

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

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

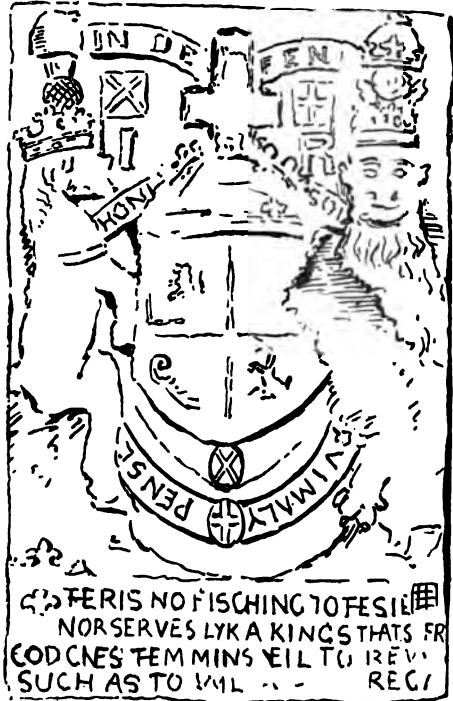
162. OLD LINEN.—*Northern Notes & Queries* for December 1886 contained some notes, sent in response to a query, upon some old table linen brought to Scotland by Major-General James Ferguson of Balmakelly, who died in 1705. There have recently been shown to me two pieces of old linen, one of which commemorates events of the same kind, though posterior in date, as those recorded on the linen then described, while the other, curiously enough, belonged to a near relative of its owner. They are the property of Mr. James Bruce, W.S., 23 St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh.

The first—much finer in texture than the other—contains in the centre a representation of two Christian horsemen, each firing a pistol at a turbaned Turk. In each case another Turk is already down beneath the heels of the rearing charger, while the one at whom the pistol is fired bends back, with uplifted scimitar, holding in his left hand a flag bearing the Crescent and Star. Beneath is the word '*Belgrade*' above the representation of a city, the topmost tower of which is crowned with a crescent, while a river flows past it. Across the river, and nearer the edge of the cloth, are guns in position, a gunner firing them, and another apparently engaged in handing a shell. Between the batteries, which converge and balance each other in the pattern, as do the horsemen above, are two other soldiers, holding banners, and with fascines beside them. Above the horsemen again is another town with the word '*Temesvar*,' and above that the two-headed eagle, and on each side of it a shield with many quarterings. Below each shield is a turbaned figure on its knees, with the hands manacled, while one of two chains, attached to the manacles in each case, is grasped by the eagle's talons, and the other is fastened to the quartered shield. Round the whole runs a border containing representations of towns, alternating with the usual trophies of guns, trumpets, drums, flags, etc. The names of these towns are '*Waradin*,' '*Beuda*,' '*Semlin*,' and '*Palanka*.' The conjunction of names points clearly to the campaign of 1716-17. The names on the linen described in my previous communication were '*Buda*,' '*Pesth*,' '*Gran*,' and '*Nie*.' Gran was taken by the Imperialists in 1684, and Buda in 1686. The linen now described is marked with the letter G, and was given to Mr. Bruce's maternal grandmother by the Rev. George Garioch of Old Meldrum, who belonged to a well-known family in, or near, the district of the same name. The name Garioch of Kilstearis occurs frequently in Aberdeenshire records.

The other piece seems to have been cut from a larger cloth, as the border is only found on one side, and the figures are repeated, as if they had been carried on in lines. At the top are the words '*Friedrick August Konigin Pollen*,' repeated above a crowned figure on horseback. Below come a succession of flying cherubs, then a series of shields, flanked by sprigs of laurel, surmounted by large crowns, and bearing *two crosses potent in pale*. Still lower is a city, with ships riding on the waters before it, and the word '*Dantzig*' above its towers. Beneath this again are a series of figures of a single soldier holding a lance, and seemingly standing guard over what look like barrels and bales of goods. Then again come the words '*Friedrick August*.' The border has nothing remarkable, consisting simply of conventional flowers. Mr. Bruce has inherited this piece of linen, which is marked with an F, from his father's mother, who was the great grand-daughter of William Ferguson of Badifurrow and sister of the General. This Janet married—it is said, after a courtship of the kind immortalised in Longfellow's *Miles Standish*—her cousin John Ferguson, and went with him to Poland, where they lived for many years. One nephew at least also went to seek his fortune there in 1703, with such success that when his son or grandson was next heard of in Scotland, he was a member of the Polish Diet, had been congratulated by the King of Prussia on becoming a Prussian landowner, had a son in the Prussian Guards, and was said to be the richest banker in the East of Europe.

J. F.

163. THE ROYAL ARMS IN SCOTLAND.—In the Pheasant House in the grounds of St. Fort, near Newport, there is a stone, of which a sketch is annexed. It has been lying there for many years, and its history is unknown, but it is supposed to have been originally built into the old mansion-house of St. Fort, probably above the entrance door. That house was demolished when the new one was built about sixty years ago. The stone, which is much weather-worn, has on it the Arms of James VI. after he succeeded to the throne of England, and is interesting as showing the manner in which the Royal Arms were borne in Scotland after the Union of the Crowns. It will be observed that the Scottish Arms get the more honourable place in every way. The Scottish lion occupies the first and fourth quarters of the shield; the Scottish supporter, the Unicorn, which is crowned, is on the dexter side, so is the Scottish Ensign, the St. Andrew's Cross, while the Scottish Crest, the lion sejant, is used with the Scottish motto, 'In defence.'



Below the shield, where the Orders of the Thistle and the Garter are shown, St. Andrew's Cross is placed above St. George's Cross, thus giving pre-eminence in every detail to Scotland.

It will be remembered that at the opening of the Glasgow Exhibition a number of letters appeared in the Glasgow newspapers as to the proper manner of marshalling the Royal Arms when used in Scotland. The stone at St. Fort is valuable as showing how they were borne in this country after the accession of James VI. to the throne of England. Below the Royal Arms is a curious inscription:—

Ther is no fisching to the Sie,  
Nor serves lyk a King's thats fr[ee];  
God gives them means weil to reward,  
Such as to [virtue have] regard.

Alexander Nairn, of Sandfurd, was Private Chamberlain to the Queen of James VI., hence probably the use of the Royal Arms on his house. Mr. and Mrs. Corbet, of St. Fort, have had their attention directed to this interesting stone, and have taken means to protect it from further dilapidation.

R. C. W.

[A description of this stone appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser*. By the kindness of the Editor we are able to give our readers a sketch of it.]

164. RUNAWAY REGISTERS, HADDINGTON (*continued from page 71*).—
27. 1766. Oct. 25. John Norris, Esqr., of St. James, and Catherine Maria Fischer of St. George's, Hanover Square, both in the city of Westminster. *W.* John Pollard, Barthw. Bower.
28. " Nov. 9. Evan Prichard of Lantrissant, Gent., and Susannah Thomas, Spinster, of Lamblethian, Co. Glamorgan. *W.* John Gidding, Barthw. Bower.
29. " " 19. Thomas Wright of Birstall, Clothier, and Lydia Birkhead of the same Parish, Spinster, both in Co. York. *W.* Timothy Crowther, Barthw. Bower.
30. " Dec. 6. James Ballmer, Esq., and Sophia Escutt, Spinster, both of St. Antholin, London. *W.* Mary Van Wylick, Barthw. Bower.
31. " " 9. William Dawkin, Esq., and Charity Mansel, Spinster, both of Swansea, Co. Glamorgan. *W.* Timothy Kelly, Amy Mansel, Mary Mansel.
32. " " 21. William Burdon of Stranton, Shipmaster, and Mary Claxton of Hart & Chapelry of Hartlepool, both Co. Durham. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
33. 1767. Feb. 21. Charles Horde, Esq., of Lower Swell, Co. Gloucester, and Mary Lydia Robins of Ittringham, Co. Norfolk. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
34. " Mar. 12. James Ward of Bury St. Edmunds, St. Mary's Parish, Co. Suffolk, and Ann Dickens of the same Parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Clementina Whitlock.
35. " Apr. 29. Thomas Melson, Husbandman, and Elizabeth Hallam, Widow, of Heyburgh in the Middle Marsh, Co. Lincoln. *W.* Wm. Philips, Barthw. Bower.
36. " " 29. Joseph Sealey and Marion Wood, both from Glasgow. *W.* Barthw. Bowers, John Brown.
37. " May 8. Anselm Odling of Market Raisin, Co. Lincoln, Fellmonger, and Anne Clarke of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
38. " " 8. Henry Henderson of Embleton, Co. Northumberland, Butcher, and Catherine Brooks of Alnwick, same County, Spinster. *W.* John Johnston, Barthw. Bower.
39. " July 13. Richard Reeve, Surgeon and Apothecary, and Mary Knight Olive, Spinster, both of St. Nicholas, in the city of Rochester, Co. Kent. *W.* Elizb. Burgis, Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
40. " Aug. 2. Gerrard Selby, Esq., Commander of His Majesty's Cutter 'Meredith,' and Catherine Pemble, Spinster, both of the Chapelry of Belford, Co. Northumberland. *W.* James Fairbairn, Bw. Bower.
41. " " 12. John Dinely, Esq., Lieut. in His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's Regimt., and Eleanor Olive of St. Nicholas, in the City of Rochester, Co. Kent. *W.* Wm. Garner, Robert Williams.
42. " " 16. Nevil Goodman, Farmer, and Susannah Goodman,

- Spinster, both of Elm, in the Isle of Ely, Co. Cambridge. *W.* Jonathan Phillips, Bw. Bower.
43. 1767. Sep. 7. Thos. Pigott, Esq., of Horsted Keynes, Co. Sussex, and Hannah Coupe of Maldon, Co. Essex, Spinster. *W.* Thomas Maitland, Anne Wicksteed.
44. " " 8. Claude Scott, Corn Factor, of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and Martha Eyres of Stepney, Spinster. *W.* Sarah Elizb. Bird, Barthw. Bower.
45. " Oct. 28. William Dent of Darlington, Co. Durham, Mercht., and Mary Robson of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Edwd. Lister, Will Andrews, John Carfrai.
46. 1768. Jan. 12. Wm. Turner, Esq., and Sarah Bedford, Spinster, both of Leeds, Co. York. *W.* Samuel Kay, Mary Ross, George Hall, Wm. Garner.
47. " " 24. William Anderson, late of Virginia, last from St. Olave's, London, Mariner, and Mary Gist, Spinster, of the same Parish. *W.* Isobell Garner, Barthw. Bower.
48. " Feb. 1. John Mitchison of All Saints', Newcastle, Plummer, and Elizabeth Greenhow of St. Andrews', in Newcastle, Spinster. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Wm. Garner.
49. " Apr. 2. Samuel Turner of the Town of Sheffield and County of York, Mercer, and Margaret Burton of Mills of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Robt. Burton, Barthw. Bower.
50. " " 3. Lancelot Carwardine, Cyder Mercht., and Ann Drew, Spinster, both of Ledbury, Co. Hereford. *W.* George Garner, Barthw. Bower.
51. " " 5. Thomas Lindsay of Alnwick, Schoolmaster, and Elizabeth Reay of St. Andrews, Newcastle, Co. Northumberland. *W.* Susannah Mitchison and Barthw. Bower.
52. " " 12. Thomas Greenwell of All Saints, Newcastle, Tallow-chandler, and Ann Smith of Wolsingham, Co. Durham, Spinster. *W.* John Greenwell, Barthw. Bower.
53. " " 16. James Wagstaff of Mortherham, Co. Chester, Tobacco-nist and Grocer, and Esther Hill of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Nicholas Hill and Barthw. Bower.
54. " May 20. William Turner of Sevenoaks, Co. Kent, Wine Merchant, and Sally Stonehouse of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* George Wye, Barthw. Bower.
55. " June 21. Thos. Sample of Eglingham, Co. Northumberland, Farmer, and Margaret Smith of Belford, same Co., Spinster. *W.* William Garner, Gilbert M'Gillivray.
56. " July 21. Thomas Dail of Whitby, Co. York, Mariner, and Ann Durham of South Shields, Co. Durham, Spinster. *W.* Martha Major, Barthw. Bower.
57. " Sept. 17. Joseph Hutchinson of Thirsk, Co. York, Merchant, and Mary Robertson of Watermillock, Graystock, Co. Cumberland, Spinster. *W.* William Sanson, Barthw. Bower.

58. 1768. Sept. 27. John Landell of St. John, Newcastle, Merchant, and Jane Greenhorn of Pryton, Spinster. *W.* John Brown, Barthw. Bower.
59. " " 29. Samuel Hooper of St. Clements Danes, Bookseller, and Mary Plaisted of Marybone, Spinster, both of London, Md. 'in the Chapel' of Haddington. *W.* Thomas Viguers, James Fairbairn.
60. " Oct. 2. George Dods of Stepney, Baker, and Esther Wes of Aldersgate, in the City of London, Spinster. *W.* John Sibbald, George Sibbald, William Grieve, William Dods, Christian Cunningham.
61. " " 28. Joseph Sturgis of Sibbertoft, Co. Northampton, Esq., and Martha Gamble of Willoughby Waterless, Co. Leicester, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Gurner, Barthw. Bower.
62. " Nov. 14. John Sherratt of St. Martins in the Fields, Co. Middlesex, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Foot, and Jane Jefferies of Ford, Co. Northumberland, Spinster *W.* Barthw. Bower, Gilbert M'Gillivray.
63. " Dec. 17. Richard Larkin of Oftham, Co. Kent, Farmer, and Elizabeth Lee of West Packham, same Co., Spinster, married at Old Cumbus, in the Co. of Berwick. *W.* F. Christopher, Barthw. Bower.
64. 1769. Jan. 20. Thomas Harrison of Scarborough, Co. York, Mariner, and Ann Harrison of Easingwold, same Co., Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
65. " Feb. 2. John Dickinson of Putney, Co. Surrey, Esq., and Sophia Smith of Cheswick, Co. Middlesex, Spinster. *W.* Juliet Smith, James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
66. " Mar. 17. Simon Slingsby of St. Georges, Hanover Square, Esq., and Elizabeth Jelfe of Mary-le-bonne, Spinster, both of the City of Westminster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower, William Messing.
67. " " 22. Richard Wignall, Farmer, and Rachell Leroo, Spinster, both of Peterborough, Co. Northampton. *W.* Susannah Leroo, James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
68. " April 6. John Heptinstall of Pontefract, Co. York, Grocer, and Anna Tomlinson, same Parish, Spinster. *W.* William Garner, Barthw. Bower.
69. " " 29. The Rev. Daniel Halloway, Clerk, Curate of Rayleigh, Co. Essex, and Mary Woodford of Hockley, same Co., Spinster. *W.* William Garner, Barthw. Bower.
70. " May 9. Thos. Baylis, Marble Mason, and Elizabeth Hughes, Spinster, both of Banbury, Co. Oxford. *W.* Thomas Millington, Barthw. Bower.
71. " " 30. James Kirk of Scarborough, Co. York, Marriner, and Ann Rennock of the same Town, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Gilbert M'Gillivray.
72. " June 1. George Denshire, Esq., of All Saints in Stamford, Co. Lincoln, Capt. in the 9th Regimt. of Foot, and

- Ann Brackinbury of Spilsby, same County, Spinster.  
*W.* George Digby, Barthw. Bower.
73. 1769. June 25. Thomas Carse of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Miller, and  
Eliz. Scot of same Town. *W.* John Hoy, Alex.  
Fraser.
74. " Aug. 16. John Burn, M.D., and Elizabeth Alder, Widow, both  
of Berwick-upon-Tweed. *W.* Sarah Fairbairn,  
Barthw. Bower.
75. " " 18. Thomas Palmer of St. Michael, Roper and Flax-  
dresser, and Sarah Geness of St. Mary, Spinster,  
both of Stamford, Co. Lincoln, md. 'in the  
Chapel.' *W.* John Palmer, James Fairbairn,  
Barthw. Bower.
76. " Oct. 27. Joseph Hazard of Lincoln, College, Oxford, and  
Susannah Maria Shippey of Highgate, Co.  
Middlesex, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw.  
Bower.
77. " Dec. 6. John Edgar of St. Thomas, Salisbury, Co. Wilts,  
Apothecary, and Mary Tatum, both same Parish,  
Spinster, md. 'in the Chapel.' *W.* James Fair-  
bairn, Barthw. Bower.
78. " " 12. James Thorburn of Ford, Farmer, and Elizabeth  
Menzies of Brankstone, both Co. Northumberland.  
*W.* James Fairbairn, Francis Thorburn.
79. 1770. Mar. 5. Bartholomew Nenny of Spitalfields, Silkweaver, and  
Delahaize Ann Cook of St. Mathews, Bethnal  
Green, Spinster. *W.* Barthw. Bower, John Juck.
80. " May 1. John Harrison of Little Ouseburne, Co. York,  
Common Brewer, and Ann Coopland of Easing-  
wold, same Co., Spinster, md. 'in the Chapel of  
St. Katherines, Hadington.' *W.* James Fairbairn,  
Ruth Ellerton, Barthw. Bower.
81. " " 11. The Rev. John Stephens, Rector of Blowfleming, Co.  
Cornwall, and Jane Stiell of Belhaven, Parish of  
Dunbar, N.B., Spinster, md. at Beltonford in the  
Parish of Dunbar. *W.* James Fairbairn, Eliz.  
Buchanan.

END OF VOL I.

VOL. II.

Register of Marriages for the English Episcopal Chapel in Hadingtoun,  
N. Britain.

1. 1770. May 31. John Dalton of St. Mary's Parish, Bury St. Edmunds,  
Co. Suffolk, Gent., and Sarah King of Diss, Co.  
Norfolk, Spinster, md. 'in this chapel.' *W.*  
Clementina Whitlock, James Fairbairn, Barthw.  
Bower.
2. " June 11. John Ward of Torrington East, Co. Lincoln, Grasier,  
and Ann Wright of North Kelsey, same Co.,  
Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn and Barthw.  
Bower.

