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Northern Notes and Queries

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The Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

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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.

391. DIARY OF THE REV. JOHN HUNTER, EPISCOPAL MINISTER IN SHETLAND, 1734-1745.—Through the courtesy of John Bruce, Esq. of Sumburgh, owner of the ms., we have been enabled to print for the first time the curious and interesting Diary of the Rev. John Hunter, who, until the opening of St. Magnus Church in Lerwick, in 1864, was the last Episcopal clergyman in Shetland.

The Diary is a small octavo volume of 82 pages, consisting of entries ranging from 1734 to 1745, of Baptisms, Marriages, and Accounts, mixed up confusedly, but which, for the sake of distinctness to the reader, have now been arranged in the print in order under their proper heads. It is thus not a Diary in the ordinary sense. It contains no references to

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current life in his own district, or to public events, no revelation of his sentiments on any question, civil or religious, but is merely a bald record of certain portions of his ministerial work and of his private accounts. It shows the almost fugitive character of the position of the 'tolerated' Episcopal clergy in some quarters of Scotland at the time, and the scattered nature of the flock to whom the author ministered.

Some of the entries, in reference to many well-known families in Shetland, are of considerable interest to the local historian and genealogist. The marriage of Mr. John Skinner, then tutor to the family of Sinclair of Scalloway, author of 'Tullochgorum' and other poems, to the author's daughter Grizell, is recorded on 12th November 1741. A son of this marriage was Dr. John Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen, whose son William Skinner, D.D., succeeded him as Bishop of that diocese, and Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and died in 1857.

The Accounts, sixteen in number, are curious as showing the amount and manner in which he received his stipend or 'encouragement,' each person being debited with a certain sum, the amount apparently of the agreed-upon annual contribution for his support, and then credited with so much as was received in kind, to which in many instances the values are appended. The prices of the various articles, as then current in the Islands, are a curious illustration of the economic conditions prevailing at the time.

Of Hunter himself not much is known. He may possibly have been a cadet of the Lunna family. He first appears on record in a letter by Bishop Rose to Bishop Falconar, dated 21st March 1715, recommending him to be admitted to the order of priesthood. He does not appear to have been so admitted, and he soon thereafter went north to Shetland. On 16th August 1734 he sailed from Whiteness for Fraserburgh, and on the 28th of the same month was admitted to the order of deacon, probably at Aberdeen.

He thereafter returned to Shetland, and on 5th November following he performed his first baptism. He was at this time a man of at least middle age, and had been married for some time. The births of three of his children are given in the Diary.

His time seems to have been spent largely in visiting his people in different parts of the country; but his permanent residence was at Sumrargarth, in the parish of Dunrossness, to which he removed in May 1741, as appears from a casual entry in his accounts. He seems to have had a small chapel, dedicated to St. Barnabas, the site of which, it is thought, may have been about the village of Tolb, in the same parish of Dunrossness. See footnote, page 104.

He continued to minister to such as were of his communion down to his death in the year 1761; and on the 29th of October of that year his widow was granted an allowance from the Clergy charity fund, and in 1782 his daughter received some relief from the same source.

He was the author of a poem called 'Laxo's Lines,' written about 1720, on the model of *Hudibras*, treating of certain local scandals of his day.

The east window of the Episcopal Church at Lerwick has been filled in with stained glass to his memory.

GILBT. GOUDIE,
CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

EDINBURGH.

DIARY OF REV. JOHN HUNTER, IN ZETLAND, 1734-1745.

August 16, 1734. Mr. John went from Whiteness to Frasersbrough in ye Diligent. Wm. M'Kindly, Mr. [*i.e.* Master].
August 28. Put in Deacon's orders.

Marriages.

1. June 23, 1735. Married Yaocom Sinclair and Margaret Lesk at House.
2. Novr. 4, 1736. Married Peter Williamson and Catherine Fullertone at House.
3. Decr. 2, 1740. John M'Intosh, mert. [Merchant], married to Mrs. Jean Sinclair, sister to Alexr. Sinclair of Brow at Whiteness.
4. Novr. 5, 1741, Scalberry. Henry Jameson & Ursella Gilberts daur., in Rerewick, in the Parish of Dunrossness, were married.
5. Sumbroughgerth, Novr. 12, 1741. Adam Davidson and Catherine Swenton, in Scatness, were married.
6. Sumbroughgerth, Novr. 12, 1741. Mr. John Skinner, Chaplain at House, & Grizell Hunter, lawll. daur. Mr. John & Christian Hunter, were married.
7. Feby. 4, 1742. Charles Leslie & Marion Sinclair were married at Sumbroughgerth.
8. July 6, 1742. Alexr. Innes (Physician) & Elizabeth Pitcairne were married by Mr. Hunter.
- 9 & 10. Novr. 25, 1742. Wm. Sinclair & Marion Hacro; George Williamson & Marion James daughter, were married at Sumragerth. William Sinclair in Bigtoun, and Geo. in Rerewick.
11. Jany. 20, 1743. Magnus Mouatt & Barbara Jonson were married at Sumragerth.
12. Feby. 16, 1743. Hans Smith & Marion Sutherland were married.
13. Feby. 16, 1743. John Lesly & Anne Aiken were married at Sumragerth.
14. Sumragerth, April 14, 1743. William Nicolson, alias 'blind Willie,' and Grissel Ratray were publickly married.
15. Fair Isle, July 17, 1743. Robert Sinclair, Laird of Quendall, & Mrs. Jacobina M'Kenzie were married.
16. Houss, Decr. 6, 1744. Jerom Umphray & Barbara Nicolson, in Burra, were married.

Children Baptized by Mr. John Hunter.

1. 1734, Novem. 5. Ro. Bruce of Sumburgh his son called Laurence.
2. Novem. 14. Laurence Tulloch, mertt. [Merchant] in Whiteness, hade a son baptized called Alexr.
3. December 4. Jo. Reid, mertt. in Lerwick, hade a son baptized called John.
4. 1735, Augt. 7. James Calder and Elizabeth Forbess in Wilsness, hade a son baptized called Robert. Godfathers—And. & James Forbes. Godmother—Grissella Bruce.
5. Sept. 8, 1735. James Sutherland & Anne Brown in Lerwick, hade a son baptized called James. Godfathers—Geo. Fenton & James Brown. Godmother—Mrs. Wilson.

6. Novr. 30, 1735. Robert Bruce of Sumbrugh, and Alice Dammahoy,¹ his spouse, hade a son baptized called John. Godfathers—Ja. Scot of Gibliston & Robert Sinclair of Scalloway. Godmother—Madam Fraser.
7. Decem. 7, 1735. Ro. Mouatt in Scatness, & Barbara Sinclair, his spouse, hade a son baptized called Robert. Godfathers—Ja. Scot of Gibliston, Rob. Dick of Fracafield,² Ro. Sinclair of Scalloway, Ro. Bruce of Sumbrough. Godmother—Lady Scalloway, etc.
8. Decr. , 1735. Robert Dick of Fracafield, and Jean Dickson, his spouse, hade a daughter baptized called Frances. Godfather—Ro. Sinclair of Scalloway. Godmothers—Mrs. Peggy Pitcairn & Mrs. Wilson.
9. Decr. , 1735. Mag. Vedar and Marg. Murray hade a daughter baptized called Marjory.
10. Dec. , 1735. Geo. Mouat & Mag. Rollo hade a son baptized called Abraham. Godmor.—Mrs. Wilson. Godfa.—Ja. Sutherland, Francis Gray.
11. Apr. 28, 1736. Yocom Sinclair & Mag. Lesk in House had a son baptized called James. Godfather—Mr. James Scot. Godmother—Lady Scalloway.
12. Apr. 29, 1736. Laur. Bruce of Braewick, & Anna Nicolson, his spouse, hade a daughter baptized called Jannet.
13. Apr. 30, 1736. Mr. Jo. & Christian Hunters hade a son baptized called Robert. Godfathers—Ja. Scot, And. Dick of Wormidale. Godmother—Lady Giblistone.
14. May 19, 1736. James Forbess and Jannet Halcrow in Skelberry hade a son baptized called John. Godfathers—And. Forbess, his father, & John Morison in Bigtoun. Godmother—Elizabeth Forbess, spouse to James Calder.
15. Aug. 2, 1736. James Calder and Eliz. Forbess in Wilsness hade a son baptized, called Andrew. Godfather—James Forbess in Skelberry. Godmother—Ann Lesly in Sumbrough.
16. House, Sepr. 12, 1736. William Banerman, alias , and , hade a daughter baptized called Catherine. God F.—Ro. Sinclair of Scalloway. G.M.—Phil. Damahoy,³ his lady.
17. Scalloway, Sepr. 17, 1736. James Bizet and Marg. Strong, his spouse, hade a son baptized called David. G.F.—James Scott of Gibliston. G.M.—Lilias Scott, his sister.
18. Octr. 13, 1736. Ro. Dick of Fracafield, Esq., and Dickson, his spouse, hade a son baptized called Charles. G.F.—Laur. Bruce of Braewick and And. Ross, chamberlain ; G.M.—Mrs. Greig, alias Susan Dick, spouse to John Greig, ship mr. in Zetland.
19. Alexr. Innes, Dr. of Phisick, and Barbara Scott,⁴ his spouse, had a

¹ Daughter of Sir John Dalmahoy, Bart., of that Ilk.

² The family of Fracafield, descended from Captain Andrew Dick, a son of Mr. John Dick, fiar of Braid, who was appointed Steward Principal and Chamberlain of Orkney and Shetland in 1669. The estate was sold by Charles Dick in 1774. In 1821 his son, Major William Dick, was served heir-male of his ancestor, Sir William Dick of Braid, and styled himself a Baronet (never recognised by *Burke*). His grandson, Sir Charles William Hookoday Dick, was in destitute circumstances, and the family is apparently now extinct.

³ Philadelphia Dalmahoy, a daughter of Sir John Dalmahoy, Bart.

⁴ Daughter of John Scott of Melby, and widow of Hector Scott of Scotshall.

- daur. baptized called Lillias. G.F.—James Scot of Gibliston. G.Mo.—Lillias Scot, his sister. This was done Octr. 18, 1736.
20. Novr. 7, 1736. in Burrow, had a son baptized called John. G.F.—Ro. Sinclair of Houss. G.M.—Phil. Dammahoy, his lady.
21. St. Andrews, 1736. James Sutherland & Anne Broun had a son baptized called Robert. G.F.—Francis Gray and Ro. Farqr., merchants. G.M.—Marg. Ross, alias Mrs. Craigie.
22. Scalloway, Jany. 20, 1737. John Scott of Valley, and Elizabeth Mitchell,¹ his lady, had a son baptized called John. G.F.—Robt. Sinclair of Houss and James Scott, brother german to the said John Scott. G.M.—Lilias Scott, his sister.
23. Lerwick, March 7, 1737. James Broun & Jannet Farqhar. had a son baptized called William. God Far.—James Craigie & Ro. Farquhar. G.M.—Marg. Ross.
24. Lerwick, March 9, 1737. John Reid & Marg. Fraser had a son baptized called William. G.F.—Alexr. Glenly & Francis Gray. G.M.—Mairon Dunbar, spouse to John Wilstone.
25. Lunna, May 12, 1737. Ro. Hunter of Lunna, and Ursella Bruce,² his lady, had a son baptized called Thomas. G.F.—Ro. Bruce of Simbister, Laur. Smith, meritt. in Whalsay. God Mo.—Mar. Bruce, Lady Simbister, & Madam Fraser.
26. Scalloway, May 29, 1737. Arthur Scott & had a daur. baptized called Catherine.
27. Lerwick, June 21, 1737. John Wilson and Marion Dunbar had a daughter baptized called Catharine. G.F.—Francis Gray. G.M.—Mrs. Sutherland, Catherine Dunbar.
28. Lerwick, Novr. 11, 1737. Francis Gray and Marg. Gray had a son baptized called Joseph. G.F.—John Reid & Jo. Wilson. G.M.—Marion Dunbar.
29. Lerwick, Novr. 14, 1737. Ro. Dick of Frackafield & Jean Dickson, his spouse, had a son baptized called Andrew. G.F.—Gilb. Niven of Scousbrough & Wm. Niven of Windhouse. G.M.—Marg. Pitcairn.
30. Whiteness, Decr. 29, 1737. Laur. Tulloch & Grissell Watson had a son baptized called James. G.F.—Alexr. Sinclair of Brow & Ro. his brother. G.M.—Jean Sinclair, sister to Brow.
31. Scalloway, Jary. 26, 1737. John Scot of Melbie & Elizabeth Mitchell, his spouse, had a son baptized called James. G.F.—James Scott of Giblistone and Alexander Innes, Physician. G.M.—Mis Lillias Scott, their sister.
32. Mar. 23, 1738. John Irvine & Jannet had a daur. baptized called Catherine. G.F.—James Bizet. G.M.—Mis Lillias Scott & Mrs. Hunter.
33. Aprile 14, 1738. Richd. Henderson & Barbara Laing had a son baptized called James. G.F.—James Bizet, and ye parent. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter.
34. Aug. , 1738. John Wilson & Marion Dunbar in Lerwick had a daughter baptized called Jean. G.F.—Francis Gray. G.M.—Mrs. Davidson, alias Jean M'intosh. Named Jean.

¹ Daughter of Charles Mitchell of Uresland and Pitteadie.

² Daughter of Robert Bruce of Chalester.

35. Sepr. 13, 1738. James Sutherland & Anne Broun had a daughter baptized called Isabella Marina. G.F.—Francis Gray. G.M.—Marg. Ross, alias Mrs. Craigie, &c.
36. House, Novr. 1, 1738. Ro. Christy and Catherine Leask had a daughter baptized called Sinclara. G.F.—Robert Sinclair of House, and G.M.—Phyladelphia Dammahoy his Ladie, and Catherine Sinclair, lawfull daur. to Sandsound.
37. Vallay, Novr. 28, 1738. John Scott of Melbie & Eliz. Mitchell, his spouse, had a daughter baptized called Grissel. G.F.—James Scott, bror. to do. G.M.—Ye Lady of Giblistone & Mis Lilius Scott, her daughter.
38. Scalloway, Decr. 21, 1738. Jam. Scott had daur. baptized called Mary, begot in fornication wt. Elspet Davidson. G.F.—James Bizet. G.M.—Margaret Strong, his wife, & Grissel Hunter, lawll. daur. to Mr. John Hunter, minr.
39. Scalloway, Decr. 24, 1738. Gilbert Bairnson & Sweetie Sandersdaur. had a son baptized called Murdoch. G.F.—Ro. Sinclair of House & And. Dick of Wormidale. G.M.—Philad. Dalmahoy, Lady of House.
40. Lerwick, Jany. 7, 1738⁹. John Reid & Marg. Fraser had a son baptized called Peter. G.F.—sd. Reid and Francis Gray, mert. in Lerwick. G.M.—Marg. Gray, spouse to the said Francis Gray.
41. Ness, Ash Wednesday, March 7, 1739. James Calder & Eliz. Forbess had a son baptized called James. G.F.—And. Forbess in Skelberry, & James Forbess, his son. G.M.—Barbara Forbess.
42. Whiteness, Apr. 12, 1739. Laur. Tulloch & Grissel Watson had a daur. baptized called Margaret. G.F.—John M'intosh, mert. G.M.—Jean Sinclair and Mary Watson.
43. Skelberry, Apr. 28, 1739. James Forbess & Jannet Hacroe had a son baptized called James. G.Fa.—And. Forbes. G.M.—Barbara Forbess.
44. Scalloway, May 11, 1739. James Bizet & Marg. Strang had a son baptized called Andrew. G.F.—James Scott, etc.
45. May 12, 1739. James Broun & Jannet Farqr. had a daur. baptized called Jannet. G.F.—Ro. Farqr. G.M.—Mrs. Sutherland, etc.
46. Wm. Henderson in Brass,¹ and Mitchell, his spouse, had a son baptized called Wm. G.F.—James Nicolson, writer in Ler.; Ro. Sinclair, shipmaster. G.M.—Mrs. Sinclair, his wife.
47. Thomas Eisbister and Mar. Grieg, his spouse, had a son baptized called Laur. G.F.—Alexr. Glenly, mert., Ro. Farqr. G.M.—Mrs. Sutherland, alias Ann Brown.
48. House, May 31, 1739. James Inkster & his spouse, had a son baptized called James. G.F.—Ro. Sinclair, of House. G.M.—Philad. Dammahoy, his Lady.
49. Lerwick, June 13, 1739. Laur. Bruce of Braewick, & Ann Nicolson, his spouse, had a son baptized called Lawrence. G.F.—Ro. Scollay, mertt. in Ler., & Wm. Nicolson of Lochend. G.M.—Mrs. Scollay.

¹ Son of William Henderson of Gairdie and brother of Magnus Henderson of Gairdie. His wife was Catherine Mitchell, daughter of Sir John Mitchell, first Baronet of West-shore.

