

THE
Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

Published Quarterly

EDITED BY

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.

412. MEDICAL FOLK-LORE IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—The writer, Dr. Fortescue Fox, Strathpeffer Spa, and the Editor of *The Lancet*, have most kindly permitted us to reprint the following paper, which we are sure will prove most interesting to many of our readers:—

The student in any branch of knowledge has always open two main sources of information; on the one hand current Science, on the other popular Lore. The first gives him, in definite compass, by recognised authority, certain accepted views, tinged always by the general interpretations of the time. The second, if he extend to it his inquiries, he will find to be a vast repository of views and interpretations (bygone). The

shades of former orthodoxies, ideas long dead to latter-day science, here actually survive in our midst, embodied in numberless proverbs, beliefs, and observances. Of this vast mass of folk-lore, and especially of that which relates to Medicine, it is obvious that the essential part is a collection of *acts* and not words. It is essentially an embodiment of custom and usage, and is constantly fluctuating and altering in character. One may regard it at any time as the last term of a long series stretching back since folk began, and yet, with all its antiquity, continually subject to additions and subtractions. Many old cures die out for want of support in the popular mind, whilst on the other hand no great lapse of time is required to remove a new idea, and the practices founded upon it, from its favoured place in the medical mind to the traditions of the people. The springs of science constantly follow that course, taking up the characters of the strata through which they percolate, and, issuing in mingled forms, supply, if not the genesis, at least the constant replenishment of popular knowledge and practice.

The most cursory examination of medical folk-lore reveals an infinite variety of means and modes of cure, many no doubt of great antiquity. The following examples are taken from one limited district of the Highlands. It is not easy in some instances to form any opinion of their origin, but for the most part they fall naturally into a few groups, according to the main principle or ruling idea on which they seem to be founded.

1. Beginning with the most rational of these principles, there is first a very large group of practices resting on a basis of empiricism or experience. This much-abused principle grows in dignity when it is remembered that experience, however rude, passes by insensible degrees into the scientific method of precise experiment, on which modern medicine endeavours with more or less success to establish its practice. For examples of this most rational group: Some recommend that in whooping-cough the child should be taken across a ferry; others that he should above all go to live in another property; others that he should go to a house where master and mistress have possessed the same surname. All these procedures involve change of air, which has in such cases no doubt been found beneficial. On the same general principle, colt's-foot is used in asthma, warts are washed in pig's blood, and a person with weak lungs takes with great advantage a preparation of twenty-four different herbs, which occupied several weeks to collect. 'Holy wells' come under the same class of remedies, for, in the first place they are esteemed 'holy' because curative, and only subsequently curative because 'holy.' With respect to the treatment of sprains, the very diverse and prevalent practices used under the name of 'bone-setting' clearly come under this head; but another, and in this district equally common, mode of treating sprains is to tie a piece of red thread (some prefer white) around the injured part. The curative virtue of the thread or 'strivan' is implicitly believed in. Considerable force is often used in applying it, and sometimes it seems to exercise a certain amount of support; so that probably this practice also, like manipulation, rests on an experimental basis.

2. The second principle, *similia similibus curentur*, underlies many popular curative practices of great antiquity, and is still frequently illustrated in contemporary medical lore. Common erysipelas (called by the Highlanders 'the rose') is a case in point. 'The doctors is verra ready,' said one old patient, 'but they've no sense wi' the rose.' She went on to

say that a bit of red cloth certainly prevents the return of the malady. 'I wear a bit scarlet comin' doon ower mi' head for that verra purpose itsel' every day o' the year.' An infusion of adders' heads is used as a dressing in snakebite, and, it is said, with excellent results. Another supposed remedy of a somewhat extraordinary character appears to rest on the same principle. It is for epilepsy ('falling sickness'); and in two cases known to the writer has been actually put in practice in recent years. This is no other than the scrapings of the inside of the skull of a man recently dead, in the one case of epilepsy, and in the other by suicide. The directions are to 'scrab it wi' a knife, and tak' it in water, as much as a pooder o't.' In the second case the patient himself, a man from the far north, procured the necessary material by exhuming the body of the suicide at night.

3. We come now, in the third place, to a large group of practices based on the principle of substitution or imagery, and on the seductive habit of reasoning from imagery. This principle has not been without an influence on medical opinion, and is probably the ancestor of the doctrine of *similia similibus*. It underlies the customs and beliefs of pre-scientific men to an astonishing extent. It is exhibited in numberless rites, from propitiatory offerings and sacrifices downwards; and it is important to observe that all ideas of imagery, even in practices affecting the human body, imply the exercise of what we call 'supernatural' power. There is therefore in all cures coming under this head a belief, generally ill-defined and sometimes unconscious, in the co-operation of unseen powers. For warts a small piece of meat (some prefer three knots from a stalk of barley) is buried with certain formalities. As the meat decays the warts disappear. For epilepsy a famous cure is to bury a black cock alive, if possible at the spot where the first fit occurred. This is clearly propitiatory, and is paralleled by closely similar rites among different tribes. Of this barbarous proceeding the writer is now aware of six modern instances. One of the latest was accompanied by the prayers of an esteemed elder, who is said to have attended the ceremony for the purpose. Some say that it is necessary to inter with the cock some of the patient's hair and nail parings, and, according to one account, a small bird known as the 'cnag' must share the same fate. It is also stated that a black cat would do if the cock were wanting; and that the place of burial must never afterwards be disturbed, or the complaint would return. *Apropos* of epilepsy, although it is a departure from the order of discussion, one or two curious beliefs may be noted. The epileptic who has fallen into fire or water can never be cured. If a child or even grown person pass between the patient and the fire he will run the risk of taking the disease. Even if a dog or cat passes in the same manner, the animal may carry the disease to a healthy person. One who has been cured may not touch a dead body or even see a funeral without endangering the return of the disease. In the two following incidents, although there was no question of epilepsy, the same curious ideas find a place. An old neighbour lost his 'good-father' some years ago after a long illness during which a favourite cat had been much attached to the sick man. The night he died the two sons thought it needful to drown the cat, lest after approaching the remains it should carry evil to others. In the second case the informant relates that her grandfather was in a house where some one had just died. The window was unfortunately left open, and the cat leapt into the room over the dead body. The animal then approached the old man, with the result that he

soon after took a severe fit. 'They put the cock under him' (!), but all was unavailing.

The most perfect example of practices founded upon imagery and substitution is afforded by the use in witchcraft of *Cuirp Creadh*, or clay bodies. Nearly half a dozen instances have now been met with in this district in which women with malignant purpose have fashioned clay images representing the person to whom they desired ill, and then subjected the work of their hands to slow destruction. Some years ago a fine healthy lad fell sick. Witchcraft was thought of, and suspicion fell on an old woman to whom the young man had behaved disrespectfully. Advice was therefore taken in Inverness of an ancient dame who was generally credited with uncanny powers, and she, without leaving her own door, directed the friends to return home and look behind the house in a certain stream. This they did, and found a clay image partly destroyed by running water. Moreover, to make destruction doubly sure the end of an old sword blade had been driven into its side. They removed the *cuirp c'eadh* with great care and took it into the house, but the damage had gone too far, and the man died. In most of these cases the image has been stuck over with pins, and in one instance the victim complained during his illness, which was fatal, that he had pain as if all the pins in Dingwall were stuck into him. Closely similar practices, even to the minutest detail, are found to be almost world wide.¹ The ruling idea of imagery is illustrated in the rude curative practices of all nations. The Philistines of old sought relief by forming golden images of the tumours that afflicted them, and the physicians among the North American Indians fashion a representation of their patients' disease, and carry it off to the woods and bury it. So in all ages to walk by sight for a little space helps faith on a long journey.

4. There is still another group in which the practices of healing are founded simply and solely on the possession or assumption of supernatural power. It is worthy of note that here the cure is always subject to the observance of certain definite rules. Persons gifted with powers of this kind will not under any circumstances accept payment for their services. Again, some secret words or form of prayer appear to form a necessary part of the method, and this secret the possessor dare not divulge. At the same time he may not die without transmitting it to another, and this other must always be of the opposite sex. Usually the power of any individual is limited to a particular complaint, or group of associated complaints, and there is hence great variety of gifts. The man who killed the cat on the night of his father's death is credited with special powers for stanching the flow of blood. This he does without seeing the sufferer; he has simply to know the name. Another has similar powers in regard to toothache, and a third in affections of the throat or eyes. It is said that nobody in this region would dream of consulting a medical man for rickets. A wise woman is called in and goes through a succession of movements variously described, accompanied by certain words. For sprains, and perhaps for fractures, there likewise seems to be special gifts to special persons. These are not to be confounded with ordinary bone-setters, in whom the practice rests, as we have seen, on a different footing. For scrofula (king's evil) there is the great and much-prized instrumentality of the 'seventh son,' who is regarded in the Highlands as gifted with

¹ See Sir John Lubbock's *History of Civilisation*, etc.

altogether exceptional powers of healing. The writer has known of three of these individuals. Common water, when drawn and given by such a one, is reckoned an infallible cure for this complaint. Any seventh son will possess the power if certain formalities are observed at his birth, and provided also—and this is a suggestive circumstance—that he has not been convicted of serious sin. A further curious instance of the purely supernatural in a curative practice is the use of ‘silver water’—water in which silver has been dipped, with certain observances—to remove the effects of the ‘evil eye.’ One more example must conclude the series. Not long since a shepherd, from motives of revenge, was laid under the enchantment of a woman. Having been ill two years, and becoming worse, his friends consulted another wise woman. She pitted her power, so to speak, against that of the first, and succeeded, by the use of certain procedures, in breaking the spell and removing the evil! This is certainly an extreme case, in which we have proceedings founded on the idea of one supernatural power counteracting and defeating another; but to these extreme cases there is an easy gradation from the simplest and commonest modes.

413. A HUNDRED YEARS OF SEAT RENTS IN DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL, FROM 1652 TO 1752.—1. From before 1652 till after 1752 the Kirk Session of Dunblane arrogated to itself the right of granting and refusing liberty, to heritor and parishioner alike, to erect fixed seats or to occupy fixed seats already built in the choir of the Cathedral which was used as the parish church.

‘11 April 1652.—The said day certaine of the elders showeing that they hade no proper seat convenient for yame but were forcit to stande in tyme of divyne service, the Session therefore ratifies the former act anent the appoynting for thame the two foremost long pewes, and ordains the beddals per vices to attend and whosoever shall not ryse being desyred by yame shal be censured conforme to the said act as the Session shal think expedient, and w^{al}l be given over to the mgrat for paying ane poenitiva mulct for ye use of the poore.’

‘27 May 1751.—Robert Kelly, Smith in Dunblane, applyed to the Session this day for Leave or a Privilege to erect a seat in the floor of the kirk immediatly behind the elders’ seat, which, if granted, he promised to oblige himself always to remove at the Communion, but the Session considering that the said room or place is presently possessed by several people who have their chairs set there, and further, considering that there was once a design to enlarge the elder’s seat on that side, the Session therefore *unâ voce* do refuse the desire of the application, and leave the area of the kirk for the conveniency of chairs and other moveable seats.’

‘18 May 1752.—Upon a petition this day to the Session by Robert Kelly, Smith and an Heritor of this parish, for the Privilege to erect a seat for three persons in the East loft of the Kirk of Dunblane next on the south to William Wright’s, Portioner of Auchloch, agrees to the desire of his petition upon these terms, that he pay to the poor yearly at New Year’s day six shillings Scots, bear an equal proportion in the reparation of the said loft when necessary, conform to his number of seats, and deliver up the said seats to the Session when required, this grant being only during pleasure, and likewise that in placing the said seat the Entrys to the other seats be in no wise incommoded or stopped.’

2. The Heritors of the parish of Dunblane are represented in the Records as acquiescing in the Session's exercise of full power over the seats in the church, both by individual heritors petitioning for the privilege of pews, and by the Heritors as a body using their influence with the Session to obtain a pew for one of their number.

'18 January 1661.—This day Jone Stirling of Keppendavie, henrie blackwod, baillie in Dunblane, and Jone Grahame in Cromlix, did supplicat the Session for the use of ye foure pews in ye west end of ye queere of Dunblane opposit to the entrie of Kippenrose seat upon ye ryt hand as they enter in att ye mikill queere doore.'

'October 8, 1664.—The same day compeared Jone Stirling of Kilbryde who presented before the Minister and Session ane [petition?] desireing ym to give the liberty of a commodious roome in ye Queire of Dunblaine for building of ane seat or loft in ye said kirk for himselfe and his familie, the Minister and Session grantes the foresaid petition in giving libertie if Kilbryd think fitt to build ane loft joyning to the great window betwixt ye pulpit and ye wester loft and to enter in at one of the syd windows in the churchyard on ye south syd.'

'August 18, 1668.—Compeired John Stirling of Kippendavie, who rendered his desyre anent that foresaid room in the church immediatelie next and beneath the pulpit on the south side to set his seat in.'

'May 31, 1694.—In regard my Lord Aberuchill was oblidged to alter ye entry of his seat so as it should not come throw ye laird of Orchill's seat, therfor ye said Lord Aberuchill acquainted ye Session that he was resolved qn he altered ye same to heighen his inner seat wt ye cover yrof for ye better accommodatione of his family, qrnto ye Session accorded, provyding he did not exceed ye broadness and length of his present seat.'

'May 14, 1713.—Compeared this day Malcom Gillespie of Whyte-corses and Knockmafuddie, Heritor, and, by the determination of the Session, at the desire of the rest of the Heritors, got allowed him the use of the southmost seat in the breast of the East loft where the two elders that collect for the poor used to sit, he paying to the Session for the use of the poor at the sight of John Duthie, wright in Kippenross, what expense they have been at in repairing the said seat, and that ay and while he be furnished in ane seat, at which time he (resigning the said seat to the Session) is ordered to have repayed to him what money he shall be appointed by the arbitrimet of the said John Duthie to pay to the Session as their expenses for repairing the said seat; and the said John Duthie having sighted and considered the said seat, appoints Malcom Gillespie to pay for the workmanship yrof as above the sum of three pounds Scots money.'

'26 May 1748.—William Wright, Portioner of Auchloch, compeared and represented to the Session that, tho an Heritor, he has no seat in the church, and therefore petitioned the Session that they might be pleased to allow him the privilege of erecting a seat four feet in length and as much in breadth in the East loft of the Church of Dunblane upon the back wall immediatelie behind the foresat of the said loft; which petition being considered, they unanimously agree to grant the desire of the same, and therefore did and hereby do allow the said William Wright to erect a seat in the said place and of the said dimension and upon these terms allenarly, that the said William Wright oblige him, his heirs and successors, to deliver up the said seat to the Session of Dunblane when-

ever they shall think fit to demand it upon his or their being reimbursed the expenses of erection or what the said seat shall be valued at by workmen at the time when such demand is made. Upon which conditions the said William Wright accepts the said privilege, and in testimony thereof signs this Act together with the Clerk. (Signed) William Wright; Will. Coldstream.'

3. Ordinary parishioners apply to the Kirk Session both for liberty to erect seats for themselves and to sit in seats newly built or vacated by other occupants.

'22 January 1657.—This day bahaldie having declairitt that he is not to build ane seat in that place requyrit be Ker and Lamb, and therefore the Sessioun unanimouslie, in favoures of the said Andro Ker and Jone Lamb and theirs, Gives and Grantis fro this day furth in tyme coming the rowme and stead betwixt Robert Ker his twa seatis on the south syd of the Kirk under the loft yr, and yaj to build ane seat prntlie yron and to have ilk ane oft yam extractt for ther warrant.'

'12 July 1660.—This day the minister, with full consent of eldares, gives and grantes libertie to Marjorie Row in dunblaine for building ane laigh seat or cheir before the head of the Laird of Cromlix his seat in the queere of dunblaine, reserveing onelie ane libertie of it to ye laird of Cromlix for the use of his awne servantes when it shall please the Lord to enlarge his familie.'

'August 28, 1668.—The foresaid reverent Assemblie gives and grantes libertie to hary Blakwood to possess that roome in the church of Dunblane under ye east loft in the middle of the church as they enter in at the east little doore alreadie pntlie and formerlie possess by him. Allexr. Chisholme, pnt baillie of Dunblane, . . . to place and put in a seat consisting of two pews with a foot gauge for him and his familie.'

'October 28, 1694.—Janet Findlaysone in Whytistone supplicat ye Sessione for a liberty of a low seat fixed att ye outside of ye Minrs. seat, and not to obstruct ye entry unto ye Elders seat or to extend further to the East yn the said Minrs. seat, qch desyre ye Sessione judging reasonable do grant and allow ye same.'

'Jan 15, 1695.—Matthew Lennox in Wester Cullens, and Jo. Lennox in Cromlix, supplicat the Sessione for the laigh seat att ye syd of Ja. Robertsones pew, declaring they were willing to pay qt the Session would appoynt, which desyre the Sessione, judging reasonable, they grant unto them the use of the sd seat, they paying 13 sh. 4 pence Sc. for the use of the poor.'

'Nov. 7, 1694.—The Sessione appoynts a seat to be set and fixed att ye north syde of James Robertsones seat of equal length wt ye same, and they who sits yrin to pay each person half merk yearly for ye use of ye poore, the seat to be after the manner of a furn.'

'July 17, 1699.—John Hutchisone in Hutchistoune, Walter Reid, end James Wingate in Ochenlay did take ye seat in the breast of ye Easter loft next the north wall, and engaged to pay to the Sessione for ye use of ye poor four merks Scots yearly during yr possession of ye same.'

