

# Northern Notes and Queries

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

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57. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS.—The Rev. James Scot, minister of the Old Church, Perth, 1771-1808, was a man distinguished for his ardent love of literature and the fine arts. Many of his works have been published, but the Advocates' Library possesses MSS. which have never appeared in print. By the kindness of the Curators, we are permitted to present to our readers his Annotated Transcript of the Register of Marriages at Perth, commencing March 1560, ending Dec. 31, 1668. In some few cases, later discoveries have lessened the value of Mr. Scot's notes, but we feel sure that Antiquaries, and especially genealogists, will be glad to see the whole work presented *literatim et verbatim*. The ms. is contained in a folio volume of 74 pages, and we hope to complete the printing of it in the eighth number of *N. N.* and *Q.*

<sup>1</sup> *Marriages, October 13, 1560, to March 1561.*

The old Register of Marriages, Baptisms, and Deaths, at Perth, being written in a Hand which few persons are now able to read, the following Copy may be of some use. It contains the most ancient Register in all probability now existing of the inhabitants of Perth. During the time it was written many of the nobility had Houses in Perth, viz., Stewart, Earl of Athole; Hay, Earl of Errol; Ruthven, Lord Ruthven, afterwards Earl of Gowrie; Crichton, Lord Sanquhar; Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the Earls of Braidalbane; Campbell of Lawers,

ancestor of the Earls of Loudon : and in the town or neighbourhood Oliphant, Lord Oliphant; Rollo of Duncrub, ancestor of the Lords Rollo ; and several others. The Resort of so many families of Distinction was of great Benefit to the Burgesses of the Town, several of whom in the exercise of their trade acquired great Opulence. The most accurate Method may be to begin with that Part of the Register which contains the Marriages :

The names of them that were married in Perth since the last of October, in anno 1560.

(*N.B.*—In the original 1556 seems first to have been written, afterwards blotted out, and 1561 written. But it will appear from the Dates afterwards given of the Marriages, that the Month of October meant was in the year 1560.

Before the year 1600, the years in Scotland always began on the 25th Day of March. It is necessary to observe this, because all Dates marked from the first of January to the twenty-fourth Day of March, were always included in what we would now call the year preceding. Thus what was anciently Jan. 1, 1560, is, according to our manner of reckoning time, Jan. 1, 1561. It is usual therefore, when giving Extracts of any ancient Dates in the months of January and February, and in March till the 25th Day, to give the number of the year, according both to the old and new way of reckoning : for example as follows, January 1, 1560-1.)

(*N.B.*—The particular Dates of a few Marriages at the Beginning of the Register are not marked. The Defect therefore must be supplied by a general date as follows /<sup>2</sup> :

Marriages October—March 1560=1561.

October 31, 1560—March 26, 1561.

The following Persons married—

Andrew Bowman & Marion Goldsmith.

John Richardson & Margaret Thomson.

John Huggoins & Janet Ritchie.

William M'Cansh (His Wife's not marked).

Walter Young & Giles Ramsay.

Andrew Broun & Janet Henderson.

(*N.B.*—It is evident that many Marriages during the above Period have not been inserted in the Register.)

March 27, 1561.

James Ruthven & Margaret Mayne.

Robert Hay & Janet Whittat.

James M'Cansh & Margaret Campbell.

William Low & Janet Wilson.

Gilbert Clerke & Nicolas Brysson.

John Cuthbert & Margaret Mar.

David Sharp & Janet Blair.

John Clerk & Giles Anderson.

William Blythe & Catherine Meik.

Patrick Mathew & Margaret Ruthven.

John Spens & Margaret Robertson.

(*N.B.*—It is scarcely credible that all the above-named Persons were married on the same day. But it is certain they were married sometime between March 27 & May 4.

Title of the Marriage Register. Note.

Before the year 1600, the year in Scotland began March 25.

Oct. 30, 1560 to March 26, 1561.

Note.

The Family of Ruthven, having had their chief Residence for many <sup>Ruthven.</sup> hundred years at the Castle of Ruthven, now Hunting tower, in the neighbourhood of Perth, there were many of their name in the Town & County. Patrick, Lord Ruthven, had a son by his first Lady named James, who obtained the nominal office of Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld. But he must have been too young to be the James Ruthven above-mentioned. In the Chartulary of Scone, kept in the time that Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Murray was Commendator, there is a charter dated Nov. 16, 1560, by which it appears that William, Archibald, <sup>3</sup> George, and James, were sons of Patrick Lord Ruthven by his first Lady, Janet Douglas, & that Alexander was his son by his second Lady, Janet Stewart.)

May 4, 1561.

James Monypenny & Christian Monypenny.  
William Ramsay & Catherine Wallace.  
William Stewart & Margaret Gray.  
John Rogy & Catherine Stalker.

May 4, 1561.

May 18, 1561.

David Ruthven & Christian Ireland.  
William Hepburn & Elspith Anderson.  
William Ranaldson & Christian Kandy.  
David Kay & Alison Broun.  
John Cousland & Isabell Burry.

(*N.B.*—The Burgesses of the name of Monypenny were in the most <sup>Note.</sup> respectable stations in Perth. They were probably descended from the <sup>Monypenny.</sup> Family of Pitmillie in Fyfe.)

Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Murray, had many Natural Children, for <sup>Hepburn.</sup> whom he made ample Provision. In one of the Chartulary Books of Scone is a charter, dated Septem. 26, 1544, in which the Bishop & Convent give Infetment to Adam Hepburn, son natural to Isabell Liddell, Lady Craigie, of the Lands of Craigmakerran, Cambusmichael, Nether Collace, & a Fishing upon the water of Tay called East Pool. Also Infetment to Patrick Hepburn, son natural to the same Isabell Liddell, of the Lands of Barnhard & Boghall. The William Hepburn above-mentioned might be a Descendant of the said Bishop, & his wife might belong to one of the respectable Families of the Name of Anderson in <sup>Anderson.</sup> Perth.)

July 10, 1561.

William Balvaird & Marion Rollock.  
Alexander Gibson & Isabell Stoupe.  
Robert Rogy & Bessie Watson.  
John Stewart & Janet Burne./<sup>4</sup>

July 13, 1561.

John Murray & Margaret Balfour.

July 13, 1561.

(*N.B.*—There were many considerable families of the name of <sup>Note.</sup> Murray, descended from the family of Tullibardine. There were also many <sup>and Balfour.</sup> considerable Families in Fife of the name of Balfour, the chief of which was Balfour of Burleigh.)

July 20, 1561.

John Oliphant & Alison Blythe.  
David Spens & Maige Broun.

August 17, 1561.

William Ruthven &amp; Dorothe Stewart.

Patrick Vaus &amp; Elizabeth Kennedy.

Note. (*N.B.*—It is a great defect in the Registers of former times that the Designations of Persons are almost always omitted.

Ruthven. In the original Register some person has interlined above the name 'William Ruthven' the word 'Lord.' But they have done so improperly, for Patrick Lord Ruthven was alive at the time, and the proper designation of his Son was William Master of Ruthven.

Dorothea Stewart. Dorothea Stewart, whom William Master of Ruthven married, was some years ago supposed by some writers, by Bishop Burnet in particular, to have been the Daughter of Queen Margaret by Henry Stewart, Lord Methven, whom the Queen married about the year 1528; and that thereby in the year 1600, Lady Ruthven's son, John Earl of Gowrie, was, next to King James VI. & his Children, & the Lady Arabella Stewart, presumptive Heir to the Crown of England

It was believed Queen Margaret had a Daughter soon after her Marriage with Lord Methven. But that Daughter is said to have died in Infancy.

Even if she had been alive she must in the year 1561 have been a <sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub> great deal too old to be married to such a young man as William Master of Ruthven. His Father, Patrick Lord Ruthven, died aged forty-six years in the year 1566. His son, therefore, when married to Dorothea Stewart could only, at the utmost, be about twenty years old.

Queen Margaret, eldest Daughter of Henry VII. Queen Margaret died at Methven on St. Marmock's Day, viz., Oct. 25, 1541, & was buried in one of the Royal Tombs in the Church of the Carthusian Monastery at Perth. She had been married when very young to King James IV., in the year 1503, and at the time of her Death was about 54 years of age.

After Queen Margaret's death, Lord Methven married Janet Stewart, a Daughter of the Earl of Athole; & it is now more reasonably supposed that Dorothea Stewart married to the Master of Ruthven was a Daughter of Lord Methven by his second Marriage.

William was, along with his Father, Patrick Lord Ruthven, at the Slaughter of David Rizzio, March 1565-6. He was created Earl of Gowrie, Aug. 23, 1581, and was beheaded at Stirling, May 4, 1584.

His Lady, besides losing her Husband in this manner, met with another sore affliction, Aug. 5, 1600, at which time her sons, John Earl of Gowrie and Alexander his Brother, were suddenly slaughtered in their own House at Perth. She died some time after the year 1600.

Note. Vaus and Kennedy. (*N.B.*—On the same Day in which William Ruthven & Dorothea Stewart were married, were also married Patrick Vaus & Elizabeth Kennedy.<sup>6</sup>)

The Sirname of Vaus or Vaux is said to have been introduced into Scotland in the Reign of Malcolm IV. Several considerable families bore that name both in Scotland & England.

Douglas, in his Book of the Peerage, says that Lady Catherine Kennedy, Daughter of Gilbert third earl of Cassilis, was Married to Patrick Vaus of Bambury, Knight. He produces no Document, & might have been misinformed as to the name of the Lady, which should have been Elizabeth & not Catherine.

Catherine Kennedy appears afterwards in this Register, married to a Gentleman of the name of Ballentyne.

It is difficult however to imagine how the Daughter of the Earl of Cassilis came to be married in Perth. The Earl died in the year 1558. It seems not certain what Lady he had married. Crawford, in his Lives of the Officers of State, calls her 'Dame Margaret Kennedy, Lady Craigy, Daughter of Alexander Kennedy of Bargeny.' In his Book of the Peerage he calls her 'Elizabeth, Daughter & Heir of John Kennedy of Colzean.' Douglas, not satisfied with these contradictory accounts, omits her name altogether, and says 'the Earl was married to — Daughter of —.' If she was of a Family of the County of Perth, it may be supposed that in her widowhood she might chuse to reside with her younger children at Perth.

But there is ground to suspect that Elizabeth Kennedy Married to Patrick Vaus was not a Daughter of the Earl of Cassilis but a Daughter of Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains, and that her mother was Janet Stewart, a daughter of the Earl of Athole.

(To be continued.)