50. July 21, 1739. Ro. Dick of Frackafield & Jean Dickson, his spouse, hade a daur. baptized called Christian. G.F.—Wm. Nicolson, Glasier. G.M.—old Mrs. Dick & Mis Peggie Pitcairn.
51. Scalloway, Aug. 21, 1739. Mr. John & Christian Hunter hade a son baptized called James. G.F.—Andrew Dick, of Wormidale & James Nicolson, writer in Lerwick. G.M.—Grissel Mitchell, Lady of Giblistone. He was born Friday ye 17th of Aug., about ten o'clock at night.
52. Lerwick, Septr. 13, 1739. Jam. Sutherland & Anne Broun hade a son baptized called Andrew. G.F.—And. Horrie, writer, & James Craigie, mertt. in Ler. G.M.—Marg. Ross, spouse to sd Craigie.
53. House, Novr. 18, 1739. Malcom Fullertoune & his spouse, hade a daur. baptized called Elizabeth. G.F.—George Sinclair in Burrow, & Philadelphia Dalmahoy, Lady of House.
54. Decr. 9, 1739, Brassa. Francis Carnaigie & Anne Nicolsone hade a son baptized called Arthur. G.F.—Arthur Nicolsone, mertt. in Lerwick, & William Nicolsone of Lochend. G.M.—old Mrs. Nicolsone, her mother.
55. Lerwick, 22 Decr. 1739. Andrew Horry & Eliza. Lamb hade a son baptized called John. G.F.—Ro. Scolla, mertt. in Lerwick, and Alexr. Innes, Physician. G.M.—Isabel Horrie, spouse to Francis Hedel, dyer in Lerwick.
56. Jany. 11, 1740. Ro. Hunter, of Lunna, and Ursella Bruce, his spouse, hade a daur. baptized called Grissel.
57. Lunna, Jany. 11, 1740. James Robertson & Ann Malcolmson hade a son baptized called Robert. G.F.—Lunna.
58. Utherbister, Jany. 11, 1740. Lawrence Jameson and Margaret Ross, his spouse, hade a son baptized called Thomas. G.F.—Lunna, and Tho. Hunter, his brother. G.M.—Catharine Park.
- 59 & 60. Lerwick, July 8th, 1740. Ro. Dick of Frackafield & Jean Dickson, his spouse, hade two children baptized, a son named Thomas, and a daur. named Elizabeth. G.F.—Mr. Wm. Ross. G.M.—Mrs. Grieg, Mis Peggie Pitcairne.
61. Vally, July 13, 1740. John Scott of Melbie, and Eliz. Mitchell, his spouse, had a daughter baptized called Margaret. G.F.—James Scot of Giblistone. G.M.—Grissel Mitchel, Lady Giblistone, & Jean Mitchel, Lady of Westshore.
62. July 25, 1740. John Reid, mertt., & Mag. Fraser, his spouse, hade a daur. baptized called Grissel. G.F.—John Smollet & Jo. Wilson. G.M.—Mrs. Wilson, &c.
63. Vally, Sept. 7, 1740. Nicol Henderson & Bar. Laing, his spouse, had a son baptized called Scot. G.F.—himself. G.M.—Lady Melbie & Mis Lillias Scott.
64. Whiteness, Novr., 1740. John M'intosh & Jean Sinclair hade a daughter baptized called Anna Margareta. G.F.—Jam. Scot, of Giblestone. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter & Girsell Watson.
65. Houss, Decr. 7, 1740. Yacomb Sinclair & Margaret Lesk hade a son baptized called Stuart. G.F.—John Dalmahoy, sailor, & Mr. John Skinner, Chaplin to Rob. Sinclair, of Scalloway, Esqr. G.M.—Grissel Hunter, lawll. daur. to Mr. John Hunter, minister in Zetland.

66. Cleekhimin, Decr. 16, 1740. Jam. Sutherland and Anne Broun had a son baptized called Wm. G.F.—Robert Farqr. & James Broun. G.M.—Mrs. Broun, *alias* Jannet Farqr.
67. Brassay, Mar. 17, 1741. George Innes & Barb. Geo. daur, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Jacobina. G.F.—James Craigie, in Lerwick. G.M.—Marg. Ross & Sarah Livistoun.
- 68.¹ Simragerth, Septr. 23, 1741.—John Sutherland & Catharine Rich, in had a daur. baptized called Molina. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter and Grissell Hunter, &c.
69. Scalberry, Octr. 16, 1741. James Forbess and Jannet Hacroe, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Jannet. G.F.—And. Forbes, in Scalbery. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter & Barbara Forbes, spouse to John Strong.
70. Octr. 17, 1741, Wilsness. James Calder & Elizabeth Forbess, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Jannet. G.F.—And. Forbess, in Scalberry. G.M.—Barbara Forbess, spouse to John Strong.
71. Sumburgh, Novr. 21, 1741. Alexr. Scot, in Southvoe, & , his spouse, had a son baptized called James. G.F.—ye parent. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter.
72. St. Barnabys Chappel,² Novr. 22, 1741. Wm. Stout in Gerth, & , his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Barbara. G.M.—Barbara Irvine.
73. Sumbroughgerth, Novr. 25, 1741. John Fea, in Cour, & , his spouse, had a son baptized called Charles. G.F.—Charles Yoinson. G.M.—Penelope Yoinson, sert. in Sumbrough.
74. Sound in Yell, Jany. 1, 1742. Gilbert Nevin of Scousbrough,³ & Barbara Dick, his spouse, had a son baptized called James. G.F.—The Father, Daniel M'cleron, wright. G.M.—Jean Strong, spouse to the said Daniel.
75. Febr. 5, Friday, about 9 in morn. 1742, Mr. John & Christian Hunter had a son born who was baptized Febr. 9, named John. G.F.—Mr. Sinclair & Mr. Forbes. G.M.—Mrs. Forbes.
76. Febr. 15, 1742. Robert Hunter of Lunna & Ursella Bruce, his spouse, had a daughter baptized called Helen. G.F.—Lunna himself. G.M.—Grisella Bruce *alias* Madam Fraser.
77. May 11, 1742. George Innes & Barbara Geo. daur. in Brassay had a daur. baptized called Elizabeth. G.F.—James Craigie, merrt. in Ler., & G.M.—Marg. Ross, & Sara Livingston.
78. Tho. Linklater and Jannet Marshall, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Jacobina, June 10, 1742.
79. Aug. 28, 1742. Nichol Broun & Barbara Mouatt had a son bapt. called Wm. ; represented by the father himself.

¹ At this point the progressive numbers of the baptisms cease, but they are now supplied in what follows for the sake of continuity.

² St. Barnabas' Chapel.—The Rev. J. B. Craven, author of the *History of the Episcopal Church in Orkney*, 1688-1882, states that this chapel was situated at Lerwick. This is doubtful. The child baptized on this occasion was born at Garth in Dunrossness. The minister was at Sumburgh the previous day, and at his own residence in Sumburghgarth three days later, all which seems to localise the scene in the parish of Dunrossness.

³ The Niven family of Scousburgh in Dumrossness, and of Windhouse in the island of Yell. Ninian Niven, a notary, in the early part of the 17th century, whose misdeeds formed the subject of a lengthy complaint addressed to the Lords of the Privy Council, in the year 1641, was of this family.

80. Sepr. 1, 1742. John Hacro & Agnes Wm.'s-daur., had a son baptized called John.
81. Sepr. 27, 1742. John Nichol and Catherine Shuan had a son baptized called Robert.
82. Sepr. 27, 1742. Alex. Watson & Barbara Strong had a son baptized called John. G.F.—Peter Watson & Andrew Nicolson. G.M.—Eliza Forbes.
83. Whiteness, Octr. 9, 1742. Laurence Tulloch & Grissel Watson had a daur. baptized called Margaret.
84. Vallay, Novr. 7, 1742. Nichol Henderson and Barbara Laing had a daur. baptized called Liliias. G.F.—Mr. Ja. Scott. G.M.—Lillias Scott.
85. Novr. 28, 1742. Thomas Stout & Marg. Strong in Northhouse had a son baptized called John.
86. Novr. 29, 1742. Mr. John Skinner & Grissel Hunter had a son baptized called James. G.Fa.—John Sinclair of Quendal junior, Esq.,¹ Laur. Sinclair of Goat. G.M.—Jannet Hacro, spouse to James Forbess, shipmaster in Scalberry. He was born ye 22d of Novr. about 11 at night.
87. March 15, 1743. John Jameson and Barbara Fraser in Braiks had a daughter baptized called Jannet.
88. Mar. 16, 1743. James Lesk and Janet Hendrysdaur., in St. Ninian's Isle had a daur. baptized called Helen.
89. St. Barnabus Chappel, March 20, 1742/3. John Stout and Helen Irvine had a son baptized called Robert.
90. Simragerth, March 24, 1742/3. George Bairnson and Anne, John's daughter, had a daughter, baptized called Christian.
91. Simragerth, Febr. 5, 1742/3. Hendry Jameson & Ursella Gilbert's dr., in Raerwick had a son baptized called Laurence.
92. Simragerth, March 31, 1743. And. Charleson & Jean Geroik in Colipound had a daur. baptized called Christian.
93. S. Barnaby's Chappel, Apr. 10, 1743. Wm. Stout & Marg. Scot in Tob had a daur. baptized called Alice. G.F.—ye Parent. G.M.—Penelope Jonson.
94. Wilsness, Apr. 12, 1743. Wm. Meader, deceased, and Marg. Mulloch, his wife, had a daur. baptized called Elizabeth. G.F.—John Meader, his father. G.M.—Elizabeth Forbess, spouse to James Caddel, & Eliza. Muir, spouse to Charles Shuan, sailor.
95. Scatness, Apr. 17, 1743. Adam Davidson and Catherine Swintoun had a son baptized called William. Sponsor—ye father and Mr. John Hunter, minir.
96. Hogan Brass, May 16, 1743. George Innes & Barbara George daur., had [a daughter] baptized called Katharine. G.F.—James Craige *alias* Stebbagrind. G.M.—Marg. Ross, his spouse.
97. Houss, May 27, 1743. Robert Christy and Catharine Leask, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Grissell. The father, sponsor.
98. Cleckhimin, June 21, 1743. Wm. Nicolson of Lochend² & Margaret

¹ The family of Sinclair of Quendale became embarrassed in circumstances about the middle of last century. The estate was sold in 1770, and the family is now extinct.

² In 1826, Mr. Arthur Nicolson of Lochend was served heir-male to the line of Nicolson of that Ilk and Lasswade, Bart. The present holder of the title (which is not now recognised by the Lyon Office) is Sir Arthur Bolt Nicolson.

- Stewart had a son baptized (born in fornication.) G.F.—James Sutherland, merrt. there. G.M.—Ann Brown, his spouse.
99. Whiteness, July 27, 1743. John M'intosh and Jean Sinclair, his spouse, had a daughter baptized called Barbara. Witnesses—Alexr. Sinclair of Brow and Barbara Mitchell, his spouse.
 100. Lunna, July 30, 1743. Robert Hunter of Lunna and Ursella Bruce, his spouse, had a daughter baptized called Catharine. Witnesses—Theodore Noble, Mrs. Hay, &c.
 101. Wilsness, Octr. 26, 1743. James Caddel, sailor, and Elizabeth Forbes, his spouse, had a son baptized called John. G.F.—John Bruce, yr. of Sumbrough. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter.
 102. Lerwick, Novr. 8, 1743. Alexr. Innes, physician, and Elizabeth Pitcarne, his spouse, had a son baptized called John. G.F.—James Scott of Giblestoun & Mr. Arthur Nicolson, merrt. G.M.—Miss Margaret Pitcarne, sister to ye said Mrs. Innes.
 103. Wilsness, March 23, 1744. Wm. Nicole & Helen Omond there had a son baptized called . G.F.—John Nicole and James Calder. G.M.—Mrs. Calder.
 104. Scatness, Sepr. 23, 1744. Alexr. Watson, sailor, & Barbara Strong, his spouse, had a son baptized called James. G.F.—Wm. M'Kindly in Scatness & Ro Watson, sailor there. G.M.—Grissel Dougal, spouse to sd. M'Kindly.
 105. Burravoe Yell, Aug. 28, 1744. Robert Nevin and Barbara Buchan, his spouse, had a son baptized called James, presented by ye father.
 106. Hogan, Octr. 7, 1744. George Innes and Barbara, George daur., had a son baptized called Magnus. G.F.—James Craigie. G.M.—Marg. Ross, his spouse.
 107. Simragerth, Novr. 7 (1744). Charles Fea in Scousbrough & Christian Nicol had a daur. baptized called Isabel, presented by her Father, sole sponsor.
 108. Sumbrough, Mar. 3, 1745. Laurence Nicol and Penelope Jonson had a daughter baptized called Alice. G.F.—John Nicol in Gruitness. G.M.—Helen Omond and — Yonson.
 109. Vallay, May 19, 1745. Nicol Henderson and Barbara Laing had a daughter baptized called Margaret. G.F.—John Scott of Melbie. G.M.—Lillias Scott.
 110. Simbister, May 29, 1745. John Bruce Stuart & Clementina Stuart,¹ his Lady, had a daur baptized called Margaret. G.F.—Laurence Smith. G.M.—Mar. Bruce, Lady Simbister & (rest gone).
 111. . . . ness, June 9, 1745. Laurence Lesk and his spouse, had a daur baptized called Barbara. G.F.—Wm. M'Kindly, presented by ye Father.
 112. Decr. 21, 1745. James Forbes & Jannet had a son baptized called Robert.

(I.) Lady Gibliston, Dr.

[Scots money]

Jmp. To my encouragement, £36 0 0

¹ Clementina Stewart (daughter and heiress of John Lawrence Stewart of Bigtoun). By her marriage to John Bruce (Stewart) the property of Bigton passed into the possession of the Bruces of Symbister, and it still remains a portion of that estate.

Cr.

A mart,	£12 0 0
A stick linnin, 12 ells,	5 8 0
To lisp ¹ butter. to 2 sheep.	
to 14 ss. Scots,	0 14 0
To a pair women's shoes.	
May 17, to cash,	0 12 0

Novr. 1736. By a ram.	
By a cow.	
By ballance of our last year's account,	7 16 0
1737 By a ram & a lamb & a smale ox.	
By cash to my wife,	0 17 0
By cash to my selfe,	0 12 0
1738 To cash to my wife at Easter, 1738,	1 10 0
To cash, 1738,	6 0 0
To cash, 1738,	0 11 0
To 2 rams.	
To 4 pair stockins.	
To a jury ox.	

(II.) Scalloway, Dr.

To my encouragement,	30 0 0
To cash,	5 8 0
To 3 prayer books,	2 15 0

Cr.

By 1 cow,	10 0 0
By 1 lisp salt,	0 10 0
By 1 lisp malt,	1 0 0
By cash,	3 0 0
By 1 anker ² butter,	8 0 0
By 1 lisp meal,	1 4 0
By 1 sow,	1 16 0
By 1 lisp ^d meal,	1 4 0
By lisp ^d bear,	0 12 0
By 3 lisp ^d malt,	3 0 0
By cash pd. Dr. Arch.,	7 10 0
By cash Rot. Arbuthnot,	11 6 8
By 1 anker waters,	10 0 0
By 1 lib. hemp,	0 5 0
By cash,	6 0 0
Novr. 1736.	
By a cow for slaughter.	
By an anker butter.	

¹ Lisp, *i.e.* Lispund, a weight in Orkney and Shetland, 12 lbs., but latterly raised to 18 lbs., Scots measure.

² Anker, a local measure of capacity (Orkney and Shetland).

(III.) Quandall, Dr. 1735.

To my encouragement, from June 15th, 1735, to ditto
1736, £60 0 0
To my encouragement for year 1736, 60 0 0

Cr. 1735.

By 1 Ox,	10 0 0
By six geese,	1 16 0
By six lispd meal,	6 0 0
By six lisp bear,	3 12 0
By six botles wine,	4 4 0
July 13, 1736, by cash,	6 0 0
July 20, by cash,	12 12 0
Octr. 20, by cash,	3 0 0
By a mart or cow, 1736,	8 0 0
By six geese, 1736,	1 16 0
By ballance paid in cash,	3 0 0
	<hr/>
	£60 0 0

1736. By victual.
Novr. 7, 1737. By 1 cow.
By 4 geese.
By 3 lisp groats, 3 of meal.

After Compt. Apr. 1739, received 2 barrels oyle.
2 lispds. dry bear.
2 lispd. (?)
Febry. 6, 1740. Received 12 lisp dry bear.
Item 12 lispd. oat meal.
Item 6 lispd. malt.
Item 1 anker butter.
Item from Brough 2 lisp meal.
By Bill to Loch End.

Contra Cr.

Novr. 17, 1741, By 1 cow.
Apr. 41 To 1 lispd groats.
Since my coming to ye Ness,¹ May 1741—
By $\frac{1}{2}$ lispd. groats.
By 5 lispd. oat meal.
By 2 lispd. dry bear.
By 1 six cord bought.
By 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells course linnen.
By 1 lispd. dry bear.

(IV.) Wm. Henderson in Bressay & Gloup.

1735 To my encouragement, £12 0 0

¹ Ness, *i.e.* Dunrossness parish.

