

# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

NOTES.		QUERIES.	
	PAGE		PAGE
80. Clocks and Clockmakers, . . . . .	127	LVII. Whyte of Leixlip, . . . . .	149
81. Ancient Name 'Carruthers,' . . . . .	128	LVIII. Communion Plate at Durris, . . . . .	149
82. Inventory of Goods, . . . . .	129	LIX. William Ged, Jeweller, . . . . .	150
83. Parish Registers in Scotland, . . . . .	130	LX. Old Brooches, . . . . .	150
84. Carmichael [Gibson?] Pedigree, . . . . .	131	LXI. Houston of that Ilk, . . . . .	150
85. Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, . . . . .	132	LXII. Kindlie Tenant, . . . . .	151
86. Ur, . . . . .	136		
87. Almanacks or Prognostications, . . . . .	136		
88. Milk, . . . . .	138		
89. Scottish History Society, . . . . .	140		
90. Old Customs, . . . . .	141		
91. The First Monument erected to Lord Nelson, . . . . .	141		
92. Study of Archæology, . . . . .	141		
93. Scandinavian Slaves in Scotland, . . . . .	143		
94. Aberdeen Treasure Trove, . . . . .	144		
95. Mons Meg, . . . . .	148		
96. Education, . . . . .	148		

REPLIES TO QUERIES.	
I. & XXXII. Graham of Mote, . . . . .	152
XIX. Cruisie, . . . . .	154
XLII. Jettons, . . . . .	155
XLVI. Oway, . . . . .	155
ERRATA, . . . . .	155
NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . . .	156

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

80. CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS.—'Burntisland.—The new town clock, with chiming bells, which was ordered, but not completed, for the Jubilee time, was set agoing on Tuesday night. It was supplied by Messrs. James Ritchie & Son, Edinburgh, and bears that it was erected "To commemorate the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. David Crawford, Provost. 1887." The works of the old clock which it super-sedes are of great antiquity, and the old bell, which is in a state of excellent preservation, seems to have been cast in Holland. It bears the burgh arms and the following puzzling inscription, which no local *savant* has been able to interpret:—"1677 . BEN . YCK . WER - HER - GOETEN . DOR . G . H . S . I . EN . LAN . 1595 SOVPLIF . SONSIFF . PARLES . HABITANS . DE . CLASTRE."

From the *North British Advertiser* of 26th July I extracted the above, and will be glad to learn what is known of the age and maker of the old clock, and what it cost and what is now to be done with it. It is a great pity that the Society of Antiquaries and the Committee of the Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, take so little interest in Scottish Horology. A little space allocated for objects of this kind would be much appreciated by lovers of this art.

From the *Dundee Weekly News* of July 30th I culled the following, written by a gentleman belonging to Arbroath, of date 12th November, 1776, and signed P. R., and put into the case of his watch:—

‘ Could but our tempers move like this machine,  
Not urged by passion, nor delayed by spleen,  
But, true to Nature’s regulating power,  
By virtuous acts distinguished every hour,  
Then health and joy would follow, as they ought,  
The laws of motion and the laws of thought ;  
Sweet health to pass the present moments o’er,  
And everlasting joy when time shall be no more.’

During my early years in the watch-making business I came across in old verge watches several of these quaint and curious pieces. Possibly some of the readers of the *N. N. & Q.* might be able to furnish others, and thus save them from being entirely lost, as they are now almost things of the past.

In Chambers’s *Walks in Edinburgh*, page 86, reprint edition, it is stated that in 1585 the clock belonging to the parish of Lindores was bought for the sum of £55 Scots and hung up in the steeple of St. Giles’s Church, Edinburgh. I would be glad to learn if there is any record of where this clock was made, and, by whom, and, if still in existence, where to be seen.

I have an old lantern clock similar to the two shown by Bryson & Sons, Jewellers, in the Edinburgh Exhibition of last year. It is dated 1606, and bears to have been made by ‘Humphry Mills, Edenbrough, Fecit.’ Is anything known of this old maker?

81. MEMORANDA AS TO THE DERIVATION OF THE ANCIENT NAME ‘CARRUTHERS.’—This venerable Bordername, from the initial syllable, seems to be clearly referable to Celtic times, and I am disposed from the following facts to think it may with good reason mean ‘Caer-Rydderch’ (the Fort of Rydderch). The district in which the family is first found in history now forms part of the Parish of Middlebie, county of Dumfries, but at one time was a separate parish called *Carruthers*, and the earlier references to the family designate them as ‘Carruthers of Carruthers,’ a baronial possession subsequently called ‘Mouswald,’ when the principal seat came to be removed to that place and parish.

Now, if we turn to ancient annals, we find (Adamnan, *Life of St. Columba*, Bk. I. cap. viii.) that in the year 573 A.D. a great battle was fought at *Arderryd*, most distinctly identified with *Arthuret*, near Carlisle, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Carruthers. The two great chieftains or kings who were opposed to one another were Rydderch Hael, son of Tudwal, king of Cumbria (there styled Roderch) and Gwendoleu. The former represented, as we gather, the cause of Christianity, the latter that of Paganism. Skene (*Celtic Scotland*) refers to this great battle, which ended in the complete victory of Rydderch and death of Gwendoleu ; and it must be remembered that Adamnan was born in 624, only fifty years after its occurrence.

Gwendoleu had as his chief stronghold Caer-Gwendoleu, now Carwinlow, near Carlisle, and it is no great stretch of imagination to invest the victor also with his Caer-Rydderch near by. (See also Rhys’ *Celtic Britain*.)

The old spelling 'Carruderis' lends itself to my supposition strongly, for 'u' and 'y' are interchangeable, and a common corruption of a terminal 'ch' is 'is'; thus 'Caer-Rydderch' at once becomes 'Car-Rudderis.'

In the parish of Lochwinnoch, Ayrshire, which formed part of the kingdom of Cumbria, is a farm called 'Clorydderch,' on which is a large standing stone, undoubtedly the 'Clo.' (Cf. *Chartulary of Paisley*.) The name probably was a not uncommon one. JOHN J. REID, F.S.A. Scot.

82. INVENTORY OF GOODS.—'Inventory of the Clothes and Effects of the late Jean Lady Ardchattan who died Oct. 28. 1704.' Endorsement of later date.

'The last and exact Inventar of the gear and abuliments whin the Chests of Jean Campbell late ladie of Ardchattan who died at Ardchattan the twentie eight October 1704 written by me Ro<sup>b</sup> M<sup>o</sup>gruther schooll-master at Ardchattan before severall wittnesses (and delivered to you the s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Ro<sup>b</sup> Campbell in Ardchattan) as Charles M<sup>o</sup>lawhlen of Kriagan, lawhlane Campbell in Inveresrigan and

Imp a paire lining sheetts bearing her name once belongeing to the familie inde

Mor Ane old father bead a bolster and three quods w<sup>t</sup> tuo Codwears inde

Mor tuo pair blankatts w<sup>t</sup> a paire and ane half pair plaids w<sup>t</sup> a colering inde

Mor ane old stand hingings about her bead inde

Mor ane table cloath off damise belonging to the familie consisting of four elnes though divided in tuo. inde

Mor four Dornick servet belonging to the familie. inde.

Mor tuo hand towells w<sup>t</sup> a lining hand towelle belonging to the familie inde

Mor. Ane table cloath of lining of tuo elnes lenght w<sup>t</sup> tuo towells of lining inde.

Mor. a white plaiding pettecott of four elnes

Mor a plaiding wescott w<sup>t</sup> a broune Cloath wescoatt

Mor a plaid gowne and petticott.

Mor a black sefsse petticott

Mor four smoaks

Mor Ane faun bought be her housband Ardchattan w<sup>t</sup> a paire gloves

Mor. a bible w<sup>t</sup> a psalme book bought be Ardchattan her housband when mairid.

Mor. A christning cloak belonging to the familie off old

Mor. Ane old black hood.

Mor of lining night cloaths three suits

Mor ane old box and ane old little waffer w<sup>t</sup> a muffe

Mor. ane old maske, w<sup>t</sup> tuo little boxes

Mor tuo firr kists w<sup>t</sup> a wand [? walnut] chistes w<sup>t</sup> a scucheon and ane old oak kist

Mor ane old Cruisted looking glasse

Mor ane necklace of yellow lamor belonging to the daughter in law

Mor. a lame coin off three happnjes

Mor. a chappine and a Muskine boatels

Mor. ane shooting gun w<sup>t</sup> a shooting yron brought to her be her son

Mor ane broken candlestick w<sup>t</sup> 2 paire cairds w<sup>t</sup> a round Feackle

Mor ane paire snuffers

Mor 6 Elnes of Highland brokan

Mor fyve sheep w<sup>t</sup> a hoge in Jon M<sup>o</sup> intyres hands in Craige

The aboavnd par̄ars are delivered be Christeine Campbell oyes and servant to the sd deceast Jean Campbell to John Campbell in Ardchattan her cousine befor thes witnesses for̄sd Charles M<sup>l</sup>awhlan lawhlan Campbell in Inveresergan and the s<sup>d</sup> me R<sup>ob</sup> M<sup>o</sup> gruther

R. MGRUTHER Wittness

CHARLES M<sup>o</sup> LAUHLANE Winess

LAUHLAN CAMPBELL Wittness

83. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND—*Continued* (see Note 66, page 89). Second List, A.D. 1611-1650.

