

for le | vying War against His | Majesty within this | Realm, since the
24th | Day of *June* 1745.'

A
LIST
OF

Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who | having been attainted, and
adjudged to be | guilty of High Treason, for levying War | against His
Majesty within this Realm, | since the 24th Day of *June* 1745, viz., *By Act
of Parliament*, Anno decimo nono Georgii II. | Regis, *an Act to Attaint*.
[Here follow 39 names marked * in the alphabetical list.]

ALSO, *By a Certificate under the Hands of Henry Masterman, Esquire,*
dated the 24th Day of July 1747, transmitted to the King's Remembrancer
in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh, the following Persons
have, since the 24th Day of June 1745, been adjudged to be guilty of High
treason, before His Majesty's Justices and Commissioners, acting under, and
by virtue of, His Majesty's Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and
Goal Delivery, in and for the County of Surrey, viz. [Here follow 51
names marked † in the alphabetical list.]

ALSO, *By another Certificate, under the Hands of the said Henry
Masterman, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown,* dated the 25th Day of July 1747,
certifying that the following Persons have been adjudged to be guilty of High
Treason before His Majesty's Justices and Commissioners, acting under, and
by virtue of, His Majesty's special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and
Goal Delivery, in and for the County of Cumberland, viz. [Here follow
76 names marked § in the alphabetical list.]

ALSO, *by another Certificate, under the Hands of the said Henry Mas-
terman Esquire, Clerk of the Crown,* dated the 25th Day of July 1747,
certifying, that the following Persons have been adjudged to be guilty of High
Treason, before His Majesty's Justices and Commissioners, acting under, and
by virtue of, His Majesty's special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and
Goal Delivery, in and for the County of York, viz. [Here follow 70 names
marked || in the alphabetical list.]

ALSO, *by a Certificate, under the Hands of Ashley Cowper, Esquire,*
Clerk of Parliament, dated the 10th of September 1747, That William, Earl
of Kilmarnock, George, Earl of Cromertie, and Arthur, Lord Balmerino,
were, on the 1st of August 1746 adjudged by the Right Honourable the Lords
Temporal in Parliament assembled to be guilty of High Treason. And, by
another Certificate, under the hands of the said Ashley Cowper, dated the said
10th of September 1747, That Simon Lord Lovat was, on the 19 Day of
March 1747, adjudged by the said Lords Temporal in Parliament assembled,
to be guilty of High Treason. [These 4 names are marked ‡ in the alpha-
betical list.]

Exchequer—Chamber, *Edinburgh* }
24 September 1747 }

This is a true copy of the different Certificates of Persons attainted and
convicted of Rebellion, as transmitted to me by the proper officers.

D. MONCREIFFE, Deputy King's Remembrancer.

† Alexander Abernethie, *Gentleman, other-
wise Surgeon.*

‡ George Abernethy, *Gentleman.*

§ James Ancrum, *Gentleman.*

‡ Arthur Lord Balmerino.

|| Gilbert Barclay, *Labourer.*

|| William Barclay, *Cabinet-maker.*

|| John Barnaghy, *Labourer.*

- || John Bartlet, *Shoemaker.*
 § Lewis Barton, *Weaver.*
 § William Beard, *Gardner.*
 || John Beaton, *Apothecary.*
 † John Berwick, *Gentleman.*
 † Andrew Blood, *otherwise Blyde, Gentleman, otherwise Farmer, otherwise Yeoman.*
 || George Boyd, *otherwise Boy, Labourer.*
 † James Bradshaw, *Gentleman, otherwise Warehouse-man, otherwise Chapman.*
 || Michael Brady, *Brush-maker.*
 § James Bran, *Esquire, otherwise Gentleman, otherwise called James Brand, Gentleman.*
 † William Brittough, *otherwise Bratter, otherwise Bretter, Gentleman.*
 § Richard Brown, *Carpenter.*
 § Francis Buchanan of Arnpryor, *Esquire, otherwise called Francis Buchanan, late of Callander, Gentleman.*
 † John Burnett, *Gentleman.*
 || Angus Campbell, *Labourer.*
 || Peter Campbell, *Labourer.*
 * Alexander Cameron of Dungallon.
 † Allan Cameron, *Gentleman.*
 * Doctor Archibald Cameron, *Brother to Donald Cameron, the Younger of Lochiel.*
 * Donald Cameron, *the Younger of Lochiel.*
 § Hugh Cameron, *Yeoman.*
 * Ludovick Cameron of Torcastle.
 § James Chaddock, *otherwise called James Chadwick, Labourer.*
 † Thomas Chadwick, *otherwise Chaddock, Gentleman, otherwise Tallow-chandler.*
 || Edward, *otherwise Edmund, Clavering, Gentleman.*
 § Henry Clerk, *otherwise Clark, Gentleman.*
 || William Conolly, *Labourer.*
 § William Cooke, *otherwise Cook, Labourer.*
 § John Coppock, *Taylor.*
 § Thomas Coppock, *Clerk.*
 † James Creighton, *Smith.*
 † George, *Earl of Cromertie.*
 || William Crosby, *Weaver.*
 || John Cruickshanks, *otherwise Crookshanks, the Elder, Joiner.*
 § Alexander Davidson, *Shoemaker.*
 § John Davison, *Labourer.*
 † James Dawson, *Gentleman.*
 † Charles Deacon, *Gentleman.*
 † Thomas Deacon, *Gentleman.*
 § Michael Dellard, *otherwise Dillard, Wooll-comber.*
 || William Dempsey, *Carpenter.*
 * James Drummond, *taking upon himself the Title of Duke of Perth.*
 * James Drummond, *Esquire, eldest Son and Heir-apparent of William Viscount of Strathallan.*
 * John Drummond, *taking upon himself the Title or Title of Lord John Drummond, Brother to James Drummond, taking on himself the Title of Duke of Perth.*
 || Daniel, *otherwise Donald, Duff, Labourer.*
 || John Duncan, *Chapman.*
 § Molineux, *otherwise Mollinax, Eaton, Weaver.*
 || John Endsworth, *Labourer.*
 † Francis Farquharson, *Gentleman.*
 * Francis Farquharson of Monaltery.
 † John Farquharson, *Yeoman.*
 || William Farrier, *Mason.*
 * William Fidler, *Clerk in the Auditor's Office in the Exchequer of Scotland.*
 § Stephen Fitzgerald, *Gentleman, otherwise Yeoman.*
 † George Fletcher, *Gentleman, otherwise Chapman.*
 || John Flint, *Butcher.*
 § James Forbes, *Labourer, otherwise Yeoman.*
 || Daniel Fraser, *Labourer, otherwise Farmer.*
 * Simon Fraser, *Esquire, eldest Son and Heir-apparent of Simon Lord Lovat.*
 § Roger Fulthorpe, *Barber.*
 † Thomas Furnivall, *Gentleman, otherwise Chapman.*
 † James Gadd, *otherwise Gad, Gentleman, otherwise Printer, otherwise Type-founder.*
 || John Gaddes, *Labourer.*
 || Alexander Goodbrand, *Chapman.*
 † Charles Gordon, *Gentleman.*
 || Charles Gordon, *Gentleman, otherwise Husbandman.*
 § Charles Gordon of Tarperso, *Gentleman.*
 † James Gordon, *Gentleman.*
 * John Gordon, *the Elder of Glenbuckett.*
 * Lewis Gordon, *Esquire, commonly called Lord Lewis Gordon, Brother to Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon.*
 * Sir William Gordon of Park.
 * James Graham, *the Younger of Airth.*
 * James Graham, *late of Duntroon, taking on himself the Title of Viscount of Dundee.*
 || William Grant, *Shoemaker.*
 § William Gray, *Surgeon.*
 || George Hamilton, *Esquire, otherwise Gentleman.*
 † John Hamilton, *Esquire, otherwise Gentleman.*
 § William Hargrave, *Labourer.*
 § George Hartley, *Weaver.*
 § John Hartley, *Carpenter.*
 § Thomas Harvey, *Weaver.*
 § James Harvie, *Innholder.*
 † Adam Hay, *Gentleman.*
 § James Hay, *Esquire.*
 * John Hay, *Portioner of Restalrig, Writer to the Signet.*
 || Peter Hay, *Labourer.*

- || William Hay, *otherwise Jay, Labourer.*
 § Thomas Hayes, *otherwise Hays, Labourer.*
 § John Henderson, *Gentleman, otherwise Writer.*
 § Valentine Holt, *Cloth-worker.*
 § William Home, *Gentleman.*
 || William Hunter, *Smith.*
 § Alexander Hutchinson, *Labourer.*
 || John James Jellius, *Labourer.*
 § Patrick, *otherwise Peter, Keir, Cabinet-maker.*
 † Henry Kerr, *Gentleman.*
 ‡ William, *Earl of Kilmarnock.*
 † Alexander Kinloch, *Merchant.*
 † Charles Kinloch, *Gentleman.*
 † Sir James Kinloch, *Baronet.*
 § William Lackey, *otherwise Leak, Labourer.*
 § Thomas Lawson, *Labourer, otherwise Chapman.*
 † Alexander Leith, *Farmer, otherwise Yeoman.*
 † Thomas Siddall, *Gentleman, otherwise Peruke-maker.*
 † James Lindsay, *Shoemaker.*
 § Peter Lindsay, *Gentleman.*
 * George Lockhart, *eldest Son and Heir-apparent of George Lockhart of Carnwath.*
 ‡ Simon Lord Lovat.
 § Simon Lugton, *Taylor.*
 * Andrew Lumsdale, *otherwise Lumsdain, Son to William Lumsdale, otherwise Lumsdain, Writer in Edinburgh.*
 § Robert Lyon, *Clerk.*
 || Alexander M'Clean, *Chapman.*
 || John M'Clean, *Labourer.*
 || James M'Coiley, *otherwise M'Cally, Labourer.*
 † Rory, *otherwise Roderick M'Culloch, Gentleman.*
 * Alexander MacDonald of Glencoe.
 * Alexander MacDonald of Keppoch.
 * Archibald MacDonald, *Son of Col. MacDonald of Barisdale.*
 * Donald MacDonald of Clanronald Junior, *Son to Rhonald MacDonald of Clanronald.*
 * Donald MacDonald of Lochgarie.
 † Angus M'Donald, *Joiner.*
 † David, *otherwise Donald, otherwise Daniel M'Donald, Gentleman.*
 § Donald M'Donald, *otherwise MacDonald of Kinlochmoydart, Esquire, otherwise Gentleman.*
 § Donald M'Donald, *otherwise MacDonald of Teirnadreish, Gentleman.*
 || Peter, *otherwise Patrick M'Donald, Labourer.*
 || Thomas M'Gennes, *Labourer.*
 * Alexander MacGillivrae of Drumaglash.
 || John M'Gregor, *Labourer.*
 † Alexander M'Growther the Elder, *otherwise called Robinson, otherwise Robi-*
- son, otherwise Robertson, Gentleman, otherwise Farmer, otherwise Yeoman.*
 * Lauchlan MacIntosh, *Merchant at Inverness.*
 § John Mackeine, *otherwise Mackenzie, Labourer.*
 † Alexander Mackenzie, *Gentleman.*
 § Donald Mackenzie, *Labourer.*
 † Hector M'Kenzie, *Yeoman, otherwise Farmer.*
 || Simon M'Kenzie, *Labourer.*
 † John MacKinnon of MacKinnon.
 § John MacKinnell, *otherwise Magnell, Labourer.*
 || James M'Lachlan, *Labourer.*
 || John M'Lachlan, *Labourer.*
 * Lauchlan MacLauchlan of Castle Lauchlan.
 † Alexander M'Lauchlan, *Gentleman, otherwise Farmer.*
 * Alexander Macleod, *Son to Master John Macleod, Advocate.*
 § John M'Naughton, *Watchmaker.*
 * Evan MacPherson of Clunie.
 || John M'Quin, *Labourer.*
 || James Main, *Tallow-Chandler.*
 || Benjamin Mason, *otherwise Macon, Weaver.*
 § Barnabas Matthew, *Labourer.*
 || Matthew Matthew, *Weaver.*
 § James Mellin, *otherwise Millen, Weaver.*
 § Lawrence, *otherwise Laurence, Mercer of Melginch and Lethinday, Esquire, otherwise Gentleman.*
 * Robert Mercer, *Esquire, otherwise Nairn of Aldie.*
 || George Milt, *otherwise Mills, Labourer.*
 § James Mitchell, *Labourer.*
 † Walter Mitchel, *Gentleman, otherwise Labourer.*
 † Henry Moir, *Gentleman.*
 † Robert Moir, *Gentleman.*
 † David Morgan, *Esquire.*
 § Richard Morison, *Wigmaker.*
 † Sir David Murray of Stanhope, *Baronet.*
 * George Murray, *Esquire, commonly called Lord George Murray, Brother to James, Duke of Atholl.*
 * John Murray of Broughton, *Esquire.*
 § Patrick Murray, *Goldsmith.*
 § Robert Murray, *Gentleman.*
 * John Nairn, *taking upon himself the Title or Style of Lord Nairn.*
 || Alexander Nicholls, *otherwise Nichil, Labourer.*
 † James Nicholson, *Gentleman.*
 * David Ogilvie, *taking upon himself the Title of Lord Ogilvie.*
 † Walter Ogilvie, *Gentleman.*
 † David Ogilvy, *Labourer.*
 † Charles Oliphant, *Gentleman.*
 * Lawrence Oliphant, *the Elder, of Gask.*
 * Lawrence Oliphant, *the Younger, of Gask.*
 § Thomas Park, *Shoemaker.*

- || Alexander Parker, *Barber*.
 || Archibald Paton, *Joiner*.
 * Alexander, *Lord Pitsligo*.
 § Andrew Porteus, *Merchant*.
 || John Porteus, *Cord-wainer*.
 § John Poustie, *Taylor*.
 § Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunniplace,
Baronet, otherwise Knight.
 † George Ramsay, *Gentleman, otherwise*
Labourer.
 § John Ratcliff, *otherwise Radcliffe,*
Weaver.
 || James Read, *Labourer*.
 || Archibald Renned, *Silver-smith*.
 || Charles Robinson, *Labourer*.
 § John Robotham, *otherwise Rowbottom,*
Carpenter.
 § Edward Roper, *Weaver*.
 * Malcolm Ross, *son of Alexander Ross of*
Pitcalney.
 || David Row, *otherwise Roe, Gentleman*.
 § Hugh Roy, *Labourer*.
 † John Sanderson, *Gentleman*.
 § John Sanderson, *Labourer*.
 || Alexander Scott, *Taylor*.
 || John Scott, *Labourer*.
 || William Scott, *Labourer*.
 § William Sharp, *Gentleman*.
 § John Small, *Labourer*.
 § James Smith, *Gentleman*.
 || William Smith, *Labourer*.
 || James Sparks, *Frame-work-knitter*.
 || William Steben, *otherwise Stephen, Wine-*
cooper.
 || Alexander Steel, *Labourer*.
 § Patrick Steuart, *Labourer*.
 * Alexander Stevenson, *Joiner*.
 * Charles Stewart of Ardsheil.
 || Duncan Stewart, *Taylor*.
 * John Stewart, *commonly called John Roy*
Stewart.
 † James Stormonth, *Gentleman*.
 * William, *Viscount of Strathallan*.
 † James Stuart, *otherwise Stewart, Gentle-*
man.
 || Robert Stuart, *otherwise Stewart, La-*
bourer.
 § Andrew Swan, *Shoemaker*.
 † Christopher Taylor, *Gentleman*.
 § Peter Taylor, *Joiner*.
 § Robert Taylor, *Shoemaker*.
 || James Thompson, *otherwise Thomson,*
the Elder, Gardner.
 § Robert Tinsley, *Weaver*.
 † Francis Townley, *Gentleman*.
 § Thomas Turner, *Shoemaker*.
 § Thomas Turner, *Weaver*.
 || John Walker, *Labourer*.
 § John Wallas, *otherwise Wallace, other-*
wise Wallis, Miller.
 § George Waring, *Weaver*.
 § Matthew Waring, *Weaver*.
 † Thomas Watson, *Tobacconist*.
 || David Webster, *Labourer*.
 || James Webster, *Labourer*.
 † Sir John Wedderburn, *Baronet*.
 * David Wemyss, *Esquire, commonly called*
Lord Elcho, eldest son and Heir-appar-
ent of James, Earl of Wemyss.
 † James Wilding, *otherwise Wheelding,*
Gentleman, otherwise Scarlet-dyer.
 || David Wilkie, *Labourer*.
 § William Winstandley, *otherwise Win-*
stanley, otherwise Winstande, Weaver.
 || James Wishart, *otherwise Wishet, La-*
bourer.
 † Andrew Wood, *Gentleman*.
 § Robert Wright, *Gentleman*.

292. BUCHANAN'S POEMS.¹—July 9.—SIR,—A correspondent in to-day's *Scotsman* tells that during last century Buchanan's poems were used for teaching Latin in Scottish schools. In the High School of Leith they were in use in my youth. So was Erasmus.—I am, etc., R. A. M.