Cr.

By $\frac{1}{2}$ anker waters.
 By 4 pints ditto.
 By 2 rolls tobacco.

1738.

To rolls tobacco at different times.
 To 3 lispd. malt.

1736.

To 1 roll tobacco.

To cash, £3 0 0

To stick course linnen.

To $4\frac{1}{2}$ ells Scots linnen.

Novr. 25th, 1740. To 1 roll tobacco.

(V.) Fracafield, Dr. 1735.

To my encouragement, 12 12 0
 To cash from Mr. Ross, 12 12 0
 To cash from Scousbrough, 9 0 0

Cr.

By my acco^t w^t Jo Brebnar, 3 12 0
 By 12 ells damask, 16 16 0
 By bill pd. Al. Davidson, 6 8 0
 By $\frac{1}{2}$ lib. tea.
 By 2 lib. bend leither.
 By $\frac{1}{2}$ lib. hops.

(VI.) Lunna, Dr. 1735.

By my encouragement, 12 12 0

Cr.

By bill pd. me by Mrs. Bell, 12 0 0
 By 2 lisp wool, 8 0 0
 Novr. 15th 1737. By cash, 3 0 0

(VII.) And. Horrie, Dr. 1735.

To my encouragement, 6 0 0
 To cash borrowed, 3 0 0
 To 5 pair stockens, 1 10 0

Cr.

By a pair shoes.
 By 2 pints brandy.
 By Jamaica pepper.
 1738 By 1 cheese
 By 2 pints waters.
 1739 By 3 bottles wine.
 By 1 bottle brandy.
 Sepr. 3, 1740. To 2 bottles brandy.
 To 2 bottles rum.
 To 2 bottles gin.
 To $\frac{1}{2}$ mutchkin oyle.
 To 4 lib. sugar.

Decr. 15.	To 6 ells linen.		
Decr. 22.	To 2 botts. rum & two of brandy.		
	To cash 6 lib. Scots.		
	To 72 tusk.		
Sept. 1st, 1740.	To ballance due,		£9 13 0
May 19th, 1741.	This day counted with Mr. Horry.		
	Dr. to cash & expects,		25 8 0
	Cr. by do.,		22 16 0
	Ballance due Mr. Horry,		<u>£2 12 0</u>

To be discounted off this current year, at 6 lib. Scots. per annum.

(VIII.) Jo Scot, Mert., Dr.

	To my encouragement,		£6 0 0
		Cr.	
	By bill pd. Jo Wilson,		12 0 0
	By 2½ ells linnen.		
	By 1 lisp salt.		
	By 1 6 cord bought.		
	By cash,		0 12 0
1736	By bill to Ja. Peterson,		5 18 0
1737	To a pot 18 pints.		
	To a [cow?].		
	To ½ firkin soap.		
1738	To 1 small ox.		
	To 1 anker waters.		
	To 2 sugar loaves.		
	To ½ anker waters from his lady.		

(IX.) Ja. Scott, Dr.

	To cash,		3 0 0
Mar. 13, 1736.	To cash in Ler[wick],		0 12 0
		Cr.	
	By 3 dozen stockens.		
Novr. 1739.	To 1 roll tobacco.		
Decr. 28th, 1739.	To an anker waters.		

[What follows in this account is apparently in another handwriting.]

Half a mart.
 Half a lisp^d of butter.
 Half pound of tea.
 A yard of sail cloth, & at Crismas a bottle of gin and a half pd. of tea. Mr. Hughson is got 10 shillings since.

(X.) Jas. Sutherland, Dr. 1735.

To my encouragement,	£5	0	0
To cash,	1	8	0
Novr. 1736. To note of Laur. Sinclair, mert. in Northroe,	9	0	0
To my sellary for 1736,	5	0	0
July 17th, 1738. John Hunter, Dr. to Suth.			
To cash,	0	12	6
To cash,	0	8	0
To cash,	0	8	6
To cash,	0	6	0
	<hr/>		
	£1	15	0
To nails $\frac{1}{2}$ pund.	£0	5	0
Febv. 5. To cash,	0	9	0
May. To cash,	0	5	0
To r ell linen.			

Cr.

By cash due Mrs. Suth.,	3	0	0
By cash due her,	1	6	0
By expenses,	0	8	0
By $13\frac{1}{2}$ ells linnen @ 9 sh.,	6	1	6
By sugar,	0	10	0
By $\frac{1}{2}$ lib. pepper.			
By for brandy,	0	6	0
By cash,	0	16	6
By cash,	0	6	0
By cash,	0	12	0
By cash,	0	7	0
By cash,	0	8	0
By cash,	0	5	0
By cash,	1	0	0
By $\frac{1}{2}$ lispd. meal,	0	11	0
By lispd. malt,	0	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£16	13	0

(XI.) Jo. Reid, Mertt., Dr.

To my encouragement.

Cr.

By a Hollander cheese.
Novr. 14th, 1737. By one roll tobacco.

(XII.) Francis Gray, Dr.

To my encouragement.

Cr.

By cloth from Mr. Farqr.
By a new black wigg.
By an oyr white wigg.

(XIII.) Jo Wilson & Alexr. M'Intosh, Meritt.

To my encouragement,	£6 0 0
Cr.	
By cash,	1 7 0
By 10 pair stockens,	3 0 0
By 7 ells stuff.	

(XIV.) Wm. M'Gregor, Meritt., Dr.

To my sallary,	5 0 0
By 4½ ells black cloath.	

(XV.) Rob. Bruce of Sumbrough, junr.

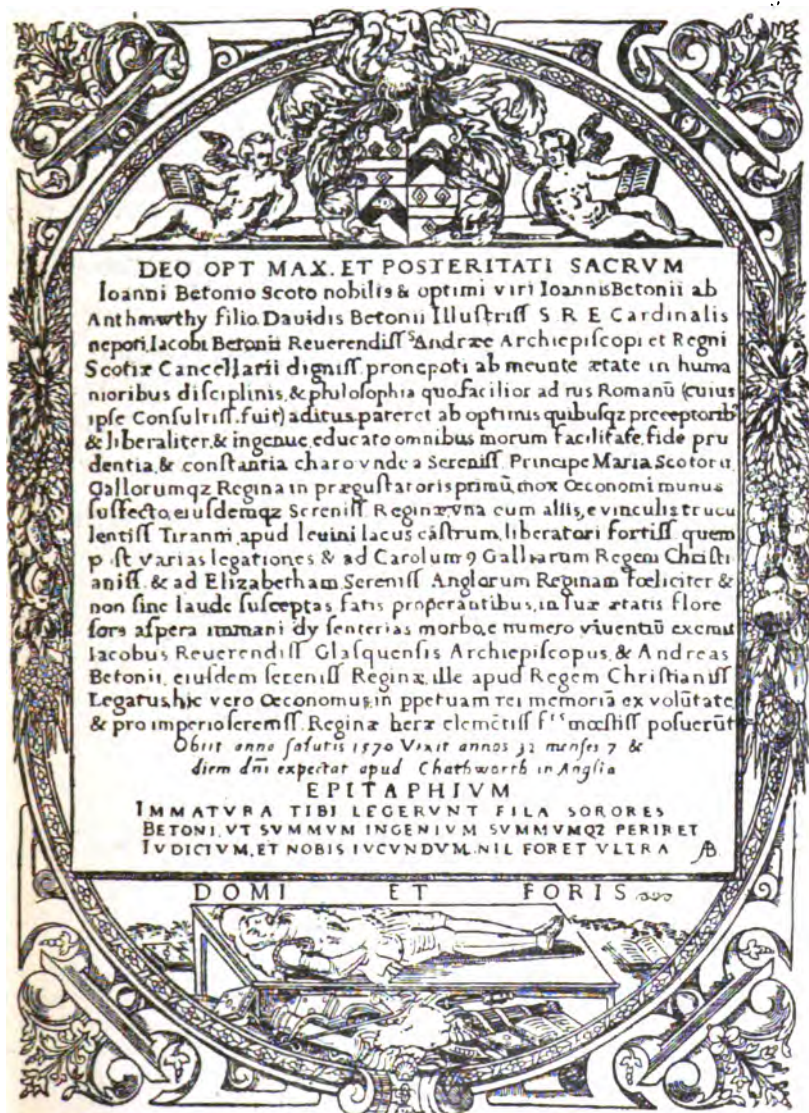
To my encouragement,	30 0 0
Decr. 1736. By cash,	30 0 0
Novr. 1736.	
By 6 geese.	
By 3 ewes.	
By 12 lispd. bear.	
Novr. 9th, 1737. By cash,	4 0 0
Decr. 16th, 1737. By 11 geese from Marion Hacro in Vadsgirth.	
By 1 barrl oyle.	
1738. By 2 lispd. groats.	
By 10 geese.	
Novr. 29th, 1739. By cash,	10 0 0

(XVI.) Rob. Sinclair of Houss, Dr.

To my encouragement,	30 0 0
1737. By 2 pints waters.	
June 27, to cash,	12 0 0
By 6 lb. butter.	
By 1 cow.	
By 1 anker butter.	
1738. Nov. 1. By 1 anker butter.	
By 1 lispd. Sid's meal.	
By 1 cow from Trondra.	
By James Peterson's accott.	
Nov. 1739. To cash from ye Agent,	8 10 0
To an anker butter.	
June 1740. By cash,	0 10 0

392. MONUMENTAL BRASS OF JOHN BETON (vol. v. p. 72).—We have given the inscription on this brass, and are now able to give our readers a reduced facsimile of a rubbing of it and a few particulars extracted from the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's 'Chatsworth,' printed at Buxton in 1872. John Beton was Master of the Household to Queen Mary—there was also an Archibald Beton, who may have been the author of the Epitaph which is signed A. B. Another of the Beton family seems to have succeeded John in his office, for in a list of the members of the captive Queen's household, dated 26th April 1571, we find 'the M' of the Scotcs

Queene's household, M^r Beton,' and in a list of a slightly later date we find 'M^{rs} Betown, M^r howshold,' and further down in the list 'Archibald Betoun.'



393. PETITION OF ROYALIST OFFICERS.—To the King's Most Excellent Ma^{ty} the humble Petition of divers officers of your Ma^{ties} late army from Scotland.

VOL. VI.—NO. XXIII.

H

Showing, that your Petit^m having (according to duty) in all undertakings constantly and loyally adhered to yo^r sacred Ma^{ties} service ag^t the common enemy, by reason whereof, and the many sad providences they have encountered, what by their personall sufferings, imprisonments, and other hardships, are now reducit to a most low and despicab^le condition, being neither able to subsist here or to transport themselves hence into their native country, much less to subsist there without yo^r Ma^{ties} gracious favour and comisseracon.

May it therefore please yo^r sacred Ma^{ties} to take their necessitous and sad condition into your gracious consideracon, and out of your royall bounty and wonted grace to order such supply for their necessity as your Ma^{ties} in your Princely Wisdom shall think expedient for them, whereby they may comfortably subsist and be enabled on all occasions to do y^r Ma^{ties} further service.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for your Ma^{ties} long and happy raigne over y^r people.

WHITEHALL, the 10 Sept. 1660.

His Ma^{ties} is graciously pleased to refer the Pet^m to Lt.-Gen. Middleton to the end he may certifie their condition and his opinion for his relief.

(Singed) LAUDERDAILL.

A List of those Scottish officers who petitioned his Majestie.

Colloneks—

William Stewart, to foote.
William Keir, to horse.
John Burne, to dragoons.
W^m Dick, to foote.

J. M.

Lieutenant-Colloneks—

W^m Jerdane, to foote.
Andro Kear, to horse.
Jugerie Melvein, to foote.
Johne Cokborne, to foote.
David Law, to "
James Innes, to horse.
Thomas Mearshall, to foote.
James Gordon, to dragoons.
Duncan Cambell, h.
Alex^r Burne, f.

J. M.

Majors—

David ogilbie, to horse.
Samuel Stewart, to "
John Stewart, to "
Robert strachen, to "
Ro^t kear, to foote.
James durrand, to foote.
David fergesone, "
James Hossock, to horse.
James Gordon, "
Williame Moorheid, "
David Cleark, adjutant, "
Andrew forester.

J. M.

Captans—

George Abercrombie, to foote.
Johⁿ Stewart, h.
" Stewart, h.
John Maxwell, h.
Nicolas Keir, f.
W^m Sunderland, f.
Matthow Hamellton, f.
George Cambell, h.
Dohtrie Cambell, h.
James Morrison, h.
Robert Crafurd, h.
Lewis Latter, h.
Ro^t Reind, f.
Ro^t Bruce, h.
Heugh Montgomerie, f.
Henrie Blyth, h.
Alex. Innes, f.
Thomas Fyffe, f.
Mungo Murray, f.
Andrew Fullertoune, h.
James Bleketore, f.
James Gordon, h.
Ro^t Rankin, h.
John Mitchell, f.
John Smith, f.
John Finly, h.
Ro^t Carmichell, h.
Joⁿ Bruce, f.
Walter Scot, f.
Charles Stevensone, h.
Patrick Rossell, f.
Archibald Sterling, f.

Rot^t Gordon, f.
Heugh Abercrombie, h.
James Cuninghame, f.
W^m Lyone, h.
Andrew Wood, h.

J. M.

Leutennants—

Rot^t Lasson, f.
Joⁿ Keir, f.
James Seyors (*sic*), f.
James Broune, f. for (*sic*).
Joⁿ Levinstoune, h.
Charells Cambell, h.
Loudwick Ogiluye, h.
Walter Barrone, f.
Adame Ross, h.
W^m Hardie, h.
Mormond Leslie, f.
James Leslie, f.
James Forsythe, f.
Patrick Hamiltoune f.
James Leslie, h.
James Rewell, f.
James Grahame, h.
Rot^t Mearer, f.
James Russell, h.
W^m Mogumerie, h.
George Gib, h.
George Cadell, h.
James Finly, f.
W^m Gordon, foot.
W^m Urquhart, h.
W^m Drummond, f.
heugh Craigh, h.
Walter baxter, f.
David Mortemer, h.
James Hamiltoune, h.
James Sinklaer, f.

J. M.

Cornets—

Joⁿ Banentyn.
Joⁿ Muire.
Joⁿ Stewart.
Joⁿ Strachen.
Gilbert Lachlean.
Joⁿ Mitchell.
James Courlay.
Rot^t Arskan.
Joⁿ Murruy.
Rot^t Magumbrie.
Henrie Halleburtoune.
W^m Mackdougall.

J. M.

Ensehens—

Heugh Black.
Richard Cokrane.
Allex^t Leyndsy.
Joⁿ Hallyday.
Joⁿ Cambell.
Allex^t Musterd.
Rot^t Mackleanen.

J. M.

Quaytter Meaisters—

James Stewart.
Allex^t Wach.
David Cleark.
Rot^t Schuiman (*sic*).
Daniell hunter.
W^m Johnstoune.
Thomas Urchard.
George Libertoune.
Joⁿ Dewar.
James Willkie.
John Scotte.

J. M.

These are to certifie and declare that the above written list of officers have served his Majestie in his armies, preston, worcester, or in the hills, and most of them in all the thrie.

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1660.

JO. MIDDLETON.

394. ORKNEY FOLKLORE. SEA MYTHS.—6. *The Fin Folk* (continued from vol. v. page 171).—(3.) *The Mermaid*.—In treating of these imaginary beings, it will be found that my account of them differs from descriptions of the mermaid which have often appeared. Karl Blind, in the *Contemporary* for September 1881, speaks of the mermaid as assuming the form and wearing the skins of seals. Now, this view would have been regarded as utterly heterodox by the old Orkney peasantry whom I knew forty years ago. To them the idea of a mermaid wearing a sealskin would have seemed as ridiculous as if some blundering newspaper should state that, 'Yesterday Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing-Room, dressed in a coat of chain armour.' In the same article,

a Shetland correspondent of the author is quoted, who says: 'Such an idea as a Mermaid I never heard of till I saw it in some English work of fiction.' My experience in Orkney is exactly the reverse of that of the Shetlander. And I have heard a hundred times more about mermaids from the lips of Orkney peasants than I ever saw in books. I do not mention this in any spirit of controversy. Folk-tales may vary in different localities; and I only profess to give, as far as I can, a correct rendering of the beliefs in my own locality.