'May 11, 1701.—This day William Danskin in Dunblan supplicats the Session for libertie to have a fixed seat in the bodie of the church containing two persons, qch the Session considering they grant unto him, and he enacts himself to pay for the same yearly 13 sh. 4 p. Scots for the use of the poor.'

'18 October 1720.—From Rob. Stirling for his possession for a year of the seat possessed lately by John Duthie, 8 sh. Scots.'

'16 October 1757.—The Session agrees to and appoints Wm. Miller in Todhole Burn to possess that seat below the east loft, and on the north side of the Church of Dunblane, formerly possessed by Colin Bowie in Balhaldies, now in the parish of Lecropt, upon condition that the said Wm. Miller pay to the said Colin Bowie the expence of erecting the same at sight of tradesmen, but including therein as part payment what rents the said Colin Bowie may have drawn for it since he erected and possessed it. And they sett the seat in said loft possessed lately by Henry Dow to Wm. M'Allister in Dunblane.'

4. The Session was very jealous of any attempt to invade its right over the seats, and shows by various acts and regulations that its power was practically absolute.

'17 September 1747.—The Session, considering that the tenants of the Barony of Cromlix are just now erecting a new seat in the church, which incroaches too far into the area thereof, and will much straiten the room proper for the Communion tables and forms and the passages necessary to be kept free and unconfined for the ease of Ministers, Elders, and People at such occasions, do appoint the Treasurer in their name to desire those concerned to leave sufficient room for these purposes, and to incroach no farther into the floor of the church than the adjoining seats, or otherwise, if they still insist, to take an instrument in the hands of a Nottar Publick, and so make a legal sist to that work.'

'September 20, 1747.—To taking a protest against the People of Cromlix anent their seat, twelve sh. Scots.'

'September 24, 1747.—The Treasurer reports that he took instruments in the hands of a Nottar, against the people of the Barony of Cromlix, for erecting their seat in the church too far out in the area, which will be inconvenient at dispensing the Sacrament.'

'11 March 1755.—The Session being informed that Colin Bowie, lately in Balhaldies, now in the parish of Lecropt, and John Harrower in Dunblane, at their own hands, without the consent either of the Heritors or Session, erected seats in the Church which they let out for rent, do appoint the officer to advertise and warn these persons to remove from the said seats, and leave them void and rid against Whitsunday next, that the Session may set them to others for the behoof of the poor, the said persons being allowed compensation for the said seats at the sight of tradesmen, and this with certification.'

'18 February 1658.—This day the Session ordaines Archibald Duthie to keep the pews, and that everie one that takes a pew be ordained to pay a shilling sterling if yay let any one within their pews and ane shilling sterling for the pew itselfe, and yat under yair hands. This day Robert Reid ordained to have ye pew next to David Thomsone his pewe, and if he let any one in to sit with him, to pay one shilling sterling for it. (Signed) Robert Reid.'

'August 28, 1668.—It is enactit that whosoever within the towne or wtout the towne in the paroch shall contribut and give frielie threttie shilling Scots for ye use of the poore, shall have libertie everie on of them to build a seat in the foresaid of ye east loft, in the most comodious partes yrof, and to possess it in tyme comeing wtout trouble or molestation.'

'July 2, 1661.—Reported to the Session that Robert Morrisone sub-





Alexander Nisbet's Heraldic Plates.



IN an article in the *Scotsman* newspaper of 10th March 1890 an account was given of a Series of Heraldic Engravings of unusual size and beauty discovered in the Library of Mr W. Elliott Lockhart of Cleghorn, identifying them as Proofs of Plates engraved for the original scheme of Alexander Nisbet's *Treatise of Heraldry, Speculative and Practical*, as explained in the Prefaces to his *Cadency* (1702) and his *Armories* (1718).

This scheme proved to be on too ambitious a scale financially, and the author was compelled to exchange these magnificent Plates for the meagre Illustrations of the work as published in 1722.

It has been suggested that a small edition of these Plates would find acceptance among the Families whose arms are illustrated, and Heraldic Students generally, and Mr Elliott Lockhart has consented to their being reproduced. An inquiry was instituted among the leading Scottish Families regarding the Series, which, though quite unproductive of additions, proves the Collection to be unique.

The work is now in the press. The Introduction, by Marchmont Herald contains a History of the Nisbets in Scotland from the Twelfth Century, in the preparation of which valuable assistance has been given by the representatives of the principal branches of the family; a life of Alexander Nisbet; a Bibliography of his printed Works and Manuscripts; an estimate of his position as an Heraldic Writer; an exposition of the forgeries perpetrated in his name in the second volume of the *Heraldry*, published in 1742; and a statement of the grounds upon which that volume is repudiated as the work of Nisbet.

Upwards of 240 Scottish Coats are illustrated. Nearly all of them are referred to by Nisbet in his *System of Heraldry*, to which the present volume will form an indispensable supplement. Of these 67 are on a large scale, some showing fine examples of probative quarterings. They will be accompanied by full Genealogical and Heraldic Notes. With the Small Shields will be given the written blazon. There are also various examples of the Divisions of the Shield adopted in this country and abroad. The Genealogical and Heraldic Notes have been prepared by Mr ANDREW ROSS, Marchmont Herald, and Mr FRANCIS JAMES GRANT, Carrick Pursuivant.

The Edition for sale in Great Britain and America will be limited to 200 copies, numbered, price 42s. net. It will range with *Nisbet's Heraldry* in height, but will be broader, owing to the large size of several of the Plates. As the impression is so small, early application for copies should be made to the Printers.

GEORGE WATERSTON & SONS,

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mitted himself to the will of the Session for the use of the pew he hes in the kirk, and offeres to pay to the Thesaurer according to the act made yranent. The Session ordaines the pntt Thesaurer to desist from pursueing the said Robert any further.'

'30 April 1747.—Appoints the Clerk to draw out all the old arrears of Seat Rents resting to ye poor and give ye same to the officer to call for payment.'

5. It is evident that the Kirk Session of Dunblane held in its hands the power of Seating the Church at its will and pleasure, with which power the heritors did not interfere, but which they acquiesced in and allowed. It cannot be said, however, that the Kirk Session itself erected many seats or did much repair to seats in the Church, so far as the records show, and it seems to be the case that the Session leased all seats the owners of which had died or left the parish.

The following are the pews which were built or repaired by the Kirk Session at its own charges :—

On the 17th of May 1656, the Session, considering that in no tyme bygon there was no seat for ye Minr. his wife and familie, within the church, and also upon the desyre of M^r. Thomas Lyndesay, promise ane seat not onlie for his wife and familie, but also to remaine ane seat for the future to all ministers wives succeeding.' On May 6, 1662, the Session builds a seat for the scholars, 'who are found not to keep the kirk well upon the Lo. day, by reasons yay have not a seat of their owne.' It is reported on July 2, 1699, that the three seats in the easter loft, which the Session ordered, are now made, and the Session at once fix the rents desired for them. 'The seats in the easter lofts being now made, the Sessione ordains that they who possess yt qch is next to the north wall pay yearly four merks Scots, and yt each of the other two pay three pounds Scots yearly for the use of the poor.' In the same year a seat is built by the Session for the elders in the same loft. On the 21st October 1730, 'the new seat in the middle of the west loft' is let to James Monteath, 'att a shilling sterling yearly,' 'and the other new seat, south and next to it,' to William Wright 'att eight pence yearly.' On 8th April 1731, 'the seats in the south side of the west loft being now repaired,' are let to various parties. On the 5th August 1747, instructions are given to repair 'the back seats of the west loft,' and on March 1st, 1748, 'to repair seats in the east loft.' On May 31, 1694, the Session, 'considering yt ye entry unto ye pulpit from ye south door is very inconvenient both for ye Minr. an those qo have children to be baptized, they do appoynt ye Minr. and Ja. Robertson in ye Park their seats to be removed from ye south wall, ye length of three foot towards ye middle of ye kirk, yt yr may be a convenient entry from ye south door unto ye pulpit, and ye sd seats shall come six foot and ane half from ye entry northwards, and towards ye east, Ja. Robertsones seat to take in ye pillar of Bahaldies loft.'

A seat for the minister, a seat for the elders, a seat for the scholars, and half a dozen other pews at most, represented all that the Session did in the way of the erection of fixed seats in the Church. There is no doubt, however, that the Kirk Session heired many pews either by paying the value of the material in them or by default. I make out that between 1652 and 1755 no fewer than 90 seats were erected in the Church, for 50 of which the Kirk Session at one time or another drew rents. There are besides references to pews let to one man which were formerly possessed

by another, and there are stipulations that erected seats shall be liable to be the property of the Session at any time, on payment of their value at sight of tradesmen. And the following are the forms by which the Session gave titles to seats :—

‘30 Oct., 1738.—The Session agree that they be continued in the possession of their said seats at the said rent, yearly, during the Session’s pleasure.’

‘18 May, 1752.— . . . deliver up the said seats to the Session when required, this grant being only during pleasure.’

‘Aug. 28, 1668.— . . . to possess it in tyme comeing w’out trouble or molestation.’

‘22 Jan., 1657.— . . . gives and grantes from this day furth in tyme comeing the rowme and stead, and to have ilk ane of yam extractt for ther warrant.’

‘17 May, 1656.— . . . to remaine ane seat for the future to all miisters wives succeeding.’

6. The Session drew rents for the seats, which varied in amount, as it pleased to fix. The amounts of the various yearly rents were one shilling sterling, theirtie P. Scots, twenty P. Scots, six shillings and eightpence Scots, four merks, three pounds Scots, eight shillings and fourpence Scots, thirteen and fourpence Scots, one pound four shillings Scots, two pounds Scots, eight shillings, nine shillings Scots, ten shillings Scots, sixpence sterling. It cannot be said that the Session had at any time a large income for the support of the poor from seat rents. From the year 1709, when details of sums drawn are first given, till 1756, when these details end, the total sum obtained amounts to £243, 1s. od. Scots, which is little more than £5 Scots per annum.

7. A conjecture may be made regarding the reason of the Session’s power over the seats in Dunblane Cathedral. The time was when there were no fixed seats in the Church, the people using ‘chairs and other moveable seats.’ Certain influential families became by custom the possessors of certain places, and they asked the Session to allow them to erect fixed pews in those places, which the Session granted at its will and pleasure. Others saw ‘vacant rooms’ in other parts of the Church in which, presumably, no chairs were placed, and requested ‘libertie to set up a seat.’ Seats were only refused by the Session if the space was used by others, or was required for the purposes of the Communion, which space they declare ‘they have no right to dispose of to any person whatsoever.’ It is evident therefore that people came to the Session for seats, because naturally that body knew what spaces were required for religious purposes, and for the accommodation of chairs on Sundays, and were qualified to decide upon the rights of the parishioners who sat in the Church from day to day. The galleries were built by the Session and therefore the Session’s own property.

It may be inferred that while every parishioner had right to a space in the Church, none had right to any particular place unless he got it by the will of the whole body of parishioners, represented by their delegates to the kirk session, and that no parishioner had a seat unless he sat in it. Heritors were on the same footing. They only got liberty to erect fixed seats because they intended to sit in them.

If we go back to first principles, arguing from the fact that the parishioners had to build the church, and that all were equal in it, we find that

seats could only be held at the pleasure of the whole body of parishioners, and that therefore the allocation of pews and seats is only a device for settling the space available with the least possible trouble and as justly as possible. Seats are not awarded as a *quid pro quo* for help given to build the church, but as a convenient method of arranging the parishioners in the church. A heritor has only seats according to his requirements, and has no seat himself unless he sits in the church. A non-resident absent heritor has no right to a seat, for he does not live in the parish. His right would begin as soon as he became a parishioner and began to attend church. Such evidently was the understanding in Dunblane.

J. G. CHRISTIE.

414. USE OF SHORTBREAD AT THE COMMUNION.—At a meeting of Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society on Thursday evening an interesting discussion took place regarding the use of shortbread at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, which appears at one time to have been universal throughout the south-west of Scotland. The Rev. J. H. Thomson, Hightae, had assisted several years ago to dispense the communion at Portpatrick, when this bread was used. Letters were read from the Rev. Jardine Wallace, Traquair, stating that shortbread was in use in St. Michael's, Dumfries, up till the time of his father's death in 1864; from the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Colvend, who stated that it was generally used throughout Kirkcudbrightshire when he came to the district forty-seven years ago, and that one of his elders recollected being present at a communion service at the Congregational Church in Glasgow, of which Dr. Wardlaw was minister, at which shortbread was used. Rev. Dr. Ross, Londonderry, wrote that the custom still prevails among the Presbyterians of the North of Ireland, and that they adhered to it not because the bread used at the Jewish Passover was unleavened, but because in the use of unleavened bread they were following the clear example of our Lord. It was further mentioned that shortbread was in use in the parish of Kells until twelve years ago, and in Dalry (Galloway) four years ago. A communication from Kintail, Stromeferry, stated that there was no tradition of the use of shortbread in that region, but that wheat bread had been employed at a period as remote as the memory of the oldest inhabitant.—*Scotsman*, December 5, 1891.

415. OLD INVENTORY.—Edinburgh, 20 August 1601. Complaint by Robert Boyd of Badinthaith, as follows: Johne Mitchell in Dykis of Ardrossane, Williame Montgomerie in Busbie, *alias* Williame the Page, Johne and James Robiesonis in Salcoittis, James Broun there, John Bowtoun there, Mathow M'Kie there, Thomas Mitchell, Smith in Monnoke, with others to the number of thirty, most of them rebels, fugitives and excommunicates, and in special Neil Montgomerie in Little Cumray, William Montgomerie, elder, William Montgomerie, younger, there, Thomas, Adam and Hew Montgomeris, sons of the late Johne and Hew Montgomeris 'callit in the Ile,' came with hagbutts, pistolets, culverings, swords and other weapons, in 1599, to the Isle of Little Cumray and fortalice thereof, belonging to the pursuer, and peaceably possessed by him, and violently 'with engyne of Smythis,' broke up the doors and gates of the same, and, after having destroyed the glass windows, boards and iron work within the said house, spulyed these goods at prices following,

beside the 'nowmer of —(sic) jestis and other tymber' provided by the complainer for building a harbour at the said Isle. :—

In the Hall.—'Ane irne chymalay of sax stane wecht,' price £12; 'ane irne tayngis,' 10s.; two 'fourmes,' 40s.; a 'copbuid,' 5 merks, 'nyne hundreth hogheid and ten barrell stepis,' £5 per hundred=£45; two 'cutthrot gunis of irne,' £40; four 'glas windois of fyve scoir aucht fute,' 5s. per foot=£27; three new 'cassit windowis of buird work,' £20.

In the Kitchen.—Two brazen pots of 47 lb. weight, £27, 13s. 4d.; two pans, £11; a pair of iron 'rax,' £8; two 'speittis,' £6; 'ane irone ladill,' 6s. 8d.; 'ane dossane and ane half of plaittis, sax coveris, ane dossane of truncheouris,' £48; 'ane fauldand buird,' £3; glass window of ten foot, 50s.

In the Chamber above the Kitchen.—'Tua laich stand bedis of fire,' £10; five dozen and four 'Ireland buirdis,' £3 per dozen=£16; glass window of six foot, 35s.

In the Low Wester Chamber.—'Tua stand bedis of fire,' £16; glass window of 24 feet, £6; a new 'kaissit window,' £6; ane chalmer buird of aik,' £6; 'ane lokit coffer, and thairintill ane double and breikis of din fusteane cuttit out on tanny taffaty,' £50; pair of 'tauny worstet schankis,' £5; two 'lynning sarkis,' £7; two pair of linen sheets, £16; four 'codwairis,' £5; two pair of 'rounder scheittis,' £9; two broad-cloths of linen of five ells in length, £15; two broad towels, 40s.; two long towels, 20s.; two dozen of 'serveittes,' £12; cupboard, 30s.; silver piece of 17 oz. weight, £3 per oz.=£51; 'ane cop with ane silver fute' of 7 oz. weight, price foresaid=£21, with contracts, obligations, evidents, and books worth £2000.

In the Low Easter Chamber.—'Ane bund stand bed of aik,' 20 merks; two stand beds of 'fire,' £16; a chamber board, £4; two glass windows of 36 foot, £9; two 'caissit' windows, £10.

In the High Wester Chamber.—'Ane bund stand bed of aik,' 20 merks; two stand beds of 'fire,' £16; a chamber board, £4; two glass windows of 24 foot, £6; two 'caissit' windows, £10.

In the High Easter Chamber.—'Ane bund stand bed of aik,' 20 merks; 'tua stand bedis of fire,' £16; chamber board, £4; two glass windows of 26 foot, £6, 10s.; two 'caissit' windows, £10.

In the Wardrobe.—Two feather beds with their 'bowsteris, and codis,' £36; two pair of blankets, £24; 'ane arres work,' £24; 'ane Ireland cada,' £12; four double coverings, £18; eight herring nets, £16; 'tua traumell nettis for cunyngis,' £6; fishing line, £4; 'ane drow line, 40s.; 'ane fine daill,' 13s. 4d.; two glass windows of 16 foot, £4.