293. THE ANCIENT LIBRARY AT INNERPEFFRAY (*abridged from the Scotsman*).—Among the rare books of value is the Bible of the great Marquis of Montrose, bearing his autograph in several places, written in a bold, plain hand. The leaves of the Bible also contain a number of mottoes or extracts, copied by the Marquis, and taken from Horace and other classical authors. The book was printed in the French language at Sedan, and the date of the printing is 1633. There is also another Bible in the library, which belonged to the Marquis's sister, who was married to the founder of the library (Lord Maderty). It is called her State Bible, is bound in crimson velvet, and dated 1638. Another most valuable and unique book is a copy of Marot and Beze's Psalter, with music, printed at Paris in 1567. The title of the book is 'The 150 Psalms of David, put into French rhyme by Clement Marot and Theodore

¹ See Note 306, page 79.

de Beze, 1567, Paris. It contains 149 prayers by Augustine Marlorat, who was born in 1506, and executed in Rouen in 1562. There is a complete folio copy of the Bible, dated 1530, in black-letter French, with initial illustrations and pictorial woodcuts; while the title-page is printed in red and black ink. A copy of what is called the Great Bible, in black-letter, also forms part of the collection. It is dated 1540, and has two full-page woodcuts by Holbein, the artist of Henry VIII. Its title-page is as follows:—'The Bible in Englishe of the largest and greatest volume auctorysed and appointed by the Commandmente of oure most redoubted Prynce and Soveraygne, Lord Kynge Henry the VIII. To be frequented and used in every Church win this his sayd realme.' This Bible is now popularly known as the 'Treacle Bible,' from the passage in 8th of Jeremiah being rendered 'Is there not tryacle at Gylyad?' There is also an early black-letter edition of the English Prayer Book, and an English black-letter Bible of date 1539. An English translation of Cardinal Quignan's Breviary is likewise amongst the valuable collection. The Breviary was 'Imprynted in Paris the yere of our Lord 1538.' Amongst other noteworthy works are Holinshed's 'Histories of Scotland, England, and Ireland, 1577, printed by George Bishop at London'; 'The History and Chronicles of Scotland, compiled and newly correctit and amendit by the Reverend and Noble clerk, Mr. Hector Boeis, Chanon of Aberdeene, translated lately by Mr. John Ballenden, Archdene of Murray and Chanon of Rosse, at the command James the Fyfte, King of Scottis, imprentit in Edinburgh be Thomas Davidson, dwelling fornenst Fryere-wynde, 1536.' Another old book is 'The Ship of Fooles, translated out of Latin, French, and Dutch into English by Alexander Barclay, priest, at that time chaplain in the Colledge of St. Mary Otery, in the countie of Devon, Anno Domini 1508.' There are also a number of ancient mss. in the library, including the Chartulary of the Abbey of Inchaffray; curious old maps and atlases, one of Africa being dated 1631, and showing—what is rather remarkable—that at that far-off period the exploration of Africa had been considered, for the interior is filled up with names of places and pictures of native animals and birds. The River Congo is also marked, and the Nile is shown as taking its rise from the lake district of Central Africa.

Copies of early newspapers also form part of the collection, and are given under the title of 'Diurnal Occurrences in Parliament,' No. 1 being from the twentieth of June to the seven and twentieth, 1642. The paper is about the size of small octavo, and only a very few sentences of the Parliamentary proceedings are given. Altogether the library is a valuable storehouse of ancient literature, and has for many generations been visited by thousands of people, although situated in a somewhat isolated place. It may be noted that the library was originally endowed by Lord Maderty in 1691; but, owing to a technical flaw, the endowment was made afresh by Lord Maderty's nephew and heir, Lord Strathallan, in 1696. The endowment covered a school and library, but, under the new scheme, instituted in 1888, the school has been taken over by Muthill School Board, and the present trustees are empowered, after paying £15 per annum for the maintenance of the school and the expenses of the trust, to pay over the remainder of the income, and to transfer the library to any town or village within five miles of Innerpeffray. The town of Crieff is moving to acquire the custody of the Library.

294. ARMS OF AYR COUNTY COUNCIL.—Excerpt of Letters Patent from the Lyon King of Arms in favour of the County Council for the County of Ayr, dated the 8th day of July 1890.

‘WHEREAS The County Council for the County of Ayr have by petition of date the twenty-fourth day of June ultimo Prayed that We would Grant Our Licence and Authority to them and to their Successors in office to bear and use on a Seal or otherwise for official purposes connected with the said County such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable and according to the Laws of Arms: Know ye therefore that we



have devised and do by these presents Assign Ratify and Confirm to the said County Council, and to their Successors in office, and to the said County of Ayr, the following Ensigns Armorial as depicted upon the margin hereof and matriculated of even date with these presents in our Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, vizt., Or, a Saltire Gules, on a chief of the second a Holy Lamb Cross Staff and Banner of St. Andrew proper between two Lyres of the first Stringed Argent.

‘Matriculated the Eighth day of July 1890.

‘(Sd.) J. W. MITCHELL,
‘Lyon Clerk.’

[The above has been kindly contributed by the Lyon King of Arms.
—ED.]

295. THE ROSS FAMILY.—DONALD ROSS, BAILIE OF TAIN.—Donald Ross, bailie of Tain, whom, previous to his marriage in 1717 with Margaret, second daughter of Andrew Ross of Shandwick (155), William Ross (156), her brother, addressed as 'aff. Cousigne,' assisted the various members of the Shandwick family in their fallen fortunes. He was a pewterer in Tain, and at one time postmaster. Many of his letters are extant, but they give no clue to his paternity; only two nephews are mentioned, Hugh Ross, and Hugh Munro, a sister's son. Perhaps Bailie Donald was a descendant of Donald Ross (146) who sold Shandwick in 1642.

The above Hugh Ross was son of John Ross, 'overseer at Craigroy,' who died about 1743; on 22d November of that year he was retoured as heir-general to his father (*Inq. Gen.*, registered 4th July 1749). He was student of divinity at Aberdeen, and graduated there April 1736. On the 16th he wrote to his uncle—'I was graduated Tuesday last we were very hearty yester night, I mean five more of the best of the class and I, treating the Regent and the other masters of the College with a dozen and half of wine and a supper, . . . we had so much over and above of the wine bought for our graduation where the masters were pleased to drink the health of our respective friends.' From Aberdeen he went to Edinburgh, where he seems to have remained (in what capacity does not appear) for some years. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Tain, 21st March 1744, ordained in 1755, and became minister of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire. He married — 1759, Ann Houston, and died — 1761. (*Fasti Ec. Scot.*)

His successor at Kildonan was Mr. John Ross, whose paternity is not stated. He was ordained missionary of Farr 26th September 1759, and minister of Kildonan 18th November 1761. He died 28th March 1783 in his forty-second year, having married the widow of Gunn M'Sheumais, by whom he had,

David. (See *below*.)

Katherine, married David Gunn, who died — 1827.

David Ross was in the army. On his father's death he left it, took a farm, and was also miller at Cloggan in Strathbeg. He married the daughter of a wealthy tenant, by whom he had a numerous family of sons and daughters. The eldest son went to America as a teacher (*Memorabilia domestica*, Sage, *Minister of Resolis*. Wick, 1889).

NICHOLAS ROSS, BURGESS OF DORNOCH.—He was a *litster*, or dyer, and appears as a witness to Sasines between 1695 and 1698. He had been previously established in Tain, where he was also burgess (Sasine 19th August 1701). He was living in Dornoch 1720-23, and was in all probability of the Little Tarrell family, either Nicholas, whose brother Walter (xxxix) was Town clerk of Dornoch, or Nicholas, his nephew (xxxv). His daughter Katherine was married to George Ross, merchant, 'Theurer' in Tain, and had,

William, baptized at Tain, 26th January 1720. Witnesses,
William Ross, bailie, Thomas Reid, leat bailie, and
John Reid, merchant.

Katherine, baptized 30th June 1721.

John, baptized 22d May 1723.

Helen, baptized 25th March 1725.

Another Nicholas Ross, student at Tain, witnessed a Sasine 1st April 1725, and was probably the Nicholas Ross who was 'one of the present bailies of Tain' in 1754.

WILLIAM ROSS, BAILIE OF TAIN.—In Ferne Abbey there is an oblong flat stone, with the following inscription running round the outer edge :—This stone is placed | here by William Ross bailie of Tain and un | der the same lyes | the body of Margaret Ross his spouse who depar | ted this life the 28 | day of March 1718. In the centre of the stone

William Ross
Margaret Ross
Katherine M'Intosh.

William Ross appears as witness to a Sasine 13th April 1710. Soon after the death of his first wife, he married, secondly, Katherine M'Intosh, by whom he had,

Mary, baptized at Tain, 4th February 1720. Witnesses, David Ross of Inverchasley, Hugh Ross of Achnacloich, and Thomas Ross, leat bailie.

Alexander, baptized 28th December 1722. Witness, David Ross of Kindeace.

Robert, baptized 14th October 1724.

Very probably many inscriptions in Ferne Abbey Church perished, when on Sunday 10th October 1742, at the time of worship, the roof and part of the side wall fell in during a violent storm. The gentry had their seats in the niches, and by that means their lives were saved, as was the minister, Mr. Donald Ross, by the sounding-board falling on the pulpit and covering him. Very many were wounded, and forty were dug out and buried promiscuously without ceremony (*Scots Mag.*). Mr. Donald died 2d September 1775 in his 83d year (*Fasti*).

WILLIAM ROSS, BAILIE OF TAIN.—1. William Ross, bailie of Tain (paternity not stated), mentioned first in 1726 in the correspondence of the Shandwick family, and called their cousin, died before 1738, having married twice. By his first wife — — he had,

2. George, eldest son, who married Katherine, third daughter of Andrew Ross, seventh of Shandwick (155).

3. William, living in 1753.

4. David, died before 1753.

[1.] — — —

[2.] Margaret, second daughter, married Duncan Simpson of Nether Culcraigy (Sasine on marriage contract 8th November 1734).

He married secondly — —, living as his widow in 1748, and had, with a daughter, a son,

Gilbert. In 1748 Alexander Ross (169), of the Shandwick family, wrote to Mr. Alexander Gray in London, introducing to him Gilbert Ross 'as a youth he had great hopes of. His success and conduct at Aberdeen has endeared him to all his friends.' He died in London — March 1788, having become a merchant

in Billiter Lane. His widow, Ann —, was living in 1793. He left three sons,

1. Gilbert, the eldest, was married.
2. William, a grocer.
3. George.

At his death he left £40,000 to be divided between his three sons, his widow, and his sister, Roberta, widow of Lieutenant David Ross, who died before 1783.

M'CUCCLOCH OF PLAIDS, KINDEACE, AND GLASTULICH.¹—The various branches of the M'Culloch family were so frequently connected by marriage with many of the Ross families, that the following pedigree has been included in this work.

1. John M'Culloch, first of Plaids, 'bailie of the girth of Sanct Duthowis at Tayne' in 1458 (*Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 429). Retour of John M'Culloch, as heir to Alexander his father, in the land of Skaidie, of Plaidis, etc., 10th November 1450 (*Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 3). Witness to a charter by Thomas Dingwall, 27th October 1466 (*Earls of Cromartie, Fraser*); he had,

2. Angus. (See *below*.)

[1.] Christian, said to have married George Munro, tenth of Foulis.

2. Angus M'Culloch, second of Plaids, bailie of Tain, was father of

3. William. (See *below*.)
4. Angus of Tarrell.
5. Donald in Tain.
6. James in Tain.

3. William M'Culloch, third of Plaids, in 1535 granted a charter of the lands of Pittogartie to William Denoon. (*Titles of the Urquharts of Cromarty*, No. 88, *Antiq. Notes*.) Member of inquest held at Inverness, 21st July 1513, when Thomas Paterson, rector of Assynt, was served heir to his uncle, William Paterson (*Invernessiana*, p. 194). Served heir to John M'Culloch in the lands of Skaidie, 10th April 1512 (*Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 3). In March 1534 he brought an action against Sir Donald Denone, Abbot of Ferne, and others, as to whether the lands of Easter Catboll belonged to him in heritage or whether the convent could molest him; he obtained a decret in his favour (*Ibid.*, fol. 4). He died *circa* 1540, having married Agnes, daughter of Sir David Ross, seventh of Balnagown (14). She died at Hilton, 24th April 1572 (*Kal. of Ferne*), leaving, probably with other children,

7. Thomas M'Culloch, fourth of Plaids 'heir to William, his father,' (*Retours, Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 7, 1541). He died *circa* 1548, having married —, daughter of Innes of Catboll, and had,

8. Robert M'Culloch, fifth 'of Plaids' (witness to a charter 1550). 'Heir to Thomas, his father' (*Retours, Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 21, 1548). In 1552 he sold to his uncle, Alexander Innes of Catboll, the lands of Plaids, Pittogarty, Skaidy, etc., and in the same year Queen Mary granted a Crown charter to Alexander Innes and his wife of the above lands. From the *Register of Acts and Decrets, Edinburgh*, 28th

¹ In Sasines, old deeds, and letters, Glastulich is written with one *l*. Glastullich seems to be the modern form.

January 1558, and from the *Sheriff-Court Books of Inverness, 1543-1594*, vol. i., it appears that Alexander Innes commenced an action against Agnes Ross, elder, relict of William M'Culloch of Plaids, and Agnes Ross in Skaidy for their removal from Catboll. Agnes Ross stated that she had a nineteen years' tack from the late Thomas M'Culloch, her son, dated Whitsunday 1541, he being then laird of the said lands, when he also let a portion to young Agnes Ross of Skaidy (whose paternity does not appear). The litigation continued until May 1561, when Agnes Ross, failing in her proof, was decerned to have wrongfully occupied the lands since eight years before Whitsunday 1559, and Alexander Innes was declared the possessor. The above Robert was probably father to

9. William M'Culloch, sixth of Plaids, who married Sophia, daughter of John Tarrell of that ilk (*Bore-brieve of Alexander Ross (69)*), and had,

10. Andrew M'Culloch, merchant in Tain, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Ross of Tarrell (*Bore-brieve*), and had,

11. John M'Culloch, first of Kindeace, merchant burges of Tain, 24th June 1607. In 1621 he obtained Wester Kindeis from Andrew Munro of Culnald, and in 1625 granted part of these lands to his second son, Andrew, and his spouse; in 1631 he ceded Kindeis Wester to Thomas, his eldest son. Provost of Tain 1629-31. He married Janet, daughter of John Ross of Muldarg (*Bore-brieve*), and had,

12. Thomas. (See *below*.)

13. Andrew. (See *post*.)

14. Charles 'burgess of Tain, surgeon' (Sasine 19th August 1701). 'Brother of Andrew' (*Register of Deeds, Edinb.*, 31st May 1731). He married — —, and had an only daughter,

Anna, who married William Urquhart of Brealangwell (Sasine on marriage contract, 25th February 1693).

12. Thomas M'Culloch, second of Kindeace, provost of Tain 1638 nearest heir to John M'Culloch, deceased; he married Isobel, daughter of James Davidson, provost of Dundee (*Kindeace Writs*, 15th May 1661). She married secondly Mr. Hector Munro, preacher at Edderton, who was living there with his wife 1661. By her first husband she had,

15. James. (See *below*.)

16. David. (See *post*.)

17. Alexander, 'brother of David,' 17th December 1652, who ceded to him the easter half of Kindeis Wester, 9th April 1658 (*Kindeace Writs*).

18. Robert, merchant in Copenhagen, 'brother to Alexander,' 9th April 1658 (*Kindeace Writs*).

[1.] Janet married, as second wife, Malcolm Ross of Knockan (41), afterwards styled of Kindeace, to whom David M'Culloch, with consent of his brother Alexander, his mother and her husband, William Ross Lachlanson and his wife, and Andrew Ross in Culnald, ceded by charter the town and lands of Wester Kindeis, and other property, dated at Tain, 15th May 1661 (Sasine dated 4th June, *Gen. Reg. Sas. Edinb.*).

[2.] Abigail, married Thomas Ross, bailie of Tain, living 1690.

15. James M'Culloch, third of Kindeace, 'heir to John M'Culloch, merchant burghess of Tain, his grandfather' 21st December 1648, and Sasine 13th August 1650. Commissioner of Supply, Ross-shire, 1656-59. He married, as first husband, contract dated 1651, Christian, daughter of Colonel John Munro of Obsdail; she was sister to Janet, wife of John Ross of Little Tarrell (v.), and married, secondly, David Ross of Pitcalnie (23). She obtained from her first husband a liferent of part of the lands of Kindeace. To the above James succeeded,

16. David M'Culloch, fourth of Kindeace, 'son of Thomas' (Sasine 3d January 1649), 'of Kindeis' (Sasine 17th December 1652), 'heir to James, his immediate elder brother,' 1st October 1652 (*Inq. Spec. Ross et Crom.*). He married — —, and had,

19. David 'younger of Kindeis' (Sasine 29th August 1665).

[1.] Janet, married, *circa* 1656, William Ross Lachlanon, merchant burghess of Tain (Sasine 8th February 1655). In 1656 he was infeted in the wester half of Wester Kindeis by David M'Culloch on his daughter's marriage (charter dated 7th August). They had a son,

Lauchlan Ross, 'merchant in Tain' (Sasine 20th October 1686).