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

Abbotshall, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1650,	<i>m.</i> 1650,	<i>d.</i> None.
Abdie, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1620,	<i>m.</i> 1720,	<i>d.</i> 1784.
Aberdalgie, Perth, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1615,	<i>m.</i> 1613,	<i>d.</i> 1696.
Aberlady, Haddington, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1632,	<i>m.</i> 1634,	<i>d.</i> 1697.
Alves, Elgin, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1648,	<i>m.</i> 1648,	<i>d.</i> 1663.
Alyth, Perth, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1623,	<i>m.</i> 1623,	<i>d.</i> 1624.
Anstruther Easter, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1641,	<i>m.</i> 1641,	<i>d.</i> 1746.
Arbirlot, Forfar, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1632,	<i>m.</i> 1652,	<i>d.</i> 1633.
Arbuthnot, Kincardine, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1631,	<i>m.</i> 1631,	<i>d.</i> 1691.
Ardclach, Nairn, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1652,	<i>m.</i> 1642,	<i>d.</i> None.
Ashkirk, Roxburgh, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1630,	<i>m.</i> 1630,	<i>d.</i> 1630.
Auchterhouse, Forfar, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1645,	<i>m.</i> 1645,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Auchtermuchty, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1649,	<i>m.</i> 1649,	<i>d.</i> 1649.
Baldernock, Stirling, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1624,	<i>m.</i> 1624,	<i>d.</i> None.
Balmerino, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1632,	<i>m.</i> 1632,	<i>d.</i> 1747.
Banff, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1620,	<i>m.</i> 1664,	<i>d.</i> 1718.
Beath, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1643,	<i>m.</i> 1643,	<i>d.</i> 1643.
Belhelvie, Aberdeen, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1624,	<i>m.</i> 1624,	<i>d.</i> 1698.
Bendochy, Perth, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1642,	<i>m.</i> 1701,	<i>d.</i> 1692.
Birsay, Orkney, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1645,	<i>m.</i> 1654,	<i>d.</i> None.
Blairgowrie, Perth, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1647,	<i>m.</i> 1647,	<i>d.</i> 1737.
Boharm, Elgin, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1634,	<i>m.</i> 1634,	<i>d.</i> 1701.
Brechin, Forfar, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1612,	<i>m.</i> 1700,	<i>d.</i> None.
Buchanan, Stirling, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1646,	<i>m.</i> 1646,	<i>d.</i> 1760.
Cambusnethan, Lanark, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1634,	<i>m.</i> 1634,	<i>d.</i> 1649.
Campsie, Stirling, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1646,	<i>m.</i> 1663,	<i>d.</i> 1732.
Carnbee, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1646,	<i>m.</i> 1646,	<i>d.</i> 1784.
Ceres, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1620,	<i>m.</i> 1620,	<i>d.</i> 1620.
Cockburnspath, Berwick, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1642,	<i>m.</i> 1642,	<i>d.</i> None.
Corstorphine, Edinburgh, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1634,	<i>m.</i> 1665,	<i>d.</i> 1710.
Cullen, Banff, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1668,	<i>m.</i> 1642,	<i>d.</i> 1639.
Culross, Perth, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1641,	<i>m.</i> 1640,	<i>d.</i> 1640.
Currie, Edinburgh, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1638,	<i>m.</i> 1649,	<i>d.</i> 1662.
Dairsie, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1645,	<i>m.</i> 1666,	<i>d.</i> 1727.
Dalgetty, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1644,	<i>m.</i> 1644,	<i>d.</i> 1697.
Dalmellington, Ayr, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1641,	<i>m.</i> 1641,	<i>d.</i> None.

Dalziel, Lanark, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1648,	<i>m.</i> 1654,	<i>d.</i> 1697.
Drainie, Elgin (formerly Kinneddar),	<i>b.</i> 1631,	<i>m.</i> 1666,	<i>d.</i> 1703.
Drumelzier, Peebles, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1649.	<i>m.</i> 1649,	<i>d.</i> 1649.
Duddingston, Edinburgh, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1631,	<i>m.</i> 1653,	<i>d.</i> 1631.
Duffus, Elgin, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1629,	<i>m.</i> 1662,	<i>d.</i> 1662.
Dundee, Forfar, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1645,	<i>m.</i> 1645,	<i>d.</i> None.
Dunino, Fife, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1643,	<i>m.</i> 1643,	<i>d.</i> 1750.
Duns, Berwick, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1615,	<i>m.</i> 1797,	<i>d.</i> 1798.
Dyce, Aberdeen, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1646,	<i>m.</i> 1646,	<i>d.</i> 1648.
Dyke, Elgin, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1635,	<i>m.</i> 1635,	<i>d.</i> 1635.

84. CARMICHAEL [GIBSON] PEDIGREE (Notes 64, 71).—In the interesting notice about the Gibson family contributed to the last number of *N. & Q.* by 'G. B.' there occur two errors, which I venture to point out.

The death of Sir Edward Gibson, second Baronet, is stated by him to have occurred in 1727, a date which I cannot at present verify. If it be correct, Colonel Sir John Gibson, *Knt.*, Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, could not have become third Baronet on the death of his half-nephew Sir Edward in 1727, as he died 24th October 1717, æt. 80. (*Musg. Ob. Hist. Reg. Chron.*, 42.) In *Political State*, vol. xiv. p. 484, November 1717, it is stated: 'About this time the king was pleased to appoint Colonel Hawker, Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, in the room of Sir John Gibson, lately deceased.' 'G. B.' also says that Sir John had no sons: but besides the two daughters named by him, he had two sons, Francis and James.

In the *Calendar of State Papers* there are many notices about Colonel Gibson, from the time of his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth previous to 1687. In 1697 he was Commander-in-Chief of the forces 'designed to gain Newfoundland,' and was ordered to purchase the necessary stores in New England. The sailing of the expedition was delayed for some time by contrary winds, and by waiting for the Governor of New York, Lord Bellamont, who gained so much notoriety by fitting out the *Adventure* galley for Captain Kidd. On Colonel Gibson's return to England he had great difficulty in obtaining payment of moneys he had advanced for the Government in Newfoundland. There is a letter from him, dated 2d May 1700, to the Lords of the Treasury in respect to bills drawn by him, praying them to pay speedily, as an action had been commenced against him. These money difficulties continued up to the time of his death.

In 1695 he had been elected one of the members for the borough of Portsmouth, and in March 1702, with the other member, Sir George Rooke, presented an address to Queen Anne from his constituents. In June of the same year he received Prince George of Denmark at the gate, and presented to him the keys of the garrison. In July 1702 he was not re-elected, being succeeded by Major-General Thomas Earl, Governor of Portsmouth. It was on October 22d of the same year that 'several men-of-war and transport ships, having on board Colonel Gibson's regiment of foot, sailed from Portsmouth to Ireland.' In the *Gazette* of 1705 there is the following notice: 'Winchester, September 7.—Yesterday Her Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon John Gibson, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth.' His will is dated 26th November 1710, and was proved in London, January 1718, by his daughter and executrix, Susanah. It is very short: 'I, Sir John Gibson,

Knight, Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's garrison of Portsmouth, . . . give to my son and to my daughter Dalizell, and to my sons Francis and James, the sum of ten pounds each for mourning. Then all the rest . . . of my goods, chattels, and estate I give and bequeath to my daughter Susanah, and do make her executrix of this my will.' F. N. R.

Your correspondent G. B. has misapprehended the position I wished to assume on this question. I never meant 'to uphold the former (*i.e.* Douglas and Foster) against the latter (*i.e.* Burke),' and the three points enumerated on page 109 were not 'taken up' by me. My note was inserted with the object of suggesting 'that some authority for the changes ought to be placed on record,' and that the 'new version required revision, and ought to be received with caution.' My purpose has been amply attained by the authoritative reply that has now appeared. No one can doubt the propriety of asking that the authority for such a change of position may be stated. For fifty years or more *Burke's Peerage* had followed Douglas in regard to the Gibson Baronety and lineage. Suddenly the old pedigree was erased, and a new one substituted, without any indication of the authority on which it rested. Your correspondent suggests that I might have 'gone to the General Register Office and looked at the record of the Great Seal'; but I don't see why I should have taken a journey of several hundred miles, when by inserting a note in your valuable paper I have obtained for myself and others such useful information as is now given, and for which the best thanks of all interested in Scotch family history are due to him.

I am at present separated from my books, but so far as I can judge, I can detect no flaw in your correspondent's statement of the authority for the three points enumerated on page 109.

Your correspondent will have noticed that in *Notes and Queries* of the 27th August 1887 some doubt is thrown on the new account of Sir Edward Gibson the 2d Baronet, and information is asked for as to his and his uncle's marriage. If he can answer the queries of F. N. R. as fully as he has answered mine, the new Gibson pedigree may be regarded as complete. Σ .

The following appeared in *Notes and Queries*, Nov. 19 [ED.] :—

'GIBSON (7th S. iv. 167, 274).—Sir John Gibson, lieutenant-governor (not governor) of Portsmouth, died Oct. 24, 1717, leaving a son Francis Gibson, Esq., who was elected a burghess of Portsmouth in 1711. He died about the year 1727.

'Quarr I. W.

JAMES HORSEY.'

85. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [*continued from page 107*].

August 8, 1563.

William M'baith & Isabell Sibbald.

Henry Sim & Christian Brison.

18/ Robert Lamb & Christian Oliphant.

August 15, 1563.

Alexander Paterson & Isabell Moncrieff.

August 22, 1563.

James Gardener & Janet Meik.

September 26, 1563.

William Small & Eupheme Drone.

October 3, 1563.

David Mar & Janet Jack.

Richard Steidman & Janet Cock.

October 11, 1563.

William Mackie & Helen Lindsay.

November 7, 1563.

Robert Duthie & Margaret Prior.

John Myln & Catherine Cock.

November 14, 1563.

Nicol Donaldson & Janet Cock.

December 12, 1563.

John Prior & Catherine Bell.

December 19, 1563.

William Tyrie & Isabell Guthry.

December 26, 1563.

John Broun & Bessie Scrimgeour.

John Boutter & Marian Duncan.

January 2, 1563.

Gilbert Blair & Agnes Anderson.

Andrew Rogie & James Ruthven.

January 23, 1563.

Duncan M'Grieger & Isabell Dundie.

February 6, 1563.

James Davidson & Elizabeth Burnet.

John Williamson & Janet Ferguson.

<sup>19/</sup> James Gray & Margaret Williamson.

February 13, 1563.

Robert Cathro & Janet Patillo.

David Clerk & Isabel Alexander.

June 11, 1564.

John Lawson & Agnes Orly.

May 28, 1564.

John Hogstein & Alison Christison.

(*N.B.*—There are evident marks of inaccuracy. The keeper of the Note Register probably has neglected to sett down several marriages about this Period.)

July 16, 1564.

Thomas Kenzeocht & Giles Gaty.

Andrew Malcolm & Beatrix Paterson.

Marcus Mackie & Elspith Souttar.

July 23, 1564.

James Clerk & Janet Boyd.

August 20, 1564.

Andrew Dog & Marion Scott.

John Merton & Bessie Dowat.

August 30, 1564.

Walter Saidler & Janet Moir.

October 1, 1564.

Thomas Clerk & Catherine Lessly.

October 8, 1564.

Oliver Pebles & Jean Thornton.

John Murdo & Janet Paterson.

Note.  
Oliver Pebles.

(*N.B.*—Oliver Pebles was long a member of the Kirk Session, & was much employed in the general affairs of the Church. He was also frequently in the Magistracy. He bore an excellent character, & was much respected. But concerning Jean Thornton his wife, the Session minutes may be consulted, she & Dean of Guild Henry Adamson made the honest man her husband for a long time very unhappy.)

