

THE Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR of 'The Scottish Antiquary,' The Parsonage, Alloa.

333. REGISTERS OF OLD ST. PAUL'S, EDINBURGH, A.D., 1735-1765.—Through the kindness of the Rev. R. Mitchell-Innes, Rector of Old St. Paul's, Edinburgh, we are able to give our readers a full transcript of the interesting Registers of a church long known as St. Paul's, Carrubbers Close, which was the most ancient post-Revolution Episcopal Church in Edinburgh. Mr. Walker, in his *History of the Scottish Church* (vol. iii. p. 509), writes, 'This congregation is generally supposed to have been first formed at the Revolution, and assembles (1843) in an edifice fitted up at the time, which was originally a ware-room.' A few years ago a handsome church was erected near the site of the old chapel. The volume of Registers now printed is the oldest belonging to this church which has yet been found, and between it and the next one is a blank of many years.

The volume itself is a small folio of sixty leaves ; sixteen and a half of these are blank. When rebound, some years before 1834, two additional leaves were inserted. On these are inserted two entries of Marriages, and three of Baptisms, by Bishop Walker, of which the following is an abstract :—

1834. June 6. Married, William Forbes, Shoemaker, Batchelor, and Helen Melville, daughter of James Melville, Seaman.
 1838. Aug. 7. Married, George Hughes, W.S., Batchelor, and Emily Magniac Erskine, youngest daughter of deceased David Erskine, late of Bengal.
 1837. June 24. Baptised, Angelica Erskine, daughter of Joseph Cauvin Farquharson and Angelica Erskine his wife.
 1839. July 9. Baptised, William Walker, son of Joseph Cauvin Farquharson and Angelica Erskine his wife, born May 23, 1839.
 1839. July 9. Angelica Erskine, daughter of George Hughes, W.S., and Emily Magniac Erskine his wife, born June 15, 1839.

The paper is Dutch made, the water-mark being the following device: Within a Park Pale, the female genius of Liberty seated, with helmet, bearing in her right hand a pole surmounted by a Cap of Liberty. In front of her the Lion of the United Provinces, rampant, crowned, bearing in his right paw a sheaf of arrows, his left holding a sword. Above are the words 'Pro Patria.' This is a device common on old Dutch Medals, and found on some of the cast-iron fire-backs made in Sussex in the 17th century by Flemish ironworkers. Some of the old leaves bear as a water-mark C. R., surmounted by the Royal Crown.

A *literatim et verbatim* copy of the old entries has been given. It should be stated that at the foot of each page is the signature of the minister, Wil. Harper.

Some unusual contractions are met with. Nearly every entry has, besides the date of month and year, the day of the week and the hour, feria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, being used for the days. Thus 'f. 4. h. 5. v.' means 'feria 4 (Wednesday), hora 5, vespertina.' It will be also seen that the Prayer Book form was not always used, 'pr Lite,' 'pr Liām,' or 'sine Lit' being added to some entries. An entry dated Jan. 24, 1739, throws some light on this.

A. D. O. M.

A°. Sal.

REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.¹

Edinr.

1736. June 2, f. 4. h. 8. v. Married (in my Lady Ramsays house) sine Lit, Robert Balfour of Balbirnie & Anne Ramsay, daur. of Sir Andrew Ramsay of Whitehill. Certificates of the publication of their Banns in Edr. & Merkinch being produced & the Bps. Licence proceeding thereupon. Sir Rot. Stewart of Tillicoutree, Mr. Calderwood of Polton, . . . Aytone of Inchdornie, Mr. David Drummond, Dr. Wm. Lermont, Mr. John Lumesden, Rot. Lumesden, Jo. Blair of Balthaick, Mrs. Balfour & Mrs. Roses Ramsay, Mr. Pitcairn, writer, & his sert. pnt.

1737. Feb. 16, f. 4. h. 3. v. In the Countess of Eglintouns Lodging,

¹ In the original registers the marriages follow the baptisms ; it seems, however, a better arrangement to follow the usual course, and print them first.

over head of Jo. Jollies, married James Moray of Abercainrie & Lady Christian Montgomery, in virtue of the Bp. of Edinrs. Mandate to me, proceeding on a Ler. from my Lady Eglinton. The Bride was given by her Broyr. the Earl (then 14 years old). Pnt., The Countess, Lady Helen Montgomery, Lady Cathcart, Mr. David Groeme, Advocate, & Mr. Neil M'Vicar, Writer. Lord Justice Clerk should have been there, had it not been for his Ague.

N.B.—I gave the Bps. Mandate to Mr. Alexr. Ro^tson, Clk., to be insert in the Records, on Wednesday the 9th inst.

1738. Feb. 10, f. 6. circa merid. Att Addiestoun, married William Murray of Polmaise & Mrs. Elizabeth Gibsone, daur. of Alexr. Gibsone of Pentland, in virtue of the Bp. of Edrs. Licence & Authority given me for yt. effect. The Bride was given by her flayr., her moyr. Pnt., Capt. Craig, Tho. Gibsone of Clifton hall, Miss Catherine Grant, Mrs. Betty Gibsone, Mrs. Watson & many ser's. pnt. *N.B.*—The odds of age between the married persons was yt. between 58 & 16. Q. F. & F. sit. [Query.—This may stand for 'Quod faustum et felix sit.']
- „ Apr. 28, f. 6. h. 9. m. In Mr. Thos. Ruddimans house, Edr., married Pat. Hardie Smith in Bridges of Braid & Anne Scott, Sert. (13 years in Mr. Ruddimans family), upon a Certificate of their Banns & a Licence.
- „ Apr. 29, f. 7. h. 8. v. In Mr. Shand's house C.C., married John Shaw, Writer, & Christian Murray, daur. of unqll. Rot. Murray, Mert. in Edr.—Alecr. Mackintosh, Wm. Ross, &c., Writers, pnt.—upon a certificate of Banns & Licence.
- „ Nov. 8, f. 4. h. 7. v. In the old Bank, married (pr. Liturgy) Mr. John Craigie of Dunbarnie & Mrs. Christian Smith, daur. of Meffin. Mr. David Drummond, Pat Craigie, Laird of Meffin, Mr. Crauford, yr., Mrs. Christian Cochran, Mrs. Janet Threipland, Mrs. Craigie, pnt. Certificates of ye Banns were produced from ye respective Pariochens of Meffin & Newburn. f. f. s.
1739. April 24, Easter Tuesday, h. 7. v. In the Countess of Eglintons Lodging, Canongate, I married Sir Alexander MacDonald of Slate, Bart., to Lady Margaret Montgomery, sister of the Earl of Eglinton, having the Bps. Licence. Pnt., Countess of Eglinton & her unmarryd daurs. *i.e.* Ladys Bettie, Eleonor, Frances, & Grizel, Lord & Lady S. Clair, Miss Stewart, Earl of Hume, Laird of M'Leod, Mr. Jo. Mackenzie, Writer, Mr. Alexr. Lockheart, Advocate, & his Lady & Mr. Renton, who gave the bride. f. f. s.—D. g. e.
1740. Apr. 22, f. 3. h. 7. v. In the Fountain Closs (in Lady Boggies house, a grandchild of Lord Warrenston), married Andrew Stephen, Brewer in Broughton, & Marjorie Sutherland, daur. of deceast John Sutherland, portioner of Ream in Duffus in the Shire of Murray. Dr. Garrioch, Tacksman of Broughton, Lady Boggie &c. pnt. *N.B.*—A certificate was produced of the due publication of ye Banns in W. Kirk.
- „ Nov. 25, f. 3. h. 9. v. In Carrubers Closs, married James Bissat, Commissary of Dunkeld, & Abigail Mercer, daur. of unqll. Wm.

- Mercer, Writer in Edinr. Messrs. Adam Mercer, Geo. Chalmers, & . . . Kennedy, the Bride's Curators; the Bridegroom's father, Stewart of Bullaichan, Alexr. Stewart of Kinnaid & his wife, Messrs. M'Ewen, Smith, Carmichal & Mackintosh, &c., pnt. *N.B.*—A certificate of their Banns was produced.
1741. April 7, f. 3. h. 7. v. In B. Fifes Closs, marryed William Aytone, Goldsmith, & Thomasa Wemyss, daur. of Mr. Thomas Wemyss, Advocate. Mr. Bethune of Balfour & his Lady, Mr. Tho. Belchies, Miss Mary Wemyss, Mrs. Jane Maxwell, Mrs. Jane Ayton and Miss Ayton, pnt. Q. f. f. sit. D. precor. *N.B.*—A certificate of their Banns was given me last Saturday.
- „ Oct. 30, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Bulls Land, marry'd James Hay, Writer, & Margt. Campbell, daur. of the deceast Archibald Campbell, sometime Writer to the Signet. Alex. Hay, Wter., Miss M'Aulay, & the Bride's sister, witnesses. A certificate of their Banns was given me, & letter from Gottenburgh produced signifying the approbation of the Bride's uncle & sister there.
1742. Oct. 13, f. 4. h. ij^{ma} mat. At Bonny-haugh, marryed Gilbert Stewart, Mert., & Margt. Gardens, relict of . . . Hunter, Mert. Rachel Houston, Margt. Stewart, & Stuart Carmichael, present. q. f. f. sit.
- „ Nov. 18, f. 5. h. 6. v. At Leith, marryed John More, Bookbinder in Edr., & Mary Patullo, daur. of Jo. Patullo, sometime Shipbuilder in Montrose. Mr. Stewart, Writer, Mr. Watson, James More & witnesses. *N.B.*—There was produced a certificate of ye Banns.
1743. Dec. 6, f. 3. h. 6. v. In my own Closet, marryed Evan Mackenzie, Soldier in the City Gaurd, & Mary M'Donnell, Sert., before several witnesses, a certificate of their Banns being produced.
- [1744?] April 26, f. 5. h. 8. v. In Fowlis's Closs, marryed John Gall of Kinloch, & Mary Græme (relict of Adam Mercer, Wter. in Edinr.). James Graham, Wter., & Miss Jane Græme, pnts. A certificate of their Banns being produced.
- „ April 28, f. 7. h. 7. v. In Writer's Court, marryed Charles Butter, Mert., & Mary Butter, Mantua Maker, a certificate of their Banns being produced. Mr. Mosman, painter, gave the Bride. Mr. M'Kenzie, Sailor in Leith, Mr. Wallace, Wter., Mrs. Ja. Blade, &c., pnt. pr. Liam.
1745. Sep. 21, f. 7. circa merid: At Linlithgow, marryed Hugh Smith, of Boulogne, Esqr., & Mrs. Elizabeth Seton of Touch, pr. Lit. Lady Barrowfied, Miss Paterson, Miss Erskine of Alva, Mr. Chas. Smith, & Hu. Græme, wt., present. Banns published at St. Ninian's.
- N.B.*—Just before this office begun Mr. Chas. Smith brought acct. of the compleat Victory obtained this morning at Gladsmuir by the prince's army over that commanded by Genl. Cope. Δοξα τω θεω εν νηυστω.
1746. June 25, f. 7. h. 9. v. In my house, marryed John Breack, Mert. in Edinr., to Catherine Naughton, before witnesses, Alexr. Fife & Jean Miln, a certificate of yr. Banns being produced.
1747. July 1, f. 4. h. 8½. v. In Gray's Closs, marryed James Harper & Katherine Dickson, before witnesses, Miss Monro, Miss Fraser, Rot. Monro, . . . Robertson, Writer, & Geo. Bean. Certificate of yr. Banns produced.

1747. Sept. 4, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Mr. Thos. Ruddiman's, in the Parliat. Closs, marry'd (pr. Liturg.) James Stewart, Writer, & Alison Ruddiman, only daur. of the learned & good Mr. Ruddiman, Keeper of the Advocate's Library, Walter Ruddiman, Printer, his wife & daur. pnt. A certificate of yr. Banns being produced.
- „ Sept. 22, f. 3. h. 6½. v. In Libberton's Wynd, in Mr. Semple's house, married William Hendrie & Margt. Gray, daur. of the deceast John Gray, Writer in Edinr. Mrs. Semple, the Bride's aunt, Mrs. Seaton, James Gordon, Writer (the Bride's broyr-in-law), & Fran. Scott, pnt. Certificate produced.
- „ Dec. 23, f. 4. noon. Near the Netherbow, married William Stewart, Chairman, & Mary Fairgrieve. A certificate of their Banns produced.
1748. Apr. 27, f. 4. h. 5. v. At Craig Leith, married William Elliot, Writer, to Agnes Dollas, daur. of James Dollas of St. Marten's. Mrs. Morison, Mrs. Elliot, Stewart & William Dollas, Mr. Scott of . . . &c., pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.
- „ June 16, f. 5. h. 8. v. In Mrs. M'Gill's house in Fowlis's Closs, marryed (sdy. Lit.¹) Robert, Viscount of Oxenford, & Janet Christie, daur. of the worthy Alexr. Christie, sometime Writer in Edinr. Mrs. Kath. Skene, Jo. Wright, Jo. Patullo, Mrs. Mackgill, Jean Christie, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.
- „ Sept. 24, f. 7. h. 7. v. In Hackerton's Wynd, married Alexr. Paterson, Brewer, & Elizabeth Gibsone, sometime my Sert. Mr. Joseph Robertson, Euph. Taylor, &c., pnt. A certificate of Banns produced.
1750. Apr. 28, f. 7. h. 8. v. In my house, marryed James Keir of Kilmont & Margaret Orme, daur. of Alexr. Orme of Balvaird. Mr. Orme, Senr. & Junr., Wm. Carmichael, & . . . Cheap, pnt. Certificates of their Banns were produced from the Session Clks. of Rhind & Abernethy.
- „ June 28, f. 4. h. 8. v. In my Low house, marryed Andrew Douglas, Mert. in Edinr., & Christian Cheape, sister of Rossie. Mr. Cheape of Rossie, Miss Cheape, & Jo. Scott, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.
- „ July 30, f. 2. h. 8½. v. In my house, marryed Wm. Tennant, Heel-maker, & Margt. Turnbull. Jo. Anderson, &c., pnt. Certificate of Banns prod.
- „ Oct. 9, f. 3. noon. In Murrays hall, near Stirling, marryed (sdy. Liām) John Stewart, yor., of Allanbank, Advocate, & Miss Agnes Smith, 2d daur. of Charles Smith of Boulogne, Esq. Messrs. Chas. Smith, Hugh Seton, . . . Hepburn, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Seton, Miss Barb. Smith, Margt. Wilson, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.
- „ Dec. 22, f. 7. h. 7. v. In Fountain Closs, marryed Wm. Michie & Euphame Taylor, both Merts. Mr. Jos. Rotson. . . . Certificate of Banns produced.

A^o Dom.

1751. Jan. 10, f. 5. h. 9. v. In Ld. Tweedales Closs, marryd (sdy. Liām) James Allardice Wood & Jean Mackenzie, daur. of the Revd. Mr. James M'Kenzie (my colleague being indisposed). Mr.

¹ This contraction requires explanation.—ED.

M'Kenzie, his wife and son, Mr. Smith, & Mr. Robertson Inches, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

A° Sal.

1753. Mar. 5, f. 2. h. 6. v. At Scots Town in the shire & parroch of Renfrew, marryed Sir Stuart Threipland, Physician in Edinr., to Mrs. Janet Sinclair, eldest daur. of South Dun; Mr. Richd. Oswald (by commission from the father) gave the Bride. Mr. Alexr. Oswald, Mr. Geo. Baird, Wm. Budge, Writer to the Signet, Mrs. Baird, Miss Mary Sinclair, & Helen Grant, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

A° Dom.

1754. Ap. 16, Easter Tuesday, h. 7. v. In the Fish Mercat Closs, marryed (pr. Litm.) William Dollas of Newton, Wright, to David-donna Haliburton, Daur. of Geo. Haliburton, late Provost of Edinr. His & her broyrs. & sisters, Mary Sellar, Betty Dollas, & Miss Shaw, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

„ Ap. 30, f. 3. h. 6. v. In my Closet, marryed James Robertson, Pathman, to Margaret Scot, my wifes Sert. maid these 5 years. Brides father, uncle & cousin, & two men of the Bridegrooms friends, pnt. Banns publishd.

A° Sal.

1757. June 10, f. 6. h. 10. m. In my house, marryed Daniel Ross, Taylor, to Elizabeth Clerk, my wifes sert. maid. Certificate of Banns produced.

1758. Apr. 11, f. 3. h. 6½. v. In the Canongate, marryed Chars. Stewart, Shoemaker, to Elizabeth Threipland, Mantua Maker, pr. Liām. Certificate of Banns produced.

1760. Apr. 15, f. 3. h. 11. m. In my Closet, marryed Capt. Wm. Colquhon of Garscadden & the Honble. Miss Betty Stewart, Blantyre, pr. Litm. Lady Blantyre & daur., Miss Marion, Lord Blantyre & 2 broyrs., Alexr. & Charles, & Miss . . . pnt. *N.B.*—Yr. Banns were duly published in their respective paroch Churches & Certifyed.