The rights over the whole property were acquired by Malcolm Ross, a purchase which was the eventual cause of much litigation.

To return to

13. Andrew M'Culloch, second son of John M'Culloch, first of Kindeace. He was provost of Tain (Sasine 30th May 1649), and became first of Glastulich (Sasine 20th June 1650). On commission of war 1646; M.P. for Tain 1649-52; in 1663 fined £1200 (*Acts of Parl.*). He received from his father part of the lands of Wester Kindeis (Sasine 21st June 1626). Styled in 1668 'sometime provost' He married, first, Anna, daughter of Mr. James Ferne, minister of Fraserburgh, by whom he had,

20. John, 'eldest son of first marriage' (Sasine 1st May 1668). 'Mr. John, son and heir of deceased Andrew' (Sasine 16th June 1681).

21. Mr. Andrew, 'brother of John, son to deceased Andrew' (Sasine 25th October 1694).

He married, secondly, Isabella Dunbar (Sasine 26th May 1651), on charter by David Ross of Balnagown, in favour of Andrew M'Culloch and Isabella Dunbar, his spouse, of part of the lands of Mekill Dallas in the barony of Westray; he had by her,

22. Hugh. (*See below.*)

22. Hugh M'Culloch, second of Glastulich, 'eldest son and heir of the second marriage'; he obtained from his father a bond of provision for himself and his mother of a liferent annuity out of the lands of Glastulich (Sasine 29th July 1668). He died before 1703, having married — —, and had a son,

23. David. (*See below.*)

23. David M'Culloch, third of Glastulich; Hugh Ross of Brealangwell (88) renounced in his favour, as 'son and heir of the deceased Hugh,' the lands of Glastulich (Sasine 14th October 1726). These lands had been adjudicated to him, then styled Hugh Ross of Glastulich, 14th February 1695, and were apprized from David M'Culloch, now of Glastulich, heir

to the deceased Hugh, his father, and to his deceased grandfather. David Ross of Balnagown disposed in his favour the lands of Little Allan 21st March 1705. He married Christian, daughter of Roderick M'Leod of Cambuscurrie, marriage contract dated 13th July 1706, and disposed in her favour the lands of Bellamuckie in liferent (Sasine 1st February 1711), settling a further provision for her out of the same lands (Sasine 10th October 1735). She died — 1758, æt. 69. They had,

24. Hugh, 'eldest son' (Sasine 24th June 1726), died before 1735.

25. Roderick. (See *below*.)

26. Walter, 'second son' (Sasine 10th October 1735).

[1.] Christian, married David, son of John Gray of Newtown (Sasine 26th February 1740).

25. Roderick M'Culloch, fourth of Glastulich, designated as 'second son' in Sasine 24th June 1726, and 'eldest son' 10th October 1735, 'of Glastulich' (witness to Sasine 26th May 1741). He was 'out in the '45' and was taken prisoner in Sutherland. He married Jean, eldest daughter of David Ross, second of Inverchasley (51), by whom he had

26. David, captain in the army.

[1.] Helen, married Captain Thomas Rose of Bindal. P.

Mary M'Culloch, as previously stated, is called by General Charles Ross his *first* cousin. In the deed of settlement of Invercharron no paternity is given. She is said to have been daughter to David M'Culloch and Christian M'Leod. This would make her *second* cousin to General Ross, as Mary, daughter of Hugh Munro of Newmore, great aunt to the General, married, *circa* 1686, Hugh M'Leod, father of Roderick. She died 17th December 1793, having married, 22d June 1758, Mr. Hugh Rose, minister of Creich, and then of Tain, born *circa* 1730, and died 23d September 1774 (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*), by whom she had six sons and a daughter.

Hugh Rose, fifth son, born 31st October 1767 (*Tain Reg.*), purchased the estate of Glastulich; he married first Annabella Margareta, daughter of Colonel Phipps, by whom he had, with other children,

Hugh Munro St. Vincent Rose of Glastulich. P.

He married secondly, Katherine, daughter of Colonel Duncan Munro of Culcairn, and with two daughters had,

George W. Holmes Ross, late of Cromarty. P. (See *ante* xix.)

OTHER M'CULLOCH AND ROSS MARRIAGES FROM THE INVERNESS SASINES.

Angus M'Culloch of Badferne, married Isobella Ross (Sasine 12th August 1640).

Hugh M'Culloch of Badferne, married Isobel Ross (Sasine 20th June 1650).

Donald M'Culloch in Furness, married Barbara Ross (Sasine 30th July 1666).

John Ross, burgess of Dornoch, married Margaret M'Culloch (Sasines 2d August 1680, 22d February 1688).

John M'Culloch, boatwright, Cromarty, married Margaret, eldest .

daughter to Andrew Ross in Cromarty (Sasine on marriage contract 24th August 1695).

John M'Culloch of Piltoun, married Katherine Ross (Sasine 7th August 1704).

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

ROSS OF BALMACHY.—(193) WALTER ROSS, THIRD OF BALMACHY.—In volume xxxiii., *Edinburgh Testaments* under date 27th February 1598, there is the testament-dative and inventory of goods, etc., pertaining to the deceased Margaret Munro, sometime spouse to Walter Ross, apparent of Ballamonthie, in the parish of Tarbet, and shire of Inverness, who died 8th May 1594, given up by the said Walter, as father, etc., to

1. Hugh,
 2. George,
 3. Donald,
 4. David,
 5. William,
- [1.] Katrene,
[2.] Issobell,

their lawful bairns, and executors-dative surrogate to their deceased mother. Confirmed 27th February 1598. James Innes, fiar of Innerbraikie, is cautioner.

ROSS OF BALNAGOWN.—David Ross (20), the last laird of Balnagown, in 1668 gave part of the Oxgate lands of the Drum of Fearn to John Ross and Margaret his wife. It is by no means clear whether the husband, or the wife, was his illegitimate child. The above John Ross, mason in Balnagown, died before 1717, and his wife, Margaret, before 1741, having had an only son, David, who died before his father, and three daughters. —, the eldest, married James Ross, tailor in Fearn, who in 1717 purchased the portions of the other two daughters, and died — January 1738, having had,

- [1.] Frances, who married Finlay Ross, alias Roy, tenant of the Wester Drums of Fearn.
- [2.] Elspeth, married George M'Gilies in Arbol.
- [3.] Euphemia, died before her father, having married Roderick Dingwall, tenant at the Bridge End of Fearn, by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

These three sisters were retoured heirs portioners to the deceased John Ross, their grandfather, and also to the deceased David Ross of Balnagown, their great-grandfather, in part of the lands of the Drum of Fearn (Sasine 28th July 1741). The above James Ross, owing money to Bailie Donald Ross of Tain, in payment of the debt, the above heirs ceded to him these Oxgate lands of the Drum of Fearn (*Memorial about the Heritable Estate of Bailie Donald*).

ROSS OF CALROSSIE.—From the following notice it appears that Thomas Ross, second of Calrossie (65), stated to be the son of Thomas Ross, first of Calrossie (64), by Katherine Ross his wife, was not his son, but his nephew. Procuratory of resignation of Thomas Ross of Calrossie, and pertinents in the parish of Logie Easter and sheriffdom of Ross, for new infestment in favour of himself, and Thomas Ross of Knockan, son

to Malcolm Ross, merchant in Tain, his brother german (63), and the heirs male of the said Thomas Ross of Knockan. Alexander Ross, sheriff-clerk depute of Ross, is a witness. Signed at Calrossie 7th October 1732, registered 13th December (*Reg. of Deeds*, MacKenzie Office, Edin. vol. 132).

There was a Malcolm Ross 'of Calrossie' who died 15th September 1618 (*Kal. of Ferne*). (See (72) and (22).)

ROSS OF EASTERFEARN.—The daughters of Alexander Ross, fifth of Easterfearn (105) were,

[1.] Janet Gordon, who married Mr. Arthur Sutherland, minister at Edderton, and was his widow in 1728.

[2.] Margaret Gordon.

[3.] —, married — Innes, and had a son, Walter.

[4.] Elizabeth, married — Manson.

The latter will of Captain Ross of Daan (116), who died — June 1735, was dated at Mt. Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, 4th September 1728. He named his brother Alexander, W.S., executor, and left legacies to his sisters and other relatives. Confirmed 16th June 1737 (*Commiss. of Edinburgh Tests*. vol. 99).

(106, 107).—Corrections.—William Ross, sixth (*not fifth*) of Easterfearn, was commissary clerk of Ross in or before 1706 until after 1724. He died in 1727 (not in 1712, as previously stated). His son and heir, Alexander, afterwards seventh (*not sixth*) of Easterfearn, served and retoured heir to his father before 1729, had in 1726 become commissary clerk of Ross (Sasine 15th December). Being unable to pay the claims on him for the remainder of the purchase-money of Tarlogie, in lieu of further payment David M'Lendris or Ross, his creditor, accepted the clerkship, to which he was not regularly appointed until 1733 (*MS. notes*).

Another Alexander Ross in a charter of resignation of part of Little Allan, called Balnagore (*Gt. Seal*, 3d February 1710, Sasine on 1st March), is styled 'commissary clerk of Ross.' He appears as witness to many Sasines; in one, dated 25th February 1724, he is described as writer at Tain, commissary clerk depute of Ross. He died before 4th June 1730, when William, his eldest son and heir, disposed of lands in Dornoch. He had also a son Hugh (*Tain Registers*) whose daughter Jannet was baptized 23d May 1723.

Another Alexander Ross was commissary clerk of Tain, and married Janet, daughter of Bailie Dingwall; they had,

Alexander, baptized 20th September 1720.

Charles, baptized 10th September 1722.

Christian, baptized 20th December 1723.

Again, an Alexander Ross was Dean of Guild in Tain before 1698, and witnessed many Sasines; he had a son Alexander (Sasine 15th July 1724), and a son David (Sasine 17th October 1705). He was living in 1724.

David Ross, notary, mentioned in various Sasines between 1690-1708, was sheriff-clerk of Ross; he had Andrew, his eldest son, and Mr. George, schoolmaster at Tarnat.

ROSS OF INVERCHASLEY (second family so styled (see 50)).—From the nomination of heirs made in 1762 by Mr. David Ross (52), afterwards

Lord Ankerville, whose marriage contract bears date 7th August 1755, it appears that David Ross, first of Inverchasley, by his first wife, had the following daughters,

- [1.] Anne, married to John Haldane of Aberathven, by whom she had an only son David, captain in the Royal Regiment of Highlanders.
- [2.] Margaret, married to Charles Urquhart of Brealangwell, by whom she had an only son David (Sasine on marriage contract, 28th September 1728).

By his second wife, as previously stated, he had an only daughter, Mary, married to John Grant of Ballintome.¹

The daughters of David Ross, second of Inverchasley, were,

- [1.] Jean, eldest daughter, wife of Roderick M'Culloch of Glastulich, by whom she had a son David, captain in the army.
- [2.] Isobel,² wife of William Ross, tenth of Invercharron. She and her heirs were passed over in the settlement.
- [3.] Mary.

The above-named settlement included the lands of Shandwick, Tarlogie, Newton of Tarlogie and Fanintraid, Morangie and Dibidaile, part of Drumgillie, Easter Kindeace, Morvichwater, part of Meikle Ranie, Pitkery, and various lands near Tain.

(59) Charles Ross, Lieutenant-General, styled 'of Morangie,' second son of David Ross, second of Inverchasley,³ having become owner of Invercharron, made a settlement of his estates 31st May 1796, recorded 11th March 1797 (*Register of Tailzies, Edinburgh*, vol. 30, f. 107). Failing his own heirs, he disposed his estates to his nephew, Charles Ross, advocate (57), and his heirs, whom falling to David Ross, younger of Ankerville (53), and his heirs; to his nephew, Captain David Ross (85), son of William Ross, late of Invercharron, by his sister, Isobel Ross; to his nephew, George Munro of Culrain; to Captain David Ross, late of Kindeace, now on half pay, and their heirs; whom failing to his nieces, daughters of Lord Ankerville, viz. Margaret, wife of Major James Baillie, Fort-Major of Fort-George, Elizabeth Ross, Jean Ross, and their heirs; to his nieces, daughters of Invercharron, viz. Helen, wife of William M'Caw, and Elizabeth Ross, second daughter, and their heirs; to James Rose, writer, Edinburgh, third son of the deceased Mr. Hugh Rose, minister of Tain, by Mary M'Culloch, his (the General's) first cousin, and his heirs; whom all failing, to his own lawful heirs, etc., etc.

¹ John Grant, third son of John Grant of Dalrachney, and Mary Ross his spouse, 6th December 1736, gave a discharge to David Ross of Inverchasley for 2000 merks, due by bond of provision from her father, dated 12th January 1733 (*Register of Deeds, Mackenzie Office*, vol. 162).

² This lady in the Shandwick papers is called Ann (see *ante*, Invercharron (84)); her son David was captain in the 71st (*not 1st*) regiment of Foot, and was serving in India in 1796. Her eldest daughter, Helen, married William (*not David*) M'Caw.

³ *Inverness Sasines*, vol. viii., fol. 275. Sasine on disposition by William (*not George, as previously stated*) Ross of Morangie, writer in Edinburgh, in favour of David Ross of Inverchasley, of the town and lands of Easter and Wester Morangie, with the two milns thereof, etc., in the parish of Tain. At Edinburgh, 18th March 1726, Hugh M'Culloch . . . is writer of the precept. Sasine on 20th April 1726, in presence of Charles Ross of Eye, Simon Ross of Rosehill, and David M'Culloch of Glastulich. David Ross obtained the lands of Dibidaile also from the above William Ross, son of George (see (51)).

This distinguished officer received his commission as ensign in Leighton's regiment (32d Foot) 6th April 1747. He became lieutenant 2d October 1755; captain-lieutenant, Anstruther's regiment (58th Foot), 25th December 1755; captain, 32d Foot, 28th August 1756; 2d major, Earl of Sutherland's Battalion of Highlanders, 27th August 1759; lieutenant-colonel, 39th Foot, 31st July 1773; colonel of the 72d Foot, 13th October 1780. This regiment was disbanded in 1783, when he was placed on half-pay. He became major-general 19th October 1781, and lieutenant-general 12th October 1793.

In June 1779, being at that time lieutenant-colonel of the 39th, he succeeded in joining his corps at Gibraltar by assuming a disguise and risking the passage in a row-boat from Faro, a port in Portugal. In 1781 he went to England, and 13th November returned to Gibraltar to take command of his regiment, the 72d, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. On 27th November he commanded a force of about 2000 men in a sortie from the garrison, destroying the enemy's advanced batteries; and in December returned to England (*War Office Records*). He was M.P. for the Wick Burghs, 1780-84. He died *s.p.* — 1797; his nephew, Charles Ross, advocate, was served heir to him 26th April in the same year.

ROSS OF KINDEACE (second family so styled).—Alexander Ross (69), eldest son of the second marriage of Malcolm Ross of Kindeace (41), as has been already stated, joined his uncle Robert M'Culloch, merchant, at Copenhagen. He there became a grocer. He was born 5th July 1659, and died 27th August 1722, having married ——— Catherine Elizabeth Abesteen, who was born 15th June 1675, and died 9th June 1735. He obtained a grant of arms from the Lyon Office, dated 1st March 1699, Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Bart., being Lyon King. He is styled 'Master Alexander Ross, merchant in Copenhagen, lawful son to Malcolm Ross of Kindeace, and lawfully descended of the family of Balnagown. The said Mr. Alexander for his ensigns armoriall Bears Gules three Lyon-cells rampant argent within a bordure counter compound of the second and first, and for his Brotherly difference a Crescent in abysm or in the center argent on an helmet answerable to his degree with a mantle gules doubling argent and wreath of his colours is sett for his Crest a Fox passant proper with this motto in an Escroll above 'Caute non astute' (*Archives of the Herald's Office, Copenhagen*). It must have been at this time that the bore-brieve (to which frequent reference has been made) was granted to Alexander Ross, perhaps by the Lyon Office, although in a search made there no record of it or of the grant of arms was found. The bore-brieve gives his paternal and maternal descent for many generations, the old copy in my possession is wanting in date and signature. It concludes by stating that 'he was educat and brought up in the fear of God, earlie instructed in the principles of the Christian religion and orthodox faith . . . and while in his native country he behaved and demeaned himself in all places and societies piously and honestly as becomes.'

He left an only daughter and heiress,

Marie, born 3d June 1693, died 12th January 1715, having married, 16th January 1710, Daniel Walker, grocer at Copenhagen, who was born 5th March 1680, and

died 8th September 1747. They had a son, Alexander.
(See *below*.)

Alexander Walker inherited his grandfather's property, and, in accordance with his will, assumed the name of Ross in lieu of his own. He was born 17th December 1710, and married first ——— Magdalene Elisabeth Euran, who died 15th October 1754, and secondly ——— Anna Christina, daughter of Admiral Tydicker; she died *s.p.* 23d May 1766. Having served the King of Denmark for thirty years, he was made 'Commissioner General of War' with the rank of Major-General. On 2d March 1782 he petitioned King Christian VII. to create him a Danish nobleman, and to permit him to use the Arms of his mother's ancestors. This petition was granted 12th June 1782, and all the documents are duly registered in the Herald's Office at Copenhagen.