Oliver Pebles was Proprietor of the Lands of Chappelhill, in the Parish of Scone, & he & his Descendants for Several Generations, tho' they followed trade in Perth, took their Designation as Lairds of these Lands. His Father, or rather his Uncle or Brother, Alexander Pebles, had these Lands in tack before the Reformation. But after the Reformation when the Bishop of Murray, Commendator of the Abbey, was for sums of money disposing of the Abbey Lands in feudatory Property, Alexander Pebles embraced the favourable occasion, & purchased the Property of the Lands of Chappelhill. In the Chartulary of Scone Folio 284, is a Charter dated at the Monastery of Scone, June 23, 1561, in which the Bishop & Convent for the sum of two hundred Pounds of the usual money of Scotland which they had received for the Reparation of their Monastery Houses & Church, now for the most Part burnt & desolated, sell & alienate the Lands of Chappel field, otherwise called Chappelhill, lieing near their monastery within the Parish of Scone & Sheriffdom of Perth, to a prudent man Alexander Pebles Burgess of Perth, & to his Heirs Male to be procreated of his Body, & whom failing to his assigneys whatever. The yearly Feu-Duty was to be forty-six shillings eight Pennies, money of Scotland, to the Archbishops of St. Andrews; & ten pennies, money foresaid, to the Abbey of Scone.

Alexander Pebles is said in the Charter to be Tenant of the Lands; but it would seem that he had no Children at the Time, otherwise their names would have been mentioned.)

October 22, 1564.

George Carron & Catherine Randall.

Alexander Henderson & Margaret Saidler.

Andrew Snell & Alison Auchinleck.

<sup>21/</sup> October 29, 1564.

James Campbell & Elizabeth Campbell.

Note.  
Campbell.

(*N.B.*—Douglas, in his Book of the Peerage, says that Elizabeth Daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy was married to Sir John Campbell of Ardkinlas. Perhaps he should have said Sir James Campbell of Ardkinlas. There were, however, several considerable Families of the Name of Campbell; & as Designations are so rarely to be met with in the Register, it may sometimes be impossible to know with any Degree of Certainty the Families to which the Persons named did belong.)



October 29, 1564.

Andrew Anderson & Margaret Waterston.  
David Anderson & Agnes Galloway.  
Andrew Robertson & Catherine Robertson.

November 19, 1564.

Henry Randy & Isabell Gibson.

November 26, 1564.

Duncan Marshall & Isabell Cock.  
William Brown & Catherine Fiffe.

Marshall.

December 17, 1564.

George Maxton & Janet Fleming.  
Patrick Blair & Janet Anderson.  
John Kinnier & Elizabeth Smith.  
David Boswall & Catherine Bowey.

January 7, 1564.

John Saidler & Margaret Glass.  
Andrew Young & Margaret Mertyne.

January 14, 1564.

William Cragy & Violat Broun.

February 4, 1564.

William Gardener & Helen Mogle.  
Robert Whyte & Janet Furde.

<sup>22</sup>/ February 18, 1564.

Walter Gray & Giles Jack.  
Walter Blossom & Agnes Car.  
Alexander Adam & Helen Aitkin.  
David Aitkin & Christian Adam.

May 13, 1565.

William Scott (his wives named not marked).

May 29, 1565.

Alan Robertson & Elspith Roy.

June 17, 1565.

Patrick Jack & Christian Whitehead.

July 22, 1565.

Robert Whyttock & Violet Anderson.

July 29, 1565.

James Hardy & Margaret Butter.  
David Duncan & Alison Ross.

August 19, 1565.

John Davidson & Jean Fentoun.

Davidson.

August 26, 1565.

Thomas Blythe & Marion Adam.

September 2, 1565.

William Ross & Agnes Gall.

September 9, 1565.

James Pitlandy & Janet Finlayson.  
Silvester Gibson & Christian Cowsland.

September 16, 1565.

Peter Newman & Marion Murdison.

Penultimo (29) Septembris, 1565.

David Mackie & Violet Lawson.

October 14, 1565.

James Ross & Catherine Makgey.

Note.  
Queen  
Margaret to Ld.  
Darnley July 29  
1565. Keith.

<sup>21</sup>/ (*N.B.*—July 29, 1565, between the Hours of five & six in the Morning, in the Chapel of Holy-rood-house at Edinburgh was married Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots & Dowager Queen of France, to her first Cousin Henry Stewart Lord Darnly, eldest Son to Mathew Earl of Lenox, by the Lady Margaret Douglas Daughter of the late Queen Margaret by her Second Husband Archibald Earl of Angus, Lady Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lenox, being uterine Sister to King James v. was Aunt to Queen Mary.

Queen Mary at the Time of her Marriage in Scotland was in the 23d year of her age. Lord Darnly was in the 19th year of his age.

The Marriage Ceremony was performed in the Popish manner, by John Sinclair Dean of Restalrig & Bishop of Brechin. The Queen immediately after the Ceremony went to Mass.

At Dinner the Queen was served by the Earl of Atholl as Server; by the Earl of Morton as Carver; & by the Earl of Crawford as Cup-bearer. Lord Darnly was served by the Earls of Eglinton, Cassilis, & Glencairn.

The next Day after the Marriage, the Queens Husband was proclaimed King with Sound of Trumpet at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh.

Queen Mary was at that Time reckoned the most beautiful & accomplished Princess in Europe. Lord Darnly was reckoned one of the tallest & handsomest young men in the kingdom.)

86. UR.—Among reasons that are given for believing that Basques preceded Celts in these islands is the existence of streams bearing the name Ur (or something like it)=water.

I have not referred to a Basque Dictionary, but surely we need not go to the Vascongados to trace the word. Ur, being the Gaelic for *fresh*, is naturally applied to streams and hills.

W. M. C.

87. ALMANACKS OR PROGNOSTICATIONS.—The utility of Almanacks will be apparent when it is remembered that many of the engagements of public and private life were ruled by the dates of Festivals which shifted year by year to agree with Easter, which was regulated by the Paschal Moon; and the very dependence of the chief Festival of the Church on this heavenly body doubtless led to the introduction of much fantastical matter which went by the name of Astrology. Almanacks existed before printing was discovered, but as manuscripts they must have been rare; with printing, however, they took their place amongst the most popular literature of every country. It is said that the first printed one was published in Buda in 1472, and the first in England in 1497. Dr. John Dee, celebrated as a mathematician, and in his own day stigmatised as a sorcerer, died in

1608, aged 81 ; he left behind him a diary written chiefly on the margin of old Almanacks.

Later on we find a very celebrated Almanack in use on the Continent, the author of which is said to have been a certain Mathew Laensberg, Canon at Liége at the close of the 16th century ; the name was, however, probably assumed. The earliest of these Almanacks known to exist is for the year 1636, the first four pages of it are occupied by a piece entitled 'The Twelve Celestial signs governing the Human Body.'

Coming to our own land we find them printed both at Aberdeen and Edinburgh in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These were called Almanacks, or Prognostications.

A description of some old Scottish 'Prognostications' may interest our readers : we therefore give an account of some that are now preserved in the Signet Library, Edinburgh. The date of the earliest of these is 1681, the latest 1692. The Aberdeen issue for 1683 is 'By a painfull Astronomer and well wisher to his Country,' who in 1685 describes himself as 'an old painfull Astronomer and real well-wisher to his Country.' The word 'painfull' must be taken as meaning careful or painstaking. The Editor of the 'Edinburgh True Almanack, or a New Prognostication for 1685,' makes the following statement :—

'*Advertisement.*—There is a Counterfeit Edinburgh Almanack, wherein the Lat. and Long. are made equal, the flood of *Noah*, and tyde table copied off my Last years Almanack, the moveable feasts are all a week wrong, the rising and setting of the Sun agreeth some to that Lat. of 52 d. others to Lat. 56 d. 57 d. and 58 d. and making the Sun to set in *October* at 7 h. 35 min. which will answer to no Lat. within 6480 miles of *Edinburgh*. Also it is 42 fairs deficient.

'As also the Aberdeens Almanack for 1685 erreth a whole week in Pasch and Whitsunday, whereby Lent is made a week longer than ever it was before, which is a very grosse error in Mr. *Duncan Lidell*, Author thereof ; who is so impudent as to affirm that the errors in mine are an hundred score more than in his, and yet can finde none save a turned 9 figure in the flood of *Noah*.'

Our readers may be interested in seeing the full title-page of one of these curious productions ; we give one, together with a summary of contents :—'Vox Uraniaë, / or, Aberdeen's true Astral Gazei, / and new / Prognostication for the year of our Lord, 1690 / Being the second after Bissextile or Leap Year / Exactly calculated according to Art, for the Mer-/idian of the famous City of Aberdeen, / whose Latitude is 57 deg. 10 min. serving in/ general for the use of this Ancient King-/dom of Scotland.

'As the Old year ends the New begins,  
Renew your Lives, shake off your sins.  
Consider well, my Countrey dear,  
And let us on Gods Word rely ;  
For God now speaks, then Counsell take,  
Or look for Vengeance speedily.  
O Lord amend, all what in us amiss,  
And after Toylsome Days bring us to Bliss.

'Printed in Aberdeen by Iohn Forbes / Printer to the City and University.'

Page 2 commences with an 'exact & true Note of Movable Fairs and Terms in Scotland for the year 1690 according to our English Account

(Old Style.)' In this are given Fastern-Even on Tuesday, March 4, Easter or Pasch Sunday, April 20.

The rest of the page is occupied with eclipses, with foot-note, 'On November the 20 day, being Thursday this year, there will be Celebrated a famous conjunction of Saturn & Mars, in 23 degrees of Scorpio. Such a Conjunction preceeded the sweating sickness, in the Year of our Lord 1485.'

Pages 3 and 4 contain a list of memorable events connected with Scotland, and in it 'The Inventioning of Printing' is stated to be 250 years old, or in the year 1440. 'Evill windie Barthoe Day, occurred 1592.'

Page 4 contains also a list of 'the Dismaell Dayes,' being Jan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 17, 19; Feb. 8, 10, 17; March 15, 16, 19; April 5 [or 15], 21; May 7, 15, 20; June 4, 7; July 15, 20; Aug. 19, 20; Sept. 6, 7; Oct. 16; Nov. 6, 19; Dec. 6, 7, 11. 'Let any one believe them who will.'

Page 5 is chiefly taken up with prognostications about the coming Seasons.

Page 6, 'Tyde tables.'

Pages 7-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , ages of the moon in the several months, with weather forecasts and lists of Fairs.

Pages 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 contain notices of New Fairs to be held.

Page 16 and last contains 30 lines of doggerel verses, being short predictions. The prophecies are pretty safe, as the following, which is a fair sample, will show :—

'For beggars and Travellers, Tinckers and Spyes,  
Shall tell many strange newes, some truths, and some lyes.'

