Margaret Ballenden[1] was father of Sir Lewis Stewart of Kirkhill,[2] the famous advocate in the reign of Charles I.

VII. David Stewart succeeded his father, and died before 1520, leaving by Christian Erskine, his wife,[3]

1. Henry.
[2. *Robert.*
3. *John.*]

VIII. Henry Stewart of Rosyth, so designed in charters from 1520 to 1555. He died before 1561, leaving by Margaret Douglas,[4]

1. Robert.
2. Henry, mentioned in 1573.[5]

IX. Robert Stewart, married Euphame,[6] daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, and died before 1582, leaving issue,[7]

1. George.
2. Henry.

X. George Stewart, married Rachel, daughter of James M'Gill of Rankeillour, and died *s.p.* 1592.[8]

XI. Henry Stewart succeeded his brother, and married Margaret, daughter of Lindsay of Dovehill, and had issue three sons, to whom he tailzied his estate in 1592, and failing them to Patrick Stewart of Baith,[9] and his heirs-male, whom failing to Walter Stewart of Cardonald, Lord Privy Seal,[10] and his heirs-male. The Laird of Baith had a son who was taken prisoner at Dunaverty, when Sir Alexander Macdonald was defeated

[1] She was second daughter of Sir John Bellenden of Auchinoull, Justice-Clerk and Lord of Session, who died *circa* 1576 (D. P. i. 211).

[2] Sir Lewis Stewart, knighted 12th July 1633, purchased Kirkhill and Strabrock in Linlithgowshire, and was fined £1000 by Cromwell in 1654. He married (1) Margaret, daughter of James Windram of Libberton, and (2) Marion Arnot, widow of James Nisbet of Craigentinny (see *Acts*, v. 117), and had by his first wife a son, Sir James Stewart, who was served heir to his father, 17th April 1656, and married (1) Katherine, daughter of Sir John Morrison of Darsie; (2) Elizabeth Dickson. By his first wife he had a son, Sir William, who was served heir to his father 22d February 1666, and died *s.p.*; and two daughters, Nicolas, wife of the tenth Earl of Glencairn and mother of the Countess of Lauderdale, and Katherine, who married, 3d March 1671, Henry Erskine, third Lord Cardross. These two ladies inherited the estate of their grandfather Sir Lewis.

[3] She was eldest daughter of Alexander, second Lord Erskine.

[4] She was only daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven (D. P. ii. 273).

[5] Henry Stewart seems to have had a third son, Lawrence, to whom as brother of Robert Stewart of Rosyth, his daughter Isabella was served heir 16th July 1631.

[6] She was Sir William's second daughter by Catherine, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. After her first husband's death she remarried Robert Pitcairne, Commendator of Dunfermline, who was Secretary of State from 1572 till his death on 18th October 1584. She married, thirdly, Patrick Gray of Innergowrie (D. P. i. 146).

[7] He also had a daughter, Margaret, wife of Robert Durie, fiar of that ilk. She and her husband petitioned in 1587 about the entail of Rosyth (see *Acts*, iii. 497). Robert Stewart of Rosyth sat in the Parliament of 1560 (*idem*, ii. 526).

[8] Rachael M'Gill, his widow, married, secondly, Archibald Wauchope, heir-apparent of Niddrie, who was forfeited along with the Earl of Bothwell (see her petition at page 540 of vol. iii. of the *Acts of Parliament*).

[9] Probably the same person who on 27th April 1608 was served heir of (1) Marjoriae Lindsay *aviæ exparte patris*; (2) David, Lord Lindsay of Byres, *fratris proavi*; (3) George Lindsay father of Marjory Lindsay, *proavi*; (4) John Lindsay of Byres, *proavi*; (5) John, Lord Lindsay of Byres, *fratris proavi*. I am unable to explain these relationships. Sir James Stewart of Beath (?=Baith) married Margaret, eldest daughter of John, third Lord Lindsay of the Byres, widow of Richard, third Lord Innermeath. I find also that on 6th April 1650, Patrick Stewart of Baith was served heir of Henry Stewart of Baith, his father.