In the Vaults.—Three hogsheds and five ale barrels, £8; 'ane hingand jact,' 20s.; two old 'caissis' of windows and seven boards, £5; 'ane caissit bowels,' 40s.; 'ane oisting kist and xvi^c fow of seyme and rufe in it for boittis,' 40s. per hundred=£32; 300 'pleuscheour naillis,' 30s.; two tin quart stoups, £4; tin salt fat, 10s.; two 'chandilaris' of brass, £6.

In the Brew House.—A mask 'fate,' £10; 'tua thrie tramit (?) barrowis' for stones, £4; foure tua tramit barrowis' for stones, £6; 30 pieces of boat timber, £30.

In the said House.—Six 'houng douris' of oak with locks and bands, £24; five 'houng fire duris' with locks and bands, £17; eleven 'houng duris of fire' with bands and snecks on portals and privies, £29, 6s. 8d. Item, lying beside the said place for building a harbour for ships, 'eleven scoir of jestic of aik of twentie foure fute lang and fute and a half of the square, £8 each=£1760; mast of a boat, £6;—sum of the whole, £4776, 10s. 8d., *salvo jupto calculo*. . . ' The defenders not appearing are to be denounced rebels.—*Reg. Priv. Counc.*, vi. 279.

416. 'LITTLE HOLLAND'—AN OLD FIFE TOWN.—The *English Illustrated Magazine* for January has an article on 'An Old Fife Burgh Town' by Mr. David S. Meldrum. Dysart is the subject of it. The 'saut burgh' of Dysart, says the writer, is and was a typical Fife coast town. From its Hie Gait, in the centre of which was the Square with its Cross and Tolbooth, and the spacious piazzas, where in olden days the merchants displayed their wares, many narrow and tortuous streets, well described, in their physical features, by their common name of 'wynds,' slope down to the quaintest of old-world Fife harbours. Despite its notorious want of safety (which, indeed, did not matter much in days when mariners sailed the seas for half the year only, and lay up, with their boats, for the winter on whatever shore the end of summer found them), this harbour from an early date, was crowded with craft. These, for the most part, plied a trade with the Low Countries. The principal exports were salt and coals. Dysart supplied the neighbouring towns also with both commodities. In 1659, for example, we find an order to Lord Sinclair's 'factor' at Dysart to furnish Edinburgh Castle with 1000 loads of coal, the Bailies of Dysart to transport them to Leith. In an Act of the Scottish Parliament, nearly a century previously to that, reference is made to Lord Sinclair's 'coal-pot' in Dysart. As for salt, 'Ca'in' saut to Dysart' has long been as contemptuous a proverb as 'carrying coals to Newcastle.' In return for the exports were imported all the necessaries and luxuries of life which Bruges could supply. Russian furs, fine Flemish cloths, and wines from Spain and Italy came for the courtiers at Dunfermline and at Falkland; wax for the Church, and as time rolled on Bibles for the Reformers; pitch, tar, and wood; and even old iron for the Pathhead nailers. So important was the Fife continental trade that when Bruges, after being for 300 years the market of Northern Europe, declined in favour of Antwerp, the Scots became possessed of privileges very similar to those of the Hansaatics. In the town of Campvere, close to Antwerp, for example, there is said to have been a Scotch Gate, through which Scottish sailors passed 'Scot free,' while those of other nationalities paid toll. Indeed, so jealous was the Government of these rights that it appointed an official, who was known as the 'Conservator of Scots' privileges at Campvere'; and it is of interest to note that such an official existed as late as 1758 in the person of no less illustrious a man than John Hume, the author of *Douglas*. So much for the foreign trade. At home the mealmakers, fleshers, shoemakers, tailors, and brewers carried on thriving businesses under the protective privileges of the crafts. Altogether, so industrious and wealthy did Dysart become that it was known as Little Holland, a title which might, with equal fitness, have been applied to the whole seaboard from Inverkeithing to Crail.—*Scotsman*, December 26, 1891.

417. TRADE WITH HOLLAND.—The following reference to Trade with Holland occurs in an interesting article on Shetland, in the *Scotsman*, Feb. 9, 1892:—

Trade with Holland seems to have received a considerable impetus about the beginning of last century, and Amsterdam became to Shetland what the Norwegian towns and Copenhagen had been in the earliest centuries. The Dutch must have felt at home in Shetland at that time, as their busses, which annually assembled in Bressay Sound, numbered 2000. They spread themselves around the coast, and on Saturdays swarmed in every voe where the anchorage was good. St. Magnus Bay and Busta Voe seem to have been favourite spots on the west coast, and on the east they were everywhere. Each buss carried a quantity of tea, tobacco, gin, clothing, and fishing materials, which they sold and bartered with the people. The arrival of the Dutch fleet was of the greatest importance to the islanders. Trade with Norway and Denmark had ceased, and with Scotland it had not begun. The Dutch, therefore, formed the only medium of exchange. Hollander Johnsmas, the 11th June, is still remembered. On that day fairs were held by the Dutch at several places, and the Hollanders Knowe, a few miles from Lerwick, is a memorial of those bygone fairs. It seems they formed stations at the most suitable places, and some of them remained the whole year, buying and bartering and encouraging the fishing industry. It is reported that the sea, a few weeks ago, entered and destroyed a house built by the Dutch on the west of St. Magnus Bay, and which had remained the principal house in the district during the whole of last century.

418. FAMILY OF DENHOLM (vol. v. p. 84).—According to Anderson's *House of Hamilton*, p. 259, the name of the wife of Hans Hamilton, Vicar of Dunlop, was *Janet Denholm*, not *Margaret*, and this is confirmed by the copy of the inscription referred to given in Dobie's *Cuninghame Topographized by Timothy Pont*, pp. 128, 129. The date 1533 must be a misprint probably for 1563, Hans Hamilton having died 1608, aged 72, after forty-five years of married life.
A. W. G. B.

419. WILLIAM COWPER, THE POET.—Was he of Scottish descent? In the *St. Andrews Kirk Session Records*, edited by Mr. David Hay Fleming for the Scottish History Society, the name 'Thomas Cowper in Sanct Monanis' is mentioned (page 68) as being a witness in 1561. The following footnote is given: 'In 1828 John Cowper died, in the Parish of St. Monans [Co. Fife] "in his ninety-second year, in full vigour both of body and mind, a respectable farmer, whose ancestors and himself had occupied the same farm on the Abercromby estate for nearly 300 years." "There is every reason to believe that it is of this stationary family" that William Cowper of Olney writes: "I am originally of the same shire [Fife], and a family of my name is still there" (*Statistical Account of Fifeshire*, 1845, p. 344). The passage alluded to may be found in his letter to Mrs. Courtney (Hayley's *Life of Cowper*, p. 522): 'While Pitcairne whistles for his family estate in Fifeshire, he will do well if he will sound a few notes for me. I am originally of the same shire, and a family of the same name is still there.' Hayley, who correctly gives his descent 'from ancestors who were inhabitants of Sussex in the reign of Edward IV.,' alludes to this facetious claim of the poet in a foot-note (page 1), but without attaching any importance to it. Cowper's pedigree is not an obscure

one; it may be found in any good Peerage (*voce* Cowper, Earl). He was grandson of Spencer Cowper, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, who was great-grandson of Sir William Cowper, Baronet, who died in 1664, who was son of John Cowper, Alderman of London, great-grandson of John Cowper of Strode, parish of Slinford, Sussex, who was living in 1465, and married Joan, daughter and heir of John Stanbridge of Strode. There is nothing to show that this John Cowper or his ancestors came from the north. The name, derived from a trade "the cooper," is and was as common in England as in Scotland, or even more so. It is quite manifest that such a claim could only have been put forward jocularly by the poet who corresponded with his titled relatives and must have known his family history. The only apparent early connection the Cowper family had with anything Scottish was that Sir William Cowper was first created a Baronet of Nova Scotia (as several Englishmen were) and afterwards, on 4th March 1641-2, created a Baronet of England. In the *Peerages* the English Baronetcy only is recorded amongst the honours held by the present Earl Cowper, and in the list of Nova Scotia Baronets (including those extinct), given in Foster's *Peerage*, it is not to be found. The present Earl Cowper is Baron Dingwall in the Scottish Peerage, by his descent through his mother, who became heir of line of Sir Richard Preston, created Lord Dingwall in 1603. None of the poet's ancestors, as far as I can find, married a Scotswoman. He must have been an Englishman out and out.

ED.

420. NOTES ON ATTAINTED JACOBITES (vol. vi. p. 54).—A correspondent has drawn attention to an error in Mr. Crosse's note. Patrick Lindsay, executed at Brampton, was son of John Lindsay, *not* James. This is shown in the *Peerage* (Lindsay E.), where the pedigree is correctly given. Margaret Halliburton, Patrick Lindsay's mother, was a daughter of George Halliburton, consecrated Bishop of Brechin in 1678, translated to Aberdeen 1682, died 1715, aged 77.

ED.

421. STIRLING PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.—The first volume of the Parish Registers of Stirling is a specimen of what such records should be, but unfortunately such excellence is rare—and in this case there is a blank of 76 years between the first and the second volume, which has nothing special to recommend it in its arrangement or fulness of detail. We give a copy of the earlier volume, because many entries occur which are sure to be valuable to the genealogist. The entries are made on paper about seven inches by five. The first thirty-three pages contain the banns or proclamation of marriage, thus—

	1585.	Mariage.
28 Nov ^{er} do.	1. Johne Swane on ye ane þt	Mareit on ye
	2. Jonet Duncãsone on ye uy þt.	16 day of Decem.
	3.	

Then follow one hundred and seventy-one pages, each page being filled with the record of a single marriage, thus—

At Sterling ye xxv day of Noveber
1585 in pñs of Jo^{es} Gichane bailie Thomeson
corderer & me James Duncãsone
Reder at Sterling.

Swane
Duncansone

The qth day cōperit Johne Swane lore mer & burges of Sterling on ye ane pt & Johnnet Duncāsonē docht to umqth Williame Duncāsonē on ye uȳir p^t qwha bay^t in ane voice grants lauchfull promeis of mariage ilk ane to uyers rex^{tie} and promesis God willing to cōpleit ye same betwix & ye xvi day of December nixt and yfor desyrs ye banns to be lau^{de} pclamit according to ye order qth I ye said reder promesit to do and in ye name of ye kirk admonesit yame to abstein fra carnall dell qth ye co pleiting of ye said mariage under ye paine conteinit in ye Act of ptiament made anent fornicāðun qwhō promesit to obey ye same. In wites qth of yā hawe subscrivrit yir pñts w^t y hands on followis day zeir plaice & witness foirsaid.

Johne Swane & Jonet Duncansone
w^t our hands rex^{tie} at ye pen of
James Duncansone noȳ publicke manu pprie
J. Duncansone.

This sample is sufficient to show both the care taken and the advisability of giving simply the names and dates of the marriage. We hope in a future number to give the baptisms in this volume.

1585.

- Nov. 23. Johne Swane, loremer and burges, and Jonet, daur. of late Wm. Duncanson.
- Dec. 11. James Thomeson, son of Thomas Thomson, webster, and Margaret, daur. of late James Neilson in Canglor.
- Jan. 5. James Grahame, servant to James Campbell of Arn Kinlairs, and Grissall Callender.
- „ 8. Pawl Mentayth, sone to Rot. Mentayth in Alvath, and Elizabeth, daur. of Archibald Smith, burges.
- „ 15. Johne Donaldson, servant to Antanie Bruce, and Geilles Buckim in Alvath.
- „ 17. Robert Wright, loremar, and Hellein, daur. to late — Blair in Campsie.
- „ 22. Thomas Willeson, tailzor, and Issobell, daur. to Gilbert Bogson, alias Duncanson, fiesher.
- „ 28. James Thomeson, elder, maltman, and Jonet Hay, servitrix to the Lady Elphinstone.
- Feb. 13. Alexr. Downy, servant to Alexr. Bruce of Airth, and Marion, daur. to late James Blackburn.
- „ 28. William Fothringame and Jonet Robertson.
- Mar. 16. Andrew Robertson, baxter and burges, and Cathrein, daur. of late James Moresone.

1586.

- Mar. 25. James Wallace and Ewffaimie, daur. to Johne Aissone in Craiginforth.
„ 28. James, sone to Duncan Pennecuik, and Jonet Mar.
„ 31. Thomas Willesone, cordenar, and Cristane Philp in Livelands.
„ 27. Johne Lowry, younger in Drip, and Cristane, daur. to Thomas Gib, in Blackfreirsvynd.
- April 5. Johne, son of late John Reid, flesher, and Issobell Lowry, wascher.
„ 9. William Crothbert, servant to Adame Spittell of Blairlogy, and Janet, daur. to David Car, burges.
„ 28. Johne, son of late William Gothray in Fadells, and Jonet, daur. to late Robert Jarvy, cordener.
- May 7. Johne Gallnay, parishioner in Kilmarnock, and Margaret, daur. of William Moreson alias Chapman, burges.
- June 1. Johne Fargussone, barbur, and Jonet, daur. of Johne Bowman, burges.
„ 4. Robert, son of late William Allane, cordener, and Hellein Robertson, at ye brig of Allane.
„ 10. Johne, son of late Alexr. Duncansone, burges, and Jonet, daur. to Johne Gentilman, conburges.
- Aug. 23. Johne Miln, servant to the Countess of Argyll, and Hellein, daur. of late Johne Willesone, tailzor.
- Sept. 23. Alexr., son of late Sir Andro. Buchane, and eldest begotten of yt. name, and Jonet Lymburner, both of Glasgow.
„ 25. Johne Nycoll, in pl. [?] miln of Allway, and Agnes, daur. of late Alexr. Stevinson, cowper.
- Oct. 1. James, son of late William Robertstone, webster, and Cristane, daur. to Andro. Scott in ye bank of Dolur.
„ 7. Johne, son of James Allane, in Touch, and Marion, daur. of late Johne Hill.
„ 8. Duncan, son of Johne Leishman, smith at ye Calsy hed in the parish of Cambuskenneth, and Cathrein, daur. to late Henrie Glook, burges.
„ 17. Johne Hendirson, cordener, and Cathrein, daur. to late John Leiche.
„ 20. William Mairschell, servant to Robert Forester of Bogwhen, and Hellein, daur. of late Johne Jarvy in Plaine.
„ 24. Thomas Andersone, burges of Dundy, and Hellein, sister to Johne Andersone, Minister of Stirling.
- Nov. 26. Johne Zwng, sometime servant to Johne Erle of Mar, and Issobell, daur. of Johne Neilson, in Canglour.
„ 26. Robert, son of late Duncan Neilson in Canglour, and Margaret, daur. of late James Moderall.
„ 27. Johne Hendirson, younger, baxter, and Hellein, daur. of late George Forester in Schiphawt.
- Dec. 10. Moses Schort in Leithe, and Agnes Schort in Stirling.
„ 12. William Maclum, servant to Thomas Downy, smith, and Jonet, daur. to late John Watson in Cowt.
„ 22. Henrie Abircrumbie of Carsie, and Margaret, daur. of late Alexr. Boyd in Beathe.

- Dec. 22. Johne Donaldsone, alias Downy, son to Thomas Donaldsone, in Plaine, and Hellesone Gillespie.
- „ 24. Johne Andirson, Baxter & Burges, and Marjorie Edmane.
- Feb. 7. Andro Logane, parichioner of Grantoun and in Leith, & Agnes, daur. to late John Leishman.
- „ 12. James, son of Alexr. Schort, burges, and Anna, daur. of Walter Neische, co-burges.
- 1587.
- April 22. William Watson, Baxter, and Jonet, daur. of Johne Archebald in Conchordanne, parish of St. Ninians.
- May 27. James Wilson and Margaret, daur. of George Bauhok in Bawhokstoun.
- June 3. Archebald Symth, younger, & Jonet Wallace of the Canowgait in Edinburgh, relict of the late Henrie Brog, surugeon.
- „ 6. Johne Hendirson, younger, and Jonet, daur. to Alex. Zwng, Baxter.
- „ 25. William Harvie and Jonet, daur. to Johne Zwng, Skinner.
- July 15. Johne Stein, Maissone, and Jonet, daur. of late Jame Ra.
- „ 15. William, son of Alexr. Balvaird, Reder in Logy, and Marione, daur. to James Patirson, Flesher at Chrysts Well.
- „ 15. James Tailzor, Watchman in ye Castell, and Hellein, daur. of late William Adamsone in Replot.
- Aug. 6. Donald Ure, Chapman, and Issobell Wilson.
- „ 13. Johne Cairncorst in Largo, and Jonet, daur. to Andro Uttein.
- „ 18. Andro Broun, Tailzor & Burges, and Marjorie Bowman.
- Sep. 17. Johne Ewein, servant to Rot. Forester, brother to Alexr. Forester of Garden, and Margaret Schaw, daur. to Christane Galbrayth, wascher.
- Oct. 1. Alexander Callender of Halls of Airth, and Jane, daur. of Johne Knox of Ramfullie.
- „ 11. Duncane Patersone, Maltman, and Jonet Cossar, daur. of Margaret Mayne, who married afterwards Johne Forester, Maltman.
- „ 16. George, son of late David Bruce of Kinnaird, and Agnes, daur. of William Donaldson, and Begge Wyse his spouse.
- „ 28. William Allane of Cambus barron, parish of St. Ninians, and Margaret Grisum, servant to George Narne Litster.
- „ 28. Thomas, son to Alexr. Erskine of Gogar, and Agnes, daur. of Gilbert Ogilvy of Powrie.
- Nov. 5. Johne Scharrar, wachman in ye Castell of Stirling, and Issobell Gothray, servant to John Huttone in the parish of Logie.
- „ 10. Thomas Michell Litster and Issobell, daur. of Johne Gilleis in Drip, in the parish of Kincairn.
- „ 22. James Galbrayth, Burges of Glasgow, and Margaret, daur. of late Margaret [*sic*] Haigy.
- Dec. 16. Thomas Jameson, Candlemaker, and Agnes, daur. of late — [*sic*] Willesone, Tailzor.
- Jan. 6. James, son of Alexr. Kincaid, Maltman, and Bessie, daur. of Neill Campbell, Parson of Craignish.
- „ 6. Alexr. Cousland, Messenger, and Margaret, daur. of late Patrick Schort, Burges.

