which is almost identical with Fig. 6, may be considered to represent the 9th Earl. It is at present titled the



FIG. 7

Marquis. It has long dark brown hair or wig, and dark brownish eyes, and is clad in armour.

(To be continued.)

THE SAXON LINEAGE OF THE MACFARLANES—THE
PEDIGREE OF WALTER MACFARLANE OF THAT
ILK, ANTIQUARY AND GENEALOGIST.

1.¹ Egfrith or Egfride, a Saxon noble, recorded in Domesday-book as holding land in Yorkshire, in the time of Edward the Confessor. He had a son,

¹ These figures enumerate the generations contained in the pedigree.

2. Arkyll, designed as Arkyll the son of Egfrith, or Arkyle the Chevalier, who succeeded to his father about 1064. He resisted William the Conqueror (1066), but his submission as a baron is recorded in 1067. He again rebelled, and fled into Scotland in 1068, where Malcolm III. gave him large possessions. He had two sons—the elder, Gospatrick or Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, took the English possessions—the younger,

3. Arkyll, succeeded to the Scotch possessions. It may be noted that Gospatrick appears in Domesday-book (compiled 1080-1086) as a tenant in capite in Yorkshire. Arkyll was succeeded by his son,

4. Alwyn (1st Earl of Lennox), who lived in the time of David I. and Malcolm IV., and was, by the latter, created Earl of Lennox. He was succeeded by his son,

5. Alwyn, 2nd Earl of Lennox, who had two sons, Malduin and Gilchrist,

6. Malduin, 3rd Earl of Lennox, elder son of Alwyn, granted numerous charters of lands in the Lennox, from 1225 to 1248. His eldest son,

7. Malcolm, who corroborated several of his father's charters, predeceased him, so that Malduin was succeeded in the earldom by his grandson,

8. Malcolm, 4th Earl, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. and died *circa* 1292, being succeeded by

9. Malcolm, 5th Earl, who fought and was killed at the Battle of Halidon Hill, 1333, and was succeeded by his son,

10. Donald, 6th Earl, who died 1373, and left one daughter and heiress,

11. Margaret, Countess of Lennox, who married Walter of Faslane, and through whom descended the earldom.



12. John, 2nd laird, who married Jean, daughter of Sir Andrew Mure of Rowallan, and was succeeded by his son,

13. Duncan, 3rd laird, who was succeeded by his son, Walter. He had another son, John, from whom descended the Macfarlanes of Kenmore, etc.

14. Walter, 4th laird, married a daughter of James, 2nd Lord Livingston, by whom he had two sons, Andrew, his heir, and Dugald, ancestor of the Macfarlanes of Fumart and of Gorton.

15. Andrew, 5th laird, married a daughter of John Stewart, Lord Darnley and Earl of Lennox, by whom he had a son and heir,

6. Gilchrist, younger son of Alwyn, obtained a charter from Malduin, his brother, of the lands of Arrochar, and was succeeded by his son,

7. Duncan, who married his cousin Matilda, daughter of Malduin, and was succeeded by his son,

8. Maldwin, who was succeeded by his son,

9. Pharlane, who resigned Arrochar in favour of his son, in 1354.

10. Malcolm, who got a charter of Arrochar from Donald, 6th Earl of Lennox, on his father's resignation. He was succeeded by his son,

11. Duncan, 1st Macfarlane of Macfarlane, married Christian Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell of Lochow, and was succeeded by his son,

16. Sir John, 6th laird, who married thrice: 1st, a daughter of James, 2nd Lord Hamilton; 2nd, a daughter of Herbert, Lord Herries; and 3rd, Lady Helen Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athol. By his first marriage he had Andrew, his heir, and Robert of Inversnaid; by his second he had Walter of Ardleish, from whom descend the Macfarlanes of Gartartan and of Ballagan; and by his third marriage he had John, killed at Flodden, and a daughter Grizel.

17. Andrew, 7th laird, married Margaret Cunningham, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two sons, Duncan, his heir, and George of Markinch, from whom descend the Macfarlanes of Kirkton or Ballencleroch.

18. Duncan, 8th laird, married, 1st, Isobel Stewart, daughter of Andrew, Lord Ochiltree—no issue; 2nd, Anne, daughter of John Colquhoun of Luss, by whom he had,

19. Andrew, 9th laird, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had,

20. John, 10th laird, who married four times: 1st, Susanna, daughter of Sir George Buchanan¹ of that ilk; 2nd, Lady Helen Stewart, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bothwell; 3rd, Elizabeth Campbell of Argyll; 4th, Margaret Murray of Strowan. By his 1st and 4th wives he had no children. By his 2nd marriage he had Walter, his heir, and by his 3rd he had four sons—Duncan, Andrew, John, and George.

21. Walter, 11th laird, married Margaret, daughter of James Semple of Beltrees, and by her had two sons—John and Andrew, both of whom succeeded.

(22.) John, 12th laird, married twice: 1st, Grizel, daughter of Colin Lamont of Lamont, by whom he had three daughters—Jean, who married John Buchanan of Lennie; Giles, who married Alexander M'Millan of Dunmore; and Grizel, who married Archibald Buchanan of Torie: 2nd, Anne, daughter of Campbell of Duntroon, by whom also he had three daughters, all of whom according to Crawford were married, but I can only find that Isobel the youngest married John Buchanan of Ballat Easter. John, 12th laird, having no male issue, was succeeded by his brother,

22. Andrew, 13th laird, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Buchanan of Ross, and Drumikill, by whom he had a son and heir,

23. John, 14th laird, who married thrice: 1st, Agnes, daughter of Hugh Wallace of Woolmet—no issue survived childhood; 2nd, Helen, daughter of Robert, Viscount Arbuthnott, by whom he had three children—Walter, his heir, William, who afterwards succeeded to Walter, and Alexander who d. s. p.; 3rd, Jean, daughter of Campbell of Strachur, by whom he had four sons, all of whom, except Duncan, died or were killed in battle unmarried. Duncan, who went abroad and settled, leaves issue there.

(24.) Walter, 15th laird, was the great antiquary. He never married, and was succeeded by his brother,

24. William, 16th laird, who married Christian, daughter of James Dewar of Vogrie, and by her had three sons and three daughters—John, his heir, Walter, Robert, Janet, Helen, and Rachel, all of whom, except John, died without issue. Janet, or Miss Jess, survived the rest and died in Edinburgh 1821.

¹This was the 2nd George of Buchanan, who married a daughter of the Earl of Menteith.

25. John, 17th laird, married Catharine, daughter of James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, and by her had one daughter,

26. Margaret Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1846; and with her terminated the direct lineal succession of the Macfarlanes of Macfarlane.

The Arms of Macfarlane of Macfarlane.

Argent, a saltire, engrailed, cantoned with four roses, *gules*.

SUPPORTERS—Two Highland warriors in Highland garb, armed with broadswords and bows, *proper*.

CREST—A demi savage holding a sheaf of arrows in his dexter hand, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown *or*.

MOTTOES—‘This I’ll defend,’ and, on a compartment, the word ‘Lochsloy,’ which is the Slogan of the Clan. JAMES GRAHAME.

OLD SCOTS BANK-NOTES.

The pieces of bank paper which our Scottish ancestors, sometimes wisely, sometimes foolishly, took in exchange for their siller, have many lines of interest on them—their connection with the Scottish system of banking from its first beginnings, their money denominations, the terms in which they are couched, the growth of art in the execution of them, the signatures of the financiers which they bear. They figure, most of them, as the emblems of industry and success, some of them as the memorials of recklessness, disaster, and misery. But in any case they represented what were valuable portions of a limited capital with which a people, courageous on the whole and wary, laid the foundations of national prosperity and wealth.

In the two hundred years which have elapsed since the first Scottish banking house opened its doors, Scotland has seen at least ninety-six distinct banking establishments arise, has seen forty-six of them fail or join banks which afterwards failed, thirteen more pass out of existence from unexplained or unexplored reasons, probably insolvency for the most part, six retire voluntarily,¹ and twenty-one amalgamate directly or indirectly with one or the other of the remaining ten banks which are still in existence.

The Darien Company's Notes.

On the 26th of June 1695, the Scots Parliament passed an Act (1695 c. 8), incorporating ‘The Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies.’ This was the Company which was to be known, from its greatest and most disastrous enterprise, as ‘The Darien Company.’ But while its directors were fitting out their ships for their colony at Darien, they were organising a banking establishment at home. Among the books and papers of the Company which now repose in the strong room in the Advocates’ Library, are two thin calf-bound untitled folios containing many printed forms intended to have been converted by signature, etc., into ‘Bank Notes,’ containing also the counterfoils of those which were completed and issued. Hill Burton relates that when he was preparing his ‘Darien Papers’ (Bannatyne Club, 1848), the identical copper plate used in printing these blank forms fell out of one of the books. It is

¹ See *History of Banking in Scotland*, by A. W. Kerr, 1884; *The One Pound Note*, by W. Graham, 1886.

N^o 55
June 25.
1696
£100

RECEIVED

N^o 55. Edinb: 25th of June 1696 For 100^l

I Promise to pay unto Mr. James Dunlop
or the Bearer One Hundred pounds sterl: at
demand for the Company of Scotland trading to
Africa and the Indies

Entered

N^o 56
June 25.
1696
£100

RECEIVED

N^o 56. Edinb: 25th of June 1696 For 100^l

I Promise to pay unto Mr. James Dunlop
or the Bearer One Hundred pounds sterl: at
demand for the Company of Scotland trading to
Africa and the Indies

Entered

N^o 57
June 25.
1696
£100

RECEIVED

N^o 57. Edinb: 25th of June 1696 For 100^l

I Promise to pay unto Mr. James Dunlop
or the Bearer One Hundred pounds sterl: at
demand for the Company of Scotland trading to
Africa and the Indies

Entered

probable that it was after this discovery of the plate that a number of impressions on thin bluish modern paper, which are now in the hands of various persons, were taken from it. The plate, returned no doubt to some safe corner of the Library, measures, by its impression, approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 inches or thereabout. Across it are engraved side by side three identical forms with counterfoils. The forms, as may be seen from the page of one of the volumes which is here represented on a reduced scale, has blanks left for the date of issue, the money amount, the first payee's name, and the Company's signature. These forms have an additional interest attaching to them. The character in which they are written is so close a copy of the handwriting of William Paterson, the projector of the Company, that we may assume that the original model given to the engraver came from Paterson's own pen. The manuscript also in the blank spaces is very like Paterson's. The paper on which the forms were printed is ordinary stout paper such as was used by the Company for their business books, and bears a not uncommon variety of the post-horn and crown watermark.

The present state of the volumes, into which these forms were bound, may be more fully described. In one volume the first 100 forms have been filled up as five-pound notes, as the writing on their counterfoils testifies. All of them were issued save the last, which was only partially completed, and lies loose in the book. The notes have been separated from their counterfoils by means of a sharp knife. The division has been made in the form of a wavy line. The scroll-work through which the line runs, is composed of the words *Indian Company* in more or less monogram form. The second 100 were set apart for ten-pound notes. Of these only the first 32 and the last note, No. 100, were even partially filled up, and only the first 31 were issued. Then follow 100 forms set apart for the twenty-pound notes. In the other volume 100 are devoted to notes of one hundred pounds, and the fifty-pound notes follow. In no case were the forms set apart for notes in any of the five denominations exhausted. And the entries in the Cash Ledger show that the notes taken from these books were the earliest and only issue. By this Ledger the issues of the Company stood thus :—

£575 in	£5 notes
310 "	10 "
1,700 "	20 "
4,100 "	50 "
5,400 "	100 "

In all cases, judging by the counterfoils and the partially completed notes still in the books, the date, '25 June 1696,' and the payee's name, 'Mr. James Dunlop,' are the same. It will be noticed that the form runs in the first person singular. It is dated Edinburgh, but such words as 'at our office here' do not occur. The 'option' clause, to be afterwards met with, was not yet invented. The money is in pounds sterling, and there is no place for an alternative computation in Scots money, as there is in several of the small notes issued by the Bank of Scotland and other Scots banks. And as the Cash Ledger reveals, there were no notes below five pounds. But the Darien Company of bitter memory did not retrieve in banking what it lost at the Isthmus of Darien. Under an Article of the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland,

it was finally dissolved, the Government engaging to repay its capital out of the Equivalent Fund. If any completed notes of the Company survive, which is unlikely, they may be in the Government Archives, remitted thither by the Equivalent Fund Commissioners after the issue of their Certificates in 1709.

Earlier Notes of the Bank of Scotland.

Though the Darien Company was probably the earliest joint stock bank in Scotland, the Bank of Scotland was the first Company incorporated for the express purpose of banking. On 17th July 1696, somewhat quietly—'surreptitiously,' said the Darien projector—it had been incorporated with a twenty-one years' monopoly of banking in Scotland. On the same day that the Scots Parliament passed the Act founding the Bank, it passed another 'allowing the Administrators of the Common Good of Burrows to Adventure their Stocks' in the Darien Company. In January 1696, the Bank opened its doors and began to issue notes. These were for the same amounts as the notes already mentioned which the older company issued a few months after, and which comprised no note for a smaller amount than £5.