By his first wife he had, with a daughter,

Paul Alexander, Aide-de-Camp and Major, born 26th October 1746, married, 11th July 1782 or 1783, Petronelle Wasserfree, by whom he had two sons,
Alexander, born 23d May 1784.

Peter Vilhelm, born 29th January 1793.

They have left very numerous descendants, of whom a description may be found under the heading of *Ross of Balnagown* in the Danish Peerage (*Danmarks Adels Aarboj*) published yearly at Copenhagen by A. Thiset.

ROSS OF LOGY (see vol. iv. p. 172).—Correction, for which I am indebted to Mr. D. Murray Rose.—Hugh Ross, called by me first of Logy, was Hugh Rose, son of John Rose, first of Ballivat, by Marjory Dunbar. He was murdered in 1572, his widow, Elizabeth Cumming, being alive in 1586. On 16th September 1572 the Regent Morton wrote to Kilravock to protect the children of Hugh of Logy, 'his kynnisman.'

F. N. R.

296. ERSKINE OF DUN.—I have just seen *Historical Castles and Mansions of Scotland* by A. H. Millar, F.S.A., published by Gardiner of Paisley this year. In it is a full account of the Erskines of Dun—or rather of Dun House and its inhabitants, which on the whole bears me 'out. It is chiefly, however, in regard to the view taken of the trial of 1613 that Mr. Millar differs from me. He reads the record as conclusive of guilt. I have gone most carefully into his statements, and compared them with my own and the record as it stands in Pitcairn, and adhere to my own opinion, that the evidence, as recorded in Pitcairn, does not warrant a conviction.

I would like a medical opinion on this. Is it possible for a concoction of drugs to cause death in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ years after it was administered? If not, then Mr. Millar's case breaks down.

Mr. Millar makes John Erskine of Dun (No. IX.) to have died 1592, and says that his brother David predeceased him. If so, David's sons, John and Alexander, must have been born 1588-1589 or 1590, and must have been over twenty at the time of their death—whereas the eldest was then under ten. This I think is an error.

Σ.

297. BRASS BOX.—We give an engraving of a brass box somewhat similar in shape and size to the one engraved in vol. iv., p. 177. It came from the south-west of England, and was in the possession of an old labourer in whose family it had been for three generations, if not more.



We should be glad if any of our readers would give us an explanation of the design and inscription. The box is now in the possession of the Rev. X. Peel Massy.

298. ORKNEY FOLKLORE. SEA MYTHS.—I. *The Mester Ship*.—In offering to the public these old-world myths, I must warn the reader that he will often meet in them what he may be inclined to regard as monstrously extravagant and absurd. But let it be remembered that love of the extravagant and delight in the marvellous occupy the same place among an unlettered people as love of the grand and the sublime hold in the educated mind.

Folklore myths and tales are interesting as showing the oral literature, if the term be admissible, of our ancestors. These tales are also useful in throwing a light, dim and shadowy, it may be, on prehistoric times. As the Sibylline books were supposed to contain a mystic foreshadowing of the future, so does folklore in reality cast a flickering light that reveals obscurely strange shadows of the mysterious past. Such tales present to us pictures of long departed and unlettered ages; pictures often exaggerated and distorted, always blurred by the hand of time, or disfigured by the rough medium by which they have been transmitted. The channels through which folk-tales have come to us are now fast drying up, if not already dry. Cheap literature, aided by advanced education, superseded and for ever hushed Orcadian fireside lore. It is upwards of forty years since the myths now offered were collected by the hearths of Orkney cottages, and I suspect few of these tales are known to the young Orcadians of to-day.

Among the many old myths that have lingered in the folklore of Orkney that of the great ship should not be forgotten. And, without philosophising on or attempting to trace the origin of this myth, I shall give the account of the Mester Ship in the words of an old weaver who died in 1840. I only change his old-world words into English. Alas! that no English of mine can convey the graphic force and picturesque beauty possessed by the Orkney dialect. The words in parenthesis are inserted by way of explanation.

‘Ay, the Mester Muckle Ship! She was a ship worth speaking about. Her like was never built. Her match for size never sailed the sea. Her awful size and everything about her was fairly out be-told. No mortal eye could see from stem to stern of the Mester Ship. See from end to end of her indeed! Well, I’ll tell you what happened one time. The stern of the Mester Ship was lying off Stronsay (one of the Orkney islands) taking in peats from Rothes-holm, while she was taking in wood on midships at the same time off Norway. But that was nothing. There was a young lad—he was not twenty when he took on to be a hand on the Muckle Ship—he was standing aft beside the captain. Says the captain to him, “Go forward, and tell the men at the bow to weigh anchor.” He travelled from the stern to the bow; he made his message; he travelled back from bow to stern, without any delay. When he left the captain he was a well-favoured young man, with bright, yellow hair, and cheeks as red as a harvest moon, and when he came back aft he was a bowed-down old man, with white hair, and cheeks as grey as a tanned hide. That shows you the terrible length of the Mester Ship, does it not?

‘The height of the ship’s masts was awful to think on. Often they had three kinds of weather on board the Mester Ship. When it rained or snowed upon deck there would, may be, on the main-top be a raw mist, and on the maintop-gallant a bright sun and fair weather. Sometimes, when it was flat calm on the sea, and never a cool in the lower courses,

the top-gallant yards would be cracking under a double reefer. Ye see, the rigging of the ship was so lofty that the crew had need to take care when sailing under the moon for fear of fouling the top masts with the moon. Indeed, with all their care, they made a nasty karmash (catastrophe) aloft one day. The course of the ship lay right under the moon; and she was sailing fast under a squally wind. Says the captain to the mate, "We won't weather him." (The moon is masculine in the old dialect.) Says the mate to the captain, "Can't manage it." Says the captain to the man at the helm, "Weather your helm, and shave him close; he'll set us a long way to lee." The ship, under a smart gale, was heeling far over on her starboard side. So they ran the ship under the moon; while, owing to the lying over of the ship, her topmasts were miles away from the lee side of the moon. Whether it was that the moon took the wind out of the top sails, or did the wind suddenly fail, I know not, howbeit, the ship righted up on her keel till her masts stood even up and down, and then, plague on the dogs! if the foretop-gallant mast came not bump on the bottom of the moon. And, as the vessel ran on, the mast gave the bottom of the moon such a dirty scratch as I doubt if he's got the better of his wound to this day. You're laughing! But I can sweetly swear, if ye had been in the foretop of the Mester Ship the day she ran foul of the moon, there would have been little laughter in your mind. But that was not all. As the ship sped on, the maintop-gallant mast came with a terrible crash against the side of the moon. They say it made the moon shake. But, shake or no shake, snap went the maintop mast. The top-gallant mast was left on the moon, and two of the men, who were sitting on the cross-trees mending their rivelines (a kind of sandal), were carried away with the mast to the moon. You'll see them in the moon carrying the mast on their shoulders, one at each end; and the cross-trees and top-gallant sail hanging on the middle. And one of the men has petticoat breeches on.

'Another true tale shows the terrible height of the Mester Ship's masts. One day a sailor, when aloft, dropped his knife. It was a new knife; and when it fell out of his hand there was not a speck of rust on it, more than is on the back of my hand this minute. Yet, so great was the height from which it came, that when it fell on the deck it was one lump of red rust, all but the handle, that was horn.

'They say that when the Mester Ship had all her canvas set, with a fine gale, she went through the water faster than any bird could fly. And when she was under full way, Lord pity any living thing that came before her stem! One time, when she was tearing through the North Sea under full sail, with the clouds flapping about her topmasts, and the sea roaring at her bows like a thousand mad bulls, the lookout cries, "Land on larboard bow." Scarcely was the cry out of his mouth when another cried, "Land on starboard bow." "Keep her steady," cried the captain; "we'll find a passage right ahead." The next minute the ship gave such a mester devil of a stroke on something that made all her timbers crack, and the sea grew black with the blood of the stoorworm (great sea serpent), for the ship had cut the monster clean in two. And what they took for land on their right hand and on their left, were humps of the stoorworm's back. That stoorworm was said to be a calf of the mester stoorworm that the Mester Assipattle slew. But he was not so big as his father, though big enough, Lord knows! They say he was seven hundred miles long; but, on my truth, the Mester Ship made him shorter!

'A curious thing happened one time when the Mester Ship lay in the east sea with her stern off the Isle of Sanday, (another of the Orkneys). One of the ship's men took terribly bad, with a grievous swelling in all his body. His name was Toral. He belonged to Sanday. Torals were once plenty in Sanday, but they have all died out now. Well, as I was saying, Toral took a terrible swelling. Well, he besought the captain to set him on shore in Sanday, so that he might be beside his own folk. So a boat was sent ashore with him. The boat filled the whole Bay of Stove, where they landed. They got Toral out at the Pier of Hangie; and six men bore him up to the house of Quoy, for that was where his wife abode. And he was swelling more and more, all the time they bore him. And as they entered with him in the doorway, plague on the dogs! if he did not stick fast between the door-cheeks, the swelling had made him so big. And they pulled to get him in, and then pulled to get him out. But they could not budge him one inch. And there he hung in the doorway for seven months; and his wife fed him all that time with spoon meat. And that's all that I mind on about the Mester Ship. The old folk said far more about her, but I have forgotten the most of it.'

The tale of Toral stuck in the doorway may remind some readers of the Indian tradition that tells of a shepherd who, after eating stolen fruit, swelled to such an extent that he stuck in the entrance of the cave temple, south of Bagulpore.

When asked what had become of the Mester Ship, the narrator would say: 'They say she sailed away to find the outer edge of the world. Ye know there is a rim of ice about the world, just like the rim around a sieve. Now, if the Mester Ship ran foul of that wall of ice, Lord knows what may have happened, for I know not.'

2. '*The Mither of the Sea.*'—Man in an untutored state personifies all the phenomena of nature, accounts for all the vicissitudes of weather, the succession of seasons, and all the marvels of nature with which he is surrounded, by creating a myth, which, being adapted to, explains every phase and reads every riddle in the mysteries of nature. The enormous swarms of animal life in the ocean had to be accounted for, and straightway from the imagination of some half savage, who, had he lived in modern times, might have been a poet, sprang the idea of the Sea Mother.

She was a great and benign being, who gave vitality to every living creature in the sea. The Sea Mither did not, however, reside permanently in the watery element; indeed, she was not allowed to do so. For in this, as in most of the Northern traditional myths, the dualistic idea is strong. She had a powerful and black-hearted rival, with whom she maintained a periodical warfare. His name was Teran, which, in Orkney dialect, means furious anger. She took up her summer residence in the sea, generally about the middle of spring. No sooner did she take to the water than there ensued a violent conflict between her and Teran; which continued for days, sometimes for weeks. This battle caused storm and great commotion in the sea, and was called 'the Vore tullye' (spring struggle) of Teran and the Sea Mither. Of course this struggle always took place at the same time as the gales which generally accompany the vernal equinox. After a more or less violent conflict, Teran is conquered, bound, and laid in the bottom of the deep sea. Then began the Sea Mither's reign, and her benignant work. She stilled the wintry storms

into summer calm ; hushed into soft song the wild raving of the waves ; and brought a genial warmth into the sea. She gave power to all living creatures in the sea to propagate their kinds. Some of my old gossips went so far as to give her the power of creating new life. The Sea Mither's maternal cares were often interrupted by sharp gales, and angry commotion in the sea ; and these were caused by the struggles of Teran to free himself. It was amusing to hear some of my old informers tell of the wonderful effects of the Sea Mither's rule on sea and weather. Their description of summer under her rule might have tempted one to believe that the Orkney archipelago had become the islands of the blessed.

As the middle of autumn approached, and the autumnal equinox drew near, the Sea Mither began to be exhausted by her manifold labours in staying the tempests, in guarding her prisoner, and in her multifarious maternal duties. In an evil hour Teran breaks his bonds ; a terrific battle ensues, called 'the Gore velye' (harvest destructive work). The Sea Mither is overcome, and has to take her flight from the ocean, leaving it for a time under the dominion of the wintry-faced Teran. It may be said in conclusion, that neither the Sea Mither nor her adversary were ever visible to mortal eye.

W. TRAILL DENNISON,
West Brough, Sanday, Orkney.

299. THE ADVENTURES OF A LAST-CENTURY HERALD AT A FUNERAL.

—Funeral ceremonies were formerly conducted on a much more elaborate scale than is at present the case, and at the obsequies of any person of distinction, the presence of one or more heralds was always required, in order that the arms of the deceased might be properly marshalled on the various flags and ensigns carried in the procession, and also on the hatchment which it was the invariable practice to display on the house and in the church. The following curious production is written on a small loose leaf, and has apparently formed a portion of the diary of the writer :—

'Saturday about twelve o'clock died Dame Katharine Campbell, daughter of the Lord Cardo's, and Spouse to (Daniel) Campbell of Shawfield, Esq., in a good old age. She was interr'd in the Kirk of Bothwell on fryday following, being the 24th of July 1752. There were at the Buriall, the gardner on horseback, six Batonmen, a led mourning horse, the butler and other three principall servants as Gentlemen ushers bareheaded, the hearse w^t a dress pale drawn by six drest horses ; Mr. Norie and Mr. Dulap on each side ; Shawfield's coach and six ; the Earl of Buchan's chaise, Earl of Glencairn's, Sir William Bain's, and two others ; the rest of the Company, to the number of 200, on horseback, 3 and 3 ; the grieve in deep mourning, followed by all the tennents, 2 and 2 ; and last of all the servents of all the nobility and gentry that were there, 2 and 2. Wednesday, there I ordered the Escutcheon to be put up on the front of the house, there to remain. That night I lay in a house at the entry head in a very ill bed, which determined me to sit up the night following. Fryday morning I went to Bothwell and put up another 'Scutcheon on the outside of the Church above the door. I came back to Woodhall and drest the hearse and horses. In the afternoon I went along with the burial to Bothwell, and gave directions for taking in the 'Scutcheon from the outside and placing it in a convenient place within the Kirk. The 8 pheons q^{ch} were on the hearse were placed round it. At night I was obliged to hire

a horse for Hamilton, but just as I was entering the town the horse fell with me and bruised me so much that it was tuesday before I was able to work well.
J. B. P.

300. SEPULCHRAL BRASS TO JOHN BETON (abridged from the *Reliquary* of October 1872).—This brass is inserted in the north wall of Edensor Church, Derbyshire. It measures nearly 33 inches in height, by about 24 inches in width, and consists of a square inscription tablet surrounded by an oval border. At the top of the inscription, and within the oval, are the arms of Beton, quartering Balfour. 1 and 4 *azure*, a fess between three mascles, *or* for Beton. 2, 3, *argent*, on a chevron *sa*, an otter's head erased of the field, with helmet, crest, and mantling. On either side of the shield is a seated cupid holding an open book.

At the bottom of the plate, within the oval, is a figure of John Beton in plate armour, lying full length upon an altar or table, which, from the grass, is evidently out of doors; his head, which is bare, resting on a pillow. On the grass, at his head, is a closed book, and at his feet an open one, lying on the ground, in front of a group consisting of body armour, a bow and quiver of arrows, a sword, a mace, a bundle of spears, and books, open and closed. At the sides of the inscription are hewed-out groups of fruit and flowers, while the corners are filled in with bold Elizabethan ornaments. The inscription is as follows:—

DEO OPT MAX ET POSTERITATI SACRVM.

Ioanni Betonio Scoto, nobilis et optimi viri Ioannis Betonii ab Anthmwy¹ filio, Davidis Betonii Illustriss, S.R.E. Cardinalis nepoti, Iacobi Betonii Reuerendiss S. Andreæ Archiepiscopi et Regni Scotiæ Cancellarii digniss pronepoti ab ineunte ætate in humanioribus disciplinis, & philosophia, quo facilior ad jus Romanū (cujus ipse Consultiss fuit) aditus pateret ab optimis quibusq; præceptorib' & liberaliter & ingenue, educato: omnibus morum facilitate, fide prudentia, & constantia charo: vnde a Sereniss Principe Maria Scotoru' Gallorumq; Regina in prægustatoris primu, Mox Oeconomi munus suffecto, eiusdemq; Sereniss Reginæ, vna cum aliis, evinculis truculentiss. Tiranni, apud leuini lacus castrum liberatori fortiss quem post varias legationes, & ad Carolum IX. Galliarum Regem Christianiss & ad Elizabetham Sereniss Anglorum Reginam fæliciter & non sine laude susceptas: falis proper antibus, ni suæ ætatis flore, sors aspera immanidq; senterias Morbo, e numero videntiū exemit Iacobus Reverendiss. Glasquensis Archiepiscopus, & Andreas Betonii ejusdem sereniss. Reginæ ille apud Regem Christianiss & legatus hic vere œconomus in p̄petuam rei memoriam ex volūtate & pro imperio sereniss Reginæ heræ clemētiss frs mœliss posuerūt.

