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NOTES.

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

(Continued from page 59.)

THE Argyll portrait (Fig. 17) which hangs in the Parliament House in Edinburgh is another of those portraits which are said to represent John, the 2nd Duke of Argyll—the Duke of Argyll and Greenwich—and which do not. This portrait, which is the property of the Crown, is attributed to Aikman, who undoubtedly did paint the duke, and it is in his manner. The subject of it is a man who is younger apparently than the subject of the Graves portrait (Fig. 13) in the Scottish Portrait Gallery. The face is somewhat less round, and is paler than the portrait in the Gallery; the nose is a little straighter, and the point smaller, but its bridge is still high. The eyes are dark blue or grey, the eyebrows brown. The corners of the mouth are slightly turned up. On the whole, there is some approach to the class of features portrayed in the Graves picture, but no approach to the characteristics of the undoubted portraits of the Duke of Argyll and Greenwich.

The figure is full-length, attired in a brown coat belted in with a brown belt. There are deep embroidered cuffs on the sleeves. For the rest of the dress—red velvet breeches, bluish-white stockings, yellow satin shoes, square-toed and with red heels. Over all is a red robe with narrow ermine at the borders, and with an ermine cape. On the head is a long, very slightly curling, pale yellowish wig. The right hand rests on the belt; the left holds an earl's coronet. The presence of this coronet is an additional difficulty in the way of the portrait being held to be meant for Duke John. Aikman, the painter, born in 1682, studied abroad, and returned to Scotland in 1710. He painted in Edinburgh till 1723, when he removed to London. He then fell, it is said, 'under the influence of Kneller.' He died in 1732. John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, had succeeded to the dukedom in 1703. He lived till 1743, and was thus a duke during all the period in which Aikman painted. It is true that from 1705 till 1719 the duke held an English earldom—that of Greenwich. Greenwich,

however, had been raised to a dukedom in his favour in 1719, before Aikman reached London, and, as is said, fell under the influence of Kneller, the character of whose school is undoubtedly visible in the portrait. But in no way can it be supposed that Aikman could have painted two such different portraits of one man as this portrait in the Parliament House and that engraved by Houbraken (Fig. 12).



FIG. 17

It would seem even at first sight to be more probable that the Parliament House portrait represents Archibald, the 3rd Duke, and Lord Justice-General of Scotland. The robes are similar to the present robes of the Lord Justice-General, though the ermine edging is not so deep. During the whole of Aikman's painting period, Archibald, the 3rd Duke, was an earl. He had been created Earl of Isla in 1706, and did not

succeed to the dukedom till 1743, on his brother's death. Some positive evidence, moreover, exists to connect Duke Archibald with the painter and the portrait. There is a rare mezzotint (Fig. 18) (S. P. III. 105 of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery) entitled 'Archibald, Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Kintire, and Lorn, Earl of Campbell, Cowal, and



FIG. 18

Isla, Lord Justice-General of Scotland. | W. Aikman pinxt. | R. Cooper fecit.' The plate is not dated, but it may be held to be as good as contemporary if not indeed actually so. The duke died in 1761, and Cooper the engraver died in 1764. The figure in the engraving is in half-length, but the likeness, and, so far as they appear, the figure, and accessories with one exception are identical with those of the portrait in

the Parliament House. The exception is that the coronet in the left hand in the engraving is a ducal coronet, while in the portrait it is an earl's.

As we have seen, Aikman did not live to paint the Earl of Isla as a duke. The alteration of the coronet must then have been done at the engraver's own hand, probably to modernise his portrait, and bring it into harmony with the title he was about to give it. There seems, therefore, no reason to doubt that the engraving is taken from the Parliament House portrait, or a replica of it; and that the portrait represents Archibald, the 3rd Duke.

It is a pity that Edinburgh has after all no portrait of the Argyll of the '15, Jeanie Deans' Duke, the city's strong protector from the frenzy of the English court after the excesses of the Porteous Mob. But the Argyll of the '45, 'King of Scotland,' and the Lord Isla who pronounced the Decreet Arbitral of 1730, is scarcely less permanently connected with Edinburgh civic history. And for the walls of the Parliament House, a Lord Justice-General is more appropriate than a Field-Marshal, even though the marshal was an Extraordinary Lord of Session into the bargain.¹

J. H. STEVENSON.

LETTER.—ARGYLL PORTRAITS.

The Lord Archibald Campbell writes:—

The Graves portrait (Fig. 13), which certainly is not the Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, resembles the great Gainsborough of Archibald of Mamore, the 4th Duke, which is at Inveraray. The portrait may represent this Duke, or possibly his father, 'Old Mamore,' second son of the 9th Earl. The cavernous hollow between the upper eyelids and the eyebrows in the Graves portrait is like that in the Gainsborough portrait. The portraits of this Duke in his later years represent a firm face—strangely enough, for in his youth he was named 'handsome stupid Jack Campbell.'

As to Fig. 14, can it be Archibald, 3rd Duke, in his youth? When older, he had a keen, shrewd expression.

Fig. 15 seems to me to be a portrait of the 2nd Duke. But I am not sure that this opinion is shared by Lord Lorne, who has the original, or a replica of the portrait, at Roseneath.

At Ham House, Richmond, in Mr. Algernon Tollemache's time, there was a beautiful pencil drawing of 'Lord Lorne' (afterwards 10th Earl, and 1st Duke of Argyll), at an early age. The portrait is not at Ham now. Where is it?

A. CAMPBELL.

LETTER.—THE 10TH EARL OF ARGYLL.

As regards the engraving (Fig. 8, p. 50) which you discuss—the shields round the portrait are the probative quarters of the 10th Earl, which is absolute proof that the portrait is intended to represent that Earl, and not the 9th or any other.

R. C. W.

¹ The writer has to express his indebtedness to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, J. H. F. K. Scott of Gala, Esq., the Dean of Faculty, Mr. Robertson of H.M. Board of Works, the Scottish Board of Manufactures, Messrs. Graves, London, and others for permission to make use of paintings, engravings, and photographs necessary to illustrate this Note; and to thank Mr. J. L. Caw, Curator of the Scottish Portrait Gallery, for the kind manner in which he is always ready to open the shelves of his Library and the stores of his own information to the inquirer at the Gallery.

THE CASTLE CAMPBELL PORTRAIT OF THE MARQUIS OF
ARGYLL.

The vicissitudes of fortune which attended this portrait were remarkable. It probably was once inserted in the panelling of Castle



Campbell. About thirty years ago it was discovered in a cottage not far from the ruins of the old stronghold, by the late Mr. Ellis, the antiquary,

who acquired it and presented it to the Duke of Argyll. The portrait was hung in the Castle of Inveraray, where it was destroyed in the fire which occurred in 1877.

The portrait, which exhibited the head and bust, was on panel. The painting was thin but very fine, and was pronounced by all the authorities who saw it to be the work of Jameson. Bulloch, the author of *George Jameson, the Scottish Vandyke*, knew the portrait by description only. The complexion was pale, eyes dark grey-blue, hair dark brown, armour black or very dark, the scarf white with gold points at the edges.

Most fortunately a good photograph had been taken from the portrait soon after its return to the family's possession. It is from this photograph that, by the kind permission of the Duke of Argyll, the accompanying engraving has been made.

JOHN BARBOUR, JOHN TRUMPOUR, AND A LEGEND OF THE SAINTS.

1. *Macdougall's Jeopardy.*

Whoever has read the Scottish metrical *Legends of the Saints*, that agglomeration of marvel and miracle of wondrous diligence and piety, must surely have wished the old man who wrote them the fulfilment of his desire of freedom from shame and debt and deadly sin. That oft repeated prayer of his reminds one of the great and painful longing of the last days of Scott. One trusts the long task of the *Legends* earned the honest translator's spirit a free passage 'in til Paradys.' Apart from his service to philology he now and then made good a claim to gratitude when he deviated from hagiology into sense—when something necessitated some explanation other than direct translation. At times this comes about rather unexpectedly, as when 'oxgang' is glossed and measured *apropos* of the area of the malign influence of the tail of a fiery dragon! Alas, that the venerable author's theme did not lie more amongst our native Scottish saints! His treatment of St. Ninian sufficiently instructs how much we would have gained had it been so. Incorporated with the story, as transferred by him to the vernacular, he has given us an incident of the closest historical bearing. He prefaces it (line 816) as

A ferly that in my tyme befel
In Galoway til a nobil knycht
That sir Fergus Magdouel hicht
And hardy vas of hart and hand
820 And had the ledinge of the land
In vorschipe and slachtyr bath
One Inglis-mene to do skath.

The English, having sundry ways, without profit, sought to overcome him by might, shaped to do so by sleight. They thought to make espial so as to find him away from strength of men, and take him without scathe to themselves. To this end the three counties of Carlisle (perhaps the three border wards of Leath, Eskdale, and Cumberland) secured the aid of a native traitor, 'borne of Galoway gat a spy.'

Rycht sa this mane that was hamely
Vith hyme thane cane hyme espy
855 Till he viste sere placis quhar he
With fow folkis suld lugit be.

Then he went to Carlisle and told the captain, who

861 The thre counteis in til hy
Gert be gadderit ful priwely
And one in to Galouay rade
The nycht that the triste ves made.

The knight wist not of this, lying

867 In til a housband tone that nycht.

St. Ninian, however, appeared before daybreak bidding him rise, for a great host of England 'to supprice hyme var cumand.'

883 The knycht thane as a dochty mane
Dicht hyme belyf and one hors vane.

He had none gathered to him then but twenty men.

And his menstrale Jak Trumpoure
890 That vas gud mane and gud burdoure
Of his maister vitand nocht
Na of the gret oste hyme thane socht
Come rydand thru the vod percace
Quhar al the fais cumand vas.
895 Bot myste ves in sic degre
That nane mocht a stane-caste se.
Bot Jak that vas be the gat syd
Quhare the Inglis come that tyd
And vend veile it had his lord bene
That gadderit had his men bedene
900 Vnwittand hyme to mak sume rade
And trumpt heily but abade
And with al mycht vettir blew
And (the) Inglis, that blaste vele knew,
Vend ther spy betraisit had
905 Thame to the knycht, and but abad
Thai fled fast and durst nocht byd.

The knight hearing his trumpet blow came on hastily,

910 Quhare thai ware fleand the self vay
And tharewith wox sa bricht the day
That he saw thame fle but areste
Vnknyt scalit in the foreste.

It is needless to follow in detail the story to its triumphant close, and record how the gratitude of the victorious Sir Fergus to St. Ninian was expressed by his roofing Whithorn choir.

941 This wes done but lessinge
Quhene sir Davi Bruys ves kinge.

2. *John Trumpour.*

Initially there are problems, the first being as to the actuality of Sir *Fergus* Macdowall, or Macdougall. There was a Fergus Macdougall amongst the men of Galloway who put their seals to the Ragman Roll in 1296. He was not a knight. He attached himself to the English side, was still living in 1311, but was probably killed by the Scots, very likely at Bannockburn (Bain's *Calendar*, iii. 1522). No other Fergus presents himself on record till near the end of the century. There was no Sir Fergus when 'Sir Davi Bruys ves kinge.' The honours of the event must go to Sir Dougal Macdougall. Two chiefs of that Christian name (written almost promiscuously Dungal, Dougal, and Duncan in contemporary documents) in succession played a significant part in Galloway history.

The first received knighthood at the hands of Edward I. for the capture of Bruce's two brothers. He adhered to England until his death in 1327. His son, the second Dougal, on the outbreak of civil war, joined the English and Balliol faction, revolting from it in 1334 (*Lanercost Chronicle*, 278), the year in which Edward Balliol, as the price of English support, ceded the county of Dumfries to Edward III. By 1341 Sir Dougal had been reconciled to English dominance, and in 1342 held his fortress of Estholm for Edward III. against the Scots. His tendency to tergiversation must have displayed itself soon afterwards, for in 1346, prior to Neville's Cross battle, he was a prisoner in England, although released next year. In 1348 Edward Balliol was for some time resident in the fort at Estholm, and four years later Sir Dougal witnessed a charter granted by him at Buittle. Estholm has perhaps not been absolutely identified, though reasons have been found for believing it to be synonymous with the modern Hestan Isle at the mouth of the Urr, a very few miles distant from Buittle Castle. In 1353 this inconstant hero had definitely become a Scottish patriot, his breach with England having perhaps been coincident with a final recognition that the Balliol cause was irrevocably lost. Orders issued (*Rotuli Scotiae*, i. 761) for the seizure of his properties show, as does the evidence of Wyntoun (viii. ch. 42), how important was his adhesion to Scotland, and how severe a blow it was to English hopes.

It was a stirring time, and in the years immediately ensuing, Nithsdale was wrested from the invader and Annandale assailed with some success, although Lochmaben remained the great English stronghold of Dumfriesshire. Some such adventure as the Ninian legend tells of what might quite well befall Sir Dougal about that period. And that the legend speaks by the card is collaterally attested by certain charters granted by Sir Dougal, the date of which is unknown, except that it was before 1365, when King David II. confirmed them under his great seal (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* i. 41, 110). By that writ of confirmation the royal approval is bestowed upon certain charters of lands within the shire of Dumfries as then constituted, but now in Kirkcudbrightshire. They were in favour of John Trumpour, then Carrick Herald. The name is printed Trupour, but in the ms. Register itself there is an undoubted stroke over the first vowel. Mr. Maitland Thomson authorises me to say that he reads the word as I do—Trumpour. It may be well to quote the document as ratifying, 'donacionem illam et concessionem quam Dugallus M'dowille miles fecit et concessit Johanni Trumpour nunc dicto Carric Heravdo.' The date of the confirmation is 5th December in the 36th year of the king's reign. The gift and grant consisted of four merklands called Litolgreby in the lordship of Kyras-salda, and twenty shilling lands called Glengarg and Glencrag in the lordship of Curwen. Curwen is Colvend.

I cannot even profess hesitation in accepting this gift of Sir Dougal's as confirming the poet's averment that his narrative was true. Jak Trumpour did not go without his reward. And there is a corollary of perhaps more importance.

3. *John Barbour.*

Whither will Jak Trumpour lead us now? Did he as Carrick Herald ever travel in company with John Barbour? Did John Barbour never chance to hear the tale from his own lip? One may not dare so greatly as to suggest so much. But without that, one can not merely suggest, one

can affirm and prove matters of not less moment. Great is my regard for critical philological authority in high places when it proves its points, but frankly I cannot follow it in acknowledging the conclusiveness which it has shown itself disposed to attach to negative inferences regarding Barbour, spun out of deductions of doubtful cogency. Rime-canons sometimes are well enough, but positive propositions in literary history drawn from them may go to pieces against fact. In Barbour's case perhaps the canons themselves may need priming afresh.

