

Northern Notes and Queries

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

43. TO OUR READERS.

WITH No. 4 we complete our first year's issue, and are well satisfied with the reception that has been accorded us. We propose next year to give twenty-four pages quarterly instead of sixteen, and hope that a steadily increasing circulation will justify further enlargement. With this number we issue the completion of *Œconomia Rokebiorum*, which will form a distinct volume, and will, we trust, be appreciated. We cannot supply back numbers of this interesting work, but we can supply a few of the back numbers of *Northern Notes and Queries*. A full index of *Northern Notes and Queries* will be issued with No. 8.

44. SILVER MINES AT ALVA, STIRLINGSHIRE.—The Report of the Royal Commission of Historical MSS. VIII. pp. 84-86, contains some curious information about these long disused mines. The papers are distinguished by letters. We have extracted the most interesting portions of them.

(a.) 14 Jan. 171 $\frac{6}{7}$.—Report of Dr. Justus Brandshagen, James Hamilton, and Thomas Hamilton 'of the mine with the mountain about it called Sir John Erskines mine in the parish of Alva, five miles from Stirling East and

by North.' Of the specimens of ore, J. B. says, 'I have found it of an extraordinary nature, such as to my knowledge few or none like have ever been seen in Europe.' The report drawn up by J. B. is signed by the Earl of Lauderdale and Messrs. Haldane and Drummond, principal officers of the Edinburgh mines, etc. Attached to the report is a plan of the works of the mine, a written 'description,' and a Tabular 'Account of ore assayed.' There is also a note signed Cromortie respecting the gold mines of Scotland at Crawford Moor, Pentland Hills, Langham Water, and Megget Water.

(b.) Instruction to Dr. Justus Brandshagen.

(c.) 29 Aug. 1716.—Mint office. Fair copy of recommendations (probably from Sir Isaac Newton). 'That the casks (or old hogsheads and barrels) which were filled with about 40 tunns of ore dug out of the said mines by order of the Lady Erskine in the time of the late rebellion, and buried in the north-west side of her house, just by the gate thereof, be enquired after.' Also 'that the burn or channel made in the south side of the mountain by the floods running down about three or four furlongs westward from the said mines . . . be well viewed.'

(d.) Paper in Sir Issac Newton's handwriting: 'The mine is just opened within about two fathoms or $2\frac{1}{2}$ from the grass which grows on the surface of the earth. In it are two veins of ore running horizontally, the one almost three feet above the other; the upper vein about 22 inches broad from top to bottom and about 18 inches wide, the other about 14 inches broad or deep and about the same wideness as the other. . . . From these two veins Sir John Erskine had the ore, out of which he received 134 ounces of fine silver before he went into the rebellion. Mr. Hamilton smelted that ore. . . . After Sir John went to the rebels, Mr. Hamilton, by order of the Lady Erskine, had the oversight or direction of four miners, who dug the ore from those two veins about 4 months together or something above.' This ore was hidden as above, 'and then Mr. Hamilton came away to London and [before the Lord Mayor] made an affidavit of what he knew about this matter.'

(e.) Draft of expenses of Mr. Justus Brandshagen in connection with his survey, total 214 l. (f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n papers concerning squabbles for payment of Brandshagen and Hamilton.)

(o) 9 Oct. 1716.—Extracts from a memorial addressed by Sir John Areskine, respecting the silver ore at Alva, to Lord Viscount Townshend.

(p) Copy of a warrant to examine ore at Alva.

(q.) Sir Isaac Newton recommends that Dr. Justus Brandshagen should be instructed to smelt the ore buried in the casks. (r, s, letters on the same subject), (t) letter from J. B. giving an account of his journey, asks for money, and complains of delay.)

(u.) Draft (Sir I. N. writer) of letter to Lord Townsend respecting the ore: 'My Lord, the silver which your Lordship gave me to be assayed was produced out of a pound weight averdupois of ore, and weighed not fifteen pence but fifteen penny weights and same (*sic*) grains when it first came out of the ore. It had some dirt sticking to the bottom of it; and a piece cut off and flaked with the dirt, and sent by my Lord Mayor to the mint to be assayed, proved only x dwt better than the standard, because the assay was spoiled by the dirt which stuck fast to the assay piece. By two assays which I caused to be made of clean pieces cut off from the silver, it proved xvii dwt. better than standard. Now fifteen penny weight of such fine silver is worth four shillings and two pence.

And therefore the ore is exceedingly rich, a pound weight averdupois holding 4s. 2d. in silver. This silver holds no gold.'

(w.) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of an unsigned and undated letter describing a vein of ore at Alva.

In addition to the above information, it may be interesting to know that in 1767 Lord Alva (Erskine) presented to the church of Alva a pair of Communion Cups on which the following inscription is engraved, 'Sacris in Ecclesia S. Servani apud Alheth A.D. 1767 ex argento indigenâ D.D.C.Q. Jacobus Erskine.' About 1760 silver was discovered on the estate of Arithrey, but in small quantities.—EDITOR.

45. HIGHLAND SCHOOLMASTER IN 1735.—Some interesting articles and letters have appeared lately in the *Scotsman* about the state of education in last century, and the wretched condition of the Highland schools. We think the following letter from Charles Campbell of Ardchattan, Esq., will show that in some districts education was not wholly neglected:—

TO MR. WILLIAM MOWAT,
TEACHER OF DALMALLY CHILDREN AT BRAMAIR.

ARDCHATTAN 22d Janry. 1735.