3. 1770. June 20. William Muke [or Micke] of Wighill, Co. York, Esqr., and Mary Stainsby of Kirby, Moorside, same Co., Spinster. *W.* Mary Lanes, [?] James Fairbairn.
4. " " 30. John Mills of Morpeth, Co. Northumberland, and Ann Scott of the same parish. *W.* William Willey, Barthw. Bower.
5. " July 15. John Stirling of Middle Temple, London, Attorney at Law, and Elizabeth Harriott Bromwell of St. John, Hackney, Spinster, both in Co. Middlesex. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
6. " Aug. 10. Thomas Clarkson of Hull, Co. York, dealer in horses, and Elizabeth Brigham of the same parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Jane Lincoln.
7. 1771. Feb. 6. James Hamilton, Musician, of the parish of Lady Yester in the city of Edinburgh, and Katherine Dewar of parish of New Greyfriars in the same city, Spinster. *W.* Robert Scott, Wm. Garner, Georgina Dallas.
8. " Sep. 2. Sir Steven Anderson, Bart., of St. George, Hanover Square, and Maria Elsegood of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Spinster. *W.* T. Innocent, James Tait.
9. " Oct. 15. John Dodds of Warkworth, Co. Northumberland, Mason, and Elizabeth Pattison of the same parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, John Pierie.
10. " Nov. 6. Archibald Megget, Esq. of Gifford, East Lothian, and Elizabeth Wells of Darlington, Co. Durham, Spinster. *W.* T. Innocent, Jas. Fairbairn.
11. " " 11. Edward Finlason, Surgeon of the Queen's Dragoons, and Dorothea Peach of Derby, Co. Derby, Spinster. *W.* Abram. Cormack, Barthw. Bower.
12. " Dec. 16. William Paul, the younger, of Nafferton, Co. York, Esq., and Ann Taylor of St. Mary's, Beverley, same Co., Spinster, md. 'in the chapel of St. Katherine's, Hadington.' *W.* E. Hutchinson, Stephen Croft, Barthw. Bower.
13. 1772. Feb. 19. Alexander Clapperton, Writer in Edinburgh, and Jean Black of Whittinghame, Spinster. *W.* John Craw, James Fairbairn.
14. " " 23. Nehemiah Bartley of Temple, Bristol, Distiller, and Sarah Trout of St. Philip and Jacob, same city, Spinster, md. 'in the chapel of St. Katherine.' *W.* Mary Hawkins, James Fairbairn.
15. " April 11. Henry Hammond of Newport Pratt, Co. Mayo, but late of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Mary Neelson of Berwick. *W.* George Goodwill, Barthw. Bower.
16. " " 25. John Crawford of West Kirk, and Betty Crawford of Tron Church, both of Edinburgh. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
17. " June 3. John Billing of Wing, Co. Rutland, Farmer and Grasier, and Catherine Turner of the same parish, Spinster, md. at Blackshiels. *W.* Ann Baines, James Fairbairn, Thos. Fairbairn.



18. 1772. June 19. George Young of Stepney, Co. Middlesex, Ship Carpenter, and Mary Tuthill of St. Mary Aldermary, London, Spinster, md. at Blackshields. *W.* Harriott Kerr, James Fairbairn.
19. " " 24. John Breedon of Pangbourn, Co. Berks, Esq., and Elizabeth Pryse of Fulham, Co. Middlesex, Spinster, md. in 'Hadingtoun Chapel.' *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
20. " July 9. Simonides Cridland, Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, and Mary Syme of the West Kirk, Edinburgh, Spinster. *W.* Richd. Aylmer, Barthw. Bower.
21. " " 28. The Revd. James Cruikshanks, Minister of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Shaw's Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Margaret Dods of the same congregation. *W.* Barth. Bower, Wm. Garner.
22. " Aug. 6. Francis Stuart, Esq., Captain in the Twenty-Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and Mary Nicholson of St. George's, Hanover Square, London, Spinster. *W.* Jas. Stewart, Anne Stewart, Wm. Garner.
23. " " 6. William Wanley, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, and Jane Wetherill of Stokesley, Co. York, Spinster. *W.* Barthw. Bower, James Fairbairn.
24. " Oct. 10. Thos. Dodds of Cornhill, Co. Durham, Toll-bar keeper, and Mary Miller, late of North Shields, now of Cornhill, aforesd. *W.* John Nisbet, Thomas Hann.
25. " Nov. 2. John Farrer of St. Mary, Aldermary, London, Gent., and Rosa Adams of Walkern, Co. Hertford, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, John Swanston.
26. " " 11. John Baillie of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Shopkeeper, and Margaret Jeffiry [signed Geffiry] of the same. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Gabriel Wilson.
27. " " 12. Thomas Kent of Leeds, Co. York, Wooll Stapler, and Elizabeth Illingworth of same parish, Spinster, md. 'in this chapel.' *W.* Barthw. Bower, Gabriel Wilson.
28. " " 19. Thomas Watson of Syston, Co. Lincoln, Farmer and Grasier, and Elizabeth Calcraft of Ancaster, same Co., Spinster. *W.* Tho. Reid, Barthw. Bower.
29. " " 19. John Scott<sup>1</sup> of the parish of All Saints in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Fellow of University College in Oxford, and Elizabeth Surtees of St. Nicholas Parish in the same town, Spinster, were married at Blackshields, N. Britain ~~according to the form of~~ [*sic*]. *W.* James Fairbairn, Thos. Fairbairn.
30. " Dec. 6. John Walker of Rudston, Co. York, Blacksmith, and Mary Wellburn of the same parish. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barth. Bower.
31. 1773. June 12. James Bolton of Wooler, Co. Northumberland,

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards Lord Eldon.

- Mason, and Isabel Jamieson of the same parish.  
*W.* William Litster, Sarah Fairbairn.
32. 1773. July 26. John Harnwell of North Lopham, Co. Norfolk, Linnen Weaver, and Elizabeth Whitebread of the same parish. *W.* Robert Gardner, Eliza Buchanan.
33. " Aug. 16. George Hall of Felton, Co. Northumberland, and Jane Carr of the same parish. *W.* Wm. Garner, George Horsbrough.
34. " " 19. John Wilson of Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, Surgeon, and Ann Wilson of the same parish. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
35. " Sept. 29. Alexander Geddes, Esq. of St. Margarets, Westminster, Co. Middlesex, and Sarah Fry of the same parish, md. at Dunbar. *W.* Eliza Buchanan, John Lormer.
36. " Oct. 13. Samuel Widdel of Shillbottle, Co. Northumberland, Farmer, and Jane Paxton of the same parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Betty Smith.
37. 1774. Apr. 29. George Henderson of Newton, Co. Northumberland, Miller, and Jane Menzies of Cornhill, Co. Durham. *W.* Barthw. Bower, James Fairbairn.
38. " June 1. Thomas Peacock of Northorp, Co. Lincoln, Grazier, and Keturah Scales of the same parish, Spinster. *W.* Thomas Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
39. " " 12. Charles Arthbutnot, Captain in his Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, and Elizabeth Rombley of Kendal, Co. Westmoreland, Spinster. *W.* Thomas Reid, Barthw. Bower.
40. " Aug. 3. Charles Edward Stewart, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Ann Alethea Wallen of Long Milford, Co. Suffolk, Spinster. *W.* Hannah Prior, Barthw. Bower.
41. " Oct. 20. Thomas Hindmarsh of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Joiner and Cabinetmaker, and Elizabeth Alder of the same parish. *W.* Wilfrid Younghusband, James Fairbairn.
42. " Nov. 25. John Jackson of Godmanchester, Co. Huntingdon, Lieutenant of his Majesty's Marine Forces, and Sarah Paine of Stoke Damarel, Co. Devon, Spinster. *W.* E. Mallett, Barthw. Bower, James Fairbairn, M. B. (?) Home.
43. 1775. June 21. Sir Alexander Purvis of Eccles, Co. Berwick, Bart., and Mary Hume of Coldingham, same Co., spinster. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Alex. Stille, Janet Baird.
44. " " 28. Edward Brooksby of Newark-upon-Trent, Co. Nottingham, Mercer and Draper, and Hannah Toplis of the same parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Elizabeth Watson.
45. " Aug. 24. Stephen Hoddle of Newport Pagnell, Co. of Buckingham, Grocer, and Sarah Miles of Hanstope, same Co., spinster, married 'in this chapel.' *W.* Mary Hollingworth, Barthw. Bower.

46. 1775. Sep. 16. Simon Brown of His Majesty's Navy, Surgeon, and Ann Campbell of Haddington, Spinster. *W.* Eliz. M'Call, Janet Durham.
47. " " 27. Edward Steel of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mariner and Isabella Hog of the same parish. *W.* Thomas Carss, Josiah Dods, Isable Steel.
48. " Oct. 11. Patrick Roy of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, Merchant, and Lillias Moodie of Chigwell Co., Essex. *W.* John Hirkes, Mary Hirkes.
49. " " 15. Gavin Thompson, Surgeon in His Majesty's Navy, and Isabella Nairn of the City of Edinburgh, Spinster. *W.* Will Brodie, Isable Whithead.
50. " Nov. 13. Rich<sup>d</sup> Kerney [signed, Kearney], Lieutenant in His Majesty's Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, and Elizabeth King of St. Lawrence, Winchester. *W.* Joseph Bennett, Daniel Davidson.
51. " Dec. 3. James Black of Tweed-mouth, Co. Durham, Barber and Peruke maker, and Mary Lambert of the same parish, widow. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Henry Jacobson.
52. 1776. June 29. James Brodie of the West Church Parish, Edinburgh, Merchant, and Ann Gough of Coldingham, Co. Berwick [*sic*], widow. *W.* George Lawers, Eliza Buchanan.
53. " Aug. 3. Philip Gills of Holt, Co. Norfolk, Surgeon, and Henrietta Winn of the same parish, Spinster, md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
54. 1777. Jan. 11. James Dodd of the Tolbooth Parish, Edinburgh, Late Ensign in His Majesty's 102nd Regiment of Infantry, and Christian Smeaton of the same parish. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
55. " " 24. James Forster of St. Mary, Alt Hill, Co. Middlesex, Policy-Broker and Christiana Gwyor of St. Mary-le-bonne, same county, widow. *W.* James Fairbairn, Alexr. Fraser.
56. " Feb. 28. Richard Brackenbury, Ensign in the 70th Regiment of His Majesty's Infantry, now lying in the Castle of Edinburgh, and Janetta Gunn, of the city of Edinburgh, spinster. *W.* James M'Beath, James Fairbairn.
57. " Mar. 23. Robert Spooner Haddilsay, of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, Draper, and Mary Higgs of St. Mary, Islington, Spinster. *W.* Geo. Ridpath, James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
58. " April 23. William Johnson of London, Esq., and Jane Hume of South Leith, Spinster, md. 'in the Chapel of Hadington.' *W.* Alex. MacBean, Margt. Murray.
59. " June 27. John Williams of Badshott, Parish of Farnham, Co. Surrey, Esq., and Frances Thomas of St. George's, Hanover Square, Co. Middlesex, Spinster, md. 'in

- this Chapel.' *W.* Audley, James Fairbairn, William Ansell.
60. 1777. Oct. 5. William Augustus Cane, Lieutenant in His Majesty's Second Regiment of Foot, and Dorothy Ogle of St. Johns, Newcastle. *W.* Gilbert M'Gillivry, John Butler.
61. „ Nov. 13. Henry Constantine Jennings of South Weild, Co. Essex, Esq., and Elizabeth Catherine Nowell of the Chapelry of Havering Bower, same Co., Spinster. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Eliza Buchanan.
62. 1778. Feb. 11. Wm. Graham, Esq., of the city of Aberdeen, and Isabella Abernethy of the same city. *W.* James Fairbairn, Patrick Thomson.
63. „ „ 12. John Hart of Felton, and Sarah Potter of the same parish. *W.* James Fairbairn, Ann Hart.
64. „ June 4. Robert Gillies of Berwick-on-Tweed, Mason, and Margaret Clark of the same Town. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Geo. Foster.
65. „ „ 27. William Bacon Forster of Adderstone, Co. Northumberland, Esq., and Lady Katherine Turnour of Kirisford, Co. Sussex, md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* Jas. Nisbet, James Fairbairn, Ann Boxall.
66. „ July 2. Charles Elston of Lutterworth, Co. Leicester, Innkeeper, and Ann Jenkins of Husbands Bosworth, same Co., md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* James Nisbet, William Swanston.
67. „ „ 8. Hugh Lord of St. Mary, Pembroke, Esq., Major to Prince of Wales' Foot, and Eleanor Mathew of Lanfoist, Co. Monmouth, Spinster, md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* Eliz. Morgan, John Lloyd, Jas. Nisbet.
68. „ Sep. 22. Robert Richardson, Junr. of Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, Attorney at Law, and Mary Watson of Embleton, Spinster. *W.* Edwd. Henderson, Sarah Fairbairn.
69. 1779. Jan. 19. James Potts of Norham, Co. of Durham, Overseer of the Coalworks at Greenlaw Walls, and Rose Potts of the same Parish. *W.* Ja. Nisbet, Mark Proudfoot.
70. „ July 24. Wm. Speir of Rawston, Co. Dorset, Gent., and Mary Wardner [signed Mary Maria Wardner] of Alverdeston, Co. Wilts, md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* Anna Gutch, James Fairbairn.
71. „ Sep. 3. Michael Coulter of Lisbury, Co. Northumberland, Farmer, and Mary Coulter of Morpeth, Spinster. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Thomas Fairbairn.
72. 1780. Feb. 18. Willm. Tripp of Wiveliscombe, Co. Somerset, Mercer and Linnen Draper, and Joan Good of Huish Champflower, same County, Spinster. *W.* Joseph Hayter, John Hasswell.
73. „ Mar. 21. James Stuart, Esq., of Hadingtoun, and Mary, widow to the late Francis Stuart, Esq., Major in the

Twenty-sixth regiment of Infantry, md. at 'Edinburgh.' *W. Mary Boyd, Alex. Wood, David Boyd.*

[We acknowledge with many thanks some annotations on these registers. These, with any others that may be sent us, will be printed when the transcript is completed.—ED.]

165. SCOTSMEN NATURALISED IN ENGLAND.—The fourth volume of *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, edited by Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Scot., has just been issued by the Treasury. One interesting subject is well illustrated in it, viz. the frequency with which Scotsmen were made denizens of England in the fifteenth century. Special encouragement was given to this, as is shown by a 'warrant' (July 21, 1461) to the Chancellor to grant letters patent (in a form enclosed) to all manner of 'Scottes' within England that come to him and make their oath of allegiance to the King (in a form also enclosed) [*Privy Seals (Tower)* 1, *Edw. iv. File* 9]. Several lists are given, and we think it probable that the genealogist may obtain much assistance from them. We also notice that frequent reference is made to the family of Stewart settled in the east of England. A sharp controversy has been carried on lately as to the history of this family. The information contained in this volume is likely to prove of use.<sup>1</sup> The same may be said of the Scot family which held land in Surrey in the fifteenth century.

ED.

166. SCOTTISH NOTES ON THE ARMADA (vol. i. 159, vol. iii. 2, 39).—In the Collection of Armada relics lately exhibited at Drury Lane Theatre was—

'281. Piece of timber of the *Florida*, Treasure Ship of the Spanish Armada, wrecked in the Sound of Mull, near Tobermow [ ? Tobermory], 1588.  
*Lent by Colonel Mac Lachlan.'*

We do not know from what sources the name of this vessel has been ascertained, but the State Papers of Scotland throw an interesting light on the wreck and its consequences.

'3rd Jan. 1588.

'Kings letters raised by Mr. David M'Kgill of Nesbitt, His Majesty's Advocate, state that, in October last, Lauchlane M'Clayne of Dowart, "accompanyed with a grite nowmer of thevis, brokin men, and sornaris of Clannis, besydis the nowmer of ane hundreth Spanyeartis, come, bodin in feir of weir, to his Majesteis propir illis of Canna, Rum, Eg, and the Ile of Elennole, and, eftir thay had soirned, wracked, and spoilled the saidis haill Illis, thay tressonable rased fyre and in maist barbarous, shamefull and cruell maner, brynt the same Illis, with the haill men, wemen and childrene being thairintill, not spairing the pupillis and infantis, and at the same tyme past to the Castell of Ardnamurchin, assegeit the same, and lay about the said castell three dayis, using in the meantyme all kynd of hostilitie and force, baith be fyre and swerd, that might be had for recovery thairof: fra the persute of the quhilk thay had not returned, unless be the force and power of his Majesteis gude subjectis they wer putt bak and the house relevit. The like barbarous and shamefull crueltie hes sendle bene hard of amangis Christeanis in ony kingdome or age, the said Lauchlane being movit heirunto in respect the inhabitantis of the saidis Illis wer his Majesteis proper tennentis, destitute of the conforte and assistance of the clannit men of the Illis to participat with

<sup>1</sup> See a foot-note to the Introduction, page xxxiii.

thame in thair awne defens.”—The Advocate appearing, the Lords order the said Lauchlane, who has made no appearance, to be denounced rebel.’—Registers of the Privy Council of Scotland (1585-1592), vol. iv. p. 341. Further proceedings in the same case took place, as the following extract shows :—

‘THE samyn day, Lauchlane M’Clane of Dowart, being accusit and persewit be the said Mr. David M’Gill, Advocat (of the crimes following), committit be him.