The adventure of John Trumpour has within it elements of the most powerful evidence that it conceivably could not have been written by any other hand than that which penned *The Bruce*. This will be seen by turning from lines 815-942 of the Ninian legend to lines 375-615 of the seventh book and 496-631 of the ninth book of *Bruce*. (I quote from the Scottish Text Society's edition. In Jamieson's text the corresponding passages are in books v. 675-915, and vii. 37-172.) Compare—and the comparison is within the narrowest compass—these 127 consecutive lines of the Ninian legend with the 375 of *Bruce* which describe two engagements in Galloway. The tale of John Trumpour has its every descriptive touch and detail presented as incident to the fortunes of King Robert in Glentroot and Edward Bruce on the Cree—presented in words which are so easy and natural in both the works that one scarce knows whether to be more interested in the actually identical locutions or in the parallels that fall just short of identity. It is simple enough this tale of a foiled surprise, and yet it has a dramatic force of its own. The persons are of course different; there is neither saint, minstrel, dream nor trumpet-blast in the contrasted lines of *The Bruce*; the crisis and the issue are not the same:—all circumstances which heighten the significance of the complete unity in the style and method of narration, in the illustrative points furnished, and in the language used. In each, Galloway pictures itself as a land of wood, of morning mists that vanish, where natives are procurable to play the spy, where the farms are husband-houses or husband-towns. In each, Carlisle is the starting point for Galloway raids, although at the period, Lochmaben being an English fortress, one might have looked for its being chosen instead. But specific parallels are best. In each the exploit is styled a 'ferly' (*Ninian*) 816; *Bruce* ix. 558). In each Carlisle is the base of action (*N.* 835, 857; *B.* vii. 384, 394, 500, 506). In each there is a design to surprise (*N.* 823-33, 876, *B.* vii. 495-509) resorted to because of previous failures (*N.* 828; *B.* vii. 376). A chief person has in the one case the leading of the land, and in the other the 'land in stering' (*N.* 820; *B.* ix. 510; also ii. 90). In each the means adopted is set forth as intended, before it is described as carried out (*N.* 826-34; *B.* vii. 500-9, also 300-5). In each Fortune is mentioned (*N.* 826; *B.* vii. 298) in conjunction with a hope to 'cum on' the enemy with little bloodshed to the assailants (*N.* 833-4; *B.* vii. 303-5, 609). In each case information goes to Carlisle (*N.* 857-8; *B.* vii. 500-1), and the English then in the one case gather privily and ride, while in the other, they assemble and ride privily (*N.* 862-3; *B.* vii. 510, 514), by night in both cases (*N.* 864; *B.* vii. 506-8, 514). Meanwhile the intended victim is 'lugit' (*N.* 856; *B.* vii. 516), off his guard, with a handful of men (*N.* [832], 856, 888; *B.* [xviii. 54], vii. 550-2, also 388-90). His lodging may be a 'housband-tone' or 'husbandis-houss' (*N.* 867; *B.* vii. 151). In each case a spy is employed (*N.* 837; *B.* vii. 386, 535), probably in both cases a native

(*N.* 837 ; *B.* vii. 386) with, of course, similar functions, set forth in each case (*N.* 855 ; *B.* vii. 386, 539). The intended victim's ignorance of danger is reiterated (*N.* 832, 865, 891 ; *B.* vii. 517, 544, 550-1). When the alarm comes, it will be necessary to describe, first, his dressing smartly ; second, his getting on his horse ; and third, his being ready to ride, or on the route (*N.* 884-5 ; *B.* ix. 565-9). His following may be said to have 'gadderit' to him, or called his 'gaddering' (*N.* 887, 900, 915 ; *B.* vii. 397). The enemy are through the wood 'cumand' (*N.* 893-4 ; *B.* vii. 541, 574). The wood may be called the forest (*N.* 914 ; *B.* vii. 107). The particular incidents that result in Scottish victory are different, but the Englishmen's panic and flight (*N.* 904-7, etc. ; *B.* vii. 600-4, 610 ; ix. 599-630) are described with the same phrases about their not daring to bide (*N.* 907 ; *B.* ix. 622-3), about their being 'scalit' (*N.* 914 ; *B.* vii. 299, ix. 614, 621), about the chase (*N.* 918 ; *B.* vii. 624), and expressly about the slaying of some, the capture of some, and the escape of some (*N.* 919-21 ; *B.* ix. 626-8, also 249). The descent of the mist, however, is the closest parallel.

Bot myste ves in sic degre
That nane mocht a stane-caste see,

says the one (*N.* 895-6), whilst the other (*B.* ix. 577, and cp. xiii. 581) tells,

Gret myst in-to the mornyng fell
Swa that men mycht nocht se thaim by
For myst ane bowdraucht fullyly.

And it opportunely rises in precisely the same mode : 'Tharwith wox so bricht the day' in the one case (*N.* 912) ; and in the other

Befor myd-morne of the day
The mist wox cleir suddanly. (*B.* ix. 587-8.)

Had the many little facts thus held in common been paramount in importance to the event in each case, it would have been strange indeed to find two separate authors keeping so extraordinarily close to one another. And when they are not facts in chief, but only by the way, the suggestion of two authors—unless one copied from the other—becomes a downright impossibility. An incident of no remarkable complexity furnishes at least thirty close parallels, in as many lines, under a comparison of purpose restricted within severely narrow limits. Is it not plain beyond cavil that John Trumpour's Galloway tale is—with the necessary additions and changes of course—told substantially by piecing together the two Galloway tales in *The Bruce* ?

Of purpose, the correspondences were sought only within close bounds, although extending temptingly beyond them on every side. Who dares deny that my citations themselves demonstrate in the Ninian legend the alliteration, the phrasing, even the special words, known to students of Barbour ? Is not his own characteristic epithet there also—'hardy of heart and hand'—the compliment he gave (*B.* i. 28) to good King Robert himself ? And the minute series of close parallels above set forth, and the result from them,—can they be gainsaid ? 'It is,' said Professor Skeat once, of a proposition not quite the same, 'seldom that internal evidence is so overwhelming.' One more dagger-thrust of quotation however shall leave little further necessity to 'mak siccar.' In the Ninian legend (ll. 829-30) it is written :—

That thai mycht nocht do be mycht
Thai schupe thaim foito do be slycht.

Turn we now to *The Bruce* (ii. 324-5) where certain persons

Schapis thaim to do with slycht
That at thai drede to do with mycht.

This is fine, and quite as it should be. *The Bruce* vindicates John Barbour, leaving the alleged 'unanswerable' case of his gainsayers about as dead as John Comyn.

GEO. NEILSON.

NOTE.—It may be well, meantime merely to suggest, in outline, objections alike to statements and inferences made in the rime-argument—exceedingly penetrating and valuable though it be—advanced by Dr. Buss, and with its supposed consequences accepted somewhat too supinely by Prof. Skeat editing *The Bruce*, followed by Dr. Metcalfe editing the *Legends*. A German scholar's conclusion against Barbour's authorship of the *Legends* has thus been prematurely hall-marked by the Scottish Text Society as unanswerable. I deal briefly with its chief proposition—that the rime-systems of the two are too materially different for a single author, since in *The Bruce* final *e* pure (as in *be*, *be*) never rimes with final *e* guttural, that is, followed (as in *he*, *high*) by an after-sound, whilst in the *Legends* it frequently does. Were all Dr. Buss's other premises conceded as well as this one, the conclusion would not follow that Barbour might not quite well have written both books. Effect has not been given to the different circumstances of their origins. *The Bruce* was on a theme of the author's own choice, inspired one may not doubt by a great uplifting of the national spirit, and conceived and written whilst Barbour was in his full prime of vigour. The *Legends*, on the other hand, formed the task-work of a man explicitly of great age, feebleness and infirmity, suffering from 'falt of sycht.' Age hindered his delight, he says. He confesses more than once that it was a task of which he was 'sume dele swere,' as well he might be! Consider the tedious drudgery of that long translation (remember the effect in our own time of a kindred task upon Mr. J. A. Froude) with no more cogent incentive towards a great achievement than—'til eschew ydilnes' (*Legends*, prol. 35-6, 98; iv. 390; vii. 12; x. 585; xxxvi. 1220). How different from the glowing exordium and confident bugle note of *The Bruce*—'Storvs to red are delitabil!' Besides let us not forget that the mere technicality of transfer into verse is very hard; the exigencies of rime make it a double bondage; the Muse is shackled in every limb. Under such conditions how could the standard fail to fall terribly lower than that of an original heroic poem? This covers many points of contrast. There are not a few metrical and other solecisms in *The Bruce*; there are probably many more in the *Legends*; so much is granted at once. But, in the rime-systems, the contrasts are not formidable in view of: (1) the conditions; (2) the extraordinary extent of the work; (3) the interval of time between the poems; and (4) the tendency of the period to variation and transition in a language as yet all but unwritten, when Scottish literature had little better than begun. There was, however, criticism even then, and some changes might be the result of contact with England, or of more extended observation of Scottish speech. Dr. Buss's statement is that *The Bruce* never allows *e* guttural to rime with *e* pure. But if Prof. Skeat's text be final, as it certainly is authoritative, this canon is too absolute, since for example *de*, *die*, elsewhere frequently rimed with *e* guttural, rimes once at least, and in a very important passage (*B.* xx. 428*) with *be*, *be*. There is also *ms.* authority, although condemned, for *le*, to give the lie, riming with *melle* (*B.* vii. 623). Were there no exceptions at all the canon is far too narrow to work on. There are very many rimes in *e* pure for one in *e* guttural. Probably the list of *e* guttural rime-words does not exceed a dozen altogether in the two poems—certainly not much—and of the number perhaps two-thirds occur in both. Of those in the *Legends*, *sle*, *sly*; *we*, *wee*; and *de*, *die*, generally accord with *The Bruce*, and like *le*, *lie*, rime with *e* guttural, whilst *e*, *eye*; *fle*, *fly*, *flee*; and *he*, *high*, oftenest rime with *e* pure. *De* rimes, as it does in *The Bruce*, both ways. *E* and *he* likewise rime to both *e* guttural and *e* pure. (Instances from the *Legends*: *sle*, ii. 748; *we*, xvi. 449; *de*, iii. 175, ii. 506; *le*, xxv. 206; *e*, xix. 606, xi. 50; *fle* [see Troy frag. 468], xxix. 363; *he*, xxv. 205, vi. 273.) These facts put a vastly different face on the rime-canon. They show that the variation seen in *The Bruce* is accentuated in the *Legends*, but that is all. The *e* guttural is by no means gathered bodily into the rime-system to clink with *e* pure. It remains exceptional, as if the writer were not at home with it. In short, the use of it in both styles of rime is the stamp of transition, at a time when such transition might be expected. The rime-canon, therefore, is unfairly stated; it comes down to little more than this, that five or six words, rimed only one way in *The Bruce*, rime two ways in the *Legends*. Is it good enough to hang anything—the size of a poet—upon?

G. N.

JOHN GRAHAM OF KILBRIDE.

Something of mystery and romance attaches to the name of John Graham of Kilbride. The peerage writers affirm that 'Sir John with the Bright Sword' (as he was called) was the second son of Malise, the first of the Graham Earls of Menteith, and that he was the founder of a Border family of Grahams, and also of the Grahams of Gartmore. Sir William Fraser, on the other hand, asserts in his *Red Book of Menteith* that John Graham of Kilbride, second son of Earl Malise, died without male issue, and that no proof has been obtained of the tradition pointing to a Sir John Graham, son of Earl Malise, and designed of Kilbride, as the founder of the families of the Grahams of Netherby and others.¹ His account of John Graham of Kilbride is so short that it may be given here in its entirety:—

'2. John Graham, Master of Menteith, or Lord Kilpont, who as son and heir of Malise, Earl of Menteith, received the lands of Kilbride from King James the Third, by a charter under the great seal, dated at Stirling, 7th April 1469, upon the resignation of them by his father, Earl Malise. He married Margaret Muschet, and appears to have died before 1478, without issue male, but left a daughter, who was contracted in marriage to Malcolm Drummond. Margaret Muschet had the terce of the lands of Kilbride after the death of her husband.'²

The above account is based upon two documents—an instrument of sasine in favour of Patrick Graham, dated 19th October 1478, and a minute of the Lords of Council, dated 24th June 1492, which latter bears that Alexander Graham, heir to umquhile Malise, Earl of Menteith, produced a charter under the great seal granted by 'our soverane lord that last decessit' on the 7th April 1469, to John Graham, 'the sone & Are of the said umquhile Malise, Earl of Menteith,' of all and hale the lands of Kilbride, etc.³

The charter of 1469, here referred to, is not now producible, and the two words '& Are' in this minute of the Lords of Council are the sole foundation for three rather important conclusions drawn by Sir W. Fraser, viz.: (1) That Alexander Graham, eldest son of Earl Malise, was dead in 1469; (2) that John Graham of Kilbride was second son and next heir; and (3) that this John Graham died without male issue, being succeeded by his younger brother, Patrick, as heir to the Earldom. Now, if it can be shown that the words '& Are' are erroneously inserted in the minute of the Lords of Council,⁴ it follows that these three propositions remain unsupported by evidence of any kind. In 1492, when Alexander produced James III.'s charter of 1469, John Graham of Kilbride could not be described as heir of Earl Malise, as Alexander himself was the heir; and if John was designed as heir in the charter then produced, a charter granted by his father, he would in all probability have been styled 'heir apparent.' It is evident that the minute does not quote the exact words of the charter, and cannot be accepted as of equal authority.⁵ Besides, if

¹ *Red Book of Menteith*, vol. i. p. 299.

² *Ibid.* p. 296.

³ *Acta Dom. Council*, p. 238.

⁴ Errors are not uncommon in these minutes, and in many cases erasures and corrections occur. In one of the minutes referring to Kilbride, there is by mistake a repetition of the words 'the said,' and the third of the land is spoken of more than once when it is clear that at least two-thirds is meant.

⁵ The omission of 'umquhile' before John Graham, in the minute of the Lords of Council, is additional evidence of its loose construction.

John Graham was heir to the Earldom in 1469, why should he receive a charter of Kilbride? It was Kilpont, not Kilbride, that was the appanage of the heir, and accordingly we find Sir W. Fraser describing John Graham as Master of Menteith, or Lord Kilpont, although there is not a scrap of evidence to show that John Graham was ever styled Master of Menteith, or Lord Kilpont, or that he ever possessed the lands of Kilpont. Between 1469, the supposed year of Alexander's death, and 1478, at which latter date Sir W. Fraser finds Patrick Graham infeft in certain lands as 'son and heir' of Earl Malise, there is ample time for John to come in as second son and heir of his father; but part of our new evidence is that Patrick was styled heir of Earl Malise as early as 19th April 1471, and the probability of another heir intervening between Alexander and Patrick is therefore correspondingly reduced, although not entirely negated. The evidence alluded to is a deed setting forth that 'Patrick Graham, son and heir of Malise, Earl of Menteith, acknowledged that Lady Jonet, Countess of Menteith, his spouse, and mother of the said Patrick, after the decease of the said Malise, should have a reasonable terce of the lands of Kynpoint in the shire of Lothian, etc.'¹ This deed is interesting, apart from its importance in the present inquiry, from the fact that it gives the name of Earl Malise's first wife, which was unknown to the author of the Menteith Book. It will also be observed that the heir of the Earl is stated to be in possession of Kilpont, the appanage of the eldest son. So far, we have only narrowed the period for the appearance of John Graham as second son and heir of Earl Malise to two years; we now proceed to show that John Graham, son of Malise, Earl of Menteith, was alive after the date on which his brother Patrick is designed as heir, and therefore could not have appeared in this capacity at all. Sir William Fraser has overlooked the following entries in the Exchequer Rolls:—

1. (From Account of William Edmonstone of Duntreath, Steward of Menteith, from 20th June 1464 to 19th June 1467.)—'Et eidem, per solucionem factam Johanni le Graham, filio Malisei comitis de Menteth, pro feodo suo de tribus ultimis terminis hujus compoti, de mandato regis ut patet per literas equidem sub signeto ostensas super computum et sub eodem periculo, xx li.'²

2. (From Account of Walter Dog, Chamberlain of Menteith, from 7th July 1467 to 19th June 1468.)—'Et eidem, pro feodo Johannis le Graham, filii comitis de Menteth, percipientus annuatim viginti marcas de terris de Kippane, per literas regis sub privato sigillo, de dicto anno, xiii li. vi s. viii d.'³

In order to save space, it may briefly be stated that entries similar to No. 2 appear in the accounts down to 10th July 1473, when they cease. No fewer than three annual payments are made to John Graham after April 1471, when his brother Patrick appears as heir, and when, if Sir William Fraser is to be trusted, he ought to have been no longer in the land of the living. There were no arrears of John Graham's fee to pay in 1473, for if there were arrears payable to the representatives of a person deceased, that fact would have been plainly set forth in the Chamberlain's accounts. We may therefore safely conclude that John Graham, son of Malise, Earl of Menteith, was alive in 1473. It was probably the same

¹ *MS. Protocol Book of Stirling, 1469-84, p. 27.*

² *Exchequer Rolls, vol. vii. p. 486.*

³ *Ibid. p. 574.*

John Graham who in 1480 received a lease from the Crown of the lands of Ernbeg, Schirgartane, and Drums of Kippen (*Ex. Rolls*, vol. ix. p. 564.)