SIR

Being Informed that upon propper encouragment youll be willing to come here to Teach Children, Wee offer you the Trouble of this to let you know that wee have children and ag^t next Whitsunday will want a Schoolmaster, And being credibly informed of your [torn off] in teaching of Latine, writing and Arithmetick wee hereby Intimate y^t wee are willing to give you yearly during your continuance with us Five lib sterling of Sallary Besides five pound sterling as anuty of mortified money belonging to this Parish qth will be continued. This with the Quarter pay^{ts} of your Schollars and the half of marriage and Baptism mo^{ey} will be no bad encouragment to begin We hope agst next yeir ther will be better encouragment for our Schoolmaster, meantyme whatever hapens wee assure you of Ten pounds sterling yearly during your serving with us Besides Schollars Quarter Waidges and oy^r small things with the half of Mariadge and Baptism mo^v as afors^d

In this place youll have the company of sev^{ll} Clever Gentlemen being in closs neighbourhood besides we think you may at pleasure have access to as good a Library as wee know at least in all the Hilands. Fail not before the fifteenth of March next to acquaint us whether you'll accept of this our ofer, and assure us if youll come ag^t Whitsunday next y^t in case you come not wee may have time to write another And for your furdur encouragment all your necessary charges not exceeding 3 crowns in coming here shall also be pay^d By

Your humble servants,

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

JAMES STEVENSON Min^r.

Not knowing but this might happen to miscarry wee sent ano^{yr} copy therof by an^t hand. Excuse heast. ARDCHATTAN MSS.

46. BONDAGERS.—We draw particular attention to the following letter, feeling sure that our readers will do their best to assist the editor of the English Dictionary.

SIR,—I should like to obtain a correct account of this now obsolete

word for the new English Dictionary. When I lived in Roxburghshire the name was applied to the female out-worker whom each 'hind' was bound to supply from his family, or hire and board, for field work on the farm. I find, however, that Dean Ramsay (*Reminiscences*, 2d series, 168) applies the name bondager to the hind himself, as does also an anonymous correspondent who has favoured me with a note on the subject. May I ask through your columns whether any of your readers have any knowledge of bondager so used? It is curious that the word appears to have been unknown to Dr. Jamieson; it does not appear even in the new edition of 1879, nor is it alluded to under the article 'Bondage.' Information addressed to me, Dr. Murray, Oxford, will be gladly received.—I am, etc.,

J. A. H. MURRAY.

47. PARISH REGISTERS, CURIOUS ENTRY.—In the baptismal registers of Alyth, Perthshire, I have gleaned the following:—

Norman Kirkland, schoolmaster of Alyth, had a child baptised 14th of April 1666, being born upon the 7th thereof about 12 hours, being about some dayes befor the full moon, which was called Issobell—that day the laird of Rutham [Ruthven] was buried and his son married.

CHARLES ROGERS.

EDINBURGH.

48. GENEALOGY.—Family history finds a place in all Notes and Queries. Spurious pedigrees concocted by unauthorised and unqualified persons, simply to flatter the foolish, have done much to bring genealogy into disrepute. But now the publicity given to many documents before little known, and the facilities afforded for consulting public records, have encouraged a spirit of inquiry into the history of families who hitherto have been passed by unnoticed, and who had few opportunities of tracing their past history. The Americans are enthusiastic and skilful in this matter, and have done much by means of genealogy to throw light on the history of their country. In England much has also been done, and there also much has in consequence been discovered about the industries of the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In Scotland the genealogies of families who did not possess landed property are at present almost unknown, and as a result much connected with domestic history is only imperfectly understood. We trust that many of our readers will avail themselves of the assistance which we are sure will be freely given, and gather materials for family histories as is being done elsewhere, not despising ancestors unknown in the camp or in the Senate, but feeling an honest pride if they are found to have helped to make Scotland what she now is by labour in the field of trade or handicraft. We do not in the least undervalue a long and noble lineage. We believe that by a knowledge of such, children are encouraged to emulate the virtues of their sires, and may often be deterred from sullyng a great and noble name. We would simply set the true principles of genealogy before our readers, and assert that as every honest man feels some interest in his forefathers, he should not shrink from compiling as full and accurate an account of them as is practicable, because until lately pedigree-mongers have damaged the character of genealogy, and made it seem a thing only fitted to feed the vanity of fools. We appeal to our readers to do their best to answer any

inquiries made in our pages by those anxious to obtain information. What often appear trifles prove of great value in connecting names. It is very easy to make a note of a name or date which has been asked for and which may be met with in the course of reading; if such notes are sent freely to us, we shall be able to afford that assistance which kindred works in England and America afford to genealogists.—EDITOR.

49. **CAMPVERE** (see No. 27).—Though I have never done anything in Archæological researches, I think that with the assistance of some gentlemen here, and by making a good try at it, I might be able to give you some of the information you require:—I find in the *Walchersche Arcadia*, by Mattheus Gargoy, published at Leyden in 1746 by Samuel Luchtmans & Zoon, that after Veere or Ter vere, or Campvere as it was called, got walls and towers in 1458, when it was made into a well-fortified town, a lot of strangers, specially Scottish merchants, came there, and still many more after. *Wolfaart* van Borselen, Heer van Vere, married Mary Stuart, daughter of James I., by which marriage he got the earldom of Bauchane. About the same time the Admiral of Vere beat Richard, Earl of Werwick, at sea, and also on land in Normandy, for which the town got many privileges from King Edward. After that Vere got many privileges from the King of France in 1465, the King of Denmark in 1523, and from William the Silent in 1575. The Scotch trade at Vere had been increasing after that, and specially after a contract was signed between certain Scottish ambassadors and the Marquis and Magistrate of Vere, of which contract the articles are still to be found in the French language in the town hall, and of which I will try to make a copy. There also exists still in Vere a house, which we always call the Scottish house, of which I probably might be able to procure you a photograph if you like. I will also try and find out its history. I will do my best to assist you as much as is in my power, and find out whatever I can from Vere and the relations with the Scottish, and also from the Scottish Church here, for which purpose I will have to see Mr. Frater, I believe from Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is here the clergyman. If I can find time, I will also go to Vere myself to make personal researches.—JOHAN BOUDEWIGTTE.