The One-Pound Note, now the popular emblem of the Scots banking system, was thus by no means contemporary in its beginning with Scots banking. There is a doubt as to the exact time of its appearance. It is stated most circumstantially, by the anonymous author of *An Historical Account of the Establishment, Progress, etc., of the Bank* (Edinr. 1727), that the note was issued in 1699, and at once became of great convenience both in Edinburgh and in the country. But Mr. Kinnear, one of the Bank Directors, says in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee in 1826, that the one-pound note was issued for the first time in 1704. Previous to that date, he says, several proposals for the issue of 'tickets' [bank-notes], stamped brass coins, and wooden tallies, for amounts below £5, had been proposed, but had been rejected. The author of the *History of the One-Pound Note* is inclined to credit the account given by the writer of 1727. He suggests that the first note for twelve pounds Scots may be said to have been issued in 1704, without invalidating the statement that a 20s. note in sterling money was issued in 1699. No such argument, however, can be founded on the phraseology of the writers of those times, to the effect of proving that when they talked of a £1 or 20s. note, the note itself was really marked anything else but 'twelve pounds Scots.' In a very few years after the Bank began to issue notes, it discovered that they were liable to be tampered with. The five-pound note was found capable of being made to read fifty pounds. The forger, a man Macghie, fled the country, and the Bank engraved a new set of plates calculated to prevent a repetition of such a fraud. But in 1710 the new one pound, or, let us say, the twelve pounds Scots note, was copied by a teacher—a cripple weaver, by another account—at Hamilton. This was a kind of forgery more difficult to guard against than the former kind.

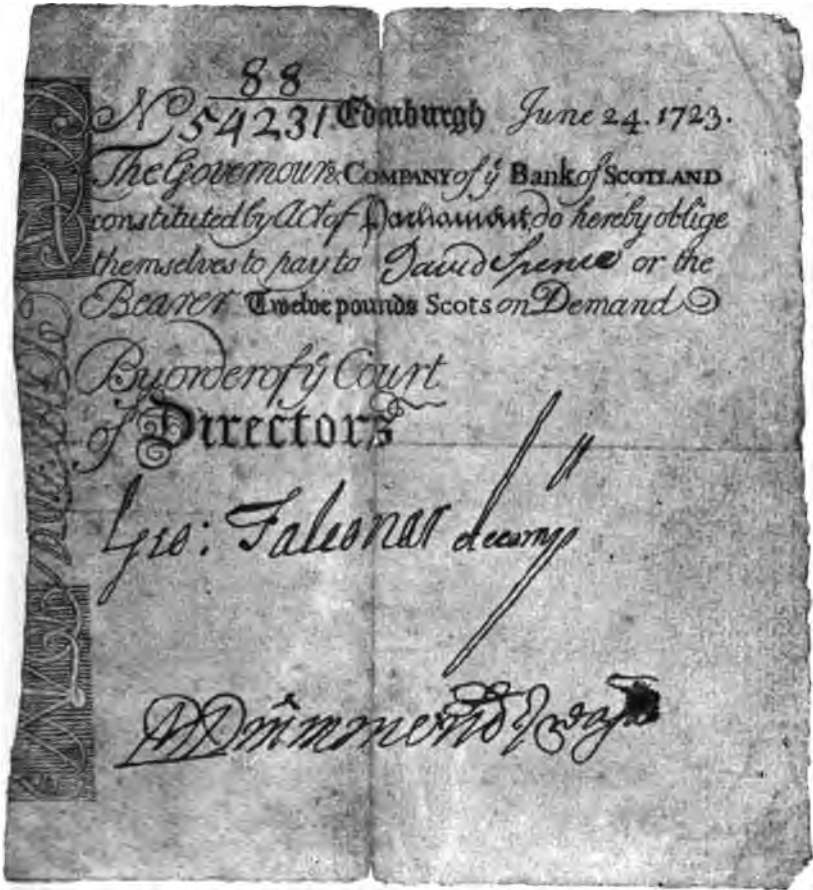
If a specimen survives of any one of the notes of the Bank of an issue earlier than 1716, it must be very rare, if not unique. It would be interesting to see the first one-pound notes, the pound notes of 1704, which were scarcely issued when they were returned in the panic of that year which caused the Bank to stop payment for a time, and to allow interest on

its notes from the date of its stoppage ; or the notes used against—if really against—the Bank in the mysterious run of 1715, while the Bank was being accused of favouring the Rebellion. The earliest Bank of Scotland note available for representation is the 'Twelve pounds Scots' note of 16th April 1716. And this representation is got only at second-hand. It is taken from a contemporary forgery which is the only presentment of the note now in the possession even of the Bank itself. Less apology, however, need be made for taking a contemporary forger's version for the general appearance of a bank note, than for taking that of an ordinary



copyist, however artistic and conscientious, who does not mean to deceive. In this 1716 note, which was doubtless to circulate more freely than the larger notes among the common people, there is no reference to sterling money, save in the selection of the number of Scots pounds, which was equal to the unit in pounds sterling. This seems to have been held to be sufficient compliance with Article XVI. of the Treaty of Union, which enacted that the coin should be 'of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom as now in England.' The notes of 1716, and presumably the notes of the earlier issues of the Bank of Scotland, appear to have been bound, like the Darien notes,

in book form, each note being separated by a knife or scissors, from its counterfoil, through a piece of scroll-work or cypher. This cypher consists of three words in separate monograms, and reads *Scots—Edinburgh—Bank*. The word *Edinburgh*—perhaps it is *Edenburgh*—is impressed without ink, but, in this case, whether it is intended for a water-mark, or merely a new way adopted by the Bank of printing from an old plate, cannot be determined by a study of a forged copy of the note. There is nothing like a



watermark anywhere else in the copy before us. Part of the circular outline of the Bank seal is visible. In the date at the top of the note the spelling *Edenburgh* is adopted. The date and amount of the note are printed, an advance beyond the *Darien* form which the Bank made at probably a very early stage of its career. We may assume that it was this note which was made the subject of the forgery of January 1723.

On June 24th, 1723, the Bank issued a new twelve pound Scots note. It was a great improvement over the former note, in so far that it provided

more difficulties for the forger to surmount, both in labour and skill. In addition to the Roman characters, Italics, and Script of the note of 1716, it has one or two words in old English, and a word in charter hand. The lines are finer, and there are some ornamental flourishes. The monograms, *Scots*, and *Bank* are on a groundwork of parallel lines. The word *Edinburgh* is now in ink. A water-mark, consisting of the words Bank of Scotland in Roman capitals, runs along between the Accomptant's and Treasurer's signatures. The specimen of this note from which the illustra-



tion is taken is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and is pronounced by Mr. W. Graham to be genuine. If we may judge by the practice of later times, there were two plates engraved for this issue. There were also two forgeries. Their difference is most readily detected in the parallel lines under the monograms. But whether these differences were intentional or not, it is difficult to say. The forgery of this note was extensive. The Bank still possesses thirty-four examples of it, all bearing the evidence of their having been in circulation. The imitation of the water-mark has been produced by pressure after the paper was made.

These spurious notes are in all likelihood part of the forgery of the 'twenty-shilling notes' perpetrated in Edinburgh by a man Currie in November 1726, one result of which was that the Bank resolved to call in its notes and substitute a new issue, which should have 'special cheques against forgery.' The Bank of Scotland's notes of 1723 were also, as it happened, among the principal weapons used against it in the great Bank War of 1727-9. The Royal Bank had just received its charter and begun business. Each of the banks now considered the existence of the other to be a menace to its prosperity. The Royal Bank was in a superior position for attack; it first bought up all the old Bank's notes it could lay its hands on, and then instituted a run which compelled its rival, on 27th March 1728, to suspend payment for a time. There seems to have been thus the less difficulty in calling in the forgeable notes of 1723; and the thirty-four spurious notes of that year, which are now in the possession of the Bank, are possibly relics also of the run of 1728.



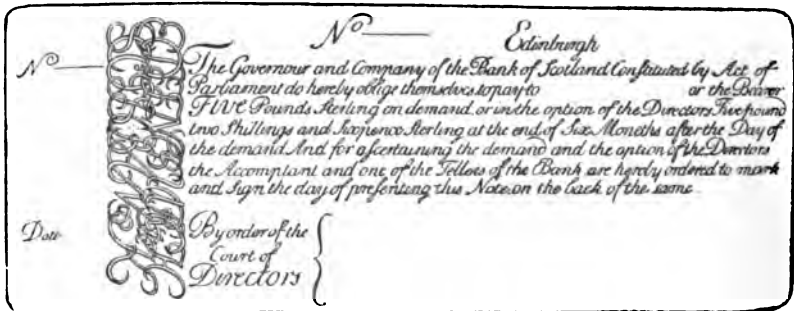
There are quaint incidents in the history of this war. Though the Bank of Scotland had stopped in March 1728, and did not re-open its doors till June at earliest, still it dated a new issue of notes the 'Seventeenth day of April 1728.' If the twelve pounds Scots note of this date is a specimen of the issue contemplated after the detection of the forgery of November 1726, the 'cheques against forgery' are neither very apparent, nor were they very successful. There are doubtless some letters with flourishes interlacing with the loops of other letters. But the addition most laborious of imitation is the new embossed seal with the Bank's arms which is impressed on the note. The note from which the illustration is taken is understood at the Bank to have been pronounced a forgery. The seal appears the most genuine part of it.

The 1728 note was succeeded by the note of 4th February 1731, the

last of the twelve pounds Scots notes issued by the Bank of Scotland. This note, though much superior to its predecessors, had a short life from another cause than forgery. The Royal Bank having reverted again to its policy of harassing the old Bank by presenting large numbers of its



notes for immediate payment, that Bank, in defence, devised a new form of note, in which it reserved to itself an option to pay on demand or to pay, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of interest, six months after demand. This was the origin and beginning of the option clause in the Scots bank-notes. Whatever its general effect on Scots banking may have been, the clause put it out of



the power of an individual bank to break a rival house by suddenly demanding payment of a collection of its notes. It is said that this clause was first adopted in the £5 note in 1730, and in the £1 note in 1732. The uncompleted forms from which the illustrations of these notes are taken

are undated. The dates on the whole series of notes with the option clause from £1 up to £100 were added in MS.

(*To be continued.*)

EXPENSES OF A STUDENT AT ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE,
ST. ANDREWS, 1684; A LETTER.

'A. Skeine,' the writer of this letter, was no doubt Alexander Skene, fourth son of Sir Andrew Skene of Halyards in Fife. On 1st July 1663 he was admitted a Regent of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, and subsequently was appointed Provost of St. Salvator's. This post he occupied in 1685, for appended to one of the maces is the following inscription, 'Dr. Alexander Skene, Collegii Sancti Salvatoris nostri prepositus me temporis injuria laesum et mutilatum publicis dicti Collegii sumptibus reparandum curavit An. Dom. 1685.'

He died at his house in the Canongate, Edinburgh, in 1707.

The laird of Strowan of this date was Alexander Robertson. His son, for whom apparently the inquiry was being made, also by name Alexander, was educated at St. Andrews, matriculating at St. Salvator's College there on 26th March 1686. In 1688, though still a minor, he left his studies to join Dundee, for which he was forfeited by a Decree of Parliament, and obliged to retire abroad. He joined Mar in the rebellion of 1715, fighting at Sheriffmuir at the head of 500 of his clan, and though taken prisoner, managed to make his escape to France. In the '45' he was also suspected of being 'out,' but was not convicted. He died at his house at Rannoch in 1749, at the age of 80, and was buried in the Church of Strowan, his funeral being attended by above 2000 noblemen and gentlemen, showing the high esteem in which he was held.

He was the author of a volume of poems, published shortly after his death, and which Macaulay has described as being 'always very stupid and often very profligate.'

That the College of St. Salvator at St. Andrews is the 'Coladge' referred to, I think is evident from the above notes.

A. O. C.

EDR., *March 22, 1684.*

SIR,—I ame much asheamed that I have not ueated upon Strouan since he did me the favor to se me att my chamber, but treuly I have severall tymys inquired for you to conduck me to him and therfor I lay it upon you to excuse me.

If his sone be a primer his expence will be as foloueth

Imp: for his oune teabell and his servants quarterlie	60	00	00
It: to his regent 5 or 6 dolors. Inde.			
It: for his bed if he ly alone	03	00	00
It: for dressing his chamber & making his bed if he be alone	01	00	00
It: ance in the yeir to the porter	01	04	00
It: ance in the yeir to him that cleangeth the coladge	01	04	00
It: ance in the yeir to the coladge cooke if he tabell in the coladge	01	04	00

If he be a seconder his expence will be as folous

Imp: for his oun teabell and his servants quarterlie	51	06	04
It: to his regent 3 or 4 dolours. Inde.			
It: for his bed if he ly alone	03	00	00
It: for dressing his chamber & making his bed	00	12	00
It: ance in the yeir to the porter	00	12	00
It: ance in the yeir to the cook at the coladge teabell	00	12	00
It: ance in the yeir to him that cleangeth the coladge	00	12	00

This is all I can thinke of att present, and I rest your very affectionat frind and faithfull servant,

A. SKENE.

(Addressed)

ffor

Mr. Duncan Ro'sone,
Writter in Edinburgh,
These.

KING-EDWARD WRITS.

The following documents, tracing certain King-edward church lands from the beginning of the 15th down to the 17th century, exhibit some ancient forms of process, and the practical recognition of a social fact which obtained before the Reformation. The documents are additionally interesting as they relate to a part of the country whose *Origines Parochiales* are still to be collected.

M.