58. CONSERGERIE AT CAMPVERE.—The Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland contain very much interesting information about the Scottish Factory at Campvere, to which we have alluded in former numbers. These records have been printed, but, we regret to say, without an index. This omission makes them of far less use to the student, who has to wade through four thick quarto volumes. We trust that some future Chancellor of the Exchequer will lay a heavy tax on every volume above the dignity of a penny dreadful which is issued in such an incomplete and miserable condition. We speak feelingly, for we spent many weary hours turning over several hundreds of pages for a name we should have found by means of an index in two minutes. Such editing is the more extraordinary in these days, seeing that the books printed by Government and by our literary societies are so thoroughly indexed. During our weary hunt we came across the following regulations as to the management of the Consergerie at Campvere. They will, we think, prove interesting, as throwing much light upon the domestic habits of the merchant class in the sixteenth century. Although ours is a Scottish work, we think it proper to give the meaning of some of the words, as our many English and American readers would else be puzzled:—

The Iniunctiones sett down be the Commissionars of Borrowis, haldin at the burgh of Dumbar the sext day of Julij, the zeir of God 1613 zeires, to be obseruit and keptit be Neill Kae, Maister of the Consergerie hous of Campheir, as after followis:—

1. The Maister of the Consergerie hous sall be haldin to repair, vpon his awin expenses and chairges, all thinges that salbe damniefiet within the same in his or his servandis defalt, and sall furnish the said hous sufficientlie with beds, bedding, taibles, benks,<sup>1</sup> stuiles,<sup>2</sup> chyres,<sup>3</sup> linning, wollen, plaittes, glassis, knyffis, candlestickes, and all vther necessars belonging thairto.

2. The Consergerie is frie of all excyses<sup>4</sup> of wyne and beir, small and gritt, vinegar, vergus, salt, and oyle.

3. The Maister of the Consergerie sall furnish the hous vpon his awin

<sup>1</sup> Benches.

<sup>2</sup> Stools.

<sup>3</sup> Chairs.

<sup>4</sup> Excise.

charges, with sufficient wyne and beir, small and gritt, pepper, meit, salt, and all vther thinges belonging to the service of the taibles.

4. The Maister of the Consergerie, with advyse of the special merchands, sall apoint ane, tua, or mair roomes and chalmeirs to be ordinaire eitting roomes, in ilk ane of the quhilk rowmes thair sall stand ane taible quhairatt the merchandis sall eit as the greatnes of the number salbe; and all the rest of the chalmeris and rowmes, the natioun being first satisfiet of sleiping and eitting rowmes, the remnant to the vse of the said Maister of the Consergerie and his familie.

5. The said Maister of the Consergerie sall intertinne the merchantis of the best sort of the natioun with fresch and poulderit<sup>1</sup> beif of sic as the land thair affordes, with mustard thairto, and mutton sodden<sup>2</sup> and rostit, or sic vther meitt as the season the yeir randeris, with breid and stark Inglis beir, sa mikle as they may eitt and drink in ane ressonable maner, with cheis and fruites efter meitt, according to the number that salbe at the taible, for aught stiures<sup>3</sup> ilk persone.

6. Item, the vther tables to be intertyniet with the same sort of meittes with breid and small Inglis beir, swa mikle as they may eitt and drink moderatlie, for sex stiures and ane half ilk persone; and gif they call for stark<sup>4</sup> beir to pay for the same extraordinarie at tua stiures the can.

7. The said Maister of the Consergerie sall furnisch the taible twyse in the oulk<sup>5</sup> with cleyne naiprie.

8. Item, anent sleiping, gif any merchant lye allane, sall pay twa stiures in the nicht, and gif thair sleip twa merchantis in ane bed, sall pay ane stuire ilk persone, and gif ony merchant pleis to ly him allone the said Maister sall permitt him thairto; and sall furnish ilk fyftene dayes clene scheittes and codwaires<sup>6</sup> to the haill beds within the said Consergerie hous.

9. Provides against breaking or damaging 'plenishing,' rioting, bad language, etc.

10. Provides for payment for 'brekfast,' if 'called for.'

11. Provides for extra charges for any 'banquett,' of which notice is to be given.

12. Provides that a committee of four merchants, elected yearly, shall choose and purchase the wine and beer.

13. In all the ordinarie eitting rowmes and chalmeris the Maister of the Consergerie salbe haldin to furnish fyre at none, and at nicht from October to the first of Apryle, in tyme of denner and supper onlie.

14. Also at nicht the Maister of the Consergerie sall send his servand with candill and lanterne to fetch his merchants to supper betwixt saxt and sevin hours at nicht quhen the mone schynes nott; bott quhen the moone schynes cleir they sall cum without candle or bowatt<sup>7</sup> at the hour foresaid.

15. Also they sall all retire thame to thair chalmeris and ludgings in winter at half hour to ten, under the payne of ane vnlaw of ane pund Fleymis.

16. Provides that the porter that 'keipes the entrie' has food, fire, and candle.

17. Item, euerie maile, noone, and evin, the trynsheour salbe laid down and ilk man sall pay his ordinar.

18. Provides that no stranger eat or drink in the house save gentlemen or students having licence, and being of the 'Scottish natioun.'

<sup>1</sup> Salted.

<sup>2</sup> Boiled.

<sup>3</sup> Stivers.

<sup>4</sup> Strong.

<sup>5</sup> Week.

<sup>6</sup> Pillows.

<sup>7</sup> Hand-lantern.

19. Provides that a box be hung up, into which any one who swears shall pay a fine of 'thrie gritts'<sup>1</sup> for every offence.

20. Provides for strong boxes in which to keep the fines.

21. Ordains the Master of the 'Consergerie' to observe the contract.

22. Ordains the said Master to observe any further injunctions of the Convention of the Burghs.

'In Witness quhairof the said Neill Kae hes subscriuit to the samyne iniunctiones with his hand as followes, N. KAE.'—*Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, vol. 1597-1614, pp. 428-431.

59. MAKING A PEDIGREE.—Most people feel an interest in the past history of their family. It is common, however, to deprecate the feeling—why, it is hard to say, for a little thought will show that it is one of the most natural that men possess, and, rightly applied, profitable and pleasant also. It need not—nay, it should not—begin and end with a desire to boast of ancestors holding a position in society higher than their descendants now occupy; yet to this vulgar degradation of the love of genealogy is owing much of the discredit into which it has fallen. It is not high-minded in a man to shrink from searching into the records of the past because he dreads exposing the fact that his forefathers did not occupy the social position he now fills. To find out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be the aim; and the result of investigations carried on in this spirit must yield instruction as well as information. Our American brethren are far ahead of us in the pure study of genealogy—their Democratic bias enables them to work independently of the false pride which is the great obstacle in this country. In England, too, the work is daily better understood, and the advantages of it to the general public shown by the valuable facts which such investigations are sure to bring to light. It may be well to offer a few very simple hints as to the *modus operandi*, for many of our readers are showing a laudable interest in the past history of their families. In the first place it is necessary to collect all information within easy reach; first, as to father and mother, in which little difficulty need be expected. But as the inquiry goes back, oral testimony will disappear, save in the shape of tradition—which must be received and noted, but regarded with caution—letters, diaries, account-books; entries in old Bibles or books that have been valued should be carefully searched for, and facts bearing on the subject entered in a note-book kept exclusively for the purpose. Distant relatives should be interrogated, and their assistance secured. The inquirer must now go beyond his family circle, and apply himself to such public documents as may aid him. In the first place, parochial registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Those belonging to Scotland, down to 1819, are all kept at the Register House, Edinburgh, and can be examined on complying with certain necessary and moderate regulations. Next there are Scottish wills, also kept in the Register House, these should be searched; they are well indexed, and may throw much light on the entries found in the parish registers. The lists of heirs and sasine must not be neglected. By a shrewd use of the materials we have mentioned, it is quite probable that a pedigree of several generations may be formed, care being taken to enter nothing as a fact unless proved; but, at the same time, to value doubtful

<sup>1</sup> Groats.

matter as possibly capable of elucidation later on, and useful as indicating in what direction light may be looked for. Peculiar family names are often thus a great assistance, also the carrying on of any particular profession, trade, or handicraft. A hundred years ago fewer changes took place than now, and if two men of similar Christian name, and of the same occupation, are found in the same district, there is a strong presumption that they were of the same family. I have, as yet, spoken only of the simplest and most easily managed pedigree; but in very many cases much more can be done by patience and intelligence. As more of the history of our trades and handicrafts becomes known, the names of those connected with them will become known; also in large reference libraries histories of counties, towns, or parishes, and of trades and trade companies, may be found to contain the names sought after, and it may happen that the line will lead up to some younger son of a family whose history is tolerably well known. The greatest care, however, is required in such a case. It will not do to rely on mere surmise, identity must be proved in every possible way; a certain amount of presumptive evidence may satisfy the requirements of a pedigree not claiming to possess absolute correctness, and amongst those which have passed the keen and severe scrutiny of the College of Heralds or the Lyon Office, many may be found where a link marked as unsatisfactory from want of full legal proof is yet open to but the very faintest doubt as to its accuracy.

A man who possesses a history of his family, worked out by his own skill and perseverance, is not likely to underrate his own responsibilities, and he is in a position to see how those whose blood and characteristics he inherits used or abused their opportunities; he receives from the study of his race encouragement and warning, and if he has the leisure and the facilities for carrying on his investigation into other families, he is sure to discover much which will enable him to understand better the past and present condition of his country. Again I would point to America, for I am convinced that the people of that great country are showing their wisdom in paying attention to the history of their own ancestors. They have no peerage of titled men, nor do they need it where all are esteemed peers; but they are forming a mass of genealogical lore which, as it shows their own desire to know who were their ancestors in the Old World, tends also to implant in the hearts of future generations a generous ambition to be worthy of an honest race. The great bugbear genealogists have to face is snobbishness in others—ay, and in themselves also. The true genealogist plucks out of his soul the vulgar contempt of honest labour and of lowly social rank, and then can realise the pleasure of adding generation to generation as he works in the records of the past. If his labour leads him to one whose name is prominent in the history of his country, let him imitate his virtues and shun his vices. If he has to be content to find his line lost in obscurity a few generations back, let him leave on record what he has discovered; an honest pedigree, like good wine, improves with age, and light may flash on the past when and how the searcher after it least expects—at any rate, he may feel satisfaction in knowing that he has rescued from the past something that the future will be grateful for. We earnestly trust that the time is coming when Scotsmen will better understand that it is folly to boast vaguely of having a 'lang pedigree,' or pretend to despise genealogy because their forbears were tradesmen or artificers; every man should seek to prove his pedigree, be it



long or short. It is far more snobbish to sneer at such a work than to value it as the men of other nations do.—EDITOR.

60. MILK IN OLD TIMES.—It is remarkable that milk is not mentioned in old documents as a beverage. We have never met with any explanation for this. It can scarcely be that no use was made of it, or that it was so plentiful that it was, like water, regarded as not worthy of mention. The fact, however, remains. We have some acquaintance with the domestic habits of Londoners, as shown by old diaries and account-books, yet we have never met with any mention of milk-selling as a trade, or milk-consumption as a recognised habit of the people in any class of life, and the same is the case with old Scottish documents.—EDITOR.