The mermaids were believed to be the daughters of fin men; they married in their own race, as women do in the human race. But, by a dire fatality, the marriage of a mermaid to a fin man doomed her to a progressive loss of beauty. During the first seven years of married life she gradually lost her exquisite loveliness; during the second seven years she was no fairer than women on earth; and in the third seven years of married life the mermaid became ugly and repulsive. The only way by which the mermaid could escape this loss of her charms was by marrying a man of human race. And this union could only be consummated by sexual intercourse. Hence her frequent attempts, by displaying her beauty on the seashore, and by her enchanting music, to lure a man into wedlock. The offspring of such unions was sure to possess all mental and manly good qualities, and rose to eminence, either on earth as men, or as fin folk in the sea. The mermaid was always described to me as the beautiful of matchless beauty. One of my old female gossips used to say: 'The mermaid is the loveliest creature on a' Geud's earth, or in a' the wide sea.' Her face was most lovely, and her form perfect in shape and proportion, while her golden hair, descending below her waist, was her matchless crown of beauty, adorning her head, and falling over her snow-white skin in wreaths of golden tissue. With regard to her posterior, all my informants agreed that, when in the water, she had a tail; the men holding that her tail was an integral part of her body, while the old women declared this tail to be a skirt, fastened at the mermaid's waist, and forming, when its wearer was on land, a beautiful petticoat embroidered with silver and gold; when the mermaid was in the sea her petticoat was gathered together and shut up at its lower end, at once concealing the mermaid's feet and forming what foolish men called a tail. I have often heard stiff arguments among the old folk, as to whether the tail was a part of her dress, or was a part of the mermaid's body. The origin of the tail is accounted for in this way. The mermaid was first created the most beautiful of all creatures, perfect in form and lovely in face. She had no more tail on her fair body than has the daintiest lady in the land. Now, it chanced, one time long, long ago, that a great queen—some say it was mother Eve herself—was bathing in the sea, and as she came out of the water, she saw sitting on a rock near by the most beautiful creature that ever she clapped eyes on. It was the mermaid combing her golden hair. The queen was greatly amazed at the mermaid's beauty, and being shocked to see her sitting naked, she sent one of her maids with a gown to the mermaid. Then the mermaid said—

I am queen of the sea, and the Mermaid's my neem,
Tae shaw my fair body I denno tink sheem,
Nae claihts file me skin, nae dress will I wear,
Bit the braw braw taets o' me bonnie bonnie hair.

The queen was filled with mad jealousy; and she, with all the

women of the land, raised a great hubbub. They said it was a sin and a shame to allow one in the form of woman to be seen naked on the seashores. They said, moreover, that this seamaid was so fair, and her voice so sweet, that no man seeing and hearing her could ever care for women. And they said all her beauty comes by sorcery, and her music by enchantment. So the women took no rest till they got it doomed that the mermaid should wear a tail. But the men of the land added a caveat to this doom, that if ever a man fell in love with a mermaid, she should have the power of laying aside her tail.

The fact that the mermaid is represented in a nude state should not be looked at in the light of our present-day feelings. The old Norsemen often luxuriated in a state of undress, thoughtless of shame, and without the slightest idea of violating the rules of decency. The Norse warrior would stretch himself naked before the fire, while young women rubbed the backs of the basking heroes. What a picture for Homer! The old love of undress still lingers to our day in the North. Witness the vapour bath among the Swedish peasantry, as described in the book entitled, *Land of the Midnight Sun*. And it is said that German ladies bathing at Heligoland were fond of transgressing the Governor's rule, that no female should bathe without a bathing-gown.

Doubtless the idea of the mermaid's beauty had in some measure a refining effect on a rude peasantry. I have seen an old withered woman, with grey hair and wizened face, her head in a sooty cap, a sooty square of homespun over her shoulders, a torn dirty petticoat of homespun over her knees, her left foot stretched before her on the hearth-stone, that foot in a stocking through which the big toe protruded, her naked right foot stretched over her left, while she was busy darning the stocking she had pulled off for that purpose; while, in the midst of her poverty and squalor, she was painting in the most glowing colours, to a group of youngsters, the unequalled charms of the mermaid. The old woman seemed wholly absorbed by the beauty of the being she described; her hands dropped on her knees, her eyes glowed with the enthusiasm imparted by her description; and from the manner in which she emphasized her laudatory words, you could not for the moment but believe that she had seen with her own eyes the charming creature she described, while we youngsters, with eyes wide open and gaping mouths, sat around her spell-bound, believing every word she said.

If the mermaid's form and face were lovely, her voice was still more attractive, and her music enchanting and dangerously bewitching to the human ear. When she sought by her exquisite singing to allure a man into her seductive embrace, the man who heard her had need of all his powers of resistance to prevent his being drawn away by her captivating song. To overcome the power of this siren song, the hearer had to repeat the following:—

Geud tak a care o' me ! i' Geud's neem,
 I hear de mermaid sing ;
 Hids¹ bonnie, bonnie, bit no sae bonnie,
 As Geud's bells i' heeven ring.

All incantations against supernatural power must contain the Supreme Being's name three times. As the crew of Ulysses were saved by wax in their ears, and as the Argonauts were delivered from the song of the

¹ Hid = it.

Sirens by the music of Orpheus, so was the reciter of this doggerel freed from the magic power of the mermaid's notes.

The mermaid, when on land, was always seen combing her yellow hair with a golden comb; but I never heard in Orcadian lore mention made of a mirror. Her practice of doing her toilet out of doors may be regarded by modern taste as vulgar; yet I suspect it was not so considered in olden times. Froissart tells of a Welsh prince, commander of a French army, who, while reviewing the fortress he besieged, sat combing his hair in the open air.

There were many wild stories of men being carried away by this sea-queen. One of them may be given when I treat of the fin man's home. The following is given as an instance showing that the seamaid was at first the vanquished party. I change the Doric into English, otherwise the tale is given in the words of the old narrator. Any words in parenthesis are explanatory interpolations.

Johnie Croy was the bravest, boldest, and bonniest man in all the broken isles of Orkney, and many a longing glance from many a bonnie lass was cast at him; but fienty hair cared he for the lasses.

Well, it fell on a day, one time long since, that Johnie went to the banks (seashore) to look for drift-wood. The tide was out, and he walked under the crags on the west side of Sanday; and as he was guiding himself through the big boulders there came to him the most lovely sound that ever he heard in all his born days. He stood a little minute fairly dumfounded, his ears quaking with the beauty of that sound. There was a point of the crag that jutted out before him, and Johnie thought the lovely music came from the other side of that point, and peeped on the other side; and, by my certie, he saw a sight that might have scared a fainter heart. But I doubt Johnie was a chield that did not care much for good or ill. He saw a mermaid sitting on a tang-covered rock combing her yellow hair, that shone like the brightest gold. She had a silvery glistening petticoat hanging down from her waist, and the lower ends of that skirt were folded together, and lay behind her like a tail. From head to waist she was naked, but her golden locks floated down over her white skin like sunshine playing about a pillar of snow. Johnie went down on his knees and swore by the meur-steen (generally a standing stone or boulder where district Things were held) that he would court the beautiful creature though the wooing should cost him his life. You see, he was fairly overcome with love of her. She sat with her back to the sea, and he only got a glimpse of the side of her face, and that glimpse set his heart beating like the clapper of a water-mill. Though terribly in love, he had all his wits about him. He crept down so as to get between her and the sea, hiding under the big boulders. Sometimes he would glance over the stones at her, and every glance made his heart burn with vehement love. He crept up behind her as quiet as a mouse. He came to about two ells behind her, while she sat unaware of his approach, combing her bonnie hair and humming her lovely tune. Johnie rose, sprang forward, flung his arms around her neck, and kissed her sweet mouth, I do not know how often. Bewitched fool! he thought himself in Paradise. She sat a little minute fairly stunned. Then she sprang to her feet, flung Johnie on the rock, and gave him a wallop with her tail that made his rigging (spine) smart. Then opening the tails of her petticoat, she ran to the sea as if Satan had been after her. Johnie

gathered himself up, swearing as he rose it was the first time that any one had laid his back to the ground. When he stood up he saw the maid in the sea staring at him with flaming eyes, burning both with love and anger. She was angry at being so rudely kissed; yet the kisses had left a mark, not on her lips, but on her heart, and the warm embrace of humankind filled her breast with love to Johnie. As Johnie happened to look down, he saw shining at his feet the mermaid's gold comb. She had dropped it in her haste. Johnie held up the comb and cried, 'Thanks to thee, bonnie lass, since thou hast left me a love-token.' When she saw the comb she gave a bitter cry, saying, 'Aloor, aloor! (alas, alas!). Oh give me back my golden comb! To lose it is the sorest shame that could ever befall me! Aloor, aloor! Wherever I go the fin folk will call me the lass that lost her golden comb. Oh give me back my comb!' Says Johnie, 'Nay, my sweet bonnie buddo (probably bird). Thou'll come and bide on land with me, for I can never love another creature but thine own lovely self.' 'Nay, nay,' quoth she, 'I could not live in your cold land. I could not bide your black rain and white snow. And your bright sun and reeky fires would wizen me up in a week. Come thou with me, my bonnie, bonnie lad, and I'll make thee a chief among the fin folk. I'll set thee in a crystal palace, where sunbeams never blind, where winds never blow, and raindrops never fall. Oh come away with me, bonnie man, and be my own loving marrow, and we shall both be happy as the day is long.' 'Nay, nay,' quoth Johnie, 'thou needest not entice me. I was not born yesterday. But O my darling doe (dove), come thou with me! I have a stately house at Volyar, with plenty of gear, plenty of cows and sheep, and thou shalt be mistress of all. Thou shalt never want for anything. Just come away and bide with me, my darling Gem-de-lovely' (used as the superlative of everything lovely, and often used in our old lore as the proper name of a lovely woman).

How long they stood, what more they said, I cannot tell. Only, the longer they stood the more they admired each other. At last she saw folk coming far away; for mermaids see far. So she bade him farewell, and swam out to sea, singing, 'Aloor, aloor! my golden comb.' And he saw her yellow locks shining over her fair body, like sunbeams dancing over white sea foam. Johnie went home with a sore heart and heavy, carrying the gold comb in his bosom. His mother was a wise woman; may be she was a spawwife. Johnie told her all the tale as I tell it you, and asked her advice as to what he should do. 'Thou art a big fool,' quoth his mother, 'to fall in love with a sea lass, when there are plenty of thy own kind that would be glad to have thee. But men will be fools all the world over. So if thou wantest to have doings with her, thou must needs keep her comb as the dearest treasure. While thou hast her comb thou wilt have power over her. Now, if thou wilt be wise and take my advice, thou wilt cast her comb in the sea, and think no more on the limmer, for I can tell thee, though she may make thy summer bright and bonnie, it will end in a woesome winter. But I see thou'll ride thy own road, and sink in the quagmire at its end.'

Well, Johnie went about his work like one bewitched, and could think on nothing but his sea-doll. Yet he did not forget to lock up the comb in a sure place.

Now, it fell out one night that Johnie could get no sleep; he lay tossing about, wearying for a sight of his Gem-de-lovely. In the light-

ing of the morning he fell into a slumber, and in the glimmering of the day he was awakened by a most beautiful sound of music in his chamber. He lay awhile as if entranced, the music was so sweet. And then he remembered that it was the same music he had heard at the shore ; and he knew it was Gem-de-lovely's voice. He sat up and saw sitting before his bed the most lovely creature that ever mortal eye looked on. Her face so bonnie, her yellow hair shining like gold, and her dress so wondrous braw, Johnie took it for a vision, and tried to say an eerisin (a short prayer, probably a corruption of orison). But never an eerisin could he mind on. It was the mermaid. And quoth she, ' My bonnie man, I'm come back to ask if thou'll give me back my golden comb ; I'm come to see if thou'll come with me and be my loving marrow.' ' Nay,' quoth Johnie, ' my sweet, bonnie buddo ! Thou knowest I cannot do that. But, O my own bonnie darling, thou wilt bide with me and be my own dear wife. O Gem-de-lovely, if thou leaves me again my heart will break for love of thee.' Says she, ' I'll make thee a fair offer. I'll be thy marrow. I'll live with thee here for seven years, if thou wilt swear to come with me, and all that's mine, to see my own folk at the end of the seven years.' Johnie jumped out of bed, fell on his knees before her, and swore by the meur-steen to keep her bargain. And with that they jumped into each other's arms, and there they cuddled and kissed and clapped, till I wonder they were not sick of it.

Well, they were married, and as the priest prayed Gem-de-lovely stuffed her hair in her ears. And folk all said a bonnier bride was never seen ; the gold and the silver shone on her dress, a string of pearls was round her neck, and every pearl was as big as a cockle-shell.

Gem-de-lovely made a frugal, loving wife to Johnie. She baked the best bread and brewed the strongest ale in all the island. And she kept all things in good boonie (order). She was the best spinner in all the countryside. Indeed, Gem-de-lovely made the best wife and the best mother that was ever known. And at Volyar all things went merry as a Yuletide. Howbeit, it is a long day that has no ending, and as the seven years drew nigh to end, there was much stir in making ready for a long sea-voyage. Johnie said little, may be thought much. Gem-de-lovely was very brisk and busy, yet often wore a far-away look in her face. By this time Johnie and his wife had seven stately bairns, as bonnie and well-favoured bairns as ever set foot on a floor. Each of the bairns was weaned in Grannie's bosom, and now she had the youngest bairn sleeping with her in her own little house. And on the night before the day on which the seven years were ended, what think ye did Johnie's mother do ? It was in the heuld (midnight) when she made a cross of wire ; she heated it in the fire, and she laid the cross red-hot on the bare seat of the bairn, he screaming like a demon.

Well, the morning came, and when they were boon (fully equipped), Gem-de-lovely walked down to the boat. And oh ! she was a sight. Stately and grand as a queen. When she came to the beach she saw her goodman and six of her bairns in the boat. So she sent up the servants for the youngest bairn. They soon came back, telling her that four men had tried to lift the cradle wherein the bairn lay, and deil an inch could they budge it. Then there came a cloud over Gem-de-lovely's bonnie face. She ran up to the house and tried to lift the cradle, but could not move it. She flung back the blanket and made for lifting the naked bairn

out of its cradle. The moment she touched him she felt a dreadful burning go through her arms that made her draw back, and she gave a wild scream. She went to the beach and into the boat with her head hanging down, and the salt tears running from her bonnie eyes. All the time Grannie sat on a stone with tears in her eyes, and a laugh hanging about her mouth. As the boat sailed away the folk on the shore heard Gem-de-lovely lamenting sore, 'Aloor, aloor! for my bonnie bairn! Aloor! for my bonnie boy! Aloor, to think I must leave him to live and die on dry land!' Away, far away, sailed the boat, nobody knows where. Johnie Croy, his braw wife, and six eldest bairns were never more seen by mortal eye.

Grannie nursed the little boy that was left, and she named him Corsa Croy (Croy of the Cross). He grew to be a terribly strong and well-favoured man. When his grandmother died Corsa Croy took to the sword, and he went far away to fight the Pagan loons in Guthaland (God's land, that is, the Holy Land). And they said he hewed down the Pagans just as I, with a shearing-hook, would cut down thistles. Corsa Croy gathered great store of wealth from the chiefs he slew. He married a yarl's daughter and settled in the south country (the Island of Britain), and he and his wife had many bairns and plenty of worldly gear. They lived happy, and if not dead, they are living yet.

W. TRAILL DENNISON.

WEST BROUGH, SANDAY.

395. PROCLAMATION BY JOHN, EARL OF MAR.—John, Earl of Mar, etc., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Scotland.

These are in His Majesty's name, James the 8th, by the grace of God, etc., our rightful and natural king, to declare, That all ministers and preachers of the gospel, Presbyterian as well as Episcopal, who do not pray and preach against His Maty. or others employed by him in asserting his rights to the throne of these realms, and for restoring him and his ancient kingdom to their just rights, privileges, and independent constitutions, shall have due protection in their churches, livings, and all that belong to them, and are hereby required not to remove from their said churches.

These are likewise ordering and requiring all His Matys. forces and and loving subjects to give due protection to the said ministers aforesaid, and to keep them from being molested or any way maletreated whatsoever, as they will be answerable at their highest peril.

This we order to be published in all the head burghs and parish churches over Scotland, that none may pretend ignorance.

Given at the Camp at Perth this 4th of October 1715.

MAR.

To Mr. John Logan, Minister at Alloa; Mr. Willy, Minister of Clackmanan, and the other Ministers of the shire of Clackmanan.

Seal.

The seal is apparently the Mar and Erskine Arms quartered, but it is much mutilated. The scroll surmounted by a coronet bears the Scotch motto, 'Nemo me impune,' etc., and underneath the shield depends a St. Andrew's Cross.

396. BETHROTHAL AND MARRIAGE (vol. iv. p. 129).—In 1887 'Extracts from the Records of the Royal Burgh of Stirling' were privately printed. In an appendix to vol. i. are 'abstracts of some of the documents recorded in Fragments of Protocol Books.' In some of these light is thrown on the mode of conducting the marriage ceremony before the Reformation. The betrothal, which took place at a time and place distinct from the actual marriage service, was without doubt the handfasting which was suppressed by the Reformers in Scotland, but which was joined to the Marriage Service in the English Prayer-book, thus avoiding the evils which resulted from the long postponement of the Church marriage, leading in some cases to its omission, and thus depriving marriage of the Church's benediction.

'14th November 1475.—In presence of the notary and witnesses, compared Duncan Aquhonane and Agnes Makcalpyn, daughter of Robert Makcalpyn of Camquhil, and were affianced together, *per verba de futuro*, according to the laws of the church, and for marriage to be contracted between them, giving their oaths on the holy Gospels that they had not formerly made any contract with any other persons, but that they might lawfully be joined in marriage. Done in the chamber of the notary the eighth hour before noon or thereby' (vol. i. p. 255).