Obiit anno salutis 1570 vixit annos 32 menses 7 & diem dñi expectat apud Chathworth in Anglia.

EPITAPHIUM

IMMATVRA TIBI LEGERVNT FILA SORORES
BETONI, VT SVMMVM INGENIVM SVMMVMQV3 PERIRET
IVDICVM, ET NOBIS IVCVNDVM NIL FORET VLTRA. /B.

The inscription is signed /B., probably either the Andrew Beton named in the Inscription, or Archibald Beton, one of Queen Mary's household.

¹ Auchmithie, in Forfarshire.

301. HIGHLAND WILL, 1633.—Be it kend Till all men Be yis pūt Lrēs Me Charlis M^cAllan v^c Charlie of ⁱⁿ wigan for the Luife and favor I carie to Margaret Stewart my spous To haife frielie givin grantit and disponit Lyke as I be thes prīs frielie gives grants and dispones to ye sd Margaret Stewart my spous hir airs executores or assignais or any uther hir dirupaches g^t samebie, ane gray Meare qlk pertains to me fyve yere awld past ūray upon the lands of neg Crigan with all and hail the offspring of ye sd Mear. To be bruiket and poss^d be ye sd Margaret Stewart my spous y^r upon at hir pleasure in all tyme coming als friely but obsed (?) or impediment as ever I micht haife done my selfe And obleissis me my airs executors and assigs Nevie Nevie (?) to trowble or molest ye sd Margaret nor hir foirsds in the sure possession or disposition of ye sd Mear in any tyme hereafter and for ye better securitie I am content and consents this pñts be insert or regfat in the books of cownsell or Session or Shrefe clerke of Argyle One ye behaife the strenth (?) of uther of them do treits (?) and aucts (?) in terponit y^r by and to that effect constitute (*a blank left here*). This prēs promitten de rata In witness yrof this pñt written be Hary Chrystie Notar in ardnamurchin. I haife Sub^t the samyne w^h my hand as followis at Criganye tent day of Septēt the yeir of God jnj vi threttie and three years Beffor this witness John Campbell appearand of Dunstaffnich and Ard M^cLauchlan son law^u to ye barron of Achnechan?

I Charlie M^cAlister v^c Charlis w^t my hand tuiching ye pen of ye Notar underwritten at my command Becaus I cañote write myselfe.
Ita est Henricus Christie No^tius publicus in requisitione opeāt
mandato dicti Charlie M^cAlster v^c Charles sūcbere nescen ut
assēt

Jo Campbell, *witness* testañ manu mea expñt
(No other signature)

C. M. C.
—*Ardchattan MSS.*

302. HOGMANAY.—*Hock* or *Hoke Day*, and also *Hox Day*.—The second Tuesday after Easter. The most ancient writer who employs this remarkable date is Mathew Paris, in the middle of the thirteenth century. Speaking of a Parliament held in 40 Henry III., he says that all the nobles of England assembled at London ‘in quindena Paschæ, quæ vulgaviter hoke-day appellatur’ (*Ad. an.* 1255). If, in this particular instance, the quinzime or Easter fortnight commenced with the festival, as it seems always to have done in England (see *Ego Pastor bonus*), Hoke day fell on Tuesday, April 6, or the second Tuesday after Easter Day, March 28; but if, according to the Benedictines of St. Maur, in their *Glossaire des Dates*, the quinzime commenced the week before and ended the week after (see *Quindena Paschæ*), the Hoke day of Mathew Paris was Easter Tuesday, but it is commonly understood to be the second Tuesday. On this day the custom of *lifting* prevails in Lancashire: the men lift or heave the women on Monday, and the women retaliate on Tuesday. Durandus (*Div. Off.*, l. vi) says that in some places it was a custom that on Monday the women beat their husbands, who returned the compliment on the following day. Spelman finds the word in the Rental of the Manor of Wy, ‘Averagium Æstivale fieri debet inter Hoke day et Gulam Augusti, et per diem Sabbati’ (*Gloss.* p. 294). It is also found in *Math. Par. ad annos* 1252, 1255; *Math. Westm. ad an.* 1261, p. 319; *Dugd. Monastic. Angl.*, tom. i. p. 104; *Stat.* 31 *Edw.* III., cap. 14; *Madox, Formul. Anglic.*;

p. 225; *Chartular. S. Trinit. Cadomeus*, fo. 54; Du Cange, *Gloss.* 'Hock-day or Hoch Tuesday (*Dies Martis quem quindenam Paschæ vocant*) was a day so remarkable that rents were reserved and payable thereon; and in the accounts of Magdalen College, Oxford, there is a yearly allowance *pro Mulieribus Hockantibus*, in some manors of theirs in Hants, where the men hock the women on Monday, and the contrary on Tuesday. The meaning of it is that on that day the women in merriment stop the way with ropes and pull passengers to them, desiring something to be laid out in pious uses' (Jacob, *Law Dict.*).

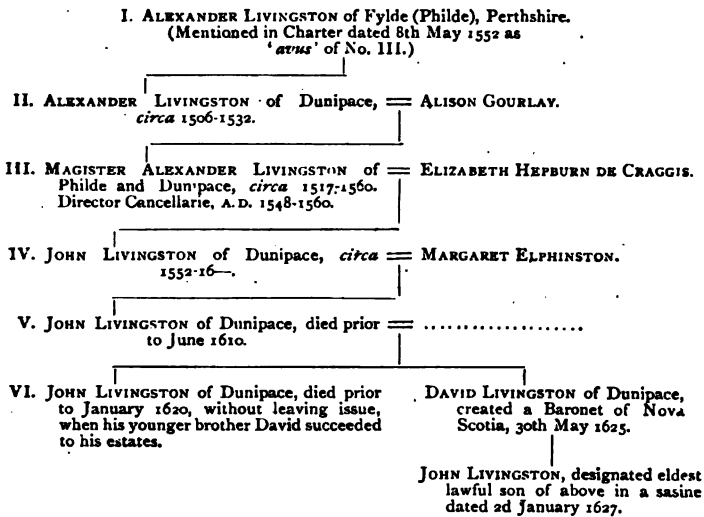
Apparently, taking the idea from the popular manner of observing this day, some have supposed that the term hock-day is equivalent to '*dies irrisionis*' or *irrisorius*, a day of scorn and triumph (see Brand's *Antiq.*, p. 402), or, as we now say, 'a day of Hoaxing.' These writers derive it from the Saxon *huise*, though they might have found *heuch-tide* in Somner's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. Skinner mentions a derivation from the Dutch *hocken*, *desidere*, and adds, 'Mallemit igitur deducere ab A.S. *Heah-tid.*' Kennet, with a similar impression of its import, suggests the Saxon *headæg*, which answers to the French *haut jour* (*Antiquit. Paroch.*, p. 495). It is strange that the German *Hochzeit* did not suggest to Spelman, supposing him to have overlooked the Saxon word, the origin of *Hochtide*. Wachter remarks that his countrymen have lost the original signification of *Hochzeit*, though the Swedes have preserved it in their *Hogtyd* and *Hogtyds dag*, importing the *festival day*; and he notices some obsolete laws, from which it appears that *höge zeit* preceded Sundays, and the three festivals, the Nativity, Easter, and Pentecost. Hence he explains *Höge zeit* to be *dies lætitie*, a day of gladness (*Glossar. Germanic.*, col. 727).—*Medii Ævi Calendarium*, by R. T. Hampon, p. 198.

303. LIVINGSTON OF DUNIPACE.—In regard to 'Σ.'s' query (vol. iv. p. 181), and 'Carrick Pursuivant's' note thereupon (vol. v. p. 12), I beg to state that though there is a family tradition, and a very probable one, to the effect that the founder of this branch of the Livingstons of Callendar was Alexander Livingston, younger brother of James, first Lord Livingston (*Obiit* 1467), I have not as yet been able to discover any legal proof to support this theory.¹ But, whatever this tradition may be worth, there is one thing quite certain, that the above Alexander Livingston, who was executed at Edinburgh upon the 22d January 1450 (owing to the temporary downfall of the Livingstons in the reign of James II.), and his estate of Philde, in Perthshire, forfeited to the crown,² could *not* have been the same person as the Alexander Livingston of Dunipace, the husband of Elizabeth Hepburn of Craigs (*circa* 1520), who apparently both 'Σ.'

¹ The above Alexander Livingston of Philde was Constable of Stirling Castle in 1447 and 1448. His father was the celebrated Sir Alexander Livingston of Callendar, for some years 'Keeper of the King's Person' during the minority of James II. According to the Auchinleck Chronicle, 'James' was the name of his son, who was beheaded in 1450; but this is a mistake, as James lived to be received back into the royal favour, and to be created Lord Livingston of Callendar, while his younger brother's death and forfeiture at this time is clearly proved from the Crown Charters of this reign.

² *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber iv. No. 4. dated 7th March 1449-50; and No. 156, dated 6th November 1451. As this estate in later years came into the possession of the Livingstons of Dunipace, it certainly looks like this Alexander of Philde may have been the founder of this branch, and probably the *father* of No. I. in my sketch pedigree, if not No. I. himself.

and 'Carrick Pursuivant' consider to have been the founder of this family. Unfortunately, owing to the little leisure I have to devote to my researches into my family history, I have had so far to neglect this particular branch of the *once* powerful Scottish House of Livingston,—alas! that I should have thus to describe it;—but I have managed to extract from my notes of search among the 'Great Seal Register' and other original MS. sources, some meagre particulars concerning the line of Dunipace, from which I have compiled the following very rough sketch pedigree, trusting it may prove of some little service to 'Σ.'—



E. B. LIVINGSTON, F.S.A., Scot.,

Author of *The Livingstons of Callendar and their Principal Cadets.*

304. SCOTS IN SWEDEN.—Mr. Horace Marryat's *One Year in Sweden*, London, John Murray, 1862, is a chatty book. The author's acquaintance with genealogy is apparently superficial—but he notes the presence of Scotsmen in Sweden, and gives some facts which may prove interesting, and which may be of use to the genealogist. They require annotating, and this work perhaps our readers will assist us in. On page 415 (vol. i.) will be found an account of a quarrel that took place in 1574 between the German and Scottish subsidiaries. The following names are mentioned—James Stuart, William Hart, John Hume, Captain Gilbert Balfour and Michael, Colonel Archibald Ruthven, Captain Lawder; Andrew Keith is mentioned, and the fact that he came from Scotland in 1570. He was in 1583 styled Knight of Fitzholm, Baron of Dingwall; he died childless in 1597. There was also another Andrew Keith who came from Scotland in 1606, then aged 19, with his wife C. Stuart. Some of the family were at Polevan in Pomerania in 1701. On page 418 mention is made of Jacob Neafoe, Baron of Methie in Scotland, 'probably of the family of Nevoy or Neway, who possessed property in Methie-Lorne¹ early in the 17th century.' This Jacob Neff had in his

¹ I do not find such a place as Methie-Lorne.—ED.

service, as Master of the Horse, John Strange, born at Stirling. He returned to Scotland with two sons, Albert and Hercules.

Mr. Marryat gives an appendix to the 2d volume on *Scotch Nobles* ; it is well worth perusing. We have, however, only space for a summary. Some of the names have probably been assumed. It is unfortunate that the Scottish originals have not been recorded more distinctly.

Adelsköld, ennobled 1773.—Descended from Anders — a Scotsman, attainted in the 16th century.

Adlerstam, en. 1767.—Des. from Valtin Lulle, arrived in 1649.

Adlerstolpe, en. 1727.—See Barony Donat, Feif.

Anckarcreit, en. 1686.—Des. from John Brand, Officer in the English Navy, entered Swedish Service 1669.

Anckarsparre, en. 1802.—Family of Tingwall, settled in Wermland about 1600.

Anderson, en. 1668.—Alexander Anderson, proved good descent. His mother was a Sinclair of Maurell.

Arniod, en. 1649.—John Pott in Hugo Hamilton's Regiment.

Barclaij, en. 1648.—William Barclay son of the Laird of Sigot (?), born 1603, volunteer in Sweden.

Belfrage, en. 1666.—John Belfrage, son of the Laird of Balram (?), and Elizabeth Stuart, Merchant in Wenensburg, 1624. He procured from Scotland a parchment attesting his sixteen quarterings.

Bennet, James, son of William Bennet of Grubet (1600), ennobled 1675. See *Scottish Antiquary*, iii. 59.

Bethun, en. 1693.—Hercules Bethune of Balfour, in the service of Charles I. of England, afterwards entered Swedish Service.

Bogg, en. 1652.—James Bogg, proving his illustrious parentage, was ennobled instanter.

Boij, en. 1676.—Anders, son of Henry Boy, Commander of a Scottish Fortress, and Elizabeth Nisbet, Burgomaster of Stockholm, 1663.

Blinenstjerna, en. 1693.—Thomas Anderson, a Scotch Merchant in Stockholm, died 1672.

Bordon, en. 1643.—John Bordon of Foddel.

Bruce, en. 1668.—Robert and Andrew Bruce of the House of Clackmannan. Andrew left four-and-twenty children ; Robert three.

Canonhjelm, en. 1689.—Walter Cahun (? Calquhoun).

Cedersparre, en. 1716.—Arvid (Arthur) Young, in Swedish Navy till 1659.

Chapman, en. 1772.—Thomas Chapman, son of a Yorkshire Farmer.

Clerck, William, son of Andrew Clerck, Co. Caithness, came to Sweden, 1607, ennobled.

Cletzer, en. 1672.—Thomas Cletcher, an Englishman.

Crafoord, en. 1668.—Alexander Crafoord of Anachie, came to Sweden 1613.

Cuninghame, en. 1747.—Thomas Cuninghame of Creall, drowned at Stockholm 1697.

Darellien, en. 1770.—Andrew Darell, a naturalised Englishman. A Physician at Stockholm.

De Bruce, en. 1752.—Same as Bruce.

Douglas, William, fourth in descent from James, 1st Earl of Morton, ennobled.

Dougleis, en. 1669.—John Dougleis came from Roe in Scotland, in 1605.

- Dromund, en. 1649.—David Drummond, born 1593, Governor of Stettin. James Dromund, Colonel, 1638.
- Duse, en. 1576.—Peter d'Ewes (?), his son Bengt., ennobled.
- Duwall, en.—Albert Macdougall of Mackerston, born 1541, came to Sweden, died 1641, leaving nine sons. Ennobled.
- Edenberg, en. 1654.—Claus, son of Mathew Eden, a Brewer.
- Ehrensparre, en. 1719.—*See* Feif.
- Erskein, en. 1652.—Alexander Erskein, of an illustrious Scottish race.
- Feif, en. 1707.—Alexander Feif, a Merchant from Montrose, came to Sweden 1628.
- Fersen, The Count Fersen, said to be descended from Macpherson. No descent given.
- Finlaj, en. 1755.—John Finlay, a Scottish Banker in Dublin, was father of Robert, who came to Sweden.
- Fleetwood, George, son of Sir Miles Fleetwood of Lancashire, born at Oldwinkle 1603, took service in Sweden. *N.B.*—His mother was a daughter of Count Gyllenbroke.
- Flintston, en. 1695.—Neils, grandson of Neils Flint of Wales, Colonel in Kussia, was in the Swedish Army.
- Forbus, Jacobus Forbes, a Scottish Calvinist Divine, visited Upsala early in the reign of Charles IX.
About the same time Ernald Forbes came to Sweden, his son Arvid (Arthur) entered Swedish service 1598, was ennobled.
- Foratt, en. 1650.—Alexander Forth (? Forrest), Captain in Swedish service.
- Frankelin, en. 1625.—Rowland Franklin, an Englishman, came to Sweden.
- Fraser, en. 1663.—Andrew Fraser (died 1658) was son of Thomas Fraser, a youth of noble birth, who came to Sweden with Count Speirs.
- Gahn of Colquhoun, en. 1809.—*See* Canonhielm.
- Gairdner, en. 1650.—Robert Gairdner of Lyes.
- Gladsten, en. 1647.—Herbert, descended from Thomas Gladstone of Dumfries. Came to Sweden 1647.
- Gyldenboij, en. 1688.—*See* Boij.
- Gyllenschruff, en. 1717.—James Screw, a Scotchman.
- Gyllenskepp, en. 1676.—John Thomson; his nationality is not given.
(*To be continued.*)

305. SOME FURTHER NOTES ON THE STEWARTS OF ROSYTH (see vol. v. p. 1, etc.).—P. 3. Sir William Lindsay of Rossie was half-brother of David, first Earl of Crawford. His son, John Lindsay of Crambeth, sold Wester Cleish to Sir David Stewart of Rosyth (see p. 4). His descendant in the 6th degree, James Lindsay of Dowhill (= Dovehill), Co. Kinross, was father of Margaret Lindsay, who married Henry Stewart of Rosyth (see p. 5).

P. 3 (footnote 3). The date of the battle of Shrewsbury is erroneously printed in Wood's *Douglas* as 1409; it was fought in July 1403.