- Jan. 12. Alex. Robertsons, Maltman in ye Castell, and Jonet, daur. of late Mathew Gib, Cutler.
,, 20. Johne Thomeson in — and Jonet, daur. of late Johne Hender-son in Reploch.
Feb. 1. Johne Ervein, Maissone, and Hellein, daur. of late Wm. Cunyngham, Porter in ye Castell.
,, 11. Thomas Clarke, Gairdiner, and Marion, daur. to Johne Thomesone, elder, Bonet maker.
,, 20. George Bog, servant to ye King's Mtie., and Issobell, daur. of Johne Norwall, Burgess.

1588.

- Mar. 29. William Bell, burges, and Issobell Drysdell in Talliecultrie.
Apr. 7. Stein Richie, servant to Johne Duncanson, minister, and Jonet, daur. to Johne Neilsons, maltman.
,, 15. Thomas Andirson, burges, and Mabill, daur. to late Johne Coustoun in Pithawllie.
,, 20. Andro, son to late Cunynghame, burges of Glasgow, now of Stirling, and Elizabeth Aickein.
,, 27. George Spittell, burges, and Margaret Watsonsone.
May 6. Johne, son to late James Crystesone, and Elizabeth, daur. to late Nicoll Finlasons in Dunblane.
,, 18. David Michell, tailzor, and Agnes, daur. to Robert Car.
,, 25. Archeboulde Allane, wreter, and Christian Dog, in the house of Agnes Nicoll.
June 1. Henrie Jarvie, in St. Ninians, & Ewfame Touch, of St. Ninians, to be married at St. Ninians.
,, 25. James Stevinsone, cowper, and Elet., daur. to late Rot. Rutherford baxter.
July 15. William, son to Malcolm M'ilhoise, and Helleson, daur. to late Johne Hendirsonsone.
,, 17. Johne Benny, servt. to James Mentayth, and Cathreine, sister to Gilbert Crystesone, skinner.
Aug. 24. John M'kenart, quarrier, in Sauchie, parish of Clackmannan, and Elet. Logane.
Oct. 6. William, sone to Thomas Thomsone in Corntoun, and Agnes, daur. to Wm. Soirlie.
,, 22. George, sone to late James Gilmor, in sie beggs, and Margaret, daur. to late Thomas Ervein in Moorkom.
,, 24. Johne Jonkein and Jonet, daur. to late Johne Johnsonsone in Powmilne.
,, 25. Johne Hodge, officer in this burgh, and Margaret Bell, servant to James Robertson, flesher.
Dec. 13. Patrick Drumond, servant to my Lord of Cambuskennet, and Elizabeth, daur. to the late Alexr. Stevinsone, cowper.
,, 14. David, son to late James Richardson, and Ratchell, daur. to Wm. Lamb, in parish of Kilmanie.
,, 15. Duncan M'cleishe, servant to Dwgall M'Dugall in Deweldik, and Issobel Hog, relict of late Malcome Hendirsonsone.
,, 25. William Murray, servant to ye Kinges Maiestie, and Agnes, daur. of Duncan Narne of Lokishill.
Jan. 8. Henry, son of late David Murray of Carse in Strathern, servant

- to the lady Anabill Murray, Countess of Mar, and Elet, daur. to late Johne Auchmutty, burges.
- Jan. 8. Johne Ferriar, servant to James Erskain, son to Alexr. Erskain, of Gogar, and Agnes, daur. to James Stewart, officer to ye Commissrs of Stirling.
- „ 17. Johne M'Condochie, servant to Margaret Narne, relict of late Wm. Smith, and Jonet, daur. to Thomas Richardson, mail-maker.
- Feb. 1. James, son to Henrie Richardstone, and Barbara Robertson.
- „ 1. William Mathir, Cordiner, and Maise, daur. to late Donald Spittel.
- Mar. 2. Mr. James Pont, Comissr. of Dunblane, & Abigail Strang, in the parish of Edinburgh.
- „ 9. Andrew Scharar, burges, and Hellein, daur. of late Michall Gairdner & Margaret Rae, his relict.
- „ 21. Mr. James Elphinstone of Findnachtrie, one of the senators of the Colledge of Justice, and Sara, daur. to late Johne Mentaith of Carse, and Hellein Mentaith, his relict.
- „ 21. James Aissone, mairchand and burges, and Hellein, daur. to late George Forester in Schiphawt.

1589.

- Mar. 30. Johne Moresone, zwnger, and Cristane, daur. to Alexr. Bwey, couper and burges.
- May 10. Andro, son to late Richard Kidstoun, in Gowan Hills, and Jonet Rany, servant to David Rany in Craigend.
- „ 12. William Galbrayt, servant to Rot. Alexr. and Cathrein Crytesone.
- „ 17. Duncan, sone to and appearand air to John Patersone, burges, and Marion, daur. to late Alexr. Alschunder of Menstrie, 'James Alschunder hir maist speciall friend alyve' is mentioned.
- „ 24. William Burne, zownger, in Cambuskenneth, and Barbara, daur. to Rot. Johnstone, in ye Wallir, in the parish of St. Ninians.
- „ 30. Johne Glen, Elder in Cambuskenneth, and Elet., daur. of James Andro in Sheok.
- June 7. Archebauld Alexr., brother to the late Alexr. Alschunder of Menstrie, and Elizabeth, daur. to Rot. Alexr., burges.
- „ 8. James, son to late Michall Garidner, Mr. Canonner to ye King's Matie, and Agnes, daur. to Andro Cowane, burges.
- „ 21. Thomas Glen, zownger, & Bessie Abircumbie in West Grainge.
- July 2. Johne Gray, sometime servant to late Anna, Comptes of Mar, and Margaret, daur. to late William Patirsone, webster.
- „ 6. Johne Bell in Cambuskenneth and Jonet Scobie in Keir, parish of Dunblane.
- „ 19. William Glen in Cambuskenneth and Jonet Sibbald.
- „ 24. Archibald Harlau in Tillicultrie and Marione Andirsone, servant to Mr. Johne Colvill, chantor of Glasgw in Sterling.
- Aug. 17. Alexr. Robertson, wright, and Jonet, daur. to late Wm. Forsyth.
- „ 17. Johne Sinclar and Geillis Sinclar.
- July [*sic*] 31. Patrick McKeun and Issobell Raunald, servant to the laird of Craigengelt.

- Aug. 23. Johne, son to Waltir Muresone, burges, and Cathrein Duthie in Dunblane.
- Sep. 25. Rot. Scot, servant to Rot. Robertson, powderer, and Jonet Lin in the Parish of Largs.
- Oct. 31. Andro, son and air to late Rot. Aissone, burges, and Catherin Sibbeld in Leith.
- Nov. 1. William, son to Johne Andirson, litster, and Marjorie Jak in Auchynbowie, parish of St. Ninian.
- „ 8. Patrik Bauhok, garitur in ye Castell, & Marione Mathie.
- „ 25. William Aissone, merchand, son to Johne Aissone, elder in Craigenforth, and Elet., daur. to Andro Scharar, burges.
- „ 25. Johne Haulden in Dunfarmling and Elet., daur. to late David Wrycht, webster.
- Jan. 6. James Watsone, burges, and Agnes, daur. to Rot. Alexr., con-burges.
- Feb. 14. James Leischman, smith to our Sovereine Lord, and Agnes, daur. to late Arch. Smyth.
- March 1. Johne Broun, maissone, & Margaret, daur. to late Michell Euein, maissone.
- „ 7. Johne M'uilliams, servan to Contes of Mentayth, of the parish of Port, and Catherin, daur. to late Johne Strathie.

1590.

- April 19. Johne Gib, zounger, cutler, & Issobell, daur. to late James Blackburne, maltman.
- June 22. Waltir Huttone & Jonet, daur. to Johne Richardsone, cairtur.
- July 11. David Jameson of Wodhed in ye Paroch of Allaway, and Bessie, daur. to Johne Gentilman in Atheray.
- „ 19. Johne Mentione, wryter in the Burgh of Edinburgh, and Barbara Kello.
- „ 25. James, son to late Lawrence Mentayth, cuik, and Issobell, daur. of Wm. Allane in Queensferrie.
- Aug. 4. Henrie Zoung in Hall of Airth, & Jonet, daur. to Henrie Maistirtoun, Glassin wrycht.
- „ 9. Alexr., brother to Johne Gib in Burrowstouns, in the Parish of Caneillan, and Cristane, daur. of late Andro Tailzour, baxter.
- „ 14. David Millar in Cambus, parish of Allway, & Emmie, daur. to James Maclum, smith.
- Oct. 11. James Bell, servant to James Russell, Cooik to my lady Comptes of Mar, and Hellein Wilson, washer to the Persone of Campsies wyf.
- „ 18. Johne, son to late Johne Richardsone at the Dall well in Stirling, and Alesone, daur. to James Robertstone in the middle thyrd of Coudinghope, in parish of St. Ninians.
- „ 31. Thomas Wilson, servant to Jonet Cairns, relict of late Patrick Gillaspie, minister, and Margaret Craig, servant to Alex. Patirson, Litster.
- Nov. 7. Andro Nicoll in Cambuskenneth, and Jonet Wilson, servant to Cathren Archebauld, relict of Thomas Wilson, skinner.
- „ 21. James M'Nellane, servant to the laird of Garden in St. Ninians Parish, and Beges, daur. to late Patrick Schort.

- Nov. 28. William Wilsone, wrytter, and Jonet, daur. to John Aissone in Craigenforth.
- Dec. 12. Johne Tullot, now in Stirling, late of Muthill (brought testifie from Mr. Johne Davidstone, minister there), and Isbella Ewein in Bordenyt, in the parish of Shagayt.
- „ 2 [*sic*]. James Narne, burges, and Issobell Callender, daur. of Catherin Forester, relict of late Alexr. Wyse.
- „ 26. Ambrose Bryse, chapman, and Jonet, daur. to late Alexr. Duncansone, burges.
- Jan. 18. Alexr., son to late Johne Ker, walkar, Milne of Keir, and Jonet, daur. to late Michell Ewing, maissone.
- „ 24. Johne Soirlye, chapman, and Jonet Cunynghame, servant to Mr. John Colvill of Strarndie.
- „ 27. Patrick Home of Argattie, and Margaret, daur. to Rot. Haulden in Balowill.
- Mar. 18. Rot., sone to late Wm. Robertstone in Castlehill, and Grissall, daur. to Wm. Suord.
- Feb. 9 [*sic*]. James Mentayth, servant to James Dog, and Magdalin Uttein.

1591.

- April 24. Johne Millar Cordiner in Milnburn, par. of Dunblane, and Jonet, daur. to late Henry Stein in Cambuskenneth.
- May 5. James Michell, baxter, & Marione, daur. to late Johne Hendirson, baxter.
- „ 31. Hercules M'Nellane, cordener, and Elet. Lockart.
- June 19. Waltir Sterling, burges, and Jonet Mentayth in Edinburgh.
- „ 23. Johne, son & heir of late Johne Leggat, baxter & burges, and Marione Thomstone, daur. to Jonet Archebauld, midwyf.
- Aug. 7. Wm. Burne in parish of Bothkenness, and Hellein Clark, servant to Cristopher Lamb.
- „ 9. Thomas Thomstone in the parish of Corneill, and Cathrein, daur. to late Andro Tailzour, baxter.
- „ 23. Duncane Ure, servant to Walter Forester, appearand of Poldan, and Issobell Mayne.
- Sept. 26. James, son to Alexr. Forester, Burges, and Agnes, daur. to late Mathew Hud.
- Oct. 2. Johne Myll, tailzor & burges, and Issobell Narne, servitrix to Malcolm Wallace.
- „ 5. John Ervein, webster in Bothkenner, and Cristane Huttone, servant to Johne Bennie, webster.
- „ 16. Johne Patirson, baillie of Sterling, and Jonet Cairnis.
- „ 17. Andro Kidstoun, and Agnes Duncansone.
- „ 27. Thomas Bawchok, chapman, and Elizabeth Liddell.
- „ 30. Wm. Galbrayth, and Jonet Henrie.
- Nov. 2. Andro Gillaspie, servand to Thomas Mitchell, & Bessie Gilmour.
- Dec. 18. Wm. Lawstone, Merchant, and Hellein Forsyth.
- Jan. 6. Wm. Quhyt, servant to Johne M'lewd, and Jonet Strang in ze Canongait of Edinr.
- „ 9. David, sone to John Richardstone, cairtur, and Jonet, daur. to James Garrow in Corntoun, parish of Logie.

- Jan. 16. Johne Benny, servant to James Mentayth, of Randefurd, and Margaret Lockart, servant to Grissall Boyd.
 „ 23. William Thomesone and Jonet Thomeson, to be mard. at Logie.
 Mar. 12. Thomas, son to late William Stein, in Cowie, and Margaret Walker, servant to Wm. Edman, baxter.
 „ 24. Rot. Robertson, flesher, and Cathrein Finlason in Dalny, in parish of Dunblane.

1592.

- April 2. Johne M'Cayth, servant to James Kayth, and Hellein, daur. to late John Bowman, burges.
 „ 15. William, brother germane to Lord Elphynstone, and Jonet, daur. to James Henrysone of Foridells, parish of Dalgatie.
 „ 19. William Cuninghame, of Cowgorm, parish of St. Ninian's, and Cathrein Allane, servant to Rot. Cuninghame, of Ladieland.
 „ 19. Alexr. Robertson, flesher, and Margaret, daur. to late James Layng, maltman.
 „ 24. Johnne Fargussone, servant to the Laird of Abircairny, and Jonet Wilsonsone, servant to Archd. Bruce of Powfowls.
 May 6. Johnne, son to late James Layng, maltman, and Hellein, daur. to Walter Muresone, maltman and burges.
 „ 27. James Smyt, alias Capitane James, falconar to my Lord of Mar, and Christian Reid in Tullebairdin.
 „ 27. Johnne Soirle, chapman, and Marione, daur. to late Thomas Russall, baxter.
 June 12. Johnne Gib, quarreur, and Jonet Brand, his servant.
 „ 15. Duncan Crystie, travellur, and Christian Couttis.
 „ 16. Johnne Lowrie, sometyme maltmaker, and Marione Ywng in Spittall.
 „ 17. Johnne Hudsonsone, gouldsmith, and Agnis, daur. to Johnne Car in Tullibairdin.
 „ 17. Johnne Galbrayt, tailzor, at Mursyde, parish of Larbert, and Hellein Clark, servant to Marie Fowls.
 July 2. Johnne Bruce, saidleir, and Margaret, daur. to Peter Haigy, saidleir.
 Aug. 5. Johnne Thomesone, webster, and Margaret, daur. to late Wm. Robertsone, webster.
 „ 11. Duncan Patirsonsone, maltman, and Cathrein, daur. to Johnne Scott, potter.
 Sept. 5. Waltir Neisch of Dubheads, and Christian, daur. to late Alexr. Alschunder of Menstrie.
 „ 9. Alexr. Reid, fleshur, and Christian, daur. to Rot. Adameson.
 „ 8 [*sic*]. Adam Quhyt, dagmaker, and Margaret, daur. to Thomas Lawsonsone, travellur.
 „ 17. Thomas, son to late Andro Tailzour, baxter, and Jonet, daur. to Thomas Tailzour, in Tailzourtoun.
 Oct. 5. Rot. Thomesone, maltman, and Jonet, daur. to late Johnne Mentayt, mr. cuik, servant to my Lord of Mar.
 „ 11. James Grindlay, sometyme servant to the laird of Garden, and Malie Aicken, relict of late Alexr. Stevinsone, messingur.
 „ 28. Mungo Forsyth, gairdner, and Issobell Aicken, servant to John Donaldsone,

- Oct. 29. James Frissal, dagmaker, and Christian, daur. to Alexr. Kincaid, maltman.
- Nov. 1. Johnne Gilleis in Athray, and Margaret Gib, relict of late John Duthie.
- „ 4. Johnne Adamesone, nottary, and Agnes, daur. to late Duncan Layng, in Brakanleis, parrish of Falkirk.
- „ 8. Alexr. Neilson, maltman, and Marione, daur. to Rot. Johnesone in Carnock, parish of St. Ninians.
- „ 30. Johnne Angus, zwnr., burges of Glasgow, and Elizabeth Haigy, daur. to Margaret Narne.
- Dec. 14. William, son to Johnne Ure in Ester Garden, and Issobell Gilcreist, servant to Johnne Bruce of Auchinbowie.
- Jan. 8. David Zair, chapman, and Jonet, daur. to Duncan Faichnay in Rind, parish of Stragaith.
- Feb. 18. Henry Murray, tailzour, and Jonet Dalgleische.
- Mar. 15. Johnne Mar, servant to the laird of Bawbernie, parish of Sawllein, and Cathrein Muiller, servant to Wm. Elphynstone.
- „ 15. Gilbert Crystesone, alias Thome, skinnar, and Margaret Blair, servant to Johnne Bruce of Auchinbowie.
- „ 16. Thomas Richie, under the Castell Wall, and Agnes Schort, last servant to the Lady Keir.