(1.) Notarial Transumpt of Charter by William Fraser, lord of Fyntre, granting and confirming to the church of St. Peter the Apostle of Kynedward, and to the vicar of the said church for the time being, and his successors, that piece of land, with the mound thereupon, lying within his land of Balcors above the said church, between the burn which is called the Bog burne on the east, and the burn called Arurcruik on the west, as the said piece of land, with the mound aforesaid, is stretched out and comprehended, with the earthen wall around the said mound, between the said two burns: to hold to the said church, vicar thereof, or any chaplain who for the time shall be celebrating divine service there, perpetually, in pure and perpetual alms, for the welfare of the souls of the granter, his predecessors and successors, and of all the faithful, and chiefly that the said vicar, or his chaplain, performing divine service in the said church, may have him assiduously in memory in his masses and prayers. Dated at the said church of Kynedward, on the feast of the nativity of John the Baptist, 1406: Witnesses, Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar and Garviach, Thomas, Earl of Moray, Alexander of Keythe, lord of Grandon, John Frasyr, lord of Forglen, uncle of the granter, Thomas Byrsbane, lord of Bar, the granter's kinsman. The seal of Thomas, abbot of Deir, was appended.

The Transumpt is made at Aberdeen on 14th July 1474, at the request of Adam Crawford, burgess of Aberdeen, procurator, and in name of William, abbot of Deir; the notary is Robert Leyes.

(2.) Charter by Arthur, lord of Forbes, whereby, for the honour of Almighty God, and the preaching of the Gospel, he grants in pure and perpetual alms to the church of Kinedward and the minister thereof for the time being, that portion or particle of land lying within his land of Balcors, on the north, between the bogburn on the west, the burn which

runs between the two hillocks on the east, into the water of Kinedward, which is on the south, as by the gift of the granter's predecessors was hitherto possessed by them, and by the minister presently serving the cure, is quietly possessed, and as confirmed by this new grant: To hold of the granter and his heirs—the said minister and his successors performing therefor annually the service of the cure of souls. Contains Precept of Sasine, and is dated at Aberdeen, 23rd April 1617. Witness, Mr. John Merser, preacher of the Word of the Lord at the Church of Methlik, James Forbes, apparent of Corsindae, John Collisone of Achlonies, John Forbes of Gask, and Mr. Andrew Urquhart, Notary, writer of the deed.

(3.) Instrument of Sasine following on said Charter. Done on the ground of said land, 17th May 1617.

(4.) 'At Rubrey, the last day off November, the yeir of God j^mvi^c and auchtein yeiris, about the first hour efter noon or thairbye, befor thir witnesses, William Sym in Borgieheid of Newtown, James Mortimer, servitor to Mr. William Guild, persone of Kinedward, James Adamson, servitor to Thomas Bruce, notar publick, George Kemptie, sone to Thomas Kemptie in Rubrey.

'The said day, in presence of ws connotars under wretin and witnessis foirsaid, comperit personallie the said Mr. Williame Guild, persone of Kinedward, and requirit and designit the said Thomas Kemptie in Rubrey (now as apperit on his deidbed) to declair the trewthe gif ewer he knew umquhill Sir Robert Meldrum, ruidpreist of Kinedward, to have in his possessioun the Kirklands of Kinedward, now callit Kirkhill, presentlie posseiddit be Thomas Meldrum of Iden: The quhilk Thomas Kemptie, being perfect in memorie, declarit on his saull and conscience, and be the deathe that appeirandlie shortlie he was to go to, that the said umquhill Sir Robert Meldrum, about the space of fiftie yeiris syne and attour, actuallie dwelt upon the said Kirkhill with his concubein Jonnet Robertson, and paicabillie possesst the same. At quhilk tyme, the said William Sym, one of the saids witnessis, ratified and apprived the foirsaid depositions, and declarit lykeways that about the space foirsaid the said Sir Robert and his concubein dwelt and occupied the same, as said is: and both condiscending in ane woce declarit on thair conscience they saw him and his said concubein a long tyme dwell theron, as said is: upon the quhilk declaratioun the said Mr. William Guild askit instrumentis in the handis of the notaris publict under wretin. This was done in the dwelling-hous of the said Thomas Kemptie in Rubrey, day, yeir, place, and befor the witnessis foirsaidis.

Ita est Georgius Scheraire notarius publicus ac testis in premissis rogatus et requisitus ad hec manu propria.

Ita est Thomas Bruce connotarius ac testis in premissis rogatus et requisitus ad hec manu propria.

At Balchors, the said last day of November, the yeir of God foirsaid, befor thir witnessis, George Russell, tailyeor, and the said James Adamson, about fyve houris efter nuin or therbye.

The quhilk day William Urquhart in Balchors being inposit lykeways on his conscience be the said Mr. Wm. Guild to declair the trewthe anent the premisses, on his conscience declarit conform to the saids Thomas Kemptie and Wm. Sym in all poyntis, quheron the said Mr. Wm. Guild askit instrumentis in our handis as said is: and immediatelie thereafter

the said Mr. William passed with ws and the said Wm. Urquhart and witnessis forsaidis to the dwelling-hous of Alexander Makye in Balchors, and required of him to tell the trewth anent his knowledge of the premisses, quha declarit on his conscience, being on his deidbed as apperit, that he knew the said umquhill Sir Robert tak wp the dewtie of the said Kirkhill fra the said Jonnet Robertson his concubein quho occupied the same : And all the saids deponers abonewretin being all honest aged married men, outwith the age of thriescoir tuelf yeirs declarit that they dwelt besyde the said umquhill preist and knew the premisses to be of verity : quheron the said Mr. Wm. Guild askit instrument in the hands of ws connotaris underwretin.

(The notaries append their attestations as above.)

(5.) Disposition by Patrick Meldrum of Iden, in favour of Mr. Wm. Guild, minister of Kingedward, of the Kirkhill thereof : contains procuratory of resignation. Dated at Kingedward, 17th February 1626. Witnesses, John Millne at Holliemill, and Mr. Alexander Duncan, reader at Kingedward.

(6.) Charter by the same to the same, in similar terms, and of same date, and witnesses. (Signatures.)

A JACOBITE (?) PETITION.

The following petition possesses a certain interest inasmuch as it was written by the servant of the famous Marquis of Tullibardine, who was so prominent throughout the risings of 1719 and 1745. Unfortunately only a fragment now remains. R.

' PETITION of WILLIAM FLEMING to the SECRETARY of STATE.

' Humbly sheweth,—That your Petitioner had the honour to serve his Grace the Duke of Athole before the breaking out of the late unnatural rebellion, and during these unhappy troubles your Petitioner resided at Dunkeld in the shire of Perth in Scotland, whither the person commonly called the Marquis of Tullibardine came with a body of Rebels, and soon after the said Marquis sent a party of armed rebels who seized your Petitioner and carried him prisoner to the castle of Dunkeld. The Marquis then proposed to your Petitioner that he must either inlist as a common soldier in the service of the Pretender's son or enter into his (the Marquis's) as his Gentleman, and your petitioner being under that necessity agreed to serve the Marquis as his Gentleman.

' That your Petitioner, though thus unhappily engaged in the Marquis's service, yet during all the time he continued therein your Petitioner as much as in him lay endeavoured to prevent the Rebels from committing excesses where they passed through ; particularly your Petitioner had the good fortune to save one Mr. Tolmie, Exciseman of Dunkeld, who had been taken up by the Pretender's son, and was threatened to be executed as a Spye, but your Petitioner paid down £25 sterling as a security for his appearance when called upon to clear himself of his supposed crime, and Mr. Tolmie was thereupon set at liberty, and by the good offices of your Petitioner was soon after cleared. Much about the same time, to wit, upon the 12th of September 1745, one Thomas Bisset, servant to his Grace the Duke of Athole, was taken prisoner by the Marquis between

Athole and Dunkeld and carried to Perth, being charged with writing letters and corresponding with the Duke, his master, but your Petitioner, by repeated remonstrances and applications to the Marquis and Lord George Murray, got Mr. Bisset discharged out of custody and procured him liberty to return home. All which if required can be attested by many of his Majesty's well-affected subjects, and in particular by the said Mr. Tolmie and Mr. Bisset.

'That upon the 27th of April, after the suppression of the Rebellion, the said Marquis surrendered himself a prisoner to Buchanan of Drumiekill, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the shire of Dumbarton, and at the same time delivered his arms and riding furniture (a list whereof is herewith annexed) to the said Justice to remain in his custody till called for.

'That in a short time after the said surrender the Marquis was sent to Leith, and was put on board one of his Majesty's ships for London, where he arrived on the 20th June thereafter, when he was committed to the Tower, where he soon after died a prisoner.

'That at the time of his commitment, the Marquis had in his possession plate and other effects to a considerable amount (a list whereof is also annexed), which your Petitioner by the Marquis's order delivered to Mr. Fowler, the deputy Master-Joaler of the Tower, and were afterwards deposited in the hands of the deputy Lieutenant of the Tower, in whose custody, as your Petitioner is informed, the same still remain.

'That during the time your Petitioner served the Marquis as above he advanced and disbursed money from time to time for the Marquis's use, All or the greater part whereof was so disbursed on account of the Marquis's travelling expenses after his said surrender, by means whereof, and also on account of wages due to your Petitioner, the Marquis became indebted to your Petitioner in the sum of £113, os. 5½d. sterling, as will appear in an account thereof and vouchers ready to be produced and shewn to your Grace.

'That during the Marquis's confinement in the Tower your Petitioner frequently went thither in order to have his account settled and obtain satisfaction or security for the balance due from the Marquis, but your Petitioner was denied access, and therefore had never any opportunity to procure such satisfaction or security.

'That by reason of the Marquis's attainder in 1715 . . .'

List of arms and effects delivered by the late Marquis of Tullibardine to Mr. Buchanan, as set forth in above petition.

Horse furniture mounted with crimson velvet and trimmed with gold,	£12	0	0
A pair of pistols mounted with silver,	10	0	0
A gold-hilted small sword,	8	0	0
A dirk mounted with silver,	2	0	0
A broadsword and cutlash mounted with silver,	3	0	0
A small casket delivered to Mr. Buchanan's lady, containing rings and other jewels, value unknown,			
	<hr/>		
	£35	0	0

A list of wearing apparell, plate, and other goods delivered to the Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower.

Two full suits of cloathes trimmed with gold lace,	£32	0	0
One velvet suit being cutt velvett,	7	0	0
One Highland suit and plaid,	3	0	0
One greatcoat,	1	5	0
Thirty-six pair stockings (consisting of thread, silk, cotton, etc.),	10	16	0
Eight pair of shoes,	1	10	0
One silk Damask nightgown and waistcoat,	3	0	0
A case of fine razors,	2	2	0
Two sets of gold sleeve buttons,	2	14	0
One large silver salver and two small do.,	13	0	0
Eleven knives and forks and twelve spoons do.,	24	10	0
Two salts do. ; one large dealing spoon do.,	3	10	0
Two candlestick snuffers and standish do.,	10	0	0
Twenty Louis d'ors in specie in the Marquis's pocket the time of his death,	20	0	0
One dozen new shirts and stocks,	25	4	0
Six shirts and several pocket-handkerchiefs,	2	0	0
Two pair sheets and pillowbears, new,	1	0	0
Two pair blankets and a quilt,	1	10	0
Two pair preserves,	0	6	0
A case of pocket instruments,	0	5	0
Several wigs, hats, and a pair buckles,	1	10	0
A trunk and three portmantles containing above,	1	10	0
Total amount of effects delivered to the depute keeper of Tower,	£167	12	0

PIKE-HEAD FROM CORBET TOWER.

This pike-head was found ten days ago, at the lower end of Gateshaw Brae in the parish of Morebattle, Roxburghshire, and within 150 yards



from the old Tower of Corbet, in the course of excavations for an avenue to my new house at Corbet on the estate of Gateshaw. The Tower of Corbet is of ancient date, and being situated close on the borders of England, it was the scene, I believe, of frequent encounters between the Border inhabitants. It was burnt by the English in 1522, in retaliation of an inroad into Northumberland by Lancelot Ker of Gateshaw. It was rebuilt and again destroyed in 1545. Gateshaw Brae, which adjoins the Tower, is the place where the Covenanters of the district worshipped.— See Jeffrey's *History of Roxburghshire*, vol. iii. pages 306 and 307.

21st May 1896.

ALEXR. SHOLTO DOUGLAS.

Can an approximate date be assigned to such a specimen of the iron pike or lance head? That it is apparently of no greater antiquity than

the fifteenth or sixteenth century at most only adds to its interest. The Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries has no weapon of this pattern.

ED.

THE NEARLY TWELVE YEARS' OCCUPATION OF—
JAMES MACVEIGH?

There lies before us, as we write, a work in three volumes, imperial 8vo, entitled on the backs *Scottish Family History—James Macveigh*. Apparently by a curious coincidence, the alphabetical divisions of the subject, also marked on the backs of these volumes, are identical with those on the volumes of Anderson's *Scottish Nation*—vol. 1, ABE—CUR; vol. 2, DAL—MAC; vol. 3, MAC—ZET. The title-pages of the two books, however, are different both in phrase and fact, but to facilitate the comparison, mainly of their differences, we print the title-pages of their first volumes in parallel columns.

Anderson's Title-page.

THE SCOTTISH NATION; or the Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and Bibliographical History of the People of Scotland, by William Anderson, author of *Life*, and Editor of Works of Lord Byron, &c. &c. / Vol. 1. / ABE—CUR. / A. Fullerton, & Co., 44 South Bridge, Edinburgh; and 115 Newgate Street, London, 1860.

