

Castle, 29 of September, anno 1546. This by an Decreet arbitral pronounced betwixt them by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis. He also in the next Leaf makes the Bairnes begotten betwixt him & the said Dame Janet Stewart assignys to his Goods & Gear.'

Henry Stewart,
Lord Methven,
Husband first
to Queen Mar-
garet, second
to Lady Janet
Stewart.

Janet Stewart had some years before the Date of that Charter been married to Lord Methven. The transaction therefore in the year 1546 seems to have been to obtain, by the influence of her present Husband, Hugh Kennedy's assignation of his effects to his Children: which assignation would naturally be introduced by recapitulating the Process, & ratefying in a formall manner the sentence of Divorce that had passed between them. Her Husband Henry, Lord Methven, is said to have been killed at the Battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547.

Marginal Note.

N.B.—He was alive many years after that Battle, but his son the Master of Methven was killed in that Battle, who was his son by Queen Margaret.

Aug. 17, 1561.

John Rynd & Bessie Meik.

Aug. 24, 1561.

John Neving & Janet Justice.

Sep. 7, 1561.

David Robertson & Alison Blythe.

John Lacock & Bessie Bell.

Sep. 14, 1561.

Mathew Henry & Helen Law.

Sep. 22, 1561.

John Craig & Margaret Ruthven.

Oct. 4, 1561.

William Kinloch & Christian Robertson.

Oct. 11, 1561.

Alexander Wilson & Violet Christie.

Thomas Bell & Janet Paterson.

Oct. 19, 1561.

^{8/} Alexander Gardener & Christian Stevenson.

Walter Murray & Helen Martine.

John Wode (*viz.* Wood) & Margaret Comry.

David James & Christian Melyne (*viz.* Melvill).

Alexander Bunch & Janet Smith.

Oliver Patillo & Janet Syms.

November 9, 1561.

John Merny & Bessie Lowson.

November 16, 1561.

John Berne & Bessie Anderson.

John Brysson & Janet Aufleck (*viz.* Auchinleck).

George Conqueror & Nanse Kempes.

Donald Guthry & Christian Archibald.

Note.
Conqueror.

N.B.—The Burgesses of the name of Conqueror were very respectable in Perth, & some of them were in public stations, & very active in directing the affairs of the Burrow. Eupheme Conqueror was wife of Sir Patrick Threipland of Fingask.

November 23, 1561.

Robert Anderson & Grizzel Fleming.
George Maxton & Margaret Pebles.

December 6, 1561.

John Conqueror & Alison Scott.

December 21, 1561.

John Anderson & Elspith Crighto.

December 28, 1561.

Alexander Pottane & Janet Small.
Gilbert Wilson & Elspith Neving.

January 4, 1561.

George Liddell & Barbara Blinshall.

(*N.B.*—Blinshall was a very Ancient Sirname in Perth. Several persons who bore it were in public offices, as appears from the Charters of the Religious Houses.) Note.
Blinshall.

⁹/ January 11, 1561.

Andrew Jack & Christian Rynd.
John Powry & Janet Lamb.
William Lethangy & Janet Brown.

January 18, 1561.

Thomas Richardson & Alison Murray.
James Powry & Isabell Keir.

Allaster (viz. Alexander) M'Laren & Margaret Menzies.

(*N.B.*—Johannes Ricardi, viz. John Richardson, & five other Burgesses of Perth, granted, a few days before the Coronation of John Baliol, an attestation of the Alms they had been in use to pay out of the King's Farms of Perth, to the Predicant or Black Friars of Perth, on the behalf of King Alexander III. Their letter of Attestation is dated at Perth, in the Octave of St. Martin, viz. November 19, 1292. They particularly mention a Hogshead of wine & a chalder of wheat ('Unum Dolium vini, et unam celdram Frumenti') for the celebration of divine mysteries.) Note.
Richardson.

January 25, 1561.

William Harrower & Margaret Blain.
John Thomson & Margaret Grant.
John Hucheon & Eupheme Elchyneur.

February 1, 1561.

Thomas Bensoun & Marion Henderson.
John Rattray & Christian Oliphant.

February 15, 1561.

Andrew Campbell & Janet Wilson.

March 1, 1561.

John Brown & Christian M'Kermat.

March 15, 1561.

Thomas Justice & Christian Anderson.
William Cochran & Agnes Taylor.

March 29, 1561.

Robert Dyne & Catherine Ramsay.

Northern Notes and Queries.

April 8, 1562.

Walter Adams & Eupheme Daa.

^{10/} April 12, 1562.

Alexander Drysdale & Isabell Anderson.

April 19, 1562.

Thomas Colt & Margaret Bennet.

May 10, 1562.

John Cargill & Christian Pringle.

May 24, 1562.

Andrew Stoup & Elizabeth Lockhart.

William Lindsay & Margaret Eviot.

John Gray & Christian Bell.

John Adams & Helen Lorne.

John Gray & Christian Harlow.

Thomas Huttyne (viz., Hutton) & Janet Aitkin.

Ultimo die Maii (May 31), 1562.

William Aitkin & Janet Boyd.

June 9, 1562.

Thomas Sharp & Isabell Robertson.

June 14, 1562.

William Cathrow & Marjorie Comrie.

James Gaitty & Margaret Huntar.

July 5, 1562.

George Snell & Christian Gardener.

July 12, 1562.

David Broun & Janet Brysson.

July 19, 1562.

Patrick Hayr & Bessie Gibbon.

Robert Lowsone & Alison Wright

July 26, 1562.

David Gray & Elspith Campbell.

August 3, 1562.

John Watt & Margaret Craig.

John Allan & Christian Nicolson.

August 10, 1562.

Robert Wilson & Margaret Eviot.

Patrick Mathy & Janet Hamilton.

Robert Broun & Margaret Broun.

^{11/} August 16, 1562.

John Anderson & Isabell Rattray.

Robert Cochrane & Margaret Gib.

August 23, 1562.

Robert Bosvall & Janet M'Grieger

John M'Grieger & Janet Fowlis.

Sep. 7, 1562.

John Smith & Nanse Anderson.
James Anderson & Janet Meik.
James Meik & Elspith Anderson.

Sep. 14, 1562.

John Johnston & Margaret Cavers.

Oct. 4, 1562.

George Simson & Christian M'baith.
William Wyll & Margaret Thomson.

Oct. 18, 1562.

Henry Leis & Christian Robertson.
John Rynd & Isabell Anderson.
David Wallace & Isabell Wenton.
Arthur Gibson & Eupheme Hay.
William Gleynie & Agnes Smith.
James Martin & Margaret Bickarton.

Oct. 25, 1562.

James Small & Catherine Ross.

November 1, 1562.

John Murray & Christian Maxton.
William Knox & Catherine Koway.

November 8, 1562.

Henry Gray & Christian Man.
John Wilson & Marjory Wilson.
Thomas Keir & Agnes Fotheringham.

November 22, 1562.

Alexander Gall & Mary Crow.

December 6, 1562.

George Chalmer & Margaret Lawson.

^{12/} John Cock & Christian Thomson.
Thomas Kay & Janet Bridy.

December 20, 1562.

William Ross & Nanse Stewart.

December 28, 1562.

Peter Trumpet & Catherine Chalmer.

January 3, 1562.

John Batmond & Janet Cavers.
Andrew Anderson & Marion Stewart.
Gillespy M'Grieger & Janet Scott.

Jan. 17, 1562.

George Murray & Nanse Cellar.

Jan. 24, 1562.

Michael Ochiltree & Isabell Barnett.
Henry Lamb & Isabell Rogy.
John Williamson & Isabell Scott.

Ultimo (31) Januarii, 1562.

James Yester & Nanse Rogy.

February 7, 1562.

James Balmanes & Christian Sharp.

February 21, 1562.

William Ramsay & Catherine Moultray.

Robert Henry & Bessie Broun.

Thomas Bog & Isabell Banks.

April 11, 1563.

Patrick Ballantyne & Catherine Kennedy.

Note.
Catherine
Kennedy.

(*N.B.*—This Catherine Kennedy was either a Daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, or of Patrick Lord Ruthven's Lady by her second Husband, Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains. The last of which I suppose to be the most probable. See a former note p. 8.)

Ballenden.

The names Ballenden, Bellenden, Bannatyne, Ballantyne, were the same & promiscuously written the one for the other. The Patrick Ballantyne married to Catherine ^{13/} Kennedy I apprehend was the Gentleman whom Douglas in his Book of the Peerage calls Patrick Ballenden of Stenhouse, Sheriff of Orkney, Brother of Sir John Ballenden of Auchin-vale.

Adam, Bishop first of Dunblane & next of Aberdeen, nephew to the above Patrick, & son of Sir John Ballenden, is called by Keith Adam Ballenden, by Calderwood Adam Bannatine, & in the Acts of the General Assembly 1638 Adam Ballantyne.