'15 November 1475.—Marriage was solemnized in face of the kirk, between Duncan Aquhonane and Agnes Makcalpyn, by Nicholas Franch, curate of the parish church of Strivelin, within the parish church of the Holy Rood of the burgh. . . . Done in the said church the fifth hour before noon or thereby' (vol. i. p. 256).

From two other cases reported it would seem that the marriage took place at the door of the church.

'21 April 1478.—In presence of Colin, earl of Argyle, lord Campbell and Lorne, Gilbert lord Kennedy, and the notary and witnesses, Hugh, lord of Montgumre, on the one part, and Elen Campbel, one of the daughters of the said earl, on the other part, passing to the door of the parish church of Dolor, Sir Patrick Makcleny, chaplain, asked them if they wished to be joined in marriage, who answered they did. . . . Whereupon the said Sir Patrick placed the said Hugh's hand in the said Elen's, and *per verba matrimonii de presenti* united them in marriage, and Hugh and Elen kissed each other in name of matrimony. Done in the church of Dolar the tenth hour before noon or thereby' (vol. i. p. 264). The Earl of Argyle had a castle at Dollar known as Castle Gloom, which name was changed by Act of Parliament to Castle Campbell. The interesting and beautiful ruins of this castle are well known.

25 Nov. 1479.—William lord le Grahame and Annabella, one of the daughters of John Drummond of Cargill, 'past to the door of the parish church of Muthyl' where they were married, p. 266.

397. THE SCOTS IN ULSTER.—A close connection has existed for nearly a thousand years between the west of Scotland and the north of Ireland, and a stream of migration has for eight hundred years flown as strongly from east to west as from west to east. Both northern Ireland and north-western Scotland have possessed much in common in language and specially place-names from very early ages, and this their common property is of Norse origin. Three of the great Irish provinces, Leinster, Munster, and Ulster, are held by Jocey, in his *Origin and History of Irish Names and Places*, to have the Scandinavian termination -ster = *stadr*, a 'place.' Connaught, in the west

of the island, like Wales in the west of England, became the refuge of the remnant of the original inhabitants. The Scandinavians were not the only people who troubled the old Irish. The Easterlings, a maritime race comprising the inhabitants of Denmark and the coast of Holland nearly to the Straits of Dover, planted themselves on the east coast of Ireland, as they did on the eastern parts of England and Scotland. With less ferocity than the Scandinavians or Norsemen, they had more pertinacity in sticking to a spot once visited; as traders they had keen eyes for a good location, and had no scruples as to the means of holding what they had once seized. Their influence may be gathered from the fact that the word 'sterling,' as applied to money from the 12th century down to the present time, means the money of the Esterlings or 'Sterlings. As regards civilisation the north-east of Ireland had the advantage of being inhabited by a race of men who still retained the old Norse courage. England had little to fear from the western savages; she set herself to make herself master of the province of Ulster, and this she never succeeded in doing until the crowns of Scotland and England were united. No long serious wars occurred between England and Scotland after the Bruce planted himself firmly on the Scottish throne, but there was no love lost between the two countries. English statesmen openly averred that Scotland could never prosper till she accepted English protection and acknowledged an English king. Scottish statesmen were well aware that England, in undisputed possession of eastern Ireland from Cape Clear to Lough Foyle, could not only march over the borders but attack her western shores from Ireland. It was, therefore, politic to keep Ulster in a state, if not of independence, yet of restlessness, and this was the easier done as the ruling families of the province were fierce and ambitious, each in turn glad to receive aid from Scotland, not only to keep England at bay, but to secure supremacy for the time being to his own family. It was a stroke of policy which led Edward Bruce in 1315 to invade Ireland. It is true that three years later he lost his life with more than 6000 of his countrymen at Dundalk, but from that time down to the Union of the two Crowns the Scots in Ireland were a source of trouble to the English. I have not space to dwell on this; a few instances must suffice to show the influence of the Scots in the north of Ireland. I have taken my information from the State papers of the reign of Henry VIII., and from the calendars of Irish papers. It would take too long to follow the history of the Scots in Ireland between 1320 and 1520. In 1520, a fear was expressed of an enterprise by the Earl of Argyle. 'The Irish would resist the English, and over and above their own powers undoubtedly they may have three or four thousand Irish-Scots whensoever and as often as they will call for them, and they are not distant from the north parts of this land (Ireland) four hours' sailing.' In 1523 the Scots held castles in Ulster, and in 1535 we read, 'Neal Connellaugh came unto me (Sir William Skeffington, English Governor), and hath shown me and Lord O'Donnell how they (O'Neill and Manus O'Donnell), ever since my arrival into this land, have done their best endeavour to draw the Scots of the outer islands of Scotland to their country for their maintenance and help.' The mention in one passage of O'Donnell and the Western Isles is suggestive. The O'Donnells of Ulster were of the family of the M'Donnells of the Isles. They had been long settled in Ireland, but they had kept up their intercourse with their old home and people. The plan adopted by

the English to govern Ireland by allowing a chief to obtain semi-royal power, and then having lured him into treason to obtain the result of his labours by his destruction, proved deservedly unsuccessful. It would lie beside our subject to trace the rise and fall of O'Donnell, Shane O'Neill, Turlough Lynagh, and Tyrone, but each and all of these men made use of the Scots, and the Campbells and the M'Donnells were also connected with them by marriage. Indeed the ladies of the house of Campbell had a hard time of it, for they were required to transfer their conjugal obedience—conjugal affection we imagine there was none—to one or other of the rival chiefs as the shifting exigencies of the times demanded. These matrimonial alliances are, to say the least of it, confusing. I only mention them to show that the Scots were very much in Ireland before the accession of King James VI. to the English throne in 1603. Fortunately for James, fortunately for Scotland, and fortunately for Ireland, the last great Ulster chieftain, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, the grandson of Con O'Neill, was defeated in 1601, and his power utterly destroyed in 1602. The estates forfeited were immense, over 500,000 acres. With this vast district at his disposal James was able to try an experiment which if not altogether successful yet completely altered the position of the Scots in Ulster. On the Borders, the mosstroopers, now pressed on either side by James, King of England, and by the same James, King of Scotland, no longer could offer their lances to a rival and hostile sovereign, and were squeezed out, deported to serve in the Flemish wars, or to make their way as best they could as squatters in Ireland, with the promise of a halter if they came back. In Ulster the wild Irish could no longer get the help of the Scots to fight against the English, but had to see the richest part of their province handed over to Scotch and English settlers, who came with but one object, to overawe the native inhabitants. The Planting of Ulster will be found fully described in a work published at Belfast in 1877, written by the Rev. George Hill. The system adopted was as follows: Three classes of settlers were arranged—1. undertakers; 2. servitors, or those who had served the State in war; 3. (last and least), natives. 1. The undertakers were partly English and partly Scots. I shall only refer to the latter. In the first case there had been seventy-seven select Scottish applicants for land in shares varying from 1000 to 2000 acres each, amounting to an aggregate of 141,000 acres, but the undertakers held back from settling on their land. So a new survey was found necessary, and when the matter was again taken up in 1610, it was withdrawn from the Scottish Privy Council. In 1611 a new list of Scottish undertakers appeared. This consisted of fifty-nine instead of seventy-seven names, and in this only eighteen of the earlier applicants appear. The apportionment of the land was also altered, five Scottish noblemen receiving 3000 acres each. A list of the names of these undertakers is given at p. lxxx of the preface to the ninth volume of the Register of the Scottish Privy Council. In the calendar of the Carew Papers will be found reports as to the working of the experiment. In many cases the undertakers did little or nothing. In some cases they were content to let their land to the Irish on easy terms, thus acting in direct opposition to the object of their holding the lands at all. On considering the whole subject, we must come to the conclusion that the formal settlement of Ulster did but little, and that other circumstances saved the whole scheme from failure. Amongst those may be reckoned the altered condition of

Britain—now no longer England and Scotland, either divided by open war or by unconcealed mistrust. The English and Scots in Ireland were, from the accession of James to the English throne, working side by side in Ireland, and what red-tapeism could not accomplish, private enterprise soon took up. The position of Ulster was favourable to Scottish settlement there. The Scottish people had developed a great talent for foreign trade. The Dutch who had supplied the east coast of Ireland with their goods now gave way to a race in which Dutch blood and Dutch taste for traffic were largely commingled. From the west coast of Scotland small trading vessels were continually passing to Ireland, and they took with them many who remained as settlers. In Charles the First's reign the Scottish population in Ulster was both large and prosperous. The increase in the population of Ireland was astonishing—in 1580 it was roughly reckoned at half a million, in which the Protestants were not worth counting; in 1641 it was a million and a half, amongst whom were 260,000 Protestants. The greater number of the Protestants were to be found in Ulster. The Presbyterians of that province outnumbered the Episcopalian Protestants in the rest of the kingdom. In Charles the First's reign Laud's mania for uniformity was not only felt in Scotland by his attempt to force on a people not disinclined to a mild form of Episcopacy a Liturgy which was repugnant to their feelings: it was felt disastrously in Ireland also. The Irish Protestants were to be made not simply Irish Episcopalians, but Irish Episcopalians of an English type. In the south of Ireland Laud would have found his work easy, but he had to commence with Ulster, the stronghold of Scottish Presbyterianism. The history of his work does not come within the scope of this paper. Suffice it to state that those ministers who did not conform were deprived, and as there were no competent men ready to fill their places, churches stood empty. Ulster had in its earlier days to suffer alike from the jealousy of the native Irish in other parts of the country and of English manufacturers. Weaving, first of wool and then of flax, was the chief industry of the Ulster settlers. The British weaving interest took alarm, and Wentworth, Lord Strafford, to please England and weaken Ireland, did his best to destroy the trade. The Irish themselves were then as ever averse to let strangers cultivate a virtue they did not recognise—Industry. They boycotted, and finally annihilated, the weaving industry carried on at Waterford by Huguenots; they tried the same tactics in Ulster; but failed. During the Commonwealth Ulster prospered, as, indeed, did every part of Ireland where Cromwell made his authority felt. It was at this period that the intercourse between Scotland and the Scottish colony became constant; the small trading vessels of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire were ever passing backwards and forwards. Our public documents—parish registers, kirk-session records, wills—show how the interests of the two places had become one. The frequent inquiries of Ultonians about their Scottish ancestors show that they possess evidence or clear tradition that their people settled in Ulster about the middle of the 17th century. The Restoration did much to trouble the prosperity that existed. No doubt the Stuarts had a difficult task to perform; it is enough to say that as they failed to satisfy their English and their Scottish subjects, so they failed to act justly either to the native Irish or to the Scots in Ulster. With the Revolution an improvement came, but a new difficulty arose. It had become the policy to

support the Established Protestant Church in Ireland as a useful weapon against the Papists; but the Church, too weak numerically, and too Erastian in spirit to flourish, was content to leave her more formidable opponent unmolested, and used what energy she possessed to harass the Presbyterians in Ulster. The Bishop of Dromore asserted that the Presbyterians were at heart rebels and Covenanters. We must remember that this took place in the reign not of James II. but of William III. In 1719 a Toleration Act more meagre than that which now stands on the Statute Book was passed in spite of the Irish bishops. It gave Nonconformists a bare permission to meet for worship in their own chapels, while the tests were sternly upheld. This was all that could be obtained. Archbishop King and the Irish bishops complained to the Archbishop of Canterbury that the English bishops had betrayed them. The occasion of the panic, to use Froude's words, 'was the simple permission to the Presbyterians who had saved Ireland from Tyrconnel, who formed two-thirds of the Protestant population of Ulster, to open chapels of their own, though they were incapacitated from holding public employment, though their marriages were invalid, though they were forbidden to open a single school, or hold any office in town or country above the rank of a petty constable.' It is asserted on good authority that the effect of this persecution, for such it was, and which lasted till 1782, was that very many of the settlers moved to America, where they became staunch Republicans, and did much to make the War of Independence successful and the United States a free country. Slight as has been the sketch I have been able to give, it may have sufficed to show what energy, industry, and independence can accomplish. In Ulster alone is progress and real prosperity to be found in Ireland. The Scotsman does not lose the vigour of his character. Ulster is nearer to Scotland than ever. The names on the shops in the streets of Belfast are Scottish as a rule. The faces of the people are Scottish. They love Scotland. They are a peaceable, law-abiding race, content with such liberties as their brethren in Scotland and England possess. They are strong, and they know their strength, and are quite able to hold their own. Statistics show the strength of Ulster at the present day, and the fruits of the industry and courage of the Scotsmen who have made it their home. The following figures are taken from *Whitaker's Almanack* for 1891:—

The whole population of Ireland is,	5,174,836
Do. do. of Ulster,	1,743,075
Or one-third of the whole.	

It is not, of course, asserted that all Ulster is Protestant. It must be remembered that the other three provinces contain very many thousand Protestants. Very little reliance can be placed on the statistics of religious bodies. The following figures are, however, from the official returns of 1881 for the whole of Ireland:—

Irish Church (Protestant),	639,574
Irish Presbyterians,	485,503
Total of Protestants,	<u>1,125,077</u>

Or more than one-fifth of the whole population. The number of Protestant Dis-senters is not given.

The following figures will show that the semi-Scottish province of Ulster is more prosperous than the rest of Ireland:—

Paupers in Ulster,	1	per cent. of the population.
„ rest of Ireland,	2½	„ of the population.
Poor-rates in Ulster,	2s. 5d.	per head of the population.
„ rest of Ireland,	5s. 3d.	„ of the population.

The Scots in Ulster possess a good record in the past—in the present they are worthy of their sires—and for the future we may safely prophesy prosperity while they stand shoulder to shoulder, and are loyal, industrious, and energetic.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

398. SAILOR'S COSTUME IN 1693.—Mr. Johnston, Bookseller, George Street, Edinburgh, has kindly allowed us the use of a reduced facsimile of the title-page of a work entitled 'England's Safety; or a Bridle to the French King, proposing a sure method for encouraging navigation, raising qualified Sailors, etc., by Captain George St. Lo, 1693.' The chief interest of the plate lies in the costume of the sailors, which comprises a sort of kilt which looks like tartan plaid. There can be little doubt that the sailors of the Royal Navy were thus clad at the close of the 17th century.



399. SEAL OF BISHOP STEPHEN OF ROSS.—I have in my possession a copy of a seal, one and one-eighth inches diameter, of late 14th or early 15th century work. A shield surrounded by tracery, quarterly 1st and 4th barry of 7, 2nd and 3rd a low mitre. Inscription:—



✠ SECRETVM STEPANI EPISCOPI ROSSENSIS.

I cannot find any such bishop in Keith's *Scottish Bishops*, or any other work that I can lay my hands on. I should be glad of any help in the matter.

HENRY A. RYE.

400. REBEL PRISONERS AT INVERNESS, 1746.—The following list of rebel prisoners is from an old MS. in my possession, which is apparently a contemporary copy of some official document.

It is 'aranged be ye difrent Regements under ye names of ther collonels.'

Master of Lovat's Regiment.
Pte. Angus Campbell, Inverness-shire.
„ Murdoch Cameron, do.

Pte. Thomas Clerk, Inverness-shire.
„ Alexander Duncan, do.
Sergt. David Fraser, do.