50. **FLEMISH WEAVERS FROM NORWICH**.—In 1601 Commissioners acting for the Burghs of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling, "Lythquhow," "Aire," and Glasgow, gave £3000 Scots to Gabriel Bishop, Nicholas Wandebrok, and Philip Wermont, Flemish weavers residing in Norwich, who brought their looms and servants to Edinburgh about October 10, 1601.

W. J. C. M.

A list of Flemings residing in Norwich in 1622, most of them being weavers, is now at the Public Record Office (vol. 131. art. 103); it contains 291 names.—EDITOR.

51. **HAY OF ERROL** (*continued from* p. 46).—There is no record of a grant of Errol after 980 to the family of Hay. There is no record of the coming of any one of this name to Scotland after this event. Yet there is almost consecutive proof that the family held Errol from A.D. 980 to 1154,

since which date the proof is complete until it was sold by Earl James in the reign of George III. The families who came to Scotland with Edgar Atheling in 1066 are known. Of English or Saxon lineage were Lyndesay, Wallace, Touris, Lovell, Ramsay, Preston, Sandelands, Bisset, Soules, Maxwell, Wardlaw, and of his Hungarian friends and followers Gifford, Maule, Borthwick, Fethrikran, Creighton. There is no trace here of any entry of Hay, or Haie, or de la Haya, into Scotland. The martial instincts of one of the Hays of Errol in 1066 had incited him to join the most warlike leader in Europe in his daring enterprise, which had the sanction and blessing of the Pope. Like the various knights who accompanied William of Normandy, such as the Fleming and the Spaniard, so William the Scotchman came in for his share of the Conquest; and, though he was no Norman, showed in the conduct which he displayed under the great Conqueror the same conspicuous courage and ability which had distinguished his great-grandfather on the field of Luncarty.

Nor must it be forgotten that down to the time of Henry III. the heir-apparent of the Crown of Scotland was Earl of Huntingdon. The Honour of Huntingdon extended not only over that county but into Cambridge, Suffolk, and South Lincoln. In all of these districts the Hays held land under their Scottish liege lord. In Stephen's reign these fiefs were disturbed, and the King of Scotland and his countrymen sided with Matilda. Their political leaning was rewarded by Henry II. by the restoration of their holding, which was still further confirmed by King Richard I., who persuaded Earl David, with many of his followers, to embark in the Crusade. In King John's time the result to those who had supported his brother was disastrous; and though Henry III. restored many of the privileges which the Scotch and their Prince had enjoyed in the Honour of Huntingdon, the disputed succession under Edward I. put a stop to this international relationship, and at the beginning of the 14th century the English possessions and the English offices which the Scotch family of Hay had enjoyed for their share in the Conquest came to an end. Thenceforth they became, as they were before 1066, solely a Scotch family.

The courage and conduct which, as free-lances, they had shown at Hastings and at Askelon, on the Welsh Marches, or in the conquest of Ireland, was to be displayed in more patriotic fashion for their native land. The family which gave its best efforts at Luncarty has shown its native courage on many fields. At Bannockburn, at Neville's Cross, at Halidon Hill, at Flodden, as well as at Blenheim and Oudenarde, at Ramillies and Malplaquet, at Bayonne, at Waterloo, and the Alma, the soil is reddened with their blood, and there still remain many of the name to show their loyalty and courage, by land and sea, to the sovereign who unites in her person the blood of Edgar and of Kenneth, of Bruce and of the Conqueror.

I.—The first recorded member of the family of Hay of Errol is the hero of Luncarty.¹ Thomas Hay having, as already related, turned the defeat there into a victory, was thanked by his Sovereign, Kenneth II., on the field of battle, and gifted with lands in the Carse of Gowrie, the scene of his success. The stone on which he sat to receive the thanks of his countrymen is still preserved at Slains Castle. By universal acclamation he was given all the spoil abandoned by the Danes in their flight. At a public assembly at Perth he was formally thanked, and Kenneth knighted and

¹ A. D. 980.

ennobled him. His two sons, Serald and Achaicus, who had assisted him in the battle, shared his honours. Of Serald we have no further mention. He probably died unmarried.

II.—Achaicus succeeded his father about A. D. 1000; he married Cecilia, daughter of Reinold Graham. They had a son, Kenneth, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Vindia, who married Tousing, ancestor of the Cunninghams.

III.—Kenneth Hay succeeded,¹ and married Victoria, daughter of Duffe Gilmackillan, and sister of Macduff, Thane of Fife. They had four sons, (1) Duncan, (2) Grimus, (3) Kenneth, (4) William. Kenneth, and his sons Duncan and Grimus, were killed by Macbeth about 1050.

IV.—Kenneth succeeded, and married Winifred, daughter of Giles Fitzherbert, Baron of Gillsland. They had (1) Malcolm, who succeeded; (2) Kenneth, a friar in Dunbar; (3) Thomas, a friar in Dunbar; (4) Achaicus, *d.s.p.*, and Alicia and Margaret, both nuns in Haddington. Kenneth was killed with King Malcolm Canmore at the battle of Alnwick, 1093.

Malcolm succeeded.² He married Havicia, daughter of John de Mandos, in Normandy, he and his brother William having fled thither after the murder of their father and brothers. Malcolm had two sons: John, who inherited his mother's Norman estates, and Thomas, who succeeded to Errol. There were also three daughters: (1) Rothesia, a nun in Normandy; (2) Isobel, married to Henry Kennedy; (3) Bethia, married to William Kilpatrick.