‘DITTAY *against Lauchlane M’Clane of Dowart.*

‘THAT he, be himself, and utheris in his name, of his causing, aganis the estait of his Maiestie and Croun, as also aganis the estait of the countrey, in the moneth of November 1588 yeiris, tuik up bandis of Men of weir, strangearis, Spanzertis, quha were ane pairt of the armie, callit “THE HALIELYG,” destinat for suppressioun of all that professit the trew and Cristian Religioune; and swa to subuert the estait of the Kingis Maiestie, his Croun, countrey, and Commoune-welth thair of: Quhairthrow, they wer fund and declarit, oppin and publict inimes, and swa to be resistit, be Act of Counsall; as in the samin, of the dait the fyrst of August 1588, att mair lenth is contenit: neuirtheless, he retenit and keptit thame in cumpanie with him, under his waiges, within the Ile of Mvlle, and remanent North and West Iles, invadand and persewand, vpoun his particuler deidlie feid borne aganis Angus M’Conill of Dinneveg; the said Angus, his kyn, freindis, allya, assisteris and pairt-takeris, being subjectis and inhabitantis of his Maiesties realme. In the quhilk invasioun, he, accompaneit with the said men of weir, strangearis, Spanzertis, publict inimeis of the estait, as said is, maid sindrie slauchteris, heirschipis, birningis, depredatiounes, and otheris notorious murthouris and oppressiounes; and speciallie, in the said moneth of November, he brint with fyre the landis of Canna, Rum, Eg, and Ellen-ne-muk, and hereit the same; he slew and crewillie murdreist Hector M’Cane Channauiche and Donald Bayne his brothir, with ane grit nowmer of wyffis, bairnis and puir laboreris of the ground, about aucht or nyne scoir of sawles, quha eschapid the fyre, was noch spairit be his blindie sword. And all the same tyme, accompaneit with the saidis strangearis, Spanzertis, publict inimies as said is, he tuik with him the cannoune, tressonable besageit the hous of Ardenmvrche, be the space of sax or sewin dayes, he causit schwit diuers schottis thairat, and slew diuers gentilmene thairin, callit<sup>1</sup>. . . vsurpand thair throw his hienes autoritie—’ [a long list of other crimes—but no more mention of Spaniards]. ‘Incarcerat in Castro de Edinburghe’ until his majesty’s will should be declared.—1590-1, *Criminal Trials*, Maitland Club, vol. i. p. ij. p. 230.

The Registers of Privy Council show that the prisoner got out on bail which he forfeited.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

There are records of the wreck of a vessel of the Armada at Mull, and of another at Fair Island. But beyond these none are known to exist.

The official list referred to was printed in Spain before the Armada left, and does not contain any information regarding what became of the vessels afterwards.

The copy of the list which is in the British Museum belonged formerly to Lord Burghley, who made several notes upon it. In one of these he records the wreck of the ship *Gran Grifon* at Fair Island, but not of any other in Scotland.

J. A.

<sup>1</sup> A line left blank in the Record.

In reply to the strictures of J. A. in your September number, I perfectly well remember the slab or tablet bearing the inscription alluded to in Dr. Pratt's 'Buchan.' The wood-carving representing the offering of Isaac was affixed to the surface of this, so that the words at the top of the tablet appeared above the wood-carving.

At the lower edge of the tablet was a sort of corbel, representing a human head, cut out of the same stone as the tablet itself. On this the lower end of the wood carving rested. The corbel was painted in the same brilliant tints as the carving. From time to time, as the colours faded through exposure to the weather, they were renewed by some artistic hand.

When I last visited Peterhead some years ago the carving had disappeared, but the tablet remained with its stone corbel; the latter still retaining traces of the flesh-coloured paint which had once adorned it.

The tradition referred to by Mr. Thomas Hutchison in connection with the bell in the old church tower at Peterhead was long a popularly received one. It has however no foundation in fact. It probably arose from a hasty reading of the inscription on the bell, which runs as follows: 'Soli Dei Gloria *Michael* Burgerhuys me fecit 1647.' The name of the worthy Dutch bell-founder had apparently been identified in the popular mind with that of the luckless war-vessel.  
W. B.

'ARMADA STONE,' NEWHAVEN.—The *Edinburgh Evening Despatch* of December 21, 1888, contained some interesting notes on Newhaven, illustrated by well executed engravings. By the kindness of the Editor, I am permitted to make use of one of these which shows what is called the 'Armada Stone.' The account given of it is unfortunately meagre. We are not told how long the name has been attached to it, or if old writers have given any history of it, or of the house where it is placed or the former owners of it.

We should be glad to know any facts that might connect this stone with the Armada; the date appears to us the only thing suggestive of such connection. The writer speaks of 'a Romish Cross on a pennon at each Masthead,' but clearly this is a mistake. The well-known ensign of St. Andrew is shown in the sketch; besides, if a Spanish ship had been intended, it would surely have been represented in a shattered condition. The emblems underneath point rather to its indicating the residence of some opulent and successful mariner well skilled in the science of navigation.

A. W. C. H.



167. VERSES ON A SUN-DIAL.—The following verses, with the date 1632, are engraved on a sun-dial in a garden at Whithorn:—

The Orcades that Hants in Mearock's Mote:  
And Satyres tripping aye from Hill to Hill,

Admiring Phœbus cours, and Phœbe's lote :  
 The Edub cauld quhairofe they had no skill.  
 Them all agreeing with teares that did distill  
 Out our thair cheeks, to mak a bullerand strand,<sup>1</sup>  
 The Earth to breack, as they were warn'd till  
 Be Arlodge,<sup>2</sup> voice at Keyloche they me fand  
 Out throwe my centre a gnomon they made stand  
 At morning, noon and even of an lengthe  
 The Zodiack signs weel till wnderstand  
 With Equinox and solstices the strenthe  
 Sen Phœbus heer brings trouble, caire, and toyll,  
 Pray vnto God to send an better soyll.

Mearock may be the hill (2750 feet) now written Merrick, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, visible from Whithorn. There is also a Mearock Hill in Portpatrick parish. But what are 'Orcades' and 'Edub' ?  
 HERBERT MAXWELL.

168. OLD DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND, ETC.—The manuscript of which the following is a copy is written in a very careful hand on both sides of a folio sheet of paper. It is very much frayed and worn at the folds. It appears to be a portion only of a large work, but what nature the rest of it was of is doubtful. It appears to have been written about the year 1639, as Stirling Castle was then held by the Earl of Mar.

The contents in the column at the beginning of the paper appears to have been the order of work of the Court of Session, and the divisions of Scotland would probably be for the Circuit Courts.

The portion of the following, entitled, 'The memorial of the rare and wonderful things in Scotland,' was printed in 'The Scottish Journal of Topography, Antiquities, Traditions, &c. &c.,' vol. i. pp. 127, 128. It is not quite so full there as in the present instance, and is said to have been taken from an early Geography. I have given the continuation (note 10), as it is contained in the Journal. Can any reader give further particulars regarding this fragment. The document has a few notes in a different handwriting, but as they are mostly on the margin they have almost disappeared.  
 J. M'G.

THE ORDER OF THE CALLING OF THE TABLE OF THE . . .

<p>(sic.)</p> <p>MUNDAY.</p> <p>Redemption of Lands.          Reductions of all kynds.          Transferrings.          Losse of Superiories.          For making, sealing, and          subscribing of Reuersions.</p>	<p>The Shyres of the first Quarter as followeth, That is to say          —Forfair, Kinkardin, perhaps Aberdeene Shyres is omitted,          Bamff, Elgin, Forresse, Narne, Innernese, Crom(arty), . .          . . . Cathnesse, Orknay.          The Shyres of the Second Quarter—          Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Peblis, Ber-          wicke, and Haddington.          The Thrid Quarter—Striuling and Renfrew, Lanerk,          Wigton, Dumf(ries), Kikcudbright and Annandaill.          The fourth Quarter—Perth, Clackmannan, Argile and          Bute.</p>
<p>TEWSDAY.</p> <p>Recent spoiles without the          tyme of vacants.          Actes of Adjournal.</p>	<p>The Senators of the Colledge of Iustice begin ther          rysing and . . . as followes.          They begin to sitt downe in Edinburgh, on the Morne          after Trinitie Sunday while the first day of August, and          thereafter to be vacant (while) the . . . of November nixt</p>

<sup>1</sup> *Bullerand strand*, a gurgling stream. 'To BULLER, to emit such a sound as water does when rushing violently into any cavity.'—*Jamieson*. 'STRAND, a rivulet.'—*Ibid*.

<sup>2</sup> *Arlodge*, = horloge or orloge, *i.e.* horologe.



WEDNESDAY.

The Common Table of the foure quarters of the Realme by order every one after ane other, as is provided in the Actes of the Institution, in the print books of Parliament.

to come, and then to begin and sit while the xi day (of) March next thereafter, and then to be vacant while the morning after . . . Sunday as aforesaid.

The es of the Scotland.

Pallaces appertaining to the King.

1. The Pallace of Halyrudhouse, beside Edin(r), in Lothien.
2. The Pallace of Dalkeyth reserved for the (use?) of the Prince, w<sup>th</sup> the Orchard, Gardens, and wood adjacent thereunto, foure m(y)les distant from Edinburgh.
3. The Pallace of Lithgow, w<sup>th</sup> in the Towne of Lithgow, in Lithgowshire.
4. The Pallace of Falkland, and the Towne of Falkland adjacent therunto, w<sup>th</sup> the Park in Fyfe.

Castels appertaining to the King.

The Castle of Roxburgh, now demolis(hed) by the law, and by the Commandem(ment) of the King and Thrie Estates in . . . daill. The Monumento yet . . . this houre, but desert.

The Castl and Fortalice of Dumbar, a hous of great strength, till w<sup>th</sup>in these late zeares, it was demoleist by James Earle of Murray, Regent of Scotland, in Lothien, desert.

1. The Castel of Edinburgh, inhabit by Iohn Earle of Mar.
2. The Castel and Strength of Blacknes in Lothien, inhabite by Sr. Taes Sand . . . .
3. The Castel and Strength of Sterling, inhabite by the Earle of Mar and his Deputie.
4. The Castel of Dumbarton, inhabited by the Lord Hammilton.
5. The Castel of Lochmaben in Annandaill, occupied by the Lord Maxwell.
6. The Castel of Kirkwall in Orkney, app<sup>t</sup>aining to the king, inhabite by (the) Earle of Orkney.

THURSDAY.

(The same Table.)

FRYDAY.

The King's actions, Strangers, and the Poore.

SATERDAY.

The Lords of Session and Members thereof, the Prelates, Paiers of Contributiō, and the Common Table foresaid.

And upon the Wednesday and Thursday to call all common privileged Matters, such as Hornings, fre persons

-nings Letters conforme to Rolements, Decreits Arbitrals, Tacks, Pensions, Ordinarie Letters, gifts, Registring of Contracts, actions to become Civil or Prophaine, Dowble poyndings, Billes, Supplications, and ther Last Actions to be called of Newe, by ordinance of the Lords of Session for Expedition of Causes.

The Shyres.]

SOWTH.	NORTH.
Edinburgh.	Abirdene.
Sterling.	Dundie.
Lithgow.	Sanct Ihonston
Rothsay.	alias Perth.
Dumbarten.	Banff.
Renfrew.	Dunfermeling.
Ruglen.	Carrail.
Aere.	Forfair.
Irwing.	Brechin.
Glasgow.	Mont-rosse.
Kirkcudbright.	Elgene.
Wigtain.	Innernes.
Whithorne.	Arbrothe.
Laynerick.	Saint Androis.
Iedburgh.	Cowpar.
Selkirk.	Cullane.
Peblis.	Fores.
Haddington.	Narne.
North-Barwick.	Ih—m ?
Dumbar.	Dysert.
Drumfries.	Kirkadie.
	I think ther lakks yet some few.

A Memoriall of the most rare and woonderfull things in Scotland.

Among many Commodities that Scotland hath cōmon with other Nations, it is not needfull to re(her)se in this place, in respect of ther particulars declared at lenthg before. It is beautified w<sup>th</sup> some rare gifts in its self woonderfull to consider which I haue thoght good not to obscure (for the good Read(er)).

As for Exemple

In Orkney, besides the great store of Sheep that feed upon the Main (Note here La(nd) therof . . . Ewes ar of (such?) fecunditie, that at everie Lambing illegible.)

I think this by of . . . es . . . airt, which . . . trash of Hector . . . se therof. [sic]

tyme they produce at lest two, and ordinarilie thrie. (Ther be niet(-her) venomous or ravenous beasts bred there, nor do live there, although they be transported thither.

- 3 In Scotland, the Yles called Thulæ, at the tyme when the Sunne enters in the Syne of Cancer for the space of (20?) dayes ther appeares no night at all.\* And among the Rocks thereof growes the delectable Lambre (?) called Succ(inüm?)
- (Note here legible.) 5 Hither is also great resort of the beast called the Merrik. The Skinnes whereof ar costlie Furrings.
- 6 In Rosse ther be great Mountaignes of Marble and Alabaster.\* Fay.
- 7 In the Sowth of Scotland, speciallie in the Countries adjacent to England ther is a Dog of marvelous natur called The Sleuth-hund; because when he is certified by woordes of Arte spoken by his Master what G(oods?) ar stolne, whether Horse, Sheep, or Neat: Immediatelie, he addresseth him suthly to the sent, and followeth, w<sup>th</sup> great impetuositie, through all kynd of ground and water, by as many ambages as the Theeves haue vsed, till he attain to ther place of residence. By the benefit of the which Dog, the Goods are recovered. But now of Late he is called by a new popular name, The Sleuth-hound: because whereas the People do liue in Sleuth and Idleness neither by themselves, or by the office of a good Hound, or by the strenth of a good House, the do preserve ther goods from the incursion of Theeues and robbers, Then have they recourse to the Dog for reparation of ther sleuth.
- 8 In the West and northwest of Scotland, ther is great repairing of a Fowle, called the Erne, of a marvelous nature, and the people are verie curious and solicit to catch him, whome thereafter they punze of his Wings, that he shal not be able to flie againe. This Fowle is of hudge quantitie: and although he be of a rauenous nature, like to the kynd of Haulks, and be that same qualitie gluttonous, neuertheles the people do giue him such sorte of meat as they think conuenient, and of such a great quantitie at a tyme, that he liues contented w<sup>th</sup> that Portion, for the space of fourteen, sixteen, or tuentie days, and some of them for the space of a moneth. The people that do so feed, do vse him for this intent, That they may be furnished w<sup>th</sup> the featheris of his wings, when he doth cast them, for the garnishing of ther arrowes, either when they are at warres, or at hunting. For these feathers only do neuer receaue Raine or Water as others do, but remaine alwayes of a durable Estate and vncorruptible.
- 9 In all the Moore-Land, And Mossland of Scotland, doth resorte the Blacke-Cock, a Fowle of a marvelous vertue, and marvelous bountie, for he is more delectable to eat than a Capon, and of a greater quantitie, cled with thrie sorts of flesh, of diuerse colours, and diuers tastes, but all delectable to the vse and nouriture of m(an).
- 10 In the Two Riuers of Dee and Done, besides the maruelous plentie of Salmond Fishes gotten there, There is also a maruelous kynd of Schellfishe, called the Horse mussill, of a great quantitie: Wherein ar engendered innumerable fayre, bewtifull and delectable Pearles, conuenient for the pleasure of mā, and profitable for the vse of Physick, and some of thame so fayre, and polished, that they be equal to any mirrour in the World.
- 11 And generallie by the prouidence of the Almighty God, whence

dearth and scarcitie of Victuals do abound in the Land ; Then the fishes are more plentifulle taken for support of the People.

12 In Galloway The Loch called Loch-Myrton; although it be commō to all fresh water to freeze in Winter, zet the one half this Loch doth neuer freeze at any tyme.

13 In the Shyre of Inuernes: The Loch called Loch-nes, and the Riuer flowing frō thence into the Sea, doeth neuer freeze. But by the contrarie, in the coldest days of Winter, the Loch and Riuer are both seen to smoke and reecke, signifying vnto ws, that ther is a myne of Brimstone vnder it, of a hote qualitie.

14 In Carrik ar Kyne, and Oxen, delicious to eat: but ther fatnes is of wonderfull temper(ature?) that althocht the fatnes of all vther commes- table beast for the ordinary vse of Man, do congeale w<sup>th</sup> the cold ayre ; by the contrarie, the fatnes of these beasts, is perpetually lyk oyle.

15 The Wood and Park of Cummernauld, is replenished w<sup>th</sup> Kyne and Oxen, and those at all tymes to this day, haue bene Wyld, and all of them of such a perfect wonderfull Whiteness, that there was neuer among all the hudge nombre so much as the smallest black (spot found to be upon one of their skins, horns or clooue?). . . . .

16 In the Park of Haly-rud-houss are Foxes and Hares, . . . . .

17 In Coyle, now called Kyle, is a rock of the height of tuelue foot, and as much of (breadth) called the Deaf-Craig, for although a man should crie neuer so lowde to his fellow from one syde to the other, he is not hard, although he make the noise of a gunne.

18 In the Cuntrie of Strathierne, a little aboue the old Towne of the Pights called Abernithie There is a maruelous Rocke, called the Rockand- stone, of a reasonable bignes, that if a man will push it w<sup>th</sup> the least motion of his finger it will mooue verie lightlie, but if he sh(ould) addresse his whole force, he profits nothing, which moues many people to be wonderfull when they consider such contrarietie. I think Robert . . . observed . . . this . . . himself.

19 In Lennox is a great Loch called Loch-Lowmand, being of length 24 miles ; in Breadth 8 miles ; containing the nombre of 30 Yles : In this Loch are obserued thrie wonderfull th(ings) one is, Fishes verie delectable to eat, that haue no fynnes to mooue themselves w<sup>all</sup> (as) other fishes do.

20 The Second Tempestuous waues and surges of the water (perpetually rag- ing?) without winds, and that in tyme of greatest calmness, in the faire 21 (pleasant time of summer?) when the Ayre is quyet. The third is one of these Yles that is (corroborate?) nor vnited to the ground, but hath bene ppetually loose ; and although (it be fertil of good grass, and replenished with nolt, yet it moves by the waves of the?) water, . . . is transported sometymes towards on point and (other whiles towards?) another.

In Argyle is a stone fund in diuers parts, the which laid vnder (straw or stubble?) consume them to fyre by the great heat : that it collects there.

In Buquhan at the Castel of Slaynis is a caue from the top wherof (dis- tills water?) w<sup>thin</sup> (w<sup>h</sup> in?) schort tyme doth congeale to harde stones, whyte in collour: In this caue ar no Rottions seen at anie tyme although the land be wonderfull fertile.