- Pte. Donald Fraser, *a dumb man said to have killed seven men at Falkirk.*
 ,, Donald Fraser, Inverness-shire.
 ,, Wm. Fraser, do.
 ,, Thomas Fraser, do.
 ,, John Fraser, do.
 ,, Donald Fraser, do.
 ,, Andrew Ferguson, Cromarty.
 ,, John Geddes, Inverness-shire.
 ,, John Grasich, do.
 ,, James Grant, do.
 ,, Charles Irvine, do.
 ,, John M'Donald, do.
 ,, John M'Vain, do.
 ,, George M'Culloch, Cromarty.
 ,, William M'Culloch, do.
 ,, Donald M'Adie, do.
 ,, Alex. M'Kintosh, do.
 ,, Thomas M'Intyre, do.
 ,, Wm. M'Vain, Inverness.
 ,, Donald M'Leod, do.
 ,, Will. M'Donald, do.
 ,, John M'Ivar, do.
 ,, John Morgan, do.
 ,, John M'Leod, do.
 ,, James M'Pherson, do.
 ,, William Mackenzie, do.
 ,, Andrew Monchall, do.
 ,, William Mackintosh, do.
 ,, Jascal Mackay, do.
 ,, Neil M'Goary, do.
 ,, Evan M'Kenzie, do.
 ,, Donald Ross, do.
 ,, Lachlan Ritchie, do.
 ,, Allan Stewart, do.
 ,, Thomas Thomson, do.
- Col. Maclauchlan's Regiment.*
 Col. Maclauchlan, Inverness-shire.
 Pte. John M'Lauchlan, Argyleshire.
 ,, John M'Bain, Inverness.
 ,, Donald M'Lean, Argyleshire.
- Col. Chisholm's Regiment.*
 Pte. Rod. Chisholm, Inverness-shire.
 ,, Wm. Chisholm, do.
 ,, Wm. Chisholm, do.
 ,, John M'Donald, do.
- Pitsligo's Regiment* [Alexander Lord Forbes of Pitsligo]
 Captain Andrew Spruel, Glasgow.
 Ensign James Hay, Aberdeenshire.
 Geo. Adison, 'Bawman,' do.
 Donald M'Queen, 'Bawman,' Argyleshire.
- Appin Regiment* [Stewart of Appin].
 Pte. Archibald Colquhoun, Aberdeenshire.
 ,, John M'Lean, do.
 ,, Duncan Stewart, do.
- Lord John Drummond's Regiment.*
 Pte. Donald Cameron, Perthshire.
 ,, Hugh Fraser, Inverness-shire.
 ,, John Haggans, Lanark.
 ,, John M'Dowgall, Lord J. Drummond's 'Piper's Servant.'
- Duke of Berwick's Regiment.*
 Pte. Alexander Campbell, Inverness.
 ,, Alexander Young, do.
- Lord Elcho's Regiment.*
 Life-Guard Sir John Wedderburn, Augus.
 ,, Walter Gordon, Midlothian.
 ,, James Bredshaw, Manchester.
 ,, James Cassie, Tweed-dale.
- Lord Lewis Gordon's Regiment.*
 Pte. John Allan, Aberdeenshire.
 ,, Donald Campbell, Perthshire.
 ,, Robert Grant, Aberdeenshire.
 ,, John Simpson, Moray.
 ,, James Stewart, Aberdeenshire.
- Lochiel Regiment.*
 Pte. Alexander Cameron, Inverness-shire.
 ,, Archibald Cameron, do.
 ,, Donald Cameron, do.
 ,, Duncan Campbell, Argyleshire.
 ,, Alexander Macleod, Inverness-shire.
 ,, Donald Macleod, Argyleshire.
- John Roy Stuart Regiment.*
 Capt. Andrew Wood, Glasgow.
 Pte. John Cairn, Perthshire.
 ,, David Crab, Midlothian.
 ,, William Grant, Inverness.
 ,, Lachlan M'Lean, Argyleshire.
 ,, William Roy, Lanark.
- Stoneywood's Regiment* [Moir of Stoneywood].
 Pte. John Beverley, Aberdeenshire.
 ,, Andrew Catanoch, do.
 ,, George Gordon, do.
 ,, John Mason, do.
 ,, Dougal Mackenzie, Inverness-shire.
 ,, David Ramsay, Angus.
 ,, Alex. Thomson, Aberdeen.
 ,, Donald Ross, do.
- Duke of Perth's Regiment.*
 Major James Stuart, Aberdeenshire.
 Capt. Alex. Cuning, Perthshire.
 ,, Alexander Buchanan, do.
 Sergt. Donald Ferguson, do.
 Pte. Archibald Colquhoun, Argyleshire.
 ,, James Drummond, Perthshire.
 ,, John Drummond, do.
 ,, William Falconer, Banffshire.
 ,, Wm. Harrall, Perthshire.
 ,, Donald Macalpine, do.
 ,, John M'Robbie, do.
 ,, James Macdonald, Inverness-shire.
- Sir Alexander Bannerman's* [of Elswick] *Regiment.*
 Pte. David Burns, Mearns.
 ,, John Campbell, Argyleshire.
 ,, John Campbell, do.
 ,, Grigor Farquharson, Banff.
 ,, Robert Johnston, Mearns.
 ,, John Morrison, Banffshire.
 ,, James Ronaldson, Aberdeenshire.
 ,, John Smart, do.
 ,, James Stephen, Mearns.

Glenbucket's Regiment [Gordon of Glenbucket].

- Lieut. George Gordon, Perthshire.
- Pte. John Buchanan, Inverness-shire.
- „ James Ferguson, Aberdeenshire.
- „ Wm. Farquarson, Banffshire.
- „ James Gordon, do.
- „ James Middleton, do.
- „ John MacIauchlan, do.
- „ John Macdonald, do.
- „ Thomas Nairn, Aberdeenshire.

Macdonald of Keppoch's Regiment.

- Pte. John Kennedy, Inverness-shire.
- „ Dogal Sentor, Midlothian.
- „ John Robertson, Perthshire.

Lord George Murray's Regiment.

- Pte. John Aldain, Perthshire.
- „ Alex. Christie, do.
- „ Donald Cameron, Argyle.
- „ Duncan Campbell, Perthshire.
- „ John Ferguson, do.
- „ Robert Farquharson, Inverness.
- „ Wm. Mackintosh, Angus.
- „ John M'Andrew, Nairn.
- „ George Mury, Aberdeen.
- „ Peter M'Laren, Perth.
- „ Donald Robison, do.
- „ George Robison, do.
- „ John Ross, Angus.
- „ James Skonawa, *Irishman.*

Abokie [Col. John Gordon of] *Regiment.*

- Pte. James Campbell, Inverness.
- „ George Forbes, Aberdeen.
- „ James Guiffoch, do.
- „ William Miln, do.
- „ John M'Lean, Argyle.
- „ Hugh M'Kenzie, Inverness.
- „ Robert Mackay, Sutherland.

Ardsheil's [Chas. Stewart of] *Regiment.*

- Pte. John Buchanan, Argyle.
- „ Donald Levistone, do.
- „ Evan M'Culloch, do.
- „ Archibald M'Innes, do.
- „ Allan Steuart, Perth.
- „ Malcolm, *servant to Col. Stewart.*

Lord Ogilvie's Regiment.

- Pte. Thos. Armstrong, Angus.
- „ William Anderson, do.
- „ Robert Bean, Mearns.
- „ Wm. Bain, do.
- „ Daniel Campbell, Angus.
- „ Andrew Geddes, Banff.
- „ James Hasben, do.
- „ James Mason, Aberdeen.
- „ James Laird, Angus.
- „ Alexander Mathew, do.
- „ David Mitchell, do.
- „ James Nicol, do.
- „ John Nicol, do.
- „ Alexander Piggot, do.
- „ Jos. Stair, do.

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- Pte. Alex. Smith, Angus.
- „ John Smith, do.
- „ William Traill, Banff.
- „ Alex. Trigg, Moray.
- „ Alexander Watson, Angus.
- „ Alexander Wilkie, do.
- „ James Wylie, do.

Crichton's Regiment [James Crichton of Auchingoull, created 'Viscount Fren-draught' by 'Prince Charlie'].

- Pte. John Airth, Aberdeen.
- „ John Gollan, Inverness.
- „ James Low, Banff.
- „ Andrew Mill, Aberdeen.
- „ James Smith, do.
- „ Andrew Smith, do.
- „ William Walker, do.

Macgillavrae's Regiment [Alexander M'Gillivray of Dunmaglass, killed at Culloden].

- Pte. Jas. M'Kenzie, Inverness
- „ Francis Mackintosh, do.
- „ Malcolm Masterton, do.
- „ John M'Kenzie, do.
- „ Farquhar M'Gillavrae, do.
- „ Donald M'Vain, do.
- „ Farquhar M'Kintosh, do.
- „ Donald M'Leod, do.

Farquharson's Regiment [Col. Francis Farquharson of Monaltrie].

Colonel Francis Farquharson, Aberdeen.

Capt. John Farquharson, do.

Ensign Duncan Macgregor, do.

- Pte. John Ague, do.
- „ Duncan Catanach, do.
- „ William Coutts, do.
- „ Alexander Davidson, do.
- „ William Durrat, do.
- „ Alex. Ledderkin, do.
- „ George Macdonald, do.
- „ George Murdoch, do.
- „ John Macandrew, do.
- „ John Macaurie, Argyle.
- „ Donald Macrae, Sutherland.
- „ John Smith, Aberdeen.
- „ Magnus Young, do.

Clanronald's Regiment.

- Pte. Wm. Munro, Inverness.
- „ Roger Macdonald, Skye.
- „ John Macdonald, Inverness.
- „ John Macdonald, do.
- „ Dugwal Macleod, do.
- „ Archibald Macdonald, do.
- „ John Macdougall, Argyle.
- „ Donald Sutherland, Sutherland

Glengarry's Regiment.

- Pte. James Davidson, Inverness.
- „ Alex. Campbell, Nairn.
- „ Donald Grant, Inverness.
- „ Chas. Graham, Ross.
- „ Angus Macdonald, Inverness.

I

Pte. John Macdonald (4), Inverness.
 „ Duncan Macdonald, do.
 „ Donald Macdonald, do.
 „ John Maclellan, Angus.
 „ Hugh Ross, Ross.

Mackintosh Regiment.

Pte. Alex. Campbell, Sutherland.
 „ John Campbell, Perth.
 „ John Sim, Inverness.
 „ Donald Forbes, do.
 „ Alex. Forbes, Ross.
 „ Lachlan Mackintosh, Inverness
 „ John M'Vea, Angus.
 „ Alex. Mackintosh, Inverness.
 „ George Smith, Aberdeen.
 „ Alex. White or Whyte, Inverness.

Names not Classified.

Pte. John Maclean [Aberdeen—Maclean's
 Regiment].
 „ Alex. Morrison [Argyle—Maclean's
 Regiment].
 Life-Guard Jas. Dod [Perth—Lord Bal-
 merino].

Ensign James Lindsay and Pte. Jas. Reid
 [Perth—Lord Strathallan].
 Pte. Wm. Robertson [Perth—Duke of
 Athole].
 „ Hugh Macdonald [Perth—Col. Men-
 zie's Regiment].
 „ Jan Boy, native of France [Fitz-
 James].
 „ James Dyce (Aberdeen), Cadet James
 Flint (Inverness), Pte. Daniel
 Maquhony (Irish) [Ruth's Picquets].
 Pte. John Sim [Perth—Lord Nairn's
 Regiment].
 „ Thomas Gillespie, a boy [Midlothian
 —Col. Warrant's Regiment].
 „ James Drummond [Inverness—Lord
 Lewis Drummond].
 Geo. Lauder, Esq., surgeon, [Edinburgh].
 John Rattray, surgeon, do.
 John Finlayson, engineer [Artillery, Edin-
 burgh].
 — Nairn [Deputy Paymaster, Edin-
 burgh].
 Geo. Law, chaplain [Aberdeen].
 John Macintyre [*Sawman to Pretender*].
 John Gray [a native of France, came ex-
 press from the French King].

D. M. ROSE.

401. PRICE OF GLASS IN 1686.—The following prices are taken from the Accounts of the Burgh of Stirling. The money is, of course, Scottish, but it would represent a sum considerably larger than the same amount at the present day:—'Beer glasses 20s. the dozen, wine glasses 4s. each.' A petition from Sir Robert Mansell, who possessed the monopoly of glass-making, dated 1640, and at present in the British Museum, was printed in *Notes & Queries* for October 24, 1891. In it the price of ordinary beer glasses is stated to be 4s. per dozen, ordinary wine glasses 2s. 6d. per dozen, 'Cristall' beer glasses made in England 9s. per dozen, 'Cristall' wine glasses made in England 7s. per dozen. Ed.

402. REGISTERS OF OLD ST. PAUL'S, EDINBURGH (*continued from*
vol. vi. p. 81).—

1763. Apr. 8, f. 6. h. 5. v. In Dickson's Land, baptized a son of Jas. Park, Apothecary, & . . . MacLean, named James-Allan. Major M'Lean, Hector M'Lean, . . . Campbell, Mrs. M'Ilmeath, &c., pnt.—S. L.
 „ June 10, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Moulters Hill, baptized a son of James Stewart & Alison Ruddiman, named William, pr. Lm. Wm. Inglis, Jo. Hutton, — Munro, & — Gardener, &c., pnt.
 „ Aug. 8, f. 2. h. 6. v. In Martins Wynd, baptized a son of Nath. Spens, Surgeon, named Thomas. Jo. M'Pherson, Mrs. Douglas, &c. &c., pnt.—S. L.
 „ Aug. 17, f. 4. noon. In . . . Close, baptized a daur. of Jo. Blair of Balthaynock, & Pal. Stephen, named Christian. Misses Stephen & Butter, Mrs. Harper, &c., pnt.—S. L.
 „ Dec. 7, f. 4. noon. In Kinlocks Close, baptized a son of Sir Stuart Threipland & Dame Janet Murray, named Richard. Wm. Budge, Don. Ro'son, & Mrs. Budge, Spors.—pr. Litgm.

A° Sal.

1764. Febry. 19, f. 1. h. 5. v. In the Clam-shell Turnpike, baptized a son of John Fife, Clerk, & . . . Gibsone, named Colquhon.—Sine Lit.
- „ July 22, f. 1. h. 7. v. In the Caltoun, baptized a son of Jas. Robertson, Vintner, named, James. *N.B.*—The child born in the 6th or 7th Month & Dying.
- „ Augt. 17, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Nydries Wynd, baptized a son of Nath. Spens, Surgeon, named Alexander. Sir Robert Douglas, Jo. M'Pherson, pnt.—p. Liām.
- „ Aug. 26, f. 1. h. 5. v. Near the W. Bowhead, baptized a daur. of James Heriot, Goldsmith, & Janet Heriot, named Margaret. . . . Kerr & his wife, &c., pnt.—S. I.
- „ Sep. 23, f. 1. h. 5. v. In World'send Close, baptized a son of Jo. Clarkson, Wine Mert., & Bar. Taylor, named William. Wm. & Ja. Taylor, Uncles, & R. Taylor, pnt.
- „ Oct. 5. f. 6. h. 4. v. Clelands Zeards, baptized a daur. of James Stewart, Writer, & Alison Ruddiman, named Frances. Mrs. Stuart of Loudon, name mother, Messrs. W. Ruddiman, Rt. Gray, & Mrs. Threipland, &c., pnt.—pr. Litm.
- „ Nov. 29, f. 5. h. 7. d. In Milnes Square—I being distressed,—my Cousin, Wm. H. Junr., baptized a son of Jo. Blair of Balthayock, & Pal. Stephens, named David.—pr. Liām.

A° Sal.

1765. Mar. 29, f. 6. h. 1. v. In the Old Assembly Close, I baptized a daur. of Dor. Rot. Dallas (Physician from Jamaica), named Elizabeth Christiana—pr. Litm. Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. & Betty Dallas, Mr. Harper, Junr., & Wm. Dallas, spors.

[About a quarter of a page remains blank, and on the opposite page commence the Marriages which I have printed before the Baptisms.—ED.]

End of old Registers.

403. RECORDS OF THE MONASTERY OF KINLOSS.—In the *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. iv. page 145, Note 248, appeared copy of a charter of date 1512 illustrative of the boundaries of the lands of the Monastery of Kinloss granted in Strathisla by William the Lion in 1195-6. That charter casts additional light on the discussion referred to in Dr. Stuart's Preface. The following document, which has not hitherto seen the light, is also of considerable interest thereanent :—

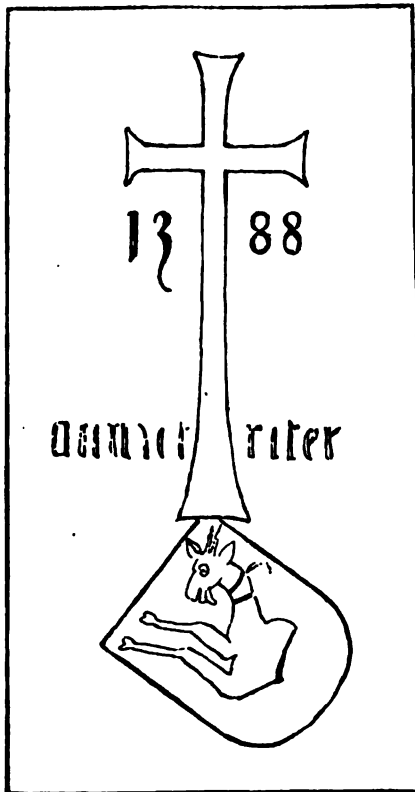
'Agreement as to Marches, 17th August 1786, between the Duke of Gordon and Lord Fife, dividing the Lordship of Huntly from the Barony of Strathisla.—Beginning at the cairn upon the top of the Meickil Balloch Hill, called the Cairn Gow, from the northmost Cairn Gow proceeding eastward and down the hill to the Glacks of Ballach in a direct line to the public road leading from Ruthven to Grange, from thence crossing some wet grounds at or near a lime quarry, being the uppermost quarry in the said Glack, ascending up the hill called Little Ballach to a cairn placed in the face or west side thereof in a direct line, and from that cairn, conform. to cairns placed, and as wind and weather shears upon the top of the Little Ballach, proceeding easterly till you come to the cairn called the Monks' cairn, proceeding from the Monks' Cairn down the hill almost in a direct line by cairns to the yard dyke of the old bigging of Garwood,

from thence to the stripe of the Doghillock Well, running into the water of Isla near the Gordons' Ford, leaving twelve spaces without the arable ground till it comes to the said stripe, which is declared to belong to the said earl, and this march from the Monks' Cairn towards the Gordons' Cairn being in conformity to a minute of agreement between the laird of Grant and John Gordon of Glenbucket, 29th August 1728, declaring that all the grounds of the Ruthven or south side of said march shall belong to the said Duke of Gordon, and all to the north and Strathisla side of said march to the said earl.'