Macveigh's Title-page.

THE SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY; or the Historical and Genealogical Account of all Scottish Families and Surnames. By James Macveigh, author of *The Historical Records of the Black Watch; The 74th Highlanders; The 78th Highlanders (The Ross-shire Buffs); The 79th, The Cameron Highlanders; The 92nd, The Gordon Highlanders; and The 93rd, The Sutherland Highlanders, etc. etc.* / Vol. 1. / ABE—CUR. / James Macveigh, Dumfries, 1890.

On turning to the preface we find it prefixed in the Dumfries print by a second title: 'An Account of all the Scottish Families and Surnames, Historical and Genealogical, by James Macveigh, author of "The Historical Records of all the Highland Regiments," etc. etc.' Verily, it is from no lack of protesting if Mr. Macveigh fails to induce the world to believe that he is the author of the three volumes which he bears also to be the publisher of. After this title comes the preface, but to describe what we find now, we must have recourse again to parallel columns.

Opening Sentence of Anderson's Preface.

PREFACE.

The work which is now presented to the world, assumes by its comprehensively national title, that the various and diversified information it contains is so illustrative of the Scottish nation, and of the origin and constitution of modern Scottish society, as to justify the adoption for it of a design so conspicuous.

Opening Sentence of Macveigh's Preface.

PREFACE.

The work which is now presented to the world assumes that the various and diversified information it contains is so illustrative of the Scottish Nation and of the origin and constitution of Modern Scottish Society, as to the adoption for it of a designation so conspicuous.

The nature and extent of Mr. Macveigh's original literary labour here have been the use of scissors and capital letters, edge tools both of them, and perilous even to persons not altogether illiterate. By the one he has left the last half of his paragraph without its verb, and by the other he has perpetrated an unconscious sarcasm at his own expense; his book, to say the least, is 'illustrative of the Scottish Nation,' if not indeed a reprint of it.

Such is the first paragraph of Macveigh's preface. It is followed by five paragraphs, more successful on the whole, for, barring the introduction of a few capital letters, where they ought not to have been, he has reprinted Anderson paragraph for paragraph, sentence for sentence, *verbatim et literatim*.

In the sixth paragraph, if there is a variation, it is owing solely to the change of title.

Anderson.

'The Scottish Nation' professes to present the succession, the affiliations and alliances, and the leading incidents in the history of the families whose surnames have obtained distinction and influence throughout Scotland since the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

Macveigh.

'The History of all Scottish Families' professes to present the succession, the affiliations and alliances, and the leading incidents in the history of the families whose surnames have obtained distinction and influence throughout Scotland since the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

So Mr. Macveigh's preface goes on, but it is interesting further to quote only the last paragraph of it, and that for the sake mainly of the concluding sentence. Though above Macveigh's signature, it is all worth pondering.

Anderson.

In the course of his labours the author was necessarily obliged to enter into an extensive correspondence with noblemen and gentlemen in all parts of the kingdom, and with some families out of it, and he now returns his acknowledgements to all, for the kindness and promptitude with which they answered his applications, furnished valuable information, and, in many cases, placed their family records for the time at his perusal. It may give some idea of the care and research bestowed upon this work, when it is stated that the author was altogether nearly twelve years occupied in its composition and correction.¹

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W. A.

JAMES MACVEIGH.

25 Queen Street,
Dumfries,
15 August 1890.

Here truly is a bold assertion of years of hard work, care and research, composition and correction. The phrases, it may be, are borrowed, but the assertion he makes his own, and signs it.

Now for the results of Mr. Macveigh's labours! A glance is sufficient. Behind all the Macveigh titles, and behind the Macveighed preface, lies bodily and complete, but, of course, minus the original title-page and preface, a copy of Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, from the original stereotypes of the now extinct firm of Fullerton & Macnab, printers, Edinburgh, and bearing their name at the end of each volume, and at the foot of the lithographed pedigrees. There is not a stroke of Macveigh's work in the whole of it. It is not added to nor corrected. Anderson's appendix of additions and corrections is still an appendix. Anderson's misspelt names and Fullerton's misprints are still there. The book is not even reprinted, it has been got ready-made, and as Anderson left it, talking in the

¹ Three paragraphs after this omitted by Macveigh.

present tense of Catherine Sinclair, the late Duke of Buccleuch, and other celebrities notoriously dead for years. There is no use of parallel columns here. Let any one who wants to see a column of Macveigh, turn up a column of Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, and he has it, the only doubt is as to whether his copy or Macveigh's was taken from the stereo first.

We have now done our duty in exposing a fraud and warning the public. It would be interesting and useful to know how many copies of the book have been sold, and at what price, or whether the copy which we have described (and which is now in the Advocates' Library) is unique. On the inside of the board of vol. i. is written '£3, 10s., cost £9.' Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, intact and unmutilated, sells at 30s. or thereby.
Ed.

WILLIAM III. AND THE SYNOD OF ARGYLL, 1694.

The following royal letter to the Scots Privy Council, concerning the Synod of Argyll, illustrates, among other things, the working of the change of church government in Scotland at the Revolution. It mentions also the venture of the Synod in the publishing of the Psalms in Gaelic metre. Is any copy of this version known to exist? The Synod of Argyll had been hard at work for some years translating the whole Bible (see Scott's *Fasti*). Principal Lee, in his memorial for the Bible Societies (1824, p. 203 *note*), does not seem to be aware of the existence of this letter.
A. R.

WILLIAM R.

Right Trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor, Right trusty and well beloved Cousins and Councillors, And Right trusty and well beloved Councillor, we greet you well, Whereas we are well informed of the Prudence, Moderation, and wise Management of the Ministry of the Sinod of Argyll, particularly that they do with great care Employ the Revenues of the vacand Stipends which they have by Act of Parliament¹ within their own bounds for Educating young men at the Universities and Qualifieing them for the Ministry, That they are verry industrious in Erecting above fourty schools in the Highlands for the teaching of the English language and do imploy for that purposse and other pious uses the hundred and Fifty Pounds that we have given them yearly out of the Bishopricks of Argyll and the Isles, with what was then resting owing of the revenue of these Bishopricks, That some of their Number have been at considerable charges in publishing the Psalms in Irish meter, with the Shorter Catechism in Irish for the use of the Highlands till such time as they shall come to understand English, That the whole Synod has given a great Example of Moderation in Assuming into their body of their own accord a number of the Episcopall Clergy near equall to their own, and that they are willing to assume yet more.² And whereas we are Informed That the Allowances hitherto granted to the said Synod for the purposes above mentioned are not sufficient, And that King Charles the First our Grandfather gave the whole Revenue of the saids two Bishopricks of Argyll and the Isles for the foresaids pious uses, And we being willing to omit nothing that may tend to the Civilizing of the Highlands and to the

¹ 1690, cap. 24.

² Some of the Episcopal clergy remained in their benefices till their death, without conforming.

Propagating of the Gospel amongst them, and at the same time to put a distinguishing Mark of our favour upon that Synod, It is therefore our Will and pleasure, and we do hereby require you that you allow the Synod of Argyll to collect, manadge and dispose of the whole revenue of the saids Bishopricks of Argyll and the Isles, for the Setling of Schools, the Repairing of Churches, the Educating and Forming of Ministers, the Supplying of such of their Ministers as have small Stipends, and Defraying the charges of the Irish Psalms and Catechism (that the same may be our Free Gift to the people), And for such other purposes as are ordinarily comprehended under the head of charitable and pious uses. All which We leave to their prudent management, they being accomptable to you for the same. And it is our Pleasure that this our order do extend to all that's yet owing unpaid of the said Bishopricks, and to continue yearly in time to come during our pleasure. For doing whereof this shall be your warrant, So we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Kensington the 28 day of February 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ and of our reign the 6th year.—By his Ma^{ties} Command,
J. JOHNSTOUN.

[Royal Letters 169 $\frac{1}{2}$, Reg. Ho.]

MARRIAGE—SPECIAL LICENCE.

Special licence from the local ecclesiastical authority to marry without previous publication of the intention of the parties is practically unknown in Scotland. (See report of a Croal Lecture on Pastoral Theology, delivered in Edinburgh in February last by the Rev. Dr. Mair.)

There is, however, an Act of Assembly, 1638, Sess. 23-24, Art. 21, empowering presbyteries to dispense with proclamation of banns 'in some necessarie exigents.' One of these 'necessarie exigents' arose in 1659 in the case of Mary, Countess of Buccleuch, who was married at the age of eleven years to Walter Scott of Highchester, a boy of fourteen. The Presbytery of Kirkcaldy, probably on a reference from the kirk-session of the parish of the lady's residence, granted a warrant for the performance of the ceremony of the marriage without banns, on the representation of her guardians that they were apprehensive of an abduction of the Countess by her kinsmen if her matrimonial project became public. On an appeal the Presbytery's action was upheld.

After the subsequent restoration of the Episcopal Government of the Church, the bishops granted 'Licences' in a manner similar apparently to the 'Special Licences' granted by the bishops of England. Bishop Alexander Young of Edinburgh granted such a licence in 1673 in the following terms:—

'EDINR., 10th of december 1673.

'REVEREND BROTHER,—These are upon good considerations and sufficient Information, that there is nothing that may justlie impd the proposed marriage of William Rae with Jean Rutherford—To desire & authorize yow that ye celebrat the marriage of the forenamed persones at such convenient tyme & church as yow and they shall think most fitt, And that though their banns be not proclaimed, They alwayes paying what is due to the clerk of the Session and the poor in such cases. For doing wherof this shall be your warrant, from—Your affecnat. brother,

ALEXR. EDINBURGEN.

'For MR. PATERSON, *Dean of Edinr.*'

The docquet, which is in the same handwriting as the body of the letter, runs—‘Licence | William Rae | with Jean Rutherford | December 1673.’

The marriage following on this licence is recorded in the Edinburgh Register as follows:—

11 Decembris 1673.

William Rae, Goldsmyth. Jean Rutherford, married be Mr. John Paterson. B. J. H. S.

FUNERALS OF UNBAPTISED CHILDREN, KILTEARN, ROSS-SHIRE.

There is an old funeral custom in this parish. Occasionally a sad group of men can be seen in the evening near the gate of the burying-ground waiting for something. They are waiting for the sun to set, because they are going to bury the dead body of an infant that has not been baptised. I have heard it said that there is a belief that the infant would have a difficulty in getting into heaven if its body were buried while the sun is above the horizon. I am told that a similar custom prevails in some parts of England. HIGHLANDER.

‘THE DEIL’S DANDER’—A VITRIFICATION IN BERWICKSHIRE.

Not far from Coldingham-shore, on the elevated ground south of the mouth of the Milldown Burn, there is an isolated mass of vitrified stone about six yards in circumference, and about five feet high at the centre (these dimensions are by guess rather than by measurement). The vitrification is not complete, nor uniform through the mass, but is in horizontal layers, as if a layer of small angular stones had been laid about four or five inches deep, then partially vitrified, and a second layer of the same materials placed similarly in position, and then similarly partially vitrified. In no case has the heat been sufficient to melt a layer of stone through its whole thickness, save at some point where the layer was much thinner than usual. The stones composing the layers do not appear to have been placed in position with much, if any, care. On the Ordnance Survey Map this mass of stone is called ‘The Deil’s Dander’—a name which seems to indicate a forgotten origin. The question which first occurs is—Was this vitrification intentional or not? If ‘The Deil’s Dander’ was the hearth of a signal fire, it might have been a practice of the signallers to lay a floor of small stones under the fuel to ensure a draught from below, and to lay a new floor from time to time, when the interstices in the old floor became sealed up. J. H. S.

DANCING, GOLF, AND CURLING IN 1774.

‘*Scotland.* . . . Dancing is a favourite amusement of this country; but little regard is paid to art or gracefulness; the whole consists in agility and in keeping time to their own tunes, which they do with great exactness. One of the peculiar diversions practised by the gentlemen is the Goff, which requires an equal degree of art and strength; it is played by a bat and a ball; the latter is smaller and harder than a cricket ball; the bat is of a taper construction, till it terminates in the part that strikes the ball; which is loaded with lead and faced with horn. The diversion itself resembles that of the Mall which was common in England in the middle of the last century.

An expert player will send the ball an amazing distance at one stroke, and each player follows his ball upon an open heath, and he who strikes it in fewest strokes into a hole wins the game. The diversion of Curling is likewise I believe peculiar to the Scots. It is performed upon ice with large flat stones, often from 20 to 200 pounds' weight each, which they hurl from a common stand to a mark at a certain distance ; and whoever is nearest the mark is the victor. These two may be called the standing summer and winter diversions of Scotland. The natives are expert at all the other diversions common in England, the cricket excepted, of which they have no notion ; the gentlemen look upon it as too athletic and mechanical.'

The foregoing is an excerpt from 'A New Geographical, Historical and Commercial Grammar and present State of the several Kingdoms of the World, by William Guthrie, Esq., printed by J. Knox, No. 148, near Somerset House, in the Strand, 1774.'

W. H. HENDERSON.

ABSTRACT OF PROTOCOL BOOK OF THE BURGH OF
STIRLING—(continued from vol. x. p. 171).