„ „ 23, f. 4. h. 4. v. In the Canongate, marryed Walter M'Farlane of M'Farlane, Esqr., & the Rt. Honble. Lady Betty Erskine, eldest daur. of Alexr. Earl of Kelly; the Countess of Kelly gave the Bride (the Earl of Kelly being in London). Ly. Ann Erskine, Muir Pitcairn, Mr. Dav. Græme, Advocate, & Mr. Gordon, Bookseller, pnt. *N.B.*—Certificate of Banns produced—pr. Litm.—

1761. July 24, f. 6. h. 8. v. In the Anchor Close, marryed Sir Stuart Threipland, Physician, to Miss Janet Murray of Pennyland. Mr. Wm. Budge (Brides father) & his family, Alexr. Dick of Prestonfield, & Mr. Fall of Dunbar, pnt.—pr. Litm. Certificate of Banns produced.

1762. June 24, f. 5. h. 8. v. In Kinlochs Close, marryed (pr. Litm.) William Scott of Hightown, Mert. in Edr., to Elizabeth Græme, daur. of Robt. Græme, Esqr. Sir S. Threipland, Brides fayr., Mr. Dav. Græme, Advocate, Ja. Smyth, Writer, Jo. Græme, Wter., &c. Certificate of Banns produced.

„ Augt. 19, f. 3. h. 7. v. In . . . Close, marryed (pr. Litm.) John Blair of Balthayock to Patrick [*sic*] Stephen, daur. of Mr. John Stephen. Brides fayr., Banker in Edr., Jas. Carmichal, Rot. Fall, Chas. Butter, &c., pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

1763. Octr. 15, f. 7. h. 5. v. In my Closet, marryed Alexr. Hempseed & Barbara Rob (pr. Litm.). Certificate of Banns produced. Witnesses.
- „ Nov. 10, f. 5. h. 6. v. Multershill, marryed (pr. Litm.) George Dallas of London, Mert., & Henrietta Dallas, widow of Wm. Morison of Craigleith. Wm. Dallas (Brides fayr.), Messrs Gibb, Anderson of Perth, Jas. Hunter, Banker, & 7 women & girls, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.
- [End of Marriages. 8½ blank pages left.]

A°. REGISTER OF BAPTISMS. Edinr.

1735. June 15, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. of Don M'phersons, Waterman in Edinr., and Janet M'Donald, named Henriette. Lady Henriette Livingston, Spor., Ja. Allan, Dav. M'Kenzie, Christian Reid, witnesses. This in absence of Mr. Blair.
- „ July 4, f. 6. h. 4. v. Att Laurieston, baptized a daur. of Mr. Ja. Hay, Writer to the Signett, and Ann Fargeson, named Helen. Lady Kilmundy, Montblairie and his daur., Spors., Dor. Lermonth, Geo. Ord, and Raunes's daur., witnesses.
- „ Sep. 6, f. 7. h. 6. v. Baptized a daur. of Alexr. Keith, junr., Writer, & . . . Swinton, named Janet. Mr. Keith, Senr., Jas. Hay Crombie, Dor. Rutherford, & my Collegue, Mr. Orem, & his wife, &c., pnt.
- „ Sep. 17. f. 4. h. 7. v. Baptized a daur. of Alexr. Orem, writer in Edr. named Johan. Mr. Keith, senr. & junr., Adam Mercer, Mrs. Keith, Mr. Rot. Blair & his wife, pnt.
- „ Oct. 15. cir. merid. Baptized a daur. of Thos. Shaw, sert. to the Lord Cowper, named Elizabeth. Mr. Fforsyth & his wife, &c., pnt.
- „ Baptized a daur. of Mrs. Halyday, named Ann-Corsair, the moyr. Spor.
- „ My Coll. baptized, & I stood Spor. for a son of James Wright, Writer, named Thomas. Thos. Gibson, Senr. & Junr., Under Clk. & Clk. of Session, Mathew Brown, Under Clk., Mr. Jo. Thomson Charleton & his Lady, Wm. Lumesden, Mrs. Barbara Oliphant, &c., pnt.

A°. Sal.

1736. Febr. 15. f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a son of Alexr. Gibson of Addiestoun, & M. rgt. Hamilton his Lady, named Alexander (sine Lit.). Mr. Ch. Hope & his Lady, Mr. Hamilton of Pencaitland, his Lady & l. ur., Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks & his Lady & Sister, Thos. G. son & his Lady, Jo. Davidson of Whitehouse & his Lady, Judge Graham, Mr. Bruce of Kinnaird, Mr. Hugh Somerville, Mr. Rot. Craig of Riccarton, Capt. Craig, & Mrs. Eliz. Gibsons, Addieston's Sister and Daur., pnt. *N.B.*—Lady Addieston had been in a sickly condition since the birth of her last child, qch was about 14 years ago. *Δοξα τω θεω.*
- „ March 14. f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. of Hugh Neilson (sert. to Mr. Alexr. Keith, senr.), named Janet. Alex. Orem, yr., pnt.
- „ March 15. Baptized at Leith (wt. Mr. Law's consent), a son of Rot. Scott Baxter, named James, and reproved James Scott, Ja. Murray, Alexr. Brymer, &c., for ffaction, party spirit, and absenting from the Holy Sacrat.

1736. May 16. Baptized a son of the Rd. Mr. James Mackenzie, named Francis, my Collegue. Mr. Cha. Rose & Lady Jean Napier, Spors.
- „ June 5. f. 7. cir. merid. Att Parkley, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E.S.E. of Linlithgow, baptized a son of Mr. Dollas of Parkley, writer, named Gavin. Al. Johnson of Straiton, Jo. Stewart of E. Binnie, Mrs. Eliz. Stewart, his Daur., and Mrs. Reid, witnesses.
- „ June 23. Baptized (in Mr. Alexr. Robertson's absence), a daur. of . . . Murdo, Drawer in Mr. Jollies, named Isobel.
- „ Augt. 4. Baptized a daur. of Deacon Robert Barclay, Taylor in Warriston's Closs, named Barbara. Mr. Ritchie, Mrs. Thomson, &c., witnesses.

(*To be continued.*)

334. SCULPTURED STONE AT CRAIL.—A drawing of this most interesting monument appears in *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, but unfortunately it is very incorrect. Mr. Erskine Beveridge, F.S.A. (Scot.), has taken a photograph, a facsimile of which is here given. As the stone is now inside the church, it is impossible to obtain a good light, but the nature of the design is sufficiently distinct to allow a comparison with the incorrect drawing. It will be seen that on a recessed panel at the bottom a shield has been cut, doubtless of much later age than the rest of the work, but from its shape probably dates from the 15th century. The charges on the shield it is now impossible to make out. Our plate, if not as clear as we should wish, will, we feel, be valuable, as giving an exact representation of the stone in its present worn condition.—ED.

335. AN EXPLOIT OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—The Rifle Brigade (95th) was not an English but a British regiment. Its Honorary Colonel was the Duke of Wellington, an Irishman; its Commanding Officer the Hon. William Stewart, a gallant Scotsman. Any records of the achievements of such a regiment are worth preserving, and therefore we give the following cutting from a Canadian newspaper of a smart action in connection with the attack on New Orleans in 1814 and 1815. The Captain Hallen who is mentioned received his Captain's Commission in 1809. He was present at Copenhagen and the Peninsula, was engaged with the enemy eighteen times, and was four times seriously wounded. He died full of years at Bridgnorth in 1855. His son and daughter both died unmarried. He was first cousin of the editor, who trusts he will be pardoned for giving to the public a narrative which seems to him of more than family interest.

'In the afternoon a few American horsemen came up the road from New Orleans, which runs parallel with the river, to take a peep at a company of English Riflemen, who were pushed out from the main body as a picket, and who had taken almost as many American prisoners as its own original numbers. This picket was relieved by Captain Hallen's company; a few shots were fired by the riflemen, who were dressed in coloured clothing, wearing broad beavers, and armed with long duck guns, rifles, or any other description of weapons first coming to hand.' The narrative proceeds. 'Captain Hallen's Company of riflemen were up and ready, and standing to their arms in proud array, the vanguard on the high-road, the river protecting their left flank, and burning for a trial of strength with



SCULPTURED STONE AT CRAIL.

the long vaunted prowess of the American riflemen, and were resolved to see whether the Americans could beat a small part of the former "light division" even with their own boasted weapon, the rifle. A company of the 85th Light Infantry were also stationed on picket at a house and garden in eschelon to the right, rather in rear of Hallen's picket; and hearing the raging tumult in their own rear, with the continued roar of cannon almost in the same direction, they unfortunately took an erroneous view of passing events, and evacuated this important post before they had fired a single round at the Americans, who quietly ensconced themselves in the house and garden, which, until it was afterwards retaken by the 85th Regiment and a portion of the Rifle corps, formed a rallying and important post for the enemy, who threw out irregular bodies to annoy the British, during the after action. Now, had Hallen with his riflemen done the same, and given up his post on the naked high-road (although his position, taken in a military point of view, was no longer safe) the result might have been most deplorable, at a time too when the alarm post at head-quarters was utterly disorganised and required a little breathing-time to prepare for defensive and offensive operations. When the great tumult at head-quarters was at its height, a few shots were exchanged in front of Hallen's vanguard. This was General Jackson coming in person with 3000 regular troops and militiamen to the fight, the latter in coloured clothes; some even assert they counted more men than were specified. Captain Hallen began the battle on the high-road single handed against part of the 7th and 44th American Regiments, who were followed up by a strong body of the irregulars. But will posterity believe it? All their most desperate attacks failed to beat Hallen's eighty men. They fought foot to foot, and hand to hand, and probably since the invention of gunpowder, there is no instance on record of two opposing parties fighting so long muzzle to muzzle. Here round after round, volley after volley were exchanged. But although this picket was unsupported, the Americans could not gain the vital object, that of forcing the main road. The other pickets having retired from Hallen's right, left his company and its detachment isolated like a ball of fire to fight for themselves. At this most remarkable night-encounter, the British were fighting on both sides of a ragged triangle, their left face pounded by the fire from the troops, and their right face engaged with the American land force; Hallen was still fighting at the front of the apex. At one time the Americans pushed round Hallen's right, and got possession of the high-road behind him, when they took Major Mitchell and thirty riflemen going to his assistance. But Hallen was inexorable, and at no time had more than one hundred men at his disposal, the riflemen coming up from the rear by twos and threes to his assistance when he had nearly lost half his picket in killed and wounded. And behind him there was such confusion that an English artillery officer declared that flying illuminations encircling him were so unaccountably strange, that had he not pointed his brass cannon to the front at the beginning of the fight, he could not have told which was the proper front of battle, as the English soldiers were often firing one upon another as well as the Americans, except by looking at the muzzle of his three-pounder, which he dare not fire from fear of bringing down friends and foes by the same discharge. At last, after three hours' struggle, the Americans gave way, finding that the main body of their force could not gain possession of the high-road, for the defence of which Hallen, who

was badly wounded, and his brave company deserve great praise, being the only troops engaged that steadily maintained their original front throughout the night. Neither ancient nor modern history can show a parallel to the resistance made against General Jackson by Captain Hallen and his company.'

336. LIST OF REBELS, 1745.—Critics of the interesting *List of Rebels of 1745*, printed for the Scottish History Society by Lord Rosebery, have pointed out, what indeed is obvious from the internal evidence afforded by the book itself, that the list is far from complete. It does not indeed pretend to be complete. It is not surprising that a large number of the rank and file from the Highland districts should not have been known to or discovered by the officers of excise who furnish the lists. But it is strange that many persons of note who were certainly 'out' should have escaped detection or mention. A reviewer has referred to the fact that though there are eighteen surgeons named, George Lauder, a well-known surgeon in Edinburgh, who attended the army after Prestonpans, and subsequently followed the Prince, is absent from the list, as is also his pupil, George Hay, who accompanied the army to Derby, and was present afterwards at Falkirk. Hay subsequently became a Roman Catholic and Bishop of Danlia, and vicar apostolic of the Lowland District. Again, Colin Campbell, a priest, brother of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, who died of wounds received at Culloden, is not recorded in the list. Another companion of Charles Edward, Alan Macdonald, also a priest, who suffered a year's imprisonment at Newgate, appears to have escaped the notice of the Excisemen. To these few examples doubtless many might be added. The list as it stands contains 2590 names. The number of officers, about 375 in all, is said to indicate an army of at least 7500 men. Lord Rosebery reckons Charles's army before Falkirk at 9000, and at Culloden perhaps not less than 8000. May I suggest that the columns of the *Scottish Antiquary* should be opened to any contributions which may be offered by your readers towards supplementing and completing Lord Rosebery's list? By degrees we may hope to be thus able to form something approaching to a complete muster-roll of the rebel army.

T. G. L.

[We shall be most happy to receive any communication evoked by the above note. By printing from time to time additional lists of names, we may hope to accomplish much that T. G. L. desires. We may add that the fifth report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Records (1844), shows that the Record Office contains Documents likely to afford much additional information.—ED.]

337. ROSS FAMILY—EXTRACTS FROM THE BURGH RECORDS, FORRES; FROM THE SECRETARY'S REGISTER; AND FROM THE PARTICULAR REGISTER OF SASINES, INVERNESS, 1606-1761, OF ROSS MARRIAGES, ETC.

1585. Aug. 15. Sir Nicholas Tulloch, Vicar of Ruthven, Isobel Ross, his relict. (*Burgh Records*, Forres.)
 1603. May 9. William Clunes, Isobel Ross, his relict. (*Burgh Records*, Forres.)
 1623. April 2. Hector Monro, son of Mr. Robert, minister at Durnes, and Isobel Ross, his spouse.
 1626. Feb. 1. John Monro of Contulich, and Fingoll Ross, his spouse.

1626. June 1. William Fraser, sometime of Mullochie, and Janet Ross, his spouse.
- „ Aug. 22. John Forrester, burghess of Tain, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
1627. Aug. 28. Alexander Sutherland, apparent of Little Tarbat, and Christian Ross, his spouse.
1628. Aug. 19. Walter Ross, mason in Tain, and Margaret Harvey, his spouse.
1629. June 12. Arthur Sutherland of Inschefuir, and Elizabeth Ross, his spouse.
1634. June 10. Alexander Skinner in Rarichie, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
- „ Aug. 12. William Ross, and Issobell Sutherland, his spouse.
1637. April 31. John Ross, master mason to George, Earl of Seaforth, and Jannet M'Kenzie, his spouse.
1639. Mar. 22. Mr. Alexander Hossak, minister at Kilmuir Easter, and Issobell Ross, his spouse.
- „ June 20. Donald, younger son of Donald M'Ley of Alnes, and Christian Ross, his spouse.
- „ Dec. 27. Alexander Sutherland of Rinfes, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
1653. Mar. 3. Donald Fowler, burghess, of Inverness, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
1654. Sep. 16. Donald Ross, master mason, and Katherine, daughter of John Fraser of Glenvacky. Sasine on marriage contract.
1663. May 22. John Monro in Obstale, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
- „ June 8. James Ross, burghess of Fortrose, and Isabell ——— his spouse.
1674. Jan. 6. Robert Monro of Suddie, and Issobell Ross, his spouse.
1676. July 8. George Ross, mason, burghess of Fortrose, son and heir of Walter Ross, mason, and Issobell Ross, his spouse.
1679. Aug. 31. Robert Monro of Achnagairt, and Katherine Ross, his spouse.
1682. July 22. John Monro of Inverbreakie, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
1683. April 27. Donald M'Neil in Achiltee, and Issobell Ross, his spouse.
- „ Sep. 6. George Greyme, writer, Fortrose, and Helen Ross, his spouse.
1687. July 1. Andrew Ross, merchant of Tain, and Janet Lessly, date of marriage contract.
1700. Jan. 12. Mr. Walter Ross, late minister at Kincardine, now in Bellamichie, and Helen Munro his spouse.
1703. June 8. Mr. Andrew Ross, minister at Urquhart, and Anna Cumming, his spouse.
1706. Sep. 30. John¹ Barklay, wright, and Bessie Ross, his spouse.
1709. May 9. Hector Munro of Drummond, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
1711. Mar. 23. George Ross of Achaclaich, sergeant in Colonel Preston's regiment, and Janet Glendinning, his spouse.
1714. Mar. 18. Donald Galdie, shoemaker, Cromarty, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.