W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

404. ARABIC NUMERALS.—A friend has kindly sent a careful drawing of a tombstone in Ulm Cathedral, on which the date '1388' is clearly cut



in Arabic numerals. This early instance leads me to think that the date '1344' endorsed on a deed of William Count of Holland, now in my possession, may be contemporary with the body of the deed which was written in that year.

ED.

405. PETITION OF JOHN EARL OF DUNDEE.—To the King's Most Excell' Ma^{tie} the Humble Petition of John Earle of Dundie.

SHEWETH,—That your Pet^r, ever since he was able to beare armes, hath constantly ever served your Royall father of glorious memory, and yourself; in ye yeare 1645 he served under ye comand of ye Lord Marquesse of Montrose; in ye yeare 1648 under ye comand of ye Duke of Hamilton, in which service he raised and armed two hundred and fifty troopers at his owne proper cost and charges; in ye year 1650 he waited upon your Ma^{tie} when your Ma^{tie} left St. Johnston; in ye year 1651 he waited upon your Ma^{tie} at Strirling, and at ye Torwoode with your standard Royall, for the Guard of which, upon his owne cost and charges, he entertained a company of gentlemen, but before that busines could be put in a right settlement, he received an unfortunate shott, which disabled him from prosecuting his dutie, though to his no small cost and danger he did endeavour to follow your Ma^{tie} to Worcester; in the yeare 1654 by your Ma^{tie} spetiall comand he raised a considerable number of horse, and served under ye comand of ye Lord Middleton until he was taken prisoner, upon which his estate was sequestred, his wife having only twenty pounds ster. allowed her for maintenance, and he kept still prisoner, till some short time before your Ma^{ties} happy restoracon: by all these services (which, indeed, were only the efforts of his duty), he had not bene brought to ye desperate and sineking condicon he is now in unles he had mett with som accidents, which did happen to very few or none, of his lands lying in three severall counties to witt—Argyle, ffife and Angus, in ye yeare 1644. The Marquese of Montrose did burne and destroy the whole county of Argyle, in which comon fate your Pet^r lands were burned and destroyed, the Marquesse not knowing your Pet^r to have had any interest there, and upon your Pet^r joining with ye Marquesse of Montrosé the yeare following, the leate Marquesse of Argyle did possess himself of your Pet^r lands in Argyle, and violently kepted that possession till the time of your Ma^{tie} happy restoracon; in 1651, when your Ma^{tie} was at ye Torwoode, Crumwell with his army landed at Inverkeithing, in ffife, which belongeth to your Pet^r, which he ruined and destroyed to that degree that to this day it is not recovered, and after y^r Ma^{ties} march for Worcester, the towne of Dundie was besieged by ye English left in Scotland, and ye towne holding out for some time, the burthen of the beseigers lay wholly upon your Pet^r lands, by ye which they were utterly ruined, besides his house of Dudop (*sic*) was broken doune and ruined by them.

May it therefore please your Ma^{tie} to take into your Royall consideracon the services and sufferings of the Petitioner being brought to that condicon, that he can neither live at home nor abroad, unles releived by your Royall bounty, by giving him some effectual somme of money, for which, as in duty bound, Your Ma^{ties} Pet^r shall ever pray,

DUNDIE.

Circa 1661.

From original ms. in British Museum.

406. NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF URQUHART, long settled at Fraserburgh, in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire (vol. iv. p. 43).

I. Alexander Urquhart, seventh Baron of Cromarty, m. Beatrice, daughter of Walter (?) Innes, Baron of Auchentuel—an old cadet of the Innes family, co. Banff, d. soon after 1561. His second son,

II. John Urquhart, of Craighfintry, co. Banff (?), and *Culbo*, co. Moray,

so well known as 'Tutor of Cromarty,' b. 1547, m. his third wife in 1610, viz. Elizabeth Seten, heiress of Meldrum, and dying 1631, left by her four sons and one daughter, viz.—

1. Patrick, of Lathenty, afterwards of Meldrum, both in co. Aberdeen, from whom the present Urquharts of Meldrum are descended.

2. Adam, of Auchintuel, aforesaid.

3. Walter, of Crombie, in Banffshire.

4. James, of Old Craig, of him afterwards.

(1.) Daughter, m. Fraser of Easter Tyrie, in Buchan, co. Aberdeen, a cadet of the Saltoun family.—*Douglas's Baronage*: art. 'Urquharts of Meldrum.'

III. James Urquhart, of Oldcraig, in the parish of Botsiphine, Banffshire, got into great trouble, along with his elder brother, Walter, of Crombie, and others, for the slaying of William Crichton, brother of the Viscount Frendraught. He married, and some of his descendants, owing to their friendship and kinship with the Frasers of Saltoun, are believed, under the auspices of that family, to have settled in Buchan. The presumed son of James Urquhart, was,

IV. John Urquhart, of Fraserburgh, Merchant (on tombstone, 'who lived well, and well he dyes,'—*Spalding Club*), who d. 8 May 1694, m. Helen Kenedie. (The Kennedys were an old Aberdeenshire family, and owned for several generations the lands of Kernuck, or Ellow.) The following are believed to have been his children:—

1. James, b. *circa* 1652, of him again.

2. John.

3. Alexander.

(1.) Helen (the last three children mentioned on tombstones are supposed to have died young).—*Tombstones in Fraserburgh Churchyard*.

V. James Urquhart, b. *circa* 1652, Merchant in and Baron-Baillie of Fraserburgh (*ob.* 10 Nov. 1727).—*Poll Book of Aberdeenshire*, 1695-6, vol. ii. pp. 90 and 91.; *Tombstone, Pittsligo*; *Burke's Landed Gentry*: art. 'Gill of Blairythan,' ed. 1886. Married first Christian Adamson (*ob.* 20 Aug. 1683); by her he is believed to have had at least three children, viz.:—

1. Adam, who in 1696 is tenant of Chapelton, one of Lord Saltoun's principal farms in Fraserburgh parish, Buchan district, and is there polled with his wife.

2. John, d. 16th Aug. 1683, his mother only surviving until the 20th of same month.

(1.) Barbara, b. *circa* 1676, m. Alexander Gill, some time tackman of mains of Pitfour, Old Deer, and d. 11 Dec. 1742. From her the Gills of Blairythan, and in Aberdeenshire, and Mitchell-Gill of Auchinroath, in Elginshire, descend.

Baillie James Urquhart, m. secondly Margaret Whyte (b. *circa* 1667, *ob.* 27th Dec. 1741); both are polled 1695-6, with four children—stock valued at 5000 merks—of these only two are known, viz.:—

1. John, of Fraserburgh, Shipmaster, b. *circa* 1690, *ob.* 5 April 1730 (tombstones aforesaid).

2. William, b. 1693, Merchant in and Baron-Baillie of Fraserburgh (*ob.* 5th Feby. 1775), m. Margaret Fraser (b. 1705, *ob.* 28th May 1779).—*Tombstone, Fraserburgh*.

Baillie William Urquhart is several times a witness to the baptisms of his nephew's children, Alexander and George Gill, both Shipmasters of Fraserburgh, from 1742 onwards.

I do not know who the descendants of Baillie William Urquhart and Margaret Fraser are, but I think it not unlikely that your correspondent 'T. F.' (vol. iv. p. 43) may find that Thomas Urquhart, b. 1710, was, if not a son, at least descended from this family.

I should be much pleased to get any further information about these Urquharts.

A. T. MITCHELL GILL, F.S.A. (Scot.).

AUCHINROATH, ROTHES, N.B.

407. GARTER MEDAL.—We give an engraving of a very rare medal we have had some time in our possession. It was met with in a hoard of old German coins and medals in Saxony. From its date it may be conjectured that it was struck to commemorate the installation of John George II., Duke of Saxony. The only other specimen we have met with is in the Guildhall Library, London, and is dated 1678—in which year, however,



no knight was installed. Pinkerton's *Medallic History*, p. 77, plate xxv. 5, gives an engraving and description of the 1678 medal, and suggests that it was struck for some grand installation. The 1671 medal in my possession is more worn than the Guildhall specimen, having apparently been used as a coin. The design of the George and Dragon is hardly as good as that on the later medal.

ED.

408. LETTER FROM DAVID HUME.—The following letter of the historian David Hume (hitherto unpublished) was found amongst old family papers. It was addressed to my great-great-great-grandfather, Charles Erskine, Lord Tinwald, afterwards Lord Justice-Clerk.

ROBERT PAUL.

DOLLAR.

Dear Sir,—On seeing me begin so early you will certainly expect that I shall prove either a very good or a very bad Correspondent. But I beg you to consider that this is the only Letter you will receive from me that will cost you nothing, and to which you are, therefore, obliged to give some Indulgence. You should excuse it, did it contain no more than that we arrived safe in this Place. Mr. Wilson, indeed, who sat next me in the Coach, complained grievously at every jolt we received of the enormous

Weight there was thrown on his little Carcass, and swears that all his Body, especially his Shoulders, are as black as his Beard; and he has beg'd me fifty times to put anything, were it Treason, to the Press, and only spare him. But as this is only one jest of a thousand to which we fat People are exposed, I have born it with great patience; tho' I confess it has frequently excited my Admiration why fat People should be so much the object of Mirth, rather than ban, and am at a loss whether to ascribe it to the Cowardice or Benevolence of mankind. Perhaps we are not commonly so witty as you, and consequently men think they will have an easy Conquest in attacking us. Perhaps we are better natured, and men think they run no Risque of offending us. I leave this as a Problem for you to discuss.

There is a Favour I intended to have askt of you when I was in London; but was hindered, partly by the Want of opportunity, partly by the *pudor malus*. You must know that Andrew Millar is printing a new Edition of certain Essays that have been ascribed to me; and as I threw out some that seemed frivolous and finical, I was resolved to supply their Places by others that should be more instructive. One is against the original Contract, the System of the Whigs, another against passive obedience, the System of the Tories; a third upon the Protestant Succession, where I suppose a Man to deliberate before the Establishment of that Succession, which Family he should adhere to, and to weigh the Advantages and Disadvantages of each. I hope I have examined this Question as coolly and impartially as if I were removed a thousand Years from the present Period; but this is what some People think extremely dangerous, and sufficient not only to ruin me for ever, but also throw some reflection on all my Friends, particularly those with whom I am connected at Present. I have wrote to Millar to send you the sheets, and I hereby make you entire Master to dispose of this last Essay as you think proper. I made Oswald Master in the same manner, and he gave me his approbation, and thought none but Fools could be offended at my candour, and, indeed, were I alone concerned, I have Courage enough to acquiesce in his Verdict. I have established it as a Maxim never to pay Court to my Superiors by any of my Writings; but 'tis needless to offend them, especially where my Sentiments might by any man of Sense be thought to throw a Reflection on others to whom I lye under the greatest obligation. If you esteem it altogether improper to print this Essay, keep this Copy of it till I see you, it being the only one I have. I have desired you to read the other two, not that I have any Scruple with regard to them; but that I hope the Candour, which you'll see runs thro' the whole, may serve as an Atonement for any Liberties I use in the last. I do not conceal my great desire that you may find it innocent; tho' I beg of you to act according to your Judgment, without Favour and without Mercy.

I have also ordered the Bookseller to send you two Copies of the whole after they are printed: one I desire you to accept of as a Mark of my Regard, and another to present, in my name, to the Duke of Argyle. His Grace is obliged to me, that I have not dedicated them to him, and put him out of Countenance, by the usual Fawning and Flattery of Authors. He is also obliged to me, that having once had the Honour of being introduced to him, I have not incurber'd his Levees, but have left him the free Disposal of all his Favours to Voters, and Cabbalers, and Declaimers, and spies, and such other useful People. I have a regard for his Grace, and desire

this Trifle may be considered as a Present, not to the Duke of Argyle, but to Archbald Campbell, who is undoubtedly a man of Sense and Learning.

If Millar do not immediately send you these papers, pray send your servant for them.—I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,
 DAVID HUME.

HARWICH, 13th of February 1784.

409. SEALS OF ROBERT STUART, BISHOP OF CAITHNESS.—I have before me five seals of the above bishop, and as four of them do not seem to be known to Henry Laing, as they are not mentioned in either of his volumes of *Ancient Scottish Seals*, I thought a short account both of the bishop and his seals might be interesting.

On p. 361 of *The Lennox*, by Sir William Fraser, is the following :—
 ‘John, eleventh Earl of Lennox, had by his countess, Lady Elizabeth Stuart, three sons and one daughter. 1. Matthew, twelfth Earl of Lennox; 2. Robert, who was educated for the Church. He was first Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and was afterwards, in the year 1542, preferred to the Bishopric of Caithness, but while still bishop-elect he was deprived of the dignity for having joined with his brother, the Earl of Lennox, against the Regent Arran. He remained in exile till 1563, a period of more than twenty years. Returning to Scotland, he took the side of the Reformers, and when the property of the Church was forfeited to the Crown, and distributed among families of rank, he obtained as his proportion the priory of St. Andrews. After the death of his nephew, Charles, Earl of Lennox, in 1576, without male issue, Robert Stewart was created Earl Lennox, in 1578. He married Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John, fourth Earl of Athole, but without issue. He resigned the earldom of Lennox in favour of his nephew, Esme, Lord d’Aubigny, and received in exchange the dignity of Earl of March (1579). He died at St. Andrews, on 29th March 1586, in the 70th year of his age.’

Keith says he was living privately at St. Andrews, of a long space, until he died there. He also says he was bishop here (Caithness) in the month of September 1583. And again, during the absence of this bishop, it is said that this see was committed to Alexander Gordon, son of George, Earl of Huntly.

My first seal is appended to a feu-charter, by Robert, Bishop of Caithness, in favour of John Gray, of lands in Culmally, March 2, 1543.

This is a circular seal, two inches in diameter, under a fine canopy, with tabernacle work at sides, the bishop, in pontifical vestments, with mitre on head, left hand crosier, right hand raised in benediction, in base a shield. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fleur-de-lis, 2nd and 3rd, a fess chequé on a surtout, a saltire cantoned with four roses. The inscription in late Lombardian letters :—

ROBERTVS ELECTUS CATHANEN EPUI QFIRMRT.

This seal was in use before the bishop’s banishment.

The second seal is appended to a Precept of Session granted by Robert, Bishop of Caithness, to John, Earl of Sutherland, 18th Jan. 1558.

This is a circular seal, 1½ in. diameter, under a heavy canopy with tabernacle work at sides, the bishop in cope and mitre, crosier in left hand, right hand raised in benediction, in base shield. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fleur-de-lis within a bordure charged with eight buckles,

2nd and 3rd, a fess chequé within a similar bordure, on a surtout a saltire cantoned with four roses.

The inscription in Roman letters, S. ROBERTI STVART EPI CATHANEN, the word ILLVMINA below the shield. This seal is appended while Robert is in exile, and is a sad falling off in style from No. 1, though only fifteen years between them.

The third seal is Laing's No. 804, when Robert was made 14th Earl of Lennox, appended to a trust-deed in favour of John, Earl of Athole 1578 (Napier Charters). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fleur-de-lis within a bordure charged with six buckles for Aubigny; 2nd and 3rd a fess chequé within a bordure engrailed for Stuart of Darnley on a surtout, a saltire engrailed cantoned with four roses for Lennox. Crest, on a helmet with mantlings, a bull's head. Supporters, two wolves. Motto on a ribbon below the shield AVAND DARNLIE S. ROBERTI STEVART COÏTIS LEVENAX DÑI DERNLIE.

The fourth seal is appended by Robert, Bishop of Caithness, to a presentation of Donald Logan to Chantry of Caithness, 17th July 1584, and is the signet of the said Robert; oval $1 \times \frac{7}{8}$, a shield of arms as described in No. 2, surmounted with an earl's coronet, the letters R and S to dexter and sinister of shield, the whole surrounded with beaded border.

From the date, we may safely say, we have here the Bishop's seal when he was Earl of March. The fifth seal is from the original matrix in possession of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, Edinburgh. This seal is nearly the same as No. 2, but $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, and the engraving not so bold, the whole of the canopy and tabernacle work much lighter, the inscription the same, but not within lines as the former. I have not found any impression of this seal; though I have examined a great number of documents, they all seem to be from same matrix as No. 2. I came upon one document lately with which I will bring these few notes on this Bishop's seals to a close. The seal of the commissary is appended to a feu-charter of a tenement in Thurso, to be held of the Bishop as superior, dated at Thurso, May 17th, 1582. The endorsation for Bishop Robert Stuart at St. Andrews, dated — 1586 and unsigned; most likely it came too late, for Bishop Robert Stuart died 29th March 1586.

Thus we follow Bishop Robert Stuart through his eventful life, first as bishop elect and confirmed before his banishment, then in his banishment, then after his return when he becomes 14th Earl of Lennox, again after he has resigned the title of Lennox and become Earl of March, and finally, the matrix of his seal, which must have been towards the close of his life.

HENRY A. RYE.