[10] This is Walter, the first Lord Blantyre.

by General Leslie at Kintyre in 1648. The Laird of Baith got his life from General Leslie at the entreaty of Major James Stewart of Ardvorlich, while all the rest of the garrison, to the number of nine hundred, were put to the sword after being made prisoners. His son, Harry Stewart of Baith, died without issue.

XII. James Stewart of Rosyth succeeded his father Henry in 1672;[1] he had to wife Margaret,[2] daughter of John Napier of Merchiston, by whom he had,

1. James.
2. Archibald.
3. Alexander.
4. Daughter, married Winton of Strickmartin.
5. Daughter, married Aiton of Inchderny.[3]

XIII. James Stewart of Rosyth,[4] married (1), 1642, Mary, second daughter of Sir Robert Innes, first Baronet of that Ilk, by whom he had a daughter, Grizel, wife of George Hutcheson of Scotstoun;[5] and (2), 1649, Margaret, daughter of Sir George Buchanan of that Ilk, and by her had two sons. This James was very loyal to Kings Charles I. and II., as is to be seen by a warrant under Lord Balcarres's hand for double quartering on his lands for professed malignancy. His house was possessed for the King's use before the Inverkeithing field, and was thereafter battered and surrendered, garrisoned, and plundered, by the English army, himself oppressed and harassed, and his estate sequestered and plundered. But all these things never moved him.

XIV. James Stewart, the eldest son, succeeded his father,[6] and married Maria, daughter of Sir George Maxwell of Pollock.[7] He died *s.p.*, and was succeeded by his brother,

XV. William Stewart of Rosyth, who made a frank disposition of his estate to his intimate friend, David Drummond of Invernay, says Mr. Symson, and died without issue at Rosyth in 1694, and so in his person ended this family.[8]

[1] This date is evidently wrong. James Stewart of Rosyth in 1609 had a 2000 acre grant in the plantation of Ulster (*Reg. Pr. Coun.* viii. 336).

[2] She was eldest daughter of John Napier (who invented logarithms), by Agnes Chisholm, his first wife.

[3] It is through this marriage that Mr. Sinclair-Ayton of Inchdairny quarters the arms of Rosyth '*or*, a fesse checquy *arg.* and *az.* within a bord. *gu.*, charged with 8 buckles *or*.' It is evident, however, that the descendants (if any exist) of Grizel Stewart, who married George Hutcheson of Scotstoun, must be preferred as representatives of Rosyth to the descendants of her aunt, Mrs. Aytoun.

[4] He was, on 11th March 1641, served *haeres masculus et tallie* to James Stewart of Rosyth, his father, in the Barony of Rosyth, situated in the counties of Fife, Perth, and Clackmannan, and in the Barony of Durisdeer in Dumfriesshire.

[5] George Hutcheson was son of Archibald Stewart (the second son of Sir Archibald Stewart, Knight, of Blackhall and Ardgowan), who married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Hutcheson of Scotstoun, and he took the name of Hutcheson on succeeding to Scotstoun. His wife, Grizel, was, on 9th October 1697, served heir of her half-brothers, James and William Stewart of Rosyth.

[6] On 1st September 1675 he was served heir to his father in Rosyth and Durisdeer, as above. His resignation to Alexander and James Spittle of the lands of Leuquhat and Letham was ratified in 1695 (*Acts*, ix. 514).

[7] She remarried Sir Charles Murray (D. B. 452). In the later editions of Burke's *Peerage* he is styled Sir Charles Murray, Bart., of Dreghorn.

[8] The Laird of Rosyth was Commissioner of Supply for Fife in 1678, as also was 'Stuart of Rosyth' in 1685, and the 'Laird of Rosyth' was added to the Commission 4th June 1686 (see *Acts*, vol. ix.).