But was this John Graham also John Graham of Kilbride? The answer to this question is not quite so easy as it seems. The Stirling Protocol Book already referred to reveals that Earl Malise had a natural son named John Graham, and he had also a son of the same name by his second wife, Countess Marion. The latter, however, need give us no trouble, as he was not born before 1477. With regard to the other John, a deed of gift by Earl Malise to his 'dearest spouse, Lady Jonet,' of cups and jewels connected with the celebration of the mass, dated 23rd October 1476, has the following addendum:—'The same day, the said Earl bestowed all and sundry the foresaid jewels on John Graham, his son natural, for his good deeds and services, also giving him sasine of a carucate of land called The Akyr, in the burgh in barony of Port and shire of Perth.'¹ This singular gift of sacred jewels to a wife and an illegitimate son, at one and the same time, has a tendency to raise an old question as to the strict meaning of the term 'natural' in ancient writings, but it is fortunately unnecessary to enter into that question here. If the John Graham of the Chamberlain's accounts had been an illegitimate son of Earl Malise, the Chamberlain would probably have had no scruple about noting the fact in his accounts, and it is a fair enough inference from his omission to do so that John Graham was lawfully begotten, and was none other than John of Kilbride. But, as will be seen below, the identification of these John Grahams does not affect the position here maintained, that John Graham of Kilbride was alive after his brother Patrick's recognition as heir, and consequently could not have been the second son of Earl Malise.

The Stirling Protocol Book, which has furnished so important information, contains a deed which is most helpful at this point. It is dated 7th March 1476-7, and is thus summarised in the inventory prefixed to the collection: 'Patrick Graham, son and heir apparent of Malise, Earl of Menteith, made a statement that he had been pledge for Robert Drummond of Ermoir to Alexander Nortoun,' etc. One of the witnesses to this declaration is 'John Graham of Kilbryde.'² Sir W. Fraser himself is also a witness to John Graham's survival, as in a note to page 302 of the *Red Book of Menteith*, he mentions that Earl Malise's bailie in the infestment of Patrick Graham in the lands of Craigwchty and Auchmore on 19th October 1478, was John Graham of Kilbride. In the light of the information now available, perhaps Sir William will admit that there is ground for suggesting that this John Graham of Kilbride, whom he seems unable to account for, is identical with the John Graham of the Chamberlain's accounts, and the alleged second son of Earl Malise.

But in order that there may be no doubt in the matter, another series of facts may be adduced to prove that the John Graham of Kilbride who married Margaret Muschet, and in regard to whom there can be no dispute as to his birth, was not dead in 1471, when his brother Patrick was declared heir, but was alive for nearly twenty years after.

The minute of the Lords of Council which contains the words '& Are,' now, it is hoped, shown to be inaccurate, has reference to a dispute regarding the lands of Kilbride, which occurred after the death of both Earl Malise and his son, John Graham of Kilbride. A short narrative of this

¹ *MS. Protocol Book of Stirling*, 1469-84, p. 170.

² P. 176.

complicated affair is necessary for the proper understanding of the present argument. Malise, Earl of Menteith, was owing James Muschet of Tolgarth a debt of four hundred merks, and decrees were obtained against him for the debt from the Lords of Council in 1485 and 1486. At length, the lands of Kilbride were appraised for the debt, and a charter under the great seal granted to Muschet, with a clause providing for the regress of the Earl or his heirs within the usual period of seven years.¹ On the death of Earl Malise in 1490, James Muschet collected the rents, and Margaret Muschet (who was probably his daughter) claimed her terce of Kilbride as widow of John Graham. The tenants resisted Muschet's claim, and the Lords of Council decided in their favour, but allowed Margaret Muschet's terce. On 24th June 1492, Earl Alexander produced the charter of 1469, and on the 5th July following, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, appeared before the Lords of Council, and claimed the lands of Kilbride as a tenantry of Bothwell. In this claim it is set forth that James Muschet of Tolgarth had produced a charter of Kilbride under the great seal 'by resignation made by the said umquhile Malise, and given again to umquhile John the Graham.'² Now the charter in favour of Muschet is, as we have seen, dated 7th May 1487, so that if Kilbride was given again to John the Graham, he must have been alive at that date. It is possible, however, that this allusion to John the Graham may refer to the charter of 1469.

Contemporaneously with the above-mentioned proceedings, an action was raised against James Muschet by Malcolm Drummond of Megour, who had married the daughter of John Graham and Margaret Muschet, acting as assignee of his mother-in-law, and Sir William Menteith of Kerse, for the sum of twelve score merks assigned to him (Malcolm Drummond) by his mother-in-law in the marriage contract. James Muschet declared that he had a document signed by Margaret of a prior date to the deed of assignation, acknowledging receipt of the money, and he was ordained to sue her for the refunding of the sum, while Drummond was ordained to proceed against his mother-in-law for warrant that the money would be forthcoming. Muschet, at the same time, raised another action against William, Lord Ruthven, Sheriff of Perth, Silvester Ratray of that ilk, Alexander Blare of Bathiok, and certain other persons who served on the assize which sat on Margaret Muschet's brief of terce, and the Lords of Council ordained the Sheriff to cause his clerk to make mention in his rolment if there was any brief directed to him in this matter, and also gave orders that the said assize be charged to compare on the day to which the case was continued for further hearing.³ It is clear that the service in question must have taken place within a year or two of the date of this minute, 27th February 1491-2, and it may be asked, if John Graham of Kilbride died before April 1471, why should his widow wait twenty years before submitting her brief of terce to a jury? To say the least, this would have been very unusual. The facts that William, Lord Ruthven, was not Sheriff of Perth before 1486, and that the jury were summoned to appear before the Lords of Council in 1492, also go to prove that Margaret Muschet's husband must have survived till within a few years of the latter date. There is a tradition that Earl Malise was present at the battle of Sauchieburn, 11th June 1488, and it is not improbable that his son, John Graham of Kilbride, accompanied him there and fell in the fight. The

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 1673.

² *Acta Dom. Conc.*, p. 241. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 214.

legend of 'Sir John with the Bright Sword' may have arisen from his efforts on behalf of the monarch whom he had served as a soldier from 1464 to 1473.

There can be little doubt that all the actions at law summarised above, arose from the competing claims to the lands of Kilbride, and they seem to have been settled by the disposing by Margaret Muschet of her third of the lands to her son-in-law, who is shown by the Exchequer Rolls to have held them for years, and to have been succeeded in their possession by his son and heir, James Drummond of Kilbride. The other two thirds of Kilbride were recognised by the King on the ground that they had been alienated without his sanction, but ultimately they were recovered by Earl Alexander.¹ The peculiar circumstances connected with the ownership of the lands on the death of Earl Malise and his son, John Graham, are sufficient to account for the fact that no male descendant of the latter (if he had any) had afterwards any connection with Kilbride. John the Graham's widow was obliged to part with her share to implement the marriage contract of her daughter, and the rest had to go in payment of the debt due by Earl Malise to Muschet of Tolgarth. There is, therefore, no proof that John Graham left no male issue. Although he was not the second son of Earl Malise, no doubt, after the death of his eldest brother, Alexander, in exile in England, and the position taken by Patrick as heir to the earldom, he would come to be regarded as second son, and hence, perhaps, the tradition that 'Sir John with the Bright Sword' stood in that relation to the first Graham Earl of Menteith. It has apparently been considered an honour to trace the ancestry of certain Grahams, both in England and Scotland, back to this hitherto mythical hero, and now that it has been shown there is no insurmountable barrier to such a descent, and that the most important of Sir W. Fraser's three propositions must be pronounced 'not proven,' the way is open for genealogists to supply, if they can, the requisite links in the pedigrees of these old Graham families. B.

WHO WAS THE LAST SCOTTISH SAINT?

T. G. L.'s interesting note on the above, in the October number, led me to refer to Bishop Forbes's *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, where, in his list of saints, *sub voce* William, he gives this extract from a communication by the Rev. Dr. Scott, the then Dean of Rochester :—

'The year 1201 is given as the date of the burial of his corpse in the cathedral. His canonisation is said to have taken place in 1266 or thereabouts, and his tomb became a very popular object of pilgrimage ; and the choir and transepts of the cathedral are said to have been rebuilt from

¹ The recognition extended to the whole of the lands of Kilbride, which were granted to Sir Harry Schaw, but Sir W. Fraser is mistaken in saying that Malcolm Drummond's third remained in Sir Harry's possession, as the terce of his widow, until redeemed by Earl Alexander in 1528 (*Red Book of Menteith*, vol. i. p. 306). A charter under the great seal, dated 3rd July 1509, granting a third of the lands of Kilbride to Malcolm Drummond of Megour, sets forth that the whole of the lands were recognised on account of the greater part of them having been alienated without the King's consent, and were given to Sir Harry Schaw, who personally resigned the third part now confirmed by charter to Malcolm Drummond and his heirs (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1424-1513, No. 3360). This fact is also stated in the charter of Earl Alexander, of date 2nd February 1531-2, upon his redemption of the third part of Kilbride from James Drummond for the sum of 333 merks (*Ibid.* 1513-1546, No. 1124).

the offerings at his shrine. His tomb, a plain altar-tomb, under a semi-circular recess in the wall, still retaining what may have been its original rude diapering, stands at the north end of the north choir-transept, between the north-east corner and Bishop Walter de Merton's tomb. I am not sure whether this was the "shrine," or whether there was an altar in an adjoining chapel on the east side. Let me add that there is a passage up the north aisle of the choir, with a flight of steps very much worn by the feet (or knees?) of the pilgrims visiting S. William's shrine.' Though St. William was a baker in Perth, his memory seems to have been quite forgotten there. Even his successors in business did not honour him, for their patron saint was not St. William but St. Aubert, the seventh-century bishop of Avranches, who founded the celebrated monastery on Mont St. Michel in Normandy. [For an account of *Saint Obert's Play* at Perth, *vide New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Perthshire, p. 80, note.] Husenbeth, in his *Emblems of Saints*, enumerates ten St. Williams, but none of them is the one connected with Perth and Rochester. The only trace of the cultus of any saint called William I can find in Scotland is in Melrose parish, where there is a well dedicated to St. William. The writer of the article on that parish in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Roxburghshire, p. 61, says:—'Our principal springs still retain the names of Romish saints such as St. Mary's, St. William's, St. Helen's, and St. Dunstan's.' T. G. L. gives 23rd February as St. William's commemoration day. Bishop Forbes gives 23rd May. Does the incident connected with the wreath of wild honeysuckle not point to summer rather than to spring as the season when the saint met his death? The difficulty about the dates might be got over if St. William had two festivals, one the day of his death, and the other the day of the translation of his relics; but as far as one can judge from his scanty biography, his burial in the cathedral took place immediately after his so-called martyrdom.

J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A. (Scot.), Glasgow.

A POLITICAL 'LITANY'—1686.

The following Parody of the Litany of the Church of England does not appear to have been previously printed. The ms. is endorsed with the date June 1686, and is in a contemporary hand. Similar parodies in the latter half of the seventeenth century were exceedingly common. Several have been reproduced in Maidment's *Pasquils*, and the curious will find a number quoted, and referred to, in the two trials of William Hone for publishing various blasphemous parodies of portions of Holy Writ and the Book of Common Prayer, published by William Hone himself in London in 1818.

The following possesses no merit as poetry; the rhyming and the metre are often defective; but it has an interest as reproducing the gossip of the day at a time when the Protestants of Scotland were noting with an anxious eye the rapid promotion which 'poprie' was receiving at the hands of the king.

The lying Professor and the other iniquitous informers cannot now apparently be identified. Even the identity of 'Baillie Eaddie,' the eager tale-bearer, is lost in the mist of years.

'Dromond Wairiestoun's good-son,' the Hon. William Drummond,

5th and youngest son of John, 2nd Lord Maderty, was a zealous Royalist, was present with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, whence he escaped to the Highlands. On the dispersal of the forces in the north in 1664, he fled to Russia and entered the service of the Czar. On the Restoration he once more took service under the Stuarts, and in 1666 was made Major-General of the Forces in Scotland, which post he again occupied on the accession of James VII., when he was made a Lord of the Treasury. In 1686 he was created Viscount Strathallan and Lord Drummond of Cromlix. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Johnston of Warrieston. Johnston, who was a judge in the Court of Session under the title of Lord Warriston was, on the other hand, one of the most prominent leaders of the Presbyterian party. Sir George Mackenzie admits him to have been a man of eminent parts, and of more eminent devotion. He was hanged on 22nd July 1663, at the Cross of Edinburgh, on 'ane gallows of extraordinary length.' A. O. C.

A LETANIE.

FROM such as think their Loyaltie
Obleidgeth them to perjurie,
And to committ idolatrie
Good lord deliver us.

From such as have no Jelousie
Of coming in of poprie,
For all that now they hear or sie ;
Good Lord &c.

From such as say they make a doubt
Tho pennall Statuts were turned out,
That protestants wold get a rout,
Good Lord &c.

From such Bishops moderatione,
In tyme of popish inundatione
Threatening ye ruine of ye natione,
Good Lord &c.

From a professor who did Lie
Into the chair of veritie,
& such companions as he
G. L. &c.

From the two priests who went to court.
Betrayed the truth and were payed for't.
From trusting their suith words and report
G. L. &c.

From such who poprie embrace
ffor love to get a publick place
ffrom such a miserable Race
Good L. &c.

From sudden summer carceratione (?)
For ouneing the Lawes of ye natione
Without cause or examinatione
Good L. &c.

From Lauderdaills Supremacie,
Who bot left two estates of thrie
to oune the subjects Lebertie.
G. L. &c.

From publick and from privat Mess
ffrom useing of a popish prese
against our Lawes which is expres
G. L. &c.

From Dromond Wairiestouns good-sonne
who bids his Officers be gone,
that poprie may better goe one
G. L. &c.

From a clark plotting in his bed
To prope the methods he hath laid
To get the protestants betrayed
G. L. &c.

From severall Lords of ye seat
who will not hazard to debate
tho they are sworne all of Late
G. L. &c.

From Clarks who trades to Lie & cheat
& Lies to Officers of State,
Caballing, drinking often full late
G. L. &c.

From advocats posts up and doune
To get preferment from the Croune
Whom Lucre maks to change their gounne
G. L. &c.

From provests who have taken the test,
And strives for to coyduck the rest
to perjurie—from such a pest
G. L. &c.

From Baillie Eaddie runing fast,
To give account of what is past,
to bring men in a popish cast.
G. L. &c.

From men curst athiests before
Whom honest men will still abhore
And now are sones of Babils whore
Libra nos domine.

God save ye King.

THE PRE-REFORMATION CHAPEL AT THE WEST
CHURCH, STIRLING.

The Leckie Vault or Aisle, the last remaining pre-Reformation Chapel in the West Church, Stirling, has been handed over by Mr. A. E. Graham Moir to the Stirling Corporation. An interesting historical account of the 'vault,' and of other two chapels, removed some time ago to improve the lighting of the Church, appears in the Stirling *Sentinel* of 24th November last.¹ The name *aisle*, when applied to a chapel, an isolated building, is derived, thinks the writer of the article, from the French *isle*; while *aisle* signifying the lateral extension of the nave of a church, is another word—a corruption of the French *ail*, Latin *ala*, a wing. One of the chapels now removed was that known anciently as Bowyes Iyle—after the Reformation, Craingangel's Iyle, subsequently the Puir's Isle, the Corporation having acquired it in 1618 and used it as a burial-place for the poor. The other was Queen Margaret's Chapel, afterwards known as Paterson's Isle. The remaining chapel is supposed to have been built by Sir Duncan Forrester of Garden, who was Provost of Stirling in 1521. Since the Reformation it has been the burial-place successively of the Garden family, the Forresters of Arngibbon, and the Moirs of Leckie and Grahams of Coldoch. The ceiling—the best feature of the chapel, is beautifully groined, and is entire. The principal of several coats of arms in the chapel is the shield on the centre boss of the ceiling. It bears a St. Andrew's cross, and in base a hunting-horn strung. These may have been the Arms of Forrester of Garden. There can be little doubt, says the writer of the article, that this chapel is the 'Sanctandros Ill,' in which Sir James Stirling of Keir waited for several hours on 31st May 1571, as is recorded in one of the Stirling Protocol Books, for the purpose of redeeming the mill of Coggis from Alexander Forrester of Garden. St. Andrew was the patron-saint of the Forresters, as well as of Scotland. The writer suggests reasonably that the old name should be reverted to again.

OLD SCOTS BANK-NOTES.

(Continued from p. 75.)

The British Linen Company.

Before the rise of companies formed expressly for the purpose of banking, the functions of the banker had been exercised by the larger merchant houses. The foundation of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank did not drive these houses entirely out of the banking business. They continued to receive deposits and to lend money. And after a short trial the Bank of Scotland had left them in undisputed possession of the negotiation of bills of exchange, which it considered a 'very troublesome, unsafe, and improper' line of business for a professed bank.² It thus happened that after the success of these two banking companies, several mercantile firms in Edinburgh found it easy as well as alluring to become professed bankers.