24 In Lothien, within two miles to Edinburgh, sowthward is a well spring, called St. Catherine(s) well, which flowes ppetuallie w<sup>th</sup> a kynd of black fatnes, above the water whereof . . . ridge make mention. This fatnes is called Bitumen aquis supernatan . . . it is thought to proceid of a (fa?)tt

[Six.]

myne of Coale . . . which is frequent in all Lothien and specialle . . . of Coale, called vulgarlie The Parret Coal, [whereof it proceeds, is sudden to conceive fire or flame, so is this oil of a sudden operation to heal all salt scabs and humours, that trouble the outward skin of man : commonly the head and hands are quickly healed by the virtue of this oil, it renders a marvellous sweet smell. At Aberdeen is a well, of a marvellous good quality to dissolve the stone, to expel sand from the reins and bladder, and good for the cholic, being drunk in the month of *July*, and a few days of *August*; little inferior to the renowned water of the *Spaw* in *Almain*. In the north seas of *Scotland*, are great clogs of timber found, in the which are marvellously engendered a sort of geese, called Clayk Geese, and do hang by the beak, till they be of putrefaction, oftimes found and kept in admiration of their generation. At *Dumbarton*, directly under the castle at the mouth of the river of *Clyde*, as it enters in the sea, there are a number of Clayk Geese, black of colour, which in the night-time do gather great quantity of the crops of the grass, growing upon the land, and carry the same to the sea; then assembling in a round, and with a curious curiosity, do offer everyone his own portion to the sea flood, and there attend upon the flowing of the tide, till the grass be purified from the fresh taste, and turned to the salt; and lest any part thereof should escape, they hold it in with their nebs, thereafter orderly every fowl eats his portion; and this custom they observe perpetually. They are fat and delicious to be eaten.]

169. THE YOUNGER FAMILY (*continued from vol. iii. page 39*).—V. GEORGE YOUNGER was baptized at Alloa 17th February 1722. He is mentioned in the Kirk Session Records (27th March 1767) as a Brewer, being the founder of the present firm of 'George Younger and Son.' He married, at Clackmannan, 14th April 1755, Catherine Allan, whose family appear to have been of great respectability in that parish. She died 14th April 1785. George Younger died 28th September 1788, and was buried with his wife in Alloa churchyard, where a monument was erected to their memory. The dates of the birth of their children are given in the Family Bible now in the possession of their great-great-grandson George Younger. They are as follows:—

- I. Robert, born 19th May 1756, baptized at Alloa, died 15th August 1775, unmarried.
- II. George, born 15th March 1758, baptized at Alloa, died young.
- III. Charles, born 19th February 1760, died 30th September 1784.
- IV. Catherine, born 13th June 1761.
- V. James, of whom below as James VI.
- VI. George, born 31st May 1765, married, 1789, Jean Bleloch,<sup>1</sup> sister to Mary, the wife of his brother James. He was a maltster by trade, and was buried with his wife in Alloa churchyard, where their monument still exists. He had two sons, viz.:—I. George, born 1790, who died unmarried, having sold his property in Alloa; and II. John, born 1791, married, 1814, Mary Bleloch, and had issue—i. George, born 1816, died unmarried; ii. John, born 1819, died in infancy; iii. James, born 1826, married,

<sup>1</sup> The statement, page 39, that another George Younger married Jean Bleloch has been found to be incorrect.—ED.

1854, Mary Andrews. He resides at Birkenhead, and has had the following children:—(1) John Bleloch, born 1855, married, 1882, Mary Swinburne, and had one daughter, Edith; (2) Robert, born 1857, married, 1884, Martha Whalley, and has issue (a) James, (b) George Christopher, (c) Georgina, (d) Flora; (3) David, born 1858, unmarried; (4) James, born 1860, married, 1882, Annie Ellis, and has issue (a) Ethel, (b) Mary Alice; (5) Margaret, married Edward Hughes, and has issue (a) Robert, born 1885, (b) Margaret, (c) Mary; (6) Flora Elizabeth; (7) Mary Ana, died in infancy; (8) George died 1870, unmarried: iv. William, born 1829, died 1865, in New Zealand, without issue: v. Robert, born 1833, married Margaret, daughter of James Drysdale, Wellmyre, Clackmannan, and died having had issue—(1) John, born 1857, married Catherine, daughter of John Muil, Merchant, Alloa, has issue (a) Jessie, (b) John Robert, born 1887, (c) Catherine Margaret; (2) James Drysdale, born 1861, married Lilly, daughter of — Elliott, Esq., M.D. He lives in America, and has issue two children (a) Madge, (b) Lilly; (3) Robert, born 1867, died young; (4) Jessie, married David Simpson, and died 1884; (5) Mary Jane Bleloch; (6) Margaret Drysdale.

VII. Francis, born 30th January 1767, baptized at Alloa by Mr. Heugh of the Associate Presbytery of Stirling. He died 10th October 1788, unmarried.

VIII. Frances, born 9th August 1768, died 1792, unmarried.

VI. JAMES YOUNGER, fifth child but eldest surviving son of George Younger (V.) and Catherine Allan, was born 1st July 1763 and baptized at Alloa 10th July of that year. He married at Alloa, 4th December 1789, Mary Bleloch of Clackmannan, whose sister Jean married his cousin George Younger. The family of Bleloch held farms in Clackmannan for several generations, and several of the name were elders in the Kirk. She died 15th November 1837, James Younger her husband having died 19th February 1809. Both are buried in Alloa churchyard. Mr. Younger carried on his father's business of Brewer. His children were:—

I. George, of whom below as George VII.

II. John, born 31st May 1792, baptized at Alloa.

III. Robert, born 4th September 1796, baptized at Alloa, died young.

IV. Allison, born 1st August 1800.

V. Robert, born 15th February 1802, died 10th October 1851, having married, at Dumfries, in 1833, Ann M'Dowall, who died 1884. He had issue—1. James, born 1834, died 1840; 2. Ann, married, 1st, — Craig, 2d, J. Robinson; 3. George, born 1838, died 1843; 4. Robert, born 1840, drowned at Alloa Ferry, aged 5 years; 5. Mary, married — Hunter, Aberdeen; 6. Hannah, married Robert Glass; 7. James, born 1846, died at Durham 1873; 8. William, born 1848, now in Aberdeen; 9. Robert, born 1850, died at Weston, Co. York, 1887.

VI. Margaret, born 12th May 1805, died 15th January 1835.

VII. James, born 10th April 1808, died at Inverness, 29th April 1834.

VII. GEORGE YOUNGER, eldest son of James Younger and Mary Bleloch, was born 19th August 1790, and baptized at Alloa. He married, 16th December 1816, Jane, daughter of James Hunter at Woodhead, Tillicoultry. She was born November 11, 1792, and is now (1889) alive and in the enjoyment of powers mental and physical rare at such a great age. Mr. Younger was a Brewer, and much increased the business which his grandfather commenced. He died 25th September 1853, and was buried in Alloa churchyard. His children were—

I. James, of whom see below as James VIII.

II. Robert, born 16th March 1820, married, 24th February 1853, —, daughter of John Henderson, and had issue—1. George, born 3d November 1858; 2. John Henderson, born 17th August 1862; 3. Robert James, born 17th November 1868; 4. Jane Hopkirk, married, 30th October 1877, William Rutherford, Barrister-at-Law, London; 5. Mary Wilhelmina, married, 6th March 1883, Noel Smith, London.

III. George, born 20th May 1822, married, 16th August 1855, Margaret, daughter of Robert Tannahill, Merchant, Glasgow, and has issue—1. George William, born 14th May 1859; 2. Robert Tannahill, born 5th December 1860; 3. Henry James, born 14th June 1865; 4. Margaret Tannahill; 5. Jane; 6. Ann Christina; 7. Mary Francis; 8. Jessie Alice.

IV. Francis, born 1824, married, 1852, Jane M'William. He died without issue.

V. William, born 1831, died 1839.

VI. John, born 1837, died at Buenos Ayres 1865, unmarried.

VII. Jessie, married Robert Henderson, Lorns Hill, Alloa, and has issue.

VIII. Mary, died 1853, unmarried.

IX. Jeannie, married Walter Wylie, Park Head, Alloa, who died leaving issue.

VIII. James Younger, eldest son of George Younger (VII.) and Jane Hunter, was born February 1818. He died 1868, having married, November 1850, Janet, daughter of John M'Ewan, Shipowner, Alloa, and had the following children :—

I. George, born October 1851, educated at the Edinburgh Academy, married, June 1879, Lucy, daughter of Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S. of Heanor, Derbyshire, and Harley Street, London, by whom he has issue—1. James, born 1880; 2. Edward John, born 1882; 3. Charles Frearson, born 1885.

II. John M'Ewan, born 1852, died 1867.

III. James, born 1856, married, February 1886, Annie, only daughter of Thomson Paton, Esq., Norwood, Alloa, and has issue Mary Graeme.

IV. William, born 1857.

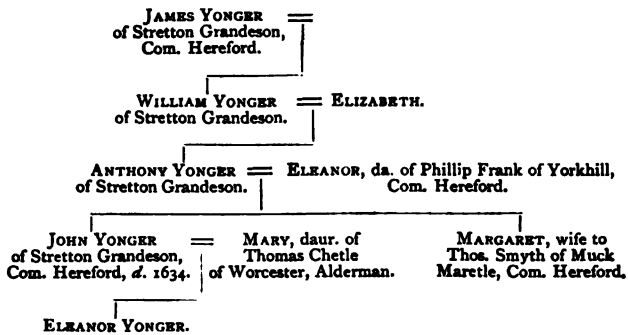
V. Robert, born 1861.

VI. Annie, married, 1878, the Rev. D. M'Lean, and has issue one son and four daughters.

NOTE ON YOUNGER ARMS.

The plate of Arms which we give on p. 138 is composed of—

1. The Arms of the family of Jonckeer, Flanders, given by Rietstap, *or*, a fess *gu.*, between three Martlets in chief *sa.*, and a rose in base of the second.
2. The arms of Captain Henry Younger, Comptroller General of the train of Artillery (*tem.* Charles 1.), they are *or*, a bend between two cannons *sa.* On 10th May 1645 he had a grant of honourable augmentation, viz. : 'On a Canton *or*, a rose *gu.*, surmounted of another *arg.*' 'No pedigree of this gentleman or of his descendants has ever been recorded.'—*Information from Heralds' College.*
3. John Yonger of Stratton recorded his pedigree at the visitation of Hereford 1634, and claimed for arms 'on a bend between two dolphins three Martlets,' but his right was 'queried.' The pedigree is as follows :—

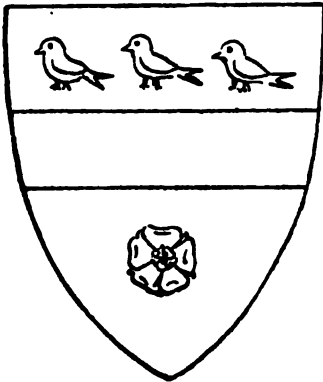


—*Information from Heralds' College.*

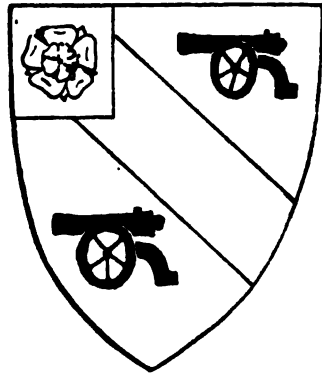
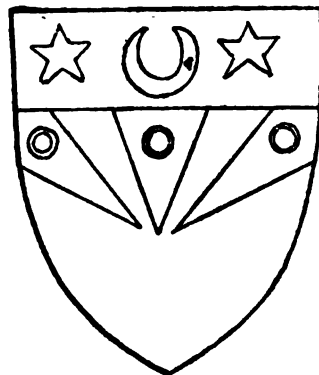
4. Younger of Auchencass, Co. Dumfries, granted, 1866, '*Arg.* on three piles in point *sa.*, as many annulets *or*, a chief *gu.* charged with a crescent between two mullets of the first.' These arms, however, bear a strong resemblance to the arms of the Scottish family of Young.—*Information from Lyon Office.*

*N.B.*—Other Coats of Arms of Jonckeer and of Younger are given by Rietstap and Burke.

## YOUNGER ARMS.



1. Arms of JONCKEER, Flanders.

2. Captain HENRY YOUNGER,  
1645.3. YOUNGER of Stratton,  
Co. Hereford, 1634.4. YOUNGER,  
Co. Dumfries, 1866



170. FONT OR CROSS SOCKET AT INCHRYE (pp. 20, 129, 142).—In company with Dr. Laing of Newburgh, I had an opportunity of examining this stone on October 6th, and have no doubt that originally it was the socket stone of a gable cross or finial, turned to account in later times as a 'Knockin Stane.' It is a freestone block 1 ft. 8½ in. × 1 ft. 6½ in. × 1 ft. 1 in. in depth. Its principal features are four gables, two of them having the flat tympanum marking the back and front of the stone, as is frequently the case, the side gablets being deeply recessed. On one of the flat faces is a very distinct mason's mark, which may probably indicate the front of the stone. These gablets have a three-inch moulding in each case, terminating in the broad spreading side-lobes of a *fleur-de-lis*, the central lobe having been no doubt carved on the upper stone, whether cross or finial. Sunk in the upper bed is the bowl 11 inches in diameter, and 7½ inches deep. It is very roughly tooled, and could not possibly be a font, and in its present form just as improbably a socket. If the upper stone were socketed at all, the tenon would most likely, as in the example noted at Culross,<sup>1</sup> be square, and as in scores of other instances there can be little doubt that, whether with a central orifice to suggest it or not, the basin has been hewn out for the comparatively humble purpose of shelling pot barley. Nothing is more common here than to find privy stones—some of them finely moulded—so turned to account. Just as its incomplete character forbids the stone at Inchrye being a font, so does its architectural character forbid its being in any way connected with a stathel. It has evidently formed a prominent feature in some large and ornate building, and although not 'one mile,' as stated by your correspondent, but nearly two and a half miles distant, there is no building in the vicinity at all answering this character except the Abbey of Lindores, from which no doubt it was originally purloined.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY,  
Whithorn, Wigtownshire.

Your correspondent J. H. is quite right that the name of the house near the loch of Lindores should be Inchrye, not Inchyre, but he is wrong in saying that it was built by the proprietor of the *Scotsman*.

Patrick Rigg Ramsay, who built the modern house, was proprietor of the now defunct *Edinburgh Courant*.

W. J. HAIG.

171. MILK (vol. i. pp. 77, 114, 138).—The Introduction to the *Munimenta Gildhallie Londiniensis* (1859, London, Longmans) gives a description of life in London in the 14th century. The following passage concerns a subject which has been mentioned in *Northern Notes & Queries*:—'Milk is nowhere mentioned as an article of sale or otherwise. . . . Milk perhaps was little, if at all, used by the city population' (p. lix).

172. BRASS MORTAR FOUND AT KINROSS.—We give a sketch of an interesting mortar of Dutch manufacture recently purchased by a Kinross gentleman at an old-metal store in the town. The design is excellent. The handles are formed to represent Dolphins, while round it runs an inscription 'LOF GODT VAN AL'—Love God above all. The dimensions of the mortar are—height about 6 inches, diameter 3½ inches, its weight is 2½ lb., and its capacity is 10 oz. liquid measure.

<sup>1</sup> A sketch of the Culross Cross socket is given, page 151.—ED.

The inscription seems to indicate that it was used by a doctor or compounder of drugs, as prescriptions were in old days usually prefixed by a devotional invocation.



A. W. C. H.

173. GENEALOGY.—From a short story entitled ‘They were married,’ occurring in a book entitled *The Captain’s Room*, by Walter Besant, 1887, p. 324 :—

‘It makes one weep to think how our middle-class people neglect their genealogies, so that they know nothing of their own people, and have no pride, and learn no lessons from the past. Cannot something be done, my friends? Can we not write the annals of our own generation, each for his own family, so that whatever the fate of our children, and grandchildren, they, too, may feel that they have ancestors who lived, and loved, and hoped, and made a little success, perhaps, and died and were forgotten, as they, too, in their turn, shall die?’

174. THE ROSS FAMILY.—The pedigree of the branches of the Ross family, of which the Earls of Ross were Chiefs, is to be published in the following numbers of *N. N. & Q.* It has been compiled from family papers, sasines, and other sources, and the accompanying Key Chart refers to it. Besides the Branches given in the Chart, whose descent is clearly traced to the Earls of Ross, an appendix will contain the pedigrees of many families, who certainly derive from the same source, but for whom the connecting-links have yet to be found. In these tables there are probably many omissions, and possibly many errors; it is however hoped that their publication will bring to light fresh material, and enable what is faulty to be corrected. A life passed chiefly abroad has rendered it impossible for me to consult authorities which are easily accessible to others.