Sir James Ballenden, who was slain at Dundee in the year 1603, was on the 12th of July that year 'buried in the Kirk of Perth by the East of the Counsellor's Door under a blue stone of the Ryne.¹ The Kirk Session had directed that his Burial Place should be at 'the North East Nook of the Kirk, where Umquhill James Earl of Gowrie was buried before.' This Sir James was Father of the first Lord Ballenden.

May 2, 1563.

Thomas Bell & Janet Conqueror.

May 9, 1563.

Mr. William Rynd & Beatrix Pitcairn.

Note.
Mr. William
Rynd.

(*N.B.*—Mr. William Rynd was recommended to the General Assembly, December 20, 1560, as a Person who was fit to be employed in preaching the Gospel. He had been educated at the University of St. Andrews, but I apprehend that Perth was his Native Place. He was the first Protestant Minister at Kinnoul, but being also Rector of the Grammar School of Perth, he resided at Perth. At that Early Period of the Reformation Church Persons fit for the Ministry & for educating youth were rarely to be met with. It was therefore no unusual thing for the same man to have the charge both of a Parish & of a School. Mr. Rynds Predecessor in the School of Perth, Mr. Andrew Simson, went at the Reformation to be Rector of the Grammar School of Dunbar, & at the same time to be Minister of the Town & Parish of Dunbar. In the Manuscript History written by Mr. John Row, Minister of Carnock about ^{14/} the year 1640, I have met with a pretty curious occurrence in which Mr. Andrew Simson, while Rector of the School of Perth was partly concerned, & which is

¹ There is a note on the margin in pencil: 'This is a mistake, the L. of Ballenden slain at Dundee was William Ruthven of Ballenden.'

worthy of being transcribed into the Registers of Perth; especially as Rows History never yet has been printed, & I know of no other copy than the one belonging to the Divinity Library at Edinburgh.¹

Mr. Row in the beginning of his History takes notice of the various means by which, towards the latter times of the Popish Darkness, some knowledge of the Truth began to be acquired. He mentions several Books which were then published, such as Sir David Lindsay of the Mount his Poem on the four Monarchies; Wedderburns Psalms & Godly Ballads, in which many of the old Pope's songs were changed into Godly purposes; a Complaint by the halt blind, & Poor of England against the Prelates, Priests, Friars & other such Kirkmen, who prodigally wasted all the Tithes & Kirk Livings upon their whores & other unlawful Pleasures, so that they could get no Sustenance nor Relief as God had ordained, an Edition of which Satyrical Performance was printed in Scotland.

Mr. Row also mentions that there were some Theatrical Plays, Comedies & other notable Histories acted in Public. Particularly that a Satyrical Comedy, written by Sir David Lindsay, was acted in the Amphitheatre of Perth, from morning till night, before King James v., & a great number of the Nobility & Gentry. These Books and public Exhibitions shewed to the People the wickedness of the Churchmen, & that Gods church should be governed otherwise than it was.

Mr. Row proceeding to speak for fully of Sir David Lindsays Poem on the four Monarchies, says, 'that, being printed, it came privately into sundry mens Hands; which, when they had read & considered, it made them to know the Ignorance ^{15/} the Wickedness & Prophaneness that was among the Clergy.

'A Craftsman in St. Johnston' (viz. in Perth), 'reading in it diligently, taught his Bairns to know the matter therein contained; and they taught their con-disciples in the School, whereby it came to pass that a Friar preaching in their Kirk on a Sabbath Day in the Time of Lenton, as the Use was then, he began in the End of his Sermon to relate some Miracles, & to inveigh against the new Hugonot Preachers, as he called them; who were then beginning to teach God's Truth in the Fields because they got not Liberty to speak in the Kirk; & People went out to them, & delighted much to hear Gods Truth spoken plainly.

'But when the Friar was most vehement upon his Invection, all the Scholars of the Grammar School, to the number of three hundred & above, gave out such a Hissing and Crieing against the Friar, that he in great Fear ran out of the Pulpit & went away.

'Before the next Sabbath, when another Friar came to teach in that Kirk, he hearing tell what was done to his Brother, complained to the Magistrates that he was so used.

'Whereupon the Master of the School, Mr. Andrew Simson (Father to Umquhill Mr. Patrick, minister of Stirling) was desired to try diligently who were the Authors of that Hissing, that they might be severely punished.

'The Master, being at that time a zealous Papist, used all diligent Tryal; & found that one of the scholars had that Book penned by Sir David Lindsay; which was a Dittay great enough then to have condemned him.

'But the youth, being of a quick spirit, replied to the Master, when he

¹ Note in pencil on margin: 'There is one in the Advocates L. also.'

was going to punish him, that it was no Heretical Book, which he should let him see; then after he had read it, if he found it an Heretical Book, he should be content to be punished at his pleasure.

^{16/} 'This made the Master desirous to read the Book. But he, by the reading & understanding thereof, was fully persuaded that all therein contained was true, which made him declare to the Council of the Town, & to the Friar who was to teach, that he could not get knowledge who made that Hissing first in the Kirk: yet he was persuaded that if they would leave off their Invectives against their new preachers, the Bairns would be quiet enough.

'Which Warning made the Friar who preached to say, when he was Concluding his Sermon, I will speak nothing against thir new Preachers but I will speak against ourselves. If we had done our Duty in our Calling faithfully, & made you Gods People to know the Truth, as we should have done, thir new Preachers had not done as they do. For what shall poor silly sheep do that are pinned in a Fold where there is no meat, but break the Dyke, & go to their meat where they may have it. So we cannot find fault with you, that are Gods People when ye rom & hear Gods word taught you wherever ye may get it.

'Which speeches made the People glad, and confirmed the Master of the School & all those that had any Knowledge of the Truth.

'By thir means & the like, under the Blessing of God Knowledge daily increased. The few godly Ministers that were in this Kingdom were well learned & they taught God's word sometimes in the Fields; & sometimes in Houses privately, & there also ministered the Sacraments, by Reason of the great Persecution that there was—whereby the Lord made his Gospel & Truth to be more & more known, until the Time of the Reformation which began in the Year of God 1558.'

I find among the Altarage Charters a Disposition by Sir Walter Bunch, Chaplain of Nomine Jesu Altar, of a Tenement of Land to a prudent man, Mr. Andrew ^{17/} Simson Master of the Grammar School of Perth ('Præceptor Ludi Grammaticalis de Perth') & to Violet Adamson his Spouse. The charter is dated at Perth, July 22, 1554. Mr. Row says, that Violet Adamson was a sister of Mr. Patrick Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrews; and that the celebrated Mr. Patrick Simson, Minister of Stirling, son of Mr. Andrew Simson & Violet Adamson, was born in Perth in the year 1556. Also that Mr. Andrew Simson was about the Time of the Reformation transported to Dunbar, where he was both Minister & Schoolmaster, where he made & taught the Latin Rudiments which begin with the words, 'Quum Literarum Consideratio,' & which were therefore commonly called the Dunbar Rudiments.

Besides Mr. Patrick Simson, he had another son, viz. Mr. Archibald Simson, Minister of Dalkeith.

May 23, 1563.

Thomas Blair & Janet Elphinston.
John Burry & Margaret Oliphant.

Penultimo (30) Maii, 1563.

Thomas Sim & Nanse Henderson.

June 13, 1563.

Peter Scott & Elizabeth Cuthbert.

July 4, 1563.

John Broun & Isabell Wilson.
John Corsby & Helen Cock.

July 7, 1563.

Peter Cluny & Violet Dog.
David Finlayson & Margaret Scrimsour.

July 11, 1563.

David Billy & Isabell Mitchell.
John Jack & Margaret Whittat.
John Scott & Giles Gardener.

(*To be continued.*)

[Note 57, pp. 72, 73.] Sir,—I find in Scot's Transcripts of Perth Registers a notice of Patrick Vaus and Elizabeth Kennedy's marriage, and in the subsequent remarks a series of false deductions therefrom. I venture to correct the observations.

In the correspondence of Sir Patrick Waus of Barnbarroch, Knight, published lately by his lineal descendant, R. Vans-Agnew, Esq., of Barnbarroch, and presented by him to his fellow-associates of the Ayr and Galloway Archæological Association, the contracts of marriage of Patrick Vaus are recorded.