John Coutts, grandson of a Montrose provost,³ was an Edinburgh merchant and banker as early as 1723, dealing in corn, general commission

¹ By Mr. W. B. Cook, the Editor.

² *An Historical Account of the Bank* (Edinburgh 1727).

³ See pedigree of the family and history of the commercial house in Sir Wm. Forbes's *Memoirs of a Banking House*.

business, and the negotiation of bills of exchange on London, Holland, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. From this beginning sprang the famous banking houses of—in Edinburgh, John Coutts & Co., afterwards successively, Coutts & Trotter, Coutts Son & Trotter, Coutts Brothers & Co., John Coutts & Co., Sir Wm. Forbes James Hunter & Co., and finally merged in the Union Bank of Scotland; and in London, Coutts Stephen Coutts & Co., afterwards for a time Coutts Brothers & Dalrymple, then Coutts Brothers & Co. The other London banking house, James & Thomas Coutts, previously Campbell & Coutts, was a separate concern, though the partners were sons of John, the founder of the Edinburgh house. Other banking houses arose similarly. ‘From a slender out-setting as a draper, . . . James Mansfield began,’ says Forbes, ‘to deal a little in bills of exchange, and by degrees founded a banking house of the first celebrity in Scotland’—the house of Mansfield Ramsay & Co. (1738-1807), afterwards Ramsays Bonars & Co. (1807-1837).

The writer is not aware if any bank-note is extant which was issued by the Scottish house of Coutts before the firm was changed to Sir Wm. Forbes James Hunter & Co., or of Mansfield Ramsay & Co. before it became Ramsays Bonars & Co. The notes of these firms will be mentioned anon in their turn.

The British Linen Company stands next on the chronological roll of Scots Banks. It was incorporated by Royal Charter on 5th July 1746 with powers to engage in the linen trade, and to do ‘anything that may conduce to the promoting and carrying on the linen manufacture.’ The company gave its charter a liberal interpretation. Along with its other ventures, it at once engaged in banking operations, such as the granting of cash credits. On 7th September 1747, the General Court of Proprietors authorised the Court of Directors ‘to devise the form and issue out’ promissory notes in return for goods or money received. Notes which ranged from £5 to £20 were to be payable on demand. Notes for £100 were to be ‘payable at three months and at a day with interest.’

At first the Company kept an account with the Royal Bank. About the beginning of 1750, without closing its account with the Royal Bank or assuming the title of a Bank itself, it proposed to issue bank-notes of its own. To settle all doubt as to the Company’s power to become a bank of issue, the Directors asked opinion of counsel—Messrs. Home and Ferguson, Advocates. But on 27th April of that year, the Directors, learning that the opinion was not yet forthcoming, ‘resolved to proceed with issuing of notes on demand for goods purchased or manufactured, and accordingly ordered that the following form of notes should be used by the Company until altered by any future order of this Court.’ Here follows in the Minutes a pen-and-ink form for a Ten Shilling Note :—

N ^o	N ^o	Edin ^r	17 ,
	The British Linnen Company Promise to pay		
	to _____ or Bearer on demand at their		
	Office here, Ten Shillings value Received in Goods.		
Date	By Order of the Court of Directors, Signed p.		
	Sealed in presence of		Entered p.

...BRITISH LINNEN...

Similar forms for notes of the value of twenty shillings and five pounds follow, and the Minute continues: 'And therefore the Court directed the Managers [there were two at this time] to cause Ingrave three separate copper plates, one conform to each of the above forms of notes, and how soon these plates are ready, to get two hundred copys of the five pounds, one thousand of the twenty shilling, and two thousand of ten shilling notes printed on writing paper, in presence of a Director and one of themselves, and appointed the plates thereafter to be lodged in the box along with the Company's seal, under the keys of the Directors.'

No copy of these notes is known to exist.

If, however, we may argue from the silence of the Minutes of the Court of Directors, no new plates were made for the succeeding issues down to 1762. On the note therefore of 1754, a copy of which, in the possession of the Company, is figured on p. 119, we see the impress of one of the original plates of 1750. Printed on mere writing paper, these first notes of the Company were unnecessarily open to forgery. And just a year afterwards the Directors recognised 'the necessity of having a water cheque.' What this watermark was the Minutes do not state. But as they make no further mention of the matter when ordering the issue of 1754, the notes of that date may be held to exhibit the first watermark of the Company notes—that of 1751. In preparation for this issue of 1754, 1000 sheets for £5 notes, 10,000 double sheets for 20s. notes, and 5000 quadruple (or 10,000 double) sheets for 10s. notes, were ordered from Messrs. Hutton & Co., of the Springfield Paper Mill. The 20s. note of this issue, dated 6th September 1754—a copy of which, as already mentioned, is figured on p. 119, is supposed to be the earliest of the Company's notes now extant. This note, which must originally have been about 6½ inches by 5 inches, is on thin paper like all the old notes of the Company. The watermark consists of a border of two curved lines intersecting each other, so as to make a series of alternate long and short loops. On the space within this are the words, 'British Linnen Company,' in roman capitals. The words are in position to form three sides of a square, and read from the centre of the note, 'British' is in the upper part of the note, 'Linnen' is placed perpendicular to it, at the spectator's right, and 'Company' is upside down, among the signatures at the foot of the note. This watermark has been described with the more minuteness that it is the watermark of all the earliest of the Company's notes.

On behalf of the Directors and Company, Mr. James Stewart, Attorney in Exchequer, one of the proprietors of the Company, was present during the operation of making the sheets to cheque the numbers. Over 500 extra sheets were 'purposely made to answer the breakages that might happen in finishing the paper.' How much breakage there was is not minutely, but it is minutely of a subsequent meeting that the Directors resolved that only the sound notes should be paid for. The sheets of 1754 cost 2s. 6d. a hundred. In 1759, when an additional issue of notes was contemplated, Messrs. Hamilton & Balfour, of the Redhall Paper Mill, offered to make sheets for 2s. a hundred, of a better quality than those of Messrs. Hutton & Co. They were asked to submit a specimen, and got the contract, a large one, for 43,000 sheets (3,000 £5; 25,000 20s.; 15,000 10s. notes).

In preparation for the issue of 1759, 'Mr. Cooper the engraver desired the Company's plates for printing 20s. notes to be taken home to his own

workshop to be there touched up, and made fit for printing.' The Court of Directors however 'ordered the plates to be done up in a room in the Company's office.'

In 1761, on the representation of the Company's new paper-makers, new frames capable of holding four sheets instead of two only, and estimated to cost in all less than £10 were ordered to be made for the manufacture of the note paper. There is still no mention of the nature of the watermark. We have a copy, however, of one of the notes of the first issue printed on the paper made in these frames. The Minute of the Directors authorising this issue—28th June 1762—proceeds on the



narrative of the scarcity of specie, and the unwarrantable methods taken to carry it off, etc. This was the day also of the 'Option Clause' already mentioned (p. 18). The Directors, therefore, concluded by ordering an issue of notes 'with the same precautions as the Banks and other Companies' had used, and, as was necessary, had new plates engraved. Affixed to the page on which this minute is written are proofs from the plates then executed for the 20s. and 10s. notes of this issue. It is evident that there was a £5 note of this issue, though no specimen remains in the minute-book. There is, however, a £5 note still in the possession of the Company. It is figured about full size on p. 120. Its date, in MS. — 1763, and the fact that it is of the pattern of the notes in the minute-



1714 £ 5. Sterl. Edm. VI. June 163

The **BRITISH LINEN COMPANY** Promise
to pay to William Hillier (Bearer on demand)
Five POUNDS Sterling Value received in Goods.

Or, in the Option of the Directors, Five pounds two Shillings & six pence Sterling, at the end of six Months after the day of the demand.
For ascertaining which demand and option, the Accountant is to mark and sign the same on the back hereof.

By Order of the
Court of DIRECTORS

Five pounds Sterling
Geo Gorder Manager
Five pounds Sterling
James Gorder Accountant

book, show that it is from the plate of 1762. The form of the promise contains the words, found also in the previous note—'received in goods.'

The 20s. note of this issue contains the same Option Clause as is seen in the £5 note. The clause is not inserted in the 10s. note. The watermark is similar to that of 1754.

(To be continued.)

'KIRK OR MERCAT.'

The ancient laws of Scotland with regard to succession to property contained a singular, perhaps unique provision, which, though productive of good in some respects, was the indirect cause at times of acute personal misery to propertied persons who were ill, and were feared to be dying. By this law no deed which diverted a succession from its natural course was allowed to stand to the prejudice of the legal heir of the person who made it, if the heir could succeed in proving, in an action of Reduction, that the deed was made on 'death-bed.' The term 'death-bed' here meant during the course of the disease or debility of which the granter of the deed eventually died. The theory of the law was that no person was at such a time in *liege poustie* (*legitima potestate*), or, in other words, in possession of sufficient mind and will of his own to be capable of making such a deed. It thus became the interest of those who were to benefit by a deed to prove that the granter of it had enjoyed a period of health after he signed the deed. The evidence of health sufficient for the purpose appears to have been settled at an early period to consist of ability to attend to the ordinary business of life—market on market day and church on church day. Either would do. But this way of proving health lent itself to abuse. The granter of a coveted deed was often enough proved to have been at the church and in the market-place after the deed was safely signed. But the doubt which remained for the Court to determine was whether he had gone there himself or had been taken. The Court insisted on proof that the granter of the deed went to the stipulated places unsupported when he went for the mere purpose of proving that he was in full possession of his faculties.

Perhaps the most notable of recorded cases in which it was disputed whether the granter of the deed had ever afterwards gone to kirk or market was that decided by the Court of Session on 28th June 1671. James Elphinstone, Lord Coupar, held his peerage by a patent which contained a clause empowering him to nominate his successor to the title in default of male issue of his own. He was also the unfettered proprietor of landed estates. When approaching eighty, and within two years of his death, he 'had the misfortune,' as Riddell (*Scottish Peerages*, p. 86) and the Papers in the case put it, to marry a young lady of quality, who set herself successfully first to estrange her aged husband from Lord Balmorino, his next heir, and then to induce him to exercise his powers under his patent and otherwise, and convey his whole estates and title to herself 'and any whom she should please to marrie.' At the time of the granting of the deed it was clear that the old peer was breaking up. He 'wes several nights waked, and the minister called to pray for him, whiche he wes never in use to doe before.' 'His thoughtful helpmeet' then had him taken to kirk and market. The going to market prove a failure. In spite of stout denials in the subsequent legal proceedings, it was proved that the old man had to be held up by the arms. Three days afterwards

he was taken to the church, though the weather was scarcely suitable for frail old age. When it was objected again to this part of the procedure that Lord Coupar was 'supported' on that occasion also, Lady Coupar replied that it was not *ex impatientia mortis*, but owing to the storm which, as it chanced, was raging that day, and which had been so violent as even to break the kirk bell. At the expense of 'cruciating the poor old nobleman' in this way they reached the church. But 'he was not able to goe up to his owne seat, but sat in Crimmon's seat near the door with his furred cap, and the whole people who beheld him looking on him as a dead man. Lykeas in his returne he was not only supported, but having swerved and foundered, he was carried into his house in an armed chyer, when he had almost expyred had not brandie and cannell wine revived his spirits, which was poured in at his mouth, his teeth being halden open with a knyfe' (Pursuer's Case ; Riddell *ut sup.*). 'He never came abroad thereafter,' adds Gosford's Report (M. 3296), 'until he died, which was within three weeks.' Lady Coupar was defeated.

About the year 1692, the evasions of the restrictions of the law of deathbed induced the Lords of Council and Session to publish, on 28th February of that year, an Act of Sederunt. The Act, it may be remarked, is curious in itself in respect of a historical explanation, which it indulges in, of the manner in which a misconception of the law had arisen. The Lords declared that 'taking into their consideration that the excellent law of deathbed securing men's inheritance from being alienated at that time, may happen to be frustrated and evacuated, if their coming to church or market be not done in such a public and solemn manner as may give some evidence of their reconvalence, without supportation or straining of nature, and seeing that some may think it sufficient if parties after subscribing such dispositions, come to the church at any time, and make a turn or two therein, though there be no congregation at the time ; and likewise if they make any merchandise privily in a shop or crame, or come to the market-place when there is no public market . . . the occasion of which mistake might have been, that formerly there were public prayers morning and evening, in the church in many places, to which those who apprehended any controversy might arise upon the validity of their dispositions, were accustomed to come at the time of prayer, and some thought they might come to the church, though there were no public meeting thereat, since these public prayers were not accustomed, and to take instruments of their appearing there ; For remedy whereof the Lords declare they will not sustain any such parties going to church and market, where it is proved that he was sick before his subscribing of the disposition quarrelled as done *in lecto*, unless it be performed in the day-time, and when people are gathered together in the church, or church-yard, for any public meeting, civil or ecclesiastic, or when people are gathered together in the market-place for public market : and further declare, whensoever instruments are taken, for the end foresaid, that the said instrument do expressly bear That it was taken in the audience and view of the people gathered together, as aforesaid ; otherwise the Lords will have no regard to the said instrument.'

An 'Instrument of Kirk and Mercat' is seldom met with now-a-days even by the student of legal antiquities. The specimen here printed has been kindly lent by Mr. James S. Mack of Coveyheugh, S.S.C.

INSTRUMENT OF KIRK AND MERCAT IN FAVOURS OF JOHN SAIDLER 1699

Att Dunse the twenty first and twenty second dayes of October 1699 & nynty nine [years] And of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William be the grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith the Eleventh year

The whilk dayes Compeared Christopher Saidler younger fewar in Dunse in presence of me Nottar Publick undersubscribing and witnesses afternamed and Likewise Compeared John Saidler his Naturall son having and holding in his hand a Disposition dated the sixteenth day of October instant where the said Christopher Saidler for the causes therin specifiet Gave granted and Disponed to the said John Saidler his Son All and hail that his tenement of Land high and laigh under and above with houses biggings yards and pertinents thereof Lying in the town and burgh of Barony of Dunse and Shirrefdome of Berwick as the samen is presently possess be him and his family and acquired be him fra Sir James Cockburn of that ilk And sicklike All and hail That his malt kiln malt barn steepstone and pertinents therto belonging as the samen is presently possess be himself Together with so much of the closs of the said tenement fra the north gavel of John Murrays malt barn eistward to the north side of the well belonging to the said tenement with certain priviledges and hail pertinents thereof And which Disposition the said Christopher Saidler Declared he granted for the love and affection that he had to his Son And that he was ready to ratifie the same and to do every thing Competent in Law for fortifying therof And that he was in sufficient health and strength not only to go about his affairs in town But to travel to the country if need were And on the said twenty first day of October he came out of his own house through the open publick street to the Fleshmercat where he stayed some space And discoursed with one of the Fleshers and thereafter walked to the Kirk where he stayed a considerable time and again returned to the Fleshmercat and priced bought and payed for a quarter of mutton from one of the butchers in the Shambles And thereafter before he went home he went to the Shop pertaining to Alex^r Purvas merchant in Dunse and there called for a Gill of Brandy and drank a part of it and payed for the same And thereafter returned through the publick street to his own house And all this time he walked from and returned to his house without sitting down or being supported or helped any manner of way and without a staff And suchlike Upon the said twenty second day of October being the Lords day the said Christopher Saidler walked from his own house through the publick street to the Kirk of Dunse and heard Mr. Moodie minister at Fogo preach a sermon and stayed till sermon was done and heard him pray and baptise a Child and say the blessing And after dissolving of the Congregation he returned back to his own house through the publick street And walked the hail way from his house to the Kirk And from the Kirk back to his house with his Cloak about him as he was in use to do And without a staff and without being supported or assisted any manner of way And wherupon and upon the hail premises as well upon his walking unsupported from his house to the Fleshmercat and from that to the Kirk and from the Kirk back to the fleshmercat And his buying and paying for a quarter of mutton and then going to Alex^r Purvas his Shop and there paying for a gill of brandy and then returning to his own house all the time unsupported the first day As upon his going to the Kirk and sitting

and hearing sermon prayers administration of the sacrament of Baptism and the blessing And then returning to his own house all the time unsupported the second day The said John Saidler ask and took instruments ane or mae in the hands of me Nottar Publick

These things were respective and successive as is above mentioned The first day betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon And the next day betwixt two and four hours of afternoon In presence of the witnesses following viz the first day Alexr Purvas William Grive and Robert Saidler merchants in Dunse And the next day the said Alexander Purvas and Robert Saidler witnesses specially desired and required therto.