*Designations of members of the Ross Family with  
reference to the Key Chart.*

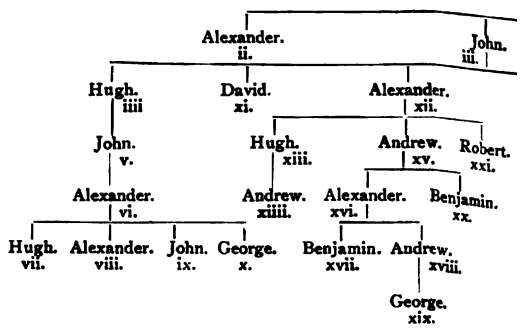
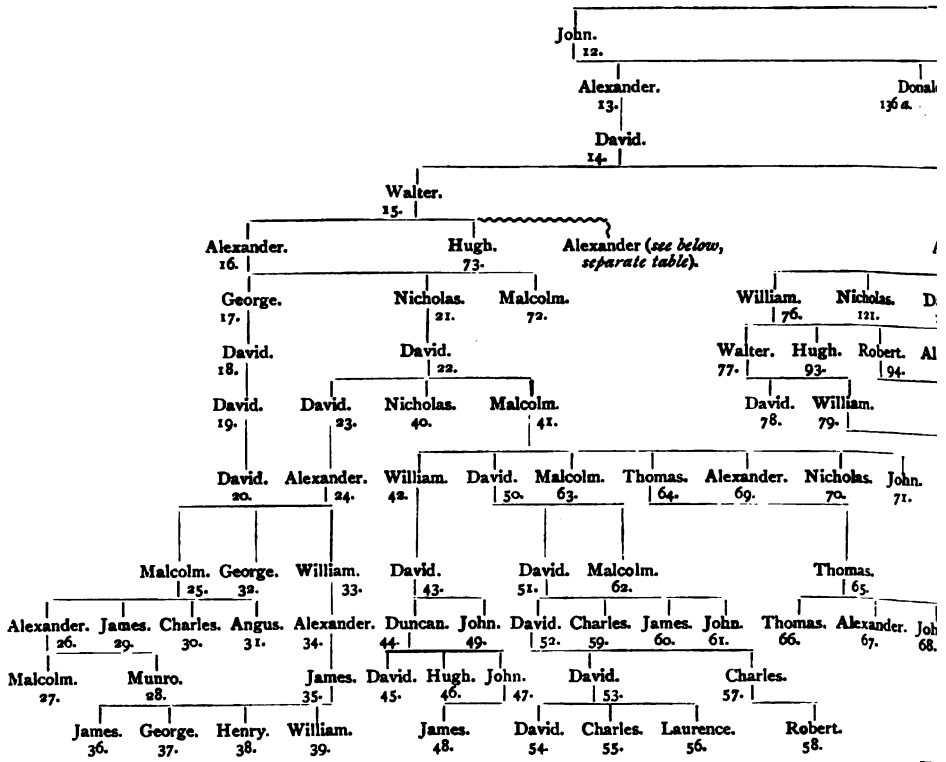
Achnacloich, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134*a*, 134*b*, 134*c*.  
 Aldie, liii., liiii., lv.  
 Allan, Little, 141, 142, lxv.  
 Allan, Easter Little, lxvi., lxvii.  
 Ankerville, 97, 98.  
 Ardgay, 74.  
 Balblair, 197*a*, 197*b*.  
 Balmachy, 191, 194, 195, 196*a*, 196*b*.  
 Balnagown, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.  
 Balon, 205.  
 Brealangwell, 88.  
 Cromarty, xix.  
 Culnabhall, 190.  
 Cunlich, xiii., xvi., xviii., xix., lxxix., lxxx.  
 Daan, Little, 110, 116.  
 Drugillie, 123.  
 Drumgelly, 176.  
 Easterfean, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107.  
 Eye, lxvii., lxviii.  
 Gladfield, 91, 92.  
 Invercharron, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.  
 Inverchassley, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.  
 Kerse, 157, 158.  
 Logie Easter, 181, 182, 183.  
 Pitkerie, xii., xxii.  
 Pitkerie, Nether, xxiii., xxv., xxvi.  
 Pitmaduthie, 126.  
 Priesthill, 136*a*, 136*b*, 136*c*, 136*d*, 136*e*.  
 Ranyes, 149.  
 Rarichies, 8.  
 Rosehill, lvii.  
 Ross, Earl of, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
 Shandwick, 143, 144, 145, 146, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 171.  
 Skeldon, Berbice, 159.  
 Tarrel, Little, i., ii., iii., iiiii., v., vi., vii.  
 Tolly, 130.

The connection of the following branches of the Ross Family with the main stem is at present doubtful. Sometimes there are only two or three generations, and then the family disappears; sometimes, as in 'Morangie,' there are many generations.

They will be dealt with in an appendix.

Ross of Kindeace, 1st family. „ Logie. „ Ballone. „ Midgany. „ Morangie. „ Mulderg. „ Rives. „ Inverchassley, 1st family. „ Pitcalzeane. „ Meddat. „ Tutintarroch.		Ross of Risollis. „ Pittogarty. „ Kirkskeath. „ Midfean. „ Ballintraid, „ Ballivat. „ Kincardine. „ Andrew, provost of Tain. „ William, bailie of Tain. etc. etc. etc.
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Hugh.  
15.  
William  
6.



MALCOLM, Earl of Ross.

1.  
Ferquhard.

2.

William.  
3.

Malcolm.  
209.

William.  
4.

Hugh.  
5.

John.  
207.

Walter  
208.

William.  
6.

John.  
7.

Hugh.  
8.

William.  
9.  
Walter.  
10.  
Hugh.  
11.

Hugh.  
140.

Donald.  
136 a.

Malcolm.  
137.

Andrew.  
138.

Donald.  
136 b.

William.  
74.

Hugh.  
130.

William.  
136 c.

Alexander.  
75.

Hugh.  
128.

John.  
129.

Hugh.  
131.

Donald.  
136 d.

Hugh.  
136 f.

William.  
136.

Thomas.  
121.

David.  
122.

Alexander.  
123.

George.  
124.

Walter.  
126.

Thomas.  
127.

Hugh.  
132.

Thomas.  
136 e.

Walter.  
147.

Robert.  
194.

Alexander.  
120.

Alexander.  
125.

Hugh.  
133.

John.  
135.

John.  
149.

1.

William.  
96.

Alexander.  
100.

John.  
134a (see below).\*

William.  
156.

Hugh.  
157.

John.  
71.

Walter.  
80.

William.  
81.

Hugh.  
88a.

Alexander.  
97.

William.  
101.

Walter.  
119.

Hugh.  
158.

Alexander.  
163.

Andrew.  
164.

Andrew.  
166.

Alexander.  
57.

John.  
68.

David.  
83.

George.  
87.

Walter.  
89.

William.  
90.

Simon.  
91.

Alexander.  
98.

David.  
99.

Hugh.  
102.

William.  
118.

William.  
159.

William.  
164.

Alexander.  
57.

John.  
68.

David.  
83.

George.  
87.

Walter.  
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William.  
90.

Simon.  
91.

Alexander.  
98.

David.  
99.

Hugh.  
103.

Thomas.  
104.

Alexander.  
105.

William.  
164.

William.  
84.

David.  
85.

Charles.  
86.

Hugh.  
92.

William.  
105.

Thomas.  
104.

Alexander.  
110.

Alexander.  
107.

Edward.  
108.

Walter.  
109.

William.  
105.

David.  
111.

William.  
113.

ALEXANDER ROSS (Legitimated Son of Walter, see above).

i.

(15).

John.  
iii.

David.  
lxiil.

Walter.  
lxv.

George.  
xxii.

Nicholas.  
xxx.

John.  
liii.

Alexander.  
lxvi.

Robert.  
xxi.

Thomas.  
xxiii.

John.  
xxxi.

Alexander.  
xxii.

Thomas.  
li.

David.  
lii.

John.  
liiii.

Andrew.  
lxiii.

James.  
lxvii.

Alexander.  
lxxi.

Benjamin.  
xx.

Alexander.  
xxiii.

George.  
xxviii.

Nicholas.  
xxxiii.

Thomas.  
xxxviii.

Walter.  
xxxix.

William.  
l.

John.  
lxiii.

Charles.  
lxviii.

Hugh.  
lxx.

Alexander.  
xxv.

David.  
xxix.

David.  
xxxiii.

Nicholas.  
xxxv.

Thomas.  
xl.

Alexander.  
xli.

John.  
xlii.

Simon.  
lxvii.

David.  
lxii.

David.  
lxix.

George.  
xxvi.

Thomas.  
xxxvi.

Colin.  
xxxvii.

George.  
xlii.

William.  
xliii.

William.  
lxviii.

Duncan.  
lix.

Robert.  
lx.

Charles.  
xxvii.

William.  
xliiii.

Edward.  
xlvi.

William.  
xlvi.

Henry.  
xlvii.

Owen.  
xlviii.

Fitzgerald.  
xlix.

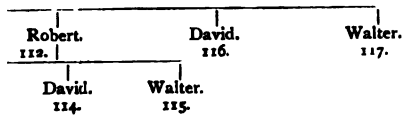
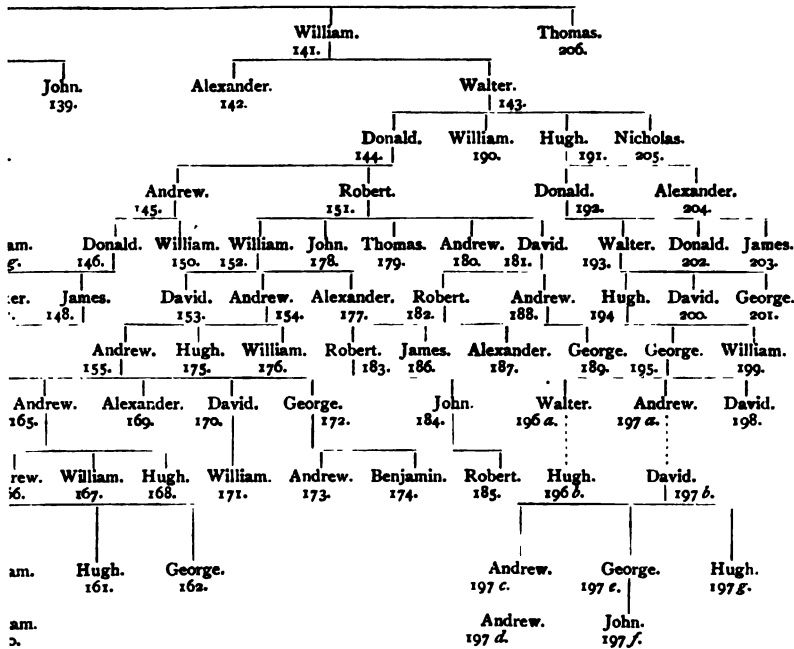
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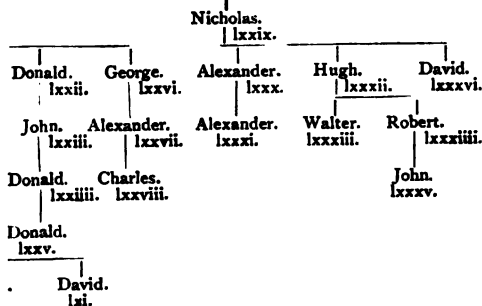
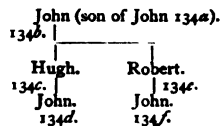
# KEY CHART

## OF THE FAMILY OF ROSS.

THE NUMBERS BELOW EACH NAME  
ARE REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.



*\* Omitted above.*



I am anxious to thank all those friends who have given me during many years of research so much valuable assistance. F. N. R.

175. SCOTTISH TRADE WITH FLANDERS (vol. iii. p. 35).—John, Duke of Lorraine and Brabant, second husband of Jacobæa, daughter and heiress of William VI. Earl of Holland, who died 1417, ratified and confirmed the privileges granted to the Scottish merchants by his late father-in-law (31st March 1418), but though the two years during which the decree of 1st August 1416 obtained were almost expired, no provision was made for prolonging the privileges; as a consequence, for some years the regular course of merchandise was interrupted, and both countries had recourse to privateering. This was the more disastrous as Scotland was dependent on Flanders for the ordinary furnishings of man, beast, and house. Pinkerton (*Hist.* vol. i. p. 163) states that about this time 'the arms and armour used in Scotland came from England or Flanders;' again, 'The simplest implements of agriculture, horse shoes, cart wheels, harness, saddlery, were imported from Flanders' (p. 408). 'Even in the best parts of Scotland the inhabitants could not manufacture the most necessary articles' (Mercer's *Hist. of Dunfermline*, p. 66). The fine old wooden chests or ambries, and other carved furniture, which are sometimes spoken of as proofs of Scottish skill, are in old inventories referred to as Flemish—in fact these documents contain the word Flemish *usque ad nauseam*. It is necessary, however, to swallow the fact if a right idea of the importance of Flemish trade is to be arrived at. In 1423 commissioners were appointed to settle disputes, those on the Scottish side being Alexander, Archdeacon of Dunkeld, and Patrick Johnston of Linlithgow, and on 7th August 1423 peace was signed, to continue for a year and a half. There were four items, 1. Liberation of prisoners; 2. Letters of protection on both sides; 3. The rights bestowed by the treaty of 1416 to be recognised; 4. Ambassadors empowered to inquire into past outrages.

On the 22d May 1424, this treaty was prolonged for two years, and as irregularities took place, the Duke of Burgundy pacified King James, and made satisfaction for any damage done. It was on this occasion that Middleburgh in Zetland was opened out especially to Scottish trade—and the 'Scottish House' still remaining in the town dates, we believe, from this period. The document conferring the right for Scottish merchants to trade there is given by Yair, both in Latin and English; it is a long document, containing seven clauses, the sixth of which permits Scottish merchants to import in bales their white cloths to any part of Flanders, and there have them dyed, and carry them back to their own country. This treaty was signed 6th December 1427, and therefore after the expiry of that signed 1424.

Mary, daughter of James I. and sister of James II. of Scotland, was married, 1444, or seven years after her father's death, to Wolphaert van Borselen, son to Henry van Borselen, Lord of Campvere, 'who had the compliment made him of the title of Earl of Buchan' (Yair, p. 80). This peerage is not to be found in any lists of the Earls of Buchan we have met with. It seems that the title was most probably 'Dominus de Buchan.' Sir Robert Stewart, *de jure* Earl of Buchan, appears never to have been recognised as such. He was living 1431. In 1469, Sir James Stewart, 2d son of Sir James Stewart of Lorn, was created Earl of Buchan (*Complete Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 55). Mary Stewart died in 1467. Her husband married again, and died in 1487, so that he could not well have been

Earl of Buchan. Though the only child of the first marriage, a boy, died at the age of 12, it is quite likely that the alliance had something to do with making Campvere, or 'The Pheir,' as we find it called in old records, available to Scottish merchants. Yair, however, does not favour this view, and states there is no evidence that would support it.

The next special reference to Scottish trade with Flanders is to be found in the Scot. Acts of Parliament, 1466 (28th Oct.), which can easily be consulted. In the opinion of Yair, Middleburgh and Campvere vied with each other 'which of them should make the most engaging offers to draw' the Scottish merchants 'to themselves, the former of these having at this time, 1495, a large trade and ready market for Scotch and English goods lying in the Scald and near Antwerp, and not yielding for a flourishing trade to any other town in the neighbourhood. Campvere had much the same advantages with regard to the conveniency for the Scotch market, only Middleburgh was better furnished with goods which the Scotch wanted to buy and carry home to their own country' (p. 92). For some time the trade with Flanders had been under the management of a duly recognised official, known as the Conservator, but in 1503 an Act of Parliament (Jan. 4, Parl. 19, Act 81) made his office fixed, legal, and established. As this officer had to come yearly to Scotland to report on his official acts, the greater proximity of Campvere was an inducement to make it the headquarters of this trade. The later history of the Scottish traffic with Campvere will be found not only in Yair, but in the *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, a work to be found in any good Public Library.

A. W. C. H.

176. GRAHAM OF GARTMORE.—It is stated in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (7th ed. p. 770), that Sir William Graham, first Baronet of Gartmore, was eldest son of William Graham of Gartmore, whose daughter married Hon. John Alexander, fourth son of the first Earl of Stirling. George Crawford, in his *Peerage* (p. 331), says that Sir William was the son of John Graham originally of Duchray, afterwards of Galingad, and that he acquired Gartmore from John Alexander, Lord Stirling's son, who had married, not Sir William's sister, as stated by Burke, but the daughter and heiress of Robert Graham of Gartmore, descended from Gilbert Graham of Gartmore, third son of William, third Earl of Menteth (*Ibid.* 332; also *Douglas*, ii. 228).

In the pedigree of the Alexanders, Earls of Stirling, given in Wood's *Douglas* (ii. 537), John's wife is said to have been a daughter of Sir John Graham of Gartmore. In this matter Crawford shows greater research and information than Douglas, and I am inclined to prefer his account. However this may be as between Crawford and Douglas, both are opposed to Sir Bernard Burke's version, which should be corrected. Σ.

177. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (vols. i. ii. combined, pp. 89, 130, 172, vol. iii. p. 57).—We have already given the names of 32 parishes possessing registers commenced before 1610, and of 127 possessing registers commenced between 1610 and 1650. We are glad to know that these lists have been found useful, and we propose to give two more, viz., (a) for the period between 1651 and 1675, and (b) between 1676 and 1700. It appears scarcely necessary to classify the later registers, but it is evident that the genealogist receives assistance from lists which show at once what are his chances of gaining information by a visit to the Register House Edinburgh. Third List, A.D. 1651-1675.