1482. April 20. Elisabeth Levingstoun, spouse of Robert Calenter of Dinat, daughter and one of the heirs of the late John Levingstoun of Athingrye, swore not to revoke the alienation made by her to John Bros of Stanehouse of her half of the lands of Sunneside. Page 301.
- „ April 22. Alexander Setoun bound himself to pay to John of Abbircrummy a certain sum of money. Page 301.
- „ April 26. Patrick, son of James Crichtoun of Rogorttoun, knight, paid 180 merks Scots to John Porterfelde, son and assignee of John Porterfelde of that ilk, for redemption of the lands of Petland, etc. Page 301.
- „ (Same day). Henry, abbot of Cambuskenneth, protested that though he had given a purse for containing money mentioned in the foregoing entry, and the money had been stolen, it should not prejudice him. Page 302.
- „ (Same time). Sir Fynlay M'Kintyre, chaplain, took instruments anent the said money. Page 302.
- „ April 27. Sir Fynlay M'Kintyre, as assignee of John Porterfeld, his master, alleged that the letter of reversion received by him from Sir James Crichtoun was not sealed with the seal of his master, etc. Page 302.
- „ (Same day). John M'Gilhos craved instruments that John Carrik made him his assignee to the lease of a merk of land. Page 302.
- „ (Same day). Bound himself to keep John Carrik unharmed. Page 302.
1482. May 4. John Inglis of Culquhalze, for him and his spouse, Margaret Drummond, on the one part, and John Comry on the other, bound themselves to abide at the decree of John Drummond of Gargill, etc., in a plea anent the lands of Megore. Page 303.
- Memorandum the Laird of Polmase instrument of Glasdogle. Page 303.
- „ May 6. Sasine of Alexander Nortoun in a tenement. Page 303.
1482. May 14. Donald M'Awis, son and heir of the late Duncan M'Awis, received from Walter Buchquhannan of that ilk, in name of

- Roger Thomson, 200 merks and £40 as redemption money of Straithire. Page 303.
1482. (Same day). Donald M'Awis renounced a certain instrument taken on the said redemption. Page 304.
1482. May 15. James Menteth of Rednoch receives from James Nory of Tarbart a sum of money for redemption of the lands of Buthquhopil. Page 304.
1482. May 19. Umfrid Cunyngaham of Glengernok bound himself to William Edmondstoun of Duntreth to give him sasine of the lands of Kildeny. Page 304.
1482. May 26. The executors of Sir Andrew Millar, chaplain, surrender to David Drummond of Carnok all the former's goods in the parish of St. Ninian's. Page 305.
- „ (Same day). The said David bound himself to support the said executors in the ingathering of the said debts. Page 305.
- „ May 31. Resignation by Thomas of Bouchquhanan of Gartincabir of his lands of Garbeth and Ballyrow in the hands of John Haldane of Glennegas, superior, etc. Page 305.
- „ June 7. Resignation by George Montgomery of Skelmorle of an annual rent from the lands of Chapelton in Lanark, etc. Page 305.
- 1482 3. February 17. Duncan Forestar took instruments that he had given his consent that the provost, etc., should destine three knights with three spears to the king at Edinburgh. Page 306.
- 1482-3. February 24. Presentation of Mr. John Brady to a vicarage in the parish church. Page 306.
- 1482-3. March 3. Resignation by Matthew Forestar, burgess, and sasine of Alexander Muschet in a land in the burgh. Page 307.
- „ March 5. Symoun Makclery surrenders two tenements. Page 307.
- „ March 19. Margaret Grahame, relict of the late Robert Forestar of Petintokane, confessed that she had leased to Malcolm Forestar of Torwode her terce of the said lands. Page 307.
- „ Fragment of entry about Sir Robert — Page 308.
- „ (Same day). John Crag, procurator of the said George, protested that whatever the said Matthew did in resignation of the said annual rent should not prejudice the said George. Page 308.
1482. June 11. James of Menteth, elder, offered to fulfil all conditions contained in an indenture between him and John Drummond of Auchincrag, etc. Page 308.
- „ (Same day). The said James of Menteth showed he and the said John Drummond were bound to abide at the decree of judges arbiters. Page 308.
- „ June 28. William Edmondstoun of Duntreth craved instruments on the transumpt of a letter of reversion by John Lokhart on the £5 lands of Polgare. Page 308.
- „ (Same day). In presence of Thomas, Lord Erskine, sheriff, Alexander Forestar of Erthbeg presented a charter under the great seal of the lands of Crannok, etc. Page 308.
- „ July 3. Alexander Cunyngaham of Auchinbowy craved instruments on the procuration of his seal by Christian Cunyngaham, relict of the late William Murray of Tulchadam. Page 309.
- „ June 16. James Schaw made his testament and appointed executors. Page 309.

1482. June 28. Alexander Setoun took instruments against certain witnesses produced by the spouse of the late Robert Forsyth. Page 309.
- „ (Same day). John Lokhart of Buthquhan resigned to Umfrid Cunyngaham of Glengernok the £5 lands of Polgare. Page 309.
- „ July 6. James Nory took instruments on the reception of two men by Herbert Murray, sheriff-depute to the peace of the king. Page 309.
- „ July 7. Cristina Cunyngaham, Lady of Buthquhadrok, took instruments on the affiancing of Thomas Erskine and Elen her daughter. Page 309.
- „ July 8. The Abbot of Cambuskenneth took instruments on the production of Mr. John Routh. Page 309.
- „ July 30. Agreement between William Broun and John Schaw regarding the lands of Auchindrane, etc. Page 310.
- „ July 6. William Sympill took instruments that John Pryngill, burgess of Lythgw—bound himself to pay for certain victuals. Page 310.
- „ July 9. Walter Symsonne makes his testament. Page 310.
- „ July 8. Sasine of John Broun and Jonet Gulde on her resignation. Page 310.
- „ July 10. Thomas Menteth asks instruments on offering payment of a certain sum. Page 310.
- „ (Same day). Cristina Dryppis in name of her master took instruments that her master nor none in his name was present to receive the money. Page 310.
- „ July 11. Jonet Gulde warned James Redehuch to be present at the high altar in the parish church to receive £20 for relaxation of a booth. Page 310.
- „ (Same day). John Thomsone resigned his lease of the lands of Lekky. Page 310.
- „ July 12. Jonet Gulde took instruments that she was ready to pay to James Redehuch the sum of £20 Scots. Page 311.
- „ July 14. John Patonson warned Robert Greg and Mariota, his spouse, to receive a sum of money. Page 311.
- „ July 15. He offered to them the sum of five merks for redeeming of an annual rent of five shillings. Page 311.
- „ July 16. Alexander Muschet resigned an annual rent of ten shillings. Page 311.
1482. Aug. 3. Duncan Thomsone resigns a tenement and annual rent, sasine of which is given to John Lokart of Buthquhan, etc. Page 311.
- „ (Same day). He broke sasine of the same given to Donald Tailor. Page 311.
- „ Aug. 4. Sasine of John Murray and Margaret his spouse, in a tenement. Page 311.
1482. Aug. 22. Sir Robert Redhuch resigns his altar, which is given to Robert Auldcorne. Page 312.
1482. Aug. 24. Intimation made at the cross of the interdiction of Alexander Setoun. Page 312.
- „ Aug. 25. Matthew Forestar, burgess, holds himself paid by Humphrey Culquhounne of Luss of the sum of £50 Scots for redemption of the lands of Sawchy, etc. Page 312.

1482. Aug. 26. Instrument of sasine of Oliver Sinclair, knight, of Roslyne, and Christian Halden his spouse, in the barony of Herbertschire. Page 312.
1482. Sept. 9. Gilroech M'Kevin, farmer to the king of the two merklands of Dalmerklane, resigns the same. Page 312.
1482. Sept. 9. Walter Maxwell of Croye confessed that he had had made a seal four years ago wherewith he sealed two charters of alienation of his lands of Croye Maxwell made by him to Andrew Cunyngahame of Drumquhassill. Page 313.
- „ Sept. 13. Sasine of David Flemyng in a tenement. Page 313.
- „ Sept. 17. Sasine of the tenement of the late John Rany. Page 313.
- „ Sept. 20. Sasine to Sir Thomas Colly of a tenement. Page 314.
1482. Sept. 28. Sasine of a tenement to John Levingstoune, son and heir of John Levingstoune, of Kepene. Page 314.
1482. Sept. 30. Sasine of James Symson in a tenement. Page 314.
1482. Oct. 1. Before Thomas, Lord Erskine, sheriff, Mr. David Levingstoune, rector of Aire and curator of James, Lord Levingstoune, and William Levingstoune, son and heir of the late Edward Levingstoune of Balcastell, in prosecuting of a brief of inquest purchased by the said William, anent the lands of Casteltowne, etc., the procurator of the said William alleged that Lord Erskine could not be a judge in serving of the said brief because he was suspect, because the said William had espoused the daughter of his sister, etc. Page 314.
- „ (Same day). Mr. David Levingstoun protested that whatever the said William Levingstoun should claim by the said brief should not prejudice Lord Levingstoune. Page 315.
- „ (Same day). The brief was lawfully proclaimed by Herbert Murray, depute, etc. Page 315.
- „ (Same day). Thomas, Lord Erskine, took instruments anent the exception taken by the rector of Ayr, etc. Page 315.
- „ (Same day). Thomas Spreule of Coldoune, prolocutor of William Levingstoun, craved instruments. Page 316.
- „ (Same day). Walter Trumbil of Gargunnok craved instruments that he had presented a letter from the king to the sheriff anent ministering of justice. Page 316.
- „ Oct. 6. Lord Erskine craved instruments upon the proclamation of the king's letter. Page 316.
1482. Oct. 10. Sasine of William Sellare in the lands of Grenzardis, etc. Page 316.
1482. Oct. 16. Katharine Wrecht took instruments on the assignation to her of the half of the fishing of a net upon the water of Dee by her husband David Menzies. Page 317.
- „ Oct. 20. Matthew Forestar found pledge on John Bolat that he took from him a sum of money for the alienation to him by the said John of his tenement. Page 317.
1482. Nov. 29. Sir William Crag, chaplain, in virtue of a commission from the Emperor, admits Sir Dugall Cosour to be a notary. Page 317.
1482. Nov. 3. Patrick Wischart, chaplain, on behalf of Patrick Leche, clerk of Register, received from Matthew Forestar, burgess, twenty Rolls and a book and a fourth of a Computum of

- Exchequer formerly left in keeping in the chamber of the said King. Page 317.
1482. Nov. 8. Jonet Gulde, daughter and heir of the late Thomas Gulde, burgess, and James Redehuch, burgess, compare before the Provost, etc., anent a booth or shop, etc. Page 318.
1482. Nov. 9. Alexander Cunyngaham, brother of Humphrey Cunyngahame of Glengarnok, alienates to Alexander Cunyngahame of Lekky all his leases, etc. Page 318.
1482. Nov. 13. Anent the plea between James Redehuch and Jonet Gulde. Page 319.
- „ (Same day). Thomas Aysone resigned his altar or chaplainry of St. Ninian, which is given to John Aysoune. Page 319.
- „ Nov. 18. Duncan Forestar took instruments in name of his father, anent the sasine of a tenement. Page 319.
- „ (Same day). John Broys of Stannous took instruments in name as above. Page 320.
- „ Nov. 15. Hugh Gallway took instruments that the serjeant of Leith put it to his oath anent a certain sum of money. Page 320.
1482. Nov. 20. Thomas, Lord Erskine, and James Schaw of Salchy, on the one part, and William, Lord le Graham, on the other part, bind themselves to abide at the decree of umpires anent the plea between them regarding the lawful age of the said Lord Graham. Page 320.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of the Abbot of Cambuskenneth in a tenement. Page 321.
- „ (Same day). Sasine in another tenement. Page 321.
- „ (Same day). Another sasine to the same. Page 321.
1482. Nov. 30. Oliver Sinclair of Roslyne, knight, and superior of the two oxgangs of Dunypace now pertaining to Malcolm Forestar of Torwode, gives the said oxgangs to Forestar in pledge, having recognosced them on false information. Page 322.
- „ Nov. 29. Robert Menteth, son and heir of the late John of Menteth, by his prolocutor in the sheriff-court, makes certain allegations regarding his brief of certain oxgangs of the lands of Stanhouse. Page 322.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Cunyngaham, the prolocutor, alleged that the said brief was lawfully proclaimed. Page 323.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Cunyngaham, as prolocutor of Donald Craufurd, craved instruments anent the latter's offering a certain sum of money to John Squier. Page 323.
1482. Nov. 17. Sir Thomas Zulay, chaplain, receives sasine of the chaplainry of the Apostles Peter and Paul. Page 323.
- 1482-3. Jan. 14. Thomas, Lord Erskyne, and William, Lord le Graham, compromit themselves as to certain payments. Page 324.
- „ (Same day). (James) Schaw compromits to the decision of the same umpires. Page 324.
- „ (Same day). Thomas Dunmure took instruments regarding the serving of a brief of inquest. Page 324.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Houston, in name of Agnes Galbraith, his spouse, took instruments regarding sasine of the half lands of Quylt. Page 325.
- (Same day). Robert Houstoun, assignee of the Laird of Luss,