Ita esse ut premittitur Ego Jacobus Winram) [Notary's
Notarius Publicus In premissis requisitus) [device here.]
asserō Testantibus his meis Manu et Signo.)
W^m. Greive witness
Rot. Saidler witness
A. Purves witness.

As this Instrument does not expressly bear that it was taken by the aforesaid John in the audience and view either of the fleshers or the congregation, it is doubtful if the Lords with their Act of Sederunt fresh in their minds would have had any regard to it. Waving the point, however, we may consider that the narrative it contains reads well. The story told by the heir *alioquin successurus*, if there any were, may have been very different.

By an Act of Parliament of 1696, c. 4, this 'excellent law' of deathbed was restricted in its operations to cases where the granter died within sixty days of executing the deed in question. The Law was altogether abolished on 16th August 1871 (34 and 35 Vict. c. 81), and though that statute was inadvertently repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict. c. 38), the repeal, fortunately, is not of such a nature as to revive the abolished law.

J. H. S.

THE MENTEITH-GRAHAM COAT-ARMOUR.

(See Note on p. 67 and Editorial Note on p. 71.)

The armorial bearings of our ancient noble families are naturally of the first order of interest to the herald. But at this date the herald must sometimes be content with surmise instead of certainty. The Lyon Register of matriculations of arms is no doubt by Act of Parliament 'the true and unrepealable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland' (1672, c. 21). But the Register is silent about some arms which undoubtedly were rightfully borne before the earliest extant volume of this Register was written, and the Register, even when it does record arms, is not more infallible than the men who kept it.

The Earls of Menteith were among those who bore arms before the earliest volume of matriculations now in the archives of the Lyon's Court was begun. There is no record of their having matriculated then or since, but their arms are known with some certainty. A question, however, has been raised recently—whether the field of the Graham quarter of these arms, as borne by the last two Earls, was of gold or silver.

Although those Lyon Registers which have been mentioned contain no matriculation by these Earls, there are grants of arms in the Registers both of Scotland and England to several descendants of cadets or supposed

cadets of their house—to Graham of Esk, granted by Garter King of Arms in 1629, and to Graham, Viscount Preston, Graham of Gartur and Graham of Gartmore, all granted subsequently by the Lyon. In all these cases the field of the coat granted was of gold. In 1883 the Lyon granted arms to Mrs. Barclay Allardice claiming to quarter the coat of Graham of Menteith as an heir-female. In this case he declared the field of the Graham quarter in question to be of silver. This is all the evidence adduced from the Registers of matriculations. In the absence of testimony by these Registers, or by the patents of the arms, that the golden field of the Graham cadets was not a *difference*, and that the metal of the field borne by the head of the house had not been altered since the time of the ancestor from whom these cadets sprang, the balance of the argument from the Registers seems to be that the field of the Menteith-Graham coat was of silver. But in any case the question what the Earls really did wear may still be argued, and there is documentary support for both sides in the discussion. It is stated in the article referred to at the head of this note that out of eight sixteenth and seventeenth century mss. which Mr. Balfour Paul, the present Lyon King, has examined, only one gives Menteith a golden field, and that out of twelve mss. of the same centuries which Mr. Graham Easton, the writer of the article, has examined, six give it gold and six silver. A verdict by the counting of the heads of the rival advocates is not, however, demanded by any of the parties to this controversy. It rather appears that in the matter of the direct testimony of the armorials, the parties are divided in their opinion according to their valuations of the comparative authority of two mss.—the Lindsay volume in the Advocates' Library, which gives the field silver, and 'the King's volume' in the British Museum, which gives it gold. Sir David Lindsay's ms. is admittedly authentic. The date assigned to it is 1542. The ms. is the work of the Lyon King of the day. It appears to be intended to be an authoritative record, and there is no evidence that the Lyon who made it had any other more official register. In 1630 Sir James Balfour, Lyon King, an industrious herald and collector of armorial bearings himself, procured the sanction of the supreme power in Scotland for the use of this armorial as the Official Lyon Register. This sanction he and his clerk register record at the beginning of the book in the following terms:—

'This Booke and register of armes done by Sir David Lindsay of the Month, Lyone King of Armes, reg. Ja V conteines 106 leaves, which register was approvine be the Lordis of his Majesties most honourable Privie Counsale at Halierude hous, ix Decem. 1630.

Sir James Balfour, Lyone,
Thomas Drysdail, Ilay Herauld,
Register.'

The Lindsay ms. became then the official record of the Court of the Lyon King in 1630. Why it is not in the custody of that court may be asked, but the book is none the less a volume of the Lyon Court Records. What examination the Lords of the Privy Council made before they approved the book does not appear. The historical value of the record is that it is supported by the authority of the two most authoritative Lyon Kings of history.

The ms. in the British Museum, called by the writer of the article 'the King's volume,' is catalogued in the Museum *Additional MSS.*, 33,260,

and is officially described 'The Arms of the Peers of Scotland, painted and described for King Charles 1. In binding of inlaid and tooled leather, lined with silver sprinkled paper. Presented to the Duke of Hamilton by Keith Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth in 1851.' The Museum bought the volume of Dr. Lippman in 1887. Inside the board is the book plate of Alexander Deuchar, the seal engraver. On fol. 3, the volume is entitled 'Illuminated peerage of Scotland most beautifully painted and ornamented by order of King Charles the First, by the Herald Painters of the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, for his Majesties private library.' This title, however, as testimony to the origin and purpose of the book, carries but little weight, as it is a modern addition written on paper with a watermark, 1813, and its phraseology shows that it is not a copy of anything written in the time of Charles 1. The volume is not said to be a certified transcript of the Lyon Register, or to have had the supervision of a herald. There is no evidence that it had the royal approval after it was made, or that it was ever in the King's possession. 'The King's volume' therefore remains for the present merely one of the crowd of heraldic mss., whose testimony to any particular fact depends for its weight on the otherwise general agreement of the ms. with the authorities, and is to be taken for evidence at all only in absence of authoritative contradiction.

The conclusion from the arguments canvassed in the article above noted, seems to be that the field of the Menteith-Graham coat was of silver. But it is said that should the Menteith field be silver, Mr. Graham of Leitchtown, who 'as heir-male of the Earls is head of the house of Menteith,' inherits this silver field, while as heir-male of Gartur, he is 'enjoined' by the Lyon Office to bear a coat with a field of gold, which would be 'an absurd anomaly.' It would not be right to raise in this discussion any question of the fact stated thus incidentally—whether Mr. Graham of Leitchtown is or is not the heir-male of the Earls of Menteith. For the sake of the argument let him be supposed for the moment to be so. Here then is the representative of a branch of the family of Menteith, who in right of his immediate ancestor bears a cadet's coat of arms. He then becomes head of the house, and in so doing succeeds to the arms of the head of the house. It is a self-evident proposition that he is then in right of two different coats of arms. They must be different. If he prefers to remain the representative of the cadet he may do so. But he is not 'enjoined' to wear any coat by the Lyon Office. ED.

SOME PEEBLESSHIRE LISTS.

1678 AND 1685.

The following lists give a rough view of the state of political feeling in Peeblesshire towards the close of the seventeenth century. The repressive measures of the Government against the holders of conventicles would seem, if one may judge from the scanty number of disaffected persons appearing in the list of 1685, to have been effective, at all events in this county:—

Ane List of the noblemen, barons, heretors, and lyfe-renters within the Shyre of Tueddale, with their designationes, who hes subscrivit the band with their own hands for abstaining from conventicles, ordered by the Privie Counsell and direct to the

Sheriff Principall of Pebles or his deputs and set down in maner efter specifiet according as they subscrivit the band, the designations not being set down in the samy band.

John Earle of Tueeddale. ¹	Gawin Thomson, Provost of Pebles, for his pairt of Melvinsland.
John Lord Hay of Yester.	John Govan of Cordronno. ¹²
Sir William Murray of Steinhope. ²	James Chisholm of Hairhope. ¹³
John Veitch, fiar of Dawick. ³	James Tait, portioner of Purveshill. ¹⁴
John Murray of Cringltie.	John Williamson of Bonningtoun. ¹⁵
Jo. Veitch, portioner of Lochvrde. ⁴	James Douglas of Halls in Lintoun.
Alexander Murray of Hallmyre. ⁵	James Paterson of Caverhall. ¹⁶
John Lauder of Hethpool.	John Murray of Romanno. ¹⁷
Robert Myles, portioner of West Deanshouss.	John Broun, portioner of Cleugh. ¹⁸
Adam Little of Winkstoun.	Robert Hamiltoun of Grange, maisser. ¹⁹
Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony.	Robert Grhame of Lochthrid of Slipperfield. ²⁰
Sir James Douglas of Smeithfeild. ⁶	Alexander Pennicook of Harlamoor. ²¹
William Burnet of Barns. ⁷	Thomas Tueedie of Beild.
James Williamsone of Hutchinfeild.	Robert Gibson of Borrdland. ²²
George Baillie of Mennerhall. ⁸	David Tueddie of Ringldoors. ²³
Alexander Baillie of Callands. ⁹	John Borroman of Stewartoun.
Mr. John Dickson of Whitslaid. ¹⁰	John Borroman, Thesaurer of Pebles, for Aikerfeild.
Thomas Henderson of Chapelhill.	Alexander and Robert Hamiltons, for Coldcott. ²⁴
James Ker, portioner of Lynetoun-head.	Ann Countess of Traquair.
Adam Little, for his wyf's pairt of Melvinsland.	James Scott of Hundlehope.
James Naismith of Posso.	
William Murray of Cordon. ¹¹	

Att Pebles, the first of Aprile 1678.

This is the trew double of the persons names and designations who hes subscrivit the band for absteyning from conventicles, and set down in maner above specifiet, with the persons names and designations which the nottars hes subscrivit, and insert in the principall band. Subscrivit be me, Wm. Horsbrugh, Shreff Deput of the Shreffdom of Tueeddale.—
WM. HORSBRUGH.

List of the Absents from the Meiting who hes lands within the Shyre But does not reside within the samyne themselves.

The Laird of Prestangrange. ²⁵	David Thomson for Fairliehope.
The Laird of Kirkhous and Glendude. ²⁶	The Laird of Carrolhopes.
Mr. Alexander Dunlop, Advocat, for the Kirklands of Drummelzear.	— Douglas for Walkfeild.
The Laird of Haystoun. ²⁷	— Drummond of Hawthorndean for Whitfield. ²⁹
Sir Francis Scott of Thirlstane.	Walter Purdie of Brighous, now in Leith.
The Laird of Menorhead, younger, for the half of the saids lands.	James Clelland of Stainipeth. ³⁰
Mr. John Burnet, portioner of Wodehous. ²⁸	William Broun of Steivensone, at Edinburgh. ³¹
— Scott of Glack.	— Ramsay of Whytehill for Eist Deanshouss.

- | | |
|---|--|
| David Plenderleith, Wryter in Edinburgh, for his pair of Wester Deanshouss. ⁸² | — Weir for Burnetland, at Edinburgh. ⁸⁴ |
| The Leddy Nethervrdd, at Edinburgh. | Margaret Threepland, for the half Logan, at Edinburgh. ⁸⁵ |
| — Weir for Brigland, at Edinburgh. | The Laird of Syntoun at Teviotdale, for Carterhope. ⁸⁶ |
| The Duke of Munmouth for Munt. ⁸³ | The Laird of Drumelzear, at Edinburgh. |
| The Laird of Skirling, at Edinburgh. | William Cranstoun for his pair of Courhope. ⁸⁷ |

List of thes who dwells within the Shyre and wer absent from the Meiting to subscrivye the band for absteyning from conventicles.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Elizabeth Murray, Lyferentrix of the lands of Glen Ormiston. | Andrew Broun, portioner of Lochvrde. |
| The Laird of Glenveitch. | James Mosman in Mount. |
| The Laird of Mennerhead, elder. | The Laird of Kilbucho. ⁸⁹ |
| James Lauson of Cairnmoor. | The Heretrix of [Kilbucho]. |
| William Russall of Slipperfeild, lying on deathbed. ⁸⁸ | The Laird of Mosfennan. |
| Mr. Isac Whitlaw in Lintoun. | The Laird of Wrae. ⁴⁰ |
| James Younger there. | The Laird of Halkshall. |
| James Alexander there. | The Laird of Polmood. ⁴¹ |
| | Agnes Pringle, Lyferentrix of the lands of Pirm, 70 yeares. |

List of the persons within the toun of Pebles that wer absent from the meiting for subscreiving the band for absteyning from conventicles.

- | | |
|---|--|
| James Horsbrugh, lait Proveist of Pebles, lying sick. | John Steill ther. |
| Adam Russall ther. | James Forrester ther. |
| Andrew Gillies ther. | Francis Beattie ther. |
| Thomas Bell ther. | Robert Forrester ther. ⁴⁴ |
| Archibald Sheill ther. ⁴² | James Renwick ther. |
| John Moffett ther. | James Young in Nether Horsbrugh, for his lands within Pebles toun. |
| John Blackstocks ther. | John Tueddie ther. ⁴⁵ |
| Andrew Halden ther. ⁴³ | William Brotherstaines ther. |
| James Brotherstones ther. | Patrick Brotherstaines ther. ⁴⁶ |
| Andrew Anderson, younger, sick. | Adam (<i>sic</i>). |
| James Hislop, indueller ther. | Thomas Dickson ther. |
| Michaell Paterson ther. | John Steill ther. Besyde poor inhabitants within the said toun. |
| John Moor ther. | |
| Alexander Edmond ther. | |

[— Fasciculi, Privy Council, 1678, Reg. Ho.]

A List of the Heretors of the Shire of Peiblis who were absent from his Majesty's host [1685].

- | | |
|---|--|
| Walter Purdie of Brighthouse, £30. | Weir of Burnetland, £33. |
| James Coleeland of Staniepeth a Chirurgeon in Edinr. and past 60 yeirs, £131. ⁴⁷ | The [Laird of the] halfe of Logane, £102. |
| The Laird of Carlips, £288, rendering in Midlothian. | Weir of Brylands, £44, 14s. |
| | The lands of Stevensone in Creditors' hands, £225. |

[— Fasciculi, Privy Council, 1685, Reg. Ho.]

NOTES TO PEEBLESSHIRE LISTS.

¹ The Earl of Tweeddale (see Wodrow's *History*), had been imprisoned, on 13th September 1661, in Edinburgh Castle by order of the King, on account of speeches uttered by him at the trial of James Guthrie. After his liberation he regained the royal favour, and was instrumental in obtaining, on 7th June 1669, the first indulgence to the Presbyterians. In 1680, there is a process before the Privy Council against him in respect that there had been many conventicles held in the town barn of Inverkeithing, belonging to him, in which Mr. Somerwel, Mr. Wm. Bell, and others 'outed,' unlicensed ministers had preached. The Council assoilzied the Earl on his production of a retour showing that the barn was held burgage of the town, and the process was continued against the Magistrates, who were fined £50 sterling. On 17th July 1684, there is another process against the Earl for allowing conventicles to be held on his lands. 'The Earl of Tweeddale appears, and depones upon oath that he was not in the shire when the conventicles were kept, and had no knowledge of the same till some days after.' The Council again assoilzied him.

² Sir William Murray of Stanhope, in the parish of Drummelzier, was a member of the Commission appointed by the Privy Council on 7th August 1677, for the purpose of putting into execution 'the laws against conventicles and other disorders.'

³ Dawick; Dalwick, *vulgo* Daick, now the property of Sir Michael Naesmyth, Bart.

⁴ Lochurde is in the parish of Kirkurd.

⁵ Murray of Hallmyre was of the family of Blackbarony. Hallmyre or Murray's Hall has long ago passed out of the hands of the Murrays. See Pennecuik's *History of Tweeddale*.

⁶ Smithfield, co. Peebles, now the property of Sir D. E. Hay, Bart., of Smithfield and Haystoun.

⁷ The Burnets of Barns, said by Nisbet to be descendants of Robert de Burnetville, disputed the chieftaincy of the Burnets with Burnet of Leys. Seton's *Heraldry*, 118, note.

⁸ Mennerhall, now Hall Manor.