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

Aberdour, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1663,	<i>m.</i> 1669,	<i>d.</i> 1658.
Abernyte, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1667,	<i>m.</i> 1667,	<i>d.</i> 1666.
Airth, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1660,	<i>m.</i> 1660,	<i>d.</i> 1670.
Alva, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1655,	<i>m.</i> 1664,	<i>d.</i> 1726.
Arbroath, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1653,	<i>m.</i> 1653,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Athelstaneford, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1664,	<i>m.</i> 1664,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Auchterarder, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1661,	<i>m.</i> 1668,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Auchterderran, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1664,	<i>m.</i> 1681,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Ayr, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1664,	<i>m.</i> 1687,	<i>d.</i> 1766.
Ballingry, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1670,	<i>m.</i> 1670,	<i>d.</i> 1670.
Banchory Ternan, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1670,	<i>m.</i> 1670,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Barony, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1672,	<i>d.</i> 1805.
Bathgate, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1672,	<i>d.</i> 1698.
Beith, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1661,	<i>m.</i> 1659,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Borrowstouness, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1656,	<i>m.</i> 1648,	<i>d.</i> 1736.
Bothwell, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1671,	<i>m.</i> 1692,	<i>d.</i> 1754.
Burntisland, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1672,	<i>d.</i> 1734.
Cadder, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1662,	<i>m.</i> 1663,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Cambuslang, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1657,	<i>m.</i> 1657,	<i>d.</i> 1731.
Caputh, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1670,	<i>m.</i> 1671,	<i>d.</i> 1784.
Cargill, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1652,	<i>m.</i> 1653,	<i>d.</i> 1709.
Carmunnock, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1654,	<i>m.</i> 1653,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Carnock, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1652,	<i>m.</i> 1652,	<i>d.</i> 1653.
Carrington or Primrose, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1653,	<i>m.</i> 1653,	<i>d.</i> 1698.
Carstairs, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1672,	<i>d.</i> 1674.
Channelkirk, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1651,	<i>m.</i> 1653,	<i>d.</i> 1730.
Chirnside, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1660,	<i>m.</i> 1660,	<i>d.</i> 1784.
Colinton or Hailes, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1654,	<i>m.</i> 1654,	<i>d.</i> 1716.
Cortachy and Clova, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1662,	<i>m.</i> 1662,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Craig, formerly Inchbrayock, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1657,	<i>m.</i> 1666,	<i>d.</i> 1726.
Cramond, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1651,	<i>m.</i> 1651,	<i>d.</i> 1816.
Cromarty, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1675,	<i>m.</i> 1679,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Cupar, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1654,	<i>m.</i> 1654,	<i>d.</i> 1654.
Deskford, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1660,	<i>m.</i> 1659,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Dingwall, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1662,	<i>m.</i> 1753,	<i>d.</i> 1786.
Dirleton, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1664,	<i>m.</i> 1664,	<i>d.</i> 1664.
Drymen, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1721,	<i>d.</i> 1729.
Dumbarton, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1666,	<i>m.</i> 1682,	<i>d.</i> 1642.
Dunbar, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1651,	<i>d.</i> 1737.
Dunblane, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1658,	<i>m.</i> 1653,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Dundonald, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1673,	<i>m.</i> 1676,	<i>d.</i> 1763.
Dunkeld, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1707,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Dunnottar, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1755,	<i>d.</i> 1755.
Eaglesham, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1659,	<i>m.</i> 1723,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Eastwood, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1674,	<i>m.</i> 1693,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Ednam, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1666,	<i>m.</i> 1666,	<i>d.</i> 1694.
Fala and Soutra, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1673,	<i>m.</i> 1675,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Falkland, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1669,	<i>m.</i> 1661,	<i>d.</i> 1670.
Fettercairn, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1720,	<i>m.</i> 1669,	<i>d.</i> 1721.
Fintry, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1659,	<i>m.</i> 1667,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>

Fogo, . . . . .	b. 1660,	m. 1660,	d. None.
Fordyce, . . . . .	b. 1665,	m. 1723,	d. 1718.
Forres, . . . . .	b. 1675,	m. 1682,	d. None.
Foveran, . . . . .	b. 1658,	m. 1677,	d. None.
Fowlis Wester, . . . . .	b. 1674,	m. 1674,	d. 1719.
Galston, . . . . .	b. 1670,	m. 1693,	d. 1762.
Glencross, formerly Woodhouse- lee, . . . . .	b. 1672,	m. 1673,	d. 1673.
Gordon, . . . . .	b. 1652,	m. 1652,	d. 1748.
Guthrie, . . . . .	b. 1664,	m. 1663,	d. 1716.
Home and Paplay, . . . . .	b. 1654,	m. 1654,	d. 1765.
Inverary and Glenaray, . . . . .	b. 1653,	m. 1651,	d. None.
Kemnay, . . . . .	b. 1660,	m. 1660,	d. 1660.
Kilbarchan, . . . . .	b. 1651,	m. 1650,	d. 1743.
Kilspindie, . . . . .	b. 1656,	m. 1656,	d. 1783.
Kinnell, . . . . .	b. 1657,	m. 1657,	d. 1657.
Kirkintilloch, formerly Lenzie, . . . . .	b. 1656,	m. 1656,	d. None.
Kirkliston, . . . . .	b. 1675,	m. 1675,	d. 1817.
Kirkwall and St. Ola, . . . . .	b. 1657,	m. 1657,	d. 1666.
Langholm, formerly Staplegor- toun, . . . . .	b. 1668,	m. 1668,	d. 1668.
Larbert, . . . . .	b. 1662,	m. 1760,	d. 1758.
Leochel Cushnie, . . . . .	b. 1669,	m. 1658,	d. 1657.
Leslie, . . . . .	b. 1673,	m. 1729,	d. 1761.
Leuchars, . . . . .	b. 1665,	m. 1665,	d. None.
Logie, . . . . .	b. 1660,	m. 1660,	d. 1780.
Logierait, . . . . .	b. 1673,	m. 1681,	d. 1779.
Loudoun, . . . . .	b. 1673,	m. 1673,	d. None.
Longformacus, . . . . .	b. 1654,	m. 1654,	d. 1716.
Lunan, . . . . .	b. 1654,	m. 1654,	d. 1783.
Lundie and Fowlis, . . . . .	b. 1667,	m. 1677,	d. 1723.
Manor, . . . . .	b. 1663,	m. 1664,	d. 1663.
Marnock, . . . . .	b. 1676,	m. 1672,	d. 1713.
Mauchline, . . . . .	b. 1670,	m. 1670,	d. 1753.
Methlic, . . . . .	b. 1670,	m. 1696,	d. 1663.
Methven, . . . . .	b. 1662,	m. 1662,	d. 1783.
Moneydie, . . . . .	b. 1655,	m. 1655,	d. 1783.
Monimail, . . . . .	b. 1656,	m. 1656,	d. 1697.
Monquhitter, . . . . .	b. 1670,	m. 1693,	d. None.
Newburgh, . . . . .	b. 1654,	m. 1654,	d. None.
Nigg, . . . . .	b. 1675,	m. 1720,	d. 1803.
North Berwick, . . . . .	b. 1653,	m. 1653,	d. 1662.
Oldhamstocks, . . . . .	b. 1664,	m. 1664,	d. None.
Penicuik, . . . . .	b. 1654,	m. 1654,	d. 1658.
Peterhead, . . . . .	b. 1668,	m. 1664,	d. 1673.
Polwarth, . . . . .	b. 1652,	m. 1652,	d. 1652.
Prestonkirk, formerly Preston- haugh, . . . . .	b. 1658,	m. 1658,	d. None.
Rattray, . . . . .	b. 1665,	m. 1665,	d. 1699.
Renfrew, . . . . .	b. 1673,	m. 1673,	d. 1732.
Rothiemay, . . . . .	b. 1658,	m. 1677,	d. None.
St. Andrews, . . . . .	b. 1657,	m. 1657,	d. 1792.

Scoonie, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1675,	<i>m.</i> 1667,	<i>d.</i> 1765.
Speymouth, formerly Essil and Dipple, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1654,	<i>m.</i> 1729,	<i>d.</i> 1731.
Strathblane, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1678,	<i>d.</i> 1673.
Strathdon, formerly Invernochlie including Corgarff, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1667,	<i>m.</i> 1672,	<i>d.</i> None.
Strichen, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1672,	<i>m.</i> 1679,	<i>d.</i> 1721.
Tulliallan, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1673,	<i>m.</i> 1673,	<i>d.</i> 1680.
Wandell and Lamington. . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1656,	<i>m.</i> 1645,	<i>d.</i> 1702.
Wemyss, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1660,	<i>m.</i> 1779,	<i>d.</i> 1707.
West Linton, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1656,	<i>m.</i> 1657,	<i>d.</i> 1667.
Westruther, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1657,	<i>m.</i> 1658,	<i>d.</i> None.
Yester, . . . . .	<i>b.</i> 1654,	<i>m.</i> 1654,	<i>d.</i> None.

178. GENEALOGY OF EARLS OF FIFE (vol. i. p. 114).—The early ancestry of the Duffs, Earls of Fife, is purely mythical. If Gordon (quite from memory), who writes a history of Keith, Banffshire, is to be believed, he states that a tombstone erected in the fifteenth century in either Mortlach or Cullen church to a Duff of Muldavit was really erected to one Lunes de Maldavit, and that their surname had been erased and Duff substituted.

M.

179. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS.—At p. 44, vol. iii. 1563, I should say that John *Soutter* should be *Boutter*, probably a progenitor of Butter of Faskelly, county Perth.

S. K.

[*N.B.* These transcripts will be continued in our next number.—ED.]

180. THE FAMILY OF NICOLSON (*continued from vol. iii. p. 51*).—Since my note on the Nicolsons has appeared in print, I have been struck by its numerous imperfections, due partly to conflicting information and partly to want of research. I have now consulted the Acts of the Scottish Parliament, and annex the following notes to be read as part of my paper. I fear they only complicate the matter to a greater degree. I shall gratefully accept any criticisms or suggestions, and with their help I will if possible construct a chart pedigree of the family for future insertion in these pages if the Editor consents.

I may mention that although there is good reason to suppose that the Nicolsons of Cockburnspath, Lasswade, and Carnock, were connected with the Aberdeenshire Nicolsons, yet there is evidence to show that the name was not uncommon in the Lothians, so far back as 1449.

(*a.*) Page 51.—'Mr. James Nicolson of Cockburnspath.' From an Act of 1633 (v. 135), confirming to him the Barony of 'Coldbrandspeth,' it appears that his father, the Aberdeen Commissary, obtained them by a charter of alienation, executed by John Arnot in August 1621. It is to be remarked that the Act of 1633 does not recognise the title of Baronet, said to have been conferred in 1625.

(*b.*) Page 51.—It appears from the records of Parliament that Sir Thomas Nicolson (afterwards King's Advocate), was Procurator to the Estates in 1641. The appointment of the 8th January 1644 (to which Mr. Omond refers) being evidently a reappointment, with a special direction that in case of difficulty he was to consult 'the Lord Advocate Sir Thomas Nicolson,' and other counsel named (vi. 69). It is probable

that the mode of printing this sentence (and of another at vol. v. page 383), has led to the erroneous idea that there were two Lord Advocates of the name of Nicolson. There should have been a comma between 'Advocate' and 'Sir.' The Lord Advocate in 1644 was Sir Thomas Hope; and the Sir Thomas Nicolson whom the Procurator was to consult was Sir Thomas Nicolson, first Baronet of Carnock, who was also an Advocate. This is clear from an entry at vol. vi. page 183.

Vol. vi. also tells us that Thomas Nicolson was appointed King's Advocate, 10th March 1649, sworn in as such on the 12th, and as a Privy Councillor on the 16th of that month, and his appointment ratified on the 7th August. In 1651 he is referred to as 'our trusty and familiar Councillor Sir Thomas Nicolson, our Advocate.'

(c.) Page 52.—Sir James Nicolson, third Baronet of Cockburnspath, was a member of the War Committee for Berwickshire, from 1643 to 1648 [at page 212, vol. vi., the name of his estate is spelt Cobethspeath].

(d.) Page 52.—In connection with the numerous Advocates of this name, the Acts of Parliament mention that Mr. Robert Nicolson, appears for the Provost of Lincluden in 1592. In the same year a very remarkable Act was passed (iii. 608), for rescinding the forfeiture of the children of Euphame M'Kalzeane, who had been executed for witchcraft (I think the case occurs in Pitcairn). The Act grudgingly deprives the unfortunate children of certain rights, acquired by Sir James Sandilands, and John Nicolson, Advocate, and mentions that the house of the latter was on the 'north side of the Kingis Streit.'

(e.) Page 52.—Regarding the Lasswade Baronetcy, it should be noted that two ratifications were passed in 1669 (vol. vii. 623), in favour of the second Baronet of this line. The first Act names him Sir John Nicolson, Baronet of Lasswade, and confirms a charter of 1607, granted by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, to 'umquhile Sir John Nicolson of Lasswade, Knight Baronet, goodfather of His Majesty's Lovite Sir John Nicolson, now of Lasswade, Knight Baronet.' Of course there were no Baronets in 1607, so that this recital merely means that the grantee was at a later date created a Baronet. The Act likewise confirms the charters, etc., made in favour of 'Mr. James Nicolsone of Lasswade, father of said umquhile Sir John.' Elsewhere this person's name is given as John. The second Act ratifies the Barony of Clerkington, now to be called Nicolson, to the same person, now designated as Sir John Nicolson of that ilk. These Acts show that the name of the first Baronet's eldest son was John, and that he died in his father's lifetime.

(f.) Page 53.—Sir John Nicolson, first Baronet of Lasswade, was a Commissioner of Supply for Edinburgh in 1667. He is probably the same person designed as John Nicolson of Poltoun in 1644, 1646, and 1647, and as Sir John Nicolson of Poltoun in 1661 and 1663 (see vols. vi. and vii.).

(g.) Page 53.—There is some difficulty about James Nicolson, the Bishop of Dunkeld, from whom the present Baronet derives. Burke says he was 'son of the first Baronet.' But the James Nicolson who died as Bishop of Dunkeld was a prominent minister, selected by the General Assembly to sit on the 'conference' regarding stipends in 1592, 1596, 1606 and 1607. He died soon after 1607, for in 1609, Gavin, Bishop of Galloway, was appointed to the stipend conference, 'in place of the said umquhile Maister James Nicolson, Bishop of Dunkeld.' A man raised to

the rank of Baronet in 1629, and alive in 1640, cannot have had a son, who flourished from 1592 to 1607, and was dead, as Bishop, before 1609.

(h.) Page 53.—The second Baronet of Lasswade was a Commissioner of Supply for Edinburgh in 1678, and is probably identical with the 'Sir John Nicolson of Cockburnspath' who held the same office for Berwickshire in that year (viii. 223, 224). This is however the only passage where I have met with a Sir John Nicolson of Cockburnspath, and might well be a misprint for Sir James, the third and last Baronet of Cockburnspath, who seems to have survived till 1690, were it not for another entry, referred to in the next note (i).

Sir John Nicolson of Nicolson, was representative for the County of Edinburgh in the third session of the second Parliament of Charles II. (1672). From an Act passed in 1673 (viii. 212), it appears that the King had, of his own authority, imposed a special tax on tobacco, and had by letter under the great seal of 2d December 1671, given the collection thereof to Sir John. This Act revokes the imposition and the gift. From an entry in the Acts of 1696 (x. 69), it appears that he was one of a company of twelve who took a tack of the customs in 1674, and who were 'great losers' thereby.

(i.) Page 53.—Sir William Nicolson, the fourth Baronet, was Commissioner of Supply for the county of Edinburgh in 1685, and was probably the 'Sir William Nicolson of Cockburnspath' who filled that office for Berwickshire in the same year (viii. 464). This seems to show that Cockburnspath had passed away from the branch of the Nicolsons that took their designation from it, before the date I have assigned for the death of the Sir James, the third Baronet of Cockburnspath. At Sir William's death, or soon after, the family became bankrupt, and Cockburnspath and Stanipeth were judicially sold on the 7th July 1694 to the Right Hon. Sir John Hall of Dunglass, to whom was confirmed in 1695 (Acts, ix. 505) all rights therein 'competent to umquhile Sir John and Sir William Nicolsones of that ilk.'

(j.) Page 54.—The first Baronet of Carnock was an Advocate, as stated above in note b. It is mentioned (v. 273) that a ratification in his favour, passed in 1639, probably the same as is set forth at page 533 of that volume, and from which it appears that he got Carnock under a charter of 15th February 1634, on the resignation of John Drummond, and Playne or Plain under a charter of the 28th June 1634, on the resignation of James Somerville. As Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, he was elected and appointed a member of the Committee of Estates, by the Parliament sitting at Edinburgh, on the 2d June 1640 (vol. v. 309 and 479). He was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire, 1643-1645. In a case heard in 1661 (vol. vii. page 167), it is mentioned that he lent a large sum to James, Earl of Southesk, and others in 1645, for maintaining the efficiency of the Fife Militia.

(k.) Page 54.—John Nicolson of Tilliecultrrie (=Dilliecultrrie), was a Commissioner of Supply for Clackmannanshire, 1661-1663.

(l.) Page 54.—Sir Thomas Nicolson, the second Baronet of Carnock, was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire in 1648. He was one of those exempted from the Act of indemnity of 1662, unless he paid a fine of £6000. In 1695 (ix. 395-406) is a lengthy entry of the suit between his three daughters and their cousin, the heir-male, who succeeded as fifth Baronet; and from this it appears that Sir Thomas, the second Baronet, was

still a minor when, on 22d August 1648, he executed the contract for his marriage with Lady Margaret Levingstone ; that on the 22d April 1646, curators had been appointed, none of whom was a consenting party to his marriage contract, although some of them acted as curators at a later date ; and that he had four daughters, Helenor, Isobel, Anna, and Margaret, all of whom were alive on the 21st July 1664, when, being on his deathbed, he executed a bond of provision in their favour. Of those, Anna probably died unmarried, as she is not a party to the suit. It was held that the marriage contract did not, and that (owing to the non-consent of curators) it could not, alter the entail of Carnock and Plain, which therefore passed to the three daughters as heirs-portioners of their nephew.

(m.) Page 55.—Kemnay. George Nicolson was one of the Commissioners for Aberdeenshire in the Parliament of 1617. Mr. George Nicolson was in 1669 allowed to hold annual fairs at the Kirktown of Cluny, and was a Commissioner of Supply for Aberdeenshire in 1678. In 1685 there was a double return, and that in favour of 'Sir John Nicolson of Kemnay' was rejected (viii. 455, 458). As Sir George Nicolson of Balcaskie, he was a Commissioner of Supply for Fife in 1690.

(n.) The following Advocates of the name are mentioned in Lord Hailes' Catalogue—

Thomas Nicolson, admitted	1594.
Sir Thomas	„ „ 1612.
Robert	„ „ 1614.
Thomas	„ „ 1661.
Sir George	„ „ 1661.
Thomas	„ „ 1687.

2.

28th October 1888.

181. DRAGON LEGENDS (vol. iii. p. 85).—The church of Arbuthnott is not in Perthshire, as you give it in your interesting notes, but in Kincardineshire. Sir Hugh the Blond, according to Jervise, was the reputed founder of the family of the Arbuthnotts. 'Fable says that he received large additions to his estates in consequence of having killed some wild animal that frequented the Den of Pitcarles, greatly to the danger of the neighbourhood ; and a *cannon ball*, preserved in a niche of the wall of the aisle of the church, is shewn as the *stone* with which Sir Hugh killed the animal !'—*Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, p. 28\* ; see also the ballad of 'Sir Hugh le Blond,' in *Legendary Ballads*, p. 206.

The legend of the Dragon of Strike-Martin is well-known in the district, and few traditions are so well supported by place-names and sculptured stones as this one. The 'Nine Maiden Well' is a fine spring, locally supposed to exhibit nine springs, one for each of the maidens of the legend ; but the writer was present some years ago when the well was uncovered, and instead of nine there were thirteen springs boiling up among the sand in the bottom of the well, which is not more than 2 feet deep below the covering planks. When a boy, the writer had pointed out to him in the old burying-ground of Strike-Martin nine mounds side by side, which were said to mark the graves of the nine maidens, but probably in this instance tradition was being supplemented by imagination. A. HUTCHESON.