- warned Matthew Forestare, to receive a sum of money for redemption of the lands of Salchy. Page 325.
- 1482-3. Jan. 18. Sasine of John Schaw and Jonet Forestar, his wife, in lands of Abirnyt, on resignation of James Schaw of Salchy, his father. Page 325.
- 1482-3. Jan. 20. James Redehuch, burgess, and Jonet Guld, daughter and heir of the late Thomas Gulde, dispute about a booth. Page 326.
- 1482-3. Jan. 31. Sir Thomas Achesone receives sasine of the altar of St. Lawrence. Page 326.
- „ (Same day). Engages to sustain a fit chaplain. Page 326.
- 1482-3. Feb. 4. Marion Summervale, relict of David Forestar of Torwode, presented to the notary to read an indenture between Elizabeth Erth of Plane and Malcolm Forestar of Torwode for matrimony between the said Marion and David, containing certain sums of money, etc. Page 327.
- 1482-3. Feb. 12. John Schaw, procurator of Margaret, Queen of Scots, presents a letter from her regarding the lands of Buthkennar, and breaks a pretended sasine taken by John of Dundas of that ilk, of the said lands. Page 327.
1483. April 8. The procurator of Thomas of Dunmure craved a copy of a king's letter directed to the sheriff anent the non-serving of a brief of inquest. Page 328.
1483. April 9. Sasine of James Spetall, son and heir of the late Patrick Spetall, in a tenement. Page 328.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of James Darow, chaplain of the altar of the Holy Rood, in a tenement. Page 328.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to William Selar of a tenement. Page 328.
- „ April 10. Sasine of Robert Mure, as son and heir of the late William Mure, in a rood of land, etc. Page 328.
- „ April 12. Duncan Forestar resigns his tenement. Sasine given to Michael Patonson. Page 329.
1483. April 27. Margaret Graham, relict of the late Robert Forestar of Pettintoscan, resigns her terce of Pettintoscan and Cruk of Alveth, etc., in the hands of Malcolm Forestar of Torwood, etc. Page 329.
- „ (Same day). The said Malcolm becomes bound to supply her in food, drink, and clothing. Page 330.
1483. May 3. Hugh Galloway and Margaret, his spouse, resign a tenement. Sasine given to Donald Dewar, burgess. Page 330.
- „ May 5. Robert Houston, procurator of Humphrey Culquhoun of Luss, received from Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, assignee of John Oliphant of Drone, for redemption of the lands of Perth, West Hill, etc. Page 330.
- „ May 9. Appeal of Mr. Duncan. Page 331.
- „ May 4. Herbert Murra took instruments anent the Lady of Gargunnok. Page 331.
- „ May 17. David, Lord Lindissay, by his attorney, took instruments that he had received sasine of the lands of Erth from Herbert Murray, sheriff of Striueline. Page 331.
1483. (May 25). Agreement between Duncan Bully, archdeacon of the cathedral church of Dunblane, and John Cant, rector of Logy, etc. Page 331.

1483. May 31. Matthew Forestar craves that a certain letter of Reversion should be sealed. Page 332.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Muschet protested anent the receiving of witnesses by the bailies against his spouse on the part of the preceptor of Torphichen. Page 332.
- „ (Same day). John Akinheid took instruments. Page 332.
- „ May 31. The Laird of Kerse took instruments regarding John Rettre's prosecution of a brief of inquest. Page 333.
- „ (Same day). John Rettre took instruments that he presented the brief duly proclaimed. Page 333.
1483. June 8. David, prior of the Isle of St. Kilmore, Dublin diocese, asked of Duncan Forestar, burgess, whether he would grant a certain sum of money from the goods of the prior which he had, who replied that he would. Page 333.
1483. June 9. Sasine to John Galbrath, as son and heir of the late William Galbrath, of an annual rent. Page 333.
1483. June 14. Sasine of Duncan Routh, heir of Henry Routh, in a tenement, etc. Page 333.
- „ (Same day). Peter Blak, Mair of fee of the sheriff-depute of Clakmannan, gave his oath that he had held the office for thirty years, etc. Page 334.
1483. June 2. David Robertson, provost of the Collegiate Kirk of Mayboil, asked of John Makrage, chaplain, in an appeal he had presented to the provost, whether he had a procuratory from Mr. Gilbert Kennedy, who answered he had not. Page 335.
1483. June 18. Farther proceedings by the said Sir David Robertsoun anent the appeal. Page 335.
1483. June 20. Sasine of St. Ninian's altar given to Sir Thomas Mane. Page 336.
- „ July 5. John Tais makes a compromise anent his lands. Page 336.
- „ July 12. Robert Makalpin's son makes oath regarding compulsion by John Drummondson concerning a quitclaim for a sum of money. Page 336.
- „ (Same day). Sasine given to William Mane of a tenement. Page 336.
1483. July 14. Mr. John Routh, vicar of Lesly in Garreach, broke sasine of a tenement, etc., given to Duncan Routh. Page 337.
1483. July 15. The procurator of William, Lord Abirnethy, in Rothemay, took instruments that the tenants of Daldres should not do suit in the sheriff-courts of Striueline, etc. Page 337.
1483. Aug. 2. Ratification by Mariota Darow, spouse of Robert Greg, of disposition of an annual rent. Page 338.
1483. Aug. 2. Sasine of the said annual rent to James Layng. Page 338.
- „ Aug. 6. John Patonson took instruments anent a certain annual rent. Page 338.
1483. Sept. 2. Anent action between Mr. John Barry and Robert Foulartoun, vicar of Newtilde, anent the vicarage of Newtilde. Page 338.
1483. Sept. 30. William Menteth of West Kerse asked a copy of a Retour on the half of the lands of Perdoven, etc. Page 339.

1483. Oct. 6. Sasine of Sir John Aysone and the procurator of Sir Richard Cristisone, chaplain of St. James's altar. Page 340.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of Jonet Wrycht, spouse of Robert Schaw, in a tenement. Page 340.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of Sir Patrick Murra in a tenement. Page 340.
1483. Oct. 22. Anent an annual rent of 8s. from a tenement. Page 341.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of Thomas Horn and Agnes Grym in a tenement. Page 341.
- „ Oct. 30. John Patonson, younger, took instruments anent the quitclaim of an annual rent. Page 342.
- „ Nov. 2. The procurator of Alexander Livingstone took instruments that he was present when arbiters were elected anent the lands of Kepane. Page 342.
- „ Nov. 3. Thomas Talzefer took instruments that he was prepared for the action of distraint taken by Sir Patrick Murray for his tenement to be decided. Page 342.
- „ Nov. 22. John Stewart of Gawyrstoun took instruments. Page 342.
- „ Nov. 20. (Same day). James Schaw of Sauchye resigned his right to the lands of Inneraloun. Page 342.
- „ Nov. 26. Compromit between William Sellar and his mother on the one side and Jonet Dog and her spouse on the other. Page 343.
- „ Dec. 1. John Schaw, prolocutor of Margaret Redhuch, relict of the late Alexander Muschet, took instruments. Page 343.
- „ (Same day). Herbert Murray took instruments in name of James Muschet. Page 343.
- „ Dec. 6. Adam Cosour, burgess, and Katherine Fodringahame his spouse, resign the lands of Crag Rossy. Page 343.
1483. Dec. 11. Instrument and transumpt of Seid by Christian Ramsay, relict of the late John Lammy of Duncany, regarding the bailliary of her lands. Page 344.
- „ Dec. 15. Grant by David Murray, burgess to Duncan Forestar, of all his goods of conquest, etc. Page 345.
- „ Dec. 31. Duncan Forestar makes Mariota Cosour, spouse of David Murray, his assignee to such goods. Page 345.
- „ (Same day). Duncan Forestar, provost, bound himself to Adam Cosour to repair his aisle of St. Mary, etc. Page 345.
- „ (Same day). John Abircrommy took instruments that the farmers bound themselves to the abbot for the maills. Page 346.
- „ Jan. 20. Sasine given to Thomas Narne, Matthew Forestar, and Hugh Lawsons. Page 346.
- „ Jan. 19. Sasine given to the procurator of John Blackburn, burgess of Inverkerthing, of two roods of lands. Page 346.
- „ (Same day). Herbert Murray, the procurator, craved instruments. Page 346.
- „ (Same day). Sasine given to Sir Patrick Murray of three tenements. Page 346.
- 1483-4. Jan. 26. Walter of Buchquhannan of that ilk takes instruments. Page 346.
- „ (Same day). Archibald of Menteth and Thomas of Menteth offered to make satisfaction to the abbot of Cambuskenneth for slaying the late John Broys of Stanehouse, etc. Page 347.

- 1483-4. Feb. 6. Resignation by Alexander Joffrasone of his tenement. Page 347.
- „ Feb. 7. Mariota Darow, spouse of Robert Greg, ratifies an alienation made be her husband. Page 347.
- 1483-4. Feb. 16. Sir Richard Smethsoun, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, resigns his tenement. Page 348.
- „ (Same day). Sir Robert Symson took instruments. Page 348.
- 1483-4. Feb. 23. John Barklaw resigns his tenement, etc. Page 348.
- 1483-4. Feb. 26. Sasine given to James Spetall, as heir of his father Patrick, in a tenement. Page 348.
- „ (Same day). Adam Cosour by his procurator offers to pay an annual rent to John Blakburne. Page 349.
- 1483-4. March . Sasine to Sir Thomas Aysone of an annual rent, etc. Page 350.
1484. March 26. Sir Patrick Murray, chaplain of St. Peter's altar, resigns a tenement, etc. Page 350.
1484. April 1. James Schaw of Sauchy resigns his tenement, etc. Page 351
- 1483-4. Feb. 12. Sasine of an annual rent from the lands of Cragnevyng belonging to Alexander Setoun of Tulibody. Page 351.
1484. April 2. Sir Patrick Murray, chaplain, surrenders a tenement. Page 352.
- Fragment of sasine of annual rents. Page 353.
1484. April 6. Margaret Cosour, spouse of Hugh Galluay, ratifies disposition by her husband. Page 353.
- „ (Same day). — Dewar, burghess, resigns his tenement, etc. Page 355. Fragment of Sasine to Sir Patrick —. Page 355.
- „ Recognition of James Layng as heir of the late William Layng. (Fragment.) Page 355.
1484. April 28. Sasine to Sir Richard Smethsone of an annual rent. Page 356.
1484. April . Sir Richard Smethsone resigned a tenement. Page 356.
- „ May 31. John Murray of Tulchadam caused the notary read certain charters, etc. Page 356.
- „ Sasine of annual rent. (Fragment.) Page 357.
- „ June 4. Alexander Levingstoun receives sasine. Page 357.
(Leaf that contains entries of different dates.)
1472. June 27. Sasine of Thomas Tendale and Jonet, his spouse, in a croft called Claycroft. Page 358.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to the same of the Guse Croft. Page 358.
1478. July 30. Agreement between William and John Schaw. Page 358.
- 1483-4. Feb. 20. John Barklaw resigns his tenement. Sasine given to James Allan and Katharine his spouse. Page 358.
- 1480-8. March 20. John Ryot resigns his tenement. Sasine given to him and Agnes Greg his spouse. Page 359.
- (Fragment of leaf.)
1546. Fragment of a leaf apparently of date 1546. Pages 360, 361.
- (Another leaf.)
1548. Sasine to James Drummond of certain annual rents. Page 362.

THE COMMISSARIOT REGISTER OF SHETLAND

—(continued from vol. x., p. 183).

31st July 1615.

244. Synnevo Thurvaldsdchter, spouse of Manse Olawson in Otterswick, Yell.
 245. Katherine Thomasdchter, spouse of Magnus Olawson in Collafirth, Delting.
 246. Christopher Thomasson in Quhorn, Delting.
 247. Grizel Nisbet, daughter to Peter Nisbet in Kirkcabister, Yell, died May 1606. Daniel and David her brothers.

3rd August 1615.

248. Bessie Hunter, spouse to John Manson in Chedasetter, Whalsay, died March 1615. Andrew, Marion, Helen, and Marjorie her children.
 249. Magnus Johnson in Levaneip, Nesting.

5th August 1615.

250. James Sinclair of Crosbister, Unst, died November 1613. Marjorie Sinclair his relict, and Margaret his daughter.
 251. Antonius Laurenson in Flewagarth, Lunnasting.

12th August 1615.

252. Magnus Swannieson in Troiswick, Dunrossness.
 253. Hercules Magnusson in Channerwick.
 254. Laurence Leask in St. Ninian's Isle. Alexander and Laurence his sons.
 255. Magnus in Goird in Hiewall, Dunrossness.
 256. James Reid in Maywick, Dunrossness.
 257. John in Sound in Gulberwick.

31st August 1615.

258. Ingagerth Petersdchter, spouse of Gregorius Williamsone in Setter, Northmaven.
 259. Katherine Williamsdchter, spouse to Andrew Thomasson in Swensetterburgh, Delting.

1st September 1615.

260. Ingagerth Olasdchter in Flewagarthe, Northmaven.
 261. Erasmus Bothwellson in Burravoe, Northmaven.
 262. Marion Androsdchter, spouse to John Robertson in Nestasetter, Northmaven.

4th September 1615.

263. Marion Mudy, spouse to deceased Andrew Irvingson in Netherdaill, Sandness.
 264. Andrew Colt in Melbie, Sandness, died 1615. Jerome his son, and Marion and Agnes his daughters.

265. Katherine Johnsdchter, spouse of Magnus Olawson in Aithness, Aithsting.

6th September 1615.

266. Jacob Fraser in Setter, Walls.
 267. Nicol Thomasson in Breck, Walls.

9th September 1615.

268. Christopher Erasmussen in Tangwick, Northmaven.

19th September 1615.

269. Thomas Smith in Quhorn, Delting.

20th September 1615.

270. Barthol Strang of Voesgarth, died August 1612; given up by Thomas Cheyne of Vaila on behalf of Christian Strang, his spouse.

22nd September 1615.