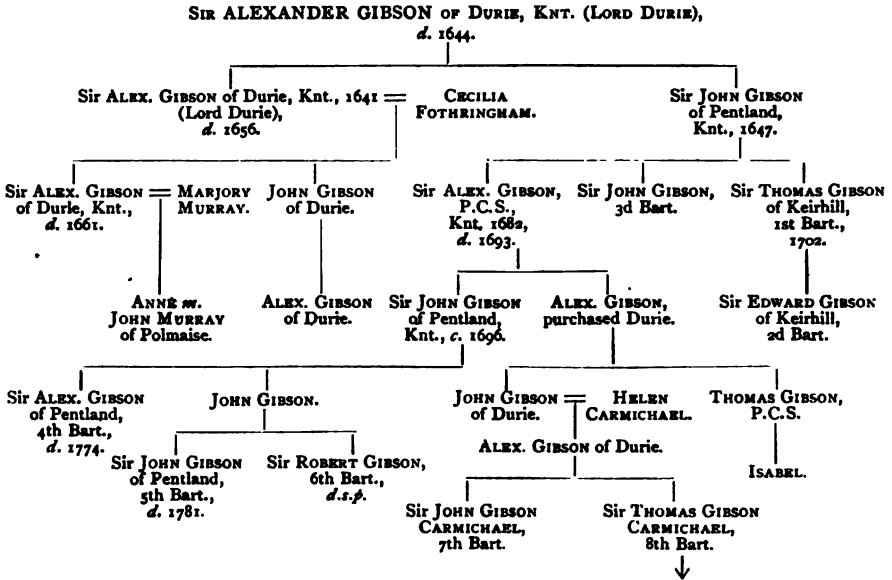
Page 23.—The Bond by Thomas (Hay), Abbot of Glenluce, for 600 merks, to Mr. Patrick Waus, as tocher with Ellspet, daughter of Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvan Mains; and at page 86, his first wife having died 1572, there is a contract of marriage between Patrick Waus and Lady Katherine Kennedy.

The difficulty suggested at page 73 therefore vanishes, as Patrick Waus, Vaus, or Vans, was twice married—first to Elizabeth Kennedy of Girvan Mains, and secondly to Lady Katherine Kennedy.—Yours faithfully,

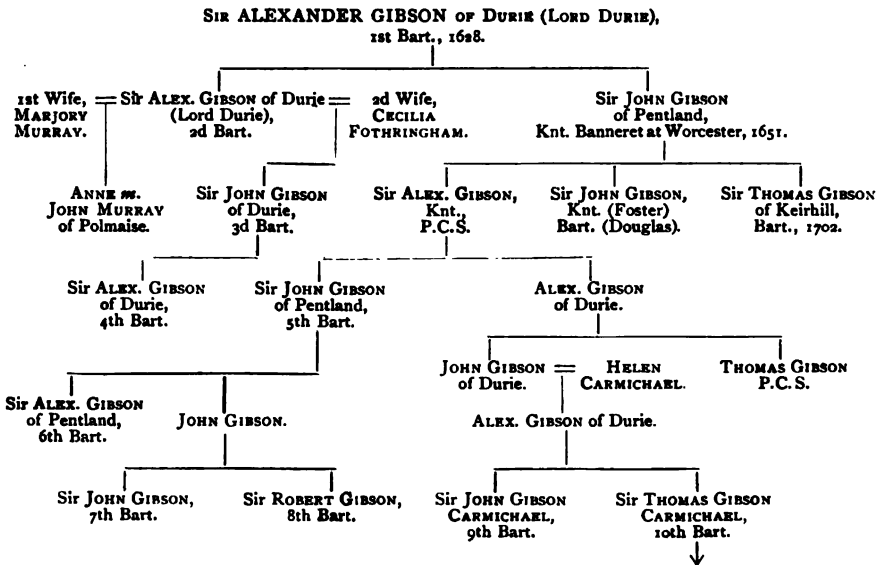
JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY.

71. CARMICHAEL [GIBSON?] PEDIGREE (Note 64).—Your contributor Σ would have deserved the thanks of genealogists had he confined himself to pointing out two misprints in Sir Bernard Burke's Gibson pedigree in his *Peerage and Baronetage* ('1787' for '1767,' and 'second' for 'fourth'), and calling attention to the oversight by which the heading of 'Gibson of *Durie*' has been retained from former editions, although the pedigree has been re-written in such a way as to show that heading to be inaccurate. The pedigree of 'Gibson of *Durie*' as given in *Douglas's Baronage*, and adopted in its integrity in *Foster's Baronetage*, differs indeed almost *toto cælo* from the Gibson-Carmichael pedigree now to be found in Ulster's work. Your correspondent upholds the former as against the latter: but it seems to me that an examination of the two in the light of record evidence will lead most readers, as it has led me, to an opposite conclusion; namely, that the pedigree after Burke, besides being far the more complete of the two (though it may not name all the unmarried daughters of every cadet of the family), is as accurate as that after Douglas and Foster is the reverse. To render intelligible the crucial points to which your correspondent adverts, the portions of the two pedigrees containing the discrepancies commented on are here tabulated:—

(1.) AFTER SIR B. BURKE.



(2.) AFTER SIR R. DOUGLAS AND MR. FOSTER.



The following positions are taken up by Σ in accordance with the older pedigree, and in opposition to the newer:—

1. That a Baronetcy was actually conferred on the first Lord Durie in February 1628, and not merely 'inchoate steps taken,' as Ulster says, to confer it.

2. That the second Lord Durie was immediately succeeded in the estate of Durie and in the supposed Baronetcy by his son John: that the intermediate Sir Alexander Gibson, eldest son and successor (according to Burke) of the former, and elder brother of the latter, had no existence: and that Marjory Murray, daughter of Lord Balvaird—mother, according to both pedigrees, of the wife of John Murray of Polmaise—was first wife of the second Lord Durie, and not wife of his son.

3. That John Gibson, son of the second Lord Durie, and his son Alexander, who, according to Burke, were neither Knights nor Baronets, each inherited in turn the supposed Baronetcy of 1628.

These three positions may be thus confuted in detail:—

1. In evidence of the creation of 1628 Σ appeals to two charters in the public archives, as indicated in a marginal note in the pedigree in Douglas. The archives in question have long been easily accessible to all comers, and had your correspondent gone to the General Register House and looked into the Record of the Great Seal, he would have found that the Charter of Clattie, of date 12th December 1628 (lib. 52, No. 138) is granted 'Alexandro Gibsone de Durie, militi, uni senatorum supremi senatus,' and that the Charter of 12th July 1629 (*ibid.* No. 205) erecting Durie into a barony, is granted 'Alexandro Gibsone de Durie, uni senatorum Collegii Justitiæ, in vitali reddito durante omnibus suæ vitæ diebus, et magistro Alexandro Gibsone, feodatario de Durie, ejus filio legitimo natu maximo et hæredi apparenti,' the designation Baronet occurring nowhere in either writ. Nor is either the first or the second Lord Durie called Baronet in any other Charter in the public records. As to the 'inchoate step' to make Lord Durie a Baronet, he had sasine on 21st February 1628 from Sir William Alexander (afterwards Earl of Stirling) of the imaginary barony of Durie in Anticosti, Canada. Why this step was not followed, as in other cases, by a Patent of Baronetcy, may be legitimate matter of conjecture. Possibly Lord Durie, who was a man of great influence and acquirements, came to be of the mind that any additional lustre which he could derive from the dignity of Baronet would hardly be compensation enough for the heavy fees exacted on the bestowal of that honour. In the well-known volume of legal reports known as *Durie's Practicks*, edited by the grandson of this lawyer and published 1690, it may be noted that Lord Durie is not called Baronet, and that his portrait, forming the frontispiece, has a representation of his arms without the badge or any other indication of the style of a Baronet. Nor is he called Baronet in the Act of Privy Council authorising the publication of his *Decisions*.

2. The existence of Sir Alexander Gibson, Knight, eldest son and heir of the second Lord Durie, is proved by the service (to be found in the printed volumes of Retours) on 5th August 1662 of John Gibson of Durie as heir-general and of entail of his *brother*, Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, *Knight*, in the baronies of Durie, Largo, etc. 'On 6th August 1661,' according to *Lamont's Diary*, 'Sir Alexander Gibson, the laird of Dury in Fife, departed this life at Dury about the 32 yeire of his age.

He dyed of a purpie feaver within 12 or 14 days, and was interred in Scony kirke the 16 of Agust being Fryday in the day tyme. He left no sonnys behind him, but only two dawghters (the youngest dyed shortly after) and his lady with childe, which was a dawghter also. His brother Jhone did succeide to the estate in April in an. 1662. In July 1662 there-after his lady left Dury, and went to Nott-hill, her brother Stormont's house nere Fawckland. He was served aire to his brother at Cuper the 5 of Agust 1662: also Agust 6 1667 the deceased Sir Alexander G. his lady, surnamed Murray, departed out of this life at Perth, of a purpie feaver also.' Another quotation corroborative of Ulster occurs a little later in the same valuable repertory of information regarding Fife: '1669 Aug. 31. At Cwpar in Fyffe in the tolbuieth there, Mistris Anne Gibson, Dury's nice (who was formerly conveyed away privatlie from Pearth to the Hylands by the deceassit Earl of Stormont his means and mutch busines anent it before the Lords of his Maj. Secret Cownsell at Edb. in 1668 or thereby) remaining at Dury for the tyme, did choose her cwratours, amotge whom was the Earl of Rothes, the Chancelour, Sir Androw Murray, and the Twtour of Stormont, her uncels on her mother syde, Dury and his brother George Gibson her uncels on her father side,' etc. The service referred to, and these extracts, it is submitted, sufficiently prove both the existence of the third Sir Alexander and the fact that Marjory Murray was his wife and not the second Sir Alexander's first wife.