182. BRIDGES AND HARBOURS.—In the 16th and 17th centuries the kirk-sessions not only made collections for purposes purely ecclesiastical, but they did much to improve the condition of the country. Records contain frequent entries of collections made for the building of bridges, generally in the district, but not necessarily in the parish. More rarely also, the smaller harbours were put in repair with the proceeds of collections made in inland parishes. Briefs such as existed in England were unknown in Scotland, and it is not clear what machinery was put in motion to induce the Church to take into consideration any pressing case. Perhaps some of our readers will explain how this was done.—ED.

183. MARRIAGES PERFORMED IN THE CHURCH.—The Easter Anstruther Kirk Session Records may be quoted on this point, as having marriages in houses was formerly the exception and not the rule: '1701, 25 Feb. It is enacted by the Session that if any person shall desyre to be privately married, and not in the church, they shall pay to ye poor of ye paroch before their marriage, 006. 13. 04.'

184. ARMS OF SCOTTISH FAMILIES ON FLEMISH MONUMENTS.—The following are given in Sanderus, *Theatre Sacr. de Brabant*:—

1. 'Douglas dit de Schott 1682. Ermine, three estoiles sable' (vol. i. pp. 59, 70).

*N.B.*—In the *Inventaire des Archives de la ville de Malines*, vol. vi. is entered—

1582. Arrestation de l'espion Douglas-Schot—Lettre signée Melander, jésuite — Interrogatoire — Aveuse — Procès — Deposition du capitaine Simpel (p. 174).

1676. Pretention de Douglas-Schot, ancien bourgmestre de Malines, pour affaires independantes de ses fonctions, terminée par transaction, le 18 août 1676, moyennant la somme de 1000 florins (p. 47).

2. 'Le Cabinet d'armes de noble et bien née Dame Elizabeth Murray, Epouse de Noble Seigneur Pierre Grahame, morte en 1724, avec 8 quartier suivant Murray of Newton, Murray of Blackburn, Sterling, Marr, St. Amant, De Claer, De Boyart, Couper.' Monument in the Parish Church of Tilbourg (vol. iv. p. 123).

185. A PLEA FOR PLACE-NAMES.—May I reproduce in *N. N. & Q.* what I wrote in a contemporary about four years ago:—

'Many interest themselves in the derivation of place-names, believing them to contain evidence (racial and historical) which is sometimes more trustworthy than that of documents. The difficulty is not so much to get derivations as to reject the swarms of conjectures which infest every district. There are throughout the country numbers of men of leisure and education who might do much towards systematising the facts, statements, and even surmises on such points; and comparisons of evidence (documentary and verbal), would gradually conduce to accuracy. One of the first points seems to be to record the names themselves, both as currently written and as pronounced. The pronunciation would have to be indicated on a uniform system, and it would be for experts to consider

whether that adopted by the new English dictionary is the best. We have on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey a great many place-names recorded, but the numbers that have escaped entry must far exceed those that are in print. Names of fields, gates, stiles, lanes, etc., are almost of more value than those of larger places which have been worn down by attrition. If those interested in such things would get survey-sheets of their districts, and carefully note thereon (say in red) any unrecorded names as usually spelt, and underneath (say in blue) the current pronunciation, so as to make speech visible, a mass of evidence would gradually be formed from which cumulative inferences might be drawn. Notes as to sources of information, etc., might be appended to each survey-sheet. Much that is of value passes away from us daily, and many are deterred from making a beginning by a sense of the immensity of the question. If the above sketchy idea finds favour with any of your readers, it is to be hoped that they will discuss it.'

The remarks on the above generally expressed concurrence, but had a decidedly Saxon tinge, as was to be expected in the South-east. No opinion specially favourable to Dr. Murray's system of indicating sound was expressed. My own impression is, that the first point would be to get rid of that remarkable mixture called English with its eccentric vowels and confusing spelling, and to take as a basis some well-known tongue, with an established literature and phonetic system—say modern Welsh, German, or Spanish. This might be safer than relying on the inventions of individuals. Welsh has the advantage of indicating the important difference between the two sounds which are expressed in English by TH; but whatever language were used, modification would be necessary to suit special sounds. The Greek character would do for the guttural C or CH; but the guttural G would want a symbol. It would also be necessary to provide for the Welsh LL; the Gaelic L; the Yorkshire äa and D; and those pauses in Gaelic which often mean so much. To indicate those vowel sounds which are not A, E, I, O, or U (Italian), reversed letters or new symbols seem better than diphthongs or overhead accents—indeed tildes or any small marks seem objectionable. All place-names should be printed (not written) and the syllable on which the chief stress is laid might be in capitals.

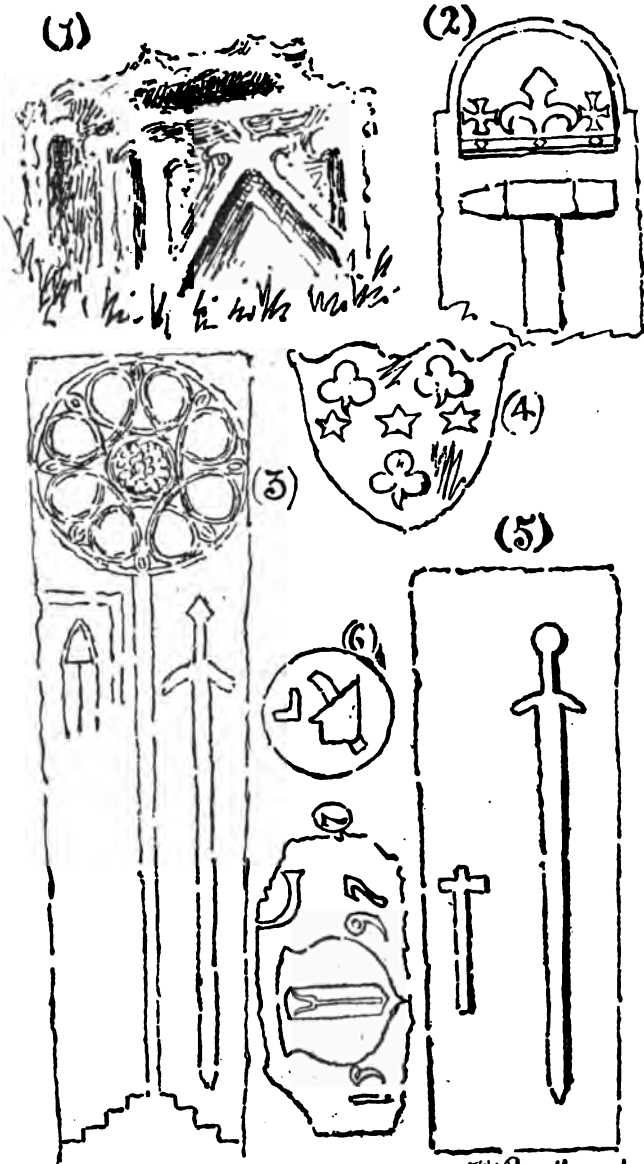
When the time came for drawing inferences, the partisans of Scandinavian, Erse, Brythonic, or Saxon, could each have their say; but more important than any of them would be the eventual judicial element.

W. M. C.

186. SCULPTURED STONES AT CULROSS.—*N. N. & Q.* (vol. i. pp. 7, 26) contains an account of some of the epitaphs in the burying-ground of the ruined parish church of Culross, which is situated about a mile to the west of the town, and which was in a dilapidated condition in 1633, when an Act was passed making the Abbey the Parish Church. See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1877, pp. 251, 252.

Some of the monumental stones are interesting, especially some early slabs of which Nos. 3 and 5 are examples; they are, however, built in as lintels to doorways, which must have been opened into the church in the 16th century. No. 7 is a fragment of a massive slab, the arms are somewhat similar to those of Erskine, the fork (?) on the pale may be for difference. The arms of Erskine of Balgownie (in the Parish) are found





*FWSmullwood. del.*

on 16th century slabs, and James Erskine, the first of Balgownie, had a younger son, Adam, whose arms those on the broken slab may be. The only initial now left is much injured, but it may form the lower portion of an E. The Coat of Arms, No. 4, has no name or initial to indicate to whom it belonged ; perhaps some reader may be able to throw light on it. No. 2 is a headstone with a well-cut Badge of the Guild of the Hammermen. No. 6 displays the share and coulter, together with another instrument, the nature of which is uncertain. No. 1 is a sketch of the Cross Socket referred to at page 139.

A. W. C. H.

187. THE PRESENT BRITONS A MIXED RACE.—The following forms part of an article which appeared in the *Standard* of August 27th. It is satisfactory to find that the daily press has commenced to point out the evident, but to some unpalatable fact, that very few Britons of the 19th century, whether on the north or south of the Tweed, can assert that their lineage is wholly or even chiefly insular, or that many family names now common are indigenous :—

‘Our standing policy has been to admit the foreigner—good, bad, and indifferent—without let or hindrance. From the Flemings in Pembroke in the reign of Henry 1., to the Russian Jews in Whitechapel at the present day, persecuted and distressed foreigners of all races and creeds have found their way into different portions of this country, and no one has said them nay. As a rule, it must be admitted that this policy of free settlement has paid very well indeed. The foreigners who have come here have added on the whole a useful element to the population. The Laureate’s famous line, “Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,” is considerably within the mark. We are also Fleming and Walloon, and Dutchman, and Low German, and Huguenot Frenchman. Numerically small as most of these immigrations have been, they consisted, as a rule, of the pick of the various countries of origin. The process is still going on. There is a German colony in the City, and an American at the West End, and an Indian colony, which at present seems to be chiefly settled in Bloomsbury. Like their predecessors in the Middle Ages and the 17th century, our modern colonists, with few exceptions, soon become absorbed, and after a generation of two, men whose names are foreign, and whose forefathers were born under alien skies, are the most patriotic and sometimes the most insular of Britons. Yet this process of constantly adding fresh blood to the old stock is a healthy one, and it is possible that not a little of that physical toughness on which we pride ourselves is due to its influence.

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## QUERIES.

XCIX. SCOTS IN POLAND.—‘His (Sir John Denham) ode or song upon the Embassy to Poland by which he and Lord Crofts procured a contribution of ten thousand pounds from the Scotch that wandered over that kingdom. Poland was at that time very much frequented by itinerant traders, who, in a country of very little commerce and of great extent, where every man resided on his own estate, contributed very much to the accommo-

datation of life by bringing to every man's house those little necessaries which it was very inconvenient to want and very troublesome to fetch. I have formerly read without much reflection of the multitude of Scotchmen that travelled with their wares in Poland; and that their numbers were not small, the success of this negotiation gives sufficient evidence.'—Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*, i. p. 105, ed. 1783.

On this I note as follows:—

That there were a great number of Scotch pedlars is certain, for the 'Scotch Pedlar in Poland' was a proverbial expression (see *Epistolæ Ho-Elizianæ* in letters dated 1633, page 316 of 7th ed., London 1705), but there must surely have been some more considerable trade or commerce. See *Lithgow's Travels* (1609-1619), p. 334, in 12th ed., 1814, who speaks of *thirty thousand Scotch families that live incorporate* in Poland, beside the yearly emigration from Scotland, which grew to such an evil that Patrick Gordon, the King's agent at Dantzic, wrote to entreat King James to put a stop to it (*Analecta Scotica*, ii. 286). What was the attraction to so distant a country as Poland? The £10,000 was not contributed by a few wealthy persons, but was raised by a tax or *decimation*. Sir John Denham says in his poem:—

' For when  
It was moved, there and then  
They should pay one in ten,  
The dyet said, Amen.'

Any information or suggestion would be most thankfully received. N.

March 24th, London.—Vol. cxx. 38, Chamberlain to [Carleton]: The Polish Ambassador has had an audience, and requests men to resist the Turk. The king promises well; it is thought he will have leave to raise Scotch or Irish troops, there being thirty thousand Scotch families in Poland.—*Dom. Ser.* 1621, page 237.

December 9th.—Certificate of Sec. Conway that Alexander Chambers, in obedience to the king's proclamation, had quitted service in the wars of Poland, and had offered to serve the king. [*Minute*, Lord Conway's *Foreign Letter Book*, France, vol. clxxviii. p. 248].—*Dom. Ser.* 1625, page 174.

We earnestly request that any of our readers who are able to afford 'N.' information will send it *at once* addressed to me. It is required for literary purposes and *for immediate use*. It will of course be also inserted in the next number of *N. N. & Q.*, as the subject is one of much interest. ED.

C. GILL FAMILY.—(a) Information wanted about the family of Gill, in the south of Scotland, and particularly of the old family of the Gills of Perthshire. John Gill, Burgess, Bailie, and afterwards Provost of Perth, sat in three of the Parliaments held by David II., the first at Perth, 1364; second at Edinbro', 1367; third at Perth, 1369; and also in the Parliament held by Robert II. at Perth,

1373. He was, conjointly with John Mercer (progenitor of 'Mercer of. Aldie'), collector of the customs at Perth, besides holding many other offices connected with the business of the town and county. John Gill was also Laird of Halton or Haldoun (what parish is it in?) co., Perth. Another John Gill is about 1380 designed Lord of Tarsopie or Tarsappie—near Perth. What parish is this in? Is there any evidence to show who these persons married, and what family they had? In the Index of special services of Perth we find:—

'1648, April 28.—Thomas Gill in Ludgerlaw. Naeses, Robert Gill, Calcearii, burgensis, de Perth, filii fratris avi, in tenementis in Perth.'

'1648, Nov. 1.—Catherina Gill, filia legitima Patricia Gill, vestiarii in Stuir. Naeres pestionaria, Robert Gill, burgensis de Pearthe, filii fraternis avi.'

'1649, Sep. 4.—Helena Andersone, filia legitima. Toeunces Andersone, burgensis de Perth, inter illum, et Agnetum Gill. Naeses, Robert Gill, calcearii burgensis de Perth, avunculi in tenementis in Perth.'

In vol i. No. 8, *Notes & Queries*.—'Perth Reg. :—Thomas Robertson and Isabell Anderson were *m.* 24th Feby. 1565.'

'1648, Nov. 1.—Margareta Elizabetha et Barbara Gillis, filiae legitima quamdam Patricii Gill vestiarii in Stuir. Naeredes posticia asiae Roberti Gill, burgensis de Pearthe filii frateris avi.'

The above four entries, not including your Robertson-Gill marriage, all doubtless refer to descendants of the old Perth family.

Another John Gill was one of the three first Lecturers in Philosophy and Logic, anno 1410, under Bishop Henry Wardlaw. Can any one give me more information about him? I have heard there is a tombstone to his memory at St. Andrews.

1633-5 Feb.—'Mr. Gill is one of the advocattis (Edinburgh) employed in the proceedings respecting the reduction and conciliation of the retours and patents concerning the Earldom of Stratherne (see *Hist. of the Earldom of Stratherne*, Appendix 43).'

Patrick del Gyll, who was among the gentlemen of Peeblesshire who submitted to Edward 1. 1296 (see Chambers's *Peeblesshire*). Is anything more known of him?

(b) Cattanach family.—Cattanach, otherwise Macintosh, said to be *of*, or *in* Ballochbuie, in the Braemar district of Aberdeenshire, *m.* about 1724. . . daughter of . . . Lumsden, Laird of Corrachree in Logie, Coldstone, co. Aberdeen, and had an only daughter: Margaret Cattanach *b.* 1725. (Miss Lumsden was Cattanach's first wife). Can any one give more information?

(c) Pennyuck of that Ilk, afterwards of Newhall, co. Edinbro'.—Does any reliable information about this family exist in a pedigree form? The descendants, and it is believed representatives, of the family, settled, in the last century, in the Kirkmichael and Cluny districts of Perthshire, and acquired the small estates of Soilsasie and Logie. These were sold by the late General J. T. Pennyuck, who *d.* this year, not very long ago.

(d) Who was Middleton of Stenhouse, and where is it? Janet

Middleton, *b. circa* 1637 (stated in an old pedigree to be daughter of Middleton of Stenhouse), *m.* at Aberdeen, 16th July 1667, James Byres, merchant of Aberdeen and Rotterdam, progenitor of the Moir-Byres family of Tonley, Aberdeenshire. A George Middleton appears as one of the witnesses at the baptism of their daughter Jean, 13th October 1668.

(e) Can your Banffshire correspondent give any information, from the Sheriff Court Records or otherwise, of a Patrick Gill in Alihouseburne, near Banff, in the early part of the seventeenth century; and of a George Gill, in Warielip, parish of Boyndlie, where, as a curious old raised letter tombstone in that churchyard shows us, he departed this 'lyf' 3d April 1689, *m.* (her initials on tombstone are M. C—)? Or about the parentage of Alexander Clerk or Clark, of Banff, Shipmaster, *b.* about 1680, *m.* Christian Gordon (parents wanted), *ob.* 1732. Captain Clerk (so the name is there spelt, Burgess Diploma) was admitted Burgess of Guild of Fortrose, co. Ross, in August 1732. S. K.

CI. GOLF.—In what book are the following lines on golf to be found?—

In winter too, when heavy frosts o'erspread  
The verdant turf, and naked lay the mead,  
The vig'rous youth commence the sportive war,  
And arm'd with lead their jointed clubs prepare.  
The timber curve to leathern orbs apply,  
Compact, elastic to pervade the sky.  
These to the distant hole direct they drive,  
They claim the stakes who thither first arrive.  
Intent his ball the eager gamester eyes,  
His muscles strains and various postures tries  
Th' impelling blow to strike with greater force,  
And shape the motive orb's projectile course.

C. D. DONALD, Glasgow.

CII. COLONEL ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—In the beginning of the present century, a Colonel Archibald Campbell acquired the liferent of Finlaystone, Renfrewshire, from the then Cuninghame Graham, and resided there for some years. Any information about him will be a favour.

C. D. DONALD,  
172 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CIII. THE M'DOWALLS OF FREUGH.—For the sake of quoting an authority, I will say—according to M'Kerlie in *Lands and Their Owners in Galloway*, edition of 1870, vol. i. p. 66, Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh who married Agnes Agnew had issue—

'Probably Umphray, who married Jean Drummond, and is supposed to have predeceased his father.

'Patrick, was Uchtred's heir.

'William.