271. Marion Chalmer, daughter to deceased Henry Chalmer in Howgoland, Whiteness.

23rd September 1615.

272. James Ingsetter in Sandwick in Burra.
 273. John Mansdchter, spouse of George Sinclair in Maill, Burra.
 274. John in Otquoy, Cunningsburgh.
 275. Agnes Jacobsdchter, relict of James Sinclair of Worbister in Burra.
 276. Erick in Goird, Cunningsburgh.

27th September 1615.

277. Ola Zell in Easter Skeld, Sandsting.

29th September 1615.

278. David Spence in Gloup, Yell, died February 1603. James and Breta his children.
 279. Nicol Tait in North Hammersland, Tingwall.

2nd October 1615.

280. Margaret Sinclair, spouse to Gregorius Smith in Lie, Dunrossness, died January 1611. James, Olave, Margaret, and Katherine her children.

4th October 1615.

281. Jacob Tait in Easthouse, Tingwall, died December 1603. Jerome, William, Henry, Thomas, Peter, and Magdalen his children.
 282. Patrick Tait in South Hammersland, Tingwall, died February 1608. Eliza his relict, and Jerome his son.

(To be continued.)

THE LAING COLLECTION OF CHARTERS, ETC., IN THE
LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Under the will of the late Dr. David Laing, a large and valuable collection of Charters, principally relating to Scotland, was bequeathed to the Library of the University of Edinburgh upon the condition that a Catalogue of them should be printed. In 1881, the work was intrusted to the Rev. John Anderson, who has been more or less engaged on it ever since. The task has been one of no small labour, and is now completed, the Charters—upwards of 3000 in number—having been not merely catalogued, but full abstracts of their contents made. The names of the granters and grantees have been noted, and the names of every person appearing in the body of a deed, and all lands mentioned therein, have in every case been given ; and it is proposed to add an Index Nominum and an Index Locorum.

It may be some indication of the value of the collection when it is stated that the earliest charter is one by Ethelwulf in A.D. 854, and that a very considerable number of importance and interest are anterior to 1400. There are many Charters in the collection relating to Ayrshire, Renfrew, and Northumberland, with numerous ecclesiastical writs. Some of these are of very early date, and all contain reference to persons and places. In addition to the Charters, there are in the collection a number of commissions, burgess tickets, blazons of arms, and other miscellaneous items. From all this it will be seen what a mine of information would be opened up by the printing of this Catalogue, useful alike to the historian and the worker in genealogy and heraldry. The state of the finances of the University renders it for the present absolutely impossible to put all this at the disposal of the public, unless the proposed volume is generously subscribed for. If 500 copies are taken up at One Guinea each, the printing can be proceeded with at once, and the work might be in the hands of the subscribers within about a year. It is estimated that it would form a volume of about 820 pages, the size of the *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, published in the Lord Clerk Register's series.

No profit is sought by the University in connection with the undertaking. Intending subscribers may send their names to MR. J. BALFOUR PAUL, Lyon, Library Committee, University of Edinburgh.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

THE EDINBURGH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The fifth budget of printed papers just issued to the members, which completes the first volume, does not bulk as largely as usual. There is a short but learned article by Mr. Gordon Duff on a unique edition of the *Psalterium Beate Virginis Marie* (accompanied by facsimiles), two others, supplementary of former papers, and the usual abstract, etc. It includes, however, an index, in itself interesting as evidence of an amount of work accomplished by the Society, which when thus viewed as a whole will probably surprise even its own members. Eleven of these are responsible for the twenty papers which make up the volume, and among them are such well-known names as Mr. Gordon Duff, Mr. J. P. Edmond, and Mr. T. G. Law. Mr. Duff writes on the two first books printed in the Scottish language, a leaf of an early Scottish *Donatus* (discovered in the Library of Aberdeen University),

and the Psalter already mentioned. Mr. Edmond has a paper on the Inventories of Edinburgh Printers from 1577 to 1603, and another (Bibliographical Gleanings) which is supplementary to 'Annals of Scottish Printing.' Mr. Law contributes a Bibliography of the lives of two Scottish Capuchins, John Forbes and George Leslie, both known in religion as Father Archangel. Bishop Dowden discusses the Prayer Book of 1637, known as Laud's Liturgy, and Mr. William Cowan, in a Bibliography of the Book of Common Order, the still earlier (so-called) John Knox's Liturgy. Notes on Andro Hart, Thomas Finlason, James Watson, and other early Edinburgh printers, with lists of books from their presses, by Mr. Cowan, Mr. Aldis, and Mr. Gibb, are substantial and valuable additions to Scottish Bibliography. Mr. Gibb also contributes notes on William Ged and his invention of stereotyping. Mr. John Scott describes a curious work—the Arithmetica of Jordanus Nemorarius (Paris 1496), which suggests the question: Is it the first book with the printing of which a Scotsman was connected? The Secretary has a paper entitled 'The First Book printed by James Ballantyne (at Kelso in 1799), being An Apology for Tales of Terror' (an almost unknown production of Sir Walter Scott's). It relates to the early friendship of Scott and Ballantyne, but branches out in a curious manner to touch upon a series of bibliographical sins of omission and commission. Two lists of ms. collections of Popular Scottish Ballads, by Mr. Macmath, and of Scottish Theatrical Literature, by Mr. Cameron, and twenty-five plates of interesting facsimiles of titles, mss., etc., exhaust the list of contents.

Besides what is issued there are two important works in the press. One is a Bibliography of Literature relating to Mary Queen of Scots, printed between 1544 and 1700, comprising 300 titles and 20 facsimiles, with notes. This is by Mr. John Scott, Greenock, from whose collection of rare Queen Mary books, probably the largest known, most of the material is drawn. The other is an exhaustive survey of Scottish Witchcraft Literature, by, it is almost needless to say, Professor Ferguson of Glasgow University.

This is a record of downright honest hard work of which the Society may well be proud. But why confine the results of it to the select Seventy who compose the Society? We don't for a moment presume to suggest that the Edinburgh Bibliographical ought to increase its membership, and let some of us outsiders in. There are advantages sometimes in restricting a *working* society's membership to a very limited number, but why not allow outsiders an opportunity of at least acquiring its papers?

THE VIKING CLUB.—A meeting of the Viking Club was held at the King's Weigh House, Thomas Street, W., on Friday, 10th January 1896, at 8.30 p.m., the Rev. A. Sandison, President, in the chair. A paper by Mr. Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A., Scotland, was read on 'The Norsemen in Shetland,' in which the author set himself to determine to what extent the race and racial qualities of the Norsemen have continued in those islands to the present time. After glancing at the first settlement of the country by the invaders, he sketched the odal or udal system of land tenure which was thereby introduced, and the organised forms of local government which accompanied it. The decay of these local laws and institutions under the Scottish earls of the house of Stewart was described, and the author concluded by showing from the evidence of race, language,

and documents, as well as from the local names of both places and people, and the many survivals of social and domestic forms and usages, that the present inhabitants of the islands are still true and genuine Norsemen, despite the foreign influence to which they had been exposed.

A meeting of the Viking Club, or Orkney, Shetland, and Northern Society, was held at the King's Weigh House, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square, on Friday, 31st January 1896, Mr. W. F. Kirby in the chair, when Dr. Jon Stefansson, D.Ph., read a paper on 'The Saga.' The lecture described the Icelandic family sagas as 'the saga,' *par excellence*, and ascribed the fact of their flourishing in Iceland alone mainly to the strong infusion of Celtic blood in the Norsemen who colonised Iceland. More than one-half of those settlers, he said, were born and bred in the half-Norse, half-Celtic kingdoms in Ireland and the Western Isles. After a comparison of the Icelandic and Irish Sagas, he pointed out the great part which fatalism plays in the former. He instanced and described, as a typical example, the working of this element in Laxdæla. In conclusion, he showed that if characteristic drawing of men and women is the highest achievement in literature, the Icelandic Sagas rank with the highest, and expressed a hope that the relation between the Sagas of Ireland and Iceland would be studied by some one competent to deal with either side.

QUERIES.

DAVID KER. — David Ker (1727-1820) who resided sometime in the Parish of Fossoway, and latterly in Stirling, was connected with the families of Abercrombie of Bandeath and Paton, Alloa. Can any of your readers inform me what the relationship was? K. E. R.

DONALD FRASER, *alias* DOUN, 1745, PRISONER AT EDINBURGH.— I shall be obliged by any proof as to his ancestors. His son John was F.L.S., and died in London 1811. It is thought he was a member of Fraser of Foyers. Crest, a hand. When and where did he die? A. C. H.

REPLIES.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR COAT ARMOUR.—Referring to Note 713, p. 184 of April Number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, the enclosed copy of correspondence in my possession may be interesting as a reply, in some measure, to the query, 'Was it competent for the officials to require proof that such were the rightful arms of his family?'—Yours truly, JAMES FINDLAY.

SKELLOW HALL, DONCASTER.

'COLLEGE OF ARMS, London, 9 Feb. 1773.

'SIR,—In the prosecution of the Commands with which Lady Talbot has been pleased to honour me, I have not been able, after the strictest examination of the records of this office, to find any trace of the arms borne by the Family of Cardonnel, a neglect that appears the more extraordinary when I consider its rank and connections in this country for more than a century past, and especially when many families who have emigrated

from France, particularly Normandy, that have not been blessed with so many co-incident *Distinctions*, yet have been careful in recording their genealogy and Armorial Ensigns. In this difficulty therefore, Sir, I am to hope and request on behalf of Lady Talbot you will favor me with the earliest and most satisfactory account in your power of the use of those Arms which your family have borne, whether on Seals, Monuments, etc., or, if any exemplification of them made in France has been preserved by the Family in England.'

(Here follows a list of queries relating to the family of de Cardonnel.)

'I shall be happy on any occasion of the favor of your Commands, to prove how much I am, Sir, your respectful and faithful humble servant.'

(There is no signature ; perhaps it was cut off by some collectors of autographs.)

'Mansfeldt Cardonnel, Esqre.

at His Majesty's Custom House, Edinburgh.'

Mr. de Cardonnel, though of the junior line, was male representative of the family, his cousin, Lady Talbot, heiress of the elder line.

He concluded his reply, 'I have a seal of my father's about fourscore years old, and have seen the same arms upon the Eastern gate of Southampton, and have been told they are upon one of the gates of Caen.'

YOUNGER SONS OF ALEX. KENNEDY OF CRAIGOCK AND KILKENZIE.—In reply to Query No. CCCVII., *Scottish Antiquary*, I think I can give some information, and if it be of use to K., I shall be happy to get into correspondence with him, being interested in the same subject.

There is little doubt, I think, from the facts given below, and especially from the recurrence of family names such as Hew and Primrose and Quintin among Irish Kennedys, that one or more of the younger sons of Kennedy of Kilkenzie, or else close connections of his, settled in Ireland.

Hew Kennedy of Benane married, about 1670, Anne, daughter of Rev. Wm. Caldwell of Renfrewshire, and from the time of this marriage the name Primrose became a favourite among the chief Kennedy families, viz. Benane, Drummellane, Kirkmichael, Kilkenzie, and also in Ireland in my own family of Deane.

David Kennedy of Drummellane, son of Quintin Kennedy, married Mary, daughter of Alex. Kennedy of Kilkenzie, who was therefore sister of those 'younger sons,' concerning whom information is required. David Kennedy died before his father, viz. before 1706; his grandson, Captain David Kennedy, fought at Prestonpans, September 21, 1745, and he became connected with the Benane family by marrying (probably about 1725) Primrose, daughter of Hew of Benane and Anne Caldwell above mentioned. They had a son Quintin; and another, Primrose, a captain in the army, who was taken prisoner at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Captain Primrose Kennedy married Jacobina M'Kraith, and had a son Quintin, who married Primrose Hamilton, his first cousin; this Quintin had a son Primrose William, who married Henrietta Shaw, who was descended from John Kennedy, eldest son of Alexander of Kilkenzie, and also from David Kennedy of Kirkmichael, who married Robina, youngest daughter of David Kennedy of Drummellane, by his wife Primrose of Benane before mentioned. These families were therefore all connected, and adopted the name Primrose for both male and female members of their families.

This, it will be seen, is of importance, as it connects the Irish Kennedys with these families. About 1720, Alexander Deane of Donaghadee married Grizell, sister of Hew Kennedy, 'in her *father's house in Donaghadee.*' Who these Kennedys were I am anxious to discover, but that they were related to those above is evident from the fact that Alexander Deane's third son was Hew Primrose Deane, the celebrated landscape painter; and his eldest son was named Kennedy Deane, thus showing, I think, that the connection with the Kennedys was esteemed. Alexander Deane's second son was David, from whom the writer is descended.

The wills of David and Hugh Kennedy, of Ballycultra, County Down, are also of interest, showing by the family names mentioned that they were of one or other of the Scottish families above named; and in David Kennedy's will a James Kennedy of Donaghadee is mentioned, who was evidently a connection of some sort, although described as a 'Tailour,'—but this is nothing, considering that many of the best families in Scotland were in difficulties about this time. Kennedy of Benane was ruined and forfeited his estates in 1601, and even the heir to Cassilis turned up in New York in the occupation of an excise officer.

The following is an extract from the will of Hugh Kennedy of Ballycultra, County Down, 'Doctor of Physick.'

'My brothers David and John, my eldest son David, my son Arthur, my third and youngest son John, my wife (Mary), daughter of Arthur Upton, my contract of marriage dated July 22, 1679.' Witnesses to will, Arthur Hamilton, John Ramsay, James Hamilton and —? Hamilton. Will proved June 26, 1685.