410. A 'NO POPERY' PETITION.—Relief from some of the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics in Great Britain lay was after long discussion granted in 1780. The celebrated Gordon Riots took place in London on this occasion, and from all parts petitions against it were sent up. We give *literatim et verbatim* a copy of that sent by the 'Craft of Wrights' at Culross. The handwriting of their Minute in their Record-book is atrocious.

CULROSS, 28 Jauny 1779.

the in Corparittian of wrightes bing met, Willam Cristay Dickan, willam fulton, John ferguson, Hendary ferguson, Chorles Stephen, John fulton, all present, and at the sem tim we pethian the hous of Comones

and hous of Lords and Spirtuill and temruell for a stop to the Bill for poperry in this part culled Scotlaned.

signed WILLIAM CHRYSSTIE.

ED.

411. ROSS FAMILY.—The continuation of the account of the Ross family is delayed by the unfortunate indisposition of the compiler. ED.

QUERIES.

CLXXVIII. STRATHEARN LENNOXES.—A family of this name were settled in Strathearn for many generations, and were adherents of the House of Perth. They farmed the lands of Raith, Muirelea, Strageath, and Drumwhar, all in the neighbourhood of Muthill, and from the editor's transcript of the register of that parish it appears that John Lenoch was in Drumwhar in 1704. Numerous descendants and relatives of this John Lenoch are mentioned in the registers of the neighbouring parishes bearing the names of Walter, Matthew, Gilbert, John, and James Lennox.

In A.D. 1360, Sir John Drummond, eleventh Thane of Lennox, left his hereditary lands in the Lennox to settle in Perthshire. The Drummonds of Megginch were formerly barons of Lennox, and opposite Lawers House in Strathearn, not far from where the river Lednock flows through its Glen, there is a tract of land called the Carse of Lennox.

Do these facts have any bearing on the origin of this family, or is there any tradition regarding their descent?

'MUIR-O'-LEA.'

CLXXIX. OLD PROVERBIAL EXPRESSION.—Can any readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* explain the precise meaning of the expression, 'You shall have the half mark or the malison,' which I have come across in the MS. of an old seventeenth-century letter? From the connection in which it occurs, the expression is evidently a proverbial one, and is intended to imply that the person to whom the letter is addressed will either get the credit or the blame in a transaction in which both she and the writer were concerned, and which had been initiated by the former. May the phrase not be akin in meaning to our modern saying about 'kicks and half-pence'?

R. PAUL.

DOLLAR.

CLXXX. CHIEFS OF CLANS.—Who is the present chief of the Colquhouns? As every one knows, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss, is really a Grant. Who also are the chiefs of the Macfarlanes and of the Macnabs?

A.

CLXXXI. SIR JAMES MURRAY.—Can any reader of *The Scottish Antiquary* favour me with some particulars regarding Sir James Murray of Kilbaberton (Baberton)? He seems to have been Master of Work in the time of Charles I., and was knighted at Seton, 14th July 1633. The Maitland Miscellany contains the 'compt' of his 'Expenssis maid upoun building and reparatiounes within and about His Majestie's Castill of Stirling, MDCXXVII.-MDCXXIX.'

R. B. LANGWILL

CURRIE.

CLXXXII. 'WUDE WILLIE GRIME,' OF 'THE TORWOOD.'—In the tenth chapter of *Waverley*, Scott says that, 'The travellers now passed the memorable field of Bannockburn, and reached the Torwood, a place glorious or terrible to the recollections of the Scottish peasant, as the feats of Wallace or the cruelties of Wude Willie Grime predominate in his recollection.' The same afternoon they reached Falkirk. 'The Torwood' appears to be the village of that name in the parish of Larbert. Can any reader of the *Scottish Antiquary* inform me who this 'Wude Willie Grime' was? 'Grime' is a variant of Græme or Graham, a celebrated Stirlingshire surname; and from the statement that his 'cruelties' had created a lasting terror among the peasantry, one may infer that he held a social position that enabled him to tyrannise over them, whether 'wude' or not.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

EDINBURGH.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

I. & XXXII. GRAHAM OF MOTE (vol. ii. p. 153).—'Our father yet alive has dwelt on Esk for 60 years and served your Grace and the Wardens, and till now were never rent demanded of him.'—Petition by Arthur Grame and his brethren to Henry VIII., May 1537. *State Papers Henry VIII.*, vol. XII. part i. page 560.

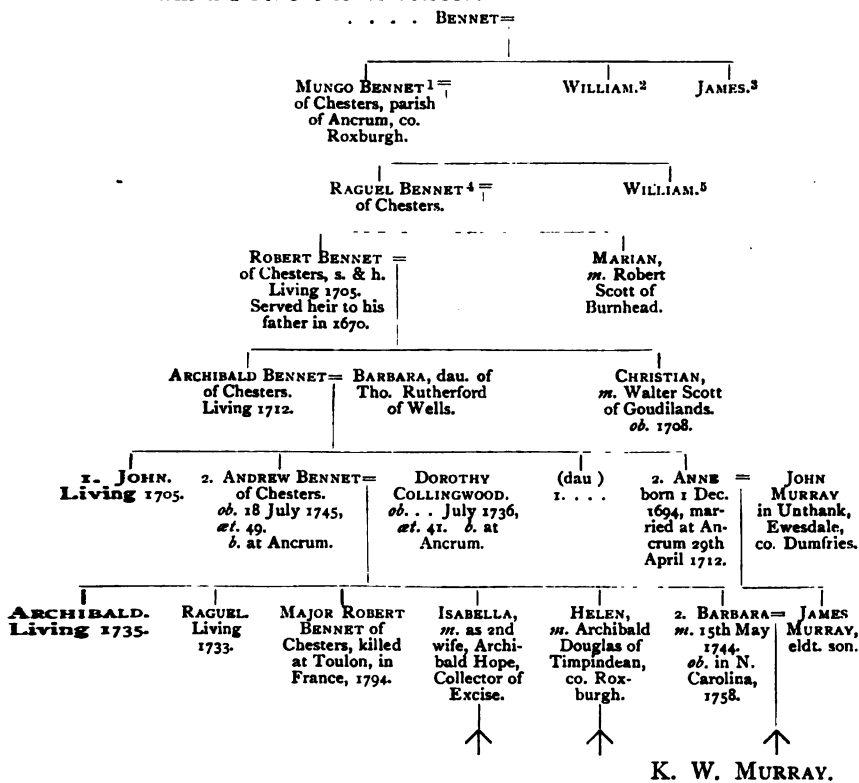
'Rockliffe, four miles beyond Carlisle [north], where dwelt the Grahams.'—A.D. 1537, *ibid.* p. 86.

This would show that the Grahams settled on the Esk about 1477, when Fergus of Mote must have been a child. Rockliffe or Rokcliffe is on the Eden, and is some miles south-west of Netherby on the Esk; Arthuret is situated between the Eden and the Esk.

Robert Graham of the Fald bought, *ante* 1610, lands in Bowness.—*Deuton's Account of Cumberland Estates*, p. 78.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—Several queries and replies relating to the Bennets of Scotland having appeared from time to time in the *Scottish Antiquary*, I shall be obliged if those interested in this family

will kindly supplement, correct, or verify, the following pedigree, which I believe to be correct:—



CLXIX. WILLIAM DUNBAR, 1727.—This respected individual had been minister of Cruden in Aberdeenshire, and was one of those who, rather than submit to the new order of things at the Revolution, consented to resign their charges with all the temporalities attached to them. In pursuance of the wish entertained by most of the clergy to restore diocesan superintendence, the Presbyters of Moray elected Mr. Dunbar to be their Bishop, and he was accordingly consecrated at Edinburgh on the 18th of June 1727; by Bishops Gadderar, Millar, and Rattray. He was first appointed to the district of Moray and Ross, and afterwards, on the death of Bishop Gadderar (1733), to that of Aberdeen. He died, as has been already mentioned, in the year 1746.

1 PROOFS.

- ¹ Mungo Bennet in Chesters, 1573-1576 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*, vii. pp. 268, 522, 544.)
"One of the 'Landit Men,'" Co. Roxburgh, 1590 (*Ibid.* iv. 783).
- ² William, brother to Mungo Bennet in Chesters, 1584 (*Ibid.* iii. 718).
- ³ James, brother to Mungo Bennet in Chesters 1585 (*Ibid.* iv. 35).
- ⁴ Raguel, son to the late Mungo Bennet in Chesters, engaged with other lords, 'sons of Barons and Gentlemen,' in a riot 1595 (*Ibid.* v. 326).
- ⁵ Raguel Bennet, cautioner for William, his brother, charged with riot and murder, 1608-1612 (*Ibid.* viii. 668; ix. 426).

[ED.]

The above is what I found in Keith's *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*.

William Dunbar, A.M., King's College, Aberdeen, 1681, born in Morayshire, Parson of Cruden, Aberdeenshire, from about 1696, being kept in possession of that parish in defiance of the Presbyterian establishment, through the influence of the family of Errol. Elected Bishop of Moray and Ross (united) 1727, and consecrated at Edinburgh June 13th following. Elected Bishop of Aberdeen, at Old Meldrum, 5th June 1733; but retained the seal of Moray and Ross also under his jurisdiction until 1736, when he resigned, as also the Bishopric of Aberdeen, 4th July 1745. Died in Jan. 1746, æt. eighty-five, at Peterhead.

The above is from Shaw's *Hist. of Moray*.

HENRY A. RVE.

Mr. Hay, Treasurer of St. Peter's Chapel, Peterhead, possesses a book, inscribed on cover 'Chappell Book begun 1738 and continued to 1769, when the accounts were settled.' I copied the following:—'Seat rents in St. Peter Chappel—

No. 1.	Invernethy.	£	s.	d.
2.	Alex. Smith,	5	0	0
3.	Doctor Gordon,	4	10	0
4.	Bishop Dunbar,	9	0	0
5.	Craig Ellie,	9	0	0
7.	Nathan Arbuthnot,	6	0	0

etc. etc.

'The Chappell of Peterhead was Destroyed the 7th, 8th and 9th day of May 1746, and the Managers were obliged to Employ workmen and pay them, in order to prevent its being sett on fire wch would hv endangered Burning the Town. It was done by order of Lord Ancrum, Lieut. Collonell of Lord Mark Kerrs Dragoons, who was at the entring the people to Work & seen fully Execute by the following Officers, viz.—

Capt. Sir Robert Adair,	}	All of
Lieut. Gailfoord Kiligrew,		Mark
Lieut. 9.—Bitstone &		Kers
Cornet John Throgmorton,		Dragoons.'

If 'Sigma' communicated with the Treasurer of St. Peter's Chapel, Mr. Hay, Peterhead, I think he would find out where Bishop Dunbar died. The Rev. Wm. Kilgour (afterwards Bishop) was minister of the Chapel at the time.

I believe the Register of Births, Deaths, etc., kept by Bishop Kilgour was handed to the Bishop of Aberdeen.

T. H.

CLXXIV. EARLY SCOTTISH WEAVERS.—A traveller going, in the sixteenth century, from Edinburgh to Leith, if passing out by the Cowgate Port and then turning north, would leave the Pleasance behind him on the south-east. The phrase 'on the descent' to Leith might vaguely refer to this locality, which was full of weavers, as the *Reg. Priv. Con.*, vol. viii. 710, etc., shows. 'The Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer mention,

'A.D. 1473. vi. Elne of plesance, price Elne iiij s.'

'A.D. 1498. vij. Elne of plesance: for ilk Elne ij s. iiij d.'

Thus showing that the cloth made in the place was known by the

name. Dr. Dickson, the editor of the last quoted work, in his Glossary suggests that the cloth was named from Piacenza (*Fr. Plaisance*) in Italy. May not, however, the village have been named from its foreign weavers, as Picardy, near Broughton, was in later times?
Ed.

CLXXV. DOUGLAS FAMILY.—There was an anonymous volume, published in 1774, entitled, *The Two English Gentlemen, or the Sham Funeral, a Comedy*, probably this is the book to which Mr. W. H. Cottell refers in his question.

There was also a certain Francis Douglas who wrote books about that date: 'Reflections on Celibacy and Marriage, in four Letters.' London, 1771. 8vo. Anon.; and 'A General Description of the East Coast of Scotland, from Edinburgh to Cullen, including a brief account of the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen; of the Trade and Manufactures of the large Towns and the Improvement of the Country.' Paisley, 1782. 12mo. Whether the first book mentioned was written by this Francis Douglas I have no means of knowing, but probably the 'Johnsonian letter,' will throw some light on the matter.

THOMAS H. MURRAY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Early Travellers in Scotland, by Hume Brown. Edinburgh: David Douglas (pp. 300).—It is doubtless a good thing to see ourselves as others see us, and Mr. Hume Brown has with much labour and judgment collected a mass of information about Scotland, from the years 1295 to 1689, in the shape 'of all the accounts of Scotland published by travellers who visited the country before 1700.' The list commences with Edward I, King of England, who visited Scotland in 1295. His visit was scarcely prompted by idle curiosity—the results to Scotland are sufficiently well known. Though Mr. Hume Brown enrols Edward in his list of travellers, the description of Scotland under his name was the work of one of his followers. The information is meagre, the movements of the Royal army being chiefly chronicled, but here and there we gain an insight into the ignorance which existed: 'It was said that the abbot of that place (Arbroath) made the people [of Scotland] believe that there was but women and no men in England,' p. 5. Some of the accounts are grotesque. An author, conjectured to be Sir Anthony Weldon, wrote in 1617. The buffoonery is in some cases amusing, but his remarks are generally as coarse as they are untrue. The religious opinion of the people is epigrammatically summed up, 'To be opposite to the Pope, is to be presently with God' (p. 101). His gallantry may be judged from his statement, 'The country, although it be mountainous, affords no monster but women' (p. 102). Most of the travellers, however, whose works Mr. Hume Brown has collected are men whose opinion is worth preserving, and the book is a substantial and valuable work which should be found on the shelves of every Scotsman who would read the present by means of a knowledge of the past.

Reproduction of Blaeu's Atlas of 1654, by R. S. Shearer & Son, Stirling. The value of Blaeu's Atlas is well known, but its rarity renders it accessible only to a few. Messrs. Shearer of Stirling deserve the thanks and practical support of all men of literary tastes. They are bringing out

full-sized facsimiles of the map of Scotland. Eight have already appeared. The price is moderate, and the work from an artistic point of view first-class. The original maps were not all of them the work of the Blaeu Brothers. Of those reproduced by Messrs. Shearer : 1. Sterlyn-shyr ; 2. the Lennox ; 7. Nether Warde of Clydsdale, and 8. Baronie of Renfrow, were by Timothy Pont ; 3. Midland Provinces of Scotland, 4. Aberdene and Banf, were by Robert Gordon of Stratock ; while 6. Lothian and Linlithquo, was by John and Cornelius Blaeu. Much of the interest attaching to these maps consists in the archaic forms of place-names, the presence of castles and parks now destroyed, and the accessories which occasionally betray the map-maker's ingenuity rather than his exactness ; as, for instance, around Calendar Castle, near Falkirk, is shown a double moat which is connected with the Carron Water. These eccentricities, while they add to the interest, do not detract from the real value of the maps. What our Scottish literary societies might have been expected to have undertaken long ere this, Messrs. Shearer & Son have not shrunk from. Our readers will best show their approval of such laudable enterprise by enrolling their names as subscribers. We have gladly found room for their advertisement.

The History, Principles, and Practice of Heraldry, by F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. London : Swan Sonnenschein & Co.—Mr. Hulme's work is a handy and useful addition to the manuals of Heraldry already in existence, and its appearance is a proof of the truth of his opening statement that the study of Heraldry 'is by no means obsolete.' The definition of the science as 'the shorthand of history' is happy. Through 270 pages Mr. Hulme leads the student through the subject with the skill of an able and pleasant teacher, and nearly 200 illustrations, well selected, add to the value of his work. In dealing with the laws of quartering he (p. 189) instances a coat of arms at Fawsley Hall, Northamptonshire, bearing three hundred and thirty-four quarters. We remember seeing in the Cambridge University Library a printed list of the quarterings of the Duke of Northumberland with a shield bearing more than nine hundred quarters. The question of cadency is not overlooked, and Mr. Hulme's remarks make us wish that he or some other herald would treat that most perplexing subject by itself, and supply the student with an exhaustive account of the general principles adopted by British and Foreign heralds. As far as our researches have led us, we can discover no such fixed laws as may indicate with any certainty the position of cadet houses.

Mr. Hulme's volume is handy in size, attractive in appearance, and exceedingly moderate in price.

Per Lineam Valli, by George Neilson. Glasgow : William Hodge, 1891. Pp. 62. This is the latest addition to the Bibliography of Hadrian's Wall, and is a carefully worked out 'argument touching the earthen rampart between the Tyne and the Solway.' Our readers should study the argument for themselves. They will find it concisely put and supported by solid reasoning. Mr. Neilson's style is attractive, and he carries his readers along with him from first to last. Antiquaries have fought keenly about the object and construction of the wall. Mr. Neilson professes to have found 'a key which fits in spite of the rust of seventeen centuries, and turns the creaking bolt with ease.' Whatever the disputants may think of this boast, one thing is certain, they will find his argument difficult to refute.