3. That John Gibson the son, and Alexander the grandson of the second Lord Durie were not Baronets, is proved (a) By the service to his brother of 5 Aug. 1662 already alluded to; (b) By an Act of Parliament of 1672 in favour of John Gibson of Durie (not called 'Sir' or 'Baronet') appointing two yearly fairs to be held in the barony of Leven—*Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, VIII. 98. (c) By the record of the arms of 'John Gibsone of Durie' in the Lyon Register in 1673 without the prefix 'Sir' or designation or badge of Baronet. (d) By the service on 26 April 1698 of Alexander Gibson of Durie (the alleged 4th Bart.) as heir-general to his father (the alleged 3d Bart.), neither having the style of either Knight or Baronet.

The original Baronet was really Sir Thomas Gibson of Keirhill, who in April 1685 was served heir of the third marriage of his father, Sir John Gibson of Pentland, and whose diploma of Baronet, of date 31st December 1702, with remainder to heirs male, is duly recorded in the Register of the Great Seal. He was succeeded first by his son Edward, and then, in 1727, on Sir Edward's death without male issue or brothers, by his half-brother John, rightly called Baronet by Douglas, and wrongly called Knight by Foster. No printed pedigree gives issue to this Sir John; and he certainly had no sons, but he seems to have had not only the daughter Susan alluded to by Σ, but another daughter, wife of Major Thomas Dalziel.

A few words on a more minute criticism of your correspondent. In the older accounts of the family no issue is given to Thomas Gibson, P.C.S., younger brother of the John Gibson of Durie who married Helen Carmichael. Ulster gives her a daughter Isabel, in comment on which Σ says, 'I have a note, on the authority of the *Scots Magazine*, that her name was not Isabel but Agnes, and that she died at Fisher Row 23d August 1774.' I would refer in reply to the service on 25th May 1796 of John Gibson, now Carmichael, of Skirling, to his cousin *Isabel* Gibson,

daughter of Thomas Gibson, P.C.S., as heir of conquest general. The Agnes whom Σ would place in Isabel's shoes undoubtedly existed, but she had predeceased Isabel by 22 years and her father by 12 years.

In extenuation of some of the errors of the pedigree in *Douglas's Baronage* it may perhaps be said that it does not purport to be a history of the Baronetcy, but of the succession to the Estate of Durie, which had passed by sale from an elder branch of the family to a younger, and that the then laird of Durie, whose descent is in question, was avowedly neither representative of the founder of the family nor Baronet. That subsequent writers, with the printed *Retours* and the Maitland Club Edition of *Lamont's Diary* at their elbows, should have reproduced Douglas's manifold and easily detected blunders is a remarkable illustration of the persistency of any error that has once found its way into print. The history of the very talented Scottish legal family of Gibson is so interesting, and so full of incident, that it deserves to be written in a far different shape from that of a bare dry genealogy. For doing this there are ample materials, which it is to be hoped some properly qualified person may one day make use of.

G. B.

72. SCOTTISH STRANGERS.—In the British Museum is a manuscript (Lans: X.) List of Strangers in London, A.D. 1567. The names, 2730 in all, are arranged under the various Wards, and are chiefly of Flemings. There are, however, a few 'Scottes.'

CASTLEBAYNARDS WARDE

ST. ANDREWS [PARISH]

SCOTTES . . . { Henrye Walker, servante unto John Westley hatmaker
of continuance vi yeares.

CORDWAYNER STRETE WARDE

ST. ANTHONIE'S PARISHE

SCOTTES . . . { James Dowglas of contynuançe v
yeares dwelleth with Mr. Parker } i. } Denizons.
Drowmont Starlinge, of contynuançe di yeare dwelleth with } i.
Mr. Robinson }

ALDRYTHGATE WARDE.

SCOTT	. . .	John Brand	8 yeres, no denizen.	
		{ Robert Allyn	9 yeres	} Denizens.
SCOTTISHMEN	. . .	{ James White	19 yeres	
		{ John Tompson	9 yeres	} Denizens.
		{ John Anderson	6 yeres	
SCOTTISHMEN	. . .	{ Thomas Tompson	4 yeres	} not Denizens.
		{ James Hood	16 yeres	
		{ John Creckmar, with Roger Wilkinson	17 yeres	

PORTESOKENE [WARD]

SCOTTES . . .	{	Elizabeth Watcome . . .	xii yeres	} not Denizens
		Bassingworth . . .	iiij yeres	
		John Fletcher . . .	iiij yeres	
		Thomas Estridge . . .	iiij yeres	

VINTRY WARDE.

SKOTT . . .	Andrew Rossed . . .	iiij yeres, not Denizon.
-------------	---------------------	--------------------------

BRIDGE WITHOUT [WARD].

SCOTTES . . .	{	John Clark, Waterman . . .	xliv	} Denizons.
		John Wilsonne, Marrener . . .	xxixij	
		William Broune, bruer . . .	j	
		Thomas Richardson . . .	xv	
		Christyan Robinsonne . . .	iiij	
SCOTTES . . .	{	David Conighame and his wife	xl	} not Denizons.
		Ellen Bennett . . .	iiij	
		Robert Coningham servaunte with David Coningham . . .	iiij	

LANGBORNE WARD.

SCOTTYSHEMAN	Peter Sterne, servante . . .	2
--------------	------------------------------	---

THE WARDE OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT

SCOTTESMEN . . .	{	Thomas Fare, servaunt . . .	2
		John Pettye . . .	3
		Andrew Blake . . .	1
		John Whytherspone . . .	18
		Alexander Alynshawe serv ^t . . .	9
		Thomas Awkenhode . . .	3
		John Thomson . . .	8
		Saunder Haume . . .	4
		William Kellaux . . .	1
		Davye Carlye } Wylliam Hunter }	20
		John Tryvie . . .	8
William Hunter . . .	20		
John Hewson . . .	2		

TOTAL SCOTTES.

There are of them . . .	xl.
Wherof denizons . . .	ix.
Of two yeres and not above . . .	iiij.
Of one yere and under . . .	iiij.

73. THE OATH OF PURGATION (Note 54).—In supplement to Note 54 it may be remarked that this oath was not unfrequently taken in former times in church before the Congregation, although it is difficult to see with our modern ideas how this could have been for edification. The following examples may be given :—

'Church of Fordyce July 17. 1667. Anent George B. and John S. alleged adulterers the minister declaires he had drawn up ane oath in most terrible termes he could, had read the samen to them, did declair to them they wer to purge themselves solemnlie according to all the words theroff befor the Congregation with ther hands upon the heads of the children alledged to be theirs, wherupon John S. being convinced & terrified by the oath confessed, the other viz George B. continewes yet obstinate but the minister is hopefull he may be brought to a Confession.'

'Church of Ordiquhill 1743. After forenoon's sermon Sinclair was called up to the pulpit foot & interrogate. He took God to witness that he was intirely innocent of what was laid to his charge. The minister read the oath to him & shewed the dreadfull consequences that attended his takeing of the oath if guilty. The said Sinclair still protested his being innocent. The minister then desired him to hold up his hand to Heaven & to putt the other on the child's head in order to receive the oath, whereupon the woman in the most hideous & lamentable manner cryed out in the face of the congregation not to take his oath for he was guilty & the father of her child. The minister thought it for edification to stop there.'

'Church of Cullen 1805. James Taylor took the oath of purgation before the congregation in a very solemn manner.'

The Oaths of Purgation used in the Presbytery of Ayr about 1687, and in Edinburgh in 1680, appear in Edgar's *Old Church Life in Scotland*.

The following are forms of the oath used in certain Southern Presbyteries (furnished to us by favour of Mr. Murray of the *Falkirk Express*):—

'Copie of ane oath for such as are to purge themselves of accursed uncleanness as is used in Edinburgh Presbyterie.

' . . . doe swear by the great and eternal God, as I shall be judged at the last and most terrible day that I never had carnall copulatione with . . . Wishing that all the plagues threatened and pronounced against the breakers of the law ma^y be inflicted on me both in this life and the life to come if this be not the truth that I have sworn.'

'Ane other as it is used in the Presbytery of Linlithgow.

'After services and due consideratione of the majestie and justice of the most holy Lord God who will not let any sin be hidd much lesse the taking of his blissed name in vaine, I doe call that God witness of the truth and verritie of this my following depositione wherin I swear by the God eternall maker of heaven and earth of the good angels and of the devills and of all things visible and invisible that I never had carnall dealling or copulatione with . . . att any tyme or in any place, so mott God help me in the day of my sicknes, distresse, death and judgement.'

'Ane other as is used in the Presbyterie of Stirling.

' . . . swear by the terrible and dreadful name of the great God, the searcher of the secrets of the hearts that I never knew . . . by having actually carnall dealling with her, and if this day I swear fallslie I doe here before the people in this congregation renounce my interest in Christ and my right to everlasting happiness in the life to come.'