Another 'Prognostication' very similar in size and general appearance to the above, and styled 'The New Almanack or New Prognostication,' was issued in Aberdeen the same year. An examination of it accounts for the strong likeness it bears to its Edinburgh brother. The same 'forms' have been used with hardly any alteration, the calculations said in this case to be made specially for Aberdeen are the same as in the Edinburgh issue. The Aberdeen copy gives a list of the 'Dismall Dayes,' which is omitted in the Edinburgh one, their space being filled with two 'Litanies,' or 'Common Prayer Book for all those that fain would have one, but dare not use it (borrow this).' These contain political allusions of no particular interest, save that an explanation is needed for the meaning of a prayer for deliverance from 'those in Athol that wear Trews.'

It may be a matter of surprise to us that men who managed to digest the lengthy and dry treatises then in favour should spend their money on such trash as these 'Prognostications' are. On the principle of the greater the strain the greater the rebound, they may have thought such reading very pleasant fooling. For us they are of interest from their allusions to current events, and their use of words now uncommon, and in some cases requiring explanation. We shall be glad to know the history of 'Dismall Days'; we have not before met with them.

88. MILK (Notes 60, 75).—I find my note on the rarity of all mention of milk in old days borne out by observations made by Professor Masson in his Rhind Lectures for 1886, in the summary of his Third Lecture in the

*Scotsman* (Oct. 26) : 'They might assume, he supposed, that milk existed in the sixteenth century, and pretty much in the same quantity proportionally as at present ; but the documentary mentions of it were surprisingly rare. The reason doubtless was, that it was so common as to be regarded as one of the elements, next after air and water.' And again in his Fourth Lecture (*Scotsman*, Oct. 30), 'Milk was noticeably not mentioned' in the list of 'drinkables.' Mr. Cramond has, it is true, given some instances in which milk is mentioned as sold ; but they are few, and their number may be lessened if, as seems probable, the milk purchased for a banquet was for the cook's use. But even taking these into account the fact remains a remarkable one. There is no lack of fifteenth and sixteenth century 'Bills of Fare' now in print, both English and Scottish. I have spent some hours perusing these, and only found two instances where milk was mentioned—all the more interesting because in one of these it is given amongst the articles purchased for a royal banquet at Greenwich in 1526. In State Papers, Henry VIII., occurs '32 gallons of cream @ 8d. and 15 gallons of milk @ 1½d.' But in this case it was apparently for the cook's use in making 'confections,' as it was also, as appears from an entry in the churchwardens' books, St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1486, 'Fifty-two Gallons of Milk for furmente, *i.e.* Furmety, 3s. 4d.' Stow, the chronicler, who was born 1526, says, 'Near adjoining this abbey (the Minories, London), on the south side thereof, was some time a farm belonging to the said nunnery ; at the which farm I myself, in my youth, have fetched many a half-penny worth of milk, and never had less than three ale pints for a half-penny in the summer, nor less than one ale quart for a half-penny in the winter, always hot from the kine, as the same was milked and strained. One Trolop, and afterwards Goodman, were farmers there, and had thirty or forty kine to the pail.' But it may be noted that he is speaking of a thing of the past, for when he wrote he describes the farm as let out for market gardens. We therefore still have the question to answer, How did the inhabitants of cities get a supply of milk? This is not sufficiently explained even by the little we know of farm life. John Norden (1592), in his description of Middlesex (see Norden's *Desc. of Essex*, Cam. Soc., *Introd.*, p. xi.), writing of 'the meanes most usuall how the people of Myddlesex doe live,' says : 'Such as live in the countrye as in the body or hart of the shire, and also in the borders of the same, for the most part are men of husbandry. . . . Theis commonly are so furnished with kyne, that the wyfe or twice or thrice a weeke conveyeth to London mylke, butter, cheese, apples, peares, frumentye. . . .' This is the nearest approach to a regular traffic in milk that I can find. But such a supply was intermittent, and does not indicate the existence of any 'middleman,' or resident retailer of milk. With such a large population as London then had, milk thus supplied would have been dearer than it was if it had been largely used as a beverage in an uncooked state. There evidently could not have been a sufficient number of cows kept within easy distance of London. We find no mention of milk-sellers then or later on. 'Water-bearers' there were who brought round water ; inns there were, with active tapsters, to carry out ale and wine when required ; but amongst the early cries of London 'milk' is not to be found, and what is true of London seems to be equally true of other towns, both in England and Scotland. Milk certainly was not a popular beverage if its popularity is to be judged by its notoriety, for really next to nothing is

known of it. While so little is known about milk in our own country, we have proof that it was in daily use in the East in the middle ages, as it had been in the days of the patriarchs and is now. In the Public Record Office are the comptouses of the Embassy sent by King Edward I. about A.D. 1287 to Tartary, and amongst them are the fragments of a roll containing the expenditure of the party on food. As a daily entry occurs, 'Item in lacte ij aspera.' The value of the asper is not certain; this was, however, the price of a cheese and half the price of a lamb. *Apropos* to Cockney consumption of milk, I ask permission to relate one true and rather amusing story. A little Londoner was lately sent for a holiday to a country farmhouse. All was delightful save the milk! His complaint ran thus: 'At home mother gets it at a nice clean dairy (*i.e.* milk-shop), but here they get it from a dirty cow.' Can it be possible that some prejudice existed long ago against it in its uncooked state, and that instinct saved our forefathers from the risks we run from fever-contaminated milk?

89. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, October 25, the Scottish History Society held its first Annual Meeting, Lord Rosebery in the Chair. The publications already issued by the Society are noticed elsewhere. The promises of future work are satisfactory, and cover a large field. Scotland, it must be admitted, is not rich in collections of historical mss., and the work of the Society will lie, as is neatly suggested by the elegant device on the title-page, in gathering-up of the fragments. The scarcity of the fragments only adds to their value, and every scrap illustrating the history of the Scottish people should be preserved—as they only can safely and profitably be preserved—in print. It is when the fragments come to be pieced together that the real historic value of the collection will be seen. This applies especially to personal narratives, diaries, and account-books. Two brief memoirs are announced as shortly to appear, the adventures of Mr. James Nimmo, a Covenanter, to be edited by Mr. Scott Moncrieff, and the Diary of the Rev. Mr. John Mill, a minister in Shetland in the latter half of the last century, which is in the able hands of Mr. Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A. The editor of the *N. N. & Q.* offers to edit the diaries and account-books of Sir James Foulis of Ravelston, Principal Clerk of the Sasines, who moved in the best society of Edinburgh in his time, 1679-1707. This will form an interesting companion to the diary of Cuninghame of Craigends already published. The student of ecclesiastic history will value the Register of the Kirk Session of St. Andrews, now being put through the press by Mr. Hay Fleming, and the Records of the Commission of the General Assembly at the time when the General Assembly itself was suppressed by Cromwell. These records, now under the care of Dr. Christie, were pronounced by Professor Masson at the meeting of the Society to be quite new, and almost vital to the elucidation of that period when the history of Scotland is nearly an entire blank. A volume of miscellaneous pieces regarding the Rebellion of 1745 is also in contemplation. Especially welcome to students of the more remote past will be Mr. Archibald Constable's promised translation of what was described by an excellent judge as the 'capital stuff' but 'execrable Latin' of the shrewd and somewhat eccentric historian John Mair. The *Gramiad*, a Latin poem on the exploits of Claverhouse, which is to appear next year, is a literary production of quite another character. Much gratitude is due to Canon Murdoch for the English version and notes he is adding to the

text. The financial position of the Society was reported to be good, and as a proof of this the Honorary Secretary held out promise in future of volumes of a larger bulk.

90. OLD CUSTOMS.—A few years ago, when I was on my way to a schoolroom in Alva where I held Sunday afternoon service, I met a young married couple taking their infant to the Parish Church to be baptized. I was not acquainted with them, but they stopped me and put a piece of scone (plain flour cake) and some cheese in my hand. Suspecting it was a custom, I thanked them, and was going on my way, but they requested me to turn back and walk a few steps with them, which I did, taking my leave with expressions of good wishes for their child. On after inquiry I found that this custom had been very general in the district; it is now, however, fast dying out. It has existed with variations in England as well as Scotland, and has been frequently referred to. Ed.

91. THE FIRST MONUMENT ERECTED TO NELSON.—When the news of Lord Nelson's last and greatest victory at Trafalgar was received in the Highlands, Mr. Kelly the lessee of the Bonaw Iron Works, on the shores of Loch Etive, had a magnificent granite monolith. This was erected without delay at Taynult as a monument to Great Britain's hero, and it is without doubt the first ever erected to his memory after he fell at the moment of victory. From the quality of the granite it is presumed it was taken from near the site of the present granite quarries on the north side of the Loch. F. C.

92. STUDY OF ARCHÆOLOGY.—It is a matter of regret with many archæologists that our National Society (Soc. of Ant. Scot.) has of late years given such scant encouragement to the study of mediæval remains. The annual volumes contain many papers on prehistoric times, and but little room is left for subjects which are more liberally treated by other Societies established on the same broad basis. No doubt this neglect of our Scottish mediæval life has done much to discourage the study of it. It surely is time that Scotsmen made some attempt to keep pace with their neighbours; Belgium, Germany, France, America, as well as England, are getting far ahead of us in their enthusiastic pursuit of all that can throw light on old manners and customs, domestic life, and family history. That the spirit is not extinct amongst us is shown by the success which has attended the establishment of the S. H. S. and the New Spalding Club, and by the recent publications of municipal records. But the department of family history is left in the hands of a very few, and it at present deals only with our governing houses, in a style which, though most exhaustive, is far too expensive to serve as a model to men of humble means. We look in vain for such family histories as abound in England and America. We wonder why they do not flourish here, for in no land is a 'lang pedigree' more prized—we wonder till we remember how little encouragement our people receive, and how little information they obtain about mediæval life. Old booksellers are good indicators of the state of public taste. We are glad to find that here in Scotland their book lists show a growing crop of works connected with these subjects. We trust that others will note this, and that our chief archæologists will not wait to be led, but will march in the van. With the talent and

material at its disposal, the Society of Antiquaries might do for later times that which it has so ably done for times too far back for most men to feel enthusiastic about.