61. INVENTORY OF GOODS, 1583.—The following is a list of goods copied from the original ms. in the Public Record Office, London, and is, we think, a suitable companion to the paper on the Consergerie, as giving the costume of the same period :—

The juste note mad of the goodes & apperall in a new cheste of Dealbourd, cõtaynyng fyve fowte & mōe in lenthe, pertaynyng unto me, Johne Clevie, Scottesman, wiche sayd cheeste and goodes was taken furthe of the bark & crear [lighter], belonging to Saltpreston in Scotland, wiche sayde crear recevyd the goodes and coffers of the lord Ambassadors at London, and comyng to Scotland, was robbed & spoyled by Inglyshe pyratts, viz. :—

Item, a new cloke of frenche tannye, lased and tuffee withe Syllk, the wiche coste . . . . .	. xls.
Item, a payr of hosse of frenche russett. Layd one wite a brod byllamento Lace, worthe . . . . .	xxiiijs.
Item, a payr of blew paynd hosse, drawin furthe w <sup>t</sup> Dewrance, & lased w <sup>t</sup> byllament, . . . . .	xxxxs.
Item, a new Dooblett of fyne canvase, knnt and lased with Sylke, . . . . .	xxiiijs.
Item, half a dozen of Shurttes, worthe . . . . .	xxxxs.
Item, vi bandes, new mad of fyne holland, w., . . . .	xxxxs.
Item, iij payr of fyne knyt stockings, . . . . .	xxiiijs.
Item, a new hatt, faced thorrow w <sup>t</sup> Sylk, . . . . .	xs.
Item, a bybell, the wiche coste, w. . . . .	xiijs. iiijd.
Item, mor small bowkes, wryting paper, gloves, hand- carchaes, gyrdylles, stanche, w <sup>t</sup> many other nessary things, worthe . . . . .	xls.
Item, the cheeste wherin these goodes wer cost me, w <sup>t</sup> Lock and key, . . . . .	xiijs. iiijd.
Item mor, a hargabusse, w <sup>t</sup> flask & tuchbox, . . . . .	xxs.
Summa totallis, xiiij. li., xviijs. viijd.	

25 June 1583.

62. HAY OF ERROL (*continued from p. 61*).—Upon hearing this reply the king was much offended, and sent soldiers and servants secretly to seize William de Braos; but he fled with his wife and family to Ireland.<sup>1</sup>

In 1210 King John invaded Ireland, where he took Matilda de Braos

<sup>1</sup> W. de Novoburgo; *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*.

and her two sons William and Reginald prisoners. They had been living in Meath under the protection of Hugh de Lacy. William de Braos attempted meanwhile to recover his Welsh estates by force; Matilda, her eldest son, his wife, and two children, escaped to Scotland, and Reginald joined his father in Wales. Matilda and her party went from Carrick to the Isle of May, doubtless in hope of finding refuge in Perthshire with her brother, but she was followed by Duncan of Carrick, who recaptured her and took her over to King John at Carrickfergus. Thence she and her son, his wife, and two children, were taken to Windsor Castle, where they were starved to death in 1211. William de Braos died at Corbeil, August 7th 1211.

It is also stated that the seizure of the Countess de Braos took place in the Isle of Man,<sup>1</sup> but the preponderance of evidence is in favour of the Isle of May.

Hugh and Walter de Lacy were also exiled with their friends the de Braos. It may be mentioned that in 1217 Henry III. restored Reginald de Braos to his rank and Irish Estates.<sup>2</sup>

King John gives his version of this transaction in the State Documents as follows:—William de Braose owed the King 5000 marks for land in Munster, and had paid nothing for five years.<sup>3</sup> Also the farm of the King's city of Limerick. Destraint was ordered against his land in Wales. His wife Matilda de Haya, his nephew Earl Ferrars, and Adam du Port, his brother-in-law, came to Gloucester to the King; but William de Braos, after creating disturbances and slaying the King's lieges at Leominster, fled to Ireland with his wife and sons William and Reginald; his wife was there harboured by William Earl Mariscal and Walter and Hugh Lacy.<sup>4</sup>

After the King went to Ireland, William de Braos did as much evil as he could, burnt a mill and three bordell. Meanwhile his wife fled to Scotland with her two sons and her private retinue, in company of Hugh de Lacy; and when the King was at the capture of Carrickfergus Castle, a certain friend and cousin of his of Galloway, Duncan de Karyk, reported to the King that he had taken her and her daughter, the wife of Roger de Mortimer, and William junior and his wife and two sons; but Hugh de Lacy and Reginald had escaped. The King sent John de Curey and Godfrey de Craucumb for them with Crossbowmen and Sergeants and two Gallies; and Matilda, when brought to the King, offered a fine of 40,000 marks for life and limb, and 10,000 additional of penalty, all which was put in writing. Afterwards she said she had no money but 24 marks of silver, 24 shillings, and 15 ounces of gold. Then the King, after proclaiming William de Braos from county to county, outlawed him according to the Law and Custom of England. The King and his Earls and Barons present at Carrickfergus append their seals to this document.<sup>5</sup>

William Earl of Sarum.

G. Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex.

S. Earl of Winton.

Earl Alberic.

H. Earl of Hereford.

Adam du Port.

W. de Mubray.

W. Earl Ferrars.

Robert Fitzwalter.

W. Briwerre.

Hugh de Neville.

W. de Albini.

Hugh de Gournay.

<sup>1</sup> W. de Novoburgo.

<sup>3</sup> Pipe Roll, No. 480.

<sup>5</sup> *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, p. 82, No. 480.

<sup>2</sup> *Calendar of Documents*, Irish Series.

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*.

Eodem tempore Matildis femina nobilis et uxor Willelmi de Brausa, et filius ejus et hæres Willelmus, et uxor ejusdem Willelmi apud Windelshores carcerati custodia deputati, jubenti Anglorum rege, fame perierunt.

William de Scocies died in 1170, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII.—William de la Haya. He succeeded to Errol and to land in Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge; he married Eva, daughter of Sir William Barklay, Chamberlain of Scotland, who brought him the lands of Petenalin in Fife. They had ten sons:—(1) David; (2) William, who made a grant to the Abbey of Cupar for the welfare of the souls of himself, Ada his wife, and of William de Haya, his father, and his mother Eva; (3) John de Ardnoughton, granted a yair on the Tay to the Abbey of Cupar, with the concurrence of his son Peter, for the welfare of the soul of his wife Sulcana de Lascelles—from him descend the Hays of Naughton in Fife; (4) Thomas, who also made a donation to the same Abbey for the souls of his father and mother, of King William, and of Ada his wife; (5) Robert; (6) Malcolm; (7) Achaius; (8) Patrick; (9) Kenneth; (10) Walter.

William de la Hay and his six youngest sons all fell in the Crusade between 1290 and 1295. It is no doubt due to this circumstance that Ariosto, whose knowledge of the chivalry of Britain was derived from the records of the Crusades, alludes to Errol in the 'Orlando Furioso,' Canto x. stanza 87:—

'Signoreggia Forbessa il forte Armano  
Che di bianco e di nero ha labandiera  
E ha il Conte d'Erelia a destro Mano  
Che porta in campo verde una lumiera.'

In this year<sup>1</sup> Henry II. had his son crowned as Henry III., and left for Normandy. On the 20th December occurred the murder of Thomas à Becket.

In 1171 Henry II. returned to England and marched into Wales to relieve Caerleon Castle, then held by William de la Haya's brother-in-law. After relieving it and defeating the Welsh, he embarked at Milford Haven for Ireland, taking with him the two Wardens of the Welsh Marches, William de Braos and Hugh de Lacy; he gave grants to both these Barons, and embarked again for England on Easter day 1172. From Milford Haven he went to Portsmouth to embark for France, but before leaving had his son and his wife crowned again as King and Queen.

Soon after he sailed his son called Henry III. rebelled. Adam du Port, who seems to have advised him, was outlawed by Henry II.

In 1173 William the Lion, King of Scotland, David Earl of Huntingdon, Theobald of Blois, and Hugh Bigod joined the young King, and received fiefs in consequence; amongst those who benefited was Radulphus de Haya.<sup>2</sup> The Scotch King took Stirling, Edinburgh, Jedburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Annan, and Lochmaben Castles; Earl David took Huntingdon Castle, Earl Ferrars Tutbury Castle, and de Lacy Chester.

In the summer Henry II. surrounded the army of his son Henry III. at Dol and took him prisoner, with his brothers Richard and Geoffrey. Amongst the prisoners of note captured was Radulphus de Haya. Henry then marched into Anjou on the 16th October, and laid siege to the Castle of Haya, which Gaufridus de Haya surrendered to him on the 18th November 1173. The war continued until 30th September 1174, when a treaty of peace was signed between Henry II. and the King of France and his

<sup>1</sup> A. D. 1170.

<sup>2</sup> Matthew of Paris.

rebellious sons.<sup>1</sup> From this treaty, however, the King of Scotland and the Earls of Leicester and Chester were specially excluded. For William had invaded England on the 31st March 1174, and had been surprised and made prisoner on the 13th July at Alnwick.

On the 8th December 1174 William the Lion, King of Scotland, made a convention with Henry II. at Falaise.<sup>2</sup> In this treaty the King of Scotland, the Bishops, Clergy, Earls, and Barons of Scotland became liegemen of King Henry II. William, his brother Earl David, his Barons, and other men, agreed that the Scotch Church should make to the English Church such subjection thenceforth as it ought and was wont to make in the time of the Kings of England predecessors of King Henry. William delivered up the Castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling, and gave hostages for the due performance of the treaty. Amongst these was William de la Haye. He was retained as a hostage until August 1175, when William and his brother David did homage for Scotland and Galloway at York, and were released and allowed to return to Scotland. For these services large additions were made to the estate of Errol, and it was created into a Barony in 1178.

In 1189 Henry II. died at Chinon, and was succeeded by Richard Cœur de Lion. His first act whilst preparing for the Crusade was to release William the Lion from the conditions imposed at Falaise, and to restore the Castles which were held by the English in Scotland. In 1190 he gave back the Honour of Huntingdon to Earl David, who joined him with his tenants in the Crusade. William de la Haya accompanied him.

William de la Haya died in the crusade before 1199, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VIII.—David, who was confirmed in the Barony of Errol by the King, 17th September 1199.<sup>3</sup> He married Helen, daughter of Gilbert Earl of Strathern, and had two sons:—(1) Gilbert; (2) William, ancestor of the Hays of Leys. He also gave large grants to the Abbey of Cupar. He died about 1237, and was succeeded by his son.

IX.—Gilbert. He married a daughter of William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan. In 1255 he was appointed a Regent of Scotland, by the advice of Henry III., during the minority of Alexander III., and again in 1258 a guardian of the King and Queen.<sup>4</sup> He had two sons:—(1) Nicholas; (2) Sir John de Haya, who married the heiress of Sir Andrew Frazer of Touch and Tullybody. He died about 1259, and was succeeded by his son.