W. CRAMOND.

74. GENEALOGY OF THE EARLS OF FIFE.—'1649. Adam and James Duffs, sones lauffull to umq^u Adam Duff in Cluniebeg,' etc. These words, alighted on the other day by a reader in the old Sheriff Court Books of Banff, set to rest a long-continued discussion. The present writer has previously proved in the *Genealogist* and elsewhere that the line of descent of the Earls of Fife from the ancient family of Muldavit, as given in Baird's *Memoirs of the Duffs* and in almost all the Peerage books, was untenable from difficulties on the female side. The father of Adam Duff in Cluniebeg is given by Baird as John Duff of Muldavit, but in the proved descent, as stated lately, 'beyond Adam it was impossible to go.' However, the above shows it is possible to go even beyond Adam. The preceding extract is interesting for two reasons—(1) It carries the true descent of the Earls of Fife a step further back than has hitherto been done, and (2) it shows that the family had its origin in Cluniebeg, in the parish of Mortlach, and not in Muldavit, near Cullen, as usually asserted.

W. CRAMOND.

75. MILK (Note 60).—In reference to the remarks in Note 60 regarding the occurrence of the use of milk in old documents, the rarity of its occurrence is scarcely so great as there supposed, as a few examples will show:—Hollinshed, in speaking of the 'Wild Irish,' says that with them gentlemen's children were baptized in milk. In Monipennie's *Description of Scotland*, an edition of which appeared in 1671, it is said the inhabitants of the Western Isles 'love very well the drink made of whey, . . . drinking the same at feasts,' and in describing the wealth of the Orcadians we are told they have 'great plenty of milk.' In 1720 the minister of the parish of Rathven intimated from the pulpit to his congregation that he was obliged for the recovery of his health to go to the Highlands to the goat milk. In 1647 a person was brought up before the Kirk-session of Fenwick for selling milk on a Saturday night after ten o'clock.

Ray, in his *History of the Rebellion of 1745*, says:—'You might see the Highlandmen [about Inverness] coming over the hills with milk of several sorts, as sheep, goats, cows, &c., which they carry on their backs in a goat skin, with the hinder feet over each shoulder held in their hands, and a small wooden Pigger that floats in the milk with which they measure it out to their customers. The nicer of them has a more ingenious way of carrying the goat skin by the two fore-legs, and as there is naturally a hole at the other end, in which they affix a tap, and is followed by a Caudy, *i.e.* a Boy with his Pigger, who draws the milk off as occasion requires.'

What accounts for the less frequent occurrence of milk in documents than say ale or wine is that in former times milk was a commodity that almost all parties had within themselves; and this applies even to burghs, where the use of the town's commony made the keeping of cows an easy matter. On special occasions milk, however, had to be bought, as the following account (which may be given in full, as it is interesting for other reasons) shows. Account of the entertainment given by the burgh of Cullen when Rev. Mr. Irvine was installed minister of the parish in 1705:—'3 legs of beiff at 30s. the lege, £4, 10s.; 6 leggs of mutten at 10s. the lege, £3; ane lamb, £1; 20 henns at 3s. 4d. the hen, £3, 6s. 8d.; 4 pecks of flour at 12s. per peck, £2, 8s.; 5 dosson of eggs, 5s.; ane chapen of vinegar, 8s.; given the servants 3 pecks of meall bread, 18s.; payd for milk, £1; 10 gallans of eall at a merk per gallon, £6, 13s. 4d.; 4

pynts of claret £6; ane pynt mume, £1; 2 pynts and ane chapen brandie, £5; 4 pynts sack at 40s. the pynt, £8; 2 lib. ryce, 16s.; 3 lib. raisins, £1, 10s.; 6 lib. suggar at 18s. the lib., £5, 8s.; 1 wnce cinamon, 12s.; half ane wnce meace, 13s. 4d.; 2 lib. pruns at 5s. the lib., 10s.; 1 wnce nuttmegs, 10s.; 4 wnce ginger, 5s.; 6 sheit of gray peaper, 2s.; 1 wnce anisi seeds, 8d.; 3 wnce tubaco and 6 pyps, 4s.; to the minister's horse 6 sheaves of geen bear, 6s.; 3 quarters of butter, £2; given James Walker, £2, 3s. 6d.; payed for a dosson of murfoulls, £1, 4s. Extent, £59, 13s. 6d. Scots.'

Other instances of the use of milk are found in old songs and ballads, and in trials for witchcraft, e.g. where the party was accused of taking away the milk of cows.

W. CRAMOND.

76. BANFF LANDS AND SALMON FISHINGS.—The following, culled from the records of the Burgh of Banff, is taken from a MS. book written in the commencement of the present century and now in my possession:—

'At the time of Robert de Bruce the whole patrimony of the Town consisted of the Burrow Roods, the Newlands, the Braeside, Goosehaugh and Tillacap which exclusive of the Carmalites' property extends to Ten Score Sixteen Bolls one firlot of Biars Sowing and their Salmon fishings, were the King's Water on the Town's day, half of that denominated Shott, the Middle Shot, the Over Rack, the Scura (?) below the Raws, the Rack near the Raws and the Rack Bachla rented 54 Barrels of Salmon.

'This property was again confirmed by Robert II. by his Charter dated the 7 Octr: 1372, the words are, "Apud Stirling septemo die mensis Octobris anno regni nostri secundo." He began to reign in 1371.

'The Newlands were first feued out in 1500.

'In 1544 the Fisher lands lying within the liberties of the Burgh were composed of 'Terras piscatorias vocat. vulgariter Fishers lands ex Boreali ex Occidentali partibus montis castri de Banff,' on the Lands and fishings commonly called the fishers lands lying towards the North and West of the Castle hill of Banff. These were 350 years possessed by the fishers, therein named "et alias piscatores et nautas."

'In 1552 certain Burgesses met leaders of the Town among whom were John Currier Senr: and Junr: of Inchdrewar and others who acted as Commissioners for the Town and who with consent of James Currier, "Cappellanus sancte crucis de Banff," feued out to perpetuity the said Fisher Lands to Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas then Provost and Elison Hume his spouse for payment to the Chaplain of 40 shillings yearly. These lands continued in the family for a number of years, down to 1630 when a descendant of Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas, Sir George Ogilvie, a grandson, of Banff, sold them to James Lord Ogilvie and that family again conveyed them to the Laird of Bracco and who again excambed them with the Town for Lands near Duff House about 40 or 50 years ago.

'In 1567 George Ogilvie of Dunlugas son of Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas succeeded as Provost and determined to Feu out the Town's property first in the above year while King James was a minor obtained a new charter with authority to Feu and as soon as King James attained majority in 1592 obtained a confirmation of this charter which is the east charter the Town has and upon the authority of these two charters which are the same in substance, the Provost and people then in power proceeded to put this Feuing plan into execution and John Baird Provost and others were

appointed Commissioners for that purpose. They accordingly Feued out to George Ogilvie of Dunlugas four Netts of Over Rack for a small feu duty, to Walter Currier and James Currier who were then Baillies (1595) the Nether Rack, to Walter Ogilvie fiar of Dunlugas the King's Water, next to which was the two Thanes' Netts acquired by Dunlugas from Boyn and Buchan.

'The Syze Lax below also pertained to the Earl of Buchan and by a Deed signed at Down 15 March 1554 he disponed it to John Gordon and it was again purchased by the Earl of Airly in 1630. The middle fishing was the Towns and a part of the above alienation made in 1595 to George Ogilvie of Banff along with this middle part contained the whole of the Town's property and terminated it in the Sea.' J. CHRISTIE.

77. NATURE HELPING JUSTICE.—In discoursing with some friends recently on the habits of animals, and especially how prone they are to return to their native haunts, the following incident was told by one who was cognisant of the circumstances. At a ford across the river in the upper part of Glenlyon, the tenant of the neighbouring lands had a mare on which he often rode across the ford when going on a journey, that he might do so dry-shod. On reaching the other side he merely threw the bridle across the mare's neck, and the faithful animal at once returned to its stall or pasture. Like another St. Christopher, the good man often lent his mare to carry wayfarers across the river. Many had been so favoured, and all of them saw the faithful animal return. But one evening a stranger who besought the same favour proved faithless among the many faithful. The mare did not come home, and no tidings or trace of it could be got. The stranger had made off with her, repaying the good Samaritan with ingratitude and injury. But nature will have its way and justice its course. Upwards of three years after the mare had been taken away she was found early in a morning at the door of her old stable with a three-year-old and a two-year-old colt tied to her tail (a mode by which young colts are occasionally taken to the market yet in the Highlands). The thief had been taking them to a market for sale, and resting them for the night in some pasture place, the mare escaped and found her way with her progeny over moss and moor to her old home. It is needless to say that the thief made no inquiry, and he was never discovered. The Etrick Shepherd has told us of sheep returning hundred of miles to the place where they were yeaned. Horses have been known to have returned upwards of thirty miles, and even greater distances, to regain their native fields. The foregoing is an instance of this, as the thief must necessarily have removed his prey to a great distance to escape detection.