A little turning over piles of records on which the dust of late years has been suffered to accumulate would bring to light facts which would soon kindle the flame of popular interest. Our local newspapers and our provincial Societies would, we feel sure, take up the subject heartily; and our young men instead of voting archæology a hobby fit only for old fogies, would do as young men are doing elsewhere, secure for themselves a means of much intellectual enjoyment and improvement. It is, however, unprofitable to deal with generalities, and we propose to particularise, as opportunity offers, some of the branches of archæology which are now recognised as interesting and useful, such as Parochial and County Histories, Folk-Lore, Ancient Songs and Ballads, etc. In our present number we will say a few words on

*Family Histories.*—Book catalogues of antiquarian proclivities show the growth of a taste for family histories. Not only are histories of the more illustrious families offered for sale at prices which show the value book-collectors set on such works, but the histories of families little known to fame also command good prices. It is remarkable how much the fashion for writing family history is spreading. Taking up a book catalogue at random, we find thirteen such works advertised, of which eleven have been printed since 1870, and nine of these since 1880. Turning to America, the crop of family histories is prodigious, and numerous genealogical magazines are actively employed in collecting materials for such works. The pages of *N. & Q.* (London), and of her numerous children, are largely made use of to procure information about families whose histories are now being written, in many cases with a view to printing. The following English periodicals also take up the work, *The Genealogist*, *Howard's Mis. Gen. and Her.*, and we would specially mention Phillimore's *How to Write the History of a Family*, not only as a sign how popular this style of chronicle is becoming, but because it is a most valuable guide-book. Some old-fashioned people cannot understand this taste, they fail utterly to see the drift of it; either modesty is shocked at what seems an attempt to give a presumptuous prominence to the annals of a humble family, or 'the pride that apes humility' disdains the chronicle of small things which gives the lie to the boasts that often accompany a sudden uprise in Society. May it not be well to consider what the appearance of so many family histories means, and whether there may not be some good effected by them.

Patriotism is but home love widened out. A man cannot be a true lover of his country who cares nothing for his own kith and kin, and it must ever be a pleasure to a good citizen to trace the work of his own people in the land of their birth. That that work may have been humble offers no objection. The value of small things is now recognised. Our great writers on political economy have shown us this, and the biographies of men who have attained distinction by skill and industry bring out the fact still more clearly. Every family history contains matter that throws some light on the affairs of the nation, and therefore has a distinct value; but doubtless the chief reason why family histories are now so frequently, not only written but printed, is that our people are scattering themselves all over the world, and those who are widely separated



naturally value the annals of a time when all were able to assemble under the common roof-tree. Experience has taught us that the difficulty of collecting the more modern materials for such histories is daily increasing. It will soon be easier to trace the events of past centuries than to hunt up the fortunes of relatives who have left our shores, and are passing out of ken. A cynic may say let them be forgotten; but can we as a nation safely allow the new nations that are growing out of us to forget old home ties? They do not wish to forget us—they appeal to us for information, and it should be our pleasure, as surely it is our interest, to respond to that appeal. There are many men and women who spend a portion of their time in keeping a diary; might they not do something more, and compile an account of their family? It would be a work full of interest; collecting such stray notices as might fall in their way, recording traditions, describing relics, copying entries in old books and registers, and inscriptions on tombstones, preserving ancient letters and account-books. To do this does not require an 'Old Mortality.' Many merchants in London and elsewhere find such work a pleasant relief from the strain of modern life, nor does it make them 'old fogies.' One thing must be borne in mind, false pride must be put aside—no man must be ashamed of the 'butcher and baker and candlestick-maker' who may have been a worthy ancestor. *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*, it is not in the power of every one to boast of an ancestor who was chief of a Highland clan or a companion of William the Conqueror. Fifty years ago the ambition of every *novus homo* was to purchase a good pedigree, which could be made to order on short notice. Wiser counsels now prevail, and the truest pedigree is found to be the best. One honestly and carefully constructed, no matter how brief it may be, will form the framework for a family history which will be of great interest to all members of the family, and not without its value to others also. Printing now is cheap, facilities for collecting information are ever increasing, and we find that as a natural result the compilation of family histories is being undertaken in a sensible and modest manner, and to a daily increasing extent. ED.

93. SCANDINAVIAN SLAVES IN SCOTLAND.—In various works which treat of the Scottish Borders reference is made to the occurrence in old records of Scandinavian personal names as proving the existence in that part of the country of ancient Norse settlements, of which there is no historical records and no other apparent trace. It might be enough to say that names of men occasionally found in a district in the twelfth and following centuries do not form conclusive evidence of settlements having been made several centuries earlier. There are, however, other ways of accounting for the presence of such names in accordance with known history. Thus, for example, the well-known trading enterprise of the Northmen may have carried some of them to Southern Scotland, as well as to many other places; or the bearers of these names may have been descended from some late immigrants from known Norse colonies. Our present purpose is to call attention to one source of these Scandinavian names, which the authors of the works referred to have overlooked, namely, the fact of Norse bondmen having been held in slavery in this country.

The industry of slave-holding countries is largely dependant upon there being a constant supply of captives to take the places of slaves who, from time to time, are set free, as well as of the smaller class

who obtain their freedom by running away. Thus slave-holding implies slave-trading.

In our own day the demand for such slaves among Mohammedan nations is met by means of captives taken from Pagan races. It is sinful to enslave a believer, even if only a Christian or a Jew, but a Pagan lies without the pale of brotherhood. Very similar was the view taken by mediæval Europe. Christian prisoners might not be reduced to slavery, but the obtaining of bondmen for the market was a great motive to war with the heathen. Even down to a late period, the wars levied by their Christian neighbours, and by the Teutonic Knights, upon the Vends and Lets of Prussia and Lithuania, continued to offer a supply of bondmen to Western Europe. The effect of these and other Slavonian wars upon the servile population is attested by the use of the German word *slave* = Slavonian, and its English and French equivalents, *slave* and *esclave*. In like manner the Romans in Imperial times used Geta = Goth as a cant term for a bondman.

But Slavonians were not the only Pagan captives sold in European slave-markets. All prisoners taken from the heathen were liable to the same fate. Irish authorities record that, in the days of Brien Boiroimhe, at the beginning of the eleventh century, there were great numbers of Danish slaves, both men and women, in Ireland. There is every reason to believe that in Scotland also the invading Northmen were liable on capture to be kept in bondage. It is remarkable that, in quite late times, we occasionally meet with Norse names among those borne by bondmen of whose sale or other transference there is a record. The prevailing names among these are the common Gaelic, Norman-French, and Anglo-Saxon ones which distinguish other classes of the people at the time, but such occasional names as Bonde, Thor, Ranald, and the like, point to a Northern origin. In a Deed of Gift by Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, to the Abbey of Kelso in 1170, occur the names of two slaves, Haldane and his brother William. Another Deed of about the same date sets forth that Bertram of Lesser Reston sold to the Prior of Coldingham Torquil Hog and his family. Again, nearly a century later, the Prior of Coldingham buys from Eustace of Newbigging four thralls, one of whom is a woman named Brunhilda. Are not Haldane and Brunhilda Danish names? and was not Torquil Hog of Norse descent? It seems to us that we have here the slave descendants of some of the old heathen vikings whose raids were so long the curse of our shores, and who, whenever they were captured, would fall to be enslaved. Of course, we do not exclude the view that these Norse and Danish slaves may have been imported from Ireland or elsewhere. What we would point out is that the occurrence of such Scandinavian names in those times seems to indicate that the persons who bore them were of viking descent, and still retained in their bondage a few names that had come down from their old free forefathers. Are not the Quashies, Cudjos, Sambos, and Dreds of American slavery similar survivals?

W. T. D.

94. ABERDEEN TREASURE TROVE.—By the courtesy of the Editor of the *Scotsman* we are able to give our readers a full and valuable account of one of the most interesting 'finds' of modern times:—'On the 31st of May 1886 some workmen, while making an excavation about four feet below the pavement of a lane called Ross's Court, in the Kirkgate of

Aberdeen, unearthed the most extensive collection of ancient coins that has ever become available for scientific investigation in Scotland. The find was, as usual, taken possession of on behalf of the Crown as Treasure Trove, and forwarded to the Queen's Remembrancer, at whose request the late Mr. George Sim, F.S.A.S.Sc., kindly undertook the laborious task of minutely examining this very important hoard. We are now enabled to publish the list of the coins which Mr. Sim prepared, from which it will be seen that 12,267 coins were recovered, as compared with 9615 in the Montraive find, the next largest Scottish hoard ever discovered. As in the Fifeshire case, the Aberdeen coins were enclosed in a metal pot, which measures 11 inches in height and 32 inches in widest circumference. This is an ordinary three-legged cooking-pot of the period, with two "lugs" by which the ancient Briton of the Bruce and Baliol days might hang his dinner over his fire, just as so many of us have seen the West Highlander do in his hut in these present years of advanced civilisation. Unlike the Montraive hoard, where there were groats and half-groats as well as pennies or sterlings, this find consists entirely of sterlings for the most part of the reigns of Edwards I., II., and III. of England.

'As numismatists differ so much in opinion as to the attribution of these pennies to the respective Kings, Edwards I., II., and III., Mr. Sim did not attempt to separate them, as such a particular examination would occupy a very long time, and the result might not after all be worth the trouble. There are, however, in the find, pennies which could positively be assigned to each of the Edwards.

'There are only 132 Scottish coins in the hoard, and these are for the most part much more corroded than the English pennies with which they were mixed.

'The sterlings of the Episcopal Mint of Durham seem to have been longer in circulation than most of the others, and were probably struck by the Bishops Beck and Beaumont in the reigns of Edward I. and II. There are a few well-preserved coins of the Durham Mint which must belong to the reign of Edward III.

'Among the Edwards struck at the Mint of Dublin are three with the King's head in "the English style"—that is, without the triangle which is usual in these Irish Coins. These have hitherto been considered of the highest degree of rarity—Lindsay only knew of four in existence—three in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick, and one in that of the Dean of Lismore. One or two have since been found, as in the big Carlisle trove, but though there were 142 Dublin and Waterford sterlings in the Montraive hoard all had the triangle. Neither in the Montraive pot nor in this one were there any Cork sterlings.

'Of the 21 Waterford pennies in this find two have the King's head without this triangle. These are the gems of the trove. Mr. Sim was not aware that any pennies of this type have hitherto been discovered, so that most probably these two coins, which differ, are unique. They have, of course, been included in the 405 coins retained for the National Collection in the Antiquarian Museum.

'The four deniers of Edward III. as Duke of Asquitaine are also, like most of the Anglo-Gaelic coins, rare.

'England, in the days of the Edwards, suffered—as it did quite lately in the case of the French "pennies"—from the circulation of Continental coins of value inferior to the home coinage it was made to pass for, so, as

usual in finds of English sterlings, there are among them a proportion of sterlings made in the Low Countries, which were in reality forgeries of the English current coins. Nor were the counterfeiters of Luxembourg and the rest the only birds that preyed on the Royal Mints. Home enterprise was alive, as some of the fragments prove. Among them may be found cores of coarse metal with two coats of silver.

'The comparative rarity of forgeries in this find, however, as compared with the 500 in the smaller Montraive hoard, may lend some colour to the suggestion that the pot held part of an English military chest, which was buried either by its proper custodiers or its captors.