This is all that Duncan Stewart has put in record about Rosyth. I have come across the following references to the family :—(*a*) John Bethune, second Laird of Balfour, married the daughter of Stewart of Rosyth. Her son had a charter in 1421. (*b*) Nisbet says that John Dundas of Newliston married a daughter of the Stewarts of Rosyth (*Heraldry*, vol. ii., Appendix, page 147). This marriage is not mentioned in the Newliston pedigree in Douglas's *Baronage*, page 176, where John Dundas is said to have married Margaret Crichton. (*c*) Margaret Stewart, 'descended from the ancient family of Stewart of Rosyth,' married John Dick, and was mother of Sir William Dick of Braid, knighted before 1642, and said to have been created a baronet (D. B. 269). (*d*) Elizabeth, daughter of William Stewart of Kinnaird, 'of the family of Rosyth,' married, 1630-40, John Stewart of Dalguise, who died 1653.

I am uncertain if there are any descendants of Grizel Stewart, the half-sister of the last two Lairds of Rosyth. Her husband sold Scotston in 1691, and I suspect the family is extinct. At page 27 of Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland* it is stated that Alexander Colquhon of Tillyquhoun 'married Annabella, daughter of George Stewart of Scotston, Esq., brother of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Bart.' Here is a double error, for George Stewart or Hutcheson of Scotston was cousin, not brother, of the Baronet, and Annabella was his sister, not his daughter. If there are no descendants of Grizel, Mrs. Hutcheson, and if the Wintons of Strickmartin are likewise extinct, then the assumption of the Rosyth arms by the Aytouns of Inchdairny is not to be questioned.

Craigyhall.

Duncan Stewart's account of this family is very brief and rather confused, nor do the notes of the anonymous annotator help much to elucidation. I shall reproduce both text and notes.

He says (page 203)—'Sir John Stewart of Craigie Hall in West Lothian is designed consanguineus to King Robert III. by original writs in the hands of Lockhart of Lee, anno 1387.[1] He married the heiress of Craigie Hall, called Craigie.[2] His carrying the buckles in his arms would

[1] This date seems incorrect, as Robert III. began to reign in 1390. There is a charter by Robert II., 8th December, in the 10th year of his reign (1380), confirming to William Cockburn the Barony of Scralyne, Co. Peebles, on the resignation of Margaret of Craigy, 'sponsa Joh. Seneschalli militis consanguinei nostri.' It is improbable that the Sir John of 1380 was second son of Robert of Durisdeer, who had his first charter in 1385, and whose eldest son had his first charter in 1423, and it may be necessary to find another origin for Craigiehall than the one stated by Sir Robert Douglas. If Duncan Stewart's suggestion that Craigiehall came from Sir Alan of Ughiltree be accepted, Craigiehall's position in the family will be junior to Rosyth, and below that which Mr. M'Kerlie would assign to it. [One of the first causes recorded in the *Acta. Parl. Scot.* was heard in the Parliament at Perth, 10th March 1429. Margareta de Cragy, with her prolocutor, John de St. Michael, sued Philip de Mowbray, with his prolocutor, Jacobus de Lawdre, for the lands of Leuchald, lying in the Barony of Dumany, in the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh. The decision was in her favour. The retour quoted in a footnote that follows shows that these lands of Leuchald remained in the possession of her descendants till 1600.]

[2] 'Joannes de Craigy is without a question the ancient family of Craigie of that Ilk, or Craigiehall in Linlithgowshire. They were ancient proprietors of the estate of Craigie, for Joannes de Craigie is a witness to Dundas's first charter in King David's time. After this they came to be designed of that Ilk. In 1367 Joannes de Craigy Dominus ejusdem is made mention of in the chartulary of St. Giles'; he got the lands and barony of Braidwood in Lanarkshire by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and

intimate that he is come of Sir John of Bonkyl. [Adding in a footnote—Perhaps he was son to Sir Alan of Ughiltrie, second son to Sir James Stewart of Perseton and Warwick Hill, Lorn's ancestor. Mr. Crawfurd in his memorial of the family of Athole in the appendix to *Nisbet's Heraldry* says that Craigie Hall is come of Rosythe.]'