⁹ Alexander Baillie, of Callands, proprietor also of Plewlands, and friend of Dr. Alexander Pennecuik, poet and historian.

¹⁰ Mr. John Dickson of Whitslade, ancestor of the Dicksons of Hartree and Kilbucho.

¹¹ Cordon; Cardon, in the par. of Glenholm.

¹² Cordronno; Cardrona, par. of Traquair, belongs to the Williamsons.

¹³ Hairhope belonged formerly and at that time to a family of Brown. Chisholm may have been tenant.

¹⁴ Porrashill or Purveshill, in par. of Innerleithen.

¹⁵ Bonnington, near Peebles.

¹⁶ Caverhill, in par. of Manor, above Barns, was long the seat of the Pattersons, who were accounted chief of that name. Caverhill now belongs to Sir Michael Naesmyth.

¹⁷ Murray of Romanno, a relative of Halmyre, and descended from a second son of Murray of Philiphaugh.

¹⁸ Cleugh, in par. of Kilbucho.

¹⁹ Robert Hamilton of Grange, a Macer in the Court of Session, brother to Alexander H. of Coldcoat, a Macer also.

²⁰ Descendant of Graham of Westhall. Slipperfield now belongs to Sir T. G. Carmichael of Skirling, Bart.

²¹ Harlamoore, par. of Linton.

²² Boordland = Bordlands.

²³ Kingledores, par. of Drummelzier, now belongs to Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart.

²⁴ Coldcott, long in the possession of the Hamiltons (see note 19, *also* Pennecuik's *History of Tweeddale*), is now called Macbiehill.

²⁵ Grant.

²⁶ Porteous. Hawkshaw, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, was the seat of the chief family of the name of Porteous, whose armorial bearings have for their motto, 'Let the hawk shaw.'

²⁷ Sir J. Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun.

²⁸ Mr. John Burnet, a relative of Burnet of Barns.

²⁹ Sir William Drummond, first Baronet, son and heir of the poet. The Whitfields; one mile and a half south of Carlops.

³⁰ James Cleland, barber-chirurgeon in Edinburgh, Pres. Coll. of Surgeons in 1657, ancestor of Rev. Dr. Jamieson, author of the *Dictionary of the Scottish Language*. Acquired Stainiepath from a family of Douglas, and afterwards sold it.

³¹ Stevenston, a farm on Lyne Water, belonging now to Hay of Haystoun.

³² Deanshouse, par. of Traquair. There were Plenderleiths, proprietors of the Glen in the same parish.

³³ The Mount in the par. of Kirkurd, belonged to the Buccleuch family through Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, and widow of the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth, who was beheaded in 1685.

³⁴ Sir John Murray, one of the family of Stanhope.

³⁵ Logan, in the par. of Drummelzier.

³⁶ Carterhope in the par. of Drummelzier.

³⁷ Courhope, afterwards possessed by Earls of Portmore (Colyear).

³⁸ William Russel of Slipperfield was the eldest son of James Russel of Kingseat. In 1685, still 'in early life, he figures as a member of the troop of horse convened in Tweeddale by royal authority to suppress rebellion in the west'—

‘ All of them proof 'gainst desperate alarms
Trained up by old Dalzell in feats of arms.

Young Kingseat was a Tory trooper then
Now Stobo stipend makes him Whig again.’

He was ordained minister of Culter in 1693, translated thence first to Morham and afterwards to Stobo, where he succeeded another William Russel, son of a laird of Kingseat. He appears to have been a rather contumacious servant of the church, and but a luke-warm Whig. While at Morham he was deposed for disobeying the Act of Assembly, and at Stobo he was suspended for evading the injunction to pray for King George (Chambers's *History of Peeblesshire*, Pennecuick's *Works*, Scott's *Fasti*, and references there).

³⁹ Alexander Dickson of Kilbucho and Hartree, eldest son of Lord Hartree, a judge of the Court of Session. The estate is still in possession of his descendants. The late Professor of Botany in Edinburgh University was proprietor of Hartree.

⁴⁰ Tweedie of Wrae, in the parish of Glenholm. At the Weapon Shaw held in 1627, William Tweedie, y^e of Wrae, was 'present, horsit, with ane horseman baith with lance and sword' (Chambers, 151).

⁴¹ Robert Hunter of Polmood, d. 1689 without lawful issue, but leaving a natural son to whom he disposed his lands, and who obtained letters of legitimation. In regular descent from him was one Thomas Hunter, sole survivor of his line, who went to reside in Edinburgh, in the house of one Alexander Hunter, a merchant, but no relative. The latter persuaded Thomas to execute a deed of entail in his favour, under which he eventually succeeded to the property. He appears in Kay's Portraits. For an account of a lengthy and curious litigation regarding his succession, see Chambers' *History of Peeblesshire*, p. 427.

⁴² Archibald Shiell, a baillie of Peebles, appears in the Burgh Records as a commissioner sent by the town council to the General Assembly in 1692, to represent the council with reference to the call of Mr. William Veitch to be minister of Peebles.

He is probably the same person who was returned as Commissioner for the burgh to the last Scottish Parliament, 1706-7 (called by Chambers, Archibald Shiels). He voted against all the articles of the Treaty of Union, and against the measure as a whole (Chambers, 220).

⁴³ Andrew Halden, one of the ringleaders of a riot in 1682, in connection with the letting by the magistrates of the grass on the town common.

Along with others, he was apprehended and confined in the tolbooth, but rescued by a number of 'tumultuary' persons, who took them to the cross, and drank their health, and confusion to the magistrates. The Lords (of Justiciary) deprived them of their burgess-rights, and ordered them to be confined in the tolbooth of Edinburgh till further orders. On a petition, they were liberated on caution for good behaviour, and on condition of their craving pardon of the magistrates (Chambers, 199).

⁴⁴ Robert Forrester, was in 1708 provost of Peebles, and was chosen to attend the meeting of Commissioners for electing a member of Parliament for the combined burghs.—B. R. 403.

⁴⁵ John Tweiddy was one of those concerned in the riot above mentioned, but was not imprisoned.—B. R. 399.

⁴⁶ Patrick Brotherstaines, merchant, accused (1682) of not frequenting church since September last, confessed he was only once in the kirk since, and was fined twelve pounds Scots, and to lie in prison till paid.—B. R. 400.

⁴⁷ James Coleeland, or Cleland, of Stoneypath. (See note 30).

INVENTORY OF THE EARLY WRITS OF THE BURGH OF
LINLITHGOW.—(Continued from p. 90.)

24. Charter by Sir William Cornwell, chaplain of the chapel of St. Katherine, within the parish church of Lynlythquow, to Mr. William Powrye, schoolmaster of Lynlythquow, and Agnes Forrest, his spouse, in conjunct fee, and to their heirs, of an acre of arable land belonging to the granter and to his said chaplainry, which formerly belonged to Richard Balderston, and afterwards to John Forrest of Magdalens, and Helen Cornwell, his spouse, lying near the said burgh, on the east side thereof, between the lands of Mungo Hamiltoun of Humbie on the east, and the lands called 'the Ladie aker' on the south and west; and which acre of land was resigned by the said John and Helen, in favour of the said Mr. William and Agnes, his spouse, etc. To hold to them in conjunct fee, and to the heirs gotten between them, which failing, to the heirs and assignees of the said Agnes, of the granter and his successors in the chaplainry, in fee and heritage, for the yearly payment to them of 21s. 4d., in name of feu-ferme, with duplication thereof at the entry of each heir. Contains precept of sasine, and is dated at the said burgh, 31st May 1581. Witnesses—William Fallow of Lochhouse, Charles Cornwell, William Cunnyngame, Nicol Townis, notary, John Donaldson, servitor of the said Mr. William Powrie, etc. [With signatures.]

25. Charter by John Forrest of Magdalens, provost, John Knollis, James Hamiltoun, and William Ka, bailies of the burgh of Linlythgow, with consent of the councillors and community thereof, for the sum of £80 paid by Richard Abercrummye of Poltoun, in name of the burgh, to David Danielstoun, burgess of Edinburgh, granting to the said Richard Abercrummye all and whole their feu-ferme of the lands of Kingsfeild and Bogsyde, extending to £8 a year, due from the said lands, now held by the said Richard in feu-ferme; saving to the granters the duplication of the said feu-ferme at the entry of each heir. To hold of the granters in free blench ferme, for payment of one penny yearly. With precept of sasine, dated and sealed with the common seal of the burgh, on 12th February 1583-4. Witnesses—Thomas Glen, George Thownis, Andrew Coill, Robert Bogill, serjeants, Nicol Thownis, and Andrew Ka, notaries. [Seal nearly whole; with signatures, including that of Andrew Myln, Charles Drummond, etc.]

26. Reversion by the said Richard Abercrummye of Poltoun in favour of the provost and bailies of Linlithgow of the said feu-ferme of £8 yearly. At Edinburgh, 21st March 1583-4. [With signatures: writ in vernacular.]

27. Letters of Charge by King James the Sixth, to the tacksmen of the customs of Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, Forfar, Brechin, St. Andrews, Cupar, and of the south side of Fife, to compear in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on 15th April next, to produce their books of customs, etc., received since 1st October last, when the customs of the burghs were granted by the king and council to the royal burghs, for the space of four years, in implement of contract with the commissioners of the burghs, of date the 14th March 1582-3. The letters are dated at Holyroodhouse, 21st March 1582-3. [Paper writ in the vernacular.]

28. Notarial Instrument on the redemption by Alexander Muir of Skaythmure from Harie Drummond of Rickartoun of the lands of Corsbruihill in the barony of Seylie and shire of Stirling, which were wadset

of the deceased Alexander Mure, father of the said Alexander, to the deceased Harie Drummond, father of the said Harie, and Janet Creychton his spouse, under reversion for £80, which is now paid to the said Harie by the said Alexander Mure. Done on the said lands on 11th April 1586, before these witnesses: John Hammylton of Grange, Alexander Drummond of Medop, and Mr. Robert Bruce, son of Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, Knight. Alexander Ker is Notary. [Vernacular writ.]

29. Letter of Reversion by John Cornwell burgess of Linlythquhow, and Helen Hammylton his spouse, in favour of John Forrest of Magdalens, provost of Linlythquhow, Patrik Sellar of Cowhill, James Hammylton at the West Port, and William Ka, bailies, over 'all and hail thair tavernouris or nethir voltis of thair tolbuyth of the said burgh' sumtyme occupyit be the said Johnne Forrest and now be the said Johnne Knollis, with free ische and entrie at bayth the south and north pairtis thair of, lyand upone the north pairt of our mercat cros betuix the Kirkgait on the vest the Kingis mercat gait and tuo lytill choppis sua callit upone boyth the pairtis of the interes interand theirto upone the south the Kingis streit and the tenement of Patrik Sellar on the eist pairtis' which subjects were now wadset by the Provost, bailies, etc.—to the granters, redeemable for £60 to be paid 'in the paroch kirk of Linlythquhow upone ane day betuix the sone rysing and dounpassing thair of—in the south syde of the kirk callit sanct Katherens Ile.' Dated at Linlythquhow, 12th July 1586. Witnesses, Charles Drummond of Kingsfeild, Allan Mertein, Henry Auld, James Dunkane, William Park, younger, treasurer; Andro Ker, Thomas Thownis, notaries; Nicol Thownis, common clerk of the burgh, etc. [Signatures. Vernacular.]

30. Action before the commissaries of Edinburgh, at the instance of James Jamesoun, skipper in Leith, against Robert Dalzell in Borrowstounness for production of the protocol book of the late Henry Foulis, notary, who died about the year 1558, in order to have an instrument therein transsumed, which was accordingly done, and of which the tenor is:—That on 20th day of May 1549 compeared Henry Forrest, provost of Linlythgow, together with a venerable man Sir Thomas Hamilton, brother german and heir of the late James Hamilton, and passed to that tenement of land which belonged to the said deceased James H. now waste and ruined, lying in the said burgh on the south side of the high street, between the tenement of William Craufurd on the east, and the tenement of the late William Daveson on the west, and there the said Henry in virtue of his office gave sasine of the said tenement, with yard, etc., to the said Sir Thomas as heir to his said brother: after which the said Sir Thomas made resignation thereof in the hands of the said Henry, in favour of an honest young man, Richard Jameson, his heirs and assignees, to whom the said Henry then gave sasine of the said tenement: and the said James Jameson being of mind to serve himself heir to the said Richard, who was his father, required this transsumpt in order thereto. Done at Edinburgh on 6th July 1591.

31. Account of the bailies of Lynlythgow rendered in Exchequer, at Edinburgh, by Patrick Sellar, bailie thereof, in name of the bailies, on 10th July 1592, of all receipts and expenses of the fermes of the said burgh from the 28th July 1590. [Paper.]

32. Letters of Charge by King James the Sixth at the instance of the provost and bailies of Linlythgow, against the feuars, fermorars, tenants,

etc., astricted in payment of the annual rents and duties pertaining to the altarages etc., within the parish kirk of the said burgh, to be used and applied to the sustentation of the reader and bellman serving the said kirk, namely, the annual rent of ' Sanct Michellis licht, the annual rent of the said alter, the rent of our Lady alter, the rent of the alter of Sanct Johnne the baptiste, the rent of the first alter foundit be umquhile Robert Bieges in honour of the virgine Marie, the rent of the secund alter of Sanct Anne, foundit be the said umquhile Robert, the rent of the thrid alter of Sanct Bryid, alsua foundit be him, the rent of the alter of Alhallowes, the rent of the alter of Sanct Katherene, the rent of the alter of Sanct Peter, the rent of the alter of Sanct Andro, the rent of the alter of *Corpus Christi*, the rent of the alter of St. Niniane, the rent of the alter of the Halie Trinitie, and of all uther alterages, chaipainreis, and prebendareis foundit and dotit alsweill within the said burgh as outwith the samin,' to make payment thereof to the said provost, bailies, council, and community of the said burgh, under pain of ' wairding ' in the castle of Dumbarton, in terms of the charter and gift made to the pursuers of the said annual rents. Dated 26th July 1592. [Paper writ, vernacular.]

33. Letter of King James the Sixth given under the signet, granting to the provost, council, and community of Linlythgow, the privilege 'to remane and abyde at hame fra our present oist army and raid appointed to convene at Edinburgh and Biggar respective, and frathine to pas forward toward the bordouris for persute of Francis sumtyme erll Boithuile and his associates culpable of the late treasonable attemptat perpetrat aganis our awin persoun at Falkland upoun the xxviii day of Junii last bypast undir silence of nycht.' Subscribed by the King at Edinburgh, July 1592. [Paper writ, vernacular.]

(To be continued.)

THE COMMISSARIOT REGISTER OF SHETLAND.

(Continued from p. 91.)

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| <p>16th September 1622.</p> <p>331. Manss Olasone in Umbuith, Unst.</p> <p>332. Cristian Mowat in Gardine-be-north, Unst, died August 1621. Katherine and Breta her daughters.</p> <p>21st September 1622.</p> <p>333. Ola Walterson in Attfronk, Yell.</p> <p>12th October 1622.</p> <p>334. Peter Johnson in Uppersetter, Yell.</p> <p>24th October 1622.</p> <p>335. Marion Cheine, spouse to George Ollasone in Simbasetter, Sandsting, died 2nd April 1622. Ola her son.</p> <p>31st October 1622.</p> <p>336. John Porteus in Hugoland, Northmaven.</p> <p>337. Christian Robertson, spouse to Thomas Williamson in Brevik, Northmaven.</p> | <p>338. James Sinclair of Mail, Burra, died 23rd May 1622. Margaret Harcus his relict, and Michael, Edward, Thomas, Janet, and Poll his children.</p> <p>339. Arthur Robertson in Hugoland, Northmaven.</p> <p>8th March 1624</p> <p>340. Sinevo Fraser, spouse to Symond Gray in Clivocast, Unst.</p> <p>341. Sinevo Johnsdochter, spouse to Matches Olasone in Cliberswick, Unst.</p> <p>342. Ingagerth Christophersochter, spouse to Thomas Gray in Kirkawins, Unst.</p> <p>343. Magnus Jonson in Burraford, Unst.</p> <p>344. Nicol Williamson in Maland, Unst.</p> <p>345. Andrew Olasone in Rue, Unst.</p> <p>346. Ola Manson of Ronone, Unst.</p> <p>347. Ola Schewartson, Unst.</p> |
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13th March 1624.