1720. Feb. 17. Thomas Lindsay, merchant, Cromarty, and Katherine Ross, his spouse.
1721. Mar. 1. Mr. Walter Ross,¹ minister at Creich, and Annabell Stewart, his spouse.
1724. Feb. 25. Adam Mackay of Dornoch, and Mary, one of the co-heirs of John Ross, burgess of Dornoch, his spouse.
1726. April 8. Mr. Hector Fraser, minister at Edderton, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
1728. April 10. Hugh Watson, shoemaker, Fortrose, and Barbara Ross, his spouse.
1731. April 22. Benjamin Ross, gardener, Cromarty, and Elizabeth Henderson, his spouse.
1737. April 23. Thomas Ross, sailor in Cromarty, and Ann Keith, his spouse.
1742. July 16. David Ross, tacksman of Brora, and Katherine Ross, his spouse.
1746. July 9. Donald Urquhart, shipmaster, Cromarty, and Janet Ross, his spouse.
1747. Jan. 10. Hector M'Dormet in Cromarty, and Katherine, daughter of Roderick Ross, his spouse
1748. Dec. 14. Duncan Simson, and Margaret Ross, his spouse.
1753. Feb. 20. Robert Barclay, tacksman of Innershin, and Jean Ross, his spouse.
1754. July 2. Donald Ross, officer of Excise in Tain, tacksman of the Hill of Tain, and Mary Munro, his spouse.
1758. May 28. Finlay Munro of Scaldie, and Mrs. Ann Ross, his spouse.
- „ May 28. Donald Ross, late merchant in Tain, now in Dornoch, and Janet Ross, his spouse.
1606. May 1. Hugh Ross in Langoll Strathockill, Alexander, his son, witness.
1626. June 27. Hugh Ross of Knockan, witness.
1628. June 3. Angus Ross in Ballellone, William, his son, witness.
- „ Dec. 8. William Ross of Bellaciuth, sasine on charter by him to Gilbert Morray, subdean of Ross, of part of the lands of Bellaciuth, which in 1682 had passed to Mr. James M'Culloch.
1632. July 16. William Ross of Slines, witness.
1633. April 2. Thomas Ross, Alexander, his son, burgess of Tain, witness.
1634. Sep. 3. Alexander Roise in Ballavraid, witness, William, his son, witness.
1639. Nov. 24. Alexander Ross, saidler, burgess of Tain, William, his son, witness.
1653. Mar. 17. David Ross in Drumnalochan, Alexander, his son, witness.
- „ June 13. Hugh Ross in Clynes, Alexander, his son, witness.
1657. April 2. John Ross in Achintowle, in the barony of Delny, James, his son, witness.
1682. Feb. 10. John Ross, Hugh, his son, servitor to Malcolm Ross of Kindeace, witness.

¹ In 1743, minister at Tongue.

1682. April 20. Alexander Ross in Flode, Donald, his son, in Rienogiland, witnesses.
 „ Aug. 15. Alexander Ross, son of the late Donald Ross, son of William Ross in Glastulich.
 „ Oct. 7. David Ross in Ferne, Walter, his son, witness.
 1686. July 9. William Ross, John, his son, burges of Tain, witness.
 „ Oct. 22. Mr. Walter Ross, minister of Alness, witness, Hugh, his son, witness.
 1692. April 27. Walter Ross in Ferne, David his son, witness.
 1695. July 11. Walter Ross sometime in Ferne, deceased, William, his son, witness.
 1696. April 8. David Ross of Ardblair, Hugh, his son, witness.
 1705. April 9. William Ross, Malcolm and Alexander his sons, merchants, burgesses of Tain, witnesses.
 „ Oct. 7. Alexander Ross, Dean of Gild, David, his son, witness.
 1706. Sep. 30. John Ross, burges of Dornoch, deceased, John his eldest son.
 1707. June 6. Lauchlan Ross in Donardbag, witness, Hugh, his eldest son, witness.
 1724. July 15. Alexander Ross, Dean of Gild, Alexander his son, witness.
 „ July 15. Thomas Ross sometime in Belintom, deceased, James, his son, witness.
 1726. June 24. George Ross, tenant in Glastulich, John, his son, witness.
 1730. Mar. 24. Alexander Ross, William, his son, merchant in Tain, witness.
 1745. July 20. Thomas Ross, tenant in Hiltoun, William and John, his sons, witnesses.
 1756. Dec. 18. Walter Ross, ground officer of Strathcarron, witness ; William, his son, witness.

OBITS FROM THE KALENDAR OF FERNE :—

1471. June 5. Hugh Ross.
 1527. May 22. David Ross, soldier, of Balnagown.
 1531. Mar. 6. John Ross, Lord of Eddertaine, in Ballone.
 1537. Mar. 4. William, son of Malcolm Ross, burges of Tain.
 1576. May 22. Marjory Ross, living in Ferne.
 1577. Jan. 5. Alexander Ross in Terrel, buried in Taine.
 1588. May 5. Andrew Ross, burges of Tain.
 1589. Aug. 9. Donald Ross, at Catboll.
 1610. Sep. 25. Hugh Ross.
 1636. Dec. 4. William, son of Andrew Ross, in Catboll.
 1642. May 18. Margaret Abercorn, wife of William Ross, died at Tain.
 1646. Oct. 13. Helen Ferne, wife of William Ross, burges of Tain.
 1652. April 26. Agnes Broune, wife of William Ross, burges of Tain.

APPENDIX A.

Calendar of documents relating to Scotland, vol. ii. p. 357, No. 1395.

1303 *circa* Sept. 29.—Orders by Sir John De Drokenesford and others of the Council that the following persons escort and guard the Earl of Rosse till he joins the K. in Scotland.

Sir Francis le Vylers and Hugh le Rous, his esquire,	3 horses,	3 grooms.
William de Whetelay, clerk,	1 "	1 "
Nicol of Chilham,	2 "	2 "
Elys Skarlet and Elys his son,	3 "	3 "
William of Tuddeham,	2 "	2 "
Reynald Lumbard, marshal,	2 "	2 "
Master John le Sansser of London, cook,	1 "	1 "

Also for the earl, 2 palfreys, 2 sumpter horses, and 4 grooms. Sir Francis and William de Whetelay and two of the King's sergeants shall lie nightly in the earl's chamber, and four of the King's sergeants outside with the other company. At each town where the earl rests at night he shall have fire and light in his chamber. Two horse and two foot men shall keep watch all night in his chamber, and 6 of the townsmen outside. No man is to be harboured in the earl's house save only his escort.

The following are appointed by the sheriffs and mayor of London to join the earl's escort as far as Berwick, viz.:—Thomas 'atte' Welle 'sergaunt a mace,' 1 horse and 1 groom; John le Cotiller, William his brother of London, 2 horses and 2 grooms; John of Lonesdale, and Adam of Blaksale, 2 horses and 2 grooms; Walter of Henelay, 1 horse and 1 groom. Ordered that these people's 'hostel' be kept at the King's cost till they reach him in Scotland with the earl, and their horses have hay and oats; also that the Londoers return from Berwick. Total of 'gentilz houmz' 16; grooms, 24; horses, 24. [Exchequer Q. R. Miscellanea, (Army) No. $\frac{27}{26}$.]

Sept. 19, 1302-3.—A safe conduct was granted for William, Earl of Ross and his retinue.

Sept. 29, Oct. 22. No. 1403.—Account of the expenses of the Earl of Rosse from London to join the King in Scotland. . . .

London, Sunday, 29th Sept.—Shoeing the earl's four horses, 2d.; four grooms' wages, 6d.; William de Whitelay arranging the retinue, harness, and others, 12d.; making 20 lb. wax into torches and candles, 10d.

Total, 3s. 4d.

London, Monday, 30th.—The earl started, reaching St. Albans the same day. Wastells for soup, 1d.; young pigeons for a roast, 3d.; . . . horse provender 1 qr. 4 bushels oats, 1s.

Total, 12s. 7d.

Dunstable, Tuesday, 1st Oct.—Bread for breakfast there, 8d.; three flagons of wine, 12d.; beer, 6½d.; butcher meat, 6d.; six hens, 9d.; larks, 1d.; almonds, 2½d.; herrings, 1d.; hay for horses, 6d.

Newport-Pagnel, same day.—Bread 8d.; wine, 8d.; beer, 15d.; butcher meat, 4d.(?); poultry, 5½d.; young pigeons, 5½d.; 100 eggs, 4½d.; herrings, 1½d.; eels and pikerells, 20d.; mustard for store, 4d.; vergus, 2d.; gingibo, 3d.; hay for 24 horses, 12d.; 1 qr. 4 bushels oats, 3s.; lard for the crasset, 1½d.; hiring beds, 2d.

Total, 16s. 5d.

Northampton, Wednesday, 2d October.—2 lb. candles, 2d.; salt, 1d.; eggs and milk for soup, 3d.; 100 herrings, 12d.; (hay and oats *ut supra*), bran for a sick palfrey, 1d.; litter for beds and horses 15d.; mending and filling new saddles for the earl's palfrey and sumpters, 8d.; hire of bed, 2d.; mending the fur of the earl's cape, 1d.

Total, 17s. 6½d.

Suleby, Thursday, 3d October.—Hay by gift of the Abbot of ——— also litter (oats, and hire of bed as before).

Total, 9s. 3½d.

Leicester, Friday, 4th October.—Herrings, 8d. ; lampreys, 12d. ; eels, 6d. ; (horse provender, litter, and hire of bed as before, and repeated through the account).

Total, 13s. 4½d.

Nottingham, Saturday, 5th October.—‘Floundres,’ roches, and eels, 14d. ; shaving and washing for the earl, 6d.

Total, 15s. 10½d.

Blyth, Sunday, 6th October.—Bread for breakfast at Allerton, 10½d. ; five partridges, 10d. ; baking them, 2d.

Total, 16s. 0½d.

Shireburne, Monday, 7th October.—Bread for breakfast at Wentbury, 10d. ; herring and cheese for those hungry, 1d. ; hay and bread for the horses at Doncaster and Wentbury, 11d. ; pears, 1d. ; hire of a hackney for the earl’s harness from Blyth to Shireburne, 7d. ; and its keep, as one of his sumpters could go no further, and was delivered to Sir John de Droknesford, keeper of the wardrobe, at Blyth.

Total, 16s. 0½d.

York, Tuesday, 8th October.—2 flagons of white wine, 10d. ; red wine, 8d. ; 4 geese, 15d. ; lampreys, 2d. (?) ; roches and perchis, 6½d.

Total, 18s. 6½d.

York, Wednesday, 9th Oct.—60 fresh herrings, haddoks, and code-lyngs, 16d. ; eels, 8d. ; roches and darsis, 7d. ; butcher meat for Sir Francis, 2d. ; unyuns, ¼d. ; fur for the coverlid of the earl’s bed, 6d. ; mending the coffer of candles, ½d.

Total, 19s. 3¾d.

York, Thursday, 10th Oct.—Swines flesh, 7d. ; mutton, 7d. ; four geese, 14d. ; and baking them 2d. ; hiring dishes for the kitchen, 3d.

Total, £15, os. 3½d.

York, Friday, 11th Oct.—Apples and pears, 2d. ; white peas for soup, 2d. ; almonds, 1d. ; salmon, 12d. ; lampreys, 6d. ; alle and unyuns for store, 4d.

Total, 12s. 3½d.

North Allerton, Saturday, 12th Oct.—Bread for breakfast at Thirsk, 6d. ; making ‘sauf napior,’ 2d. ; fresh water fish, 2s. ; the earl’s washing, 6d.

Total, 15s. 10¼d.

Durham, Sunday, 13th Oct.—Young pigeons for breakfast and dinner, 9d. ; larks, 2d. ; bread and hay for 24 horses on the road at Darlington, 8d. ; ferrying the earl’s horses and baggage at Nesham across the Tees, 3½d.

Total, 12s. 4½d.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Monday, 14th Oct.—Mending the earl’s hood and furs, 6d. ; a ‘hulcia’ for his palfrey, 16d.

Total, 15s. 11¼d.

Morpeth, Tuesday, 15th Oct.—A hood for the earl’s palfrey, 1½d. . . .

Total, 16s. 8¾d.

Bamburgh, Wednesday, 16th Oct.—Bread and hay for the horses at Alnewick on the road, 7d.

Total, 11s. 10½d.

Berwick, Thursday, 17th Oct.—Carrying the earl's baggage from the water of Tweed to the castle, 3d. ; ferrying across Tweed, 3d.
Total, 15s. 8d.

Note.—On Friday, 18th Oct.—Thomas 'atte' Welle and all the other Londoners and John the candle bearer with 6 horses and 6 grooms returned to London. (The earl and the others remained at Berwick for five days longer, till 22d Oct., when the account ends. The total of each of these days varies from 10s. 5d. to 11s.) Exchequer, Q. R. Miscellanea (Army) No. $\frac{2}{8}$.

On 12th Dec. arrived the Earl of Ross with his whole retinue at the Prince's entire expences by the King's command. On that Saturday, viz. 1st Feb., 16 grooms of the Earl of Ross in the company of the Prince, and at free quarters by the King's command, were paid for 53 days preceding at 2d. per diem, 71. 16d.

On Monday following (3d) the Earl of Ross went home, and by order of the King and council for his expenses, 21 loaves, 18 sesterces of wine, 3 beeves, a sheep, 1½ bacon, 500 herrings, 30 cod, and 11 lbs. wax.

1305. The Earl of Ross having been reconciled to the King was appointed Warden beyond the Spey.

Dec. 6, 1303, *circa.* No. 1416.—Account of cost of the armour for the Earl of Ross by the hands of Gefrei Merre at Dumfermelyn.

For a 'gambessoun,' of which an 'aketun' was made for the earl, 60s. ; another 'gambessoun' for him, 40s. ; a 'pissone' and 'gorger,' 30s. ; a 'chapel de fer,' 30s. ; a 'bacinet,' 8s. ; a pair of 'jambris ov' les wampes,' and a pair of 'poleyns,' 10s. 8d. ; a 'colret' of iron, 5s. 6d. ; 20 ells of red 'sandal,' at 14d. an ell, 23s. 4d. ; 6½ ells of white 'sandal' at 18d. an ell, 9s. 9d. ; 8½ ells of 'celevermayl' at 4d. an ell, 2s. 10d. ; 9 ells of worystede at 4d. an ell, 3s. ; silk (saye) bought 2s. 8d. ; thread, 16d. ; 4 ells of 'aylisham,' 10d. ; for candles, 19½d. ; wages of 6 'valez' helping in the work for 8 days, at 6d. each daily, 24s. Total, £12, 13s. 6½d. Also for a mail coat for the earl's body, bought from Walter de Rye, 100s. Total, £17, 13s. 6d. He received on 11th Nov. 1303, 10 marks ; and 6th Dec. following 100s. : still due to him, £6, os. 2d.—(Exchequer Q. R. Miscellanea (Army) No. $\frac{2}{8}$.)

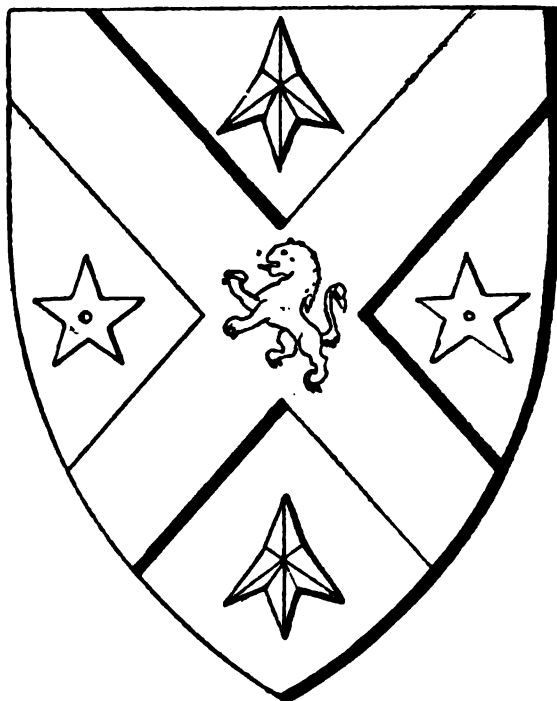
338. ARMS OF COUNTY COUNCIL, STIRLING.—Excerpt of Letters Patent from the Lyon King of Arms in favour of the Council of the County of Stirling, dated the 29th of September 1890:—

'WHEREAS the Council of the County of Stirling have by Petition of date the Eighteenth day of September current Prayed that We would Grant Our Licence and Authority to them and 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 Council of the County of Stirling and to their Successors in office and to the said County of Stirling 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., Azure, on a Saltire between two Caltraps in chief and base, and as many Spur rowells in the flanks, Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules, armed and langued of the first.

‘Matriculated the Twenty-ninth day of September 1890.

‘(Signed) J. W. MITCHELL,
‘Lyon Clerk.’