'In the middle of the 14th century the spot where the pot was buried was the rough shore of the great loch that stretched away to the northward from the outer ditch of the city defences. Who buried it in these troublous times of the Wars of Independence cannot, of course, be known; but conjecture has been rife.

'The granite citizens would fain find it proven that it was after the "Herrying of Buchan," when the good burghers who fought so doughtily for Bruce at Inverury drove the English from their own castle and got from King Robert as their city's motto their watchword of the night, "Bon-Accord." Dates forbid this, as many of the coins are much later than 1308, when these doughty deeds were done. Nor is it more likely to have been the spoil of some canny Aberdonian in one of the many raids across the Border of the next forty years, when, as Shakespeare puts it, the Scot

Came pouring like the tide into a breach,  
With ample brim and fulness of his force,  
Galling the gleanéd land with hot essays.

The most probable suggestion is that the pot was buried during the wars of Edward Baliol and "the disinherited Barons" after 1332, or in his ravages and reprisals that during the next few years flowed from Edward, III.'s invasion of the North.

*Aberdeen Treasure Trove.*—List of coins of the find in Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen, on 31st May 1886—recovered by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

'Total Number.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.:—Berwick 220; Bristol, 275; Bury St. Edmunds, 408; Canterbury, 3179; Chester, 21; Durham, 1115; Exeter, 15; Kingston (Hull), 16; Lincoln, 106; London, 5883; Newcastle, 153; York, 272: Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 20; Dublin (3 without triangle), 59; Waterford (2 without triangle), 21; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 4; *Scottish*—Alexander III., 113; Robert Bruce, 8; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 11. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 12; Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at "Gandes" (Ghent), 1; Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 3; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 2; Edward, Count of Bar, 3; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 7; Gaucher II. de Chatillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 55; John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 7; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 8; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle. "Moneta Aquensis," 5; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 3; William of Avesnes, Bishop of Cambrai, 1292-1295, 1; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 6; not yet deciphered, some of

which are illegible, 27. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 208. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 12,267.

‘Number given up by Finders.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III. :—Berwick, 217; Bristol, 273; Bury St. Edmunds, 405; Canterbury, 3158; Chester, 21; Durham, 1112; Exeter, 15; Kingston (Hull), 16; Lincoln, 106; London, 5853; Newcastle, 153; York, 272; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 20; Dublin (3 without triangle), 59; Waterford (2 without triangle), 21; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 4. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 108; Robert Bruce, 6; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 “Rex Scotorum,” 10. *Foreign Sterlings*—140. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 204. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 12,193.

‘Number recovered from Individuals.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 3; Bristol, 2; Bury St. Edmunds, 3; Canterbury, 21; Durham, 3; London, 30. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 5; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 “Rex Scotorum,” 1. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 4—total 74.

‘Number purchased by the Queen.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 10; Bristol, 12; Chester, 4; Durham, 12; Exeter, 3; Waterford (2 without triangle), 4; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 1. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 12; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 “Rex Scotorum,” 2—total, 62.

‘Number retained for National Collection.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III. : Berwick, 24; Bristol, 24; Bury St. Edmunds, 24; Canterbury, 50; Chester, 6; Durham, 24; Exeter, 4; Kingston (Hull), 4; Lincoln, 12; London, 100; Newcastle, 12; York, 24; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 8; Dublin (3 without triangle), 2 without triangle, 10 with triangle; Waterford (2 without triangle), 2 without triangle, 6 with triangle; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 1. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 12; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 “Rex Scotorum,” 3. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 3; Robert de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at “Gandes” (Ghent), 1; Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 1; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 1; Edward, Count of Bar, 1; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 2; Gaucher II. de Chattillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 6; John d’Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 2; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 2; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle, “Moneta Aquensis,” 1; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 1; William of Avesnes, Bishop of Cambray, 1292-1295, 1; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 2; not yet deciphered, some of which are illegible, 27—total, 405.

‘Balance in Exchequer.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 186; Bristol, 239; Bury St. Edmunds, 384; Canterbury, 3129; Chester, 11; Durham, 1079; Exeter, 8; Kingston (Hull), 12; Lincoln, 94; London, 5783; Newcastle, 141; York, 248; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 12; Dublin (3 without triangle), 47; Waterford (2 without triangle), 9; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 2. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 89; Robert Bruce, 4; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 “Rex Scoto-

rum," 6. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 9; Arnold Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 2; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 1; Edward, Count of Bar, 2; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 5; Gaucher II. de Chatillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 49; John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 5; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 6; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle, "Moneta Aquensis," 4; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 2; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 4. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 208. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 11,800.

95. 'RELICS OF MONS MEG IN BERWICKSHIRE.—In the course of draining operations on the farm of Swinton Mill, and near to the river Leet, in Berwickshire, the drainers have turned up a stone ball similar in size to half a dozen other stone balls found in the bed of the Leet in 1865. A thorough investigation of these balls was made by Mr. Milne Home of Milne Graden about eight years ago, with the result that they were believed to have been part of the ammunition of Mons Meg when she was used against Norham Castle in the summer of 1479. The balls are of granite, or limestone, 57 or 58 inches in circumference, and the calibre of Mons Meg is 20 inches across the mouth, though a little smaller towards the breech. In the State accounts kept by the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland are the following entries of payments in 1479: "July 8, one hundred workmen and 5 carpenters to pass with *Mons* to Norham; July 9, To seven wrights for 2½ days to make cradill for *Mons*; August 5, For six carriage horses, to *Norem* fra Edinburgh with gun stanes that were new maid." It is believed that in returning to Edinburgh, the stone balls were lost in the difficult passage of the marshy banks of the Leet, about four miles north of Norham.'—*Scotsman*.

96. EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND IN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.—It is not unusual to hear speakers while praising the system of education which was established in Scotland after the Reformation, assume that little or nothing had been done in England for the same object. This is hardly just, for it must be known that free Grammar-Schools became plentiful in England. They were supported either by grants from alienated church lands, or by the munificence of private benefactors. But besides these there is evidence that the formation of parish schools was not neglected. Churchwardens' accounts show payments for the upkeep of the school or the payment of the teachers—or make reference to the school-house.

In an inventory of church goods belonging to St. Mary Woolnoth, London 1553: 'Item a long chest old in the school house.'

In the Churchwardens' accounts: '1616 To the Schole mistres vs.'

'Buried 1605. Aug 5. Richard Dolman, Scholemaster'

'Buried 1612 May 17 Elizabeth Blunt, Scholemistress'

'Buried 162½ March 1 James Turner Schoolemistress'—*Registers*.

Nor was this the case only in the Metropolis. We find that in Suffolk the officials of County Parishes occupied themselves in making provision for teaching the young. In the *East Anglian* a most interesting series of

lists of church goods taken about the year 1547 is being published. We give a specimen—

[103]

‘Laxfield—

The certyfcate of John Taylor & John Heyward  
Churchwardens there

ffyrst we p<sup>r</sup>sent that John Dowsing, Johes Smyth of pakefield, Wylffry  
Dowsing & John Taylor hath sold ij peyer of shalys, a peyer of Sensors ij  
paxs, a crosse the p<sup>r</sup>ce of all these xxxix<sup>ii</sup> xiijs. iij<sup>d</sup>

Whereof

We haue payd upon the Cherche in ledyng           iiiij<sup>ii</sup>  
It for cou<sup>r</sup>yng of the Chapell to be a scolehouse   iiiij<sup>ii</sup>  
And the rest of the money we entende to ffynd w<sup>t</sup> all a Scole.  
by me John Hayward’

And again at Stratfforde the same year—

‘Where of we haue bestowed and p<sup>d</sup> for a } xvi<sup>ii</sup>,  
house to mainteyne a free scoole

We must of course admit that the machinery, however well devised, soon got out of working order; but in an able article in the *Scotsman* evidence was produced to show that this was also the case in a great portion of Scotland. Village schools were to be found in both countries, but in English towns Grammar-Schools in many cases maintained a high character for efficiency, and by means of exhibitions were able to send their more promising scholars to Oxford or Cambridge.

## QUERIES.

LVII. WHYTE OF LEIXLIP.—The Irish family of Whyte of Leixlip, County Kildare, have as motto ‘Echel y coryc.’ Is this Irish or Welsh, and what does it mean?

The family are descended from Ethelbert the Wyt or Wise, who was Chief Justice of the Province of South Wales, and whose son Walter was related to Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and passed over to Ireland with the first English expedition, where he received large grants of land. Most of these have been lost, but the family still own land in county Down, and Rear-Admiral Whyte, who was in command in the Channel Fleet a few years ago, is a descendant.

Any information regarding this family would be acceptable.

J. S.

LVIII. The Parish Church of Durrus, Aberdeenshire, possesses two Silver Communion Cups and a large Silver Salver, which were evidently specially made in London for presentation to the parish, the date-mark corresponding with the one engraved. During the early part of the present century the Church Records were unfortunately destroyed by fire, so that nothing is now known in the parish of the person whose name is on them, or the reason for the gift. The inscription is ‘Giuen to the Church of Durrus by M<sup>r</sup> Tho: ffraiser Chapline & Judge-Advocat. Aboard the English Admirall

obit. in the Straits of Gibralterr. y<sup>o</sup> 19 of feb<sup>r</sup> 1694.' Shall be glad if any of your correspondents can give what little information is known regarding Mr. Fraser's connection with the parish, and the reason for this valuable remembrance of him.

J. A. Abd.

- L.IX. Attached to an exhibit in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, is a short notice stating that William Ged, Jeweller, Edinburgh, invented the Stereotype about 1725. Referring to the index in Grant's popular work, two notices are said to be of him, but I can only find one simply stating that he was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard. Where can I find information regarding him? or if some of your correspondents can supply any I shall be glad.

J. A. Abd.

- LX. BROOCHES.—What is the origin of the small heart-shape brooches sometimes called 'Witch' and 'Fairy' hearts, stated by aged people to have been in their younger days fixed to the binders of babies to protect them from the witches and fairies? Flint arrow-heads have been called 'elf-arrows.' Possibly the shape and idea may in some way have been borrowed from them. Some of the brooches have a peculiar curved termination at the bottom, to which I have an impression some significance is attached.

The silver fancy heart and crown-shape brooches, sometimes called 'Queen Mary Brooches,' have, I believe, been called by Dr. Anderson and the late Mr. Drummond, R.S.A., 'Luckenbooth Brooches.' Why so, and what is the origin of them? I know they are, from the inscriptions on them, 'Love,' 'Bless God and love the Giver,' etc., called love-tokens. The idea must have been derived from something. An English gentleman has, I understand, written a private paper on them. Where can it be got?