348. James Nisbet in Coningsetter, Yell, died October 1623. Marion Williamsdochter his relict. George, James, Andrew, Katherine, Christian, Margaret, and Marion his children.
349. Ingagarth Sinclair, spouse to Gilbert Nisbet in Kirkabister, Yell, died October 1623. Laurence, Henry, and Elspeth his children.
350. John Williamson in Frangord, Northmaven.

24th March 1624.

351. Manss Olasone in Aithness, Aithsting.
352. Margaret Paulsdochter, spouse to Nicol Olason in Walls.
353. Laurence Johnson in Sound, Tingwall.
354. Manss Enorsone in Sound, Tingwall.
355. John Manson in Sound, in Tingwall.

28th March 1624.

356. Manss Smith in Skelcabister, Bressay.
357. Manss Manson in Garth, Bressay.
358. John Gregorinson in Hoversta, Bressay.
359. William Bult in Sistay, Bressay, died December 1622. Grissel Smith his relict, Katherine and Agnes his daughters.

1st September 1624.

360. Mr. Patrick Hog, minister of Fetlar.

6th September 1624.

361. Katherine Sutherland, spouse of John Nicolson in Northdale, Fetlar.
362. Manss Nicolsdochter in Newhouse, in Fetlar.
363. Marion Henriesdochter, spouse to Mathew Blous in Fetlar.
364. Court Shewartsons in Fetlar.

20th September 1624.

365. Margaret Sinclair, spouse to Robert Tulloch in Warbister, Burra, died March 1623. Arthur, John, and Grizel his children.
366. Thomas Blackbeard in Stattishous, Dunrossness.
367. James Jamieson in Houlland, Tingwall.
368. John Manson in Cheldiswick, Whalsay.

22nd August 1625.

369. David Rendall in Bruasetter, Aithsting.

24th August 1625.

370. Andro Irvingson in Nether Daill, Walls.

25th August 1625.

371. Margaret Boyes, spouse to Henry Johnson in Eldus, Papa Stour.
372. Isabel Cheyne, spouse to Richard Jameson in Papa, died February 1623.
373. Janet Forrest, spouse to Laurence Johnson in Papa.

26th August 1625.

374. Mans Mansdochter, spouse to John Wishart in Skarvister, Walls.
375. Cristine Lunisdochter, spouse to Ola Christopherson in Northhous in Papa.
376. Edward Nicolson in Breck in Walls.

1st September 1625.

377. Christine Roriesdochter, spouse of George Tait in Gairth, Nesting.
378. Matthew Olasone in Catfirth, Nesting.
379. Agnes Nicolsdochter, spouse of Martin Manson in Housbister, Nesting.
380. Ola Nicolson in Sandishouse, Whalsay.
381. Isabel Garioche, spouse to Robert Ryrd in Kelisbrugh, Nesting.
382. Marion Scherar, spouse to Edward Manson in Levanner, Lunnasting.
383. Janet Sutherland, spouse to Edward Sinclair of Buliesetter, Nesting, died 1623. Henry, James, and Andrew her children.

8th September 1625.

384. Thomas Tulloch in Fiblasetter, Northmaven.
385. Magnus Olasone in Northmaven.
386. James Thomassone, Northmaven.
387. Marion Androsdochter, spouse to Erasmus Manson in Umgesta, Northmaven.

15th September 1625.

388. Catherine Nisbet, spouse to Gilbert Scot in Kirkabister, Yell, died April 1625. Mathew, William, Peter, Margaret, Marion, and Sinevo her children.

20th September 1625.

389. Magnus Thomassone in Bodun, Unst.
390. Thomas Gray in Murasetter, Unst, died January 1625. Christian and Ann his daughters.
391. Marion Matchesdochter in Burrafirth, Unst.

392. Janet Niber, spouse of William Androsone in Virss, Unst.
 393. Margaret Coutés, spouse of Walter Gray in Cliff, Unst, died August 1625. William, Laurence, Katherine, and Elspeth her children.
 394. Swannie Guthersone in Maill, Unst.

4th October 1625.

395. Edward Sinclair of Marraster, Whalsay, died 14th September 1622. Andrew, Henry, and Donsie his children.
 396. Margaret Gifford, his spouse, died August 162—

7th July 1627.

397. Eric Bothwellson in Kergord, Weisdale.

16th July 1627.

398. John Williamson in Frangord, Northmaven.
 399. Gregorius Thomassone in Sandvo, Northmaven.

19th July 1627.

400. Mathew Williamson in Houll, Fetlar.
 401. Mans Henriesson in Crosbuster, Fetlar.
 402. Magdalen Sutherland, spouse of Laurence Got in Funzie, Fetlar.
 403. Gutheram Lundeman, Fetlar.
 404. Ola Erasmussen in Belzea, Unst.
 405. Nichol Emerson in Bigton, Unst.
 406. — Marinson in Colbesetter, Unst.
 407. Laurence Manson in Setter, Unst.
 408. Walter Manson in Langastoll, Unst.
 409. Thomas Silverestoun in Colnaduir, Unst.
 410. Breta Fraser, spouse of Laurence Olason in Scat, Unst.
 411. Anna Williamsdchter, spouse of Mans Williamson in Langhouse, Unst.
 412. Katherine Mansdchter, spouse of Mans Olasone in Southdale, Fetlar.
 413. James Strang in Wailzie, Fetlar, died June 1620. Christian Nicolsdchter his relict, Andrew, Patrick, Thomas, Margaret, Bessie, and Elspeth his children.

23rd July 1627.

414. Thomas Gray in Kirkhouse, Unst, died December 1622. Anne Nicollsdchter his relict, and Margaret Gray his brother's daughter.
 415. Donald Mowat in Haisgasetter, Fetlar, died September 1625. Agnes Manssdchter his relict.

416. John Manson in Gairdie, Yell.
 417. James Bugar in Colvasetter, Yell.
 418. Mans Thomason in Hamnavoe, Yell.

26th July 1627.

419. Matthew Robertson in Gairdan, Lun-nasting.

7th August 1627.

420. Marion Olawsdchter, spouse to William Laurensen in Northouse, Deltung.

VOLUME III.

5th August 1628.

421. Mans Johnson in Cultiswick, Sandwick.

7th August 1628.

422. Sarah Androisdchter, spouse of John Olasone, alias Ewle, in Papa.

8th August 1628.

423. Malcolm Smith in Holdeswick, Northmaven, died December 1625. Grissel Bruce his relict, and Andrew, James, Nicol, and Laurence his children.
 424. Marion Olasdchter, spouse of Thomas Erasmussen in Orabuster, Northmaven.

16th August 1628.

425. John Oisit in Snarravoe, Unst.

18th August 1628.

426. Marion Thomasdchter, relict of Andrew Duncan in Unst.
 427. David Fouler in Howland, Unst, died May 1628. Laurence, David, Christian, Magdalen, and Sinevo his children.
 428. Bartelmo Manson in Sotland, Unst.
 429. James Silvesterson in Hoversta, Unst.
 430. Andro Manson in Hammer, Unst.
 431. Manss Johnson in Gairdie-be-north, Unst.
 432. David Pitcairn of Scarpoe, died April 1627. Christian Sinclair his relict, and Andrew his only son.

23rd August 1628.

433. William Johnson in Northdail, Fetlar.
 434. Nicol Johnson in Urie, Fetlar.

26th August 1628.

435. Thomas Aikler in Utterbuster, Yell, died March 1628. Katherine Sutherland his relict, Andrew, Sophia, Elspeth, and Ingagarth his children.

(*To be continued.*)

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

THE EDINBURGH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—If the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society had produced during the past four years nothing else but the Bibliography of Works relating to Mary Queen of Scots, 1544-1700, compiled by Mr. John Scott, it would have well justified its existence. As the interesting publications of this exclusive society are very privately printed and very strictly limited, it may be well to describe Mr. Scott's work more particularly. It is a well printed quarto of 69 pages, exclusive of index and 20 excellent reproductions of rare or ornamented title-pages. The editor registers 289 books with full titles, collation, and abundant notes, supplying useful information on questions of disputed authorship or variations of editions, and solving some curious bibliographical puzzles. The arrangement is chronological, and rightly so; and in the case of each book we are told in what principal libraries it is to be found. The list purports to contain not only works directly dealing with the Queen's reign, her personal history and character, her regal rights and claims and the tragedy of her death, but also books incidentally treating of her career, books dedicated to her, poems addressed to her, and poems or dramas having the Queen for their subject. The literature thus mapped out is obviously not merely of Scottish interest. The several languages represented mark in a striking manner the extent to which the nations of Europe made the subject their own.

From a strictly scientific point of view the work undoubtedly is open to some criticism. The scope is perhaps too ambitiously extended by the well-nigh hopeless attempt to include the large class of histories of the time which devote a few pages to Mary. Hence certain obvious inconsistencies. For example, Ribadeneyra's Spanish history of the English schism is registered, but not the work of Sanders which Ribadeneyra translated and enlarged, nor the similar work of Pollini, who did for the Italians what Ribadeneyra did for the Spaniards. Again, Strada's *De bello Belgico* and Hazart's *Kerkelijcke Historie* are omitted, though both contain panegyrics and fine portraits of Mary more deserving of notice than some others in the list.

In spite of such minor defects the bibliography is a most useful and suggestive piece of work reflecting credit on the Society from which it emanates. Will no enterprising member carry on the bibliography from 1700 to the present day?

 QUERIES.

OLD TABLE-LINEN.—Can any one tell me where such old table-cloths of linen were made as I now describe? The pattern is on a cloth all woven in one piece, about three yards by four yards, and with the flowers and mottoes alternately reversed so as to make both ends the same whichever way the cloth is spread. The chief ornament is a great Scottish Thistle richly foliated and ensigned with a royal crown. There are four sets of six circles at the foot and top, each circle containing a figure of St. Andrew. There are also at foot and top six stars of the Order of the Thistle, and six lions rampant. Fleurs-de-lis are interspersed throughout. 'Nemo me impune lacessit' and 'Ces les Armes de Eccosse' are in

duplicate lines, reversed, so that one is legible on whichever side the table-cloth is turned.

The cloth has been in family possession for a considerable time.

JAMES GRAHAME.

CHRISTIAN MAULE.—Who was Christian Maule of the congregation of Pittendriech? She married in 1625 David Soutar of Alyth. In 1676 her husband was living at Boath. What is meant by the 'congregation of Pittendriech'? It is not a parish. I shall be glad if I can obtain an answer. The lady in question was certainly related to the Panmure family, but I do not know who was her father.

EMMA MORGAN.

1745.—MR. CHARLES SMITH OF BOULOGNE.—Who was he? He is named in several Jacobite correspondences.

J. M.

REPLIES.

ST. JOHN'S EAST PARISH CHURCH, PERTH.—I am able to throw a little light on the very interesting point raised by Mr. Ross in his note in the last number of *The Scottish Antiquary* (p. 64), viz. the identity of the Johannes Fullar, whose name and arms are carved on the south-east-most pillar in the East Parish Church—formerly the choir of the Parish Church of Perth. I have found his name as a witness in more than one of the charters belonging to the Charterhouse, Perth, of the year 1441. In these he is described as one of the bailies of Perth. To one of these charters, being a confirmation of the sale of an annual rent of a merk to the prior and convent of the Carthusian House, near Perth, there are attached the 'seals of John of Hadington, Provost and Sheriff of the said burgh, of Andrew of Inchmartine, of William of Fodringhame (Fotheringham), and of John Foulare, baillies of the said burgh.' The identity of this John Foulare and the Johannes Fullar, whose name is carved on the pillar, is placed beyond the possibility of doubt by the absolute identity of the charges on the seal attached to the charter, and those on the two shields on the pillar, viz. : a key in pale, and a spur in fess. The key and the spur are well known charges in Scots heraldry. There are the three keys of the Gibsons of Durie, said to have been given originally to the Dean of Restalrig by the Pope. There is the key used as a crest by David Lindsay, Lord Crawford, in 1345, which is said to denote the wardenship of the castle of Berwick, or Edinburgh, and there is the winged spur of the Johnstones of Annandale, wardens of the marches. How John Fullar obtained these symbols as his arms—by hereditary right or special service—I have at present no information. The existing records of Perth do not, unfortunately, go back further than 1500, and I have not seen John Fullar's name occur anywhere else. The name does not seem to have been common. A Gilbert Foular is mentioned in *Exchequer Rolls*, vol. i. p. 564, as Sheriff of Edinburgh, in 1358. In vol. iii. we have a Thomas Fowlar, a bailie of Peebles, 1387. In 1459, Thomas Foullare gives in the accounts of the bailies of North Berwick. In vol. ii. of the *Register of the Great Seal*, the name occurs eighteen times, but none of these is of a person connected with Perth. One of those named is John Foular, who was Dean of Guild, Edinburgh, for a number of years. A search in the city archives from 1482-1503, might result in finding one of his seals, which would show whether or not he

was connected with John Fullar of Perth. The fact of the latter's name being on the pillar is rather an unusual occurrence; and would seem to indicate that he built the pillar, if not more of the structure. We know from the *Registrum de Dunfermline* that an arrangement was made between the monastery and the magistrates of Perth, by which the latter received the tithes of Perth for six years, subject to paying the vicar and a certain sum to the monastery, along with the fees for the right of burial in the choir, for the purpose of building 'Chorum, et vestibulum ecclesie parochiale dicti burgi de Perth, prout eis placencius et honestius videatur, ac eadem postquam fuerint edificata perpetuis temporibus sustentabunt in omnibus et singulis reparacionibus choro et vestibulo pertinentibus tectura,' etc. This agreement was made in 1440, the year before John Fullar was made a baillie. It is possible that the tithes and fees did not suffice for the execution of the work laid upon the magistrates, and that John Fullar and his wife volunteered to pay for a part, certainly for the pillar on which their names are inscribed. Mr. Ross thinks that the choir dates probably from about 1400. But the wording of the deed is against such a probability; for it testifies, 'quod prepositus, ballivi, et comunitas dicti burgi propriis sumptibus et expensis *funditus et de novo edificabunt* Chorum,' etc. The words I have put in italics, 'shall build from the foundation, and anew,' point clearly to the fact that the work of renewal was to be begun after the date,—20th May 1440,—of the agreement. Perhaps someone will suggest a reason for such an unusual thing as the name of any one round a pillar.

JOHN FERGUSON.

THE MANSE, ABERDALGIE,
PERTH, December 1896.

M'KAIN OF ELGIN.—About the year 1737, there were three families in Elgin of the name of M'Kain, all designated merchants and all nearly related, perhaps brothers. James died about that year. He married Elspet Russel. John died a few years later. He married Janet Anderson and had a family of at least three, viz.: James, Margaret, and Elspet. Robert died before 1737. He married Barbara Donald, and had two sons, James and John, and three daughters, Elspet, who married Rev. Thomas Reid, Leochel; Marjory, who married Rev. W. Brodie, Cushnie; and Isobel, who married Mr. James Crookshank, schoolmaster, Elgin. James bequeathed 500 merks to the poor of Elgin, but owing to a legal irregularity, it seems not to have been realised. An Agnes Mackean was living in Elgin in 1604.

W. CRAMOND, LL.D.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The County Histories of Scotland; A History of Dumfries and Galloway, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. (William Blackwood and Sons, 1896), 8vo, pp. 411, price 7s. 6d. net. In his preface the author of this book tells us that he intends confining himself 'to what shall be a concise and trustworthy, even though it may be a dry, narrative of such events as are capable of historic proof.' In one respect at least Sir Herbert Maxwell belies himself, the narrative is surely not dry, and is told so gracefully and well that the most casual reader must wish for more. Neither could we, if we would, impugn its accuracy. But notwithstanding the charm of Sir Herbert Maxwell's style, we must express our regret that an attempt has been made to condense the histories of both the province of Galloway and

the county of Dumfries into one short volume of less than 400 pages of text. The result is that only the more prominent events and personages are referred to, there is no space for more, and much of historical import, especially as regards the social history of the district, has perforce been sacrificed. At no time until after the Reformation or the union of Crowns can the history of Dumfriesshire and Galloway be said to be in any sense the same. Peopled in early times by different races, the Britons or Cymri, and the Galwegian Picts, in Dumfriesshire the native landowners were swamped by Norman Barons, while in Galloway, many of these retained their possessions until comparatively recent times. The two provinces took different sides during the war of independence, for centuries they were under different laws, and in the mosstrooping raids which decimated Dumfriesshire the native lairds of Galloway had little share. With such differing elements, presented for his digestion, the author's difficulties of selection must have been ten-fold increased by the limited space at his disposal. It is doubly unfortunate, considering that Annandale has yet to find a chronicler, that in the scramble for places Dumfriesshire should have suffered most. But this without doubt is so. A praiseworthy attempt is made to elucidate the early history of Galloway from the 6th to the 13th centuries, but little or no notice is taken of Dumfriesshire during all these years. The first reference to the county in the index refers the reader to events which happened in 1316-17. The word 'Eskdale' hardly appears in the book. And neither the siege of Annan, a noteworthy incident in Border warfare, nor the Tower of Repentance are so much as mentioned.