X.—Nicholaus. He married a daughter of Donald Earl of Mar, with whom he obtained Dronlaw, and had three sons:—(1) Gilbert; (2) Nicholaus, Rector of Fossenib, recorded as having his arrears forgiven by Edward I. in 1296 (*Rot. Scot.*); (3) Hugh, an associate of Robert Bruce. He was one of the nobles who became bound to acknowledge Margaret, Princess of Norway, as their Sovereign in the event of the King's death, in a parliament held at Scone in 1283-4. He was also one of those who consented to her marriage with Edward, Prince of Wales, 18th July 1290.

He commanded the Scottish army, under Alexander III., which, after a succession of skirmishes, finally defeated the Danes at Largs in October

<sup>1</sup> Matthew of Paris.

<sup>2</sup> Walter de Coventry.

<sup>3</sup> In 1215 Radulphus de Haie, was one of those described as—*Ile peraverunt quod obsequerentur mandato xxv Baronum.*

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar of Documents, A.D. 1244.* He is one of the knights who swear to keep the king of England's peace in Ireland, with Earl Patrick, Earl Walter, Nicholas de Soulis, Gilbert de la Hay, John Comin, William de la Hay, William de la Hay.

1263. He was killed in battle in 1303. He was one of the nominators of the elder Bruce in his competition for the throne of Scotland. He obtained from King John Balliol a charter erecting his lands of Errol, Inchyra, Kilspindie, Dronlaw, Pethpontos, Cassingray, and Fossy into a free warren. He gave, like his forefathers, a bovate of land to the abbey of Cupar, which gift is witnessed by his son Nicholas, Rector of Fossenib; and the last transaction in which his name appears is one with William Auld, burgess of Perth, on Sunday the octave of St. Martin 1302, concerning the recovery of debts due to him, by which he obliged himself to give William Auld a third part of all that he recovered. He was succeeded by his eldest son in 1303.

XI.—Sir Gilbert, who joined Robert I. (Bruce), and supported him in all the vicissitudes of his fortune. The family of his wife is unknown, but he left one son, David. He was created Constable of Scotland in 1308. That office was conferred upon him heritably by a charter engraved in Anderson's *Diplomata*, and announced by letter to Philip the Fair, King of France, in a letter dated 16th March 1308-9, and in a donation by Robert I. to the Abbey of Scone. The commission is in these words:—

Gilberto Haya, militi, delecto et fideli nostra, pro homagio et servitio suo, officium constabulariæ Scotiæ, cum pertinentend: et habend: dicto Gilberto et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate, cum hostilagiis ad dictum officium pertinentibus, libere quiete plenarie et honorifice, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus ad idem officium de jure, aut consuetudine spectantibus, aut spectare valentibus, faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Gilbertus et heredes sui servitium inde debitum et consuetum.—At Cambuskenneth, 12th November 1314.<sup>1</sup> This grant was in consequence of his crowning services at Bannockburn.

'The Earl of Lennox, as my author says,  
That callit was Malcolm in tha dais,  
And Gilbert Hay of Errol that was Lord,  
Gif all be richt my author did record,  
This twa Lordis, other for ill or gude,  
Ferme at the faith of King Robert tha stude.'<sup>2</sup>

He was granted the castle and land of Slanys forfeited by the Earl of Buchan, 1314. He was one of the Scottish nobility who signed the letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland, 6th April 1320, and was one of the Conservators of the truce with England 1323. He died in 1330, soon after his royal friend and master, and was succeeded by his son,

XII.—David, who married a daughter of Sir John Keith of Innerpeffer, and was killed at the Battle of Neville's Cross on the 17th October 1346. He was the author of the *Tabill*. He left one son.

XIII.—Thomas, Constable of Scotland, who married the Princess Elizabeth, 3d daughter of Robert II. and his Queen Elizabeth Mure.

#### THE TABILL.

Hic desunt mutorum Dominorum, a Primo Hay, qui devisit Danios, sub Kenetho tertio, Anno Domini circa DCCCCLXXX, ad hunc Davidem, qui vixit anno, memorandum. Quod Dominus David de Errol, interfectus erat ad bellam de Duram, Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>CCC<sup>o</sup>XLV<sup>o</sup>I.

<sup>1</sup> Douglas Anderson's *Diplomata*.

<sup>2</sup> *Chron. of Scotland*, Boece, vol. iii. p. 205.

Item Dominus Nicolaus de Haya, dominus de Errol, interfectus fuit ad bellum de anno domini, quorum corpora requiescunt coram altari hujus monasterii de Cupro.

Item, Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxiiij., nono Kalendas Maij, obiit pie memorie Dominus Gilbertus Hay apud Aberdein, et sepultus est apud Cuprum xiiij. Kalendas ejusdem mensis, coram altarem Sancte Andree.

[Here is the place for David, but his record is placed above, at the head of the Tabill, which he compiled.]

Item, Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup>vj., sexto Kalendas Julij, obiit pie memorie Dominus Thomas de Hay, Constabularius Socie apud Inchtuthel, et sepultus est apud Cuprum.

Item, Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup>xxxvj., in crastino Pentecostes, obiit Dominus Gulielmus de Haya, Constabularius Socie, Dominus de Errol, . . . apud Furvie, et sepultus est apud Cuprum. 1437.

Item, Anno m<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup>xxxj., Septimo idus Septembris, obiit apud Admuir Gilbertus de Hay, filius et heres dicti Gulielmi de Hay de Errol, et sepultus est apud Cuprum. 1431.

Item Gulielmus, Comes de Errol, Constabularius de Scocie, obiit apud Slains, et sepultus est apud Cuprum, Anno Domini mccccxl., mensis Augusti xix. 1460.

Item, Nicolaus, Comes de Errol, filius quondam Gulielmi Comitis de Errol, obiit apud Killiemuir, et sepultus est apud Cuprum, Anno Domini mccccxviij., mensis Augusti xxiv. 1467.

Item, Anno Domini md., obiit pie memorie Elizabeith Gordon, Comitissa de Errol et Domina de Kennedio, xv. Callendas Maij, et sepulta est in Cupro.

Item, Anno Domini mdvi., obiit pie memorie Gulielmus de Hay, Scocie Constabularius, nec non Comes de Errol, xiv. mensis Januarii, et sepultus est in Cupro.

Item, pie memorie Dominus Gulielmus Hay, Comes de Errol, ac Constabularius de Scocie, ac Vicomes de Aberdein, interfectus fuit cum Domino Rege Jacobo iv<sup>o</sup> ad bellum de Flowden, Anno Domini mdxiii., sepultus in Et cum Eo lxxxvij., ex eodem cognomine. 1513.

Item, xxviij. die mensis Julij, Anno Domini mdxxii., obiit Gulielmus Hay de Errol, Comes, Vicomes de Aberdein, Constabularius Scocie, apud Edinburgum. Et sepultus est apud Cuprum. Etatis sue xxvii<sup>o</sup>. 1522.

Item, xi. die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini mdxli., obiit Gulielmus Hay, filius et heres supradicti Gulielmi, apud Edinburgh, etatis sue xx. 1541.

Item, penultimo die mensis Januarij, Anno Domini mdlxxiii., obiit bone memorie Georgius, Comes de Errol, apud Pertham, et sepultus est Errolie. 1573.

Item viii. die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini mdlxxxv., obiit Andreas, Comes de Errol, apud Slanis, et sepultus est ibidem. 1585.

J. D. H.

63. FLEMINGS IN SCOTLAND (see Notes 15, 18, 26, 36, 50).—The position of Flemings in Scotland was not in the seventeenth century quite what it had been in earlier times, nor were they any longer the only artisans

who brought their skill to aid in civilising the country, for with them were to be found many French artisans, a class scarcely represented in Scotland before the seventeenth century. The cause which led to their presence was not a spirit of enterprise, but the necessity of finding a refuge from bitter persecution. We cannot attempt more than we have already done in these pages, viz., to give a slight sketch which may perhaps lead our readers to send us such information as they possess towards a history of the Huguenots in Scotland, which is much needed.

As early as 1574 (Sep. 3) the Town Council of Edinburgh agreed with a Frenchman that he should set up a school in Edinburgh to teach his own language, and charge each child 2s. yearly, besides enjoying £25 during the Council's pleasure (*City Reg. apud Maitland Club*).

Though there is no evidence that this teacher was a Huguenot, we find that the teacher in 1581 was Nicolus Langloys, 'Francheman,' who is known to have been a refugee who fled from France after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; his daughter was Esther, the wife of Bartholomew Kellor, and well-skilled in penmanship (a good account of her and her works is given in the *Trans. of the Soc. of Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. ii., 1867).

In 1586 the *Edinburgh City Records* (p. 458) show that a French congregation was settled in the city. This may be the same congregation referred to presently, *established by Act of 1587*. French schoolmasters are also mentioned as settling in Aberdeen and Perth. There are also two French Causeway Makers mentioned as employed by the Edinburgh Town Council.

7th April 1587, 'Warklomes' made for 'twa Fraynchmen Calsay Makeris, sent hame to the town be Hew Brown' (*E. B. R.*, p. 488).

9th Aug. 1587.—'Fraynch Calsay Makers to repair Calsayes in the Kowgait' (p. 498).\*

\* In a paper read by the Editor of *Northern Notes and Queries*, on May 11th, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Huguenot Society, London, this extract from the Edinburgh Burgh Records was introduced. A discussion took place, and some of the members who were not well acquainted with old Scottish words considered that the wark-looms were weaving-looms, and that calsay-makers were kersey- (cloth) makers. For the information of our English readers we will explain that the word 'calsay' is a well-known old form of causeway. Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, gives 'Calsay, s., causeway, streets'; Acts James VI., Part 13, 'Act for Mending of the Calsay of the Cannowgait and outw<sup>t</sup> the Watterzett,' A.D. 1597.

'Scharp hailstanys . . . .

Hoppand on the thak (thatch) and the causay.'

DOUGLAS'S *Virgil*, 202, 32.

*Phrases*.—'Causey-webs,' persons who neglected their work and were always on the street. 'Causey-cloaths,' dress for public use—for wearing on the street.

Bad as the country roads were in Scotland, much care was bestowed on the making and repairing the streets in Burghs, and many Acts of Parliament were passed in connection with them. The superior skill of the foreign workmen led to their employment. In the city of Edinburgh a special toll, denominated 'Causeway Mail,' was levied on all vehicles from time immemorial; this toll latterly amounted to £2,500 per annum. On the 15th of May this year it was abolished by an Act of Parliament, passed 1878. This fact makes it the more desirable to explain the exact meaning of a word which will now soon grow obsolete. The presumption that 'calsay' stood for 'kersey' (cloth) arose from the previous mention of 'looms,' which have been so long connected solely with 'weaving-looms' that its wider meaning has been utterly lost sight of. We give Jamieson's definition:—

'LOOM, s. An utensil of any kind. *Vide Lome*.

It is, however, of the Flemings that we wish chiefly to deal. Several entries in *Edinburgh Burgh Records* refer to them.