339. EDINBURGH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—(a) AN OLD EDINBURGH PRINTER.—The current session of Edinburgh Bibliographical Society was opened with an interesting monograph by Mr. J. S. Gibb, on James Watson, the Edinburgh printer, who was a pioneer, an improver, and an historian of his art. Watson was the first in Scotland, if not in Great Britain, who attempted to set forth the annals of printing, and the preface to his work, published in 1713, is almost the only source whence knowledge of the facts of his life can be drawn. His father, an Aberdeen merchant of the same name, married a Dutch lady whose father had lent money to Charles III. in the Low Countries during the Commonwealth. The elder Watson assisted some of his wife's countrymen, whose services had been obtained by an Edinburgh bookseller, in the hope of breaking down the monopoly of Anderson, the King's Printer. Crippled in his resources by these advances, he applied to the king for payment of the debt due to his father-in-law, with the result that in 1685 he was appointed sole Printer of Almanacs in Scotland, as well as Printer to His Majesty's Family and Household, at a salary of £100 a year. Probably his straitened finances led to his books having the

imprint of Holyrood House—a locality suspiciously near the Abbey Sanctuary. Whether this surmise be correct or not, he did not long require either salary or sanctuary, for he died in 1687, leaving his son too young to manage the business. It was not till 1695 that young Watson 'set up,' to use his own expression, and he was immediately attacked by his life-long opponent—Mrs. Anderson. On a false representation, she obtained from the Privy Council, in 1701, a warrant to shut up what he calls, strangely enough to modern ears, his 'workhouse.' Watson explains, however, that when the matter comes before the authorities, 'she was so well exposed that she made no attempt afterwards of that kind.' In 1711 Mrs. Anderson's tenure of patent expired, and the gift was transferred to Freebairn, Baskett, and Watson, and he then expresses the belief that 'the art of printing shall lose nothing by Her Majesty's favour to us.' Watson admits that the low position of printing was due to other causes besides the Anderson patent; and he enumerates the want of press correctors, the low wages of printers, the antiquated forms of presses, and 'the using bad lye.' By making improvements in these directions he produced some beautiful work, which has hardly been surpassed, even to this day. His octavo Bible of 1715 was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott, and his folios of 1722 by Henry Stevens. In the prosecution of his art he had to face risks of which modern printers can hardly form an adequate conception. 'For printing several things in the (Edinburgh) *Gazette*, which are not truths,' he and his editor got into trouble in 1699. In the following year, he was imprisoned for printing 'Scotland's Grievance Respecting Darien,' but he was speedily released by the mob when the success of the Scottish colonists in repulsing the Spaniards became known in the city. For a time he kept as much in shadow as his enemy Mrs. Anderson would permit, since she succeeded in getting the magistrates to forbid him from working, and in procuring a Privy Council warrant to shut his shop, on the false representation that he had recanted Popery, and embraced Protestantism, for the sake of business. Watson defeated this attack, and afterwards, as has been mentioned, secured the transference of the patent; but his antagonist, though defeated, was not vanquished. She induced Freebairn and Baskett to combine against Watson, but an attempt to dissolve the partnership, was declared illegal, first by the Court of Session, and then by the House of Lords. The Rebellion of 1715 occurred immediately afterwards, and, Freebairn having become printer to the Pretender, the patent was forfeited, while a new one was granted in 1716, to Baskett and Mrs. Anderson. Personally, Mrs. Anderson did not long enjoy her triumph, as she died the same year, worth £88,187, 14s. 6d., leaving as one of her executors, 'John Campbell, corrector of the said defunct her press.' Despite the new patent, Watson continued to style himself 'Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty,' and to produce Bibles and other exclusive books until his death in 1722. The latter portion of his life seems to have been more successful and less eventful than his earlier days. He was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard, where his narrow house remains unmarked, save by the grass and gowans of summer, pressed now and again at long intervals, by the reverent footsteps of some enthusiastic pilgrim, who wishes to see and muse over the grave of one who helped so largely and manfully to lay the corner-stone of one of Edinburgh's most important industries. The bibliography appended to the paper includes upwards of forty works; and the Board

Room table of the Philosophical Institution, where the meeting was held, was covered with handsome volumes, the fruit of Watson's labour. Discussion, shared in by Mr. Archibald Constable, who presided, and other members, took place, and Mr. Gibb received a vote of thanks for his contribution to the Society.

(b) A List of Editions of *The Book of Common Order* (John Knox's Liturgy) and *Psalms* (Old Scottish Version) has been prepared. We can only give at present the editions up to 1600. Between 1601 and 1644 twenty-nine editions of the Psalms were printed (see Society's List).

Full Titles and Collations are desired of those marked *, and also of any editions of the Liturgy or Psalm-Book not included in this List, to be sent to GEO. P. JOHNSTON, Secretary, 33 George Street, Edinburgh.

1556. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, &c.
Geneva. John Crespin.
1556. Ratio et Forma publice orandi Deum, &c.
Genevæ. Johannem Crespinum.
- *1558. (Geneva Edition of this date referred to in Dunlop's Collection of Confessions, &c. Vol. II.)
1561. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacramentes, &c.
(No place or printer's name.)
1561. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacramēts, &c.
Geneva. Zacharie Durand.
1562. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, &c.
Edinburgh. Robert Lekprewik.
- 1564-5. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, &c.
Edinburgh. Robert Lekprevik.
1566. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, &c.
Imprimé pour Henri le Mareschal.
1567. (Gaelic Translation by John Carswell.)
Edinburgh. Robert Lekprevik.
- *1568. (Edition suppressed by order of General Assembly.)
Edinburgh. Bassandyne.
1575. The CL. Psalmes of David in English metre with the Forme of Prayers, &c.
Edinburgh. Thomas Bassandine.
- *1578 (*circa*). (Edition in Black Letter.) Probably Edinburgh.
- *1584. The Forme of Prayers and Administration of the Sacraments, &c.
(No place or printer's name.—? Geneva.)
1587. The CL. Psalmes of David in Meter for the use of the Kirk of Scotland, &c.
London. Thomas Vautrollier.
- *1594. The Psalmes of David in meter with diverse notes, &c.
Middleburgh. Richard Schilders.
1594. The CL. Psalmes of David in Meter, &c.
Edinburgh. Henrie Charteris.
- 1595-6. The CL. Psalmes of David in Meter with Prayers, &c.
Edinburgh. Henrie Charteris.
- *1596. The Psalmes of David in meter, &c.
Middleburgh. Richard Schilders.
1599. The CL. Psalmes of David in meiter with the form of prayeris, &c.
Edinburgh. Robert Smyth.
- *1600. (Edition of this date referred to in Dunlop's Collection of Confessions, &c. Vol. II.)

340. CURIOUS ENTRIES IN OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.—The following entries, some of which have been given me by David Winter, Esq., Register House, are interesting, and worth preserving in *The Scottish Antiquary*:—

Proclamation and Marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots.
(Canongate, Edinburgh.)

‘The 21 of July Anno Domini 1565.

‘The qlk day Johne Brand, mynister, presentit to ye Kirk ane writting, written be ye Justice Clark’s hand, desyring ye Kirk of ye Canogait, & mynister yairof, To proclame harie, Duk off Albaynye, erle of Roiss, upon ye one pairt, and Marie, be ye grace off god quene souerane off this realme on ye vthair pairt. The qlk ye Kirk ordanis ye mynister so to do w^t Invocation off ye name of god.’

‘29 day of July 1565.

‘henry and Marie, Kyng and quene of Scots.’

(No date.)

‘henry, duk of Albany, erle of roiss, Marie, be the grace of god quene soueraine of this realme, 1. 2. 3. maried in ye chappell.’

Murder of Riszio.

‘Mons^r. Singnior dauid vese slane in halyrud house the ix day of merche, anno 1565.’

Murder of Darnley.

‘The Kyng’s grace blawen vp w^t buder in ye Kirk of feild the x of februar 1566.’

Birth of King James VI. (Aberdeen.)

‘On Wednisday the nyntin day of June, the zeir of god 1566 zeiris, our Kyng grace, James the Saxt, Kyng of Scoitland, was boirin in ye caistell of Edinburg, quha ryngis nowe aboye ws, quhame god moitt preserve in gwid helth and in the feir of god, to do Justice in punishing of wrayng and in manttynin the trewcht all the dais of his lyfe. So be itt.’

Murder of the Regent Moray. (Aberdeen.)

‘The twenty thre day of Januar, the zeir of god 1569 zyrs, James, erll of Murray, lord Abernethie, regent to the Kyng and realme of Scoitland, was crwelly murderist and schoitt in the toun of lythco be ane falsz tray-towre, James Hamyltoun of bodywallhaucht, be the cosspyrase and traissvn of his awin serwant, Wilzem Kyrcaudy, and Johne Hamyltoun, bludy bischoip of Santandrois, quhois deid we pray god to rewenge. So be itt.’

(Aberdeen Register of Marriages.)

‘Written by me, Walter Cullen, reder of Abdeñ, the 19 day of Marche, the zeir of god 1570 zeires.

‘This prophece is fund in ane ald cronikill of ane Italiane writing tway hundrecht zeir sein, & the copie zof feud in Germanie, and was gottin fray ane Joachimis Camerarius, extendand to the zeir of god 1580 zeirs.

Farraria breinet,	.	.	.	.	70
Syprus & Syon recedet,	.	.	.	.	71
Pastor non erit,	.	.	.	.	72
Ira dei super nos,	.	.	.	.	73

A paucis cōnosceret et cristus,	74
Prelīū magnū erit in universa terra,	75
Affrica Ardebet,	76
Surget vir maximus,	77
Europa trepidabit,	78
Fanus erit super universam terram,	79
Fiet vnū ovile et vnū pastor,	80'

Murder of Colligny, Admiral of France. (Aberdeen.)

'The twenty fourth of Awgwst, the zeir of god 1572 zeiris, Jaispart of Culleyne, gryt admirall of france, was crwelly murdrest in paris ond'r colluir of frendschip at the Kyng of Nawerin's brydell, & onder nycht, be the mosit cursitt Kyng of france, mansuir his bond, and be the dewyse of the paip, cardinalls, bischoipis, aboits, priowris, moynks, freires, chaunwnnis, prestis, nwnnis, & haill rabell of y^t deweillige switt of papists dewysit at the counsall of treyntt, quhas crwel murder we pray god to rewenge. So be itt.'

(St. Madoc.) 2 June 1594.

'The same day cōperit Ja. untene & Ja. Jhin and allegdit aganis ye bandes of Andrew Phin yt ye said Andrew was ane Idiot & nocht of wit & jugdmētt to governe h̄self & y feir was left be his fay^r to ye said James Phin & also ye said Meg ha being ane proud zoung and baugld hissie gā had begegltit ye said Andro in his sp̄licitie & y^r feir yē bath dissent frome ye bands & desyrit yē to be stayit.'

(Burial Record, Chapel Royal, Holyrood.)

'Sir Gedeon Murray, Treasurer Deputy to King James the VI., died at Edinburgh in the month of July 1621, and his corps interred in the church of Holyroodhouse. His death was occasioned, according to Spottiswoode, by giving scope to his passions of anger and grief at a malicious information which was made against him by James Stewart, styled the Lord Ochiltry. By his death the King did lose a good Servant.'

Saturday, 16 February 1645.

'The President of the Parliament (Earl Lauderdale) entreats the whole house, that at 2 o'clock this afternoon the Members of this house would honour the corps of the Earl of Haddington (who died the 5th of this month) in conveying them from St Giles' church, Edinburgh, to the Abbey church of Holyroodhouse, the place of their interment.'

3 June 1658.

• 'Compeired Grissell Hall for going home betwixt Sermons, who having no relevant excuse, is to be publicly rebukit the next day.'

(Register of Marriages, City of Edinburgh.)

February 18, 1656.

'The quhilk day John Aitchesone and Maria Aitken were laulie married at the church of Saint Cuthberts by Mr. Patrick Hepburn, mynister y^r, and that by virtue of a Licence from John, Lord Bishop of Edinburgh, of the date the 16 instant, Before famous witnesses.'

(Register of Dumfries.)

'The Rebels with the Pretendir's Son were in the Town of Dumfries on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last, so that we had no publick worship

in the churches of Dumfries on Sabbath the twentieth and Second day of December 1745. The officer reports he could not summons the persons he was appointed to summons to the dyet in regard to the present troubles.'

Henry Brougham—Lord Brougham. (City of Edinburgh.)

'Wednesday, 30 September 1778, Henry Brougham, Esq., Parish of Saint Giles, and Eleonora Syme, his Spouse, a Son born the 19 curr., [was baptized], named Henry-Peter. Witnesses, Mr. Archibald Hope, Royal Bank, & the Rev. Principal Robertson.'

Dr. Thomas Chalmers. (Anstruther Easter.)

'1779, March 19, Mr. John Chalmers, merch^t, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, Spouses, had a Son baptized, born the 17 day, named Thomas.'

Sir David Brewster. (Parish of Jedburgh.)

'1781, Mr. James Brewster, rector of the Grammar School in Jedburgh, and Margaret Key, his Spouse, had a child born 11 Dec^r, and this day (23^d) Baptized, named David. Mr. John Clark, Schoolmaster, and Andrew Preston, Church officer, both in Jedburgh, Witnesses.'

Sir Colin Campbell—Lord Clyde. (Glasgow.)

'John M'Liver, Wright, and Agnes Campbell, a Lawful Son, born 20 October 1792 [was baptized]. Witnesses, Kenneth M'Callum & Duncan Monro.'

Thomas Carlyle. (Parish of Middlebie.)

'1796, October 9, Walter Carlyle, Oldhall, and his Spouse, Mary Edgar, had a Son bap^d, his name Thomas.

341. ORKNEY FOLKLORE. SEA MYTHS.—5. *The Sea Trows.*—The unlettered mind, in its superstitious beliefs, seems to have had a shadowy foreboding of the modern idea of evolution. First, we have the Mother of the Sea, answering all the purposes of protoplasm. Then we have Terran, the Stoor Worm,¹ and Nuckelavee, to eradicate all inferior types of existence. So much for natural selection. In evolution we have, by a great bound, Nuckelavee, half man half beast; next we have the Sea Trow, in the form of a man, with the mind of a beast; next the Seal, a beast, yet able to assume the form of man; next comes the Fin Man, with astute mind, and well developed human form, yet with all the conveniences of a fish for aqueous existence and locomotion. And all is crowned by the lovely Mermaid, with her captivating charms, and unrivalled beauty.

But all this is a digression.

The Sea Trow is represented as the ugliest creature imaginable. His face is like that of a monkey; his huge unwieldy limbs out of all proportion to his attenuated body; his head slopes to a sharp angle at top, like the roof of a house; and his feet are flat, and round as a millstone. His home is in the sea, to which he has been banished by the superior power of the Land Trows; and when on land, of which he is very fond, his movements are clumsy, slow, and wabbling. His mental powers are of a low order. He is not vicious; but sometimes tries a trick on man, which often ends in his own confusion. His favourite rendezvous is the foreshore, so dear to all supernatural beings—that is, the

¹ This was incorrectly printed Stove worm in our last number, page 134.—ED.

ground between high and low water, when left dry by the ebb. He would fain extend his wanderings inland, but dare not, for fear of his deadly enemy the Land Trow. He is well aware that conflict with this foe, by whom he has been so often conquered, can only end in his own confusion. The sea is the only safe retreat from his oppressor.

Too lazy to catch fish for himself, the Sea Trow would often lie at the bottom of the sea, watching the fishermen's lines. If a fish was caught on the hook, the Trow would unhook the fish, conveying it to his own capacious mouth. Where there was no fish, the Trow would satisfy his hunger by gently removing the bait from the hook. But this was a dangerous prank; for the Trow was sometimes hooked, and drawn up to the surface. When, if his frightful appearance did not terrify the fishermen, he got the due reward of his temerity. Such a story is told in one of what was called 'Here meed rhymes' (here made). After describing the dread terror of the boatmen at seeing the unshapely monster alongside, he having been hauled up on one of their lines, the rhyme says:—

'The Geudman o' Ankam was grippid wi' grace,
He ap wi' the aethic steen, an' sank i' his face,
An' heem day rowed i' muckel fare,
An' sang a psalm, an' meed a prayer.'

('Ap' means *up*; 'aethic steen,' *anchor stone*; 'fare,' *fear*.)

I had almost forgotten to say that the Sea Trow's skin was covered with scales, and his hair matted, so that it looked like fins falling round his head; and his fingers and toes webbed.

I have often wondered if we have in the Sea Trow the shadowy memorial of a race of men, of low type, akin to the Laps or Esquimaux, a race probably expelled in prehistoric times by a wave of conquering Celts. If so, this is curious, as the Celts themselves are thought to be typified by the trolls of their conquerors, the Norsemen. But I must not venture on the slippery ground of speculation.

6. *The Fin Folk*.—This sea-abiding community, which bulks so large in the old popular belief, must, in my treatment of them, be divided into three classes—namely, Fin Men, Fin Wives, and the Mermaids.

(1.) *The Fin Men*.—As to the origin of the name Fin, I shall not attempt to undo the musty knot. I do believe the word Fin has no more to do with Finland than with moonland. The Orcadian peasantry of the past were not aware of the existence of Finland. And when I asked any of the old people why Fin Men were so named, they would smile, at what they regarded as my simple ignorance, and say, 'Why, surely, because they wear fins; onybody may ken that!' Luckily this question is beyond my sphere; I merely register what were the popular beliefs half a century ago. I give the dry bones of these myths; let the learned who list clothe them with flesh and blood.

The Fin Man is represented as a well-formed, lithe, sinewy and active man, with a dark and gloomy visage. He is deeply versed in, or rather is the very embodiment of, sorcery and magic. And it is this connection with the supernatural that gives to his countenance an austere and gloomy aspect. He wears fins; but they are so cunningly disposed that when seen by mortal eye they look like the human dress. He is amphibious, but his chosen element is the sea. His winter or rather permanent

home is called Finfolkaheem, at the bottom of the sea. His summer or occasional residence is Hildaland. Both of these abodes may be spoken of when I give what may be called the mythical geography of my subject. The Fin Man was often seen rowing in a small boat, but never showed a sail. His powers of rowing were unequalled; he could pass from Orkney to Norway, or from Orkney to Iceland, with seven warts (strokes of the oar). The Fin Man's relationship with men is, as a rule, unfriendly. One great cause of quarrel is, men daring to fish on the Fin Man's preserves. He would often seize the end of the fisherman's line when at the bottom, and hold on till the line broke; leaving the fisherman minus hook and sinker. When the boat is at anchor he will sometimes slip off the anchor stone. And, above all, will in the dead of night wreak his vengeance on the fishermen's boats, making a concealed hole on some part of the boats, or breaking the oars. There was, however, one all-powerful safeguard against the depredations of the Fin Men. If the wary fisherman cut a cross on his sinker, and marked with chalk a cross on his boat, no Fin Man would come within half a mile of either. For, if there was one thing in the universe of which the Fin Man stood in dread, and on which he looked with the deepest abhorrence, it was the sign of the cross. But, if the Fin Man feared and hated the cross, he dearly loved white or silver money; and by means of white money the Fin Man often became serviceable to man. There are numerous tales or anecdotes illustrating the Fin Man's intercourse with man; but want of space forbids their insertion.