For what is in the book, and the manner of its setting down, we have only praise. Border history has lost nothing of its attractiveness in Sir Herbert Maxwell's hands, and the stories of the war of independence, the killing time, and many other episodes, are all set forth with skilful pen. The chapter which is devoted to the early history of Galloway is among the best in the book. In it Sir Herbert Maxwell has made advantageous use of his knowledge of the place-names of the locality, and his explanations of them are full of interest: but here again we wish that the author had found space to mention the immigration of the Danes *via* Carlisle into Dumfriesshire and the colony of Norse names they left behind them in Annandale—an immigration which seems to have been quite distinct from the landing of the Vikings upon the Galloway coast.

We believe Sir Herbert once professed that though a Scotsman he deplored the result of the battle of Bannockburn. Hence perhaps the somewhat severe view which he takes of the character of Robert the Bruce. Such sentiments, however, are excusable when coming from a native of South-western Scotland, for indeed no part of the country suffered more severely from the results of the war of independence than did the western marches. That war was the beginning and the cause of the continuous border raids which harrassed Dumfriesshire during the 14th, 15th and most of the 16th centuries, completely obstructing the development of its natural resources. One instance of the waste and destruction resulting from this kind of warfare may be quoted. It is found in an account of an English warden's doings in Scotland between Sept. 9th, 1543, and June 29th, 1544, a period of rather less than ten months.

'Townes, onsett, graunges, and hamlettis spoyled and burnt,	124
'Oxen and kene brought awaye,	308
'Horss and naggis brought awaye,	332

'Shepe and gete brought away,	4710
'Prisoners taken,	408
'Menne slayne,	35
'Grete quantite of insight brought away, over and besydes a grete quantite of corne and insight, and a greate nombre of all sortes of catail burned in the towns and howss and is not nombred in the lettres, and menyne men also hurt.'	

Mention should also be made of the 'Notes,' particularly that upon the 'Clockmaben-Stane,' or 'Lochmaben Stone,' which advances with much force one theory as to the origin of this remarkable boulder. Sir Herbert considers the explanation to be 'the stone or burial-place of Mabon,' deducing it from the old Gaelic 'clock' or stone, and 'Mabon' an ancient warrior whose exploits are referred to by the early Welsh bards. For the rest the book contains a bibliography, by no means exhaustive, a list of the principal maps of Dumfriesshire and Galloway, and an index which may be useful, if ever completed. A modern map of the whole district, with one of Galloway from Blaeu's Atlas, and Moll's maps of the Dumfriesshire dales, are also reproduced with the volume.

Famous Scots Series—Robert Burns, by Gabriel Setoun (Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, Edinburgh and London), 8vo, price 1s. Now that the centenary of Burns's death is some months behind us, one may perhaps be allowed to think soberly of the poet's life without being stigmatised as the devil's advocate, or sneered at as incapable of understanding genius. But all who differ from Mr. Setoun are either 'snappers up of unconsidered trifles,' or 'dull and phlegmatic' souls, or 'cold-blooded Pharisees.' Apart from this unfortunate habit, however, Mr. Setoun has given us a pleasant, if not altogether accurate, picture of the poet's life. He has succeeded in avoiding the mistake with which he charges some of his predecessors, of blurring his picture with too many details. The various scenes and experiences of the poet's short but most chequered career are described with a rapid and strong and sympathetic touch. Mr. Setoun has done good service, too, in refuting once more the popular idea of Burns as a simple uneducated ploughman, bursting spontaneously into song. He not only received a much better education than the ordinary ploughman, even in Scotland, received, both from his father and from schoolmasters, but all the contemporary evidence goes to prove that he possessed great intellectual powers; while Burns himself has left it on record that he spent great labour on the perfecting of his songs. It may be doubted, however, whether he hold that he has on the world to-day has much to do with his intellectual powers, except in so far as they were essential to the production of his poems and songs. Still less is that hold to be explained by his life. Even a panegyrist like Mr. Setoun is compelled to deplore his sins and shortcomings, his sulky suspicion, his harshness of judgment, his unnecessary aggressiveness and bitterness of speech. He admits himself 'staggered' by the 'shameless and heartless' way in which the poet writes of Jean Armour, who was already the mother of his children, and who was soon to be his wife. If these sins and shortcomings were discovered in any other than Robert Burns, would we be asked to excuse them as the sins of 'a large-hearted healthy human being'? It is even more ludicrous to explain the 'shameless and heartless' letter as due to the 'fever of city life'! It would be better for the world and for

the fame of Burns if that fame were allowed to rest upon the work he achieved. Very few now will be found to doubt that as a poet Burns ranks with the Immortals. Mr. Setoun is undoubtedly right in finding his chief title to that rank in his songs. No other poet has left such a wealth of exquisite lyrics. 'This was his undying legacy to the world.'

Famous Scots Series—Life of Sir James Young Simpson, by Eve Blantyre Simpson (Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, Edinburgh and London), 8vo, price 1s. 6d. No life in the series of 'Noble Scots' will be read with greater interest and, in Scotland, greater pride than that of Sir James Simpson. In her preface the authoress deplures the difficulty of selection from so great a mass of material as is at her command. While sympathising with her difficulty, one cannot help regretting that she has compressed so little and omitted so much. We have been presented with a succession of delightful glimpses of the great genius as son, brother, father, and friend, as well as famous physician and philanthropist; it only creates the desire for something fuller, more consecutive, more exact and satisfying. A man at once a moral and an intellectual giant is so rare a phenomenon that one would fain see more of him.

On the appearance of his work on 'Archaic Sculptures' a reviewer observes:—'That the most accomplished, most distinguished of our physicians should consentaneously be one of the most distinguished of Scottish archæologists does not surpris^e us.' Nor need it do so, when we consider that before the physician was, the archæologist, still in pinafores, was stumbling about the Bathgate churchyard, spelling out, with the aid of the village cobbler, hidden inscriptions on moss-grown grave-stones. In after years, says his biographer, 'Archæology was the big double line which relieved the pressure caused by toiling in one highway.' She scatters through her pages allusions to antiquarian research, notices of published archaeological works, hints of personal investigation and discovery. Early in the forties he brought out a paper on Leper Houses, and the profound study he made of the history of this ancient disease and of the statutes and laws of isolation and regulation led him to initiate vast practical reforms in modern treatment of infectious disease.

A medical stamp on an old Greek vase led him into fresh research, and he presently published his 'Notes on some Ancient Greek Vases,' and 'On some Ancient Medicine Stamps,' and 'Medical Officers in the Roman Army.'

Everything of antiquarian interest, from the Pyramids of Egypt to the Cat Stone in Midlothian roused his enthusiasm. The ruins of Ancient Rome, Roman and Danish remains in Great Britain, turf-covered inscriptions on Irish hillsides, Fife caves, hermits' cells, chapels, stone cists, and arrow heads had their share of his attention. His long holidays (never longer than a fortnight) he spent on the Continent. His short ones nearer home, as at the Isle of Man, digging for Danish camps and burial-places, or at Inchcolm, discovering a hermit's cell, or a Celtic chapel used as a pigsty. His grateful patients became antiquarian collectors for his sake, and filled his house with every kind of curiosity, eager to testify to the gratitude and devotion with which he inspired all hearts. He died at the age of 58, one of the most famous Scots the world has seen.

The Book Lover's Library—The Literature of Music, by J. E. Mathew (Elliot Stock, London, 1896).—The author of *The Literature of Music* may,

on the whole, be congratulated on the way in which he has carried out a difficult task. The subject is one of enormous extent. Since the Greek mathematicians discussed the origin and constitution of the various modes in use in their day, many thousands of books have appeared dealing, in whole or in part, with music. The art has been treated from the scientific, the speculative, the critical, the historical standpoint. It has been written about in many languages—Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Dutch. In his preface Mr. Mathew acknowledges the difficulty of doing justice to so large a subject within the compass of so small a book. Yet the book is not without merit. The material is well arranged. The names of the most important authorities are given and the nature of their work is shortly described. It may be doubted whether the controversies of Gaforius, Spartaro, Zarlino, and the rest have much interest for people nowadays, but Scotsmen, at least, may be glad to know that the first British work of note dealing with music in the 18th century was Alexander Malcolm's 'Treatise of Musick, Speculative, Practical, and Historical'—a book published in Edinburgh in 1721. Especially useful are the concluding chapters of the book, which contain much information regarding the best modern works published about music and musicians. Here the author might have included a reference to Schopenhauer's views on music in respect of the great influence they have exercised, especially upon Wagner. As the little volume forms one of 'The Book-Lover's Library Series,' it is perhaps natural that it should be addressed to lovers of books rather than to lovers of music. This may justify the author's occasional references to the printing or binding of some of the old books, but surely, in speaking of a rare volume of Cerone's, it was hardly necessary to say, 'a magnificent copy is lying before the writer as he pens this notice.'

Popular [English] County Histories : A History of Nottinghamshire, by Cornelius Brown (Elliot Stock, London, 1896), demy 8vo, 306 pp. Cloth, price 7s. 6d.; Roxburgh, 10s. 6d. net; large-paper copies, 21s. net.—*The History of Nottinghamshire* is full of interest and information, and the author has spared no pains to present it in a popular and attractive manner. He gives vivid pictures of the good old days when life meant turmoil and battle and bloodshed, and the men of Nottinghamshire, a stirring and strenuous race, played their part with vigour and left behind them notable marks and records. No village, town, country seat, or county family is omitted from this last record of the famous midland shire; its geology, flora and fauna, art, architecture, traditions and folklore are all studied and described at length. Every here and there we find an excellent description of some famous castle, ruined abbey, church or cathedral, or the rise and fall of some great family of ancient fame and lineage. These, along with many quaint quotations from early records and old statute-books add materially to the value and interest of the book.

History of the Scottish Church, vol. ii., by W. Stephen (Edinburgh, D. Douglas).—Mr. Stephen in his first volume dealt with the Early and Mediæval Church of Scotland, in his second volume he enters upon the history of the post-Reformation Church, commencing in the year 1560. The subject is a difficult one to treat in a spirit fair to all parties, for there has never been a time since 1560 when the Church in Scotland has not been torn by political and religious strife. That the author, as a

clergyman of the Episcopal Church, should give prominence to the Episcopal Church is to be expected, but it is a pleasure to note how honestly he acknowledges the blemishes, the existence of which cannot be denied, and yet when dealing with Presbyterianism he does not refuse the praise due to it, nor does he in any way overlook the difficulties in which the leaders of that party often found themselves. The student of Church History will be able to find in this work a well-digested mass of useful information clearly set forth in a learned and most interesting manner.

Palestine Exploration Fund—Quarterly Statement, October 1896 (The Fund Office, 24 Hanover Square, London, W.)—This is an unusually interesting number. It records among other things that the excavations at Jerusalem under the superintendence of Dr. Bliss and Mr. Dickie have brought to light a remarkable stone stairway, forming part of a road leading down from the city past the Pool of Siloam. The steps, so far as discovered, are thirty-four in number. It is not impossible, as is pointed out in the Quarterly Statement, that this stair may be on the site of 'the stairs that go down from the city of David' referred to in Nehemiah iii. 15. Another point of great interest that has been established, almost beyond dispute, is the existence of the old city wall of the time of Titus. Dr. Bliss's account of the excavation of this wall, along with Sir Charles Wilson's corroboration of his theory, will repay perusal. Mr. Dickie describes a remarkable tomb recently discovered near the Tombs of the Kings. And an elaborate account of the history and present condition of the Church of the Ascension is contributed by Herr von Schick. Other contributions are by the Rev. J. E. Dowling, who writes on 'Kerah in 1896' and 'Two Roman Milestones at Wādy Mōjib'; Prof. W. M. Flinders-Petrie, on the 'Date of the Exodus'; Ebenezer Davis, Esq., on 'Serapis,' etc.

We are sorry to note that the finances of the Fund are far from flourishing. Its liabilities in July 1896 were upwards of £1000 in excess of the funds in hand. In the report which was then issued an earnest appeal is made for increased contributions. We strongly urge this appeal on the attention of all interested in the Holy Land. The Society makes very little noise about its work, and possibly for that reason too little notice is taken of it. It has done invaluable work in the past; and its excavations were probably never at a more interesting stage than they are now. The firman granted by the Sultan has just been extended; it would, therefore, be a great pity if operations had to be suspended for lack of funds. The Quarterly Statement is issued to annual subscribers of half a guinea to the Fund.

The North Part of Great Britain called Scotland, by Herman Moll, Geographer, 1714, reprinted 1896, by R. S. Shearer and Son, Stirling, price on drawing-paper, post free, 6s. ; on cloth and put up in book form, 10s.—The scale of this quaint and interesting map is in the reprint about fourteen miles to the inch. The map is flanked by ten reductions of Slezer's views of the more important towns and castles of Scotland. Only two copies of the original are known to the publishers of the reprint. One of these is in the Signet Library, Edinburgh. General Wade would probably have picked holes in the map, after he had been to the highlands himself, and made his surveys and his roads, but the map seems to

have survived the General. The copper-plate from which the original map was printed has been used after having been brought in a manner down to date, as late as 1746 or 1747. The reprint before us has been taken from one of the later copies of the original. Fort Augustus, founded in 1729, and several of General Wade's roads, are marked on it. But what fixes the date just mentioned is that Fort George, built by the Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden, appears also. The original of the reprint is of the same date as the copy in the Signet Library, where it is possible to distinguish the lettering of these additions from that of the original engraving.

The place-names, and the spelling of them, are the matters of abiding interest in the map. But the remarks which are placed here and there on the map, as in Moll's County Atlas, reprinted not long ago by the same firm, are curious and interesting. 'It is manifest by this map,' says Moll, 'that if things were rightly managed, there would be no occasion to go to Norway for wood, or to New-found-land for fish, seeing North Britain can plentifully furnish us with both.' Round the coast-lines we find engraved such statements as 'Here is Plenty of Cod and Ling,' 'Great quantities of Herrings catched here.' We also learn that there are mineral springs at Peterhead and New Aberdeen; agate, crystal, and marble in Skye; ambergris to be found on the west coast of South Uist. The Fair Isle hawks are the best. The sheep in Shetland are prolific enough, but are kept down by the eagles. The Dutch begin fishing at Shetland about 24th June, and leave off about August or September. Such are specimens of the patches of information inserted on the blank spaces of the map. The country is divided into districts or provinces, not counties—Angus, Mearns, Cunningham, Galloway, Badenoch, etc. The map is well and effectively reproduced. The ink is strong and the boundary lines are coloured carefully.

La Correspondance Rose, organe bi-mensuel des Savants, des Collectionneurs, des Historiens, des Investigateurs et des Bibliophiles. Questions, Réponses, Chronique et Bibliographies. Liste mensuelle des Livres rares et Objets curieux à céder ou échanger. Edited by M. R. de Graville, 13 Rue Spontini, Paris. Annual Sub., 12 francs.—When we consider the ancient alliance between France and Scotland, and the numbers of Scotsmen of the olden time who went to France for education, or to push their fortunes in arms or trade, we must recognise that a French magazine, such as the above, must be of more than mere general interest to the student of Scottish history. It may also be of use in assisting him to trace Scotsmen who went to France, or to explain customs, etc., which came from France to Scotland.

L'Archæologia, a monthly review of Archæological discoveries, museums, collections, and publications. Edited by C. R. de Graville, 13 Rue Spontini, Paris. Annual Sub., 12 francs. This magazine, the first number of which is about to be published, aims specially at illustrating ancient art in a manner which will appeal to artists as well as archæologists. It proposes also to chronicle facts of archæological interest, specially those emerging within the limits of ancient Gaul and the countries of the Celt.