Thomas succeeded.³ He seems to have married a daughter of the house of Montfichet, and to have had a daughter who married Donald, second son of the Earl of Lennox. He died *circa* 1135, and was succeeded by his cousin William (see below, V.).

Meantime William de la Hay (the fourth son of Kenneth III.), who had fled to Normandy in 1050, had joined William the Conqueror for the invasion of England,⁴ and received land in Suffolk, Essex, and Hereford.⁵ He is styled William de Scocia, William de Scocie, and William de Scohies, and is also made keeper of Caerleon Castle, the stronghold of the Warden of the South Wales Marches, with 8 carucates of land.⁶ He built the castles of Brecknock, of Hay in Hereford, and of Radnor.⁷ He received also the Castle of Haie in Normandy, which was held by his descendants until the reign of Henry II. He had three sons:—(1) William, who succeeded;⁸ (2) Edric, who was granted 11 hides and 11 ploughgates in Somerset, and who was succeeded by his son Roger Haia;⁹ (3) Richard de Haia, *extra portam de Sud*, and received land in Lincoln.¹⁰

V.—William de Scocies, recorded as holding land in Winton Domesday as above.¹¹

VI.—William de Scocies.¹² Henry I., who succeeded to the throne of England in 1100, had married Maud, the daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland. By this marriage he left a daughter, Matilda, married first to Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, and then to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by whom she was mother of Henry II. Henry I. died in 1133, and David I. of Scotland, as Earl of Huntingdon, with his tenants

¹ A. D. 1010.

² A. D. 1095.

³ A. D. 1130.

⁴ A. D. 1066.

⁵ A. D. 1081.

⁶ Exon Domesday, p. 24, l. 14; p. 25, l. 5 from bottom.

⁷ Winton Domesday, p. 88, xlv.; Essex, p. 353, ix.; Suffolk, pp. 179, 185, 326, 344.

⁸ Winton Domesday, A. D. 1128.

⁹ Exon, p. 444; Winton, p. 559.

¹⁰ Winton, p. 561.

¹¹ *Circa*, 1100.

¹² *Circa*, 1030. Capgrave.

and countrymen, supported the cause of the Empress Matilda and her son against Stephen de Blois. On the death of Thomas Hay of Errol, about 1135, William de Scocius succeeded to the Scotch property and became the head of the family.

David I. died in 1153; Malcolm the Maiden succeeded, and appointed William de la Haya Pincernis Domini. The Crown of England was settled by treaty to descend at Stephen's death to Henry II., who, in 1157, restored to King Malcolm the Honour of Huntingdon, and at the same time the lands in Suffolk and in Hereford to William de la Haya or William de Scocius.¹ Malcolm at the same time resigned Northumberland and Durham.

W. de Freyne rendered his account for payment made in Suffolk to William de la Haya for service rendered to the Queen.²

Richard de la Haya was tried for the slaying of William Dragspere in Cumberland in Stephen's reign and fined.³ He paid the fine in Lincolnshire, showing that he also had been restored to his English property on the succession of Henry II.

William de la Haya, or de Scocius, as he was called in Herefordshire, married Juliana, daughter of Ranulph de Soulis, Lord of Liddesdale, and had (1) William, who succeeded; (2) Robert, ancestor of the Hays of Yester and Lochenworth and Tweedale; (1) Matilda, married to William de Braose; (2) a daughter married to Earl Ferrars; (3) a daughter married to Adam du Port.

In 1165 Malcolm the Maiden died, and was succeeded by William the Lion, both as King of Scotland and as Earl of Huntingdon. In 1166 we find the name of William de la Haia as witness to the charter which conveys Lochmaben Castle and the Lordship of Annandale to Robert Brus, and he received from William the Lion in 1166 or 1167 lands in the Lothians, which he left to his second son Robert.

It is proper here to relate the history of Matilda de Braose, or Braos, or Breouse, as it is variously spelt. In 1170 William de la Haya died, leaving Errol to his eldest son with the lands in Suffolk, the office of Pincernis Domini to his nephew Ranulph de Soulis, and the Wardenship of the Welsh Marches to his son-in-law William de Braos. To his daughter Matilda de Braos he gave the castles of Brecknock, Radnor, and Hay in Hereford. In 1171 William de Braos was besieged in Caerleon Castle, and was relieved by King Henry II. The king took with him to Ireland William de Braos and Hugo de Lacy. To Hugo de Lacy he granted lands in Meath, and to William de Braos lands in Munster, with the city of Limerick.

William and Matilda de Braos had two sons, (1) William, married to a daughter of Hugo de Lacy, by whom there were two children; (2) Reginald, who eventually succeeded, under Henry III., to his mother's Herefordshire property and his father's Irish estate.

William de Braos accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land. He was much trusted by his sovereign, who recommended his brother Giles de Braos for the see of Hereford, to which he was appointed in October 1200, in which year he died.

William de Braos was besieged by Gwenwynwyn, King of South Wales,

¹ W. de Novoburgo, *Chron.*

² A.D. 1156. Pipe Roll.

³ Pipe Roll, p. 59, No. 356; p. 8, No. 43. A.D. 1157.

in Caerleon Castle in 1198. He had changed its name in honour of his wife to Castle Matilda.¹ He was relieved by Geoffrey Fitzpeter towards the close of the year.