When the old people were asked why the Fin Men are now never seen? they would answer, 'The Fin Men cinno' live whar' the true Gospel is preached on de land, and a sprole used for fishing on de sea.' The first of these reasons is always given to account for the disappearance of supernatural beings in modern days. To understand the second reason, it should be understood that the sprole forms with the sinker a kind of cross. The use of the sprole in fishing is a modern invention here, and enables the fisher to use two hooks on one line.

Each Fin Man had a boat which, at his pleasure, he could render invisible. And when he chose to amuse himself at the expense of men, he could, by throwing on the sea a number of chips, each of which appeared to the human eye a boat, thus surround himself with a whole crowd of phantom boats. No sail was ever seen on a Fin Man's boat. When seen in his boat he always appeared in the act of rowing. But his apparent rowing was mere pretence, his boat being really propelled by the power of sorcery. The speed of his boat so propelled was swifter than fowl in air, or fish in sea. Yet his boat was by no means indispensable to him for locomotion either on sea or land.

In this Fin Man myth perhaps we have the dim memorial of a race or party who, on the establishment of Christianity in the North, held doggedly to the old pagan faith, and were, of course, anathematized by the Church, and tabooed by society. In such a position, where was a Norseman to find a home but on the sea?

(2.) *Fin Wives.*—The Fin Wives are classed separately, because they were credited with a large amount of interest in, and a closer connection with, human affairs than their male relatives.

Being the children of Fin Folk, they were, while young and unmarried, Mermaids. But married life told most unfavourably on their features and form. Seven years of married life made the beautiful Mermaid like the

common run of women among the human race; fourteen years made them ugly, and twenty-one years of the married yoke made them ungainly in form, and in features disgustingly ugly. Indeed, it was one effect of the dread curse under which Fin Folk lay, that the most beautiful of earthly creatures, the Mermaid, should by marriage become in time an old woman, wrinkled, wizened, faded in face, and repulsive in form. The Fin Wife, when she became old and ugly, was often sent on shore to collect white money by the practice of witchcraft among men. And in this art her power was accounted superlative. When settling on shore, she passed herself off as a woman of the human race. If she settled in Orkney, she said she came from Caithness or Shetland; if settling in Shetland, she came from Orkney or Caithness. Sometimes she went about as a strolling beggar; but most frequently pretended to earn a living by spinning and knitting. And no one could match her at knitting-needles and spinning-wheel. Skilful in curing disease in man and cattle, she soon ingratiated herself with her neighbours; and gradually began her infernal art. She generally kept a black cat, which, transformed into a fish, became the messenger between its mistress and her relatives in Finfolkland. If the supplies of white money came sparingly or were long delayed, she would be visited by her Fin husband, who often administered a conjugal thrashing, which confined the old witch to bed for some days. Her powers in witchcraft were enormous; let one example suffice as proof.

The goodman of Feracleat, in Rousay (one of the Orkneys), was a great trader to Norway. He was sailing home from his third voyage one year, late in autumn, when, overtaken by a violent storm, his boat was driven on shore in Shetland, and he and his crew with difficulty saved their lives. Winter set in rough, and there was no hope of getting to Orkney till spring; so the goodman of Feracleat took lodgings with a canty old wife, who treated him well. Now it happened on Christmas eve, at supper-time, that the goodman of Feracleat was very dull and downhearted; he ate little and said nothing. The old wife rallied him on his gloomy mood, and urged him to eat; but to little purpose. At length, he began to bemoan himself to her: 'Alack-a-day! How can I be merry this night? The morn is Yuleday. Oh dear! oh dear! It will be the first Yuleday that I have been away from my ain firesaid, and from my wife and bairns since I married. Alas! well may I be sad and doure!' 'Well,' says the wife, 'I warrant ye would fain be aside you ain folk at sic a time. And I'm well sure ye would give the best cow in your byre if ye could be aside your wife by cock-crow on Yule morning.' 'Ay, that I would with all my heart, Lord knows,' said he. 'Well, well! it's all well that ends well,' said the wife. 'But tak ye a drop of gin, and go to bed, goodman; and, if ye tell me your dreams in the morning, I'll give you a silver merk for hansel on Yuleday,' so the man went to bed, and never awoke till morning.

The goodwife of Feracleat lay that night lonely and sad; for she did not know whether her husband was dead or alive. And she thought, as she went to bed, it would be a dreary Yule to her. On Christmas morning, when she awoke, she was aware of some one lying under the blankets beside her. And she knew by his deep snoring that a man lay at her side. She struck at the intruder, crying out: 'Ye ill-bred, ill-descended villain! How dare ye come into an honest woman's bed. Get out, ye muckle beast, or, by the Lord that made thee, I'll tear thee tae clouts!'

'Is that thy voice, my ain Maggie,' said the man, as she attempted to seize him by the throat. When she heard his voice, she cried out, 'Bless me! Art thou my own goodman?' And sure enough, so it was. And he had been transported from Shetland to his home in Rousay by the power of the woman with whom he lodged, for she was a Fin Wife witch.

And as the goodwife of Feracleat was rejoicing over her husband's homecoming, he said, 'Goodwife, I doubt thou wilt not be so blythe when thou comes to know what it cost to bring me home!' And they both went to the byre, and found their best cow gone. And the goodwife cried, 'Oh, it's Brenda! She's taen the best cow, and the best milker in the byre!'

And this is a true tale; for Johnnie Flet, a Rousay man, was in Shetland the summer after, and he saw the cow tethered near the auld wife's house. And he knew the cow quite well.

I may add that the old man who related this adventure to me had not the slightest doubt of its veracity. How often have I had to feign belief in the wildest stories in order to secure the confidence of my sensitive narrators!

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

342. OLD DUTCH BRASS BOX (vol. iv., 153, v., 36, 36).—Mr. Baird, Merchant, Alloa, has allowed us to give an engraving of the lid of a box,



which, in its general features, resembles the two specimens already engraved. This box has been in the possession of Mr. Baird's family for very many years. It is impossible to fix a date for the manufacture of these boxes, but it seems probable that they are as old as the latter part of the 17th century, and may have been brought to this country by Dutch sailors. Had they been made for the British market the designs would doubtless have been less Dutch in their character. On the bottom of this specimen there is engraved a bunch of three tulips.—ED.

343. NOTES ON CULTS PARISH CHURCH, FIFESHIRE.—The parish church and manse of Cults stand contiguous, about three miles and a half south-west of Cupar. The parish in early times appears as Quylt, and belonged to St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews (Scott's *Fasti*). Alexander Skene, D.D., Provost of St. Salvator's College, was minister here in 1685. He was a son of Sir Andrew Skene of Halyards, who was knighted by Charles I. at Edinburgh, along with three others, who served as esquires upon the installation of General Leslie as Earl of Leven.—(Skene *Memorials*.)

The present manse was erected in 1795; it must therefore have been in a previous building that the famous painter, Sir David Wilkie, was born on 18th November 1785, his father having been minister of this parish for 38 years. The church contains several interesting mural monuments to members of the Wilkie family, including one, executed in white marble, by Chantrey, from Sir David's own design, to the memory of his father and mother, and bearing life-size medallion portraits, taken from paintings by their gifted son.

There is also a similar monument to Sir David. A time-piece fixed in the front of the gallery bears to have been presented to the church by 'Miss Helen Wilkie of London, as a memorial of the Rev. David Wilkie, her father, and Sir David Wilkie, R.A., her brother, and of her own regard for her native parish of Cults, 1st January 1843.'

The church is said to have been built in 1793, which date is inscribed on the belfry, but the fabric was altered and enlarged about fifty years ago. The bell bears an inscription which could not be read from the ground. A small portion of an older structure exists at the lower part of the west gable, where characteristic ashlar work of probably the 15th century may be seen.

On certain old stones, utilised in the present structure, at least three instances exist of the use of a mason's mark, corresponding to one which may be seen on the ruins of Blackford Parish Church, Perthshire. This mark is noteworthy as being the largest I have ever seen, and points to the probability of its having been the work of the same workman. One example of the mark measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The burying ground has been modernised; and all, or nearly all, the old stones have been removed. I observed one peculiar name, on a stone bearing the date 1752, to the memory of Janet Shunger, daughter of John Shunger, Wright.

A very fine hawthorn, said to be the oldest tree of the species in Fife, stands at the foot of a cottage garden to the south of the church. On my visit a few weeks ago it was literally covered with haws of a very large and luscious description. And notwithstanding the abundant crop on the tree, the ground underneath was thickly strewn with fallen fruit. The trunk, to the height of about 7 feet, where it divides into two, has a girth of 7 feet 4 inches. Its height is 30 feet, and the diameter of branches 30 ft.

The lintel over the gate in the garden wall, entering to the manse, bears the following two lines of Latin, incised in a small antique Italian letter—

*Inveni portum, spes et fortuna valete,
Sat me lusistis, ludite nunc alios.*

[I have entered the gate, farewell fame and fortune, ye have sufficiently deluded me, delude now others.]

Can any of your readers give the author of these lines? Can they be a relic of the Dr. Skene above referred to? A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.

344. ANNIE LAWRIE (*see* No. 321, vol. v. p. 141).—The song 'Annie Lawrie' is supposed to have been written by Douglas of Fingland. She was daughter of Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, Bart., and was born 16th December 1682. In 1709 she married Fergusson of Craigdarroch, and sometime afterwards Douglas of Fingland married Betty Clark of Glenboig.

Anne Mary Wortley Montagu Lawrie, whose birth is recorded as of the date June 13, 1769, was daughter of Sir Robert Lawrie, 5th Baronet, and grandmother of the present possessor of Maxwelton, Sir Emilius Lawrie, Bart. F. B.

345. ROSE MSS.—*Inventory of MSS. collected by Mr. W. Rose but now amissing (continued from p. 139).*—

48. A genealogical account of the Barclays and of Barclay of Urie for twelve generations, brought down to 1699.

49. MS. containing many excellent rules for our conduct in life, well worth observation in every station.

50. Judicial trial of Barbara Innes and Mary Collie for witchcraft, at Elgin, 6th Nov. 1662, in a Court wherein convened the Lord Bishop of Murray, the Sheriff of Murray, Coxton, David Stewart, Commissary of Murray, George Leslie of Findrassie, and the Provost and Baillies of Elgin, viz. :—George Cumming, Provost (Auchry's predecessor), Thos. Calder, John Dunbar, Wm. Cumming, and Alex. Petrie, baillies; Dr. Thomas Gordon and Mr. John Douglas of Morriston, in whose presence the members of the Court are constituted, and jury called by James Wiseman, Fiscal, in place of the Judge Advocate, James Chalmers. The jury are :—David Brodie of Pitgavenny, John Leslie of Middleton, Archd. Dunbar of Newtown, John Brodie in Mayne, Thos. Gordon in Monachtie, Alex. Smith in Duffus, John King in Pleugh Lands (he was ancestor to King of Newmill), Mark Maver, portioner of Urquhart, Robert Innes, portioner of Urquhart, Robert Guthrie in Brown Bridge, Alexander Russell, Elder Robert Gibson of Linkwood, John Ogilvie, John Maver of Urquhart, Alexander Anderson in Garmoch, Alex. Stronach in Newmill, Wm. Dunbar in Essil, George Gordon of Newton, Patrick Tulloch of Ballnagith, John Hamilton in Boghead, Archd. Geddes of Essil, John Dunbar of Binns, Lieut.-Col. Lachlan Rose of Loch, John Urquhart of Burgerge (?), Patrick Papley in White Wreath. The said persons accused being guilty of the horrid crime of witchcraft by committing of *malà fide*, entering into paction with the devil, by renouncing your baptism and doing other heinous crimes, that is, the devil came in upon you in bed in the Fryar Wynd, and laying with you, and had carnal dealing with you, and Mr. James Horn the minister heard you confess that you had carnal dealing with the devil, and that the devil gave you a new name, and called you 'Bonnie Batsy,' and saw you with the devil at the Little Moss and 'Gutter Stane,' that you had caused another woman called Grissel Purse to charm Margaret Anderson and put her three times through her belt, and thereafter she became well. They all found the persons guilty, except Col. Lachlan Rose, who was ignorant; and John Leslie the Chancellor signed the verdict; therefore the sentence is, they are ordained to be taken

outwith the West Port of the Burgh of Elgin, being Tuesday, 11th Nov. then instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and there, first to be strangled to the death, and thereafter their bodies and bones to be burnt to ashes, and that for doom, which was accordingly put in execution. [51. Deest.]

52. Curious old mss. found among the records belonging to the town of Elgin in October 1783.

53. Suit roll of the County of Murray, wherein all the barons and gentlemen are convened for furnishing of soldiers, denominating each heritor's quota.

54. A sasine in favours of Dr. Thomas Gordon, physician in Elgin, of four manses, lately Dunkinty's property in the College of Elgin, upon Grant of Ballindalloch's disposition, 1662.

55. Charter of confirmation granted by Alex. Falconer, lawful son of Colin Bp. of Murray, of certain lands, with consent of his father, to David Stewart, commissary of Murray. Infestment about 1680.

56. Tax roll of the Bishopric of Murray for the Bishop's relief of the taxation granted to his Majesty in August 1621, stented by Robert Innes of that ilk, John Stewart of Kinmaichly, and many others, with the names of all the vassals of the Bishopric, and lands which they possessed of the Bishopric.

57. Head Court at Michaelmas (4th Oct. 1671), Sir Alex. Innes of Coxton, heritable baillie of the Bishopric of Murray, wherein all the vassals, entered and unentered, are there inserted with the suit roll of the said Regality and Head Court.

58. MS. of the proportion between gold and silver coined, and in bullion wrought and unwrought, with reasons for so doing, and examples, with the proportions of different states.

59. MS. of the old Church grants and charters to great families in Scotland, Chancellor Melrose, etc., lives and deaths of kings, popes, bishops, and great men, wherein Bp. Robert Reid is said to be the first president of the Court of Session, and Bishop Gavin Dunbar Dean of Murray.

60. Copy tack of the teinds of Cowbin and Muirtown, lands of Dalpotty and others in the baronies of Cowbin, granted by Murdoch, Bishop of Murray, and his chapter, to Walter Kinnaird of Cowbin, anno 1663, for nineteen years.

61. MS. account of the root, rise, and offspring of the family of Grant, their connections, marriages, and different tribes and clans, particularly how they came to have right to the lands acquired from the Cummings, brought down to 1700, consisting of twenty-six pages.

62. Rental of the victual and money payable out of the Bishopric of Edinburgh, with a rental of the Abbacy of New Abbey in Galloway.

63. A curious rental of the whole patrimony belonging to the priory and convent of Urquhart annexed thereto, comprehending therein every town in the Glen of Pluscardy, the Barony of Fochabers and Belly, the mills of Elgin, Forres, Monachtie, Delpotty, Alter, the wholeucken of the forestry of Drumyne and Tarnaway, Mills of Grangehill, barony thereof, and of Dors in the county of Nairn, wrote in Latin about 1449, wherein is also contained the teinds of the Barony of Innes, Leuchars, Mefts, and others in the parish of Urquhart, the teinds also *nominatim et separatim* of the Glen of Pluscardy, all which agree with the valuation of teinds 1621, and, what is curious, with the use of payment to this day, and explaining that the rents now established where no improvements took

place previous to the year 1768 were the same as in 1499 and possibly for many years before. This rental contains also an old boundary dividing Urquhart and the Earldom of Rothes and thanedom lands on Speyside, which, if it had been established, would have cut Lord Fyfe out of some thousand acres. (Recovered from Capt. Dunbar of Westfield.)

64. Copy taken from the records of the above valuation, 1629, containing the parishes of Alves, Kinloss, and all to the Eastward in the county of Elgin, with the valuator's names, and consisting of 28 folios and some useful observations thereanent.

65. Notes of the ancient proprietors and thanes of Aberchirder, progress at different periods, states of old and new extents in different counties, particularly Aberdeen, Kincardine, Banff, Murray and Nairn.

66. Declaration of Sir John Gordon of Haddo at his execution, 1644, and vindication of John and George Gordon, his servants.

67. MS. account of the noble family of Dunbar, containing their genealogy and origin, also tables of the families of Earls Home and Marchmont, and of the Earls of Murray and family of Westfield; item, an account of the Earls of Murray of the name of Dunbar, and of the children of Sir Alex. Dunbar of Westfield, written in metre anno 1554.