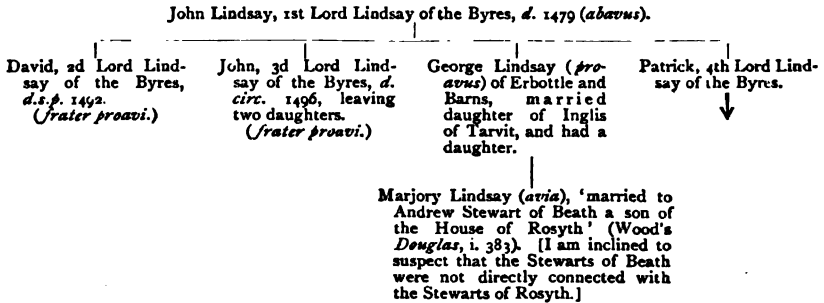
P. 4. Jonet Fenton, wife of Robert Stewart, was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Walter Fenton of Baky or Baikie (not Buckie), co. Forfar. There are indications that she was first married to Sir James Douglas of Railston, whose forfeiture is referred to in charters of 1459, 1496, 1498, and 1510. William Haket or Halket, her last husband, was second son of David Halket of Pitfirran; and to him (as 'familiari scutifer suo') and to his wife Jonet, James III. granted Kinclavin for life, by charter in

1468 'in recompensatione pro quartâ parte Baroniae de Bewfort quam dicta Joneta cum consensu dicti Willielmi, regi concessit.' They are mentioned (as deceased) in the patent of the Dukedom of Montrose, dated 19th September 1489. (See *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. 458.)

P. 4. Sir David Stewart's charter of Easter Kennet was dated in 1458 (not 1450).

P. 5 (footnote 2). Sir Lewis Stewart of Kirkhall had a sister, Margaret, who married John Dick, as mentioned on page 7.

P. 5 (footnote 9). For '4 John Lindsay of Byres *Proavi*' read '4 John Lord Lindsay of Byres *abave*.' This correction makes it easy to explain the relationships as follows:—



P. 6. Alexander, third son of James Stewart of Rosyth, seems to be referred to in the first of the following Clackmannanshire retours:—

No. 36.—1st Jany. 1669, 'Jacobus Stewart haeres Alexandri Stewart Patris in quartâ parte de Sheardill,' etc.

No. 51.—8th Dec. 1682, 'Gulielmus Stewart de Rosyth haeres Jacobi Stewart consanguinei germani ex parte Patris in quartâ parte de Sheardill,' etc.

P. 6. Duncan Stewart's account of the tragedy of Dunaverty differs from that generally accepted. I believe the garrison numbered about 300, and not 900. I find no other reference to Stewart's life being saved. Sir James Turner (Leslie's Adjutant-General) says: 'They were put to the sword every mother's son, except one, Maccoul, whose life I begged.' [James Stewart of Ardvorlich had deserted from Montrose's army after he murdered Lord Kilpont on the 4th September 1644, and had joined Argyle and Leslie].

P. 7 (footnote 1). If Duncan Stewart's suggestion that Cragyhall came from Sir Alan of Ughiltrie be accepted, Cragyhall's position would apparently be senior (not junior) to Rosyth, but still far below that which Mr. M'Kerlie would assign to it. Duncan Stewart's suggestion receives some confirmation from the fact mentioned in a charter of Robert, Duke of Albany (1406) that Sir John Stewart of Cragyhall had an annual rent chargeable upon Ughiltrie. Dumany = Dalmeny.

P. 7 (footnote 2). Margaret Monfode married, secondly, Alexander Cockburn, and it was to her son William Cockburn that the charter of Scralyne was given in 1387. Her daughter Margaret, Domina de Craigie, married, secondly, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Caerlaverock. Sir John Stewart of Craigie Hall had by Margaret Craigie a daughter Anna, who married William Currou, and had a gift from her mother (then wife of Sir Herbert

Maxwell) of Ardlogy, co. Kinross, confirmed by charter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Gubernator Scotiae, dated 5th October 1407.

P. 8 (footnote 6). For '11 January 1690' read '11 January 1600.'
21st June 1890. Σ.

306. SELKIRK MOTTO—A DISCOVERY.¹—*Selkirk*, July 8, 1890.—SIR,—On a scroll above the town's arms, in a tattered old Selkirk flag, the following Latin line is decipherable:—

'Et spreta incolumem vita defendere famam.'

Being an obvious hexameter, and presumably taken from a poem, its authorship has for years been a matter of much curiosity. A very eminent classicist—in Selkirk *haud ignotus*—having given it up himself, appealed to learned Latinists in Oxford and elsewhere, who had likewise to confess ignorance. A question in *Notes and Queries* was equally futile.

But its origin has now been discovered. It is from George Buchanan's Epithalamium on the marriage of Queen Mary and the Dauphin of France. In that poem there is an ardent eulogium of the Scottish nation, from which the line is taken. The fact that it was written only forty-five years after Flodden makes the motto doubly happy for a town with the traditions of Selkirk.

The merit of the interesting discovery belongs, it is due to say, to Lord Napier and Ettrick. In the last century Buchanan's poems were used as a text-book in the high schools and colleges of Scotland; but the failure of our best scholars to spot the line in question is only too good proof that his elegant hexameters are now neglected.—I am, etc., T. C. B.

307. THE WEST LINTON SCULPTURED STONE (*abridged from the Evening Dispatch*).—Two hundred and fifty years ago one of the leading spirits in this village was James Gifford, portioner, a distinguished sculptor, who has left behind him many proofs of his skill, several of which remain to this day. Notable among these is an artistically carved stone in three divisions, one of which is broken up into four panels, containing quaintly-carved male and female figures, with trees, birds, and fruit, that had once formed a mantelpiece ornament in one of the houses of which he was proprietor.

It may be worthy of notice that Gifford's name is referred to in many of the old title-deeds in the village, while it is also understood he was one of the small band who were present at the battle of Rullion Green, his name appearing also on the Harbour Craig Rock (where the Covenanters were wont to meet) with the date 1666.

At the top of the left-hand fourfold panel are the words, 'The first man is J. G., brother, James G., Thomas G., Sheriffhall, 1440.' In the centre is an inscription running: 'Six Progenetors of James Gifford, his awne Portraite, and eldest Sone;' and at the bottom: 'Wrought by me, James Gifford, architector, ye 7 May 1660.' The centre panel, with large full-figure portraits of the artist and his wife, is surmounted by the words: 'James Gifford and Euphema Veatch.' The right-hand panel is occupied with figures similar to those already described. The house into which the stone is built is the property of Mrs. Alexander, widow of the late

¹ The above is taken from the *Scotsman*. See also note 292, page 53.—ED.

Archibald Alexander, senior. The stone was discovered recently in an inside wall of the house into which it has been rebuilt. The figures used in the ornamentation are exactly similar to those that appear on the stone in Spittahaugh lobby, the possession of Sir James R. Fergusson, and on 'The Lady Gifford Well,' whereon stands the statue of the wife of James Gifford, around which at one time stood four children, while a fifth was placed on the head of the figure. These have long ago disappeared, but the statue of the lady is carefully preserved. It is somewhat remarkable that, after all the care taken by James Gifford to perpetuate his name, no trace of any stone to his memory in the churchyard is to be found. Doubtless such a thing at one time existed, but amid the vandalism of last century it disappeared, as did those to the memory of Elliot, of Gilchrist, and the other ministers of the parish.

308. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF CRAWFORD (vol. iii. p. 108; vol. v. p. 25).

Referring to my note of 7th May 1890 (page 25), I came to the conclusion that Margaret, Countess of Crawford, mentioned in the *Acta Dominorum Auditorum* as wife of Sir William Wallace of Craigie in 1478, was the daughter of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, widow of third Earl of Crawford, and not the daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Auchtermonzie, widow of fourth Earl, because I found (1) that the daughter of Alex. Ogilvy is named Margaret in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, i. 377; and (2) that the daughter of Sir David Dunbar is named Mariota in the same work, ii. 172, and Elizabeth in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. 144.

Mr. W. A. Lindsay has made me aware that the Ogilvy countess was certainly named Margeria, and that it is (almost) chronologically impossible that she could have remarried Sir William Wallace. I am also ready to admit that the name Elizabeth, as applied to the Dunbar Countess in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, is probably a misprint.

It is therefore right that the entry which implies that Margaret Ogilvy was Countess of Crawford, and remarried Sir William Wallace, should be withdrawn and cancelled.

I take the opportunity of suggesting that it would be highly desirable to have a treatise on the origin, and use in Scotland, of the following four groups of Christian names of women, showing how far they are distinct (*i.e.* borne by two sisters in the same family), and how far they are identical and liable to be interchanged at discretion or by inadvertence.

1. Mary, Maria, Marian, Marion, Marioun, Mariota, Mariot, Margeria, Margery, Marjoria, Marjory, Margaret, Margareta, Margaretta.
2. Elyne, Ellen, Helen, Helena, Helenor, Helenora, Eleanor, Eleanora, Alianore.
3. Eliza, Elizabeth, Isabel, Isobel, Isabella, Elspeth.
4. Jane, Jana, Janeta, Janet, Joneta, Jonet, Jean, Jeanna, Joan, Joanna, Johanna.

21st June 1890.

309. NOTES FROM DUNBLANE SESSION RECORDS, FROM 1659 to 1715. In the year 1659, in their reforming zeal, the Session of Dunblane prohibited the holding of 'mercats' in the churchyard. The edict of prohibition bears date 5th May 1659, and reads as follows: 'This day it

is enacted be the Session that no mercat either at Whitsunday, Lawemice, or Halloaday, be any more keepit in ye kirkyeard of Dunblaine, and ye kirkyeard to be built with all expedition.'

These 'mercats' or fairs continued to be institutions in the streets of Dunblane up till seventy years ago. People are still living who remember them. There were latterly, at least, four fairs held every year, of which the principal one was held on the 10th of August, and was called the 'Grozet Fair.' At these fairs the cattle-market was always in a bowl-shaped piece of ground called the which was situated at the top of the Braeport; peripatetic vendors of soft goods, and 'sweetie' stands occupied the Cross; shoemakers, who came from all parts of the country, had a station allotted to them at the foot of Kirk Street; the salters stationed themselves below the site of the present jail; and horses were bought and sold in what is now called the New Road.

In addition to the building of the churchyard dykes, the Session find it necessary to order certain repairs on the church. For some years preceding 1667, 'Dnk. Edward kept the glasen windowes of the kirk of Dunblane winde and water-tight' for 'the somme of twenty merks Scotis per annum.' In 1670 'sixtene bolles of lime' are ordered to be procured for repairing the church, which lime the inhabitants of the four quarters of the parish are to cart to the church. In 1673 the treasurer is 'ordained to cause repair the breach in the back of ye kirk.' In 1693 two windows are ordered to be made on the south side of the church under the following edict: 'September 25, 1693. In regard ye kirk is very dark in ye winter tyme, the Session appoynts two windowes to be strucken out in ye south syde of ye kirk, one on each syde of ye pulpit that ye people may the better see to read.'

But these windows do not seem to have made things very much better, for on October 30, 1749, the elders come to a resolution regarding them:—

'The Session, considering that the windows on each side of the pulpit are now failing, and, besides, being put in with lead and having wire frames on the outside, give little light, especially in the winter time, do unanimously agree to have the same sashd, and appoint Alex. White, wright, one of their number, to excute this as soon as possible.'

In 1710 it was found that the collecting elders who stood at the east door of the church suffered much in the winter-time from the inclemency of the weather, and to remedy the inconvenience, and to obviate the risk to which they were exposed, the Session ordered a porch to be built.

22d November 1710. They appoint their thesaurer to cause build a porch over the east door of the church for the elders' accommodation, who collect for the poor.'

This porch, in course of time, must have become useless, or an eyesore from decay, if it had not been knocked down in the troublous times of the '15 or '45, for, in 1747, Alex. White, wright, in Dunblane, 'gave in his account for erecting a new porch at the east church door, amounting in all, for materials and workmanship, to 36£, 17 sh. 6 d. Scots.' Six years after the erection of this new porch, the Session concluded to have 'a shade built at the west great door of the church for ye collectors to screen them in winter.'

The school of Dunblane in the chapter-house of the cathedral is, in 1693, provided with glass in the windows, for the reason that 'the children could not sit yrin for cold.' For glassing the schoolhouse and

the 2 new windows in the south side of the kirk,' John Don, glasser, is paid 26 lib. 2 sh. Scots, on the 28th day of November.

Among other improvements which were carried out about this time, in and about the church, may be mentioned 'the taking down and building up again ye gate at the kirk style;' the putting up of 'a dask for the schoolmaster' in the school; the providing of a bar for the church door; 'a lock and a key to ye great door of the kirk, and a snek to ye little door'; a lock and a key to the latron; the obtaining 'a skin to buff the pulpit,' which cost 8 shillings Scots; the repair of the east and west lofts in 1698, which was to be paid out of some expected vacant stipend; and locks to the doors of the elders' seats.

Not only do the elders show anxiety to improve the fabric and appearance of the church, they also show a laudable desire to have reforms in church affairs generally. Between the years 1693 and 1702, they ordained that 'one of the elders shall gather the collection at marriages, and that W^m. Wright, ye kirk officer, is to meddle w^t it no more'; that 'the bell shall be rung att six of ye clock on ye Sabbath morning to wake and raise ye people.' On February 24, 1695, they ordain that two beadles shall be appointed instead of one, so reverting to the ancient order of things; that the poor people who are to receive money shall come before the Session and be exhorted to be religious; that 'each person standing on ye pillory shall pay to the beddal 8 sh. Scots.' In 1697 they request Lord Aberuchill to bring before 'the Lords of the Commissione for the Plantation of kirks, the condition of the minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary.' In 1698 it is ordained that 'parties who give up their names to be proclaimed for marriage compeir before the Session, and y^t in the min^r's absence they come with two elders to the clerk of the Session, that their relatione and consent of parents may be enquired into,' and in 1700 it is further enacted that 'no pauns for dolory' will be taken from those who are to be proclaimed in order to marriage or for the mort cloth.' Sabbath burials are to be abstained from as much as possible, especially by people in the landward part of the parish, 'because much of the time of divine service is past before they come to the churchyard. The Session decide that 'tryall' is to be made 'for a sure hand to borrow the poors' money.' And in 1702, May 5th, 'the thesaurer reports that he had caused make a tent as he was appointed, the materials and workmanship yrof comes to ten pound, 10 sh. 4 pennies.' And on Nov. 23d, 1701, there is found a new work for the kirk officer. It is recorded that 'This day the Session considering y^t the hirds and young boys do make trouble and disturbance in the church, especially in the lofts even in time of worship, they appoint y^t thesaurer to cause make a whipe with a long handle having several rings, quch yr officer is to make use of in deterring and restraining the forsaid hirds and boys from making any such disturbance in time coming.' On Feb. 1, 1702, the 'whipe' is reported as having been made and placed in the hands of the officer.

The expenses at burials are noted and arranged so far as the Session have power in the matter. In 1697 it is ordained that 'whoever shall the bell rung at y^t burial they pay 2 sh. sterling for the use of the poor.' The price of coffins for the poor is set down at £2, 8s. Scots each coffin. On June 5, the beadle's dues at burials are fixed as follows: 'This day the Session, taking into consideration their beddal's dues for making a grave to a person at man's length, ringing the hand-bell, and carrying

out the spookes, doe appoint him eighteen shillings Scots money, and for making a grave to such person for whom he rings not the said hand-bell fourteen shillings, and for making a grave to a child seven shillings Scots.'

Incidentally the prices of various articles bought by the Session, etc., are set down among the items of expenditure.

In 1693 A Psalm-book cost five shillings, three Catechisms one shilling and sixpence, and a Bible for a boy one pound eight shillings Scots money. In 1694 a girl's quarter payment for her schooling was 6s. 3d. Scots; a bar to the church door cost 6s. 8d.; a New Testament cost 10s. 6d.; and the quarter payment for schooling in another case amounted to 12s. Scots. A skin to buff the pulpit cost 8s., linen cloths to the Communion tables ten pennies; knitting to the same, seven shillings. Two purses for the use of the Session cost six shillings; two silver cups, each weighing 18 ounces, for the Communion, 144 pounds Scots; two flagons each containing three chopins or yrby eleven pounds two shillings; the carrier's charge for carrying in the money, the cups, and flagons, and bringing them from Edinburgh, came to half a crown. The keeper of the town clock, in 1702, received for his trouble two pounds five shillings, and a watcher of the tent for two nights' work was paid twelve shillings. In 1703 a candle to the Presbytery cost the Session three shillings and fourpence; two dozen Bibles for the use of the poor, with carriage from Glasgow, is £27, 1s. 6d.; the Presbytery Bursar receives four pounds Scots yearly.

With the year 1715, February 1st, the second volume of the Session Records of Dunblane closes, and the third volume does not begin till 1746; there are thus 30 years' occurrences omitted altogether. There is certainly a book of Debursements which extends over most of these years, but no detailed record of the work of the Session exists. I examined the book of Debursements to see if by chance there was any reference to the Battle of Sheriffmuir, but found no reference whatever. The amounts of the church collections about the date of the battle were not entered, and I concluded that the church had been shut for a short period. There are a few references to the Rebellion of the '45 in the third volume of Session Records. One of the collecting plates had been stolen in the confusion occasioned by the rebels, and another is obtained, the cost not being stated. Robert Kelly, who held land owned by the Session, gets a pound of his rent discounted for loss occasioned by the rebels, his rent being twenty-one pounds Scots. And on Sabbath, June 15th, 1746, it is noted that 'the Min' read from the pulpit with suitable exhortations the late General Assembly's Act for observing a day of Thanksgiving on Thursday next, for our remarkably great and gracious deliverance from that wicked and unnatural Rebellion by the success it has pleased Almighty God to grant to His Majesty's arms in the north under the conduct of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland.'