In 1200 there are notices about him in the Irish State Papers, and he is noted as possessing Hay, Brecon, and Radnor in right of his wife.² William de Braos is fined on his Sussex estate 10 bulls and 10 cows for not going to attend the King of Scotland.³ It is again noted in 1206-1207 that William de Braos owes 10 bulls and 10 cows, and that Hugh (de Lacy?) ought himself to answer. This is still charged to the Sussex estate.⁴ So by the king's wish the fine is increased. He is stated to have given for the king to the Prior of Beaulieu 120 cows and 10 bulls, to the Abbot of Forde 60 cows and 10 bulls, and to the Prior of Bradstock 40 cows and 2 bulls; but he still owes, in addition to the 10 bulls and 10 cows, a further fine of 80 cows, 8 bulls, and 10 mares.⁵

In 1208 King John's quarrel with the Pope was at its height, and in fear of excommunication he endeavoured to secure himself against the effect of such a measure upon the loyalty of the Barons by taking hostages from them.⁶ The messengers sent to William de Braos met with an unfavourable reply.

Venientes tandem ad Willelmum de Brause virum nobilem, et obsides ab eo, sicut ab aliis fecerunt, exigentis repagulum contradictionis invenerunt. Matildis uxor ejusdem Willelmi, procacitate muliebri verbum rapiens ex ore viri, nunciis respondit. Pueros meos domino vestro regi Johanni, non tradam, quia Arthurius nepotem suum, quem honorifice custodisse debuerat turpiter interfecit. Quod verbum, cum vir ejus audisset increpavit eam et dixit, Quasi una ex stultis mulieribus contra domnum nostrum locuta es (Job II. 10). Nam si ipsum in aliquo offendi, paratus sum, et ero domino meo, etiam sine obsidibus satisfacere secundum judicium curiæ suæ et baronium parium meorum, certo mihi assignato die et loco.⁷

Coming at length to a nobleman, William de Braos, they demanded hostages from him as they had done from others, but the askers received a refusal instead. Matilda, the wife of the aforesaid William, with a woman's sharpness, took the word out of her husband's mouth and forthwith replied: 'I will not deliver my sons to your Lord King John, because he basely slew his nephew Arthur, whom he ought to have guarded honourably.' For which speech, when her husband had heard it, he chided her and said: 'Thou speakest as one of the foolish women against our Lord. For if in anything I have offended him I am ready, and will go to my Lord without hostages, to give him every satisfaction according to law in his court and before my Peers, whenever I have notice of the day and place.'

(To be continued.)

¹ Matthew Paris, vol. ii. p. 447.

² *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, pp. 145-7.

³ *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, pp. 62, 63, No. 375.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 65, No. 394.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 69, No. 415; Pipe Roll, Rot. 4.

⁶ W. de Novoburgo, *Chron.*; *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, p. 91, No. 480; Matthew of Westminster, p. 89.

⁷ Matthew of Westminster, pp. 523, 524.

52. TO-NAMES IN BANFFSHIRE AND ABERDEENSHIRE A CENTURY AGO.—Such names are at the present day a characteristic feature in most fishing villages, and they appear from contemporary documents to have been as much in vogue in many fishing villages so early, at least, as 1792. That they were in use much earlier on the borders is well known; e.g. Sir Richard Maitland, in his poem 'Aganis the Theivis of Liddisdail,' says :—

Thai theifs that steills and tursis hame,
 Ilk ane of thame has ane to-name—
 Will of the Lawis,
 Hab of the Schawis; to mak bare wa's
 They think na shame.

Place of residence or personal peculiarities in these cases usually originated the to-name. In Banffshire in early times the to-name was frequently of a very affectionate or complimentary character, but about a generation ago it was often of such a character that there was a greater probability of keeping the peace by using it in the absence of the party referred to. The following names occur in a collection of accounts for lobsters and yellow 'hadys,' sold in 1792, that the writer had occasion to examine lately. In Buckie we find Peter Reid 'Old Hankam,' Wm. Reid 'Young Hankam,' John Geddes 'Kokans,' Alex. Cowie 'Sanniky,' Geo. Murray 'Costy,' Wm. Cowie 'Codlen,' Jas. Murray 'Doty,' Geo. Cowie 'Young Dozay,' Jn. Geddes 'Soger,' Jn. Geddes 'Boyn,' Jn. Geddes 'Bo.' In Portessie :—John Smith 'Laittan.' In Inverallochy :—Andrew Duthie 'Brownie,' Alex. Duthie 'Roie,' John Mason 'Brodlan,' John Buchan 'Lowie,' Wm. Buchan 'Sangster,' Js. Duthie 'Captain,' Andw. Duthie 'Skipper,' Wm. Symers 'Wyltie,' Wm. Symers 'Duckie,' Js. Duthie 'Sailor,' Wm. Mey 'Patle,' And. Duthie 'Deally,' Wm. Steven 'Rossie.' In Cairnbulg :—And. Duthie 'Rymer,' Andrew Duthie 'Jamaica,' Js. Mey 'Cairnie,' Andw. Steven 'Dumbie,' Andw. Whyte 'Docter,' John Steven 'Spoilie,' John Duthie 'Little Jockie,' Andw. Whyte 'Buly Pope,' Geo. Buchan 'Youl.' In Broadsea :—Gilbert Noble 'Coomby,' Geo. Crawford 'Miries,' Wm. Noble 'Waldie,' John Watt 'Todgie,' Gilbert Noble 'Cripple,' John Noble 'Ben's Son,' Andw. Noble 'Benjie,' Wm. Noble 'Bods,' Andw. Noble 'Juno,' Andw. Noble 'Young Pownie,' Andw. Taylor 'Bouf,' Alex. Noble 'Dod,' Andw. Watt 'Todd,' Andw. Noble 'Pownie,' Geo. Crawford 'Walgon,' Alex. Noble 'Short,' Alex. Noble 'Shankie,' W. Noble 'Bods,' etc. Several of these to-names have continued till the present day.