68. Along with the last is a succinct account of the family of Innes, their origin, genealogy, etc., together with a copious appendix, very useful to illustrate the foregoing part of the manuscript. By perusing the MSS. of Dunbar you will find several anecdotes of the numerous cadets of this family, and the composition in metre, anno 1554, adds curiosity as well as information, and the same observation as to the alliances and cadets of Innes may be made, adding that an account of the lands, ancient and modern, in possession of the respective families and charters thereon are engrossed.

69. Stent and taxation roll of the Earldom and Barony of Caithness, dividing the parishes and expressing the old extents in April 1636, with particular notes of the bishopric and other ecclesiastical benefices of Caithness, with the rents of the deanery, chantry, treasury, chancery and common Kirks. Item, an old rental of the lands belonging to the Bishopric of Orkney lying within the Sheriffdom of Caithness, with a rental of the Earldom of Caithness for crop 1674, with the Rev. Mr. Pope his letter of the whole chaplainries in that Bishopric.

70. Extract of the retours and old extents of the Sheriffdom of Banff, under the hands of John Baird, Sheriff-Clerk of the county, taken up 9th January 1552.

71. An old rental and tax roll containing the old extents of the county of Aberdeen, taken up anno 1548. Item, a correct ms. and collection of the retour duties of Aberdeenshire conformed to special services narrating the heritors and their lands from the year 1550 to the year 1680, taken from the records, both of which papers are of great use.

72. Attested copy or extract of the roll and valuations, and rent of the lands in their shire in Scotland, taxing 48s. Scots upon every £100 Sc. in July 1653.

73. Valued rent or old valuation roll, subscribed 8th May 1667; added thereto is the old retoured laws of the county of Elgin and Forres, in which is described the King's property which belonged to Douglas of Pittendrich, *inter alia* the third part of Duffus forfeited after the fall of the Douglasses 1460.

74. Another and more exact copy of the said Valuation and old extent of the county of Murray, attested by Baillie Rob^t. Donaldson, sometime collector of cess of said shire. [75. Deest.]

76. Copy attested by Robert Urquhart of Burgerge, and Mr. Arch. Dunbar, schoolmaster of Angus, containing the original minutes of the Valuation last expressed, in which is mentioned 'the valued rent of the shire of Elgin, being £66,072, 11s. 11d., makes the real rent of said shire of Murray £198,217, 13s.,' or £16,518, 2s. 9d. stg., which at £5 Sc. per boll is equal to 40,000 bolls victual, which was the real rent of the shire, besides canes and services in anno 1667.

77. Original valuation roll of the county of Banff 25th April 1679, found to amount to £80,000 Sc. The last revaluation was in 1667. Also a valuation in consequence of an Act of Parliament, dated 7th June 1690, which is the rule of practice.

78. Valuation of shire of Mearns as it was revalued anno 1657, with some curious notes relative to religious controversy.

79. Copy of the original valuation roll of the county of Aberdeen, anno 1674, with a copy of the roll of said county corrected by the commissioners 1740, and a third corrected 1750.

80. Valuation rolls of the shires of (1) Inverness, 14th May 1691; (2) Cromarty, 1710; (3) Ross, 1742; and (4) Caithness, 1779.

81. Rental of the Lordship of Rothes as the same is authenticated 26th Dec. 1684, at Leslie House, with some inventories of rights concerning the lands of Aikenway.

82. Inventories of rights of lands which belonged to Meldrum of Fyvie, and his connections, the Meldrums of Eden, Auchterless, Halton, and Laithers, mentioning a retour of Wm. Meldrum of Halton as heir to James's father, and a retour of Sir George Ogilvie of Carnousie, mentioning that John Allardyce of that ilk gave George Meldrum of Fyvie the Barony of Auchterless, and that William of Montcoffer is his brother.

83. Excerpts from the original Household account of the Duke of Lennox, while living at the Abbey of Edinburgh, and travelling through the country, containing the price of poultry, beef, hams, and other fleshes, desserts, baking meat, herbs, milk, cheese, coal, washing of linen, price of wine and horse provender, candles, etc.

84. MS. case relative to the estate of Monymusk, the priory thereof, the lands holding of the Bishop of St. Andrews, etc., and how these lands are separated in their holdings, and distinguished in their feu-duties, as well as what lands belong to the parson of the parish. [85. Deest.]

86. Exact rentals within the Earldom of Ross and Lordship of Ardmennach now erected into the barony called Delne, belonging to Sir Wm. Keith of Delne, containing the yearly rents and augmentation, with the particular names of heritors of that extensive country, which rental appears to have been established in Sir Wm. Keith's time at or subsequent to the Reformation, with another rental of Sir Wm. Keith's, with the heritors' names and augmentation at the entry of every heir, together with a rental of the Chantry of Ross in 1646, with a long judicial procedure in 1623 anent the mill multures of the mill of Milton and lands thirled thereto, called Priesthill, Bellintrach, Pollay and Ulladoll, the nature of the thirlage, extent thereof and claims relative thereto.

87. Description of the titles of the Earl of Buchan to lands and superiorities, particularly to Melrose, Auchmedden, Pitgair, etc., 1687, wherein Ramsay, Baillie of Frasersburgh and other vassals are named.

88. Authentic copies of King Duncan's Charter, anno 1094, with two copies of the two original Charters granted by King Malcolm and King Alexander II., with copy Charter of James III. to James Innes of that ilk given at Blackness upon the lands of Walkmilly, Hatton, Langbride, Blackhills, and haugh of Dipple.

89. An old ms. of Matthew Lumsden of Tillibarn, author of the *History of the Family of Forbes*, 1580.

(*To be continued.*)

346. OLD SUNDIAL AT ALLOA (vol. iv. p. 30).—'We have been favoured by an Alloa gentleman with the following Note:—

'It appears that the Architect's father, Thomas Bachup, was mason to the Earl of Mar in the end of the 17th Century. John Crawford, a local Antiquary, had a curious document in his possession, a Contract between John, Earl of Mar, and Thomas Bachup, Masone in Alloway for building a new arch at the bridge of Tullibody, mending the Pier and the Culsie, 18th January 1697. The Deed is signed by Tobias Bachup as a witness. There is an old house in Kirkgate here which was built by Tobias. It has a sculptured stone on the front dated 1695 with the initials of himself and wife T B and M L. His wife, to whom he was married in 1684, was named Margaret Lindsay.'—Footnote in Macdowall's *History of Dumfries*.
R. C. W.

347. GLAUD (vol. v. p. 140, No. 329).—In Yonge's *History of Christian Names* Gladus is mentioned as the masculine form of Claudius, Glaud being the Scotch form, but often softened into Claud.

The Welsh *Gladys*, and the Cornish *Gladuse* are also derived from the same source.
GEO. FRATER.

In the Registers of the Walloon Church, Southampton, lately printed for the Huguenot Society, Glaud and Glaudine occur more than once clearly for Claud. In the Visitation of Staffordshire 1663, published by Mr. Grazebrook, George Bague enters his pedigree, stating his father to have been Gload de Bague of Lorraine in France. The presence of Walloon and Flemish artisans in Scotland makes it quite possible that the form Glaud was introduced by them, and in some way or other it seems to have survived.—ED.

348. EXTRACTS FROM DUNBLANE KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.—

(a) *References to Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane.*—Robert Leighton was Bishop of Dunblane from 1662 to 1670, and there are several references to him in the Session Records. Only once, however, is Leighton recorded to have attended a meeting of Kirk Session.

August 18, 1668. 'Sederunt the Bishope, Dean David Christie, Jon Millare, John Farland, Jon Scobie, Thomas Robisone, Jon Campbell, James Huthchesone Eldar.' The business was the consideration of applications by John Stirling of Kippendavie, 'John Grahame Commis' Clerk of dunblain,' and Hary Blackwood, for seats in the church.

There is notified to the Session a gift by Leighton of £1000 Scots for the use of the poor.

Sept., October 6, 1672. 'The Clerk declared to the Session that the late Bishope hes mortified a thousand pounds Scotis to the Session of

Dunblane the annual rent yrof being for the use of the poor And for ye pnt ye said mony is in ye hand of Comiss' Bordie and furthermore ye said John Graham delyvered peapers for writing the same to John Thomsons pnt Treasurer.'

The Session find difficulty in getting the money into their possession, and require to take legal proceedings.

Aug. 17, 1673. 'The quhilk day Sir Colin Campbell of Aberruchill producit before Session ane Bond granted be Robert of bordie laird of broomhall and others concerned conteineing the sowme of twelve hundreth merks Scotcs mortified be M' Ro' lightonne late bishope of Dunblaine to the Kirk Session of Dunblaine for the use of the poor, of the quhilk mortificōn thrie hundreth merks as yet restand be Bordie. The qlk bond in face of Session was delivered to John Thomson pnt church thesurer.'

March 17, 1678. 'The said day S' Colin Campbell of Aberruchill produced and gave in a decreet obtained att the instance of John Thomson late kirk thesaurer Against Ro' Bruce of Bordie Comissar of Dunblaine before the Lords of Session upon the first of February last for the sowme of two hundred twentie four poundes Scotcs which was due be the said Comissar to Ro' late Bishop of Dunblane As a part of the sowme mortified by the said bishop to the Kirk Session yrof for the use of the poor of the said paroch.

'Togidder with the extract off the said mortificōn furth of the bookes of Council with the whole remanent grounds and instructions whereupon the said decreet did proceed and tres of horneing and pounding yruon.

'All which wer given to Georg Robison present kirk thesaurer. To whom the Session recommendes to putt the said decreit and tres to all furder execution. And to satisfie Hendrie Malice agent att Ed' the expenses debursed be him for obtaining of the said decreet and raising tres yron conforme to the particular accompt given in be him with the saides contes, extending to fortie poundes nynteen shillings, eight pennies, Togidder with twelve poundes for his own pains in the business And in prosecuting a plea against the said Comissar. in obtaining the rest of the said mortificaōn.'

(b) *Acts concerning Marriage.*—Between 1652 and 1700 the Session of Dunblane found it necessary to make public intimation of several acts concerning marriage. It seemed to be their desire to elevate the holy estate of matrimony in the minds of the people, and there is no doubt that all they could do was much required. The lowest depth in the despising of the marriage bond is seen in the following incident :—

March 23, 1769. 'Compeared William Crief and duncan M'claran in dunblane for making ane excambion of y' wyves in y' drunkennesse and confessed the same. The Session ordaines the saids psons to stand in sackcloth at the church door between the ringing of the second and third bell and yrafter to appear in publick the tyme of the sermon and confesse y' fault which they did.'

At the second meeting of Session after Mr. Thomas Lyndsay's settlement in the Parish of Dunblane, arrangements were made for the careful recording of all marriages, baptisms, and deaths.

9th Oct. 1653. 'It is inactit that hencefoorth that baptizmes, mariages and the names of the deceast persons old and young be in record and begunne in new book.' Then follows the first act concerning mar-

riage:—‘It is inactit that if any shall refuse to consign according to order before proclamōne of y^r marriage-bandes in that caice the Clerk is heirby inhibitit that he book none till he acquēt the Min^r wha shall receive the samyne and then the Clerk to book thame.’

On Jan. 8, 1654, it was resolved that before booking parties in order to marriage, they should be examined by the Session as to their moral character, with certain exceptions. The Act is as follows:—‘Annet the proclamōne of the purposes of marriage for eschewing of unlawfull degrees and that before they be bookit they be of approvinne convers one. The Sessioun hes thought it expedient that after the tryall and examinōne of the parties before the Sessioun they be bookit be the Clerk in his book for that use apairt. And if the shamefastnes and modestie of any cannot permitt thame to make so publick compeirance either or both parties shall be exemptit and be bookit in private before the Min^r and tuo Eldars provyding the exemptit partie give after the consignōne at least five pundis Scotts for the use of y^e poore and if they be of qualitie to pay according to the discretioun of the Sessioun and ordaines intimōne heirof to be made to the Clerk y^e nixt Lordes day.’

In 1660 there is an instance of the great care the Session exercised in determining who were proper parties to receive the benefit of marriage.

Session, 29th November 1660. ‘This day Hellene Allane her testificat from Stirline being read in face of Session was approven and likewise her proclamōne with Ione Hunt 3 severall Sabath dayes in our Church of dunblane and yrafter no impediment interveening to receive ye benefit of marriage.’

Helene Allane’s testificat reads as follows:—‘yat sche was born of verie honest parentes in Stirline and was educated and remained heir from her infancie untill sche was maried with ye deceast W^m Strachane and after sche removed hence and lived with him elsewher divers yeires and returned with him to this towne and sche hath remained still heir since ye deceisse of her said husband during all which tyme of her abode in this congregation sche wes frie of publick scandall and we know nothing that may hinder her to be admitted and receivit in any other congregation and to partake of ye benefittes of the Church with yam as occasione sall offere. In testimonie yrof these are wrn and subitt with command of ye Sessioun be their Clerk and subitt after his name.—W. MEKLEJOHN, *Clerk in Stirline.*’

By 1698 the old custom of examination by the Session before parties were booked appears to have fallen into disuse, for on Feb. 6, 1698, it is ordained ‘that parties who give up their names to be proclaimed compeir before the Session before they be proclaimed for the last time and y^r 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.’

About 1746 proclamation might be done in different parishes, for entries like the following are frequently met with:—‘There being no preaching in Dunblane parties were proclaimed last Sabbath at Lecroft 2^d and this day here 3th, and no objection.’

In 1672, Sep. 1, it was ordained that ‘those who are to be maried if that they come not to the Church be ellevin houres, then in that caice they are to losse a dollor of y^r paunds.’

After 1693 mention is made of collections at marriages. Various sums are taken.

Marriage collection,	.	.	.	£ ²	5	0
Two marriages,	.	.	.	4	12	0
Marriage collection,	.	.	.	0	9	0
Do.,	.	.	.	0	14	0
Do.,	.	.	.	2	4	0
Do.,	.	.	.	0	19	0
Two marriage collections,	.	.	.	1	3	4
Do.,	.	.	.	2	18	2

On June 30, 1700, it is enacted 'that no pauns for dolors to be taken from those who are to be proclaimed in order to marriage.'

On 12th August 1650, an act had been passed against exorbitant prices, and the extraordinary number of people who assembled at penny bridals, but it being practically disregarded, the act was ratified on 22d Jan. 1654, 'enacting that the parties to be married shall not have above six maiss of people, thrie with each partie and shall before they gett the benefitt of marriage consigne in the thes^r hands ten merks or ane pand of that value to be confiscate & bestowit on pious uses if they transgress or permitt any unbeseeming cariage at y^r brydall.'

But this act was extended and yet modified in 1656, Dec. 18, when it was ordained that 'everie brydall haveing pyping and danceing and exceeding the number of eight mease to loose their consignation and consignation in the treasrs. hands for yat effect and ratifies the former act yranent.'

Long delay in having marriage performed rendered men liable to have their paunds forfeited.

Sessio, 17 March 1659.—'The quhilk day the Sessioun takeing to their consideratioun ye longe delay of Johne robisoun his mariage, did find relevant reasons theirfore, did make ane ordinance for the same reasones yat his paunds sould not be forefalted.'

(c) *Acts concerning Baptism.*—There are several acts concerning baptism in the Dunblane Session Records. The first is dated 9th October 1653, and reads thus:—'It is inactit that before baptizme, if he be on lyfe, or not negotiat abroade out of the countrey, and upon sic caices, the viceparent come to the church and give upe to Min^r the chyld's name with thrie or tuo witnesses at least, quha are to sitt upon ane seat accomodate for y^r purpose be the thes^r with all diligence & ordaines the Clerk to make intimatione heirof ye nixt Lordes day.'

The following entry relates to a case of baptism in the absence of the father and husband:—

Jan. 22, 1654. 'The sd day thair wes ane supplicatioun presentit be Anna Cheisholme the lauⁿ dauter of umqle Ja^r Cheisholme of Cromlin for baptizme to her chyld laulie procreat betwixt her and Lieut. Harlow grof the tennor is as followes:—

'To the Ry^r reverend the Min^r and Eldars of the Kirk Sessionne of Dunblane. These humblie entreat for the benefite of baptizme to my chyld precreat in lauⁿ mariage. Being borne of honoⁿ parents within the parochie I have lived from the vombe and that not haveing given offence to any, baptizme conforme to the constitutiones of the church I hope will not be denyed uponn the humble and earnest desyre of their humble supplicant.—A. CHEISHOLME.

'The Sessione accepts of the supplicatioun and unanimouslie concludes

the chyld to be trulie baptized with this provisioun thair be cautionne found for its christiane educationne.

'Compeirit Henrie Sinclare of Classingall quha heirby enactes himselve that he shall faithfullie honestlie and christianlie see to the educatione of the daughter of Anna Cheisholme callit Hellene Harlow in the professionne disapline and doctrine now profest in the Church of Scotland as if shee were his owne, not permitting her to his power to be ensnared in any false doctrine and is content this pnty be recordat in the Sessione book of Dunblane as a standing law agst him. . . . H. SINCLAIR.'