J. G. CHRISTIE, B.D.

310. NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF DENHAM OR DENHOLME OF WESTSHIELDS.—1. Sir George Mackenzie gives the coat of 'Denham of Ould' as a stag's head caboshed below a shield couché, charged with three fasils conjoined in bend (see Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*, p. 277). The modern arms are understood to be 'gules a chevron between 3 cranes or.' The name (Denom, Denum, or Denun) is derived from Denholm

(anciently Denum) in the Barony of Cavers and County of Roxburgh. It has no connection with the Denunes of Catholl whose pedigree is given in Sir Robert Douglas' *Baronage of Scotland*, page 456. The name is frequently met with in the *Rotuli Scotiae* from 1296 to 1357. John de Denum was custos of Berwick-on-Tweed, in 1334, and William de Denum was Chief-Justice there in 1333. Thomas Cranstoun had a charter of Denum from Robert II. on the 18th January 1381.

2. Symon Denum was, on 16th June 1506, served heir of John Leddail, his grandfather, in the lands of Westschuell in the Barony of Carnwath, County Lanark.

3. Margaret, second daughter of James Denham, laird of Westshiels, married, 1533, Rev. Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, ancestor of the Earls of Clanbrassil. The inscription on their tomb is given in 'Caldwell Papers,' i. 24. They had six sons, and one daughter married to William Mure of Glanderston.

4. 'Marion Denholm,' married, *circa* 1650, Robert Hamilton, who became a Judge of Session, 1st November 1689, as Lord Presmennan. Her eldest son was born 6th July 1656 (D. P. i. 203).

5. 'Catherine, daughter of Denholm of Westshiels,' married, *circa* 1680, James Hamilton, second son of aforesaid Lord Presmennan, who also became a Judge of Session in 1712 under the title of Lord Pencaitland.

6. Robert Denham of Westshield was a member of the War Committee for Lanarkshire 1646-1649.

7. Robert Denham of Westshiel married (first) Janet, eldest daughter of James Steuart, eighth of Allanton. She died soon after marriage, and he married (secondly) Marion Carmichael, sister of the first Lord Carmichael, and widow of James Steuart, younger of Allanton, his first wife's brother, who died 1607, leaving issue.

8. 'James Denham of Westshield' married his first cousin Marion, daughter of last-named James Steuart, the younger of Allanton. Marion had a brother, Sir James Steuart of Coltness, whose son Sir Thomas will be presently referred to.

9. 'Agnes, third daughter of John Denholme of Westshiels,' married James Graham of Poltoun, and was mother of James Graham of Airth, born 8th December 1676. This John Denholme was brother of Catherine Denholm mentioned in note 5, *supra*.

10. Catherine, 'sixth daughter of John Denholme of Muirhouse and Shiels,' married, *circa* 1680-90, Robert Wellwood, first of Garvock, ancestor of Robert William Pigott Clarke Preston of Valleyfield and of Lord Moncreiff of Tulliebole.

11. Cecill or Cecilia, another daughter of same, married Sir James Elphinstone of Logie, County Aberdeen, who was made a W.S. in 1671, a Baronet in 1701, and died 1722. His son, Sir John Elphinstone, the second Baronet, married Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, and died 1732. His son, Sir James Elphinstone, third (and last) Baronet, married Jean, second daughter of Thomas Rattray, who remarried Colonel George Mure, a brother of Mure of Caldwell. He died, 1739, leaving a daughter and heir, who married, July 1754, Robert Dalrymple Horne (son of Hew Dalrymple of Drumore, by Ann Horne, heiress of Westhall, County Aberdeen).

12. William Denholm of Westshiels was one of those against whom a sentence of forfeiture was passed in 1685, *Acta Parl. Scot.* viii. 490). It

was rescinded in 1690, and he was elected M.P. for the County of Lanark in that year, and took his oaths and his seat on the 3d September. He seems to have sat continuously for Lanarkshire till 1702, and to have held the office of Mint-master. He married (first) Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir John Henderson, Knight of Fordell (D.B. 520).¹ He married (secondly) Anne, second daughter of Sir Alexander Maxwell of Saughton Hall, who was son of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood by his third marriage (8th September 1610) with Lady Margaret Cunninghame (D. B. 55, where he is termed Sir William Denholm of Westshields). He married (thirdly) Hon. Catherine Erskine, eldest daughter of Henry, third Lord Cardross (D. P. i. 276, where he is styled 'Sir William Denholm of Westshields, Bart.' This is the earliest instance of the title of Baronet being attributed to the Westshields family. There is no mention of the creation of any such title in Milne's List of Nova Scotia Baronets, in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, or in Solly's *Titles of Honour*). Sir William made a settlement of his estates in 1711, and died 1712, *s.p.*²

13. The estate then devolved under Sir William's settlement on Robert Baillie, who possessed it under the title of Sir Robert Denham, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Baillie or Denham, against whom Archibald Steuart, mentioned below, brought, as next substitute in the entail of 1711, an action in 1719, and again in 1737, ultimately decided on appeal in the House of Lords in 1742. The question whether Sir Robert Baillie or Denham, and his son Alexander, had incurred an irritancy or not, was complicated by other side issues, and the litigation is tedious and rather unintelligible (see Paton's *Appeals*, i. pp. 113, 316).

14. Susan, daughter of Robert Denham or Denholm of Westshields, married (first) William Lockhart of Wicketshaw or Wygateshaw, and (secondly), 1677, as second wife of Sir Thomas Steuart, second Baronet of Coltness, previously referred to. She seems to have had issue by her first husband, for it is said (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Sixth Edition, p. 980) that the line of Lockhart of Wicketshaw failed in 1776 'at the death of Sir William Lockhart Denham, Bart., of Westshiel.' By her second husband she had a son, Archibald Steuart, who brought the actions of 1719 and 1737 mentioned in note 13. He succeeded, *circa* 1750-1760, his nephew, Sir John Steuart, LL.D., and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, who was the sixth Baronet of Coltness. He thus became the seventh Baronet of Coltness, but assumed the name of Denham 'on succeeding to the estate of Westshields in right of his mother.' His death at Westshields House, on 12th June 1773, is recorded in the *Scots Magazine*, under the designation of Sir Archibald Denham, Bart. He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his first cousin once removed, Sir James Steuart, second Baronet of Goodtrees, who became eighth Baronet of Coltness, acquired Westshields in 1776, and adopted the name of Denholm in addition to Steuart. He died 1780, and was succeeded by his son, General Sir James Steuart, the ninth and last Baronet of Coltness, who also adopted the name of Denholm, and died *s.p.* 1839.

15. After Sir Archibald's death, in 1773, as above mentioned, West-

¹ Mr. Foster, in his *Peerage* (1880, p. 454), says that Anne, daughter of Sir John Henderson, *Baronet* of Fordell, married, first, Hon. Archibald Stuart of Duncarn; secondly, Captain William Denham. This marriage is not mentioned in *Douglas*.

² Lady Denham married secondly, 4th April 1714, as second wife of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, and had one daughter, Katherine Campbell, Mrs. Gordon.

shields was inherited by his half-brother, William Lockhart, whose death at Westshields House, on the 23d June 1776, is recorded in the *Scots Magazine*, under the designation of 'Sir William Denholme, Baronet,' an assumption for which I can find no authority. At or after his death Westshields passed, apparently by purchase, to his half-brother's cousin and successor, Sir James Steuart, as mentioned above.

16. The following notices of the name may be recorded :—

- (1.) Robert Denum (son of John Denum in Arkingall, East Lothian) was, on 6th March 1597, served tutor-at-law to James Bog, son and heir of John Bog in Innerwick.
- (2.) Thomas Denholme, in Glencorss, was on a jury of assize at Dumfries 3d June 1684.
- (3.) Sybella, wife of George Ross, Isabella, wife of Andrew Oswald, and Margaret Ann, were, on 23d December 1626, served heirs-portioners of Andrew Denholm, their father.
- (4.) John Denholme, Merchant, Burgess of Edinburgh, was, on 16th. April 1644, appointed Commissary for the forces employed in the North. An Act in his favour was passed in 1649.
- (5.) Samuel Denholme, merchant, was, on 28th July 1664, served heir of John Denholme, merchant, Burgess of Edinburgh, his brother.
- (6.) Griseld Denholme, wife of William Thomson, in Edmonstone, was, on 16th May 1667, served heir to Robert Logan, in Henschelwood, in Carnwath, her uncle.
- (7.) James Denholme was, on 5th June 1680, served heir to John Denholme, his brother.
- (8.) John Denholme was, on 7th May 1687, served heir to William Denholme, in Easletown, his father.
- (9.) Agnes Denholme is named in the Ratification of 1681, to Sir William Sharp, of Stonyhill, as owning land near Musselburgh (*Acta Parl. Scot.* viii. 270).
- (10.) David Denholme, writer in Edinburgh, is mentioned in the Acta of 1702 (xi. 96).
- (11.) Died at Glasgow, 20th March 1818, W. James Denholm, of the Glasgow Academy, author of the *History of Glasgow*, etc. (*Blackwood's Magazine*, ii. 120).

3d March 1890.

Σ.

311. ETYMOLOGY OF 'CRAIL.'—In the local guide-books I find the etymology of Crail (old spelling Carail) given as *caer* a fort, and *ail* a corner. I am not aware of *ail* in Celtic meaning a corner. Is the more likely derivation not from *caer* a fort, and *aill* a cliff? Carail therefore means 'The fort on the cliff,' surely a most expressive name when we think of the site of the old castle of David I. at Crail.

JAMES PRIMROSE.

312. WILLIAM HAMILTON OF BANGOUR, THE POET.—An interesting account of this fine character is given in the *Scottish Journal* for 1847 (vol. i. page 5). The genealogical feature of the article corrects several errors of previous writers, but is itself defective, and may be here reproduced with additions and amendments.

Bangour is in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire, and should be distinguished from Bangour or Barngor in Ayrshire. It was acquired by John Hamilton, second son of John Hamilton of Little

Earnock, who probably married Marion, daughter of John Hamilton of Orbiestoun by Christian Dalzell (*Douglas' Baronage*, 464). [I say 'probably,' for it is difficult in the absence of precise dates to decide if Elizabeth Dundas, hereafter mentioned, married this John or his son. The probability, however, is in favour of the view taken above.] He had a daughter, Margaret, third wife of Sir Robert Dalzell of Glenae, and who died before 1735, having a daughter, Elizabeth Dalzell, who died in 1737; and a son, John Hamilton of Bangour, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of George Dundas of that Ilk (*Douglas' Baronage*, 175), and had a son, James Hamilton of Bangour, Advocate, Commissioner of Supply for Linlithgowshire in 1696, said to have 'married an heiress of that county.' This must have been Elizabeth, daughter of (Henry?) Hamilton of Olivestob, who remarried a second wife of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, the Lord President, and died in Edinburgh 21st March 1742, aged 67 (*Wood's Douglas' Peerage*, ii. 525). [She does not, however, seem to have been an heiress, as she had two brothers, Colonel Thomas Hamilton and Frederick Hamilton, who both left issue.] He had an elder son, John, who succeeded him and died unmarried¹ in 1750, and a second son, William, the poet, born 1704, escaped to France after Culloden, and returned to Scotland in 1749, succeeded his brother 1750, died at Lyons 25th March 1754. He married (first), in 1743, Katherine, daughter of Sir James Hall of Douglas, and she died October 1745, leaving an only son. He 'married a second time, but the name of the lady is not known.' She was Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir William Dalrymple, third Baronet of Cousland (by his first marriage). She survived her husband and died *s.p.* in 1779. His son, James Hamilton of Bangour, married Margaret, daughter of David Bruce of Kinnaird by Marion (*b.* 1706, *m.* 1726, *d.* 1733) daughter of James Graham of Airth, Dean of Faculty and Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and sister of James Bruce, the celebrated traveller. He had one son and three daughters. Of the daughters the only one I can trace is Agnes, who married 3d July 1793, as second wife of Colonel John Palmer Chichester, and had four sons and one daughter, a good account of whom is given in *Foster's Baronetage* for 1882. [Her eldest son was created a Baronet in 1840 and died 20th December 1851.] William Hamilton of Bangour succeeded his father, and married, 1798, Anne, daughter of Edward Lee of Tramore Lodge, Co. Waterford. His only son, James Hamilton of Bangour and Vinewar, born in 1799, married, October 1824, Hon. Mary Maule, third daughter of William, first Baron Panmure, and died *s.p.* 2d March 1851. His widow died as Lady Mary Hamilton on the 1st September 1864.

All Scotsmen ought to be proud of William Hamilton and his poetry; and I shall be glad if the above brief sketch directs attention to his character and writings. To quote from the article referred to, his poetical genius was 'improved by a lively imagination, an exquisite delicacy of sentiment, an extensive acquaintance with the belles lettres, and a thorough knowledge of the world,' and he was in the best and truest sense of the word 'a fine gentleman.'

Σ.

28th July 1890.

¹ An article on the poet in the *Scottish Nation* (ii. 444) says that John Hamilton, elder brother of the poet, married Elizabeth Dalrymple. The weight of authority is, however, in favour of the presumption that he died unmarried, and that Elizabeth Dalrymple married the poet.

313. ARABIC NUMERALS.—A knowledge of the forms of Arabic numerals seems essential to any progress in antiquarian studies, and yet it is surprising what ignorance prevails on this subject. A perusal of Peacock's 'History of Arithmetic' in *Encyclop. Metropolitana* will well reward the student. It may not be out of place to quote the other authorities that are given:—Astle on *Writing*, Wallis's *Algebra*, *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatie*, the *Huetiana*, Pegge's *Life of Grostete*, Chasles' *Aperçu Historique sur l'Origine et le Développement de Méthodes en Géométrie* 1837, De Morgan's *Penny Cyclopædia*, Mannert *De Numerorum Origine* (Nürnberg, 1801), *Philosophical Transactions*, Nos. 439 and 475, Montucla *Histoire des Mathématiques*, Bailly *Histoire de l'Astronomie*, Delambre's *Histoire de l'Astronomie du Moyen Age*, Hutton's *Tracts*, vol. ii., Huet's *Demonstratio Evangelica*, *Archæological Journal*, (pp. 75-76, 85), Morant's *Colchester*, *Archæologia*, vols. x. xiii., etc. W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

314. GLASSMAKING IN SCOTLAND.—The history of glassmaking is to be found in the *Encyclopædia Brit.*: but there and elsewhere little is known of the rise and progress of the manufacture in Scotland. The following particulars have been gathered from various sources, and may prove of interest:—

By the year 1610 glass was made in Scotland, but the exact date of its introduction is not known, neither is the name of the first glassmaker. The works were on the coast of Fife near Wemyss, and it seems probable that some natural caves were utilised, for at the present day one of these is known as the 'glass-house cave.' It contains some interesting pre-historic carvings, and is figured in Dr. Stewart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. It appears certain that these works were started after it was ascertained that coal could be used in the manufacture of glass, for Wemyss was well supplied with coal, but totally deficient in the supply of wood sufficient for such work. In 1620 we find from the 'Domestic Papers Series' that a John Maria dell acqua, a Venetian glassmaker, who worked for Sir Robert Mansell, was offered the post of Master of the Glass Works in Scotland. He seems to have accepted it, as he is stated to have served Mr. Ward, goldsmith, London, Mr. Crawford (evidently a Scotsman), and James Orde on a contract; but he returned to London. Orde complains that John Maria dell acqua, and Bernard Tamerlayne, evidently a foreigner, had received good wages, but had stolen away to England. He wishes them to be tried in Scotland for breach of contract. About this time, owing to Sir Robert Mansell's influence, there seems to have been a danger of the Scottish glass-works collapsing. The glaziers of London petitioned that they may be allowed to proceed, as Sir Robert's glass was scarce, bad, and brittle. There was, however, a strong party feeling in the matter, for a few months later, in 1621, April 4, other glaziers certify that Sir Robert's glass was cheap good, and plentiful, and superior to that brought from Scotland. - The Bongar family, driven out of Sussex, does not seem to have gone with the Henzels, Tyzacks, and Tyttorys to Stourbridge, for Isaac Bongar is accused of buying up glass and then selling it at high prices, for which offence he got into prison. He is also charged with tampering with the clay used at Newcastle, enticing away Sir Robert Mansell's foreign workmen, and raising the price of Scotch coal, from which we find that 'carrying coals to

Newcastle' was not unknown in days of old. It is very clear that at this time Sir Robert Mansell had the sole monopoly of glassmaking in England, and the Lorrainers worked as his agents, or 'servants,' as the term then was. Sir Robert also obtained the monopoly in Scotland. The first known patent for glassmaking in Scotland was in 1610, to Lord George Hay, for thirty-one years. In 1627 this was transferred to Thomas Robinson, a merchant tailor in London, who for £250 transferred it to Sir Robert. King James wondered 'that Robin Mansell, being a seaman, whereby he got so much honour, should fall from water to tamper with fire, which were two contrary elements.' It is very difficult to trace many of our national industries through the 17th and 18th centuries. When a handicraft became of acknowledged importance it was able to shake off the trammels of monopolies and patents, at least to a great extent. The commonwealth also did much to free trade from unwise restrictions. Leith seems to have been in later times the headquarters of the business in Scotland, but I have not discovered what sort of ware was produced besides window glass, which had become a necessary article of trade. Bottles probably were made before the commencement of the 18th century. Flint glass, or glass for the table—tumblers, decanters, wine glasses—now commonly called crystal, does not seem to have been made in Scotland. An attempt to manufacture it at Alloa in the beginning of the present century failed.