W. CRAMOND.

53. ARCHER FAMILY OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—I shall be glad of any items of information relative to the above family, a few scattered notices of which I append.

- 1215-1255. Land granted in Hextold (Hexham) to John de Archer by Archbishop Gray.—*Surtees Society*, vol. 56.
 1231. Dispute between Thomas de Archer and Wm. de Percy touching lands in Renigton, co. York (query, should not this be Renigton, co. Northumberland?)—HARRISON'S *Gilling West*.
 1291. Inquisition on the death of Muriel, Countess of Mar, by Stephen de Muschams, Robert de Wethewode Gilbert de Crukum, Alexander

- de Upton, Thomas Archer, and others. Nov. 23. 1291—*Historical Documents, Scotland, 1286-1306*, vol. 1, p. 257.
 What was the character and occasion of this inquisition?
1323. Robert Archer and John Archer appear as men-at-arms amongst the Northumberland knights and others summoned to assemble at Newcastle 7th July 1323.—*Hodgson*, vol. 1.
1344. Hugone Archer, ordained at Durham by Richard Bishop of Bisaccio.—*Durham Register*, vol. 3.
1453. John Archer, yeoman, born in the parish of Aldneston (Aedston Moor, Cumberland).—*Hodgson*, part 2, vol. 3.
1501. Thomas Archer and others præstiturunt. Parish Church of Alve-wike. Visitation of Durham by Archbishop Savage.—*Surtees*, vol. 22.
- 1531-2. James Archer 'capellanum de Berwyk.'—*Surtees*, vol. 18.
1558. Thomas Archer and another possessed the advowson and right of presentation to the vicarial church of Aldston.—*HUTCHINSON'S Cumberland*, vol. 1, p. 217.
1536. Thomas Archer 'holdeth a tenement in Est Matfeu,' Hexhamshire.—*Surtees*, vol. 46.
1625. William Archer of Aldston Moor, Armiger, presented the vicarage of Aldston to Francis Hill, A. B.—*HUTCHINSON'S Cumberland*.
1628. Rowland Archer of Seaton occurs in a list of jurors for Morpeth ward in 1628, and as a land proprietor in 1663.—*Hodgson*, vol. 3, p. 190.
1663. John Archer of East Matfeu, landowner.—*Hodgson*, vol. 1, p. 111.

The Registers of Alston, Cumberland, from their commencement about the year 1702 down to the early part of the present century, contain a large number of entries relating to members of this family.

G. H. R.

54. OATH OF PURGATION, A.D. 1703.—The extent to which the powers of Kirk-Sessions could be pressed is shown by the following extract from the Kirk-Session Books of Torryburn. The proceedings against Robert Currie are too lengthy to give *in extenso*: they commenced January 20, 1703. As reported, Currie was asked to exculpate himself by his oath, as the evidence against him was most unsatisfactory; 'he answered haughtily, that he was clear to take the oath, but that he would not do it.' This was on the 1st of June. On the 21st of July 'the minister reported that the Presbytery referred to the Session that they might form an oath and give Robert Currie to consider.' On October 26 'Robert Currie appeared before us—being obliged by the Magistrates Authority to sist himself before us, the Oath was read in his presence, and it was intimate to him, according to the advice of the Presbytery, who appointed their Minister to draw the Oath of Purgation, and approved of the draught, the tenor whereof follows:—

' OATH OF PURGATION.

' I Robert Currie being accused of Adultery with Elizabeth Reid and attempting the same wickedness with Agnes Hutton, Elizabeth Williamson and Margaret Smith, and being obliged to vindicate my innocency before the world, and purge myself of these alleged scandals, do lift up my hand before the congregation, and in presence of the Elect Angels of light, I

swear by the holy and righteous Majesty of the God of Glory, the heart searching and sin revenging God, before whom all the powers of the kingdom of darkness do quake and tremble that I lay not with Elizabeth Reid on the 9th of January last, at night, nor was I found with her at Torryness, by my brother Thomas Currie, and for the truth of this in the singleness of my heart without all guile equivocation or mental reservation or any evasion whatsoever I attest His Omniscience, who is the Judge of men and angels, that liveth and reigneth for ever and ever, and if I lie or dissemble in this my oath or prevaricate in the least, I imprecate his just vengeance upon me, and his fierce and burning jealousy to be revealed against me, in such a way as he shall see meetest for his own glory. If I ever attempted to commit Adultery, with Elspeth Williamson the Lord make me accursed, and an execration, and let his wrath and anger pursue me from this moment throughout eternity. If I sought to commit Adultery with Agnes Hutton about the beginning of Oct. 1701 as I conveyed her from Liliias Adies to her house let me be adjudged among devils and ungodly men to the lake of fire and brimstone which is called Tophet and the *Second Death*. If I attempted to force Margaret Smith in her own house let me wander a vagabond through the earth like Cain and be my own executioner like Judas, let me never thrive in body or goods but let both sensibly decay to the observation of all that know me. If any or all of these particulars charged upon me be true, let me never enter unto God's rest, let my name be blotted out of the book of life and out of the holy city, let God plague me dreadfully, let the torments of Hell and the heaviest horrors of a guilty conscience seize upon me instantly to make me a monument of God's indignation against the sin of Adultery in all succeeding ages, let the hand lift up to heaven be dried up like the hand of Jeroboam, and let all the curses of the book of God from the beginning to the end thereof, come upon me. So be it. Amen.

'The Session orders him to take the oath to his serious consideration (a double of which is given him) till the next Session, at the which time there is a day to be appointed by this Judicatory to take the said Oath, to all which he consented, and was dismissed.

'The Minister is ordered to administer the oath to Robert Currie on Sabbath the 28th of November 1703, after the forenoon's sermon . . .