On the 1st of September 1662 the Session decides that Thursday and the Lord's day are appointed for baptizing of children in time coming. And on the 15th of January 1654, 'It is enactit that none within the congregatioun of qtever qualitie haveing thair childrene baptizen on the lord's day mak any banquetting that day under the paine of censure at the discretiounne of the Sessionn.
J. Y. CHRISTIE, B.D.'

349. THE COALSTOUN PEAR.—George Broun, 10th Laird of Coalstoun, who died in or before 1524, married Marion Hay, daughter of the second Lord Hay of Yester. The dowry of this lady consisted, in part, of what has long been known as the Coalstoun Pear. Hugo de Gifford of Yester, her remote ancestor, famed for his necromantic powers, was supposed to have invested this Pear with the extraordinary virtue of securing for the family which might possess it unfailling prosperity. This Pear is preserved at Coalstoun with the care due to so singular an heirloom, which, regardless of the superstition, must be esteemed a very wonderful vegetable curiosity, having existed for more than 500 years. There is documentary evidence to show that more than 200 years ago it was reputed to have 'endured 12 score years or more.'

Sir George Broun of Coalstoun, Bart., married Lady Elizabeth M'Kenzie, daughter of the Earl of Cromartie, and this lady is reported to have bitten a piece out of the famous Pear. It was to be expected that some calamity would follow on such an outrage to the Palladium of Coalstoun. Accordingly, in 1699, Sir George was constrained by the pressure of incumbrances to sell the estate; but he was fortunate in meeting with a purchaser in the person of his brother, Robert Broun, who had married the heiress of Newhall, and was enabled by the sale of Newhall to purchase Coalstoun. However, a much greater calamity soon befell. Coalstoun House is situated on a steep bank, at the foot of which flows a river, inconsiderable in ordinary times, but which, as it rises in the Lammermoors, is subject to occasional spates. In one of these spates the Laird of Coalstoun and both his sons were drowned on the 5th of May 1703, and Coalstoun passed to an heiress. F. B.

350. ERSKINE OF LITTLE SAUCHIE AND BALGOWNIE (vol. v. p. 97).—I have found another son of James Erskine, first of Balgownie, mentioned in the Stirling Burgh Records, p. 129.

1612, 10th Feb.—'The said provest, baillies and counsall, considering that sex yeires sen syne or thairby, Capitane Thomas Erskyne, sone to umquhile James Erskine of Balgony, in remembrance of Godis manefeld merceis and delyverances bestowit on him fra monie danger quhairintill he is fallin fra tyme to tyme in the Law Cuntreis, did thairfoir dedicate the soume of fyve hundrethe merkis to sum profittable wark

. . . . for a perpetuall memorie [of thankfulness] and of his love and effectioun to this burgh, in the whilke he had his educatioun the tyme of his yuthe.'—Ed.

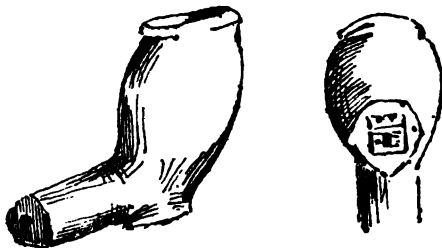
351. INVENTORY A.D. 1529.—The following inventory of the furnishings of a Perth Merchant in the year 1529, taken from the register of the Great Seal (page 177), will be interesting to our readers.

'A silver salt fat, ane silver pece, extending to 22 uncis ilk unce there- of apprisit to 13s. 4d., ane silver spune and a masar beand 3 uncis, . . . a signet of gold price 5li, a meit almyer markis, a langsadill 14s., a half galloun, a quart, a pynt, a chopin, a greit plait, a small plait, a dische, a salsar and a trunscheour, extending to 1½ stanis of puder, price of the pund 20d., a furnyst bed price 8li, a pot, a pan, a chandelar, a caldroun, a chauffer, a mortar, a pestele, a gadyn nap, extending to 2 stane wecht 3lib less of bras, price of the pund 12d., a bras caldroun of 20 gallownis price 30s., a chymnay of 10 stane wecht of iron price of the stane 5s. 4d., a speit, a guise pan, a lantren price 6s. 8d., a cruik price 4s., a comptar burd price 2 markis, a set burd with formis and trestis price 13s. 4d., a chiar price 3s. 4d., a stuill 2s., a roundell 30d., a schip kist 20d., a pres of fire, a pipe price 3s. 4d., a mask fat, a wort stane price 15s., a saa, a yarking fat, price 4s. 8d., a furlot 20d., a bowling tun 16d., a garnell price 40s., a cloise wairstall of fir price 20s., a shrine of aik price 26s. 8d., a pair of great ballancis ros., a jak price 13s. 4d.'

R. M. S.

352. OLD SMALL PIPES.—I have noticed with interest some letters which have appeared in the *Dispatch* on 'Small Pipes,' inasmuch as I lately brought one of these curiosities to light, while picking out some bones which the recent rains had exposed on the edge of a mound at the old castle of John Baliol, near Dalbeattie.

It is identical with the engraving in the *Evening Dispatch*,¹ except that it has a sort of fringe of nicks round the top of the bowl. Judging from



the formation of the place where it was found, excavations have been made at a comparatively recent date, and considering that I also found two brass or bronze coins near the same place, one of which bears the date 1730 (a George II. halfpenny), it is quite possible it might have been in use about that time, although the coins were found an inch from the surface, and the pipe embedded about 4 ft. down, where the bank had been washed away by the river, exposing bones of every description. From the teeth they must have belonged to horses, cattle, and swine; one boar's tusk which I have will measure about four or five inches. A good deal of

¹ By the kindness of the Editor of *E.D.* we are allowed the use of the engraving.—Ed.

information about these old pipes is to be found in *Tobacco, its History and Associations*, by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. (Chatto and Windus, 1876), pp. 152, 163. HUGH KERR.

Other letters have reached us on this subject. The Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, Parish Minister, Kenmore, writes that a few years ago, on clearing out the ruins of a Fort, last occupied by a Cromwellian garrison, and situated on an island in Loch Tay, very many of these small pipes were found in a large cinder-heap. He has sent several specimens, which resemble those engraved above. Mr. Lyon, a member of the Alloa Society of Natural Science and Archæology, found one not long ago in clay near Dollar. In this case the opening of the bowl was very small. Dr. Miller, F.S.A. (Scot.), writes that some of these small pipes were dug up when the foundations of Cockburn Street were being prepared. We have had for some years a few of such pipes which were found at Wandsworth in Surrey, where they were popularly known as Dutch pipes, which was the name they had at Stourbridge. It may be noted that at both these places Dutch families resided. In connection with the Kenmore find it may be noted that Fairholt speaks of these small pipes being found in the ruins of a fort near Duncannon, county Wexford, and their being known as 'Cromwellian pipes.' They probably were made in England and in Scotland in the seventeenth century. The marriage of a 'Tobacco pyp maker' is recorded in the Edinburgh Registers under date 1667. The stamp, a castle, on the engraved specimen and on some found at Kenmore, doubtless represented the Arms of Edinburgh. The Wandsworth pipes have no stamp.—ED.

353. FRENCH CHURCH IN EDINBURGH.—The last French Church in Edinburgh was situated in New Street, near the Canongate. It was sold some years ago to the late Mr. Ford. In it were found the Communion Cups, bearing the inscription in French that they belonged to the French Church, and bearing the date 1701. They were gifted by Mr. Ford to Trinity College Church. D. W.

354. THE 'DEAD BELL.'—Amongst the many curious and obsolete customs of our fathers, not the least interesting was the use of the 'dead bell.' This bell was carried in front of funeral processions by the kirk-officer, and as the cortège moved towards the churchyard the bell was solemnly tolled by the bearer. A few of those bells are still extant. Perhaps the most typical of the kind is the bell belonging to the parish of Dunblane; this bell bears the date 1615—a respectable antiquity. Above the date on the bell is a Latin cross and the letters s.B. (St. Blane, the patron saint of the parish). The bell is five inches deep, and the handle measures five and a half.

The most primitive bell of this description which the writer has seen is in the possession of Mr. James W. Cursiter, F.S.A., Kirkwall. This bell is furnished with a triangular handle; but there is no date, and it has nothing but its time-worn appearance and curious history to attract attention.

The use of the 'dead bell' is easily traceable to early times. Our forefathers called it the 'passing bell,' and it was so termed on account of the church bell being tolled when a person was dying so that the pious might pray for the weal of the departing soul, which practice is still common in

England. The Reformed Church in Scotland allowed the use of a hand-bell at the funeral in lieu of the more imposing toll from the steeple.

W. B. BRUCE, Dunblane.

355. NIMMO AND ERSKINE FAMILIES.—Burke in his *Illustrations* states that James Nimmo, Esquire, Cashier of Excise, married the Honourable Mary Erskine, 2nd daughter of Henry Erskine, 3rd Lord Cardross, by his wife Catherine, younger sister and co-heiress of Sir Lewis Stewart of Birkhill, to whom he was married 3rd March 1671. Sir Robert Douglas gives some further particulars—

The Honourable Mary Erskine, born 30th March 1690, married James Nimmo, Esquire, Cashier of Excise, and died at Edinburgh, June 1733, æt. 44, leaving three daughters, one of whom married her cousin David. David Erskine, 4th Lord Cardross, brother of Mary, became 9th Earl of Buchan (see Burke's *Peerage*).

Various letters from and to Henry the father, and David the brother, of Mary Nimmo are among the MSS. in the British Museum. It is uncertain who David Erskine was who married the daughter of James Nimmo and Mary Erskine, perhaps some of the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* may be able to give information on this point.

SALTIRE.

356. JOHN GOW, THE PIRATE.—The following condensed Extracts (taken from the Public Records in the General Register House, Edinburgh), Notes, and Observations, will, perhaps, tend to define and elucidate such personal history, outside of piracy, as may be connected with him and the family of which he was a member.

1698.

'Seasine . . . Wm. Gow & Margarat Calder his spous . . . upon . . . The Tenement of land underwfn . . . Att Wick the underwfn Seasine was produced be George Sutherland Writter in Thurso the 1 off Aprile 1698 years. In the name of God Amen Be it Kend till all men be thir pñt. pubk instrñts. yf upon the 28 day of March 1698 years & of Our Söy. Läs. reign Wm. by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith the 9 year. The qtk day in pñce of me Noß Pubk & witness^s undersuðand Compeared peflie ane discreet man Wm. Gow Merçd in Wick for himself & of açtey and in name & behalf of Margarat Calder his spous having and halding in his hands Ane Disposition & Assignation made granted & subd be Alexr. Lamb Smith in Wick laüll air & oy to umqle Michall Lamb indweller in the banks of Oldwick his Grandfather to the šd Wm. Gow & his said spous during . . . lyfetime . . . and to children they may have in fie . . . upon All & haill the tenement of Land in Wick called Peslays Tenement qch wes of old sold & disponed be the deceist Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeth to the šd umqle Michall Lamb & Helen Fordyce his spous with houses biggings Moss^s Moors peats peat-banks pts pendicles & universall ptinents qrsomever bound in manner specid in the originall fyt lyand within the Burgh off Wick Paroch yf of & Sherriffdom of Caithnes . . . Reserving always furth & fra this Disposition any fyt granted be any of the šd Alexr. Lamb his umqle predecessors who died last infest & seased . . . containing ane precept of Seasine . . . and past to the pefl pnce of James Doull bailzie of Wick . . . Att Wick the 9 day of Febyr 98 years before ye witness^s Wm. Mullikin bailzie of Wick

Patrick Sinclair Noʳ Puʳk sic sub . . . The ſd James Doull . . . gave . . . hefell State Seasine actuall reall & corporall poſne of ſd tenement . . . be deliverance to ſd Wm. Gow . . . of earth & ſtain of the ground . . . & of ane heſp & ſtepple of ane of the doors yʳof . . . before yr wiſneſs^s Alexr. Doull elder Mert in Wick Alexr. Horn, Smith yr Donald & Wm. Simples Students yr.ʳ Wm. Gow ‘required inſtrūts ane or mae.’ (*Caithneſſ Sasines*, 2d Series, vol. 1.)

1699.

‘Att Kirkwall the nyinth day of September one thousand ſix hundred and nyntienyne yeires the Instrument of Saisine underwʳane was preſented be Thomas Hunter wreater in Kirkwall . . . and duely regiſtrat the ſaid day’—the uſual preamble as above . . . ‘That upon the Twentie ſixth day of Auguſt 1699 yeirs . . . Compeired ꝑrſonallie upon the ground of the Lands . . . James Gordon of Kerſten only Laūll ſone and aire at Leat appearing aire to uñqle Ffrancis Gordon baillie of Stromnes his father . . . and with him William Gow Merchand in Weik in Caithneſſ . . . and ther the ſd James Gordone . . . Gave . . . State and Saisine . . . Of All and hail that the ſaid James Gordoun of Kerſtan his dwelling houſe or Tene-ment of Land with the half of the quoy pertaining thʳto bounded from the ſhoar ſyde of Stromnes To the Warth hill and from vñqle Robert Man-ſones march on the ſouth with fyitie fadomes of Ground to the North of the ſaid tenement Lyeing in the eldbow of Glow-bank to the burne and ſtrype thereof . . . having the Warth hill on the weſt and the ſea or har-bour of Kerſtane on the eaſt pairts thʳof with all and Sundrie pairts, pendicles . . . belonging therto, as the ſamen is ꝑntlie poſſeſt be Mr James Strachane late Miniſter at Hoy and Gramſay Lyeing in Innertoun; a Litle above the Shoar Syde of Stromnes . . . To the ſaid William Gow he being ꝑrſonallie preſent . . . Redeemable alwayes and under reverſione to ſaid James Gordon . . . At Whit Sunday in the yeir of God 1707 be payment to ſaid William Gow or his forſaids . . . of the ſowme of fyve hundreth merks Scots money . . . In ꝑnce of Harie Grahame and William Robertſone Merchants John Beinſtone, Tayleor thʳ, and Ritchard John-ſtoun reſidenter thʳ . . . Sic Sub . . . Et ego vero Carolus Stewart.’ (*Orkney, &c., Sasines*, 2d Series, vol. 6.)

1708.

‘Att Kirkwall the Twentie ſeventh day of May one thousand ſeven hundred and eight yeirs the Letters of Renunceation under wʳitten were preſented by James Boynd Wʳitter in Kirkwall and duely regerat the ſaid day . . . I William Gow Merchand in Stromnes deſigned in the Diſpoſition after mentioned Merchand in Week in Caithneſſ. Forasmuch as James Gordoun of Kairſtoun by . . . Diſpoſition of 26 Augt. 1699 . . . infeſt me in all and hail his dwelling houſe . . . preſently poſſeſſed by myſelf . . . and now ſeeing the ſaid James Gordoun of Kairſtoun hes inſtantly made payment to me . . . of the Soume of 500 mks . . . I Renounce . . . give up poſſeſſion of ſd houſe . . . In wiſneſſ Whereof (wʳitten by Robert Donald-ſon Wʳitter in Kirkwall) I have ſubſcryed . . . By putting to my ordinary mark and by giving command to the ſaid Robert Donaldſon Nottar Pub-lick to ſubſcrye thir preſents for and with me Att Stromnes the nyntieinth day of May 1708 . . . Wiſneſs^s Mr. Robert Honyman of Gremsay Hary Grahame of Breckneſſ Patrick Grahame Younger of Grahamſhall James M^cKenzie Wʳitter in Kirkwall Harie Grahame Merchand in Strom-

ness and William Grahame Baillie ther.' (*Orkney, &c., Sasines, 2d Series, vol. 6.*)

1708.

'Att Kirkwall the Twentie fourth day of September one thousand seven hundred and eight yeires the Instrument of Sasine under written was presented by Donald Grott writer in Kirkwall . . . and regerat the said day . . . Upon the 29th and 30th dayes of July 1708 years . . . Compeired personally Att and upon the ground of the tenement of Land, houses yaird and peatbrae, and upon the ground of the Land called Twartquoy . . . Hugh Cloustone Merchand Burges of Kirkwall Wodsetter theirof, and with him Harie Cloustone his eldest Lawfull sone for himself and as pror . . . for Anna Gow eldest Lawfull daughter to William Gow Merchant in Stromnes his (Haries) appeirand spouse . . . and Hugh Cloustone . . . gave State and Sasine . . . of that great tenement of Land and houses . . . in the Laverock of Kirkwall . . . presently occupied by himself . . . disponed to him in Wodsett by Alexander Murray lawfull sone to the deceast Patrick Murray Writer in Kirkwall . . . and of . . . his house and quoy of land of Twartquoy in the Toune of Hanbister . . . with houses . . . within the parochine of Orphir . . . To the said Harie Cloustone for himself and in name and behalf of his said assidate spouse Anna Gow . . . Saulfeand . . . to said Hugh . . . and Jean Richan his spouse their Lyferent right . . . Redeemable by said Alexr. Murray . . . In presence of James foubister and Robert Grant Dyers in Kirkwall Donald and William Grotts Writers ther Magnus Kirknes sone to David Kirknes Couper in Kirkwall and John Gow sone to the said William Gow.' Contract of Marriage between Harie and Anna of daite 'Att Stromnes the 29th day of June 1708.' (*Orkney, &c., Sasines, 2d Series, vol. 7.*)

1711.