*Extract from Will of David Kennedy of Ballycultra, Esqr., dated
April 24, 1697.*

'My nephew, James Ramsay of Bangor, Co. Down. My six nephews, sons of my eldest brother John Kennedy of Edinburgh, Apothecary, viz. John, David, Hugh, William, Gilbert (Cassilis name), and Oliver. My nephews, minors (1697), sons of my younger brother Hugh, Dr. of Physick, viz. Arthur, and John his youngest son. My nephew Hugh Hamilton. Thos. Cobham of Holywood, Clk. James Kennedy of Donaghadee, Taylour, or if he be dead his widow and children. Katherine Hamilton, also Kennedy, of Bangor. My housekeeper, Agnes Creighton of Ballycultra, widow. The poor of the parish of Holywood. John Koll, Jas. Russell, Jas. Magee. My brother-in-law, Archibald Hamilton of Killinchy, Co. Down, clk., Mary, his wife, my dear sister, their eldest son, my nephew, Jas. Hamilton. Gawen Hamilton of Sosowen, and Jane, his wife, my niece. John Peacock of Lisburn, Dr. of Physick, and Mary, his wife, my sister-in-law (widow of Hugh, his brother). Keirtown(?) of Hillsboro', gent., and Jane, his wife, my niece. Robert Hamilton of Bangor, clk., and Mary, his wife, my niece. I nominate my trusty and well beloved friends, Robert Hamilton and Thomas Crawford of Belfast, Executors. My friends Arthur Upton of Castleton and Arthur Maxwell of Drum. My brother Hugh by his last will and testament. Arthur Kennedy, his son under 21, and John, younger brother to Arthur. Mary, wife of John Peacock, mother of said Arthur and John. John Kennedy, eldest son of my brother John. My friend Andrew Maxwell of Boll. Witnesses, Ran. Brice, Robt. Dunn, Thos. Cornwall. Schedule due

to me by Sr. Hans Hamilton by bond dated Aug. 1667. William Hamilton, 1672. Hu (?) Hamilton, 1665. John Hamilton, son and heir of Wm. Hamilton. Capn. Jas. Hamilton, Capn. Gavin Hamilton, and Robert Hamilton, both dead. Bond dated 19th Oct. 1666. Capn. Andrew Crawford, 1669. John and Laughlin Masterson and Shaen (?) M'Kernan, 1674. Josiah Hindman, 1686. Thos. Craig, Andrew Fenahill (?), And. Granger, Jas. Alexander of Dublin, 1693. Archibald Hamilton, Minister of Killhinchy, 1690. Arthur and Clotworthy Upton. Robert Miller, late of Ballyrobert. Alexr. Spence of Belfast. Capn. Hans Stephenson, 1687. My sister Kennedy, now Peacock, condition to return the watch and two rings at the time limited, now past. Henry Hunter. Thos. Thompson, John Koll, Jas. Russell, arrears of rent, 1688. Robert Kite, Capn. Alexr. Stewartt. Sr. Robert Hamilton. Wm. Campbell.—Will proved March 31, 1699.

From the date 1665 mentioned in above will, it is evident that these Kennedys were in Ireland at or before that time. But Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, states that John Kennedy of Cultra was married to Martha Stewart, and 'is said to have settled in Ireland in 1671.' Cultra is evidently the same as Ballycultra, and it is more probable that John Kennedy of Cultra was born in Ireland, and was youngest son of Hugh, Dr. of Physick. John was a minor in 1699, and his father's marriage contract was dated July 22, 1679, and the present Kennedys of Cultra evidently are his descendants.

The following extract from an old Dublin newspaper, *The Star*, lent to me by Alexander Deanes Kennedy of 67 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, Solicitor, grandson of the 'Doctor Kennedy' mentioned, is probably the most interesting item of this reply:—

The Star, Dublin, Wed., Jan. 30, 1793.—'Jan. 24, Monday last, the Revd. Dr. Kennedy of Cork, attended by his brother Quintin Kennedy, an eminent attorney, set off for Scotland to get possession of the estates and title of Lord Cassilis, who lately died in Scotland. Dr. Kennedy is the elder branch of the family, and will, besides obtaining a Scottish peerage, receive an unincumbered estate of the yearly value of £16,000.'

As is known, Dr. (Alexander) Kennedy did not succeed to the estates and title; these went to Archibald, son of Archibald, who was second son of Alexander of Kilkenzie, the male descendants of John Kennedy, his eldest son, being extinct before 1792, when David, the tenth earl, died. Archibald Kennedy, the second son, was so remote from the peerage that he was occupied as an excise officer in New York, and his son, who became eleventh earl, is described as 'of the navy.' The latter died December 30, 1794.

THOS. MANLY DEANE.

BRAY, CO. WICKLOW.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A History of Fife and Kinross, by Æ. J. G. Mackay, Sheriff of these counties (William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1896). It is remarkable that the country which possessed the statistical accounts should be till now so far behind in independent parish and county history.

Messrs. Blackwoods' projected series of *County Histories of Scotland* will assist most materially to bring us into the front line, which we ought to occupy in these respects. The publishers could not have begun more fitly or auspiciously than with the *History of the County of Fife* written by Sheriff Mackay.

We think we can discern the advantage the writer has had from an earlier exercise on a smaller page, though he modestly omits to mention the fact, and indeed we suppose the book in question must be out of print, as it is not mentioned even in the column of former works by the same writer which heads the publishers' advertisements at the end of the work before us. Mr. Mackay loses no time before calling his history a sketch, and distinguishing it from the comprehensive work of the nature of a complete survey of every part of a county. We need both, but Mr. Mackay's history is more than a sketch. The history of Fife and Kinross too is more than a county history ; with Dunfermline at the one end, and St. Andrews at the other, and with Falkland and Lochleven, its history is often the history of Scotland. Mr. Mackay begins with the Romans in Scotland—not in Fife. 'The very few Roman coins which have been found in Fife prove there can have been no permanent occupation of any part of the county.' It may be so, but if we mistake not there are remains of a Roman villa within a mile of the present county boundary, in the policies of Carpow House, in the Perthshire parish of Abernethy. Fife was an ancient Pictish kingdom. In time Macduff, descendant of the Celtic chief or king, became feudal Earl of Fife, and Mr. Mackay deduces title 'Kingdom' of Fife from these Celtic times. He is probably right. Even in the days of charters the Earl entitled himself in kingly style—'by the grace of God' Earl of Fife. But the book does not linger long over these early speculations. It narrates all subsequent history as it affected the united county, and a stirring chronicle it is. Then there are the soberer chronicles of agriculture, and the rise of arts and manufactures, not forgetting the University and golf. There are rapid biographical sketches of Adam Smith, Sir David Wilkie, Thomas Chalmers, and many other eminent natives ; lawyers, doctors, painters, poets, generals, admirals, adventurers, not least among them Andrew Selkirk, the original of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. And there are notices of such birds of passage as the above-mentioned Defoe, and Thomas Carlyle, etc. The songs, ballads, and proverbs of Fife are treated of very carefully and at some length. The ancient map of Fife from Blaeu's Atlas, and a modern map by Bartholomew are inserted in the volume. They are valuable additions to such a work, but the paper of neither of them is hardy enough for much use. A Fife bibliography of very considerable value, a catalogue of the Cupar press, a list of maps of Fife and Kinross, and a compendious index complete an excellent book.

Caudatus Anglicus: A Mediæval Slander, by George Neilson, author of *Trial by Combat*, etc. (Edinburgh, 1896, George P. Johnston). An examination for the first time into one of the most curious of mediæval myths for centuries believed implicitly by the enemies and rivals of England—that all Englishmen had tails. As early as the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, English writers have begun to explain that it is only the men of Dorsetshire who have tails, the heaven-sent punishment for their ancestors having hung the tails of rayfish to the

skirts of St. Augustine. According to a later version the tails adorn the men of Kent to keep them mindful that it was a Kentish man who docked the tail of St. Thomas of Canterbury's sumpter mare. Alike in the Crusades, and on the Scottish Border, a-merchanting on the Continent, or attending the Court of Mary Queen of Scots, the Englishman was met with the story that he had a tail. As no taunt seems to have been more certain to put him on his mettle, it may well be held to have had important historical consequences. The author discusses the possible origins of the belief in tailed men. Perhaps they were created by the same agency that gave one—an extra long one, forked at the end—to the arch-enemy.

Mr. Neilson's monographs are always welcome. They are the results of much general and special historical investigation, and themselves are good literature and good reading.

The book before us is a dainty quarto uniform with the author's monographs on the Repentance Town, and the meaning of the Border word 'Peel.'

The Church of Aberdour, by William Cramond, A.M., LL.D., Schoolmaster of Cullen; printed at the *Fraserburgh Advertiser* Office; small 8vo. This history of the Church and church life of the parish of Aberdour, in Aberdeenshire, is the latest of Dr. Cramond's valuable booklets. After narrating the tradition of the original ecclesiastical foundation at 'Abbor-doboir' by a grant of the lands to Columcille and Drostan his pupil, recorded in the Book of Deer, Dr. Cramond does not find much recorded of the church till the advent of the Reformation and of Presbytery and Parish Registers. By a series of extracts from the Presbytery and Kirk Session Records, he is able, however, to give a vivid idea of much of the parish life from 1604 down almost to the present day. The powers exercised by the church courts during the first half of that period, and the extent to which they are mixed up in affairs of all kinds, cannot be appreciated without perusal of the Church Records themselves, or of such publications as the one before us. The Kirk Session of Aberdour considers the expulsion of vagabonds from the parish, and the Sheriff looks to it for assistance in 'the punishing of wickedness.' Under Acts of the Privy Council it makes collections for a harbour at Penan, and for the redemption of the Kirkcaldy men lying captive in Aregiers. It gives quarterly doles to the regular poor, donations to occasional cases; buys meal in time of scarcity at 20s. per boll, and sells it to the poor at 16s. It assists a woman to build a house, a man to buy a horse, and another to pay his son's apprentice fee. The difficulties the Kirk Session has with heritors and other troublesome people in the parish, the difficulties the Presbytery has with the ministers and elders, on the one hand, and, in Episcopal times, with the Bishop's collation to the vacant benefice on the other, are all here. Several instances of superstitious practices are discovered by the Session. In one of them a man and wife have been induced to lay 'hot stones above their door-head to know thereby some sickness of their child, whereby it has come to pass in the just judgment of God that their house and all their plenishing, with barns and byrs, are totally burnt to ashes, viz. the hot stones taking fire in the thack of the house. . . . They are appointed to be publicly rebuked the next Lord's day.' Subsequently the Session makes a collection for them, which was given to the man 'with an

admonition to beware of charming in tyme coming!' There is much matter both interesting and quaint in this little volume.

A Set of Thirty-six New and Correct Maps of Scotland, divided into its Shires, etc., by Herman Moll, Geographer; reprinted from the first edition of 1725, by R. S. Shearer & Son, Stirling, 1896. Messrs. Shearer, who have already placed several of the most important of the maps from Blaeu's Atlas of 1654 within reach of persons of moderate means, have now issued a careful reprint of Moll's maps of 1725. As far as most people are concerned this reprint is a new publication. Moll's maps are wonderfully little known in Scotland. There is no copy in the Advocates' Library. The Signet Library acquired a copy only recently. The first edition of the thirty-six maps, 'all, except Two,' as the original title says, 'composed and done by Herman Moll,' was published in 1725; the second edition, issued in 1745, is entitled 'Scotland Delineated, or Thirty-six new and correct Maps of North Britain, distinctly shewing the Cities, Towns, Coasts, Firths, and Islands thereof, carefully composed and laid down by Herman Moll, Geographer, from Gordonius a Straloch, Tim Pont, and John Adair, late Geographer of Scotland, who surveyed the coasts, etc., and from information and assistance of several noblemen and gentlemen who kindly helped to correct and complete the work.' Both editions were published in London, where in the '45, the year of Moll's second edition, Scottish maps were doubtless eagerly and anxiously scanned. To the topographer, historian, and antiquary alike these maps, specially those of the central districts covered by the missing map of Blaeu, are of very great value.

Index to the Banffshire Field Club Transactions: 1880-95. Dr. Cramond of Cullen's Index, which is chronological in its arrangement, will add materially to the value of the *Transactions*. It shows at a glance that the *Transactions* are well worthy of an Index.

Hugh Miller, by W. Keith Leask (Edinburgh and London, Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier).—This book has appeared exactly three years too late. Its proper place is among the Jubilee literature of the church to which the author apparently belongs. It has small claim to rank in a series of national biographies. The friends of Hugh Miller will not thank Mr. Leask for perpetuating his memory in the purely partisan language which he adopts. For one thing, however, they will be grateful, and that is for the discriminating but most appreciative estimate of Miller both as a man and a geologist by Sir Archibald Geikie, with which the book closes.

The Story of Sir Walter Scott's First Love, by Adam Scott (Edinburgh, Macniven & Wallace, 1896).—This book narrates a most touching episode in Sir Walter's life, an episode the effect of which throughout his after career can never be fully known. The story of it, which is well told, cannot but renew one's impression of the depth of Scott's feelings and the constancy of his nature. But although it is true that Sir Walter himself was not absolutely silent, subsequently, on the topic of his early disappointment, still one may question if it be not rather ruthless to choose it as a subject to make a book of.