A. L.

78. FOREST KIRK *alias* CARLOWK.—Sir William Wallace was chosen Guardian of Scotland at Forest Kirk in 1297, immediately after the battle of Biggar. Where was Forest Kirk? There is a modern tendency to associate it with Etrick Forest and Selkirk. Dr. D. R. Rankin, in his *History of Carluke* privately circulated amongst his friends, has the following regarding the Parish Church of Carluke :—

'The Kirk was named variously in the Charters of Kelso, Eglismalesock or Eglismalescok, Inglismalholks, Carneluk or Cameluke, etc., of old popularly called "Forest Kirk," from being situated in the Forest of Mauldslic,

a demesne of our early kings. The site of Forest Kirk was on the south-west corner of Mauldslic garden, at the base of Ha'hill, a spot formerly known as "the Abbeysteads." The position of the ancient kirk is laid down by the Ordnance Survey, and marked on the plan "St. Luke's Church and Cistercian Abbey;" but in fixing one important point the officers of the Survey have introduced a new element of error and sustained another of doubt. It is doubtful if the Church was dedicated to St. Luke; but it is certain that it had no connection with the religious order of the Cistercians, as stated in the plan and book of reference of the Survey; because the Monks of Kelso, to whom the Church belonged, were of the order of the Tyronensis. The principal historical event in connection with the church is that Wallace, in 1297—after his success at Biggar against the southern foe—was chosen Guardian of Scotland at Forest Kirk. The story is thus told by Blind Harry:—

"Syne Couth to Braidwoode fayr,
At a Counceill thre dayes soiornyt thar
At Forest Kirk a metyng ordeend he,
Thar choset Wallace Scottis Wardend to be."

'And by Hamilton of Gilbertfield the tale is thus amplified:—

"Soon wedded was the lovely blooming she
To Malcolm Wallace, then of Ellerslie;
Which am'rous pair transported with delight,
Begot young Malcolm that same joyful night;
Then William, who, by true consent of all,
Was honoured to be Scottish General;
And to the Nation's universal joy,
At Forest Kirk made Baliol's viceroy."

'In ecclesiastical notices, the old popular title of the church was retained till 1571, and in 1574 it was written, "Forest Kirk, alias Carlowck."

Carluke is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lanark, and Braidwood, mentioned by Blind Harry, lies a mile from Carluke, but a long distance from Selkirk. The site of the old Forest Kirk of Wallace's time is three miles from the village and present church, near Mauldslic Castle, in as beautiful a locality as there is in Scotland. The present Parish Church was built 1799-1800; but the old church at Abbeystead was superseded before the Reformation by a church remains of which still stand in Carluke churchyard.

D. R. STEUART.

79. AILSA CRAIG.—A very interesting narrative, derived from unpublished manuscripts, which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* on the 2d of July, is introduced as follows: 'Although in possession of the historic family of Kennedy, to the head of which it gives the modern title, superseding the old name of Cassilis, Ailsa Craig figures neither in the general annals of the country nor in the special records of the district to which it belongs.' The contributor to the *Herald* is mistaken. If he turns to Archbishop Spottiswoode's *History of the Church and State of Scotland* he will find the incident which he narrates in full chronicled as follows: 'And at the same time was discovered a practice of fortifying the Isle of Elsay in the West seas, for receiving certain forces that the Spanish king had promised to send thither. The contriver of this plot was one Hugh Barclay of Ladyland, who being committed the year before in the Castle of Glasgow,

had made an escape and gone to Spain. This year returning to make good what he had undertaken, with some few assisters, he entered into the Isle (a huge rock it is, four miles in compass, wherein an old ruinous tower built on the ascent of the rock of difficult access), meaning to have victualled the same. Mr. John (Andrew) Knox (the same who took Mr. George Kerr with the blanks some five years before) getting intelligence of the purpose came upon him unlooked, and landing on the Isle did encounter him on the very shore, for the most of his company being gone to seek their sport he had stayed to see who those were that he espied coming to the Isle, not thinking that his purpose was known, or that any would pursue him: but when he perceived them to be unfriends, and to be set for his apprehension, he ran into the sea and drowned himself.' There is a discrepancy here between Spottiswoode and the contributor to the *Herald*, the former alleging that Barclay was in possession of the 'Craig' when Knox landed, the latter that Knox anticipated Barclay. Tytler, who also narrates the incident, supports Spottiswoode, following him, perhaps, though he refers to manuscripts. The contributor to the *Herald* also states that 'the only scrap of information to be gathered regarding the solitary rock can be traced no further back than Campbell's *Political Survey of Britain*.' I possess *A Tour through Britain* much older than Campbell's *Survey*, which gives the following account of the Craig: 'Ailsa, or Islesay, in the mouth of the Clyde, is a steep rock, something resembling the Bass, in the mouth of the Forth, being inaccessible in all places but only by one pass, and not inhabited except at one time of the year, when a great fleet of vessels go thither to fish for cod. It abounds with variety of sea-fowl, especially solan geese, and has multitudes of rabbits. It belongs to the Earl of Cassils, who receives by the produce of hogs, fowl, down, and fish, about 100 merks Scots yearly from hence.'—I am, etc.

A. CUTHEL.

QUERIES.

- LI. THE CARNATION FLOWER.—What authority is there for ascribing the crimson carnation flower to the Stuart Kings? J. H.
- LII. GIBSON FAMILY.—Can any correspondent inform me (a) Who was the father of Margaret Hay of the family of Kinmont, who married Sir John Gibson of Pentland, Kt. Banneret? (b) Who were the wives of Sir John Gibson, 3d Bart. of Durie? (c) Who were the wives of his son, Sir Alexander Gibson, 4th Bart. of Durie. [See Note, 74.—Ed.]
- LIII. DAVID SCRYMGEOUR.—I am presently very much interested in the history of a Fife Family of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries—the Scrymgeours of Bowhill, parish of Auchterderran. I wish to learn the history of a David Scrymgeour who was laird about 1680, and was in some way, apparently by unfair dealing, deprived of his means or estate. He has left a reference to his wrongs in an inscription which he has caused to be put on four silver communion cups which he presented to the Church of Auchterderran. This inscription had, for some purpose, been erased from the cups, but so imperfectly that I have managed, at

the expense of much time and patient piecing together of letter by letter, to unravel. I am the more anxious to discover what the particular persecution was to which the donor of the cups referred.

The inscription is pretty unique, being written in English, Latin, and Greek, and his persecutor is referred to cautiously under metaphorical allusions, which without the key which a knowledge of the circumstances would supply must, I am afraid, remain unexplained.

Perhaps some of the readers of your valuable journal may be able to throw light on the subject, and for that I should be grateful.

A. H.

- LIV. ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG.—Was James I.'s jester 'Archie' descended from his namesake mentioned in Statute 4, Hen. VIII., c. 20, who 'with other xl. outlawes by the supportacion of the same John [Tayler of Sulport] came by nyght to a place called Penreth Cotes and there brent a house and ij. children and xxiiij. kye and oxon theryn of one John Clerk and hym caried into Scotland'?

Q. V.

- LIV. BOOKING.—Can any of your readers inform me where any information is to be obtained as to the history of the peculiar system of land tenure called 'Booking' in the Burgh of Paisley?

A. M.

- LVI. FERGUSSON.—I want information as to the descent of Charles Fergusson, of the city of Cork, from the family of that name of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire. He was father by his wife Ann . . . , of the late Gen. Sir James Fergusson, Colonel of the 43d Regiment, who died at Bath 1864. Charles Fergusson was born in 1752, I think in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries.

E. SALMON.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.


- I. AND XXXII. GRAHAM FAMILY.—Questions were asked in Nos. 1 and 4 of *N. N. & Q.* which have not received the notice which Border genealogists might have been expected to give to them. Perhaps the following remarks will induce some one fully acquainted with the history of the Grahams not only to correct errors but to supply some information about this family.

Burke in his *Vicissitudes of Families* writes more for the boudoir than the study, yet perhaps it may be well to make his article on the Grahams of Leisk the basis of this note. As he does not attempt, however, an elaborate history of this strong and well-known Border family, it may be well also to refer the reader to the Calendar of State Papers (Scotland), Record Office, and to the 10th Rep. Hist. mss. Com., 1885.

It will be seen that the Grahams at an early date were troublesome inhabitants of the Borders. Nothing is said to show whether they were descended from the Scottish family of the

name, or whether—which seems just as likely—the Scottish house was of Border origin: on this we trust light may be thrown. It is certain that during the sixteenth century the Grahams were both numerous and warlike. They were, like other such families, exceedingly clannish, and their frequent use of favourite family names led to the adoption of aliases, or, as they are called in the north-east of Scotland, ‘to-names’; many of these will be found in the MSS. at the Record Office, and some specimens are given in the 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. (App.). The branch of the family to which attention will, however, be chiefly drawn in these notes is that of Mote. The first Graham of Mote we have been able to trace is Fergus, to whom a grant of arms was made in 1583. We print it in full, as from the expressions contained in it Burke surmises that Fergus Greme did good service to the English crown at Flodden; but that requires consideration.