(*To be continued.*)

422. CHANGE OF NAME LEGALISED.—Petition for William Pyet for himself and in name of his kinsmen and relations for changing their name, read, and the desire granted (A.D. 1707, March 7. Acts of Parliament, vol. xi. p. 437).

ACT in favours of William Pyet, his Kinsmen and Relations.

Unto his Grace Her Majesty's High Commissioner, and Right Honourable the Estates of Parliament.

The Petition of William Pyet for himself, and in name and behalf of other Kinsmen and Relations of the nickname of Pyet,

Humbly Sheweth,—

That your petitioner's prediceors were of the sirname of Graham, and through the unhappy differences that in the last age did frequently fall out betwixt Clanns, they, by their neighbours, were forced from their native residence, and obliged to cover themselves under the sirname of Pyet, and we having by certain tradition the true account of our origine & sirname of Graham; and we being earnestly desirous to be restored and make use of the same in all time coming, which we cannot do, having trade both at home and abroad, without a publick Act, whereby the traders with us may be certionat.

May it therefore please your Grace and Lordships to allow us to assume and use our ancient sirname of Graham, and to discharge the ignominious nickname of Pyet in all time coming, and your petitioners shall ever pray.

EDIN., 7 March 1707.

Her Mäties High Commissioner and the Estates of Parli^t having heard this petitione, they grant the desire y^of, and allowes the petitioner to assume & use their ancient surname (*sic*) of Graham, and discharges the nickname of Pyet in all time coming.

SEAFIELD, *Cancellar, I.P.D.P.*

423. ROSS FAMILY—CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.—Volume IV. of *Scottish Antiquary.*

EARLS OF ROSS.

P. 6, line 42. *After* 'portioners' *insert* 'William, Earl of Ross, John de Berclay, Thomas de Moravia (brother of the grantor), and others were witnesses to a charter by John de Moravia, granting certain lands in the barony of Awath to his "consanguineo," Andrew de Ros, son of the late William de Ros, "militis." In the old copy on parchment of the charter the date is wanting.'

BALNAGOWN.

P. 10, line 14. *Below* '130,' *insert* 'Agnes, who married William M'Culloch of Plaids, and died at Hilton, 24th April 1572 (*Kal. of Ferne*).'

P. 11, line 45. *After* 'Isobell,' *insert* 'married, 1659, James Innes of Lightnet (Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, ii. 288), brother to Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk, being relict of Colonel John Sutherland, brother to Lord Duffus.'

PITCALNIE.

P. 13, line 3. *For* 'Fyvish,' *read* 'Fyrish.'

P. 14, line 1. *After* 'He married,' *insert* 'Susanna, daughter of John Dunbar of Burgie; she died his relict, — 1794.' *After* 'only,' *insert* 'surviving.'

P. 14, line 31. *Delete* 'Ada,' *insert* 'Sarah, married first John Ross, who died *s.p.*, and, secondly — 1862, Arthur Thomson. P.' *After* 'a son,' *insert* 'John Hugh Ross Williamson, born — May 1837, who died —, having married —, leaving a son.'

P. 14, line 33. *For* '1808,' *read* '1803.'

KINDEACE.

P. 52, line 16. *After* 'Bighouse,' *insert* 'she married, secondly, Robert Sinclair of Geise, by whom she had one son and four daughters.'

P. 52, line 46. *For* 'Ross,' *read* 'Rose.'

INVERCHASLEY.

P. 53, line 30. *For* 'Christian,' *read* 'Mary.'

P. 53, line 31. *After* 'Newmore,' *insert* 'and relict of Roderick Macleod of Cambuscurrie.'

P. 53, line 35. *After* 'secondly,' *insert* 'at Tain, without banns, 20th January 1718.'

P. 53, line 44. *After* 'first,' *insert* 'contract dated 30th July 1728.'

P. 54, line 19. *After* 'married,' *insert* 'contract dated 7th August 1755.'

P. 54, line 37. *After* 'married,' *insert* 'at Malta, 1st March 1820.'

P. 54, line 38. *After* 'married,' *insert* 'at Malta, 12th November 1828.'

P. 54, line 43. *After* 'He' *insert* 'was born 5th August 1768, and.'

P. 55, line 3. *For* '43d,' *read* '42d.'

P. 55, line 6. *After* 'Erskine,' *insert* 'fifth son of David Erskine of Cardross.'

P. 55. *Footnote*, line 4. *Delete from* 'The widow of,' *to end of paragraph*, *insert* 'Margaret, second daughter of Patrick Craufurd of Achmanes, by his first wife — Gordon, married John Cochrane of Ravelrig; her half-brother, Ronald Craufurd of Restalrig, W.S., by Katherine Forbes,

his wife, was father of Margaret, Countess of Dumfries, who was, therefore, cousin to Lord Ankerville's wife.'

CALROSSIE.

P. 55, line 22. *For '15th,' read '5th.'*

P. 55, line 34. *After 'magnesia,' insert 'Perhaps he was the elder brother of Alexander (67), for in two old letters there are the following notices :—"Calrossie, recruiting in this town (Tain), 1776, most unluckily and without intention, killed one of the town guard, for which he was try'd and acquitted at the last Inverness assizes." "Jack Ross (Calrossie), brought 11 recruits to be attested for Calrossie."*

INVERCHARRON.

P. 56, line 2. *For 'Dovochmaluak,' read 'Davochmaluak.'*

P. 57, line 2. *After 'Alexander,' insert 'His father granted him a charter of the west half of Wester Ferne, dated 19th November 1620. Hugh, his brother, witnessed the sasine.'*

P. 57, line 6. *After 'Issobel,' insert 'relict of James Innes, third of Calrossie, and.'*

P. 57, line 43. *After 'Kindeace,' insert 'marriage contract dated 9th June 1677, registered at Fortrose, 6th June 1678.'*

BRELANGWELL.

P. 58, line 43. *After '1747,' insert 'daughter of Roderick Macleod of Cambuscurrie, by Mary, daughter of Hugh Munro of Newmore.'*

P. 58, line 44. *After '1748,' insert 'The marriage-contract between Walter Ross, and Helen, youngest daughter of the late Rorie Macleod of Cambuscurrie, with consent of Mr. Æneas Macleod of Cadboll, her uncle, and of Æneas Macleod of Cambuscurrie, her brother, was signed at Invercharron, 19th February 1715. David Ross of Inverchasley, and Charles Ross of Eye, witnesses (Gen. Reg. Deeds, M'Kenzie Office, vol. 161).'*

ACHNACLOICH.

P. 61, line 43. *After '£12,' insert 'The name of his first wife is unknown; he married, secondly, as third husband, Barbara, daughter of Alexander Tulloch, and had by her an only surviving son, Robert. (Retour of her in her tierce, Sheriff-Court books, Inverness, 19th October 1575.) By her first husband, Alexander Kinnaird of Culbin, she had a daughter, Issobel, who married Thomas Ross, commendator of Ferne.'*

P. 61, line 44. *After 'had,' insert 'with a daughter, Janet, married in 1594, as first wife, to Walter Ross, first of Morangie, commendator of Ferne, a son.'*

P. 61, line 45. *After 'Tolly,' insert 'Sheriff Depute of Inverness (Sasine, 18th October 1617).'*

P. 61, line 48. *After 'Ferne,' insert 'He married, secondly, Euphemia Munro, living 1607.' Delete 'They,' insert 'He'; after 'had,' insert—*

'1. Hugh. (See below.)¹

'2. George, to whom his father granted a charter of donation of

¹ I have to thank Miss Gilchrist for her kindness in giving me much valuable information, and especially for having pointed out the omission of Hugh Ross of Breakauche from the notes on Achnacloch, as previously printed.

In 1538, James v. granted to Hugh Ross, for five years, three marklands of 'Breakauche,' and five marklands of 'Auchneclaych.' (*Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. xi, fol. 93.)

the lands of Pitkerie. He was also portioner of Inverchasley. (See *first family so styled*.) He disposed Pitkerie to the sons of Ross of Little Tarrell; it finally passed into the hands of one son, who thus became "of Pitkerie." He married Margaret, daughter of William Ross of Priesthill. (See *Priesthill*).

'1. Hugh, designed of Breakauche, "apparent of Tollie," 24th April 1592, complaint against him for seizing a certain John Ross, and carrying him prisoner to Balnagown (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). He died in his apparencey, *circa* 1610, having married Margaret, daughter of John Gordon of Embo by whom he had—

132. Hugh.
(1.) Eleanor.'

P. 61, line 49. After '132. Hugh, third of Tolly,' *delete from* 'apparent' to p. 62, line 1, *ending* '8th February 1640.' *Insert* 'Heir of Hugh Ross of Achnacloch, his father,' 1st October 1622 (*Inq. gen.*). Heir-male of Hugh Ross of Tollie, his grandfather, in the lands of Tollie. (Same date, *Retours Inq. spec. Ross et Cromarty*.) David Ross, eleventh of Balnagown, granted to him, designed of Achnacloch, and to Hugh, his eldest son, the office of Forestry of the Forest of Friwater, and to him, designed of Tollie, and to Hugh, his eldest son, the office of Bailiary of the lands and barony of Strathockell (Charters dated 27th February 1637, Sasines 22nd October 1640). Also on the same day, a letter of Forestry for 19 years, granting them free water, wood, timber, hart, hynd, doe . . . in the barony of Balnagown (*Gen. Reg. Deeds Ed.* vol. 532, 8th February 1640).'

P. 62, line 3. After 'married,' *insert* 'Agnes.'

P. 62, line 4. For 'Inverleal,' *read* 'Inverlael.'

P. 62, line 5. *Delete* '(See below),' *insert* 'died young.'

P. 62, line 6. After 'John,' *insert* '(See below,' 134a.)

P. 62, line 9. After '532),' *insert* 'George, younger brother of John, was living 1663.'

P. 62, line 12. *Delete from* '133. Hugh,' *to end of line* 14, 'He left.'

P. 62, line 15. For 'fifth,' *read* 'fourth.'

P. 62, line 16. After '1671),' *insert* '; the disposition made to him, 10th September 1641, of the chaplainry of Alnes and its revenues was made "with the consent of Hugh Ross of Tollie (his father), for himself, and the heirs of the late Hugh of Tollie, his father, and of the deceased Hugh of Tollie, his guidsir." He'

P. 62, line 19. For 'sixth,' *read* 'fifth.'

P. 62, line 20. After '1700,' *insert* 'M.P. for Tain. Born — 1660, marriage-contract dated — 1687, he died — 1716.'

P. 62, line 22. After 'they had,' *insert* 'with two daughters, Janet and Jean, the latter married to Arthur Ross of Priesthill.'

P. 62, line 47. For '17,' *read* '7.'

PRIESTHILL.

P. 63, line 25. *Delete* 'before December 1652,' *insert* '31st January 1650 (*Reg. Acts and Decrees, Edin.*, vol. 567, fol. 341).'

SHANDWICK.

P. 64, line 39. After 'wife,' *insert* 'Christian Urquhart.'

P. 65, line 23. For 'Fyvish,' *read* 'Fyrish.'

P. 67, line 9. *After* 'unmarried,' *insert* 'The lands of Kerse were finally ceded to William Ross by disposition dated at Melsetter, 30th September 1737, from Christina Crawford of Kerse, relict of Captain James Moodie of Melsetter. She had also made a disposition to him, dated at Malsetter, 8th September 1733, of the lands of Nether Skeldon for 18,000 merks. Witnesses, Hugh Ross, governor to Benjamin Moodie of Melsetter, and David Ross, writer of the deed (both registered 3rd November 1737, *M'Kenzie Office*, vol. 161).

P. 67, line 37. *After* 'married,' *insert* 'Helen Gordon, sister to Colonel Gordon (she married secondly Captain Charles Metcalfe, Royal Navy).'

P. 67, line 41. *After* 'Munro,' *insert* born 29th October 1832.'

P. 67, line 45. *After* 'Hill,' *insert* 'she died his widow, 28th September 1890. John Cameron, brother of the above William, was born 25th May 1835.'

P. 68, *footnote*, line 1. *For* 'great-aunt,' *read* 'mother's first cousin.'

LOGIE EASTER.

P. 72, line 31. *After* 'married,' *insert* 'contract dated 8th August 1705, registered at Tain.'

BALMACHY.

P. 73, line 2. *After* '1606),' *insert* 'He died 10th July 1603 (*Kal. of Ferne*), his relict being Margaret Innes, mother of James and John, who in 1612 is styled in Gany.'

P. 73, line 4. *Below* '202,' *insert* '202a. Thomas, son of late Donald Ross of Ballamuckie (Sasine 31st August 1618).'

P. 73, line 10. *After* '1625),' *insert* 'He married, as second wife, Jean Douglas, living 1603 (*Acts and Decrets*, vol. 214, p. 142).'

P. 73, line 17. *After* '1625),' *insert* 'Walter Ross, now of Miltoun, was son and heir of the deceased George Ross, son of the late Walter of Ballamuckie, 24th January 1654 (*Register of Acts and Decrets, Edinburgh*, vol. 567, fol. 62).'

P. 73, line 19. *After* 'Seal),' *insert* 'In 1618, his spouse was Katherine Macleod, *Neilson*. She received from her husband, in liferent, part of the lands of Ballamuckie. On 15th December 1618, there is a reversion, by Andrew Munro of Culnald, to Hugh Ross of the lands of Ballamuckie, redeemable for 3000 merks; David Ross, his brother, in Mekle Meddat, witness. At Leith, 12th June 1621, Hugh assigned to his brother, George Ross, a reversion by the same Andrew Munro over Midganie for 3000 merks, which, by deed dated at Tain 27th June 1621, George Ross in Miltoun intimated to Andrew Munro. From bonds registered, *Hay Office, Edinburgh*, in 1622, it would appear that his affairs were in a bad way.

'Hugh Ross (194) was employed for many years by Charles I. as his agent at Dunkirk, for obtaining the freedom of British subjects imprisoned in Flanders by the King of Spain. In this service he had expended large sums of his own money, for which he had received no return, besides becoming indebted to others. On 19th March 1640-1, he prayed the King to grant him relief, who ordered the petition to be referred to the Lords in Parliament to report thereon. It appears that nothing was done (*Hist. MSS. Report*, iv. 58, *House of Lords, MSS.*). In 1642 there was a

further petition from him, asking for protection from arrest until his business was settled (*Ibid.* v. 66). One of his debtors was Sir Arthur Gorges, Knight, brother to Edward Lord Gorges, who, at the suit of Hugh Ross, was imprisoned for debt in the King's Bench; 1st July 1641, Ross petitioned that Gorges "should not be allowed to walk abroad at his pleasure, so that he will never be likely to pay his debt." In the same month judgment was given (*Ibid.* iv. 81, 86), and he was condemned to pay £160 debt, and £40 costs. Ross was so well satisfied with the decision that he gave Gorges no further trouble (*Petition of Gorges*, 8th June 1660; *Ibid.* v. 94). Some years after the death of Hugh Ross, Katherine Ross, as administratrix, set up a claim for the same debt and costs; petitioner then prayed for relief for himself and his tenants.

'Hugh Ross made a will dated 19th June 1649. He was then living in Farmer's Lane, Westminster. He desires to be buried in St. Margaret's Church. He declares his estate to consist of a reversion of lands in Scotland, which are in the possession of his brother's son by right of wadset, and of great sums of money owing him by the States of the Kingdom of Scotland and England, for his services towards the relief of the subjects of those Kingdoms, as will more clearly appear by his papers, petitions, and actions. He bequeaths his real and personal estate to his son George, executor. He wills that David Ross, General Major Robert Munro, and Dr. Alexander Ross, nearest relatives on his father's and mother's side, shall aid his son in acquiring his just right and possession. Will dated 19th June 1649, and proved 3rd July.

'Letters of administration dated 4th May 1653, were granted to Robert Ross, nephew to the late Hugh, of goods unadministered by George Ross, executor, deceased. Again 27th October 1654, administration was granted to Katherine Ross, curatrix assigned to Margaret Ross, a minor, next-of-kin to Hugh Ross, to administer to the use of the said Margaret during her minority. On the same day other letters were granted to Katherine, as aunt and curatrix of Margaret, to administer the goods of the late George Ross, and lastly to administer the goods of Robert Ross, deceased, father of the said Margaret.

'Robert Ross, styled of the Charter House, London, by his will, dated 16th September 1654, and proved 27th October (executor, Master Austen; overseer, Master William Ross), after payment of debts, leaves the residue "towards the bringing up" of his daughter. By a codicil he desires his father's papers to be given to Sir David Cunigom,¹ and "that he take care of the widow and children according to my father's will, and take up £50 of Sir Henry Newton of Charleton, to give to my daughter Margrett at her marriage, or when she is sixteen, according to her grandfather's desire in his last will." Robert Ross became one of the "brothers" of the Charter House, 19th December 1652, and died there 8th October 1654 (*Archives*, Charter House).