Should be glad if the readers of *N. N. & Q.* could make it a medium for preserving the mottoes.

J. A. Abd.

- LXI. HOUSTOUN OF THAT ILK.—Any information that throws light on the history of this family in any of the three directions that follow will be gratefully accepted.

1. Any reference to rare or local works where anecdotes are given of persons of the name.

2. Finlay de Houstoun signed Ragman Roll in 1296, and Patrick Houstoun was named in the Duke of Albany's Commission of 1423 to treat for the release of King James I. Is any information procurable to bridge over this gap of 127 years in the pedigree?

3. After the death of the 4th Baronet in 1751 the title was assumed by several members of the family, e.g. Sir Patrick H., who died in 1785 and is buried at Bath. Precise information is wished as to the position and pedigree of these later Baronets, and as to the evidence on which their claim to the title rested.

S.



LXII. **KINDLIE TENANT.**—What is the origin of this phrase? It occurs in many old documents, and is not unknown in modern legal questions. There is an interesting instance of its use on a tombstone. It lies in Hawick Churchyard—a plain flat slab, tapered towards the foot, as common in early tombstones, with the inscription in raised letters running all round the outer margin of the upper surface of the stone. The centre of the slab has been utilised in modern times for what seems to have been intended for a reproduction in modern sunk lettering of the original inscription, an attempt having been made to retain the old phraseology and spelling. The modern inscription, however, differs in several important respects from the original. This is the more to be wondered at, for although much worn the old inscription is still, to a practised eye, fairly legible, and must have been even more distinct when the modern inscription was put on the stone.

Another erroneous, and, strange to say, a different version is given in the *Annals of Hawick* by the late Mr. Wilson, Town-Clerk of Hawick. As the inscription is a most interesting one, not only on account of its age, but referring as it does to a mode of tenure now obsolete, and to one of those frequent quarrels or forays for which the Borders were noted in olden times, and as I am not aware that a correct version of it has ever been printed, it may interest your readers to have it. On a visit to Hawick this summer, I carefully copied the inscription; but as I had not time to make a rubbing from the stone, a process which frequently brings out obscure features, at my request Mr. Walter P. Kennedy of Hawick most obligingly sent me an excellent rubbing, from which and my notes the original inscription is now given entire. I only wish it had been possible to give your readers a fac-simile of the beautiful and characteristic lettering. It is as follows:—

HEIR · LYIS · ANE · HONEST · MAN · IOHNE ·  
 DEINIS · QVHA · VAS · TENENT · KYNDLIE ·  
 OF · HAVIK · MILN · AND · SLAN · IN DEBAIT ·  
 OF · HIS · NICHTBOVRIS · GEIR · THE ·  
 ZEIR · OF · GOD · M · D · XL · VI ·

'Iohne Deinis' is doubtless the old spelling for Deans—a name common in the district at that period, and having representatives there to the present day. The name of 'John Deins' occurs as possessor of 'two particates of land' in a charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal in favour of the Town of Hawick dated 12th May, 1545, a translation of which is given in the Appendix to the *Annals of Hawick*. This may have been the 'Iohne Deinis' commemorated on the tombstone. The mill is not referred to in the charter. The 'Milne of Havick' is mentioned in subsequent deeds, but it may or may not have been the town's property at the earlier date, and this question may have a bearing on the mode of tenure described as 'Kyndlie.'

Jamieson gives various examples of the phrase 'Kindlie

tenant,' none of which cast any light on the question of its origin. 'Kindlie' or 'Kyndlie' tenants are said to be those tenants whose ancestors had long resided on the same land; their tenure was from year to year, and was designated 'Kyndnes'; and their lands were described as 'Kyndlie rowme,' 'steiding,' or 'possession.' Perhaps some of your readers can clear up the question of the original significance of the term.

A. HUTCHESON.

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## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

I. & XXXII. GRAHAM OF MOTE.—We have consulted Mr. W. Bruce Armstrong's *History of Liddisdale*, Mr. Stoddart's *Scottish Arms*, 10th Rep. of Hist. MS. Com., and such volumes of the *Calendars of State Papers* as are likely to throw any light on the history of the Grahams of Mote. Nothing can be learned of the Grahams of the Border prior to 1527; Mr. Stoddart's conjecture is that they came from the Dryfe in Dumfriesshire. In 1528 they were amongst the most troublesome of the Liddisdale Borderers. William Graham of Stuble, called 'Lang Willie,' was most probably from Arthuret. (*Hist. Lid.*, p. 247, n.) Stuble seems to have been in the Armstrong country; but with most of the Armstrongs the Grahams were at constant strife. Richard Graham of Esk, eldest son of 'Lang Willie,' however, married an Armstrong, and was imprisoned in Carlisle Castle on a charge of giving information to the family of an attack on them planned by Lord Dacre, Warden of the West Marches. He succeeded in clearing himself of the charge, and proving it against a member of the family of Storie of Netherby and Mote. On his release from Carlisle Castle, he, with Fergus, his brother next in age, and five younger ones (all, however, then old enough to bear arms), expelled the Stories from their lands, which they shared amongst themselves.

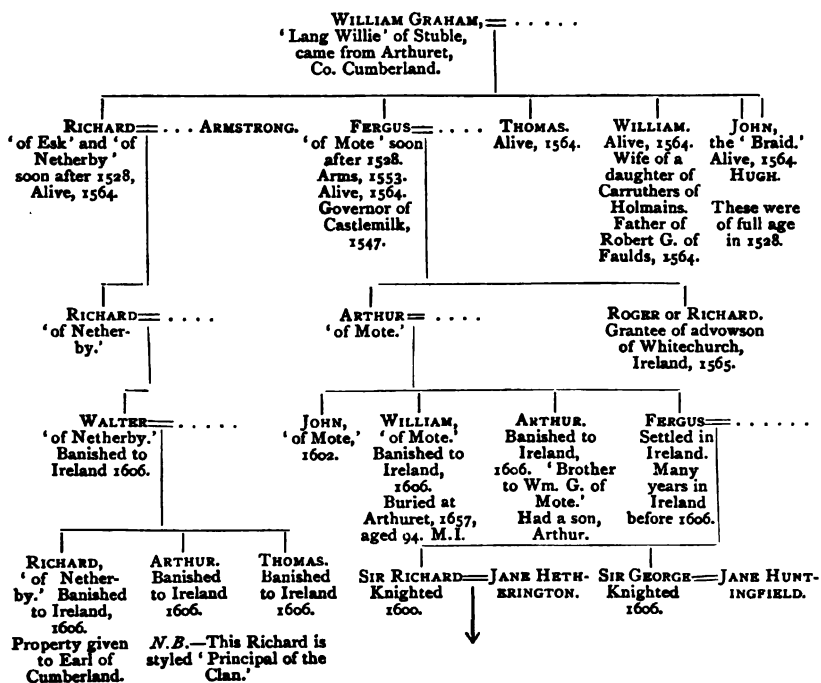
Hollinshed writes (autumn of 1547): 'The Capteine of this Castell (Castlemilk) was one John Steward, brother to the lard thereof, who upon the approach of the earle of Lennox, yeilded the house to him, without anie shew of resistance. Whereupon, Fergus Graham, brother to Richie Graham of Eske, was appointed with a garrison of souldiors to keepe that castell to the use of the young king of England, and was afterwards confirmed capteine there with fiftie light horsemen, by appointment of the duke of Summerset & the councell; so that during the wars, he remained there to the great annoiance of the Scots, enemies to England, and preservation of the countrie thereabouts to the king of Englands use.' (*Hist. Scot.* p. 344, fol.)

This service may account for his receiving a grant of arms, and the presence of the uprooted oak (the Armstrong bearing) may be partly accounted for by the close alliance which evidently existed between this branch of the family and a branch of the Armstrongs. It is quite possible that Fergus or his father may have married

an Armstrong, for the marriage of Richard was hardly in itself sufficient to account for the arms.

In 1606 the descendants of Richard of Netherby were banished to Ireland. Their land was forfeited, and was sold in 1629 to Richard Graham, second son of Fergus Graham of Plomp, son of Mathew Graham of Springhill, beyond which it is impossible to trace the present family of Graham of Esk and Netherby. Stoddart rejects as untenable the tradition that this Border family was descended from John Graham 'of the bright sword,' grandson of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, for it has been clearly proved that he died without legitimate male issue.<sup>1</sup> Returning to the

THE FIRST GRAHAMS OF NETHERBY.



family of Mote, Fergus had at least two sons. Roger or Richard, who went to Ireland, where in 1565 he had a grant of the advowson of Whitechurch, County Kildare, which was in 1633 in the possession of William Graham, a son of his nephew, Sir Richard, and Arthur Graham of Mote, probably the elder brother, who had several children. Of these, Fergus went to Ireland before the general break-up of the houses of Netherby and Mote. In 1602 he was in receipt of a yearly pension of £30, being described as 'an old servitor' of the crown. His two sons, Richard and

<sup>1</sup> See also *The Debateable Land*, by T. J. Carlyle, 1868.

George, had by this time distinguished themselves as valiant soldiers, and the eldest had already received knighthood (10th March 1600), an honour which was soon after (25th July 1603) conferred on the younger brother. In 1606 (*Carew Papers*) we find a list of Grahams arrived in Dublin, part of the great body of the clan removed by James VI. to Ireland and settled in various parts of the country. A comparison of this list with an incomplete one of those sent from Cumberland given (Hist. MS. Rep. 1885) enables me to present a tentative pedigree, brought down to A.D. 1606, of the descendants of the two elder sons of 'Lang Willie' Graham of Stuble.

From the *History of Liddisdale* it is evident that the Grahams of Netherby and Mote were regarded as chief men in the clan, and the removal of all the members of these two houses in 1606 doubtless proved a most effectual cure for the troubles that had existed. The union of the Crowns of England and Scotland had brought the Borders into a closer grip of the law than they had ever felt. On north and south their neighbours were no longer subjects of two kings, often at war with each other, but of one who most wisely determined to root out a state of things intolerable in the middle of his kingdom, however convenient it might at times have proved when on the borders of it.

ED.

In addition to the authorities named at p. 119 *sq.*, see Richard Bell's ms. *History of the Borders*, the contents of which are already partially accessible in print (see Note 35, *ante*, p. 36). It appears that Sir Wilfrid Lawson's original record of the proceedings of the Border Commission of 1605 (of which he was Convener) is not to be sought at Brayton (as was suggested in Note 35). It has been fully described by Dr. John Stuart for the Historical MSS. Commission (Second Report, App. pp. 181-2) among the mss. of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres at Dunecht, and contains valuable information as to the deportation of the Grahams, in addition to other valuable Border history.