The annotator here observes—[*Alexander Stewart filius et hæres Joh. S. de Craigyhall*, 1406, *ch.* 1, *vol.* 12, 8 *die August* 1474 . . . *John Stewart de Craigy*, 1465, *chap.* 28, *lib.* 7.][1]

'David Stewart of Cragyhall is mentioned ad annum 1489;[2] his son, Sir John Stewart de Craigyhall,[3] married daughter of William Stewart of Castlemilk, anno 1500.'

[*Alanus*[4] *Stewart de Craigyhall*, 18 *die Martii*, *ch.* 286, *lib.* 14 . . . . *Jacobus Stewart nepos et* . . . . *Alani de Cragyhall*, 1531, *ch.* 9, *lib.* 22.]

'John Stewart of Craigyhall subscribed Bond of Association for crowning King James VI., anno 1567. Henry Stewart of Craigyhall is mentioned in King James VI. time [1587].[5] Sir James Stewart of Craigyhall is mentioned in an old list of Knights of Scotland, 1603.[6] Sir John Stewart

heiress of Sir John de Monfode, who had the lands erected into a barony by King Robert the Bruce, by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret, called Domina de Craigie, heiress of Craigie and Braidwood, who in 1387 married Sir John Stewart, whom King Robert III. calls his consanguineus, a younger son of Sir Robert Stewart of Durisdeer, ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosyth, of whom came the Stewarts of Craigiehall, who sold their estate in King Charles I.'s time. They quartered the coat of Craigie with their own arms of the Stewarts. Though they be out of the estate the family is not extinct.'—*Historical and Critical Remarks on the Ragman Roll*, Nisbet, ii. 39.

[1] 'John Stewart of Cragy' was a Commissioner for Inquisition in Linlithgowshire, 1468, and attested a service 23d May 1479, and was one of the assize on Sir Alexander Boyd (*Acts*), vol. ii., pages 91, 126, 186.

[2] David Stewart of Craigiehall married, 1489, Helen or Helenor, daughter of first Lord Cathcart; on the 18th February 1490 the Lord Auditors decreed that Alan, Lord Cathcart, should infeft her and her husband in certain lands in the counties of Linlithgow and Ayr (D. P. i. 340).

[3] M'Kerlie says that *James* Stewart of Craigiehall married a daughter of William Stewart of Castle*north*. Here for *James* read John, and for *Castlenorth* read Castlemilk.

[4] A reversion by Alan Stewart of Craighall and Margaret Stewart, his spouse, of the lands of Damshoit, dated 31st August 1520, is mentioned in the Lennox settlement of 1581 (*Acts*, vol. iii. 250).

[5] This probably was the Laird of Craigyhall who, with Lord Seton and other proprietors in West Lothian, was appointed in 1587 to examine the Brig of Crawmond and report thereon. The 'young Laird of Craigie Hall' was one of the gentlemen pensioners or gentlemen of the Privy Chamber appointed in 1580, the Duke of Lennox being Great Chamberlain (see George Crawfurd's *Scotch Officers of State*, page 331). Harry Stewart of Craigyhall is repeatedly mentioned in vols. viii. and ix. of the *Register of the Privy Council*. The author of the appendix to Nisbet's *Heraldry* (vol. ii. p. 131) says that Henry Stewart of Craigiehall married Jean, daughter of James, Lord Ross. This must have been the fourth Lord Ross, who died *circa* 1581. In the Ross pedigree, at page 517 of Robertson's edition of Crawfurd's *History of Renfrewshire*, four daughters are ascribed to him, none of whom is named Jean. In Wood's *Douglas' Peerage* (vol. ii. p. 419) two daughters are ascribed to him, of whom Jean is said to have married James Sandilands of Calder, who died 1577. Henry Stewart may have been her second husband. Their daughter Elizabeth Stewart married Sir William Maxwell or Baillie, son of Edward Maxwell, Commendator of Dundrennan (third son of Sir Robert Maxwell of Terregles, fifth Lord Herries), by Margaret Baillie, heiress of Lamington. The marriage of Elizabeth Stewart and Sir William Baillie probably took place about 1590-1600. Sir William was served heir to his father 26th March 1607. He is ancestor of Lord Lamington. Edward Maxwell, the Commendator of Dundrennan, is omitted in the Nithsdale pedigree in Wood's *Douglas*.