8th May 1588.—‘Be reason of the difference in matters of religion betwixt the Kirk and two Fleming Websters dwelling within this parish called [—blain], ordain them to dispatch and end their work by 1 Sept. next; and, in the meantime, to convene and confer with the Minister and if they do not agree with the Kirk to remove furth of the realm’ (*E. B. R.*, p. 519). It may be that the religious difficulty which crops up here was one reason why the Huguenots did not so readily settle in Scotland as in England, where they found little opposition to worshipping in their own way.

9th Aug. 1588.—There is an order for loading with coals, at Leith, the ship which ‘brocht hame the Flemyng Wabsters, walkers, wevers, and litsteris’ (p. 526).

27th Sep. 1588.—£68, 6s. 8d. to be paid to the Flemyng Wabsters, etc., ‘laitly brocht hame furth of Flanders’ for their charges and expenses in transporting them, their wives, children, and family, to this Burgh (p. 530).

22d Nov. 1588.—Flemyng strangers, weavers, put to work and ordered to have their names enrolled (p. 533).

This is the only list of strangers in Scotland of which I can find mention. It may possibly still exist, and it would much gratify me if I could, in a future number, give it to my readers.

By December 1588, a Fleming, Eustachius Roch, seems to have settled down, for he has a ‘tak’ of lands near Newhaven (p. 534). Chambers, in his *Annals*, speaks of him as an adventurer. I am inclined to think that this is a hasty judgment, for mention is made of him further on (p. 538) as a proprietor of land at Leith.

An Act of Parliament was passed, in 1587, in favour of John Gardin, Philip Fermant, and John Banko, Flemings, for five years, for establishment of manufacture of ‘Searges, grow grams, fustianis, bombasies, slemmingies, beyis, covertours of beddis,’ etc.

‘LOME, pronounced lume. An utensil or instrument of any kind, or for whatsoever use.

“‘Eneas . . . .

With lume in hand fast wirkand like the laif.”

DOUGLAS’S *Virgil*, 169, 25.

‘*Werk-lome* is often applied to instruments used in labour s. Warkloom.

“‘Al instruments of pleuch, graith, irmit, and steil,

As culturis, sokkys, and the sowmes grete,

War thidder brocht, and tholis tempyr new,

The leist of all sic *werklomes* wer adew,

They did thame forge in swerdis of metal brycht,

For to defend thare cuntrie and thare richt.”

DOUGLAS’S *Virgil*, 230, 31.

‘Brewlumes, milklumes. A.S. ge-loma, utensilia. Heir-loom = hereditari supellex.

It will thus be seen that to speak of the ‘looms of Flanders’ is incorrect, unless with the explanatory prefix ‘weaving.’ It is clear that the Frenchmen or Walloons mentioned in the Burgh Records were men skilled in making such paved streets as existed at that day, and that the city authorities provided them with tools and set them to work to repair the Cowgate, one of the main thoroughfares. In the Act of Parliament in favour of ‘craftis-men Flemyngis’ the word ‘werk-loom’ occurs, meaning there a weaver’s work-loom or machine. In reading old Scottish documents the nature of the ‘werk-loom’ will be found to vary with the handicraft of the user of it.—ED.



## ACTA PARLIAMENTORUM JACOBI VI. C. 119.

*Act in favour of the craftismen flemÿngis.*

(1.) Oure souerane lord and thrie estaittas of þis pñt parliamēt upoun þe humill supplicatioun of Johne gardin philp fermant and Johne banko flemÿngis strangearis and warkmen haifing consideratioun þat the saidē strangearis ar cum within þis realme to exercise þair craft and occupatioun in making of searges growgrams fusteanis bombesies stemmigis beyis covertōē of beddis and ʋeris appertening to þ' said craft and for instructioun of þe saidē liegis in þe exercise of þe making of þe warkis and hes offerit to o' said souerane lord and hail cōmoun weill of þis realme the experiance and suir knowlege of þair lauboē qk will tend to ane perpetuall floresching of þe said craft within þis realme. Thairfoir oure said souerane lord and thre estaittis foirsaidē hes tho' ressounable and expedient and for the cōmoun weill of þe realme hes aggreit and concludit w' the saidē craftismen and strangearis foirsaidē upoun þe particular heidē and articles following. That is to say þe saidē craftismen sall remane w'in this realme for the space of fyve zeiris at þe leist efter the dait heirof and salbring within þis realme the nowmer of xxx personis of wabsteris walkaris and sic ʋeris as may wirk and pforme þe said wark as alsua ane litstair or ma for litting and perfitting of þair saidē warkis and þ' thai and þ' seruandē walkaris wobstaris and litstaris to be brocht hame be þame sall mak and pñte þ' steikis and peeces of warkis according as þe samin ar or hes bene maid in flanderis holland or Ingland keband lenth breid and sÿnes conforme to þe rule and stile of the buik of þe craft foirsaid pñtit befoir his Ma<sup>te</sup> be þe saidis craftismen Sene cōsiderit allowit markit and authorizit be his hienes and deliverit in keping to þe superintendent of þe said craft and keipare of his hienes sell þ' of efterspecificit.

(2.) Item the saidis craftismen ar oblist be þir pñtis to tak na prenteiss bot scottis boyis and madinnis of this realme and before onie utheris the burges bairnis of Edinburgh to be preferrit and acceptit upoun þe conditionis following to wit to be prenteiss be þe space of fyve zeiris and þat þe saidē strangearis sall learne þair prenteiss sum pairt of þ' craft q'by þ' labouris may be worth þ' meat and clething within þe space of half ane zeir efter þ' entrie and þ' saidē m'ē sall instruct þame in the haill pointis of þ' said craft within þe space of fyve zeiris and sall hyde na pairt þ'of fra thame and alsua sall furnishe þame ressounable in meit drink clething bedding wesching and wringing ffor the qlkis caus to be performit be þe saidē strangearis to þ' prenteiss during the said space of fyve zeiris. The saidis prenteiss and ilk ane of þame sall pay to þ' m'ē for ilk ane of þ' prenteisseis the sowme of forty pundis scottis money for ilk man cheild and twenty pund for ilk madin A Cl<sup>o</sup> Reġrj alsua þe saidē strangearis ar oblist be þ' pñtis not to suffer ony personis of þair awin natioun and vocatioun to beg or trouble this cuntrie for povertie and þat þai sal interteny thame be þ' warkis and furnessing conforme to þe ordo<sup>r</sup> obseruit be þ' natioun in Ingland and þe price of the saidē seillis to be payit be þe byaris of þe said stuff.

(3.) Item to þe effect þat his Ma<sup>tes</sup> lieges be not dissavit nor preiudgeit be þe saidē strangearis insufficient wark bot þat þe samin wark and every peice and parcell þ'of salbe als sufficient as ony ʋer siclyk stuff that is maid in þe saidē cuntries of flanderis holland or Ingland according to þe

reull and forme of þe buik of þe said craft productit and mikit as said is. Thairfoir his Ma<sup>tie</sup> w<sup>t</sup> avis foirsaid hes appointit constitute and ordanit ane honest and discret man Nicolas udwart burges of Edinbur to be visito<sup>r</sup> and o'sear of þe said<sup>e</sup> craftismen haill warkis steikis and peeces and to try the sufficiencie þof and to keip his hienes seill stamp and Irne for marking pairof ffor the qlk seill and furnessing of Irnes and lead pairto as alsua þe timmer and lomes quhairupon þai stent the said stuff. The said Nicolas salhave sic dueties as is cōtenit w<sup>in</sup> the said buik and as is cōmounlie usit to be payit þfoir in flanderis holland or Ingland quhilk office his Ma<sup>tie</sup> w<sup>t</sup> avis foirsaid gevis and disponis to the said Nicolas during his lyvetyme and be þ pñtis exemis him fra all extēt<sup>e</sup> watcheing warding and uperis chairges and Impositionis quhatsumeuer alsfrelie as þe said<sup>e</sup> strangearis ar exemit þfra and þat for guid cōsiderationis moving his Ma<sup>tie</sup>.

(4.) And his Maiestie willing to gratifie the saidis strangers for thair gude offices forsaidis hes grantit and be thir pñtis grantis to the saidis strangers and workmen ane patent place within the burgh of Edinburgh or within ony uther burgh w<sup>in</sup> this realme quhair they sall remane upoune the ordinar licat dayes of the said<sup>e</sup> burrowis to sell thair maid steikis and peeces of stuff to the lieges of this realm, providing that thay sall sell na wool nor worsett befor the same be put in wark. Alsua that the burgh quhair thay duell and usis thair craft sall appoint thame sufficient places to sett up treis draw and dry thair stuff and uther neidfull thingis for thair craft upoun ressonable payment conforme to the ord<sup>r</sup> of thair said buke.

(5.) Item his hienes with advise foirsaid be thir pñtis exemis the saidis strangers thair cumpanyes servandis and prentiss fra all taxationis subsideis tributis impositionis watching warding stenting and utheris chargeis quhatsumevir within burgh or outw<sup>t</sup> the same. And ordanis that the magistrattis of the burgh of Edinburgh and utheris quhair they sall remane to mak thame burges of thair burgh and grant thame the libertie thairof gratis during thair remaning. And als his Maiestie grantis to thame the libertie and privilege of naturalizatioun and to be as fre within this realme during thair remainig as gif thay wer borne within the samyn. And that thair lauchfull barnis sall brouke the saidis privilegis as gif thay wer naturalizat or borne Scottismen.

(6.) Alsua his Maiestie ordanis the provest and baillies of Edinburgh and of the uther burrowis quhair the saidis strangers salhappin to mak residence to furneis and deliver to ilk ane of the saidis thre workmen ane sufficient worklwme to begyn thair work and na further.

(7.) Item it is permittit that strangers may bye the saidis personis steikis of work in the oppin mercat allanerlie. And alsua that thay may cheise to thame selfis within the said burgh of Edinburgh and libertie thairof or ony uther burgh of this realme ane convenient place for the use of wattir to thame and thair servandis and to ane walker and littistair conforme to thair said buik. And that thair servandis and prentisse that sall cum within this realme salbe exemit fra all exactionis as said is. And alsua salbe rebursit and payit of þair expense and passage cūing be sey be the Magistrattis of the burgh quhair thay sall arryve and mak residence thay being alwyse craftismen hable to exercise the said vocatioun.

(8.) It is alsua grantit be his Maiestie with advise foirsaid that the saidis flemyngis craftismen and thair cumpanyes quhen they ar ane sufficient nowmer and sall require ane kirk and mīster to be the kirk of

thair natiouñ That the samyn salbe permittit to thame upoun thair expenses ressonable for mantenyng of the kirk and sustenyng of ane mīster thairat as thay can aggre with the parteis providing that thay and thair congregatioun of the said kirk salbe subject to the disciplene and professioun of the kirk of Scotland and to the ecclesiasticall and civile lawes thairof.

(9.) And lykewyse it is permittit be his Maiestie that the saidis craftis-men may bring within this realme and interteny within the same ane wricht of thair awin cuntries for making of thair worklwmes quha salbe exemit and brouke thair liberties foirsaidis as thame selffis.