'Hugh Ross, as previously stated, appointed three of his near relatives to assist his son in forwarding his claims upon the Government. David Ross, the first named, was his brother. General Major Robert Munro, a relation on his mother's side, was the author of "The Expedition with the Scots Regt. (called MacKeyes Regt.), which served under the King of Denmark during his wars against the Emperor, afterwards under the King of Sweden, and then under the Chancellor Oxensterne." Pub-

¹ Sir David Coningham, knighted by Charles I. at Royston, 1st April 1604.

lished in London, 1637. This regiment was raised in August 1626, and reduced to one Company in September 1634, at Wormes in the Paltz.

'At Part I. p. 17, he says, "The sixth duty discharged of our expedition by water from Wismer to Heligenhoven, and of our service at Oldenburg. At our going to the passe, the enemies Cannon played continually on the Colours; which were torne with the Cannon. Also to my grieffe, my Camerade Lieutenant Hugh Rosse, was the first that felt the smart of the Cannon Bullet, being shot in the leg, who falling, not fainting at his losse, did call couragiously, 'Go on bravely, Camerades, and I wish I had a Treene, or a wooden leg for your sakes'; in this instant of time, and as I believe, with one Bullet, the leg was also shot from David Rosse, sonne to Rosse of Gannis."

'At Part II. p. 17. The army under the King of Sweden was commanded to beleaguer Dameine, and it marched thither from Letts on February 14 (*presumably* 1630, for the work is wanting in dates) and he says, "At our first drawing up in battell a worthy gent. called Robt. Ross, one of our Regt., was killed with the Cannon, being blowing of Tobacco before the Regt., died instantly, and was transported to Letts, where he was honourably buried in the church, whose last words were 'Lord, receive my soule.'"

'The third named was Dr. Alexander Ross. There was living at that time Alexander Ross, D.D., who *may* have been a relative through the Munro family. Born at Aberdeen, 1st January 1590, through the influence of Archbishop Laud he became chaplain to Charles I., vicar of Carisbrook, master of the Free School at Southampton, where he also held the living of All Saints'. He was a voluminous writer, one of his works on all Religions in the world, etc., went through many editions, and was translated into German, French, and Dutch. His name is commemorated in *Hudibras*. The best account of his life is given in *Lives of Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, by James Bruce, 1841. It, however, states that nothing is known of his parentage. Towards the end of his life he lived at Bramshill with his friend, Mr., afterwards Sir Andrew, Henley, to whom he left his pictures and books. Dying there, — February 1654, he was buried in the Lady Chapel of Eversley Church (Charles Kingsley's church), where, in his lifetime, he had prepared his sepulchre, placing over it the following punning epitaph on his name. At each corner of the stone there is a shield bearing, not the lions of the Earls, but the chevron checky, azure and argent, between three water bougets, sable.

"ALEXANDRI ROSAEI DE SEIPSO EPIGRAPHE.

"Hospes siste gradum cineresq. hos aspice disces
 Quid sum Quid fueram, quidq. futurus ero
 Ros fueram nunc sum Pulvis mox umbra futurus
 Ros abiit Pulvis spargitur Umbra fugit
 Quid Tute es disce hinc quid cuncta humana quid audi
 Sunt quod ego Pulvis Ros cinis Umbra nihil."

'In the Register at Eversley there was formerly the following translation of the above Epitaph:—

"Stop stranger, view this dust, and taught, you'll see
 What I am now, what have been, what shall be.

I have been dew, and dust, shall be a shade,
 The dew is gone, dust scattered, fled the shade.
 What thyself art hence learn, what all things are,
 What are all things in human nature hear,
 That they are all what I now am, be taught
 They're dust, are dew, are ashes, shadow, nought."

'His will was proved at Westminster, 19th April 1654; by it he leaves considerable sums in legacies to Aberdeen, Southampton, etc., and many mourning rings. Among these, one of the value of £5, to Mr. Rosse, attorney in the Inner Temple, another of £2, to Mr. Robert Ross, of the Charter House; then follow legacies to Marion Ross, his uncle's daughter, in Aberdeen, to his two brothers, his nephew and nieces.' F. N. R.

424. LIST OF INHABITANTS OF STIRLING, 1544-1550.—In the *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Stirling*, edited by Mr. Renwick, vol. i. p. 59, occurs under date 1544-1550, 'The deviding of the Toun betuix four baillies,' with a footnote—'This list, occupying 4½ pages, is written at the end of volume 1544-50, the book being for that purpose turned upside down. Beginning on the second last leaf, it extends to the middle of the fifth page, and at the meeting-point, the regular record stops, thus showing that the list was made up within the period embraced in the volume. The deletions are probably meant to indicate death or removals, while new names would be added from time to time. If this be the case, the numbers in the four divisions at the last revisal would be:—Mary Wynd, etc., 86; Backraw, etc., 98; South Quarter, 98; North Quarter, 103, Total, 385.'

Mr. Renwick has not printed the names, which are given below. In many cases the writing is very indistinct, the contractions irregular, and the paper being thin, blots are frequent. W. B. Cook, Esq., Stirling, who has worked much at the Burgh mss., kindly gave his assistance to decipher the writing.

'The deviding of ye touin betuix four baillies. The Mary Wynd, Castall Wynd, north part of the Hie-gait.

[d. before a name shows that it has been deleted.]

d. William Forester.	Katheren Neishe.	d. William Leishman.
Kate Johnstoun.	d. Alexr. Robertson?	d. David M'Kay. William
d. William Cuninghame.	d. Alex. Broun?	Adams (inserted).
d. John Beverage.	John Richieson.	Alex. wright, youngr.
Johne ramsay.	David Kimaud?	Johne Tosh?
d. Johne nicoll, zoung.	Johne Hutson.	William Anderson.
Thomas thomson.	Alex. wright.	Morreiss Din.
d. Alexr. Baucry.	d. James Willison.	John robeneson.
Duncan Wear?	Patrik Bissat.	Marion Kerrock.
Robert Cousland.	Johne forester.	Andro. Cowane, mer-
Heleinn Tucker?	B. (sic.) Robertson [chris-	chand.
William Alexander.	tian name deleted, B.	Johne Cowane, smith.
James Henderson.	inserted].	d. Duncan Willison.
Thomas Clark.	Bessie Kirkwood.	d. Elisat Willison.
Thomas nicoll, elder.	d. Patrick Hollinshaw.	Johne Thomson.
Andrew Ker, wiff?	Alex. anderson.	Jonet Kirkwood.
d. James —?	Johne Perkin.	Robert Forsiths.
d. William moreis.	Marian williamson.	Andro Wilson, skinner.
d. James Balfour.	d. Archie Maxwell.	Jonet robertson.
Cristane Rawshale?	John —. [Blotted.]	Kate moreson.

Margaret Menteith.	Thomas Mitchell.	Robert Lamb.
Elspet Sorely.	Jonet hare.	Robert Allane.
Helen Craigengelt.	d. Thomas Lymson ?	Patrick Lundie.
Margaret — Feron [?].	— (<i>sic</i>) henderson.	Johne moresen.
Marion bruce.	Johne Robeson.	Robert Rocket.
Elspit tailzour.	William Kinross.	Jonet Akenhead.
Johne Artun, wiff.	Thomas Lokart.	Beatrix Maxwell.
Kate Muirheid.	William Cristall.	Mary Murray.
Duncan zong.	William Sowrl.	James Wallace.
d. Johne Niccol.	John Weddall.	Thomas forester.
James Cowie ?	John Downie.	Mr. Henry Myln.
James Sherar.	Cristian Bek.	Robert Anderson.
Marion Cowper.	Thomas Loganc.	James Ross.
Agnes Henderson.	Mungo Hill.	Gilbert furgasson.
Johne moreis.	Johne M'Keson.	Hary Mitchell.
Agnis wilson ?	Johne Anderson, wiff.	Michell Donaldson.
Margaret Mitchell.		

' The hale Bakraw, southt side of the Hie-gait beginning at Belgebrig, and ane part benetht on the northt side.

Alex. galloway.	James Fernie, talzor.	Tho. Mureis.
Johne offeris.	Alexr. Paterson.	Richd. Zong.
William Crawfurde.	Duncan Paterson.	Johne Murries.
Alex. Broig.	Hary Grieg.	Johne findlason.
Thomas Wilson.	Andro ray.	Andro wileson.
William Duthell.	Margaret Sulloch. (?)	Robert Brand.
Walter Couslane.	Alexr. Sibbald.	Johne robinson.
William Gourlay.	Jonet Murray.	Johne Duthell.
Johne — (?)	Robert forester.	Helene Duncan.
Robert Schort.	William Edinton.	Agnes Duncan.
Marian Williamson.	Jonet Bowie.	Johne Murray.
Johne Eden.	Margaret Portan.	Robert Lowdean.
Johne Murleis. (?)	John Colt.	Robert Grehame.
William Ree.	James Bowe.	William Niddisdale.
William Cristison.	lady forester, her son Jok.	Bess Duncanson.
Robert Arnot.	Alexr. thomson.	Thomas Myll.
Johne Henderson.	Johne Tindale.	Gilbert M'ellaine.
Johne Henderson, yougr.	Andro fergusson.	lady Cragortht.
Thomas Clerk.	Annapel Capper.	Johne Mowat.
Johne Allane.	Robert Craig.	Alexr. Watson.
Alexr. Euston.	Johne Greham, merchd.	Johne Houston.
Andrew Davidson.	(?)	James Watson.
William bell.	Thomas Smith.	William Schong. (?)
Thomas ker.	Robert Jorwin. (?)	Margaret Calender.
Elizabeth Mukart.	Jonet ßethe and her	Johne Hendrie.
William garvie.	— (?)	Johne Aitkin.
William Zong.	Marion Mortoun.	Henry Grehame.
Johne Pruvost.	George gardner.	Gourlay's wiff.
Andrew Duncanson.	Pate Croun. (?)	Dutch (<i>sic</i>).
John Alexr., youngr.	lady orrok.	Johne Wod.
Duncan M'awlay.	Alexr. — (?)	David Stevenson.
Alexr. Duncan.	Richert nairne.	David Thomson.
Thomas Ridersyde. (?)	Duncan Davison.	David quhit.

' The (*sic*) sowth quarter fra Belgebrig douin.

d. Andro Gilfillane.	Murdow Droch.	Janet Edward.
Andro —. (?)	George Spence.	Andro Willison.
William —. (?)	Alexr. (<i>blotted</i>).	Widow Garrioch.
Thomas Davidson.	Andro Criden.	Symon Broun.
Robert Spittell.	Andro (?)	Walter Watson.
Thomas lawson.	(?)	Matyce Alexander.
Johne lawson.	Margt. Allane.	Alexr. Broun.
Robert Arthour.	Johne balfour.	Johne Alexr.

Johne — (?)
 Andro robertson.
 Johne Crawford.
 Alex. (*blotted*), cordiner.
 Walter (*blotted*), cordiner,
 & (*blotted*).
 David Symson.
 Walter Thomson.
 Robert Arwain.
 Walter Watson, Cordiner.
 David Peirson.
 Henry froster.
 Pate Liddell.
 David Steven.
 Robert Templeton.
 Davie Dowgall.
 Donald Balfour (?)
 Duncan, —rut (?)
 Marie Robeson.
 Walter Paterson.
 Johne Coldwell.
 Johne Duncanson.
 Sandie Gibson.
 Thomas Smith.
 bessie bawk.
 widow ray.

Johne liddell.
 James Wilson.
 Isobell craig.
 Alexr. Allanson.
 Johne Duncanson.
 William Davidson.
 Johne Laying.
 Margart Nicoll.
 Adam Cristison.
 Jonet Moreson.
 James Watson (?)
 Thomas — (?)
 Walter Aikman.
 Gavin Browing.
 Crest — (?)
 Jenet Luke.
 Johne Zong.
 Jean Porteous.
 David Buchanan.
 James Betune.
 Thomas — (?)
 Ephom Cowpar.
 James French.
 James Allane.
 Marg. Talzain.

Findlay Millar.
 Johne — (?)
 William — (?)
 Johne Schort.
 William War.
 Margaret Tolloch.
 Margaret Cowane.
 William Gilespy.
 Jonet Norie.
 Johne — (?)
 Isobell Ho—er (?)
 Davie Dreuchie.
 Robert Adamson.
 bessie Whyteing.
 Richard Morison.
 Robert Rae.
 William Robinson.
 Johne Howat.
 Johne Hillocks.
 Andro Burt.
 Helane Worde.
 Johne Downie.
 Thomas Sherer.
 Robert Morison.
 Robert forester.

‘The North quartair fra benetht Belge-brig.

William Mout.
 Isobell Duncan.
 Robert Fergusson.
 Thomas Cairns.
 William Stirling.
 Alex. Adamson Elder.
 James Zair.
 William Grehame.
 Johne barbour.
 Gilbert Paterson.
 William Andro.
 Duncan tailor.
 David Beverage.
 William Finlayson.
 Johne Hattoun, Baxter.
 Thomas rae.
 Margaret Smith.
 Thomas Watson.
 Henry Thomson.
 Moreis Aquent. (?) wiff.
 William fergusson.
 Johne Crawford.
 Helene Hill.
 Duncan Nairne.
 Johne Richardson, baxt.
 Duncan Smart.
 Andro Qhit.
 William Lowrie.
 Alex. Buvney, Zougr.
 Alex. Utone.
 David Greham.
 Duncan Ker.
 bell Dishair.
 James Heuch, Flesher.
 Matie Cristie.

Johne Skynair.
 Johne Foreman
 Alex. Smith.
 Geogre Zester.
 Johne Brand.
 Johne forestir.
 Alexr. Gowrlay.
 Alexr. Lynsay.
 William Thomson.
 Johne Conyggame.
 Niccoll Smith, Webster.
 David Wryght, Baxter.
 Thomas Aisit.
 William Conyggame.
 Alexr. Burd.
 Johne Sclater.
 David Foir.
 Jonet Edmiston.
 William Henderson.
 Richie Duncanson.
 Matheno Hud.
 William Baron.
 Duncan M'Lachlan.
 Airchbald Spittal.
 Andro. Broun.
 William Smart.
 Johne Gib.
 Thomas Paterson.
 Johne Thomson.
 James Lawson.
 Gelis Craig.
 Marion Paterson.
 Harie Smith.
 Jonet Walker.

Pate Henderson.
 Duncan Tailzour.
 Johne Harvey.
 Johne Gray.
 Johne Davidson.
 Johne of ze Mills.
 James Davidson.
 Alex. Allane, Maltman.
 Alexr. Murry.
 Androwe Broune.
 Johne Robertson.
 Andro Allane.
 Andro Tailzear.
 Johne Clerk.
 Hutchon Thomson.
 Robart Stowpart.
 Andray Duncanson.
 Johne Watson.
 Johne Downie.
 Johne Wright.
 Patrick Anderson.
 William Gellaspay.
 James Aitken.
 Robie Shearer.
 Thomas Scot.
 Johne Reid.
 William M'Jellan.
 William Malice.
 Thomas Schoir.
 Johne Leith.
 William Nicoll.
 William Gordoun.
 Richie Gib.
 Johne laverok.

'The landwart burges.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Richard Cristison.
 <i>d.</i> Adam Scot.
 Johne Eston, zongr.
 Johne Crawford.
 Nicoll Crawford.
 John (<i>sic</i>) Paterson.
 Robert Johnson.
 William Johnson.
 <i>d.</i> William Donaldson.
 Johne Richie.
 Steven Stole.
 <i>d.</i> Johne Grehme.
 <i>d.</i> Johne Grehme in Drip.
 David Grahame.
 Johne Main.
 Henry Levingstoun of Gr. zeirds.¹
 Robert Richison.
 Andra Nairne.</p> | <p><i>d.</i> Johne Leishman.
 <i>d.</i> Johne Grahame in Karse.
 Robert Johnson in Touchgorme.
 William Johnson.
 Richard Cristison.
 James Paterson.
 Johne Aisson.
 Adam Scot.
 Nicoll Crawford.
 David Balfour in powis.
 Johne Callender of — (?)
 <i>d.</i> Johne Greham in Drip.
 <i>d.</i> Henry Levingston of Green Yards.
 <i>d.</i> Johne Mains.
 Andro Buchanan.
 The larde of Tulloch (?)
 James Erskine of Little Sauchquhy.²</p> |
|---|---|

¹ Henry Livingstone was Provost of Stirling 1555.

² James Erskine, First of Balgowrie and Little Sauchie.