A. W. C. H.

315. BOURSE AT LEITH, 1612.—The following is an extract from the *Register of Council*, vol. ix. p. 393.

'Wanstead, 17th June 1612. Grant to Bernard Lindsay of an impost to aid him in building and upholding a new "burse" in the "King's Work" in Leith.

'Whereas Bernard Lindsay, one of the grooms of His Majesty's bed-chamber, and heritor of that part of the town of Leyth ordinarily called the King's Work "doeth intend, for the decoiring of the peir and schore of the porte and heavin of Leith (being of the gritest and most frequent resort of foirainaris and strangearis to that kingdome), to build ane fyne gallerie adjoining to his dwelling house and lookeing directlie to the schore, whiche is to be reased upoun arches and pilleris of friestone, and the place undermeth the same to be layed with hewne stone, and seatis and daskis round above the same, to serve in all tyme heirefter as ane ordinarie burse and walk for merchantis, alswell natives as foraynaris, to repair and resort unto as thay pleis at such houris and tymes whiche salbe fitting"; and whereas His Majesty for furthering the said Bernard's good intention, and "alswele for a help and supplie to the building of that work as for some meanis to uphold and mantene the same" has granted to said Bernard and to his heirs in all time coming "ane impost of foure pundis Scottis money of every toune of wynis whiche salbe vented and run within the compas and precinct of that bound callit the King's Work"; there is order, superscribed by the King, and subscribed by the Chancellor, Sir Thomas Hamilton, and Alexander Hay, for letters to that effect under the great seal.'

It would be interesting to know if this work was ever carried out.

ED.

316. TUG-BOATS.—When the Forth and Clyde Canal was first opened it was found that the barges which carried the goods on it were unfitted for the navigation of the Forth between Leith where they loaded, and Grangemouth where they entered the canal. This was in the year 1817. A genius hit on the notion of building a small steamer—then a great novelty, and by means of it tugging a string of barges up the Forth. Proud of his invention, he named his vessel *The Tug*, little dreaming it would form the general name for thousands of such vessels, now regarded as necessary, not for towing barges merely, but for bringing our stately merchantmen into harbour.

A. W. C. H.

317. EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, EDINBURGH (continued from Vol. iv. p. 175)—

1597. April 27. Jean, daughter of Robert Jameson, minstrel. *Witness*, Mungo Dickson, drummer.
- „ May 2. Lucretia, daughter of George Littlejohn. *Witnesses*, Zoungar Hans eler, and Joannes Zeringes, minister.
1598. May 28. Jonas, son of Pasquer Collet, marikin maker. *Witnesses*, Jonas George, marikin maker, Johne Cloggie, cordiner.
- „ June 18. Christian, daughter of Peter d'hunger, litstar.
- „ July 9. Katherine, daughter of Henrie Stallingis, pasement maker. *Witness*, Fredrik Mytchel.
- „ July 23. Edward, son of Mr. Martine Schoneir, doctor in medicine. *Witnesses*, Mr. Edward Bruce, commendator of Culross, Gilbert Primros, chirurgion.
- „ July 23. Sara, daughter of James Primros, writer. *Witness*, Henrie Primros, in Culross.
- „ Aug. 2. Fredrik, son of Eustachis Roggoh. *Witnesses*, Fredrik Mychell, David Lyndsay of Egall.
- „ Aug. 27. Agnes, daughter of John Horne, cramer.
- „ Dec. 8. James, son of John Owene, Glasinwright. *Witnesses*, James Workman, painter, James Brown, bukbinder.
1599. Jan. 7. Samuell, son of Andrew Hart, buikseller.
- „ April 22. William, son of Jaques d'enseir, s——t man (?). *Witnesses*, William d'royter, Ferdinando d'cint, merchants.
1600. Mar. 1. James, son of Henrie Stollins, pasementer. *Witnesses*, Jacques d'busie, surtin man (?), Jacques d'labruge, merchant.
- „ April 13. Jean, daughter of Jonas George, marikin maker. *Witness*, Josias Rikkert, croslet maker.
- „ Aug. 17. Margaret, daughter of Patrick Johnstoun, bukebinder. *Witness*, Andr. Arisone, printer.
- „ Oct. 26. Jonat, daughter of Pasqueir Collet, marikin maker. *Witness*, Peter Zeippes, merchant.
- „ Oct. 26. Adrian, son of Adrian Bowdowingiee, knokmaker. *Witnesses*, Adrian Vansonne, painter, Adrian Damman.
1601. Jan. 11. Isabel, daughter of John Rowane, braseman.
- „ Sept. 2. Frederick, son of Adrian Vansone, painter. *Witnesses*, Guiliams Vansone, Peter Ziber.
- „ Oct. 25. Jacob, son of Adrian Bowdowingie, knokmaker. *Witness*, Jacques d'bargane, merchant.
- „ Nov. 15. Violet, daughter of Laurance Schorthove, painter.
- „ Dec. 13. Peter, son of Henrie Stallingre, pasement maker. *Witnesses*, Jaque Segaret, Peter Zippie, merchants.

Q U E R I E S.

- CLI. ARGYLL OR ARGYLE.—Which is the correct spelling, and what are the reasons for the difference now so common? H.
- CLII. ATHOLL OR ATHOLE.—The same question also concerning this word. H.
- CLIII. STANKS, LATCH, LIGGATE, LIKKEN-STONE, HOLY GATE.—1. Will any of the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* give the names of the parishes in Scotland or England where the words Stanks or Stankyards occur? Originally the name seemed to be given to the fish-ponds attached to old castles.
2. Are there many instances of places in Scotland called the Latch; so named from being old burial-places? There are at least two such places near Pittenweem.
3. In Wigtownshire the word liggat means a field-gate. Are there any instances in which Liggate is undoubtedly a corruption of Lichgate—the corpse gate—entrance to a churchyard?
4. Will any one mention the names of parishes where there are Likker-stones (corpse-stones)?
5. The Kirkgate is a common name in many towns. Are there other instances besides the one in Broxburn in which the name used is Holygate? JAMES PRIMROSE.
- CLIV. DORMANT CRAMOND PEERAGE.—Oliver and Boyd's *Almanac* for 1890, page 667, contains the following among Dormant Scottish Peerages: 'CRAMOND, BARON (Richardson) 1628. Baron Cramond; dormant since the death of William, fourth lord, in 1735.'
- Do any of your readers know anything about this family and the title of any work describing the holders of this peerage? E. Y. E.
- CLV. THE EARLS OF ROSS.—Will F. N. R. be so good as mention his authority for 'Marion, daughter of Sir John James Grant of Grant' who married Walter Ross of Balnagowan (vol. iv. page 10). The Grant pedigree in Sir Robert Douglas' *Baronage* makes no mention of the father, or of the daughter, or of the son-in-law.¹
- We have to thank F. N. R. for several corrections in hitherto accepted pedigrees, e.g. Wood's *Douglas*, ii. 481, where the first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail is said to have married Anne (properly Jean) Ross, and Wood's *Douglas*, i. 147, where Lady Catherine (properly Annabella) Murray is said to have married David Ross.
- It may be noted, with reference to what F. N. R. says at page 12 about the intrigues for possession of Balnagowan, that Mr. John Riddell in his memoir on the family of Ross of Halkhead, at page 573 of Robertson's *Craufurd's Renfrewshire*, states,

¹ The occurrence of a double Christian name in the 15th century is so unexpected that am inclined to suspect a misprint.

'In consequence of certain transactions with the Rosses of Balnagowan, the heirs-male of the old Earls of Ross, George, Lord Ross, early in the 17th century, quartered their arms in the 2d and 3d coats, and they are thus exhibited in front of the house of Hawkhead.' Σ.

R E P L I E S.

XIX. CRUISIES.—In the 'Musée Steen' at Antwerp are two brass cruises, constructed on the same principle as the Scottish specimens. They, however, are circular, in four tiers, with six spouts for the wick in each tier. The lowest tier is the largest, so that any overflowings from the upper lamps fall into it. It has a brass tap by means of which the oil can be drawn up. They were used to hang from the ceilings of halls, and must have given considerable light. A. W. C. H.

XLII. JETTONS.—These are termed *Rechenpfenning* (reckoning pennies) in Germany, *Jectornes* and *Jettons* or *Gietors* in France. The latter term is from the French word 'to cast,' and thus we have 'cast up' in addition. These counters were used to assist in reckoning, as the Romans counted by pebbles, *calculi*, hence the word calculation. The term 'cypher' comes from a Greek word signifying the pebbles with which the Greeks made their calculations. The Dutch call these counters *Leggenpenning* or *Legpenning* (lay penny) in allusion to laying them on the counter in reckoning. Counter has given the name to the *shop counter* on which these calculations used to be performed. At first these *Jettons* were plain pieces of metal, afterwards they were cast with designs, inscriptions, and mottoes. Nuremberg in Germany was famous for the manufacture and issue of them. Some specimens found in 1868 at Skelsmergh Hall in Westmoreland were made at Nuremberg, and similar counters, the inscription a little different, have been discovered in old buildings on the other side of the county, showing the communication that at a remote period must have existed between Westmoreland and Germany. It is said that in some cases *Jettons* passed for coins of small value, but this was seldom the case, and they are different from those used in the trading republics of Italy. The Skelmergh *Jettons* are of brass mixed with bronze. The design on both is the same. On one side, a cross surmounting a globe within a rude kind of shield; on the reverse, a six-pointed star,—on each point rests a crown or fleur-de-lis alternately. There is no date on either. The inscription on the reverse is 'WOLFF LAUFER IN NURNBER.' The shield on the other side of the counters is surrounded with the motto 'PFENING MACHER RECHEA' *i.e.* 'Good counting makes right—or rich.' The probable date at which these *Jettons* were introduced into Westmoreland was between 1620 and 1680.

The above is abridged from a note by John Fisher, Kendal, which appeared in the 8th volume of the *Reliquary*, page 255.

ED.

LXV. COL. JOHN ERSKINE.—As the result of the replies which have been so obligingly given to my query regarding Col. John Erskine (vol. i. ii. 65) we arrive at the following conclusions:—

1. The Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva was twice married, his second wife being Helen Skene (see vol. iv. p. 139).
2. By his second wife he had a daughter Mary, and a son John, who became a Colonel and Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle.
3. Col. John married Mary Maule, Countess of Mar, on the 29th April 1697, and he married again Euphame Cochrane, sister of the eighth Earl of Dundonald.
4. His testament was confirmed 9th July 1741, and he left at least four daughters: Helen, married Sir William Douglas, Bart.; Margaret, married Captain Hon. William Erskine (who, in 1748, was described as Mr. William Erskine, Merchant in Edinburgh, deceased); Mary, married Alexander Webster, D.D.; and Euphame, married Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck. He also had another daughter, Elizabeth, baptized 6th December 1717.

Further information is still needed to identify the mother of Henry and Margaret Erskine, and regarding Col. John Erskine's official connection with Stirling Castle.

Helen Skene, Sir Charles Erskine's second wife, was third daughter of Sir James Skene, Bart., of Curriehill, baptized 24th October 1619, married first Sir Robert Bruce of Broomhall, Lord of Session (her son became fourth Earl of Kincardine), secondly, Sir Charles Erskine, and, thirdly, as third wife, Sir James Dundas of Arniston, S.C.J., who died 1679. (In Douglas' *Baronage*, 180, she is named Eupham.)

5th March 1890.

Σ.

CXLII. AND CXLIII. THOMAS STEWART AND THE STEWARTS OF DOWALLY.—It is not improbable that the Thomas Stewart regarding whom Mr. W. Lyon inquires was Thomas Stewart of Ladywell, son of Commissary John Stewart, executed at Edinburgh 1641; appointed Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire 1689; father of John Stewart, Commissary of Dunkeld, who was served heir to him 14th July 1693, and was Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire 1696, and married Helen, eldest daughter of William Lindsay of Kilspindie by Margaret, daughter of William Bethune, brother of Criech, but *d.s.p.*

I believe Duncan Stewart gives no pedigree of the Stewarts of Cardneys and Dowally. The pedigree of the Steuarts of Dalguise will be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and that of Lindsay of Evelick in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, page 629. (See also *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. 436; ii. 283-4.) I know of no published pedigree of Tours or Towers of Inverleith. The published pedigrees of Perthshire families of the name of Murray or Moray are far too numerous to mention here. See *Genealogists' Guide*.

Σ.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Memoir of the Families of M'Combie and Thoms, by William M'Combie Smith. Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons.—We noticed the first edition of this work in the *Scottish Antiquary*, vols. i. and ii. (comb.) page 190. The present edition is considerably enlarged, and the additional information given is both valuable and interesting. Much of it relates to the branch of the family which has substituted Thom for M'Combie; the history of the change is interesting as throwing a light on the formation of surnames, especially in Scotland.

'While his cousin, Robert M'Comie, was making slow but sure headway as farmer in Findlatrie, in distant Aberdeenshire was Robert MacThomas pursuing the even tenor of his way. . . . In his time, the surname, MacThomas, began to be curtailed into Thomas. He died in 1740 at the age of 57.' George Thomas, his son, died in 1831; his eldest son was Patrick Hunter Thoms—we are not told when the second change took place. The work is well illustrated—one of the most satisfactory portraits being that of William M'Combie, Esq., of Easter Skene, who died 4th July 1890, aged 88. He took a deep interest in the history of his family, and was one of the finest of the old race of true Highland gentlemen.

Another portrait is an interesting one of George Hunter Thoms, Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, and vice-Admiral of the Islands. He has selected the arma in preference to the toga, and stands in the full uniform of his rank, for which he holds, as his predecessors have done, a commission. We hope in a future number to work out the history of the naval and military position which belongs to certain civil magistrates *ex officio*. The subject is one of some interest.

In concluding our brief notice we must express our regret that no tabular pedigrees have been given. They greatly assist the reader, and, in this instance, would have been particularly valuable. Further, regret is too mild a word to express what we feel when, turning to the end of the volume, we find no index. Such an omission is now rare, but how is it that Mr. Smith, who must know the value of an index, has left his readers unprovided with one. In other respects the book is excellent both in matter, arrangement, and appearance.

The Dates of variously-shaped Shields, with coincident Dates and Examples, by George Grazebrook, F.S.A., Liverpool.—This volume, which is printed for private circulation, is but the forerunner of a larger work which will, we trust, be published. The subject is one that has not received the attention it deserves, but this short treatise of ninety pages shows that from the shape of shields on seals and monuments deduction may be drawn with tolerable accuracy as to their dates. In shields, as in architecture, there was a fashion which was ever changing, though the transition from one form to another was seldom abrupt. We are enabled to give a few of the many engravings which illustrate this most interesting work, and which may help to make this brief notice more intelligible.

The seal of Gilbert de Gant, *ob.* 1158, is a good example of an early seal. It represents the shield as triangular, while in the centre the boss is

retained, which was discontinued when the surface was required to be plain to bear armorial achievements. See fig. 1.



Fig. 1.

Elianor Ferre, who died in old age, A.D. 1349, used a seal with her husband's arms (in the baron) dimidiated. The shape of the shield is less angular than earlier examples. Its probable date is 1290. See fig. 2.

John de Tilneye used in 1353 a bold and, in some respects, peculiar seal. Above the helmet is what appears to be a broad-brimmed hat such as that worn by cardinals, but without strings. The shield is of the same shape as that of Elianor Ferre. See fig. 3.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Making a leap of two centuries we find on a plaque the arms of Sir Thomas Bell, thrice Mayor of Gloucester, who died in 1566.

The shape of the shield clearly shows that the days when they were used as defensive armour were past. This one possesses one of the many forms which the taste or fancy of architects, heralds, and artists devised. See fig. 4.



Fig. 4.

In the last century the helmet was frequently omitted, and the accessory ornaments consisted of wreaths, palm branches, and other devices, instead of the ragged mantling which was so common in earlier instances. The book plate of Ashley Palmer, A.D. 1792, is a good example of the form of shield in common use. See fig. 5.



Fig. 5.

Mr. Grazebrook is anxious to make his coming book as perfect as possible, and we would suggest that our readers who take an interest in the subject should not only send their names as subscribers, but, as he requests, send suggestions and information. His address is Oakhill Park, Liverpool.