'December 22.—The Minister reported that he tendered the oath to Robert Currie according to appointment, and he by his oath did exculpate himself.

'Jan. 26. 1704.—The Session appoint Thomas Currie and Elspeth Williamson to appear before the congregation the next Lord's day, to confess their folly in accusing Robert Currie in the thing they could not prove, and also Agnes Hutton and Margaret Smith to declare the same.

'February 9.—The Minister reported that Thomas Currie had appeared before the congregation according to appointment, but the rest appeared not, but are referred to the Magistrate if Robert Currie apply again.'

With regard to one of those mentioned in this affair, it may be added that Liliias or Lillie Adie was a reputed witch. She was done to death. About fifteen years ago her body was lifted from where it had been deposited at low-water mark on the shore opposite Toryburness—her skull was preserved as a curiosity by the late Mr. Paton of Dunfermline. R.

55. 'THE MAY FLOWER' sailed with the Pilgrim Fathers 5th Aug., and arrived at Massachusetts Bay 9th Nov. 1620; she returned to England the following spring. 28th Nov. 1621 the Commissioners of the Navy wrote to Trinity House asking the Brethren to examine and report on a ship called *The May Flower*, built by John Dove of Leith, in Scotland, offered for sale as a man-of-war to the King. The answer was not in favour of the Ship, which is described as being ninety feet long and 'of some 220 tons.' (Rep. His. mss. viii. p. 240 b). *The May Flower* was at Massachusetts in 1629 (Mackay's *Hist. of America*, pp. 51, 52). It is not at all certain that the Leith-built ship and the celebrated *May Flower* are identical. Between 1474 and 1648 at least six vessels bearing the same name are met with—of these three were under 100 tons and two over 300 tons burden. *The May Flower* is said to have been 'about 180 tons' which is not so very far from 'some 220 tons.' The only other vessel of the name, whose tonnage is not given, sailed from London in 1592, and would probably be too old a vessel for the Admiralty to have wished to purchase. *The May Flower's* successful voyage in 1620 may have brought her under notice, and so it seems likely that the Pilgrim Fathers sailed in a ship built in Scotland.—EDITOR.

56. EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.—An occurrence took place in Ullapool on Saturday which illustrates the strong hold that old superstitions still retain among the people of the Highlands. A woman of weak intellect, named Ann Macrae, about seventy years of age, and who resided with a sister and nephew at Moss Cottages, scarcely half a mile from the village, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Ullapool river. On Friday evening she went to bed about seven o'clock, and in two hours afterwards she was missed. Nothing more was seen of her till next morning, when her body was observed in a pool in the river not far from her house. No one, however, seemed to care to have the body recovered until the police got notice of the affair, and two constables were despatched to the place. Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in bringing the body ashore, owing to the depth at which it lay and the rocky surroundings of the place, not a soul in the crowd which began to gather would render the slightest assistance, though repeatedly asked to do so. The police, however, ultimately managed to recover the body, and as the deceased was a pauper, the inspector of poor and the medical officer of the parish were sent for. After the latter had examined the body, and certified that there were no external marks of violence, it was removed to an outhouse, the use of which was granted by Mr. K. Mackenzie of Moorfields, as neither friend nor neighbour of the deceased would give the corpse admission upon any account. A coffin was at once got, and a horse and cart procured to convey the body to the village burying-ground. By this time a crowd of about sixty men had collected. They deforced the authorities, and peremptorily refused to allow the remains of a suicide to be taken to any burying-ground which was within sight of the sea or of cultivated land, as such a step would prove disastrous both to fishing and to agriculture, or, in the words of the almost universal belief of the crofting-fishing community of the north-west, it would cause *famine* (or dearth) *on sea and land*. Some of those in the crowd found great fault with the police for taking the body out on the wrong side of the river! The police, of course, were powerless against such numbers, and the result was that

the horse was unyoked and the cart on which the remains lay was wheeled about and conveyed for several miles over the hills, where, beyond sight of sea and cultivated land, the body was unceremoniously deposited in mother earth. The police, who followed at a respectful distance, noted that the remains were buried about three miles from Ullapool, on the way to Rhidorroch Forest. The Fiscal at Dingwall has been communicated with, and it is expected that investigations will be made into the affair. This belief regarding suicides is deeply rooted, and the custom has generally been to inter them in out-of-the-way places among the lonely solitudes of the mountains; and such burials are not by any means uncommon. A few years ago the body of a man who had committed suicide was washed ashore on Little Loch Broom. A rough deal box was hastily made, into which the corpse was put, after which all the tools used were sunk in the sea. The box with its ghastly cargo was then towed by ropes across the Loch, thence dragged up the hillsides to a lonely nook behind that range of mountains which stretches to the west of Dundonnell, where the box, ropes and all, were hastily buried. According to the popular belief, had the body been left in the loch, or on shore within sight of it, not a single herring would have ventured near it.—*Scotsman*, January 20, 1887.

QUERIES.

XXX. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In what published works or manuscripts can be found all the early monumental inscriptions and epitaphs, down to the year 1650, of the parishes of Eccles, Gordon, and Bassendean, of Berwickshire, as well as the adjoining parishes?
J. C.

What is the most complete published collections of monumental inscriptions and epitaphs, for the shires of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Renfrew, Lanark, and Dumfries?
A. U.

XXXI. SURNAMES ENDING WITH A-N.—1. Is it true that surnames ending with A-N were originally Irish? For instance, Milligan, a name common on the south-west coast of Scotland. Milligan and Mulligan on the opposite coast of Ireland. The Crest of the Milligans is said to be a ship in full sail, with the motto, 'Just in Time.'