(10.) And for the bettir furtherance of this gude and godlie interprise his Maiestie with advise foirsaid gevis and assignis to the saidis thre strangers and thair cumpanyes the sowme of ane thowsand merkis money of this realme. To be payit to thame of the first and reddiest of the guidis qlkis salhappin to be maid be thame for the dewtye of his Maiesties custome qlk salbe ressavit for ilk steik and pece of thair work and laboure and that to be payit efter the said nowmer of threttie workmen be brocht in and plantit within this realme.

(11.) Item his Maiestie with advise of the saidis thre estaittis declaris and ordanis that ilk steik and pece of the saidis craftismēis work sall pay to his hienes be the workers thairof for his Maiesties custome of the same sic custumes and dewtye as is payit thairfore in flanders holand or england conforme to the said buik and valoure of the said stuff as salbe gevin in table to the said Nicolas udwart quhome his Maiestie alsua be thir pñtis constitutis ressaver of the said custume and dewtye during the space foirsaid.

(12.) And the saidis strangers and workmen pñtie within this realme or that salhappin to cum within the same to the effect foirsaid salbe bund and obleist to pñt thame selffis befor the provost baillies and counsale of the saidis burrowis Befoir thay be admittit to brouke the privilegis abone-writtin and thair gif thair aythis for obsving of the lawes of this realme spirituall and temporall and for dew obedience to his Maiestie and his successouris thair Jugeis and officiaris thair superintendent and owersear as accordis to the lawes of this realme, and that thay sall remane within this realme at thair work and sall not vaig thairfra during the said space of fyve zeiris and further during thair remanig within this realme.—Extracted from the *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 507.

In Feb. 1588 is an entry in the *Burgh Records* in which mention is made of this congregation:—

‘Given to the reparation of the Kirk in Trinity College 400 merks owing to the town by the Flemyng Wobstorris, quha ar past to Sanctandros’ (p. 536).

We find later on, 1602, that Flemings were brought to Stirling to make cloth (*Stirling Burgh Rec.*, p. 101); and, on the same page, mention is made of ‘Pannell’s (Fleming) wife and bairns’ at Stirling. It may be said that the notes we have given are but few; but we maintain that they suffice to show the presence of Flemings in Scotland, and also that, in the metropolis and in the important burghs, their value was recognised and their employment spoken of without special remark. We cannot at all estimate their numbers; those whose names are given were probably chief men amongst them. It is certain that their position here differed from that in England, and that they were not, as there, so marked as aliens, but were

quickly merged in the population. This renders it difficult to calculate their number, and impossible, in most cases, to designate them individually. We trust that our readers who have access to Burgh Records, Kirk Session Records, or family charters, will carefully note and send us any passages in which Flemish or French strangers are mentioned. It is only by carefully collecting stray atoms of information that it will ever be possible to know the history of men whose presence has done much for Scottish trade and manufacture.

(*To be continued.*)

64. CARMICHAEL PEDIGREE.—I venture to offer a note on the changes recently made in published pedigrees of the family represented by Sir William Henry Gibson Carmichael, Bart., styled of Durie.

The old Gibson pedigree, as given in Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage* (page 568), clearly indicates two Baronetcies as conferred on this family. The first on Lord President Gibson, in February 1628, and the second on Thomas Gibson of Kierhill, his grandson, on the 31st December 1702.

This account was followed by *Burke's Peerage* up to the year 1877 (see article 'Carmichael, Bart., of Skirling') and possibly later. It was followed by Foster in 1880 (see article 'Gibson, Bart., of Castle-craig'), and (so far as they go) by Lodge, Dod, and other authorities.

But in some year subsequent to 1877 the article that appears at page 564 of *Burke's Peerage* for 1884 was substituted for the old account of the Gibson family, and I venture to suggest that some authority for the changes ought to be placed on record.

(1) The Baronetcy is styled as 'of Durie,' whereas the essence of the new account is to treat the 'Durie' Baronetcy as non-existent.

(2) The Baronetcy of 1628 is regarded as a myth, but it is so clearly documented in Douglas by two marginal references, 'Charta penes Alex. Gibson and in Pub. Arch.,' and 'Charta in Pub. Arch., lib. 52, No. 137,' that it would be more satisfactory to have an assurance that these references are inexact before accepting the new version. It is evident that Mr. Foster, with all his acute perception of any flaw in a Nova Scotia Baronetage, had detected none in the claim to the 1628 creation.

(3) Douglas makes Sir Alexander, the Lord President's eldest son, marry (first) Marjory Murray and (second) Cecilia Fotheringham. The new version makes Sir Alexander marry Cecilia Fotheringham, but assigns Marjory Murray as wife of his son, a third Sir Alexander, who is not mentioned in Douglas.

(4) The new version makes Colonel Sir John (now the third Baronet) to have died unmarried; but I have a note that the *Scots Magazine* records the death of his daughter Susan at London, on the 10th March 1758, aged 81. I cannot at present verify this quotation.

(5) The new version deduces the present Baronet as eleventh in succession from Sir Thomas of Kierhill, created in 1702, why then is he styled 'of Durie,' a place that no longer belongs to the family, and not of 'Kierhill.'

(6) The new version makes John Gibson of Durie (grandfather of the seventh Baronet) to have died 2d June 1787. Foster says that he died 18th January 1767, and my notes confirm Foster.

(7) The new version states that Thomas, younger brother of the aforesaid John, had a daughter Isabel, who died unmarried. But I have a note (on the authority of the *Scots Magazine*) that her name was Agnes, and that she died at Fisher-Row, 23d August 1774.

(8) The new version states that Sir Alexander Gibson, the fourth baronet, 'had an only child, Margaret, wife of Wm. Murray, of Polmaise.' But Douglas says he had also two sons, who died young.

(9) The new version refers to Sir Alexander of Pentland as the 'second' Baronet, whereas he was the sixth Baronet according to Douglas, and the fourth in succession to Sir Thomas of Kierhill. This is probably a misprint, but it is very confusing.

I have said enough to show that Sir Bernard Burke's new version requires revision, and ought to be received with caution.—Σ.

65. ARMS OF THE SCOTTISH DIOCESES (pp. 29, 34).—In my note regarding the arms of the post-Restoration Bishops of Scotland (p. 34) I might have further adverted to the seal of George Haliburton, Bishop of Aberdeen, 1682-88, which momentarily escaped my recollection. It was brought under my notice a few years ago by Mr. Walker, Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, who found the original matrix in a broker's shop in Inverurie. In the place reserved in the Lyon Register, 1672-78, for the arms of the Bishops, those of the Bishop of Aberdeen are a blank. But the dexter side of the impaled shield of Bishop Haliburton on this seal contains a representation of what must have been accounted the proper arms of the see of Aberdeen, being neither the Virgin and Child (as on the old seals) nor the miracle of St. Nicholas (as given by Edmonson), but a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud in chief and holding an expanded book. The sinister half of the shield is occupied by the coat of Haliburton of Pitcur, the family to which the Bishop belonged. There is a woodcut of this seal in the *Scottish Church Review* of August 1884. G. B.

66. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND.—We find that many of our correspondents know little about the age, condition, and present location of the Parish Registers of Scotland. All these records of date prior to 1819 are now lodged in the Register House, Edinburgh, where they can be searched on payment of moderate fees; it is therefore useless for the student to apply to the parochial authorities for extracts. Taken as a whole, they are greatly inferior in antiquity and completeness to the English Parish Registers; very few date from the sixteenth century, and none go back to 1538, in which year the keeping of such records was made compulsory in England. In some cases entries of marriages are found in the records of the kirk-sessions, and where this is the case these documents have been transferred to the Register House. The Registrar-General has printed a full list of all Parish Registers, arranged in counties, with remarks on the condition of each. A copy of this work has been supplied to every Parish Registrar, and will be found most useful in guiding the student in his researches. Few of the older registers are complete, but the official list notices all the chief imperfections. We give below an alphabetical list of *all* the registers prior to 1610 now in existence, and hope, in future numbers, to give further information. We may add that the registers from 1820 to the present time are still in the custody of the Parochial Registrars.

In the following list the date of the earliest entries are given (*b.* for baptism, *m.* for marriage, *d.* for burial):—

Abercorn, Linlithgowshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1585,	<i>m.</i> 1620,	<i>d.</i> 1645.
Aberdeen, City, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1563,	<i>m.</i> 1568,	<i>d.</i> 1560.
Alloa, Clackmannanshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1609,	<i>m.</i> 1609,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Anstruther, Wester, Fifeshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1577,	<i>m.</i> 1577,	<i>d.</i> 1549.
Clackmannan, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1595,	<i>m.</i> 1593,	<i>d.</i> 1832.
Dalkeith, Edinburgh, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1609,	<i>m.</i> 1639,	<i>d.</i> 1701.
Dumfries, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1605,	<i>m.</i> 1616,	<i>d.</i> 1617.
Dunbarney, Perthshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1594,	<i>m.</i> 1598,	<i>d.</i> 1598.
Dunfermline, Fifeshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1561,	<i>m.</i> 1561,	<i>d.</i> 1745.
Dysart, Fifeshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1582,	<i>m.</i> 1582,	<i>d.</i> 1582.
Edinburgh, City, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1595,	<i>m.</i> 1595,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
„ St. Cuthbert's, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1573,	<i>m.</i> 1655,	<i>d.</i> 1740.
„ Canongate, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1564,	<i>m.</i> 1564,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>

*N.B.*—The Records of the Greyfriars Burying-ground (1658-1854, *nil*) are in the custody of the Recorder of the ground, 10 City Chambers.

The Records of the Canongate Burying-ground (1612-1854) are in the custody of the Recorder of the ground, 163 Canongate.

Elgin, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1609,	<i>m.</i> 1705,	<i>d.</i> 1770.
Errol, Perthshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1553,	<i>m.</i> 1553,	<i>d.</i> 1613.
Fossway and Tulliebole, Kinross-shire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1609,	<i>m.</i> 1609,	<i>d.</i> 1714.
Glasgow, City, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1609,	<i>m.</i> 1612,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>

Burials from 1699 with the Warden of the Burial-grounds

Inveresk, Edinburgh, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1607,	<i>m.</i> 1606,	<i>d.</i> 1750.
Inverness, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1604,	<i>m.</i> 1604,	<i>d.</i> 1602.
Inverurie, Aberdeen, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1611,	<i>m.</i> 1621,	<i>d.</i> 1609.
Kelso, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1598,	<i>m.</i> 1597,	<i>d.</i> 1614.
Kinghorn, Fifeshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1576,	<i>m.</i> 1683,	<i>d.</i> 1685.
Leith (North), Edinburgh, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1615,	<i>m.</i> 1605,	<i>d.</i> 1754.
Leith (South), „ . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1599,	<i>m.</i> 1588,	<i>d.</i> 1662.
Midcaldar, „ . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1604,	<i>m.</i> 1604,	<i>d.</i> 1734.
Monifieth, Forfarshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1562,	<i>m.</i> 1562,	<i>d.</i> 1659.
Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1598,	<i>m.</i> 1598,	<i>d.</i> 1817.
Perth, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1561,	<i>m.</i> 1561,	<i>d.</i> 1561.
St. Madoes, Perthshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1591,	<i>m.</i> 1591,	<i>d.</i> 1791.
Stirling, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1587,	<i>m.</i> 1585,	<i>d.</i> 1727.
Tealing, Forfarshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1599,	<i>m.</i> 1599,	<i>d.</i> 1704.
Uphall, Linlithgowshire, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1600,	<i>m.</i> 1598,	<i>d.</i> 1604.