425. VARIOUS FORMS OF SCOTTISH SURNAMES.—Surnames sit easy on Scotsmen. They are changed or undergo variation in a way that is confusing to the genealogist and interesting to the antiquary. The Duke of Argyll refers to the frequent change of name amongst Highlanders in his *Scotland as it Was and as it Is* (p. 480). In the Lowlands variations of names are common, and it may be interesting to give some instances we have met with, hoping that our readers will supply other cases. One change is common to some parts of England, namely, the transposition of the consonant and vowel; thus, Turnbull becomes Trumbull; Cairncorse, Cairncross; Ford, Frude; Forester, Froster; Darge, Drage; in name places, the same change is found, Stirling, Striveling; Dumbarton, Dumbretton; Corstorphine, Crostophin; while the suffix 'burgh,' which in England is still sounded in a manner indicative of its meaning, as Peterburgh, Middlesburgh, becomes in Scotland, at least in sound, Roxbrough, Jedbrough, Newbrough, Winchbrough. Another change met with in surnames shows the natural desire to abbreviate; thus, Bontaveron becomes Bonthron; Monorgan, Morgan; Bauchop, Bauk; Hutchison, Hutson; Oram, Orme; Winchester, Winster; Dempster, Dempster; Fotheringham, Fothrik; Auchinlek, Affleck; Cunninghame, Cunnyne. In some cases the name undergoes a change, the nature of which is not very apparent. Fraser appears as Frissel, Beveridge or Baverage as Belfrage, Shoolbred as Shovelbrod. Many Highlanders laid aside the prefix 'Mac' and used the suffix 'son,' which with the Saxon form of the Gaelic name made a complete change in its appearance. The prevalence of names ending in 'son' in Scotland may be accounted for not only in this way, but from the fact that Flemings used the same suffix—James the son of John became Johnson, Thomas the son of Adam became Adamson or Addison. An interesting account of the complete transformation of a Gaelic name is given in *Memoirs of the families of M'Combie and Thoms*. 'Adam M'Intosh, son of William, the seventh chief of the Clan M'Intosh, was the founder of that branch of the clàn which afterwards came to be known by the surname of M'Thomas=Son of Thomas, which in time became corrupted into M'Thomie, M'Homie, M'Omie, M'Comie, and latterly

M'Combie and Thoms' (p. 5). For the last-named change back to Thoms an explanation is given (p. 170 *et seq.*): Robert M'Thomas, cousin to Robert M'Combie, became plain Robert Thomas; George Thomas, his grandson, was father of Patrick Hunter Thoms, which is the form now used by that branch of the family.

One and the same person is called respectively Adam and Adie, Stein and Stephen, Bald and Bad, Gall and Gaw, Ballantyne and Bellenden. One of the most unaccountable changes of name is Vaus into Vans, which form has now wholly superseded the older and more correct one.

The Registrar at Dunfermline in the last century having to deal with a lady belonging to the old local family of Gentleman, saw fit to enter her as Margaret Gentlewoman. Though this is scarcely an illustration of the different forms names assumed in Scotland, it points to the loose way in which names were treated.

A. W. C. H.

426. 'A CANNY SCOTSMAN.'—The cautious character of the Scots, shown by this common saying, seems to have been long ascribed to them, for Fordun (L. xiv. c. 9) speaking of them, writes:—'Qui crebrò per denarium Amittunt solidum,' 'Who often for a penny lose a shilling,' or, as the phrase now runs, 'Are penny wise and pound foolish.'—ED.

427. LEGACIE AND LATTER WILL OF ALLAN LOCKHART OF CLEGHORNE, DATED ATT THE PLACE OF CLEGHORNE, 13TH AUGUST 1623.—The Lockharts of Cleghorn, in the parish and county of Lanark, have held their lands at least since 1476, in which year Sir Stephen Lockhart, Knight, a gentleman of the Guard of King James III., and a devoted adherent of that monarch, received a Crown Charter of Cleghorn from his sovereign, whom he followed to the fatal field of Sauchieburn (fought 11th June 1488). Sir Stephen was prosecuted for treason by the successful faction, but like most of his companions in arms, was afterwards received with high favour by King James IV. Allan Lockhart, whose will is here given, was the fifth in descent from Sir Stephen. He was one of the assize on the trial of Arthour Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh for the murder of the Regent Murray, of which crime Bothwellhaugh was acquitted. He married, (1) in 1582, Elizabeth, daughter of James, Lord Ross of Hawkhead; (2) before 1597, Christian Livingstoun, daughter of John Livingstoun of Belstane; and (3) before 1612, Grizel Bannatyne, daughter of the Laird of Corehouse. He had a family by each of his wives. One of his granddaughters was the ancestress of the present Earl of Aberdeen, while another was Sir William Lockhart, Solicitor-General to King William III., who makes so distinguished a figure in Scottish domestic history in the early part of the eighteenth century. Readers of Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott* will remember the touching passage in which the author, describing the closing scenes of Sir Walter's life, gives an account of the meeting between Sir Walter and his old friend Lockhart of Cleghorn, and for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the passage, it is reproduced here:—

'We reached my brother's house on the Clyde some time before the dinner hour, and Sir Walter appeared among the friends who received him there with much of his old graceful composure of courtesy. He walked about a little, was pleased with the progress made in some building operations, and especially commended my brother for having given his bridge

"ribs like Bothwell."¹ Greenshields was at hand, and he talked to him cheerfully, while the sculptor devoured his features, as under a solemn sense that they were before his eyes for the last time. My brother had taken care to have no company at dinner except two or three near neighbours with whom Sir Walter had been familiar through life, and whose entreaties it had been impossible to resist. One of these was the late Mr. Elliott Lockhart of Cleghorn and Borthwickbrae—long Member of Parliament for Selkirkshire—the same whose anti-reform address had been preferred to the sheriff's by the freeholders of that county in the preceding March. But alas! very soon after that address was accepted, Borthwickbrae had a shock of paralysis as severe as any his old friend had as yet sustained. He, too, had rallied beyond expectation, and his family were more hopeful perhaps than the other's dared to be. Sir Walter and he had not met for a few years, not since they rode side by side, as I well remember, on a merry day's sport at Bowhill; and I need not tell any one who knew Borthwickbrae, that a finer or more gallant specimen of the border gentleman than he was in his prime never cheered a hunting-field. When they now met (*heu quantum mutati!*), each saw his own case glassed in the other, and neither of their manly hearts could well contain itself as they embraced. Each exerted himself to the utmost—indeed, far too much, and they were both tempted to transgress the laws of their physicians.

'At night Scott promised to visit Cleghorn on his way home, but next morning at breakfast came a messenger to inform us that the laird, on returning to his own house, fell down in another fit, and was now despaired of. Immediately, although he had intended to remain two days, Sir Walter drew my brother aside, and besought him to lend him horses as far as Lanark, for that he must set off with the least possible delay. He would listen to no persuasions.—"No, William," he said; "this is a sad warning, I must home to work while it is called day, for the night cometh when no man can work. I put that text many a year ago on my dial-stone; but it often preached in vain."

The Will is a curious example of the Scottish Testament of the period.

MARCHMONT HERALD.

Att the place of Cleghorne, upon the 13 day of August, the year of God 1623 yeiris, I, Allane Lockhart of Cleghorne, seik in bodie and hail in saull and of rype memorie, maks my legacie and latter will in maner following: To wit, I leif my saull to the eternall God, my creator, to inherit eternall gloir with him throw death and mereitts of my Lord and Savior Jesus Chryst, and I leiff my corpis to be buried in that pairt quhair I haif appoyntit ane Ile for my buriall and my bairnes burialls (quhan pleiss God) on the south syde of the syid wall of the heich parochie kirk of Lanerk, in the eister greit window of the sayd syid wall, and ordaine my bairnis and freindis to bury me there and in na vther place, as they will enjoy my blissing and eschew my maledictioun; Item, I mak and constitute Grissell Bannatyne, my spous, my onelie executrix and intro-missatrix with my haill guidis, gear, and debtis; Item, also I constitute the said Grissell Bannatyne, my spouse, tutrix testamantar to George and Robert Lockharts, my sones, their lands, rowmes, guidis, and geir, swa lang as scho beis uncoverit with housband or lamaine; And frae scho be

¹ Those who have visited Bothwell Brig will understand the allusion.—M. H.

coverit or scho deceis I leiff and constitut Mr. James Hamilton of Westport, Commissar of Glasgow, and Mr. Alexander Lockhart of Braidschaw, conjunctlie tutors testamentary to the saidis George and Robert Lockharts my sonnes ; Item, I leiff and ordaine George Weir of Blaikwood, William Weir of Stainebyres, William Bannatyne of Corhous, William Levingstoun of Jerreswood, James Lockhart, fear of Lie, and the said Mr. Alexander Lockhart, to counsall, oversie, and assist my wyiff and bairnes, that nane of thame do wrang to vtheris nor move ony unnecessary pleyis contrair vtheris ; And I ordaine my wyiff and bairnes to vnderly the censure and judgment of my saidis freindis in all thair debaittis as thai wald deserve my blissing ; And my saidis freindis to counsall and injoyne my foresaid wyiff, eldeist sone, and remanent of my bairnes, ilk ane of thame, to leiv on thair awin as I haif provydit tham be thair richtis and be this my latter will ; Item, I leiff and ordaines the said Grissell Bannatyne, my spouse, and failzieing of her the said Mr. Alexander Lockhart, with all possible diligence to cause big ane vault with staine and lyme for ane buriall place quhair I haif appoyntit my corpis in the mercy of God to be laid, viz., on the south syde of the said hie kirk, without the syid wall, at the eister greit window, of fourtein futtis of lenth, fourtein futtis of breid within the wallis, sufficientlie theekit and maid water ticht with raff stane thak with ane braid hewen dore on the south gavill thereof for ane eister entreis to the corpis and beirars of the samen, with ane vther hewen less dore throw the syide wall in the north end of the said vault, baith the duris with double aik dores and sure lökkis ; Item, I leiff to thame that causis perfyit the said wark of my part of the said geir tua hundreth merkis, and I ordaine and leives what remaines of the said tua hundreth merkis fra the building of the said tomb, I ordaine and leives the samen, togidder with ane hundreth merks furder of my pairt of the said guidis, to be devydit be the minister and elderis of the said parochin of Lanerk amangis the pure of the said parochin of Lanerk, *vel ad alios pios usus* as my eldest son, my present spous, and the said minister and elderis sall appoynt, without diminution be quote confirmation or ony other legacie for the said 300 merkis ; Item, I leif the haill timmer wark of beds, buirds, furmes, and meill arkis within the irne yett of Cleghorne, togeddir with the schirryne in the paintit chalmer and the counter in the chalmer of deace, to stand still in the hall, chalmer, sellars, and pairs quhair thai stand, to the proper use of my heiris and successoris to me in the lairdship of Cleghorne ; Item, I leiff to the said Grissell in lyverent, and to George Lockhart our sone, and to his heirs and successors of that marriage, the haill timmerwark and irnewark, alseweill fixt as lous, quhilk is in my houssis and plaices of Tarbrax and Lanerk ; Item, I leife to Jeane Lockhart, my sister, tuentie pundis ; Item, I leif to Walter Lockhart, my father brother, twenty merkis and ane stand of my claithes ; Item, I leif to Mr. James Hamilton of Westport, foresaid, 300 merkis to put Allane Lockhart, son to Mungo Lockhart, to the scholis with ; Item, I leif to Allane Lockhart, sone to Alexander Lockhart, appeirand of Cleghorne, 100 merkis ; Item, to Allane Lockhart, sone to Mr. James Lockhart, 200 merkis ; Item, I leif to Mr. William Lockhart of Lumphoy the thrie bolls of Mousemylne ferme quhilk fallis to my executors ; Item, I leif to George Lockhart, sone naturall to vmquhill Robert, my sone, 100 merkis ; Item, he leives and ordaines that gif Raulff Watsoun in Cleghorne and James Wyild there beis troublit for warrandice of Archibald Cauldheid's tack of the thirty shilling land of

Stobwood, justlie be law, then I ordaine that sik sowmes of money as beis justlie recoveret againis the said Rauff Watsoun and James Wyild for ther said warrandice shall be taken off the first of my guidis and geir foirsaid as ane debt to releave thame with ; Item, I leif the rest of my frie geir to be equally dyvidit amangis my sex younger sones ; Item, gif ony of my sevin sones mak ony neidles ploy or actioun contrair my wyiff or ony of thame againis ane other, and refuse to submit the decision of the samen debaittis to the foresaidis oversearis quhome I haif appointed with powers abone written, than I now as than declair that the samen sone that refussis to submit his questions foresaid quhilk he hes contrair my wyiff or contrair his brethrein, or ony of thame, sall nawayis be partaker of my blissing ; And also that sone that refussis to submit and vnderlay as said is, and thair sones, sall haif na benifeit of my legacie foresaid, but be the contrair, I leif the samen to the rest of my sones ; And swa seillis vp my latter will day, year, and place foresaid, I haif causit and comandit James Gray, wreittar heirof, subscriye thir presentis for me in respect of my greit infirmitie of seiknes for the tyme, before thir witnesses, Maister William Levingstoun, minister in Lanerk, William Cunynghame, tutor of Bonitoun, Mr. Alexander Alexander (*sic*) Lockhart of Braidschaw, and the said James Gray, Notar foresaid. *Sic Sub.*

428. ERSKINE OF DUN (vol. vi. p. 49).—In the pedigree of the Erskines of Dun you make Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin and Nairne marry Anne Ogilvie, which is, I believe, an error. He is generally credited with a wife, Elizabeth Scrymgeour (of Dudhope). See *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, vol. i. p. 532, as also given in the family pedigree of Erskines of Pittodrie. I can give you no better authority, but I am sure I have seen somewhere a statement in some deed of this marriage. He had at least two sons, (1) Sir Thomas Erskine, who married Anne Ogilvie, daughter of James, 4th Lord Ogilvie of Airly, but who died *s.p.* in his father's lifetime, and (2) John Erskine, who succeeded his father, the first Sir Thomas, in the estates of Balhargartie, etc., Co. Aberdeen.

Can you help me to identify this Elizabeth Scrymgeour? In all references I can find to her she is called 'daughter of Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee.' In all the accounts of the family I have seen there are three of the Constables so named who succeed each other, viz. :—

1. James Scrymgeour (son of John), who died about 1475-6, *m.* Isabel, daughter of Sir William Oliphant, who had two sons and two daughters (neither of whom are given as Elizabeth). His eldest son,
2. Sir James Scrymgeour, *m.* Isabella, daughter of Andrew, 3rd Lord Gray, *d.* about 1503, and had a son and two daughters (neither called Elizabeth).
3. (Sir) James Scrymgeour, *m.* Mariot Stewart or Wardlaw, and left two daughters co-heiresses, (1) Elizabeth, *m.* James Scrymgeour of Kirktown, her cousin, and (2) Agnes, *m.* Sir William Bruce of Earlshall. His office, etc., passed to the heirs of a second son of the 1st James mentioned above (see Warden's *Angus*, etc., vol. ii. p. 15, etc., and Douglas's *Peerage*, under title 'Dundee').

Now it is possible this Elizabeth may have married twice, or there may

have been an Elizabeth, daughter of the Sir James Scrymgeour (No. 2 above) not mentioned in any pedigree of the family I have seen.

If any reader can throw any light on this subject I shall be greatly obliged.

Since writing the above anent the marriage of Sir Thomas Erskine, Knight of Brechin and Nairn, I have found four references to him and his wife, Elizabeth Scrimgeour, in the *Register of the Great Seal*, vol. 1513-1546.

- (1) Grant by the King of the lands of Burgall to Thomas Erskine 'de Haltoun' and Elizabeth Scrimgeour, his wife, date Mar. 8, 1525. (No. 308.)
- (2) Grant by the King to the same of the lands of Ethibeton (*sic*) Forfar, resigned by John Striveling de Kier, date Feb. 11, 1531-2. (No. 1132.)
- (3) Confirmation of the lands of Kirkbuddo and Holemylne (*sic*) Forfar, to the same, dated Mar. 8, 1531-2. (No. 1149.)
- (4) Grant by the King of the lands of 'Petpollox le Hauch de Brechin' Reidscheill, Tuliarblait, Reidhauch, and Cragindowy, in the lordship of Brechin to the same on their own resignation, dated June 10, 1532. (No. 1180.)

These settle the question of the marriage and the name of the lady, but give no clue to her parentage. There is a good deal of information about Sir Thomas Erskine in the *Spalding Club Miscellany*, vol. ii. pp. lxxiii. etc., Editor's preface; in a note, p. lxxv., she is called 'a daughter of Scrimgeour of Duddop.'

Any actual proof of this is what I want, and what hitherto I have failed to find.

2. The marriage of his eldest son Thomas Erskine (who died, it is said, before his father, leaving no heirs) is also proved by the same authority.

He is mentioned in a grant as Thomas, son of Thomas Erskine, Knight, 'his son and heir-apparent (styled 'Junior de Brechin'), and Agnes Ogilvie, his wife,' dated Aug. 30, 1541. (No. 2432.)

It seems certain he did die heirless in his father's lifetime, as his younger brother John succeeded on his father's death.

HERBERT H. FLOWER.

I read with pleasure your additions to the Erskine of Dun pedigree, and beg to add one or two more. Besides the three sons you name of Agnes Ogilvie, I find Thomas, Robert, Alexander, and a daughter Margaret, who was wife of Robert Keith, son of Robert Keith, of Canterland. Agnes Ogilvie's son, Thomas, died before 1596, and is designed 'late in Tayock,' a little spot on the west side of Montrose Basin. His relict was Agnes Moncur, and at above dates David Straittoun, fear of Craig, is described as her 'relict,' her children by Thomas Erskine being Thomas, John, William, Agnes, Elspet, Katherine, and Margaret. By 1597 Mr. Arthur Erskine is 'in Tayock.' In 1596 the above Robert Erskine is 'in Logie,' and by 1605 'in Dunsmylne.'