Q. V.

XIX. A 'cruisie' was a simple sort of lamp, formerly extensively used in farm-houses and cottages; it is not very easy to describe, but we will do our best.

The lamp proper consisted of a pear-shaped saucer, which contained whale oil, or, when that failed, melted tallow. In this oil a cotton wick was immersed, one end being brought just outside the taper spout. This projecting part, when lit, gave a steady though not a brilliant light. As the oil in the saucer became gradually exhausted the bowl was elevated and the spout proportionately depressed. To effect this the oil-saucer was hung on a small toothed rack, and could be tilted up about an eighth of an inch at a time. This rack projected from an iron rod about 15 inches long, with a ring at the top to hang on a nail against the wall. At the bottom of the rod, immediately under the oil-saucer, was another saucer similar in size and shape

to the upper one *fixed* at right angles to the rod. Its use was to catch any oil that might drip from the lamp. These lamps were made of thin iron. They are rarely to be met with now, having been sold as old metal when their place was taken by more modern inventions. A good specimen was lately presented to the Alloa Museum, and if G. G. is sufficiently interested in the matter we could supply him with a drawing of it. ED.

XLII. 'Jettons' are engraved medals. The derivation of the word is unknown to me, but it is often met with in works on numismatics; it is probably French. Conder is the best authority on Provincial Tokens. If J. H. wishes, I can send him the address of an enthusiastic collector of Tokens, who will, I am sure, be glad to assist him. ED.

XLVI. OWAY.—It is chiefly because the derivation assigned for Galloway seems so questionable that one seeks parallel cases. The first syllable of that word is generally pronounced like the last syllable of 'servant-gal,' while the Gaelic word for foreign is pronounced 'gawl,' like the first syllable of 'Galway,' where seven foreign tribes are said to have settled.

The termination 'ia,' to indicate a district, being Latin, Galwethia would be a remarkable *compôte*. Mr. Skene's maps give 'Gallgaidel,' 'Gadgeddli,' and 'Gallowedia.'

The word Galwegian, corresponding to Norwegian, seems to support the analogy of Norrway. One is at a loss to know whether the latter part of that word means a kingdom, or corresponds to the German *meinige, unsrige*, etc. *Gallego*, the Castilian for a Galician, suggests itself. Gall-gael seems to imply a mixed race, but not that either element was uppermost.

Mr. Freeman (who is usually ready to accept anything that the Angles and Saxons said in their own favour) quotes Bœda to the effect that Edwine ruled over some Welsh (probably of Strathclyde), and infers that any further advance would be made by Oswald Oswiu and Ecgfrith, 635-685; after which, Mr. Freeman thinks Northumbria 'sank into utter insignificance.' The Bishopric founded by the Angles seems to have ended in 796, having lasted about 69 years, of which the latter ones were precarious. About that time, the Scandinavian invasions begin; so that close relations between Northumbria and Galloway can hardly have lasted 'for centuries.' An Anglian mission-station in Galloway, though rather a reversal of the state of things in Aidan's day, does not necessarily imply any political sovereignty. In our own days we see that the missionary usually precedes the soldier. W. M. C.

#### ERRATA.

Replies to Queries, page 122, Reply XIII., 'Sampson Family,' line 1, for 'families' read 'marriages.' Also Note 71, page 111, line 8 from top, for 'whost' read 'whose.' Also Query LII. page 118, for 'see Note 74' read 'see Note 71.'

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Tours in Scotland, 1747, 1750, 1760*, by Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath, from the original ms. and drawings in the British Museum, edited, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by Daniel William Kemp. (Scottish History Society), Edinburgh 1887.—This is the first publication of the Scottish History Society. The text forms the Scottish portion of a manuscript in four vols. 4to, entitled, 'A Journey round Scotland to the Orkneys, and through part of England and Wales, by Dr. Richard Pococke, Lord Bishop of Ossory, 1760.' This manuscript, written in the form of letters to his sister, was bequeathed by Dr. Pococke in 1766 to the British Museum, but, strange to say, remained in private hands until 1843, when it was purchased by the Museum at an auction sale at Sotheby's. To Mr. Kemp belongs the merit of bringing it to light. Pococke, whose 'Description of the East' was better known a hundred years ago than it is now, was a dry and careful observer of external objects. He was a collector of coins and antiquities in general, had a taste for geology, and for architecture, especially for the remains of ecclesiastical buildings. He had little eye for scenery, and takes but scant notice of the social conditions of the people through whom he passed. But his journal is valuable and interesting on account of the date at which he wrote, and curious from the very foreign way in which he viewed the country. Mr. Kemp has done his work well. His annotations of the text, drawn from a wide correspondence as well as books, bear evidence of great painstaking and industry. Many of the facts relating to the author's life have been brought to light, and put together for the first time in the Introduction. The Index is, as it should be in such works, very full. Occasionally, indeed, it may appear to err, on the right side, as when we have 'Hut, General Wade's' although all the references which concern that officer are sufficiently indicated under his name. The volume is well bound, and beautifully printed by Messrs. Constable, though a careful reader may find a small cluster of misprints in a page of the Introduction.

*The Diary and General Expenditure Book of William Cunningham of Craighends*, Commissioner to the Convention of Estates, and Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire: kept chiefly from 1673 to 1680. Edited from the original Manuscript by the Rev. James Dodds, D.D., F.S.A. Scot. (Scottish History Society), Edinburgh 1887.—The first part of this volume is described by the writer as a 'Note of all things I do in reference to my Civill businesse, such as, Landsetting, Victual selling, any bargane making, or engaging my self any way. In brief, all my civill adoes that are worth the marking,' etc. The second part is headed 'Discharge and Depursements,' and contains apparently every item of the writer's personal expenditure. The book throws some interesting side-lights on the manners and customs of our ancestors.

The diarist gives full details of his arrangements with his tenants. He makes sharp bargains with his servants, gives explanations of his wife's outlays for dress, and shows incidentally the part taken by 'the lady' in an old Scottish household. He has no coach—not even a cart on his farm—for the roads in the neighbourhood will not admit of their use. When he makes what he calls his 'voyages,' five horses serve for his party of nine. He knows nothing of potatoes, but enjoys his 'neeps.' He

sends to Glasgow for 'a pound of sweet hair powder,' and tips his 'cussings' at Renfrew school. He was evidently tormented with beggars whenever he set foot out of doors. Cunningham was a regular attendant at Kirk, and duly records his contributions to the 'Kirk brod,' as well as his fees for the use of his stool or chair. He was not a large buyer of books, but was one of the 20,000 purchasers of Allein's *Alarm to the Unconverted*, and he could not well do without Pool's *Nullity of the Roman Faith*, and a few pieces of a similar character. Dr. Dodds suggests that he was not above dealing with fortune-tellers; but the 'Prognostications' for which payment is occasionally made are more probably almanacks, which were often printed under that title. When in Edinburgh he frequented the play, the tennis-court, and bowling-green. He went to see the rope-dancers, 'the bear and the ape,' and had a sight of the first elephant which was introduced into Scotland. On his visit to his relative Lady Ruthven he paid some fee to 'the fool.' Was this some poor 'village innocent,' or, as the Editor thinks more probable, the family jester, an institution which apparently lingered on in Scottish households even to that date. Dr. Dodds has furnished the volume with a valuable Introduction. A number of such diaries and household books, well prefaced and well indexed, would form a very important aid to the study of the social and domestic history of past generations.

*Scotland as It Was and as It Is*, by the Duke of Argyle. Edinburgh, David Douglas.—The Duke has much to tell, and he imparts spirit to a subject that in less able hands would have offered few attractions. He deals not so much with the domestic manners and customs of Scotland, past and present, as with the tenure of land; and as the owner of vast estates which have descended to him from a line of landlords—many of them land improvers, he is an undoubted authority. The Duke is a keen archæologist as well as naturalist, and is careful that his readers should learn the history of the Western part of Scotland. It would be well if tourists would study this work as a preparation for their summer holiday; it would add much to their enjoyment of it. With the political aspects of the work we have nothing to do, we simply regard it as a book full of information useful to those who would know the condition of Scotland past and present.

One habit is mentioned which helps to explain a fact that often puzzled us, viz. the rarity of Highland names in the Lowlands and in England, even after the accession of the Stuarts. In London Parochial Registers they are exceedingly rare, in spite of the well-known fact that many Scotsmen followed James. 'A curious habit of the Highland people serves to conceal sometimes the part they have played in the highest walks of human enterprise. This is the habit of changing their name, dropping one and assuming another. . . . This habit has always been very general when Highlanders leave the hills and settle in the Low Country. The native Celtic name is dropped, and some Lowland form is adopted which is supposed to be a translation or an equivalent' (pp. 480, 481). One notable instance is given: David Livingstone, the traveller, whose grandfather was a MacLeay of the Islet of Ulva, who settled at Blantyre, W. Glasgow, and changed his name. It is not generally known that Mallet the poet changed his name from Mallock or Maylock, which was the name of his father, a native of Muthill near Crieff, Perthshire. This

habit accounts for the frequent cases of men with Lowland and English names claiming Highland origin being able only to offer tradition that at some far-away day an ancestor coming south changed his name. The habit may also account for the rapidity with which foreigners, French and Flemish, lost themselves amongst the inhabitants of the East of Scotland, where they certainly settled in great numbers, but where their names in their original forms are rarely met with.

The remarks on the pernicious influence exercised by the travelling Bards will, we feel sure, be read with interest; it takes away most of the glamour that has so long surrounded them. 'It was the very business of the Bards to carry these [animosities] on from generation to generation, and by all the incitement of voice and of stringed instruments to keep every offence from being forgotten, and every deed of barbarous revenge from being repented of' (p. 173). It was indeed wise policy 'that the Bards . . . were threatened first with the stocks and then with banishment' (p. 174).

We wish we had space for more extracts. Such books as this, Professor Masson's Rhind Lectures for 1886, and the late Professor Cosmo Innes's Lectures will make Scotland better known and valued 'as it was and as it is.'

*How to Write the History of a Family*, by W. P. W. Phillimore. London, Elliot Stock, 1887.—This is a book we can most heartily recommend. Its appearance is a proof of the existence of a taste for genealogy which is sure to grow. By the perusal of this work any intelligent man or woman will be encouraged to enter upon a pursuit which is sure to afford them satisfactory results. While collecting information about their family affairs they will be led to understand English life in a thorough way quite unattainable by the reader of ordinary histories. We are sorry that Mr. Phillimore does not guide Scotsmen to sources of information, and we trust that he will, at no distant date, add to the usefulness of his work by doing this. If any of our readers are hesitating how best to place on record for public or private perusal the facts connected with their own forefathers, they will find in this book instructions how to commence and to continue a work which will increase in interest as they proceed.