‘**To all and Singular**, as well Kinges Herraundes and Officers of Armes as Noblemen, Gentlemen and others which these presents shall see or heare: William Harvey, Esq^r otherwise called Norrey principal Herrauld and King of Armes of the North, East and West partes of England from the River of Trent northwards, sendeth due commendations and greeting: **forasmuch** as aunciently and from the beginning all valient and vertuous Acts of excellent persons should be notoriously commended to the world with sundrie monuments and remembrances of their good deserts, amongst y^e which one of the chiefest and most usuall hath beene the bearing of signes and tokens in shieldes called Armes, the which are none other things than evidences and demonstrations of prowes and valure diversely distributed according to the quallities and deserts of the persons that such signes and tokens of the dilligent, faithful and courageous might appeare before the negligent coward and ignorant, and be an effectual cause to move stirr and kindle the hearts of men to imitation of vertue and noblenesse: Even soe hath the same beene and yet is continually observed to the intent that such as have done commendable service to their Prince or Countrie either in warr or peace may both receive due honour in their lives and devise the same successively to their posteritie after them: **And hereupon**, being credible informed of the true and faithfull services of **Fergus Greyme**, of the Mote of Lydysdale in the Countie of Cumberland, Gentleman, done in the time of the most famous Prince King Henry the Eight as also in the time of King Edward the Sixt, whereby he hath well merited to be rewarded with signes and tokens of shield called Armes: **In consideration whereof**, I, the said Norrey King of Armes as aforesaid, have assigned and sett forth unto and for the said **Fergus Greyme** and his posteritie these signes and tokens in shield called Armes: **As followeth**: That is to say, Barry of six peeces Argent and Gules, over all in Bend a branch of an Oke Roote and branched within a border engrailed Sable on the first, Gules a Borres Head cope Argent, the Crest uppon the heaulme, an

Arme bend in four peeces Gules and Azure, holding in the hand charnell a branch of the bend on a wreath Argent and Gules manteled on the same, as more plainly appeareth Depicted in the Margent with Armes and Crest: , the said Norrey King of Arms in manner and forme abovesaid by Authoritie of mine office annexed and granted by the ~~Queenes~~ ~~Majesties~~ Letters Patent under Her Great Seale, have Given, Granted, Ratified, and Confirmed unto the said ~~Fergus~~ ~~Greyme~~ of the Mote of Lydysdale and to his posterite to use beare and shew for ever in Shield Cote Armure or otherwise and therein to be Revested at his libertie or pleasure without any impediment, lett or interruption of any person.

‘In Witness whereof, I, the said Norrey, have signed these presents with my hande and sett thereunto the Seale of mine Office and the Seale of mine Armes.

‘Given the Tenth day of December in the year of our Lord God One thousand five hundred fifty and three and in the first year of our most dread Souveraigne Lady Queen Mary, by the grace of God Queene of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in each of the Churches of England and Ireland Supream Head.

‘The true coppie of the originall.

This I have recorded in my office,
the 20th of June, 1648.

WM. ROBERTS,
Ulster.’

It will be seen that the arms bear no resemblance whatever to the arms of the Grahams of Scotland, or to those borne at present by the Border families of the name. It has been suggested that they may rather point to some marriage with a Border family, and that the arms were modelled after the wife's bearings. It may simplify matters to proceed with the pedigree as given by Burke, with such remarks as our reading enables us to make.

Fergus was alive in 1583. When he died we have not discovered. We find, however (Rep. Hist. mss.), that in 1605 there was a William Graham of Mote who had a brother Arthur, who, not being so designated, may be assumed to have been younger. Burke only mentions Arthur, and styles him the owner of Mote. It is quite possible that William died childless, and that he in consequence succeeded. The name Arthur is of frequent occurrence in the family, and we have not been able to distinguish this particular one amongst several whose names frequently occur in the mss. we have referred to. He can scarcely be the Arthur Graham whom Stow tells us had his house burnt, being a ‘notable thief,’ for his ‘to-name’ was ‘Carleile.’ Two other Arthurs are also sufficiently distinguished by their ‘to-names.’ It may be that he tried to keep the scutcheon so lately granted to his father safe from all risk of abatement or forfeiture. But here we are met with a serious difficulty.

Burke states that Fergus of Mote had a great grandson Richard who went to Ireland, where he was knighted as early as the year 1600, and that he had a brother George who was knighted in Dublin in 1603. If this descent is correct, Arthur G. of Mote, who was certainly a busy, and also to some extent a dangerous, man in 1606, and had then an elder brother living, must have been of a great age, being the grandfather of two men knighted at the very commencement of the century. A possible explanation of the difficulty this leads to is that William of Mote and Arthur his brother were sons of Arthur, son of Fergus of 1583, and brothers of Fergus whom Burke makes father of Sir Richard and Sir George. Can any further light be thrown on this? Is the history of the House of Mote with its peculiar coat of arms to be met with? It is pleasant to find that the two knightly members of the family were not forgetful of their kinsmen when many of the race were sent to exercise their powers of hard riding to Ireland, to the relief of more peaceful citizens at home. They were in fact banished, and arrived in Dublin in sorry plight and in great numbers. We read (*Hist. mss. Rep.*, Oct. 3, 1606), 'They embarked at Workington on the Saturday at night, and arrived safely on the next Tuesday in the morning. Two knights of their own name and kindred came to them there, and comforted them with kind entertainment and promises of help' (p. 262). Here for the present we must leave the subject, but hope to recur to it in our next number.

- XIII. **SAMPSON FAMILY.**—In a list of twenty-seven Sampson families I find only one connected with Scotland, Lieut. Thomas Sampson of the 59th Regiment, killed at Java in 1811, married 1809 Martha, youngest daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. of Cousland, and sister of the 8th and 9th Earls of Stair. Martha is not mentioned among Sir John's children in *Douglas's Peerage*, vol. ii. page 523. Burke adds that she died in 1863. Σ.
- XLIII. **QUEEN MARY.**—This portrait is not in King's but in Marischal College, Aberdeen. According to Dr. Knight, who left a careful ms. history of the College, it is a copy made about 1785 (probably by Charles Whyt, who did a good deal of copying work about that period) from 'an older imaginary portrait belonging to Professor Stuart.' The Professor was a member of the Saithers family, and at Saithers, Banffshire, there is also a Queen Mary, probably the original of the Marischal College replica. I have it on very credible authority that this so-called original itself bears evidence of no great antiquity.
- JOHN BULLOCH.
- XLV. **GAELIC.**—W. M. C. will find his inquiry as to the date up to which Gaelic continued to be spoken in Galloway satisfactorily answered by Mr. Skene. He quotes Buchanan, who (*Rerum Scotticarum Historia*, lib. ii. 27) writes, 'Sequitur in eodem latere, et littore occidentali, Gallovidia. . . . Ea magna ex parte patris sermone adhuc utitur.' He also quotes William Dunbar, a co-temporary of Buchanan, who in the "Flying" between him

and Kennedy, taunted his rival with his extraction from the natives of Galloway and Carrick, and styles him "Ersch Katheraine," "Ersch brybour baird," and his poetry as "sic eloquence as they in Erschery use." This word "Ersch" was the term applied at the time to Scotch Gaelic, as when Sir David Lyndesay says—

Had Sanct Jerome bene borne intil Argyle,
Into Irische toung his bukis had done comyle.

And Kennedy retorts upon Dunbar—

Thow luvis nane Erische, elf I understand,
But it sowld be all trew Scottismennis leid ;
It wes the gud langage of this land.

We find, therefore, that in this remote district, in which the Picts remained under their distinctive names as a separate people as late as the twelfth century, a language considered the ancient language of Galloway was still spoken as late as the sixteenth century, and that language was Gaelic.—*Celtic Scotland*, i. 203.

The evidence afforded by place-names in Galloway tends to the conclusion that, as might be expected, the ancient speech lingered longer in certain districts than others. From the 'magna pars' spoken of by Buchanan must have been excluded certain tracts where the Anglian speech obtained at an early date a footing which it has never since lost. The clerly influence of the Anglo-Saxon monastery at Whithorn seems to have spread Teutonic speech through the population in the neighbourhood of that ancient ecclesiastical site ; for if we compare Sorby, the parish adjacent to Whithorn, with Stoneykirk, a parish at the opposite end of Wigtownshire, the land in each being of the same undulating, lowland character, we shall find a totally different prevailing type of place-name. In the former parish the majority of names are Teutonic, in the latter Celtic. Taking, for example, the typical word Knock (Celtic *cnoc*), which occurs as the prefix to nearly two hundred and fifty hill names in Galloway, not a single instance of its occurrence will be found in Sorby, while it occurs twenty-six times in Stoneykirk parish. The inference is that Anglian speech has prevailed in the Sorby district from a time anterior to the earliest land charters, while in the rest of Galloway Gaelic remained the speech of the country people ; and although it does not survive in a written form, yet the place-names, being engrossed in a phonetic form in deeds and charters, remained attached to the lands on which they were originally conferred.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

George Buchanan says (I have not the reference) that the native language was used in a large part of Galloway in his day. His testimony, as he spoke Gaelic, cannot be disputed.