EDITOR.

67. THE SCOTTISH UNICORN.—‘Far away fowls have fine feathers,’ there can be little doubt, is an explanation of many of our fancies for things comparatively strange, and might be accepted as a simple solution of such a question as, How does it happen that on the Royal Arms so improbable an animal as the unicorn is so prominent? But it will scarcely

explain how it was supposed to be distinctive of Scotland when it was first used. The popular rhyme says:—

‘The Lion and the Unicorn fighting for the Crown,  
Up gets the little dog and knocks them both down.’

The pugnacity of the English and the Scottish supporters of royal state has many a record; but when we inquire as to the peculiarities of disposition of the Scottish representative, we find that blind fury was its special characteristic.

Timon of Athens, asking ‘What beast couldst thou be that were not subject to another beast?’ says, ‘Wert thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would confound thee, and make thine own self the conquest of thy fury.’ This is in accord with the legend which ascribes to the lion and the unicorn the friendly feelings generally described as ‘cat and dog.’ When the lion sees his enemy, cat-like, he betakes him to a tree; the unicorn, blind with fury, rushes at the tree, transfixes it with its horn, and falls an easy prey to his more strategically astute foe. This story of Gesner’s, written in the third quarter of the sixteenth century, was evidently known to Shakespeare, but is later than the adoption of the unicorn in the Scottish arms.

Pliny describes the monoceros as a most fierce beast, with a horse’s body, a stag’s head, elephant’s feet, a boar’s tail, a deep roar, and a black horn two cubits long in the middle of its forehead. *Vivam capi negat*. A right royal resolve, and one which its introducer into our heraldry carried out himself at Flodden.

Pliny’s *Natural History* was first printed in the year 1469, and, though the description is misleading, his unicorn was the rhinoceros.

See also Martial on the rhinoceros, *Spect. Epig.*, iv. No. 82. The traveller Ludovicus Romanus also asserts that he saw two in the temple of Mecca.

Ambrose Parè, in his work on poisons, discusses the medical aspect of what had become the mythical unicorn. He begins by stating his belief that, as no reliable traveller up to his day, 1517 to 1590, professed that he ever saw the creature, it must be an imaginary animal. We see how Pliny’s description, where correct, of a real animal was being made more deceptive by improvements. One authority Parè quotes, denied its elephant’s feet, and said they were like those of a goat, and its buttocks are described as high and very hairy, while another reduces the horn to finger-lengths instead of cubits.

‘As to its ferocity, others,’ he says, ‘affirm her to be of a most mild, amiable, and gentle nature, unless one purposely offend her, or use her too harshly; for seeing she feeds not by stooping her head to the ground, because she is hindered therefrom by the length of her horn, she must necessarily feed upon the fruit that hangeth upon trees, and, out of cratches or man’s hand she fearlessly takes all manner of fruits, herbs, sheaves of corn, apples, et cetera.’

But something was sold for unicorn’s horn, and Parè gives as his opinion that the thing so sold was the teeth of the fish *rohurd*, from the Red and Ethiopian Seas, or elephant’s bones craftily softened and drawn out. This horn, then, was white, and not black, like that of Pliny’s monoceros.

Its use in medicine was principally as a specific preventive against poison, and we find Charles IX.’s physician expressing himself as willing

to do away with the custom of dipping a piece of unicorn's horn in the King's cup, but that he knew that opinion to be so deeply ingrafted in the minds of men that he feared that it would scarce be impugned by reason.

The opinion expressed by Rhondeletius that a thing could have no effect in physic if it have neither a taste nor a smell, was an argument against the use of unicorn's horn it seems; but, such being the case, that it was devoid of taste and smell, it must have been a decided advantage to the royal palate, whose every drink was stirred up with it.<sup>1</sup>

The use of the horn as an antidote to poison can scarcely be the cause of the whole animal appearing in the armorial insignia of Scotland.

Marco Polo (died 1324) says that in the woods of Mien (Burmah) unicorns were abundant, meaning the rhinoceros, as he again talks of them in Java the Less (Sumatra) as being nearly as big as elephants. They have hair like that of a buffalo, feet like those of an elephant, and a horn in the middle of the forehead, which is black and very thick. They do no mischief, however, with the horn, but with the tongue alone; for this is covered over with long and strong prickles, and when savage with any one they crush him under their knees and then rasp him with their tongue. The head resembles that of a wild boar, and they carry it ever bent towards the ground. They delight much to abide in mire and mud. 'Tis a passing ugly beast to look upon, and not the least like that which our stories tell us of as being caught in the lap of a virgin; in fact, 'tis altogether different from what we imagined.

It is curious that while the hair as described is a specific peculiarity of the Sumatran rhinoceros, it is characterised in another way by having two horns, one in front of the other. We have, in Marco's last remark, reference to the exoteric story of the mythical unicorn. Colonel Yule, in his translation of the great traveller's book, gives several references to it; and it is shortly to this effect, that a young maid is placed with her breast exposed, and the unicorn, enticed by this, falls asleep in her lap, and was either killed, or his horn removed and the luckless beast allowed to escape.

Tzetzes, a Greek poet of 1120 A.D., tells us that a young lad dressed up and scented will do as well as a maiden.

Ambrose Parè gives us the French name of the unicorn—saying that it is difficult to explain—as *Licorn*. This is clearly a Breton word, in which language *lik* means lascivious, and *korn* a horn.

Such were the stories about the unicorn in the middle ages, and none of the descriptions quite correspond to our Scottish one, with its narwhal tusk for a horn, and its elegant tail, doubtless developed with a view to balancing the more correctly delineated appendix of its rival.

Now as to its introduction. There has already been pointed out the almost certain connection between St. Fillan's relics, the bell and crozier, and the coronation stone of Westminster. The handle of this bell was described to the writer by perhaps the most prominent antiquarian authority in Scotland, as composed of a rough representation of a double-headed sea monster, from the centre of each head of which springs a single horn, comparatively short in this case, but not uncommonly, in other designs, produced to a much greater length.

<sup>1</sup> In an inventory of the jewels, etc., of Queen Mary of Scotland, made at Fotheringay, Feb. 20, 1587, and now preserved in the Public Record Office, London, mention is made of 'a piece of unicorn's horn.' 'Unicorn's horn' is also mentioned among the jewels of Charles I.



Now, in June 1488, we have a record that this bell was carried at the coronation of James the Fourth, and in his reign we first find the unicorn appearing in the Royal Arms of Scotland, rampant lions having been used previously. During the reign of James V. the unicorns were continued, but during the minority of Mary lions again appear.

To lay down positively the exact relationship of the armorial design to the natural, historical, and mythical unicorn, would most likely have been difficult for the learned originator, even in those comparatively plain-spoken days; but we may note that men and not maidens carried them—at first at anyrate. M.

68. DISUSE OF NAME PREFIXES.—In preparing a paper for the Huguenot Society on 'Huguenots in Scotland,' I was struck with the fact that while Flemish and French names abounded in old Scottish documents, the prefixes *van* and *de* were very seldom met with. It is the same with the Scottish prefix *Mac* in England in the seventeenth century. The accession of the Stewarts to the English throne opened England to Scotsmen, and we know that they migrated thither in vast numbers. I have a very large experience of old English parish registers, both London and Provincial, yet have rarely found the prefix 'Mac,' though often a Scottish name which looks naked without it. This is the more singular from the fact that Flemings and Frenchmen in England did not, in very many cases, at once disuse the prefix which marks them out as aliens. The London City Registers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries abound with them. I have never seen this peculiarity noticed before, and should be glad if any reason could be suggested for it.—ED.

69. EDUCATION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Amongst the MSS. of the Earl of Eglinton, reported on by the Historical MSS. Committee, 1885, are several interesting letters. We give the following extracts as showing the education received by a nobleman's son at the period: 'I haif at lenth spokin with the Scoulmester in the Panis (Prestonpans), quha dois assur me that hes preceis price of his buirders sitting at tabill is tuo hunder merk; and those that sities at the fuit of the tabill faires als weall as those at the heide, and so most pay no less; so this will cum to nyn hunder merk a year. The tearme advanscit at the entrie, and everie on of the scollers a dolor in the quarter, besydes clothes, wasching, and Candelmas candell silver: your lordship most also send tuo bedding of clothes with them. . . . I wrait in my last my opinion concernig your bairnes eistcuming as I do yit continow: I think gif there be ane guid grammer Scoull in Glesgo, your bairns can be no wors ther than at the Panes, and I think lairge cheipper; by and attour they are near yourself, quhair onis a weik, ather by yourself or your servauntes you can se them.'—9 April 1620.

The next extract is part of a letter from Alexander, third son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton, to his father: 'Thir lines ar to shaw . . . that I am in Peries (Paris) and hes begoun my exercies to fenes and danes with your lordships oled Mester Anglea; and that my fencin and dansin extendes monthli to 25 lib 10 soues, and my mathamatikes monthli to 8 lib 10 s. Bot concernin my reyeddin my bririn (brothers), uil not let me begin it yit I hef direksion fre your lordship uich I expec day bifor and that [we] aer all the girrer (together) in pencion

and peyes fortin crounes in moneth forbay (besides) mani extreordineres. And at my ariuel in Perris I touk of a sout of it, where of ther aer four elles for clothes and kassak, with fowr elles of pax for leyen my kassak uith ; uich med an end of the monnies uich I had restin.'—8 Nov. 1633.

## QUERIES.

XLI. BROWN DE COLSTON IN FRANCE.—Before 1745 there lived in the parish of Inveresk William Brown, who is described in the birth certificate of his daughter Elizabeth as a 'Gentleman of the Marquess of Tweedale.' He married Margaret Howet, and had three sons and a daughter.

In 1747 the sons—John (born 1722), William (born 1729), and David (born 1734)—went to Denmark. The eldest, John, became a merchant in Copenhagen, and in 1755 registered his arms in the Lyon Office as a cadet of the ancient family of Brown of Colston in Haddingtonshire. The arms are gules, three fleur-de-lis or, on a chief of the second three human hearts of the first. Crest, a dexter hand holding a sword, all proper. Motto 'La vertu est la seule noblesse.' He afterwards entered the Danish service as the Chief of the Army Commissariat.

He married Anna Appleby of Copenhagen, and had only female issue, who married into the well-known titled Danish families of the Holks, the Bemers, and the De Maeglers. William left no male issue. David, the third son, became Governor of Tranquelar. He married Anna Fenwick of Elsinore, and left, with other female issue, a son John Lewis. He died in 1804.