2. Can any reader of *Notes and Queries* give the legend in connection with the motto? More than sixty years ago I heard a song often sung with the refrain, 'A Brave Captain Mulligan.' Had this song any connection with the legend?

WILLIAM MILLIGAN.

XXXII. CHEYNE.—Mr. Alex. Cheyne, Commissary of Aberdeen, and Rector of Snow, who died in 1592, had, by his spouse Katherine, daughter of Patrick Bruce of Pitcullo, seven daughters, co-heiresses. The eldest, Isobel, married Sir Patrick Leslie of Eden. Wanted the marriages of all or any of the others.
A. B.

XXXIII. LUMSDEN.—John Lumsden, of Clova, died about 1581 or 1582, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Menzies. Can any one give an

approximate age of the said John, or that of his widow, at the time of his decease?
A. B.

XXXIV. GREAT SEAL OF SCOTLAND.—Where can I find descriptions or representations of the Seals of successive Scottish Kings? I find that the collection of impressions belonging to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries is packed away, owing to the small space into which their Museum is crowded, and cannot be got at.—
SIGNET.

XXXV. GRAHAM.—What connection, if any, is there between the Grahams of the English Border and those of Menteith? I have seen it stated somewhere that the Border Grahams are Scottish Grahams who received a grant of land on the Borders in the reign of James VI. of Scotland. But this seems impossible if, as stated in the *National Review* of June 1885, p. 356, the Border Grahams of that reign were transported to Ireland as incorrigible Border thieves. It is incredible that the same men who came to the Borders as model colonists should be sent away a few years later as irreclaimable vagabonds, and conclude then that the Grahams of Menteith, like the Frasers, Bruces, Stewarts, and others, came from England? but when—and under what circumstances? I should be obliged if some better scholar would tell me by what rules of language these expatriated Grahams had their name altered by the Irish into Gormley, or Gormlaidh, as I suppose they would have spelt it. The change from Graham into Gorm is very slight and easily understood, but why was the second syllable added?
G. H.

XXXVI. GILLESPIE, SINCLAIR.—What reason is there why Archibald becomes, when translated into Gaelic, Gillespie or Gillespeing, 'the bishop's servant'?

Why should the Highland Sinclairs be termed by their fellow-Highlanders Clann nan Cairdean, 'the tinkers' children'?

It seems to me that to both cases there must be a story attached.
G. H.

XXXVII. THE REV. ALEXANDER SHAW, minister of Edenkillie, in Moray, married, 2d July 1702, Grissel, daughter of Andrew Munro, Sheriff-Clerk of Moray. Information requested as to his birth-place and the Christian name of his father.
S.

XXXVIII. THE REV. WILLIAM ERSKINE, born 1709 (?), was appointed minister of the Episcopal Church, Muthill, in 1734, and was father of Lord Kinnedar. Information requested as to his parentage.
E.

XXXIX. TORRISNESS.—This word appears in the account of the navigation by James V. round Scotland, by Meolay d'Arfeuille, Paris, 1583. It is applied to a headland on the coast of Brechin, and seems to mean Kinnaird Head, but I never have seen the name before. Can any one give me information on the subject?
J. A.

XI. HAWKSHAW, PEBBLES.—Can any reader say whether such a place exists, or give any information respecting the family Stuart or Stewart of Hawkshaw?

C. E. H., *Cradley Rectory, Gt. Malvern.*

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

VII. Pieter Miereveld, son of Michael, was born at Delft 1596, died at Delft 11th Jan. 1623. Some of his paintings are kept in the Anatomy Room, Delft. See Van der Aa's *Dutch Biog. Dict.*

XXIII. SINCLAIR FAMILY.—Robert Sinclair, first of Durran, was the great-grandson of George, fourth Earl of Caithness. The Captain Patrick Sinclair of Durran referred to was the great-grandson of Robert first of the Durran Branch. Captain Patrick Sinclair was not married to a daughter of Dunbar of Hempriggs, but to Anne, daughter of James Sinclair Sutherland of Swinzie. His mother's name was, however, Dunbar. Her name was Elizabeth, and she was a daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Northfield. Captain Patrick Sinclair, who was a Captain in the Royal Navy, died at St. Domingo in 1794, while in command of the frigate *Iphigeira*. He had three of a family—named Paterick, James, and Katherine. Paterick died while young and unmarried. James succeeded to the estate, and was a Lieutenant of Marines. He was killed in 1801 while attempting to cut out the French Corvette *La Cheverité*. His sister Katherine was married to Captain John Worth of Oakley, R.N. She had a daughter who was married to Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B. Mrs. Worth sold the Estate of Durran to the Earl of Caithness.

In the event of the death of the present Earl of Caithness without issue, the earldom and other titles fall to the Durran Branch. The present Earl of Caithness has never been married. I don't know if the descendants are entitled to quarter Dunbar.

GEORGE M. SUTHERLAND,
F.S.A. Scot.

WICK.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Reminiscences of the Old Town of Cullen, by Wm. Crammond, M.A.—A most interesting account of an old Scottish Burgh, and a pattern to all who would preserve the history of the Towns and Parishes of Scotland. The publication of Burgh Records is doing much to throw light on the Domestic History of our land, but the subject requires such works as Mr. Crammond's excellent sketch, and there is no reason why local historians should not bestir themselves and follow his example.

Transcript of the Baptismal Register of Muthill, 1697-1847.—This work is now ready. It can be obtained from the Editor the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Alloa. In the Preface a good deal of useful and interesting information is given about the condition of Parochial Registers in Scotland. Only a limited number of copies are for sale after subscribers have been supplied.

(Several notices of books are unavoidably held over.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Western Group of Moravian Chapels. By E. M. C., Upper Wortley Leeds.