John Erskine x. of Dun had an 'only sister' Margaret, whose father 'had only given and desponed to her 3000 merks for her help to ane honorable marriage, by the which sune she is not able to attaine to ane honorable marriage as becums the only sister of the Laird of Dun to attaine to.' John, Earl of Mar, who is donator to the ward and marriage of John Erskine of Dun and 'Sir J. Lyndsay of Balinscho, Knight,

father-in-law to the said John Erskine,' oblige themselves on the 10th October 1600, to pay 'six months after the said Margaret's marriage with an honorable person by their advice or by the advice of one of them at least, and of Sir David Lindsay of Edyell, Knight, the sum of 6000 merks.' This kindness is more apparent than real on the Earl's part, for 'David Erskine, second laird, brother to the late John Erskine of Dun, and as heir-apparent of John, now of Dun, his brother's son, in case, which God forbid, the said John Erskine depart this life before his marriage, so that my lord may not get the sums for the said John's marriage, and may obtain no benefit thereby,' binds himself in that event to repay 3000 merks, the Earl's share of the 6000 merks to him, or should it be unpaid, to deliver it to said Margaret.

The wife of Sir John Erskine, feudatory of Dun, was Anna Lichtoun (not Beaton) (she is sometimes documented as Jean, but she signs 'Anna'), daughter of Patrick Lichtoun of Duninald, and one of his four co-heiresses. Sir John and she left a daughter Margaret, who in 1662, *cont. mat.* August 1, married Sir David Ogilvie of Innercarity, her burden takers being Thomas Allardyes, tutor of Allardyes, her mother's second husband, and David Erskine of Cardross.

David Erskine xiv. had married by 1666 Jean Lumsden, Lady Banff, and up to 1688 their eldest son was John, who must have predeceased his brother David xv. They also had a son Alexander, *viv.* 1697. David xiv. had a sister Margaret married on 22nd December as Lady Dowager of Boysack, by which date she had also lost a second husband, Mr. David Lindsay, with whom her *cont. mat.* is dated 1691.

The Arthur Erskine above (nearly always called 'Mr. Arthur') left at least one son, John. I think some of us would be grateful to Mr. E. Erskine Scott if he would inform us where Douglas's *Baronetage* can be seen! also why he 'would prefer' the spelling Shiefeld. The derivation is doubtless from Shieling field, the place where corn was winnowed when that operation was performed by hand. Why should he sink the distinctive letter?

M. GILCHRIST.

429. STEWARTS OF ROSYTH (vol. v. p. 6).—James Stewart of Rosyth married, 17th August 1649, *Agnes* Buchanan, not *Margaret* as given by Duncan Stewart. The marriage is recorded in the Buchanan Parish Register, but the Christian names are unfortunately illegible. Buchanan of Auchmer, in his *Essay on the Family and Surname of Buchanan*, gives the name as *Agnes*, which is confirmed by her testament, recorded in the Edinburgh Commissariat, 4th August 1698.

A. W. G. B.

430. LISLEBOURG (vol. i. p. 47).—Anglus asks for instances of the early use of this name for Edinburgh. Estienne Perlin, whose travels have been edited by Mr. Hume Brown in his *Early Travellers in Scotland*, wrote in 1551. He states, p. 75: 'Their capital city is called Ennebroc, in French Lislebourg.'

ED.

431. MONUMENTAL BRASS OF ALEXANDER COCKBURN.—This brass is in the old Church of Ormiston, East-Lothian. The metrical portion of the inscription is from the pen of George Buchanan, amongst whose works it appears. Alexander Cockburn was a pupil of John Knox in 1547. The barony of Ormiston continued to be the property of the Cockburns from the middle of the 14th century till 1747, when it was purchased by the Hopes of Hopetoun.



Q U E R I E S.

CLXXXIII. REV. JOHN BOGLE, A.M., Minister of Dundonald, 'outed by the rabble in 1689' (Scott's *Fasti*). He was son of John Bogle, merchant burghess of Glasgow, who died before October 1658. He married Jean, sister of Mr. Robert Kincaid, Minister of Barnwell, by whom he had John, surgeon in Glasgow, and Agnes, born 15th November 1681, married 20th December 1704, Thomas Buchanan, younger, of Ardoch, and died 9th June 1720, leaving issue. The Rev. John Bogle died between 2nd March 1708 and 15th December 1715. His burial-place was situated at the end of the Barony Kirk of Glasgow, but I have been unable to find any trace of his burial in the *City of Glasgow Records of Mortality*, nor of his wife's, unless the following refers to her:— '15th December 1729.—*Kathrin* Kincaid, relict of Mr. John Bogle.' John Bogle, surgeon in Glasgow, married (contract dated 2nd March 1708) Christian, daughter of the deceased Robert Boyd, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had issue. He died January 1716.

In M'Ure's *View of the City of Glasgow, 1736* (M'Vean's edition, p. 128), the heirs of John Bogle, surgeon, are mentioned. This is the latest notice I have been able to find of the family.

I will be glad of any information as to the Rev. John Bogle himself, his ancestry, and descendants, also as regards the parentage of Sarah Bogle of the parish of Kilwinning, who married, in 1702, the Rev. William Reid, Minister of Stevenston. It has been suggested to me that she might have been a daughter of the Rev. John Bogle.

A. W. G. B.

CLXXXIV. REV. ROBERT KINCAID, A.M., Minister of Barnwell, brother-in-law of the above. I will be glad of any information as to his parentage or any other particulars beyond those given by Scott in the *Fasti*. Was he descended of the family of Kincaid of Auchinreoch in Stirlingshire?

A. W. G. B.

CLXXXV. VILLAGE CROSSES.—I am desirous of making a list of the places in Scotland in which there still exist the remains of the ancient 'mercat croces' round which town and village life used to centre in the olden time. There is one I believe at Crieff, and I am acquaint with the following in Roxburghshire—Melrose, Bowden, Maxton, Crailing, Cavers, Denholm. It goes without saying that I am cognisant of the Town Cross of Edinburgh also.

ANDREW IRONGRAY.

CLXXXVI. TOMBSTONE, 1645.—The Wall Map of Edinburgh and Leith, by Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston, dated 1885, on the ground behind where the east side of that portion of Spottiswoode Street which lies between Spottiswoode Road and Thirlestone Road is now built, shows a 'Tombstone dated 1645.' Can any of your readers give the inscription which is on the stone, or any particulars relating to it?

J. M'G.

CLXXXVII. WEDDERBURN, ABERDEEN (?).—In the published (1811-16) *Retours of the services of heirs, 1600-1700*, with reference to the County of Aberdeen, there is repeated mention of the return of Gordons (of Lesmoir), and later of Bissets of Lessindrum, and Andersons of Carnalegie to the third part of the lands, or 'vill and lands' of Wedderburne.

Can any one tell me if there is now any territory of that name in the County of Aberdeen, and if so, where and in whose possession?

Other lands mentioned in the same *retours* are those of Kynmundie, Garie, Cheppiltown, Brumehill, Thomastown, etc.
W.

CLXXXVIII. COCKBURN.—Parentage wanted of John Cockburn, D.D., born at Edinburgh 20th April 1652—also if there is evidence of the marriage of the said John Cockburn's father, to a daughter of Sir J. Scougal, and consequently sister to Scougal, Bishop of Aberdeen, who died 16th February 1682. C. F. C.

CLXXXIX. CAMPBELL AND DUNBAR.—Christian Dunbar, the well-known 'Lady of the Covenant,' married Alexander Campbell of Torrich, who is mentioned in the Campbell pedigree in the *Book of the Thanes of Cawdor*. Is anything known of her descendants? In her diary there are vague references to children, and one son John is mentioned. It would seem, too, that a daughter or granddaughter married — Calder, and was ancestor of the Rev. Calder Mackintosh of Tain. Any information would be welcome. CALDER.

CXC. FAMILY OF WISHART.—Canon Murdoch, Edinburgh, and Mr. Simpson, Fettes College there, who are engaged on a new edition of Wishart's *Memorials of Montrose*, would be grateful for any light, outside the ordinary sources of information, as to the family of Wishart, and more especially as to any descendants of George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh, the author.

CXCI. ST. CLAIR FAMILY.—There are *three* branches of the St. Clair family here, known to be related, but who were *unknown* to each other until this search began—one branch claiming descent from John Sinclair, who with his wife Mary appeared in Exeter, New Hampshire, about 1656; a second from John St. Clair, who came from near Edinburgh, late in 16th or early in 17th centuries, and, according to tradition, landed in Canada, and from thence went to Vermont, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and were cousins of General Arthur St. Clair; a third claims from Sir John Sinclair, who came over with General Braddock in 1755, was a Quartmaster-General and a Hussar commanding 500 cavalry. I belong to that branch claiming a John St. Clair, from near Edinburgh (which I take to mean Rosslyn), and cousins of General Arthur, and I stand on that, because my great-grandfather, James St. Clair, left his son's home

(my grandfather in New York) and paid a long visit to General Arthur while the General was Governor of Ohio, and the statement I now make to you he *then* made to his family, *three* of whom are still living, aged 80, 79, 79.

Now we are particularly anxious to learn back of General Arthur. We have his father, William of Thurso—don't know his wife's or brothers' names; then his father, James, second laird of Asory, don't know *his* wife or brothers; then his father, John, first laird of Assory—same as to wife and brothers; then his father, Sir James, Baronet of Murkle, of Caithness family—nothing of his wife and brothers. You will see that among the sons of brothers of *one* of these we look for the connecting-link we are seeking.

As to John, Master of St. Clair, one branch say he fled to America, the other, to the Continent, and that he returned to Scotland after ten years' absence, was married twice, and died without issue—and that his brother James succeeded him; and the other branch, as I have stated, claim Sir John, the Hussar, who came with General Braddock 1755; his wife's name was Mary—. It has been insinuated to us that James, second of Assory, great-grandfather of General Arthur, was a *natural* son. Is this true?

I believe what I have written will explain the situation and our wants.

C. H. ST. CLAIR.

MORGAN CITY, LA., U.S.A.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XX. MURDER OF REV. HUGH MITCHELL (vol. i. p. 49).—According to Scott's *Fasti Ecclesie Scotice*, Part II. p. 772, the Rev. Hugh Mitchell, A.M., became minister of Stonykirke [Wigtownshire] in 1733. 'He was shot one evening, standing at his own door, between 16th August and 3rd October 1738. No further particulars of his murder are given by Dr. Scott.

A. W. G. B.

XXVII. OLD BALLAD (vol. i. p. 51).—The Ballad referred to is 'The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomon.' The author seems to be unknown. The words and music can be procured for a few pence from any musicseller.

A. W. G. B.

LIX. WILLIAM GED, JEWELLER (vol. i. p. 150).—Short notices of William Ged are to be found in Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, ii. 285, and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (sixth edition). A fuller account is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xxi. p. 97, appended to which is a list of authorities.

A. W. G. B.

LXX. FRATER.—Lord Hailes, in his *Annals*, p. 268, mentions certain Scottish emissaries at the Court of Rome in 1300, and, in a footnote, gives their names. They were 'William Frier [dictus *Frater*, *Fœdera*, T. ii. p. 971], Professor of canon law in the University of Paris, Baldred Bisset, and William Eglesham : Fordun, L. xi. c. 35.'

LXXV. JOHN MACFARLANE OF ARROCHAR (vol. i. p. 186).—According to Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 77, John Macfarlane of that Ilk married, first, Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Wallace of Woolmet, by whom he had a son, Andrew, who died young. He married, secondly, Helen, daughter of Robert, second Viscount Arbuthnot, by whom he had four sons and one daughter:—Walter, his heir (the well-known antiquary); Robert, died young; William, who succeeded his brother and continued the family; Alexander, died unmarried; and Catherine, died young. A. W. G. B.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—The branch of the Bennet family settled in Sweden is descended from James Bennet, son of William, said, but incorrectly, to have been a son of William Bennet of Grubet (*Scot. Antiq.* iii. 59). The pedigree supplied by Mr. Murray (vi. 141) gives two Williams, one a brother of Raguel Bennet, the other his uncle. 'Σ' (iii. 159) shows that William Bennet of Grubet, laureated in 1614, became minister of Ancrum, was returned next-of-kin to Raguel Bennet, 7th November 1637, purchased Grubet in the parish of Ancrum, and died 1647. Scott in his *Fasti* says he was about 50 when he died. It can be shown that he was not brother to Raguel, for that William was a lad at school in 1595 (vi. 141, n.). In 1608-1612 he was not at College, but leading a wild life; at last, charged with murder, he disappears and must have died before 1637. William of Grubet must have been first cousin to Raguel. Very possibly William his father, brother to Mungo, was a minister in Edinburgh about 1600. As the Swedish pedigree is positive, we think that 'C. B.' may assume that his ancestor was of the house of Bennet of Chesters. We hope that in some future number we shall be able to carry the line back, and we invite information on the subject. ED.

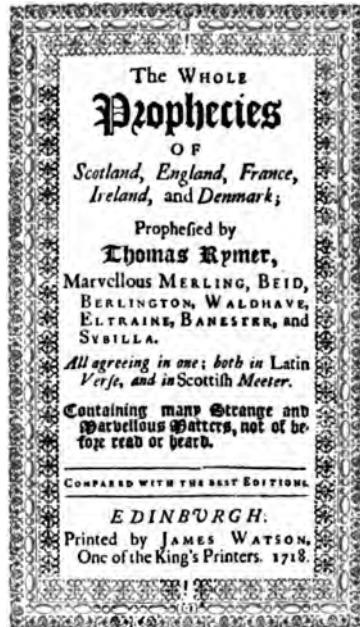
CLX. CASHIER OF THE ROYAL BANK.—John Campbell was the first Cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland. He died in 1777.

J. CHRISTIE.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society.—This is the first report of a Society which promises to do much useful work. It contains four papers read at the meetings, and is illustrated by facsimiles which add to its value. The first paper is by Mr. John S. Gibb, F.S.A.

Scot. on 'James Watson, Printer,' 'whose whole professional life was passed in Edinburgh,' and who 'was also a pioneer, an improver, and, in Great Britain, the first historian of his art.' What is known of his life is gathered from the preface to his *History of Printing*, published in 1713. He was the son of an Aberdeen merchant, his mother being a Dutch lady. The failure of the Royal Press in Edinburgh to produce good work led to the settling there of Josuah van Solingen and Jan Colmar, Dutchmen. Watson's father helped them liberally, and at last became proprietor of their printing-house. About 1685 the younger Watson was appointed sole printer of Almanacks in Scotland and printer to his Majesty's family and household, with a salary of £100 sterling per annum. He refers in his preface to the low condition of printing in Scotland in 1711, and gives four reasons for it, in which he recognises the superiority of the Dutch work and plant. The struggles of Watson are told at some length together with the troubles of authors, who had to lament the number of printers' blunders—by the kindness of Mr. Johnston, Bookseller, Edinburgh, we are enabled to give a reduced facsimile of one of Watson's publications.



Mr. William Cowan gives the Bibliography of the 'Book of Common Order,' a portion of the list of Books printed was given in the *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. v. p. 164. The prefatory remarks are very interesting, and should be studied by those who are taking up the subject.

In the Bibliography of two Scottish Capuchins, Mr. T. G. Law provides what may be regarded as a valuable appendix to his article on the same subject which appeared in the *Scottish Review*, July 1891.

The last paper is the 'Arithmetica of Jordanus Nemorarius,' by Mr.

John Scott, C.B. To this a most interesting facsimile is appended, and the whole paper throws much light on the early condition of printing.

The Belfast Arms: An Enquiry into their History and Authenticity, by John Vinycomb, F.R.S.A. Ireland, etc. Belfast: Olley & Co., Limited, 1892.—Since 1640 Belfast has possessed a seal and coat of arms (see fig. 1). Whether these were originally granted by Ulster King it is impossible to say, but Sir William Bethune, Ulster, in a ms. book, records



FIG. 1.

them. In 1888 the burgh was made a city by royal charter, and the corporation wisely determined to have their arms duly registered. Sir Bernard Burke, in August 1890, authorised the use of arms differing from the old arms by the addition of a mural crown encircling the neck of the sinister supporter and of the crest (see fig. 2.) So far we may congratulate Belfast in possessing a duly authorised coat of arms, but Mr. Vinycomb



FIG. 2.

naturally complains that no reference has been made to the existence and continued use of the old coat. The fact that it is not to be found in the official registers of the Ulster Office goes for little, for during the troubles of the reign of James II. 'Athlone' Pursuivant carried off many of the books and records to St. Germans—and thus it is probable that many Irish Armigerous families are unable to prove their rights to coat armour. Under such circumstances we think that Belfast might have had the benefit

of the doubt, and that a paragraph might have been inserted in the grant alluding to the continuous use of the arms now authorised—it may be for the second time. There is only one other point in Mr. Vinycomb's clever 'Enquiry' to which we can allude. On the occasion of the coming of age of the Earl of Shaftesbury, a silver shrine casket was presented to him by the city; on it was engraved the city arms, the shield being surmounted by a mural crown over which was the crest (see fig. 3). To this a correspondent in the *Belfast News Letter* objected as not forming



FIG. 3.

a part of the arms as shown in the grants. Mr. Vinycomb, however, ably defends the design, showing that the mural crown is simply an accessory, and more suitable to the arms of a city than the conventional helmet improperly introduced in the old seal. And further, he pleads for the more general adoption of such significant accessories. We thoroughly agree with him. Some of the coats of arms lately granted to County Councils have nothing in their composition to distinguish them from family arms. A striking instance is to be found in the arms lately granted to the Aberdeen County Council (*Scot. Antiq.*, vol. v. p. 140), which consists of a shield quartered, (1) Buchan, (2) Mar, (3) Garioch, (4) Gordon. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that this arrangement of four coats which have become family arms might be the proper bearing and quarterings of a private individual. The addition of some significant accessory would have made them not only historically valuable, but heraldically unique.