'March 30. Renunciation and Discharge by Mr. Robert Honyman of Grahamsay to James Gordone of Kerstone of Heritable Bond for 500 mks. Scotts dated Att Stromnes 19th May 1708 years over all and hail yt. his dwelling-house or tenement of Land then possesst (tenanted) by Wm. Gow Mert. in Stromnes wt. ye half of the quoy pertaining yfto. Payment made. Discharge dated Twelfth March Seventein hundred and elleven yeires.' (*Orkney, &c., Sasines, 2d Series, vol. 7.*)

1716.

'Att Kirkwall the fifteenth day of August 1716. The Instrument of Sasine under written was presented by Donald Groat Nottar pubk in Kirkwall . . . upon the 28 day of July 1716 . . . Compeared . . . Wm. Gow Merchant in Stromnes . . . holding . . . Disposition made . . . by Marjory Gordon Spouse to Archibald Gibsone of Hammiger proprietrix yf of . . . and with his consent . . . To said Wm. Gow his heirs . . . ane piece of Waist Ground lying on the Shoar of Hammiger upon the Neck of the poynt called Ranies Ness consisting of Twenty faddoms in length from South West to North East, and sixteen faddoms in Breadth from North West to South east . . . with liberty to build ane Haven or Harbour upon any of the Syds . . . The property and ground right and title of the said piece of ground called Ranies Ness lying westward to the sea . . . being always keepit and reserved to sd Marjory . . . lying in the toune of Hammiger Parochin of Stromness . . . whilk . . . Disposition . . . the

said Wm. Gow presented to Adam Cromarty sone to Hary Cromarty of Aire and Hoxa Baillie in that pair . . . Att the House of Hammigar 21st Apryll 1714 Before these Witness^s James Gordon of Cairston George Clerk and Hary Clouston both dyers in Stromnes . . . Infestment before Henry Clouston James Gordon Sone to the said James Gordon of Cairstoun James Boyd and Alexr. Murray Writters Kirkwall.' (*Orkney, &c., Sasines*, 2d Series, vol. 8.)

1716.

'Att Kirkwall the fifteenth day of August 1716. Upon 28th July 1716 . . . Compeared personally at and upon the ground of the houses built upon the piece of Waist Ground . . . William Gow Merchant in Stromnes . . . Heritable proprietor . . . and with him Margaret Calder his Spouse, and John Gow their eldest lawfull sone in life . . . and Wm. Gow . . . gave state . . . of as above . . . formerly called Rennies Ness now called Gows Ness . . . Together with ane new Sclaitt house or Tenement built by the said Wm. Gow therupon . . . To the said Margaret Calder his spouse in Liferent . . . and to the said John Gow in ffee or his heirs . . . whom failing to . . . the children of Anna Gow his eldest lawfull Daughter . . . Whilks failing to Donald Gow his Brother German pirie wigg maker in Outloch in the Kingdom of Ireland and the heirs of his body." Any of Anna Gow her children airing . . . it is a sine qua non that they take the name of Gow . . . if Margaret Calder marries again . . . her lyerent ceases . . . In pnce of Henry Clouston Dyer in Stromnes" and others as before.' (*Orkney, &c., Sasines*, 2d Series, vol. 8.)

1718.

'Att Kirkwall 17 March 1718. Inhibition by James Traill Writer in Edinburgh on his Bill dated 4 June 1717 on William Gow Merchant in Stromnes for £167, 12s. 6d. Scots due 15 July 1717, and protested on 10 Octr. 1717.' (*Orkney, &c., Inhibitions*, vol. 14.)

1718.

'Att Kirkwall 11 June 1718. Instrument of Saisine . . . Compeired . . . Wm. Gow Merchand in Stromnes . . . and with him Hary Grem Merchand in said Town . . . Bond for 900 merks Scots lent by Grem (or Groem or Graham) to said Gow and in security Grem is infest in that Sclaitted House and grounds mentioned in 1716 as at Ranies Ness, now Gows Ness. Redeemable upon payment. In pnce of Mr. Robt. Honyman of Grem-say Hary Cloustone Dyer in Stromnes &c. &c.' (*Orkney, &c., Sasines*, 2d Series, vol. 8.)

1718.

'1718 Sept. 5. Instrument of Horneing by Walter Boiswall of Ballbarten . . . That where Wm. Gow Indweller in Stromnes and now Merchand Burges of Kirkwall be his Bond of date 27 March 1714 in favour of Helen Prince Relict of the deceast Mr. Henry Legat late Stewart Deput of Orknay and her heirs &c. for £12, 6s. od. Sterling money . . . with £2, 8s. 6d. interest . . . But Helen P. assigned same to Mr. Magnus Prince sone to the deceast Patrick Prince Merchand in Kirkwall her brother german, who Translated same to sd. Walter Boiswall 8 Augt. 1815. Mr. Wm. Gow "contemptously" refused to pay and so was put to the Horne 5 Sept. 1718.' (*Orkney, &c., Inhibitions*, vol. 14.)

1719.

'Horneing at the instance of Wm. Gow Merchand in Stromnes against James Gordon of Cairstane for 40 pound Scotts 10 Feby. 1719.' (*Orkney, &c., Inhibitions*, vol. 14.)

1719.

'Feby. 13, 1719. Horneing William Gow Merchant in Week in Caithness against James Gordon of Cairstane on Bond by latter for £144 Scotts, with £48 Scotts in case of failure.' (*Ibid.*)

1719.

'Att Kirkwall 27 March 1719. Instrument of Sasine in favour of Robert Donaldson late Baillie of Kirkwall, by William Gow over the House of New Hammiger as before mentioned for 403 pound borrowed by latter—specifying 600 pound due over sd. Subjects to Harie Graham—this is the 900 merks of 1718.' (*Orkney, &c., Sasines*, 2d Series, vol. 8.)

1725.

John Gow the Pirate turned up at Stromnes in January 1725 as Captain of a vessel named the *Revenge* of 200 tons, mounting 24 large and 6 small guns, and was captured near Carrick in Eda on 16th February 1725, and executed in London on 11th August 1729.

The foregoing covers a period of twenty years, and tells the story of the Gows in Orkney so well that little more need be said. It may be inferred from it, and from no mention of them in the Records, that they had no residence in Orkney prior to 1699 or after 1719. Except of course the daughter Anna. John Gow must have been born in Caithness, probably in 'Week'; he could not be a witness in Orkney in 1708, if born there even in 1699. His intimacy with the Gordon family can be easily understood. His father William Gow, up to perhaps 1715, was in a good position as a merchant, while the Gordons then, and for many years before, were much and continually in debt.

'Near the house of Claistron,' says Tudor in his *The Orkneys and Shetland*, 'was born John Gow the Pirate,' &c. 'Claistron' must be a mistake for Cairston, but he was not born even there.

For a somewhat detailed account of Gow's piracies, and his idea of a life on the rolling deep, see Defoe's *Proceedings of John Gow* recently edited by Mr. Russell, Kirkwall.

In a letter dated 16th February 1725 to Mrs. Fea of Claistron, the Pirate signs himself 'Jno. Gow Smith.' It need scarcely be said that the addition of 'Smith' is an absurd illiteracy.

T. HUTTON JOHNSTON.

27 NELSON STREET, EDINBURGH.

QUERIES.

CLXI. SCOT OF SCOTSTARVET.—Can any one tell me if there is evidence of a marriage between Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, living 1648, and Margaret, daughter of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, and relict of John Trotter of Charterhall? Also, if this marriage took place, what issue there was by it? Sir John Murray is said to have died in 1676. I shall be glad to know if this is correct.

K. W. MURRAY.

CLXII. SCOTCH PLACE-NAMES AND SURNAMES.—Where can I find lists of books and magazine articles on above subjects?

GEO. FRATER.

CLXIII. STEWART ARMS.—Can any of the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* inform me to what family of Stewart belong the arms quartered in 1768 by David Steuart Moncrieffe, Esq., of Mordune, Advocate, brother of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of that Ilk, Bart., and one of the Barons of Exchequer for Scotland.

The above-mentioned arms are thus given in Burke's *General Armory* under the head of 'Steuart Moncrieffe':—

'Quarterly first and fourth, ar. a fess chequy az. and ar. in chief a garb of the second.

'Second and third, ar. a lymphad sa. All within a bordure engr. qu.

'Crest (Steuart) An Unicorn's head and neck, ar. motto, "Qubidder will zie."'

This is marked 'Scotland 1768.' Perhaps some of your readers might know if it is registered.

According to the *Scots Magazine* Baron Moncrieffe succeeded to the fortune of William Steuart, Esq., Advocate and King's Remembrancer (his distant cousin) who died childless at Acton, near London, 13th September 1768.

For any answer or hints on this subject from any of your readers I shall be much obliged.

T. T. K.

CLXIV. GRAY FAMILY.—Parentage wanted of William Gray, who was born in co. Perth, *circa* 1678, a great favourite of the then Lord Erroll, who brought him to his property Ilains, in Aberdeenshire, and gave him a tack of the farm of Clouchtow, in that parish. Mr. Gray, who is stated to have been nearly related to the noble house of Gray, married (contract dated 28th October 1709) Elspet Annand, of the old Aberdeenshire family of Annand of Auchterellon. They have numerous descendants.

CLXV. HAWTHORN.—It is stated, on the authority of the late John Walker, D.D., Edinburgh, that the first hawthorn hedges in Scotland were planted by Cromwell's soldiers. Is any earlier reference known?

A. HUTCHESON.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

LXI. HOUSTON FAMILY.—Your correspondent may easily find how long the Fortrose branch have been there by an examination of the Registers of Fortrose (in Edinburgh), as also of the four records preserved there, and very valuable, I believe, for genealogical purposes.

Rev. Mr. John Houston was minister of the parish of Lonmay, Aberdeenshire, 1695-6. See *Poll Book*, vol. ii. p. 40. Probably more information about him and his clerical namesakes would be got in Scott's *Fasti*.

A copy of inscriptions on tombstones at Rosemarkie, etc., would be sent by the minister on application.

A. J. M. G.

LXX. FRATER, SURNAME OF.—As far as I can ascertain this name does not occur in the south of Scotland before 1658. I have, however, traced the following forms:—

Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iii., Edward III., 1335-6.—De nova custuma de Edinburgh, per David le Fraitur ij dacre coriorum.

Aberdeen Town Council Registers, vol. vi., p. 580.—26th February 1478. John *Fratour* proves himself heir to his deceased brother.

I shall be glad to have copies of any entries relating to the name which may be discovered in making searches.

GEO. FRATER.

LXXIII.—REID, READ, REED, AND READE.—With respect to the first three forms the following is from Tower's *Essays on English Surnames*: 'The very common surname *Read*, *Reid*, or *Reed* (sometimes pluralised to *Reeds*), is an old spelling of *RED*, and was primarily applied in reference to complexion. Chaucer speaks of

"Flowers both white and rede;"

and Sir John Maundeville, describing the Red Sea, says: 'That see is not more *reed* than another see; but in some places there of is the gravelle *reede*; and therefore men clepen it the Rede Sea.'

ED.

LXXXIII. BRABONER.—I cannot find the derivation of this; the form Brabaner, from Brabant in Flanders, occurs in the Calendar to Pleadings (Elizabeth).

GEO. FRATER.

CXXXVI. MARYKIN MAKER AND SHOEMAKER'S ACCOUNTS, vol. iv., p. 153.—Is it not probable that this is a corruption of the old French word *Marroquin*=goat's leather, a worker in goat leather?

GEO. FRATER.

WREXHAM.

CLIII. LATCH.—In reply to Mr. James Primrose's inquiry about the name 'Latch,' there is a place called 'the Latch' at St. Monans which I suppose is one of those he refers to, and one at Brechin, which is a house on the top of a brae with a stream at the foot. There is a small stream running through rather rough ground at the back of Anstruther between Pittarhie and Kingsmuir called in the Ordnance Survey 'Violet Latch,' and the Kirkclatch near Pittenweem. The latter is called in the Latin charters of the Priory 'De aqua dictū de lui Corklatche exeruens.' It is also called in the same charter *Corklethit* and *Corklaugt*.

There was a good-sized stream running to the sea through the Kirkclatch in my young days, and there is evidence that there was at the back of the town of Pittenweem a small lake or large morass from which the burn flowed. The ground where the burn takes its rise lies very low, and is called 'the Myres.' Kirkclatch is simply a corruption of the old name, and has nothing to do with a churchyard, lich, not latch, meaning a corpse,

i.e. Lichfield=the field of corpses, from a battle fought there; Lichgate=the gate of the dead, a gate at the entrance of a churchyard, where there is an erection for resting the coffin on while waiting for the priest.

I think latch means a stream of water.

J. H.

CLVIII. OLD TRADE MARK.—In *The Book of the Chronicles of Keith*, by the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, D.D., Glasgow, Robert Forrester, 1 Royal Exchange Square, 1880, p. 52, will be found a sketch of a sign containing the figure 4, with the following explanation—‘It had a large 4 painted in the centre, which symbol (cut often on merchants’ Gravestones) indicated that “Goods” were sold which came from the Four *Airts* of the World.’

In connection with a house in Inverkeithing I lately gave in your paper a sketch of one of these marks (vol. iv. 101.)

T. Ross.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Prymer or Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, edited by Henry Littlehales. London: Longmans, Green and Co.—This is a reprint of a most interesting and valuable manuscript in the Library of St. John’s College, Cambridge. Full introduction and notes are promised to complete the work, but in its present condition it is full of interest. The probable date of the ms. is 1400, and the facsimile of one page of the ninety-five leaves which compose the volume shows that it was the work of a skilful and artistic scribe. Those who are interested in the history of the English Prayer Book should obtain this first instalment of what is sure to be, when completed, a most valuable work. In connection with this work Messrs. Longmans have also issued in quarto size fourteen pages in facsimile of a

Layman’s English Prayer Book of about the same date, which exists in the British Museum. This is also edited by Mr. Littlehales, who has written a short but most interesting introduction. The price of this small but most valuable work is only 3s. 6d.

Old Time Punishments, by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. Hull: William Andrews and Co.—The subject undertaken by Mr. Andrews, though illustrating the dark side of human nature, is not without a fascination, and certainly must be studied by one who would know the condition of the country in past times. The work is carefully and well done. One old punishment—the jugs or branks—has been the subject of correspondence in the *Scotsman* lately. Mr. Andrews describes it as ‘more generally used in Scotland than in England.’ It is probable, however, that as the records of Church discipline are more complete in Scotland, the frequency with which it is mentioned has led to the idea that its use was more common here than in the South. Some interesting notes on the subject appeared in the *Reliquary* a few years ago, and it was clearly shown to have been a very general form of punishment, administered not by the Church but by the civil power. Mr. Andrews quotes (p. 111) an instance of punishment administered for the breach of the fifth command-

ment at St. Andrews in 1574, and recorded in the Kirk Session Records; his authority is the late Dr. Rogers. The transcript of these Records lately issued by the Scottish History Society does not, however, mention the incident.

A Mid-Lothian Village. Edinburgh: George Waterston and Sons.—This delightful book is the joint production of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, F.A.S., and G. Upton Selway, the latter supplying seventy clever illustrations. The subject is Corstorphine, a village long known to possess interesting relics of the past, which have now been carefully and artistically described and represented. A valuable addition is a plan of Edinburgh and places adjacent made in 1766. This shows a New Town as then contemplated—differing much, however, from the later design as carried out. The fact that it is a field-map also adds to its value. The whole work is got up in a way that does credit to the editors and publishers; and those who have a love for Edinburgh and the country round it, and whose homes are now far away, will find in it pleasure and solace.

History of the Bedehouse of Rathven, by William Cramond, Buckie. *Banffshire Advertiser* Office.—Mr. Cramond is never idle, and his industry is always well applied. He has rescued from oblivion the histories of country parishes and decayed towns, and now he has traced the past of an old charity. In doing these things he throws light on the history of the country, and puts life into what has been often made a dry and uninviting skeleton. The history of the Scottish people has yet to be written; when a man equal to the task appears, the value of such booklets as those issued by Mr. Cramond will appear.

Music and Musicians, by Robert A. Marr. Edinburgh: Constable.—This is mainly an account of the musical part of the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1886. Mr. Marr, who is secretary of the Scottish Musical Society, has, however, given much information in his introduction which will be read with interest; while to musicians the detailed account of bands will be most useful, and will form an important chapter in the history of music in Scotland.

Music for the People: A Retrospect of the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1888, by Robert A. Marr. Edinburgh: John Menzies.—This is a much more complete work than the one above noticed. It contains an introduction of 116 pages tracing the history of Scottish musical societies from 1728, when 'The Music Club,' to which Allan Ramsay wrote a poem, was formed. Seventy-eight pages of the book are also devoted to memoirs of musicians who have worked in Scotland. The remainder is taken up with an account of the bands which performed at the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888. We hope that Mr. Marr will give us another volume. The subject he so carefully and ably handles is by no means exhausted. A very interesting chapter might be written on ancient church singing in Scotland, both before and after the Reformation.

N.B.—Other books received will be noticed in our next number.

Replies to Queries are earnestly requested.—ED.