'Patrick succeeded his father, and had sasine of the lands of Freugh, etc., 12 May 1670. He married on the 12 Nov. 1662, Barbara, daughter of James Fullertoun of Fullertoun, parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. . . . He appears to have taken an active part as a covenantant, and suffered severely in consequence. He had to become a fugitive. . . . On 18 Feb. 1680, he was sum-

moned before the Justiciary, and sentenced to be executed when taken, and his property confiscated to his Majesty's use.'

Page 67—'Uchred M'Dowall de Freugh had a charter of the lands of Knokencrosh, 24 July 1691. Uchtred must have been the son of Patrick, although the family historians are altogether silent in reference to him. He appears to have died early, and nothing seems to be known as to whom he married; but that he had at least two sons seems certain from the Public Records. . . .'

'Patrick M'Dowall was served heir of his grandfather, Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh, 26 August 1692; his own father, Patrick, having been passed over in consequence of the forfeiture. . . . William, his brother-german, had sasine of certain lands in the parish of Stonykirk, 28th Oct. 1702. Patrick M'Dowall married Margaret, daughter of William Hatridge of Dromore, county Down, Ireland.'

Page 68.—'Patrick, it would appear, died in 1733 . . . and was succeeded by his son, John M'Dougall of Freugh, who married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Crichtoune of Sanquhar, in 1725. . . . He had also in the year a reversion by William M'Dowall, his uncle. . . .'

I shall be much obliged by any further information as to this part of the family, particularly:—

- a. Whether it is known where Patrick, Uchtred's son, and the fugitive, settled when he fled.
- b. Whether he had any other sons than (1) Uchred, the name of whose wife is unknown; (2) Patrick, who succeeded his grandfather; and (3) William.
- c. Whether Uchred's sons married and had issue, what were their names, and in what public records are they mentioned, also what became of them.
- d. Whether Patrick, Patrick's son who succeeded Uchtred in 1692, had any other sons than John who succeeded him, and if so, what became of them.
- e. Whether any of the family settled in Ireland, and if so, what is known about them and their issue.

S. S. M'DOWALL, 54 St. James's Street,  
Piccadilly, London.

CIV. TOWERS FAMILY.—Can any reader of *Northern Notes & Queries* give any information concerning the early members of the Towers or Touris family who settled near Dunblane about 1630, and rented the farm of Quoigs near that town? A John Towers or Touris married a daughter of M'Lauchlane who held the farm of Quoigs in 1630. Were they an offshoot from the Towers family of Inverleith near Edinburgh?  
WALTER F. LYON.

CV. TERMS ATTACHING TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—In controlling the movements of domestic animals by the voice, besides words of ordinary import, man uses a variety of peculiar terms, calls, and inarticulate sounds—not to include whistling—which vary in different localities.

The undersigned is desirous of collecting words and expressions (oaths excepted) used in addressing domesticated animals in all parts of Great Britain and abroad.

In particular he seeks information as to—

(1) The terms used to start, hasten, haw, gee, back and stop horses, oxen, camels, and other animals in harness.

(2) Terms used for calling in the field cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, and other animals.

(3) Exclamations used in driving, from the person, domestic animals.

(4) Any expressions and inarticulate sounds used in addressing domestic animals for any purpose whatever (dogs and cats).

(5) References to information in works of travel and general literature will be very welcome.

Persons willing to collect and forward the above-mentioned data will confer great obligations on the writer; he is already indebted to many correspondents for kind replies to his appeal for the *Counting-out Rhymes of Children*, the results of which have been published in a volume with that title. (Elliot Stock, London.)

To indicate the value of vowels in English, please use the vowel-signs of Webster's Unabridged, and in cases of difficulty spell phonetically.

All correspondence will be gratefully received, and materials used will be credited to the contributors.

Address,

PROFESSOR H. CARRINGTON BOLTON,  
UNIVERSITY CLUB,  
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

- CVI. STEWART FAMILY.—Information—or a likely place to obtain such—concerning the family of Stewart of Stenton, Perthshire. I know all about them from present date back to John S. of S. who died in 1791. I have traced another John S. of S. who apparently died about 1730, another Thomas S. of S., a Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire, 1685 to 1691, and another John S. of S. living 1660, who had a brother Gilbert, a merchant in Edinburgh, stated in Douglas's *Baronage* to have married a daughter of Wedderburn of Kingussie. Can any one say if this family is linked on to the royal tree?  
W. L.

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## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- VIII. In vol. i. p. 29, should be Patrick Leslie of *Eden*, not *Aden*.

- X. Was not Dr. John Arbuthnot one of the Arbuthnots (who always spelt the surname with one *t*) who were an early branch of the Arbuthnott family, and owned Cairgall in the parish of Langside, Aberdeenshire, in end of the sixteenth century?

They were long almost the leading family in Peterhead—the Arbuthnot Barts. are descendants from them. Mrs. James Arbuthnot of Innernettie, Peterhead, has in her possession a very good genealogy of the family. *Ibid.* p. 48.—Lumsden of Clova.—For as numerous as this Aberdeenshire family have been, and still are, there is only one registered coat of arms, that of Lumsden of Cushnie, which all the cadets, in ignorance no doubt, bear indifferenced.

I. Robert Lumsden, the first designed of Cushnie, *m.* Isobel, daughter of John Forbes of Lespersie, and *d.* 1546, leaving, it is said, nineteen children, of whom—

1. Thomas.
2. Matthew of Tillycairn, author of *A Genealogical History of the House of Forbes*, *m.* but *d. s. p.*
3. Robert of Clova, the first we find designed of Clova, *m.* Elizabeth Keith, and left two daughters and co-heiresses, of whom one, Christian Lumsden, spouse of Alexander Duff of Torrestoun, is in 1605 second co-heir to her father, 'umqll Mr. Robert Lumsden of Clova and umqll . . . Keith, his spouse' (*Sheriff Court Records of Aberdeen*).

1. Marjory, *m.* Patrick Forbes of Carse, and had issue.
2. Euphan, *m.* Alexander Forbes of Newe, and had issue.
3. Jane, *m.* Alexander Chalmers of Balnacraig, and had issue.

II. Thomas Lumsden, yr., of Cushnie, *m.*, and *d.* before his father; issue at least two sons.

1. James, *d.* in 1550, who left an only son Patrick, who *d. s. p.* 1563.
2. John, who carries on the line.

III. John Lumsden of Cushnie and Clova, *m.* first and secondly Elizabeth Menzies, probably a daughter of the old Aberdeenshire family of 'Menzies of Pitfodles;' issue—

1. John, succeeded to Cushnie, and *m.* Janet, daughter of John Mortimer of Craigievar, and had a son Robert, who *d. s. p.*
2. Alexander of Clova, *m.* Christian Irvine, whose descendants carry on the Cushnie family.
3. Arthur.
  1. Elizabeth, *m.* John Burnett of Leys.

Pedigree in Burke's *L. G.* of Lumsden of Pitcaple, not nearly correct.

XIX. 'CRUISIE' (vol. i. 19, vol. iii. pp. 32, 60).—Scotch etymologists should note the 'rude flickering lamps' which lit the kitchen of the country-house at Milly in the days of 'The Terror.' From the painful light they gave they were 'called, not inappropriately, *creuse-yeux*'—eye-scoopers. Have we here the derivation of our own familiar 'crusie'? *Scotsman.*

XXV. P. 50. Rev. Alexander Rose or Ross, Laird of Tusch, in the



Garioch, and of Rosehill (now Turner Hall) in Ellan parish, and was Minister of Monynusk, all in Aberdeenshire, issue—

1. John, Rev., of Feveran (D.D. 1684), *d.* 1690, succeeded to Tusch, *m.* a daughter of the family of 'Udny of that ilk,' their daughter Margaret *m.* 1693 Robert Turner, who had previously bought Rosehill, and called it Turnerhall.
2. Alexander was consecrated 1686 Bishop of Moray, and 1688 Bishop of Edinburgh, *d.* 1720. See *Scot's Fasti*, and *Homes of Moir and Byres*, pp. 8, 9. They were a branch of the family of Kilravock.

Arthur Rose or Ross (brother of the Rev. Alexander Rose, Laird of Tusch) was Bishop of Argyll 1675, of Glasgow 1679, and who, in 1684, became Archbishop of St. Andrews and Primate of Scotland. Σ.

XLIII. P. 122. Read *Laitthers* not *Southers*, in Aberdeenshire (near Turriff), not Banffshire. Σ.

LVIII. P. 149. Mr. Thomas Fraser had doubtless been a descendant of the ancient family of the 'Fraser of Durris,' represented by 'Fraser of Findrack' (see Burke's *L. G.*). Σ.

LXI. P. 150. An old branch of the Houston family were long burgesses and leading residents at Fortrose, in Ross-shire, and their arms are still to be seen on an old tombstone there. Σ.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—I do not think the William Bennet of Edinburgh, *circa* 1600, regarding whom C. B. inquires, was a son of the family of Bennet of Grubet. William Bennet, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was in 1644 appointed one of the visitors for the University of St. Andrews. He may possibly have been father of the Jacob Bennet who went to Sweden in 1640.

The person in question may have been connected with Sir George Bennet of the shire of Fife, who was created a baronet on the 28th July 1671, and regarding whom Mylne writes: 'His father was minister of the College Kirk of Edinburgh. He was in the service of Carsimor, King of Poland, and was one of his noblemen, and came to great riches.'

The Grubet family was founded (as stated by J. T. M. in last number, pp. 112-113) by Rev. William Bennet, laureated 1614, rector of Ancrum, returned in an inquisition *de tutela* as next of kin to Robert, son of Raguel Bennet of Chester, on the 7th November 1637; purchased Grubet, and *d.* 1647.

William Bennet was served heir of Grubet 29th December 1647. He (or his son) was created a baronet of Nova Scotia 18th November 1670; and was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghe 1684-1707. He had a son and two daughters.

1. William Bennet, younger of Grubet, M.P. for Roxburgh 1693 to 1707, and in the first Parliament for Great Britain, *m.* (1) Margaret Scougall, dead before 2d July 1694, when James Scougall, Advocate, was served heir to her, and (2) Elizabeth Hay, probably daughter of 'Sir David Hay,

Doctor of Medicine' (see *Acts P. S.* ix. 199), alive in 1707, when he had a ratification of the Grubet charter (*Idem*, xi. Appendix, p. 130). There is no mention of his succeeding to the baronetcy or leaving issue.

2. Christian, *m.* 1697 as first wife of Charles Stuart of Dunearn, and had a son, Alexander Stuart of Dunearn, Keeper of Ludlow Castle, who *d.* 13th February 1787 without leaving issue.
3. Elizabeth, *m.* as second wife of Sir John Scott, first baronet of Ancrum, and had two daughters, from whom are descended Sir Hector Maclean Hay, Bart. of Alderston, and Sir William Henry Walsingham Calder, Bart.

Raguel Bennet of Chester, mentioned above, was probably a brother of the rector of Ancrum. His name is spelt Baguel in *Douglas's Baronage* (page 219). His daughter Marian *m.* Robert Scott of Burnhead, and his son and successor Robert was served heir to Raguel, his father, on the 17th January 1670, and was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburgh 1662 and 1696. He was dead in 1704, when his son Archibald Bennet of Chester was appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburgh. Archibald's grand-daughters Helen and Isabel *m. circa* 1780 Archibald Douglas of Semperdean and Archibald Hope (see *Douglas's Baronage*, p. 60).

I have notes of families of Bennet of Easter Liveland in Stirlingshire, of Wester Both or Wester Beath in Perthshire, and of Bussis or Wester Quylts in Fifeshire; but none of these throw any light on the question asked by C. B. There seems also to have been families of the name in Pittenweem, Burntisland, Anstruther, and other parts of Fifeshire. Z.

**XCVI. SIR WILLIAM SHARP OF STONYHILL.**—I offer the following contribution towards a history of this family:—

1. In the index to the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland there are three entries of the name Sir William Sharp, viz. of Scotsraig, of Stonyhill, and of Stratyrum. The last entry (vol. xi. p. 148) is probably a misprint due to transposing the names of Stratyrum and Scotsraig, which both occur in the same line.

2. There can be no doubt that 'Scotsraig' and 'Stoniehill' refer to one and the same family, that descended from the Archbishop. The King's cash-keeper in 1681 is Sir William Sharp of Stainehill (*Acts*, vol. ix. 155, where he gives an assignation to Robert Adair, on the 6th December of that year); and in the proceedings of 1693 (ix. 275), and 1696 (x. 69), the same cash-keeper is referred to as Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig.

3. Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig was a Commissioner of Supply for Fifeshire in 1678, 1685, and (if my surmise about Stratyrum be correct) in 1704. Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill was a Commissioner of Supply for Midlothian in 1678, 1685, 1686, 1690, and 1706. It is clear from what follows that there

were two Sir Williams, father and son, and that the early entries refer to the father, and the later ones to the son.

4. Sir William Sharp and Dame Agnes Clelland, his spouse, had a charter of Naeton, Staniehill, and other lands near Musselburgh, dated 20th October 1680, ratified in 1681 (*Acts P. S.* viii. 270).

5. Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill represented Clackmannanshire in the Parliament of 1681, and was elected a Lord of the Articles. This Parliament had only one session, and in the convention of 1678 that preceded it, and in the first Parliament of James II. that followed it, Clackmannanshire was represented by Bruce of Clackmannan.

6. Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia on 21st April 1683, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body. I think this was Agnes Clelland's husband.

7. Sir William Sharp, 'Knight and Baronet,' had a charter of Staniehill, dated 31st July 1706, ratified in 1707 (*Acts*, xi. 463). The ratification refers to the 'deceast Sir William Sharp and his spouse.' This must have been the second Baronet. There is no mention of Naeton in this ratification.

8. Archbishop Sharp is said to have had a son Sir William, and three daughters, one *m.* Erskine of Cambo (see Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, p. 259—I cannot trace this marriage), the second *m.* John Cunningham of Barns, and the third to William, eleventh Lord Salton.

9. Dominus William Sharp de Staniehill was on 1st November 1678 served heir of Robert Sharp of Castlehill, his brother-german.

10. Dominus William Sharp de Scotsraig, miles, was on 6th May 1680 served heir of the Archbishop, his father.

11. Sir James Sharp of Scotsraig, *m.* Sophia, one of the four daughters of the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine, first Baronet of Cambo. Douglas makes her third daughter, but in Wood's *East Neuk*, p. 296, she is represented as the eldest daughter. Her brother, Sir Alexander Erskine, was *b.* 1665, and *m.* 1680, so that the date of her marriage may be set down as 1680-90.

12. Lady Mary Lundin or Drummond, youngest daughter of the first Earl of Melfort (by his first marriage), *m.* first, Gideon Scot of Highchester (ancestor of Harden), who *d.* 1707, and secondly, 'Sir James Sharp, Baronet, and had issue to both' (Douglas's *Peerage*, ii. 21, and *Baronage*, 216). I suspect this was the same Sir James Sharp as is mentioned in preceding paragraph, and that he was second son of Sir William, the first Baronet, and that he succeeded his brother.

13. Sophia Erskine, niece of the Sophia Erskine mentioned above, and daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine, second Baronet of Cambo, is said to have *m.* 'Sir Alexander Sharp of Scotsraig' (Douglas's *Peerage*, ii. 21). He was probably a son of Sir James mentioned above.

14. From these notices, and from the information recorded by W. T. W., we may construct the following tentative pedigree:—

DAVID SHARP, Merchant in Aberdeen.

WILLIAM SHARP, Sheriff-Clerk of Banff, *m.* Isabella, eldest daughter of John Leslie, fourth of Kinnivie  
[In Burke's *Landed Gentry* he is named James Sharp, Laird of Banff Castle.]

JAMES SHARP, the Archbishop, *b.* circa 1613, consecrated 1671, murdered 1679, *m.* Helen Moncrieff.

SIR WILLIAM SHARP,  
Deputy Keeper of  
the Signet and Cash  
Keeper, knighted be-  
fore 1671, *m.* Agnes  
Clelland, created a  
Baronet 1683.

ROBERT SHARP  
of Castlehill,  
dead in 1678.

Daughter, said  
to have *m.*  
'Erskine of  
Cambo.'  
?

Daughter, *m.*  
John Cunning-  
ham of Barns,  
and had issue.

MARGARET, *m.*  
William Frazer,  
1st Lord Salton,  
and had issue.

SIR WILLIAM SHARP,  
2d Baronet, alive in  
1707. No wife or  
child mentioned.

SIR JAMES, seems to have succeeded as  
3d Baronet; *m.* (firstly) circa 1680-90  
Sophia Erskine, and (secondly) after  
1707 Lady Mary Drummond.

SIR ALEXANDER, probably 4th Baronet,  
*m.* circa 1710 Sophia Erskine.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*The Scottish Paraphrases, an Account of their History, Authors, and Sources*, by Douglas J. Maclagan. Edinburgh, Andrew Elliot, 1889.—This is a volume well got up, both inside and outside; it will prove a valuable contribution to the Hymnology of the Church. Englishmen have well-nigh forgotten both the new and old versions of the Psalms to be found at the end of former editions of the Prayer Book. Scottish Presbyterians are more slowly giving up their Metrical Psalms. To the Paraphrases more recently introduced into the Church worship they will cling when the Psalms are well-nigh forgotten, save some few and deserving favourites. Mr. Maclagan, in the first sixty pages of his work, gives not only a history of the introduction of Paraphrases, but an account of the writers of them. Though most of them were Scotsmen, the works of Englishmen were by no means overlooked. Addison, Darracott, Doddridge, Mason, Tate, and Watts, are all represented.

The book contains all the Paraphrases, with such different versions as exist printed in parallel columns. Not the least interesting portion of the work consists of the manipulation—may we not say mutilation—the words endured at the hands of the committee of divines appointed to sit upon the works of poets. Some suggestions were fortunately not carried out. We give an instance—

Cameron wrote thus:—

'The planets from their orbits shoot,  
For evermore disjoined;  
As when a fig-tree drops its fruit,  
Shook by some boisterous wind.'

The alteration suggested runs thus:—

'The stars now from their orbs disjoined,  
Shower through ethereal space;  
As figs shook by the boisterous wind  
Pour from their boughs apace,'

where the vigour of the last two lines of the stanza seems to us to be utterly destroyed.

The work Mr. Maclagan has undertaken has been well done.