Dunbar, while carrying on a controversy with Kennedy of Galloway, implies that he cannot write proper English, and that his native speech is the same as that of Argyll, which of course was Gaelic. I have it on the authority of Professor Mackinnon, the Professor of Celtic in Edinburgh University,

that he has it on the authority of two Presbyterian ministers that there died in 1867 a man over ninety who said that his grandfather had told him that people spoke Gaelic in Glenapp when he was a boy. From this we are to infer that Gaelic still existed in parts of the south-west of Scotland at the beginning of the 18th century.

I myself have been assured by a person still living that his grandfather, who lived in a remote part of Kirkcudbrightshire, and who died in 1811, could speak Gaelic. I think, however, that there must be some mistake here. G. H.

- XLVI. OWAY.—There is no doubt as to the etymology of the terminal ‘-way’ in, at any rate, Scalloway, Stornoway, Carloway. It is the Old Northern (Icelandic) *vágr*, a bay, Modern Norse *vaag* (pronounced, as it still is in Shetland, *voe*). Accordingly, Scalloway is = *Skalavaag*, the bay of the Hall; Stornoway = *Stiörnavaag*, the bay of Star (a proper name?); Carloway = *Karlavaag*, the bay of Karli (?). This Norse derivation, clear and indubitable in the old Scandinavian regions of Shetland and the Lews, may probably also apply to some of the other places referred to by W. M. C. where these are situated on the coast. Hamnarvay = another form of the Shetland Hamnavoe (*Hamnavaag*, haven bay?). G. G.

The terminations *oway*, *oa*, *away*, etc., in the place-names enumerated by W. M. C., are not all of a similar origin. Galloway is a corruption of Galwethia, the country of the Gallgaidhel (pron. Gallgael), the Welsh form of which is Galwyddel (pron. Gallythel). The name, which signifies the foreign Gaels, or the Gaels under the foreigners, appears to have been given to the Picts of Galloway, ‘as a Gaelic race under the rule of “Galls” or foreigners; Galloway being for centuries a province of the Anglie kingdom of Northumbria, and the term “Gall” having been applied to the Saxons before it was almost exclusively appropriated to the Norwegian and Danish pirates.’—SKENE’S *Celtic Scotland*, i. 311. The origin of the other names could only be ascertained by tracing the earliest forms of spelling. In some of them, no doubt, the terminal syllable is the same as in Romsay, Ramsey, and Sheppey, viz. the Anglo-Saxon *ige*, an island or pasture.

Others contain the Scandinavian *vé*, a church or a house, akin to the Greek *oikos*, Latin *vicus*, a mansion, a house, a temple, which appears as a prefix in such place-names as Vébjörg = Viborg, in Denmark, Vé-ey, in Romsdal, in Norway, signifying the island of the house or church. The mediæval Scots form of Norway itself was Norroway, a corruption of Noregi by the ordinary interchange of *g* and *w*. Hence it will be seen that nothing can be gathered of the original form and meaning from the modern spelling of names ending in this manner.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

- XLVII. NORMAN.—I cannot explain to W. M. C. why William I.’s followers, who at first were called French, came afterwards to be known as Normans. I suppose, however, that the genuine

Normans were much more numerous at the battle of Hastings than W. M. C. supposes. But, to turn to a kindred subject, it is interesting to note how the word 'Norman,' as applied to the representatives of England, was gradually ousted from the position gained for it at the Conquest. In the *De Expugnatione Lyxbonensi*, written in 1147, and describing the exploits of a body of Crusaders consisting of Germans, Flemings, and English, the last named are spoken of as 'Nortmanni et Angli;' when addressed by Hervey de Glanville, they are reminded of the indomitable 'gens Nortmannorum,' are told that Normandy is 'mater generis noster:' but when we read the account of Richard I.'s expedition in 1189 by the Canon of Holy Trinity in London, the two nations seem to have become one, for they are spoken of as Angli. G. H.

- XLVIII. HORN.—The terminal syllable '-horn' in the names given by W. M. C. are not all of the same origin. Whithorn, Dreg-horn, Cleghorn, and others, are undoubtedly the Anglo-Saxon *ærn*, a house, in which the usual change from a narrow vowel to a wide one has taken place. The accent in compound place-names is almost invariably on the qualitative syllable, or on the first syllable of the qualitative when it consists of more than one syllable. Thus, in the names mentioned above, the accent is on the first syllable, because, being in Anglo-Saxon speech, the qualitative comes first. But Culhorn, being a Celtic word, has the qualitative last. The meaning is probably *cuil*, or *cul côrna* [orna], corner or hill-back of the barley, like Coolnahorna in Wexford and Waterford. Ben Horn I do not know, but it sounds like Celtic, *beann chuirn* [hîrn], the hill of the cairn; while Findhorn appears to be a Scandinavian name for a headland. HERBERT MAXWELL.

- XLIX. SIR JOHN MITCHELL.—There never was a Sir John or Sir Thomas Mitchell, Baronet, of Pitreavie, Captain in the Scots Greys; but Sir John Mitchell, 3d Baronet of Westshore, in Shetland, was for a time an officer in that regiment. He was baptized at Tingwall in Shetland, 1734, was Cornet, Scots Greys, 1755; Lieutenant, 1759; retired about 1769; married 1771. Died in Panton Street, Westminster, 5th December 1783 *s.p.* Will dated 4th December 1783. Proved in London, 23d February 1786. The attainted Baronet named Sir Thomas Mitchell of Pitreavie, 'of uncommon good appearance,' who begged in the Canongate in 1770, then about 100 years of age, must have been an impostor.

A Sir Francis Mitchell, an Englishman, was degraded from his Knighthood 16th June 1621, which may be the origin of the story that a Baronet named Mitchell was 'struck off the rolls.' What rolls? ROTHESAY HERALD.

CORRECTIONS.

Query XLI. pp. 94, 95.—We have been asked to make the following corrections:—For 'Tranquelar' read 'Tranquebar'; for 'Cumlis' read 'Cumber'; for 'Brown-Morison' read 'Broun-Morison'; delete 'of Findeslie.'—ED.

Query XLIII. p. 95. for 'James I.' read 'Jamesone.'

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Annandale under the Bruces, by George Neilson, Writer, Glasgow. A Lecture delivered in Rosemount School, Glasgow, on 24th January, 1887, under the auspices of the Glasgow Annandale Association. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1887.—We have given this title at length, because we think the example of the Glasgow Annandale Association eminently worthy of being followed. In addition to their weekly meeting for the reading of the local newspapers, and for friendly intercourse, they have occasional lectures in which literary and antiquarian subjects are discussed. If each provincial association would make a point of directing its attention to the antiquities of its own district, the result would be a diffusion of interest in antiquarian researches which would be productive of the best results. We venture to predict that the Annandale Association will take no second place in this most laudable pursuit, under the auspices of its energetic Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Neilson, whose lecture we have read with very great pleasure. It is written with great spirit, and shows an amount of research which is quite unusual.

Some Church Relics in Aberdeen. Aberdeen, J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark.—A short and well-written account of some interesting documents exhibited at the late Seabury Centenary meeting held in Aberdeen. It contains an interesting letter from the son of John Skinner, the author of *Tullochgorum*, concerning a meeting between Burns and the poet, who was his senior in years and a pious clergyman. He, on the appearance of Burns' works in 1787, wrote thus—

‘Ye’ve naething said that looks like blun’er
To fowk o’ sense.’

A criticism which doubtless sounded strange at the time coming from a cleric's pen, but approved by the judgment of a hundred years.

An ‘Accompt’ of Cumberland Estates and Families, by John Denton of Cardew. Edited by B. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle, for the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.—The Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society are doing a good work in issuing such works as these, and it is an indication of the revival of interest in local history and genealogy. Many valuable MSS. have been brought to light by the report of Hist. MSS. Com., and we trust that this, and other like Societies, will continue to give their members works edited by men who, like Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, give them an additional interest by the valuable notes they append.

Scottish Notes and Queries. Aberdeen, D. Wyllie & Son.—We have received the first four numbers of this spirited and promising magazine, to which we wish every success. It is satisfactory to find that so soon after the establishment of *N. N. & Q.* in the favour of North-countrymen, a second work of a very similar kind should also prove acceptable. We trust that side by side, in friendly rivalry, we may grow old and valued caterers to lovers of the past. We would add that Note 74 was in print before we saw it had been also sent to *S. N. & Q.* If at any time we should make use of matter that appears in its columns, it will only be after sanction obtained and with due acknowledgment.—ED. *N. N. & Q.*