John Lewis, his son, was born in 1769. He settled in Bordeaux and became President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. He married Elizabeth Skinner, and left eleven children, of whom the tenth, Thomas, born in 1809, rose to distinction.

Thomas entered the French Service as a magistrate, and became the President of the Court of Algiers. Ennobled, he took the designation 'de Colston.' He married Louisa Hovey in 1834, and had, with other issue, a son, Louis Henri, born 1835, who entered the French Navy, and has risen to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He married Gabrielle Sorbé, and has issue.

Admiral Brown de Colston is at present in charge of the torpedo service at Toulon, and was in command of the French squadron sent to Cannes as a guard of honour to Her Majesty during her recent visit to France.

Can any of your readers give me any clue to the connection of this branch of the Colston Family with the main stem?

### *Pedigree of Broun of Colston.*

- (1.) 1272.—Sir David Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, *m.* daughter of Sir Hugo de Gifford before 1267.
- (2.) 1358.—David Broun of Cumlis-Colston, alive in 1574.
- (3.) 1374.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, wife's name Agnes.

- (4.) 1402-33.—Sir William Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, wife's name Margaret (de Annand?).
- (5.) 1457.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colston, *m.* Helen Hepburn.
- (6.) 1506.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colston.
- (7.) 1513.—Patrick Broun of Cumlis-Colston.
- (8.) 1514.—George Broun of Colston (brother of above), *m.* Marion Hay (Tweeddale family), and had George, John, and Janet.
- (9.) 1520.—George Broun of Colston, *m.* Janet Hoppringle, and had James, who died before his father, and Patrick, William, and Margaret.
- (10.) 1568.—Patrick Broun of Colston, *m.* Elizabeth Ramsay.
- (11.) 1604.—George Broun of Colston, *m.* Euphemia Hoppringle and had James, and George of Thornydykes, from whom the present Baronet is descended.
- (12.) 1625.—James Broun of Colston, *m.* Anne Heriot, and had George and Patrick.
- (13.) 1648.—George Broun, *fiar* of Colston, *m.* Margaret Murray, and had a daughter Liliass.
- (14.) 1658.—Sir Patrick Broun of Colston, Bart., succeeded his brother, *m.* 1st Alison Sinclair, 2d Jean Ramsay, had George and Robert of Newhall.
- (15.) 1692.—Sir George Broun of Colston, *m.* Lady Elizabeth Mackenzie. Sold Colston to his brother Robert in 1699, and died in 1718 without issue.
- (16.) 1699.—Robert Broun of Colston and Newhall, *m.* Margaret Ballantine, had Patrick, George, Jean, Margaret, Elizabeth. Drowned with his two sons in 1703.
- (17.) 1703.—Jean Broun of Colston, *m.* Charles Broun of Gleghorne and had George.
- (18.) 1726.—George Broun (Lord Colston), *m.* Elizabeth Dalrymple, and had a son.
- (19.) 1776.—Charles Broun of Colston, *m.* Christian M'Donal, had a daughter.
- (20.) 1805.—Christian Broun of Colston, *m.* George Earl of Dalhousie.
- (21.) 1839.—James Andrew Broun Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, *m.* Lady Susan Georgina Hay, daughter of Marquis of Tweeddale, the eldest daughter.
- (22.) 1860.—Lady Susan Georgina Broun Ramsay of Colston, *m.* Right Hon. Robert Bourke (now Lord and Lady Connemara).

J. B. BROWN-MORISON of Findeslie.

XLII. JETTONS, ETC.—Not being well-versed in antiquity, I should feel much obliged if you could tell me what the term 'Jetton' means as applied to coins, or things used as coins. I have an idea they were only stamped on one side. Are there any lists of tokens struck in Scotland, particularly in the kingdom of Fife? J. H.

XLIII. QUEEN MARY.—There is a very fine portrait of this Queen in King's College, Aberdeen. She is represented as a young widow holding a crucifix in her hand and looking down on it. The picture is attributed to James I., but if by him must be a copy. I would be very glad if you or any of your correspondents could give me an account of the picture.

J. H.

- XLIV. UNICORN.—On what heraldic principle, if any, has the unicorn in the Royal Arms been discrowned? It has been suggested that the emblem of sovereignty is around its neck, corresponding to the old torques; but over Holyrood Palace the supporters are duly crowned. When the English lion is placed on the left of the Arms he seems invariably to retain his crown.  
W. M. C.
- XLV. GAELIC.—What evidence is there of the date up to which Gaelic continued to be spoken in Galloway and in the Airds of Down?  
W. M. C.
- XLVI. OWAY.—Can any of your readers throw light on the meaning of the following place-names, which, from their terminations, would seem to have some relation to each other? Alloa, Alloway, Galloway, Scalloway, Stornoway, Carloway, Hamnaway, Fossoway, Kennoway, Darnaway, Sheddoway?  
W. M. C.
- XLVII. NORMAN.—How came the name 'Norman' to be applied to the invaders of 1066? The Saxon Chronicle says that 'the French' remained in possession of the field of battle (Hastings), and it speaks of them by that name till the time of Henry I. The influx under Henry of Anjou would only make the dominant race more French than before; but even when they first came over, the Normans can have borne but a small proportion to the French and Bretons. The proclamations of the Kings of Scots speak of *Franks* and Angles. Was it because the idea of having been conquered by the French was distasteful to the English that the name was changed?  
W. M. C.
- XLVIII. HORN.—What explanation can be given of the last syllable of the following names: Kinghorn, Culhorn, Distinkhorn, Dreghorn, Kishorn, Cleghorn, Findhorn, Ben Horn, Whithorn, etc. One knows Bede's derivation of the last of these names, but the frequency of the termination suggests some other meaning.  
W. M. C.
- XLIX. SIR JOHN MITCHELL, BART., OF PITREAVIE.—I have read somewhere that the only instance of a Baronet being 'struck off the rolls' occurred in regard to a gentleman of the name of Mitchell, but have never been able to learn anything of the proceeding. I find it referred to in the *Scots Magazine* for 1770 (vol. xxxii. 517). An old man of 'uncommon good appearance' begged in the Canongate, and turned out to be 'an attainted Baronet named Sir Thomas Mitchell of Pitreavie,' formerly very affluent, and then (1770) about one hundred years of age. 'In the early part of his life he was a Captain in the Scots Greys, but was broke for sending a challenge to the Duke of Marlborough in consequence of some illiberal reflections thrown out by his Grace against the Scottish nation. Queen Anne took so personal a part in his prosecution, that he was condemned to transportation for the offence, and this part of the sentence was with difficulty remitted at the particular

instance of 'John, Duke of Argyle.' The Baronetcy of Mitchell of Pitreavie is not mentioned in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, in Solly's *Titles of Honour*, or in the list of Nova Scotia Baronets prefixed to *Foster's Baronetage*. Σ.

- I. DEAN FAMILY.—Are there any Pedigrees of Dean or Deans (of Ayr or South of Scotland) published or to be seen anywhere, and can any one give any information concerning the family? Who are the principal representatives of it now, and can any one tell when some of the family settled in the north of Ireland, and of what branch or branches were these? Whether some also did not settle in America (Philadelphia), and when?'

J. M. DEANE.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- XXII. ROBERTSON OF MUIRTOWN.—Buried at Richmond, Surrey, January 20, 1743-4, Mary, wife of Mr. William Robertson.

Administration of goods of Mary Robertson, formerly Young, February 25, 1743-4, to William Robertson, the husband.

Buried at Richmond, April 1, 1743, William Robertson. His will, Archd. Court of Surrey, 1743, as Wm. Robertson of Richmond, 'gardener.' My mother in Scotland; my brother, John Robertson; my two children, William and James Robertson; my cousin, James Burn of London, cabinetmaker; William Robertson of Richmond, surgeon. (I suppose that 'grower of herbs' would be the equivalent to 'gardener' in 1743.)

The marriage of David (afterwards Sir David) Dundas and Isabella Robertson took place at Richmond, July 20, 1775.

J. CHALLENOR SMITH, *Richmond, Surrey*.

- XXXI. SURNAMES ENDING IN -AN.—The diminutive suffix *-an*, often with an intensitive or even an endearing or familiar signification, frequently occurs in Erse or Gaelic names. Thus, Donnan = Brown, from *donn*, brown; Kieran or Keran = Black, from *ciar* [keer], black; Dougan also = Black, *i.e.*, *dubhagán* [dougan], from *dubh*, black, and many others. Such names also are found without the suffix: thus, Dunn, Kerr, Dow, etc. I am not able to give the origin of MILLIGAN.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

WE have received an interesting account of the *Remains of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin* (Foster & Co., King William Street, Dublin). It is well illustrated. We especially admire twenty-two coloured plates of ancient flooring tiles, the patterns of some of which are very effective. As to the letterpress, we think it would have been more valuable had the Editor

arranged his matter with more regard to chronological order ; but we are always glad to see archæologists anxious to put on record any facts connected with, and to give any drawings of, those old buildings which are daily being lost to us through natural decay or the unnatural barbarism of money-grabbers.

*The Church and Churchyard of Fordyce.* By WM. CRAMOND, A.M., Cullen.—We have already noticed Mr. Cramond's interesting histories of Cullen and Boyndie. His account of the parish of Fordyce is as full of matter valuable to archæologists as are the others we have referred to. He gives a full list of inscriptions in the churchyard, and what is specially commendable, an index of the names.

*Lecture on Linen Manufacture.*—We have received from A. Laing, Esq., LL.D., an interesting account of the linen manufacture for which Fifeshire and the parts adjoining have long been famous. In it we find a description of the growth of the process of 'waulking' cloth in Scotland, and of a 'waulking party' which took place as late as 1847.

*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science.* No. XI., 1885-6. G. & T. Coward, Printers, Carlisle.—This report contains much that will interest readers north of the border. Mr. Harrison, in a paper on 'Old Cumberland Customs,' writes, 'This custom of never inter-marrying with the Scots was in vogue so late as the reign of Elizabeth. An old writer says, "No one should marry a Scotch woman, were she ever so honest." In fact our forefathers were very jealous of foreigners of any description, and thus a clear distinction was kept between the English and Scotch races. The old freemen of Carlisle had some very severe regulations in that respect, and in those regulations they called every one Scotchmen, or foreigners, who lived north of Bladford.'

*The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* No. CLXII., 1887 (Quarterly), 18 Somerset Street, Boston, U.S.A.—This seems to us the best of the many American Genealogical Journals. It contains 116 pages of matter, much of which is of great interest. Many Scotsmen have made their home in America, and can find in this and kindred publications the means of recording their family history. We hope that as we in this country learn to value the history of the past, assistance may be rendered by us to our brethren abroad in matters in which they take more interest than we at present do.

*Walford's Antiquarian*—May 1887—keeps up its high character. During the year, besides the valuable articles which are mentioned in the advertisement on our cover, there have been most interesting notes on a variety of subjects. Mr. Walford does not travel much into Scotland for his subjects, but even those of our readers who are Scottish will find in his columns a vast amount of information.