[6] There are several Craigiehall entries about this time, which cannot be made to fit into Duncan Stewart's account. On the 11th January 1690, 'Dominus Henricus Stewart de Cragyhall miles' was served heir of Sir John Stewart of Craigiehall his father, 'in terris

of Craigyhall was great-grandfather to Alexander Stewart of Newhall, at the Queensferry, so that Craigiehall was lately represented by Stewart of Newhall, who is likewise now in a manner extinct.' [1]

Here we part with Duncan Stewart; and I would revert to a statement made by Mr. M'Kerlie (vol. iii. page 481), that the lands of Cally, in Kirkcudbright, were owned by 'John, younger son of Robert Stewart of Durisdeer,' and were by him sold in 1418. I cannot find any authority for this statement. The person who sold Cally in 1418 was Sir John Stewart, Knight, Lord (*jure uxoris*) of Dalswinton and Garlies, and ancestor of the Earl of Galloway.

Again, at page 483, Mr. M'Kerlie says: 'We have shewn that the Stewarts of Durisdeer obtained the lands (of Cally) in A.D. 1387 by marriage with the daughter and heiress of John Craigie of that ilk,' but I suspect that the daughter and heiress of John Craigie of Craigiehall did not convey Cally to her husband, and I am certain that Mr. M'Kerlie nowhere shows that she did so. Neither Duncan Stewart, nor his annotator, nor any other authority hints that the family of Craigiehall in Linlithgowshire owned land in Kirkcudbrightshire. Mr. M'Kerlie refers (p. 476) to a grant by Robert I. to John Craigie of the lands of Girthon (in the parish of which name Cally is situated), but no trace of the grant occurs in the *Great Seal Register*, nor is any connection asserted or proved between John Craigie to whom Girthon is stated to have been granted, and the Linlithgowshire Craigies. Σ.

273. A HIGHLAND COMMUNION.—The following was written by a Bishop of Sodor and Man in the later part of last century, and gives an account of his impressions when present at an open-air communion in the Parish of Kenmore, Perthshire. It was copied many years ago from an old magazine, and may prove interesting to the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*:—

'The Communion in Scotland has often been celebrated out of doors. Doubtless the Sacrament of the Supper, when solemnly administered, is an imposing ordinance, even in a crowded church; but, in summer, during fine weather, when all nature blooms around, the ceremony, to my mind, acquires additional excitement. On the edge of a venerable wood, in the midst of a flower-studded lawn, how delectable to receive the Bread of Life. But when river, wood, and lawn combine—above all, if a lovely lake sweep among the mountains, and the church and churchyard are on the banks of the lake, can fancy devise a scene more fitted for the blessed purpose?

de Leuchald infra baroniam de Dummanie' (*Linlithgowshire Retours*, No. 24). On the 15th February 1609, 'Walterus Stewart, frater Domini de Cragyhall,' was served heir of tail and provision to James Stewart, his brother, in the Mill of Cramond (*Edinburgh Retours*, No. 270). On 28th March 1622 Jacobus Stewart was served heir 'Davidis Stewart de Craigie avi atavi' (*Inquisitiones Generales*, No. 1017). Mr. M'Kerlie also refers to a James of Craigyhall, *circa* 1600, as having 'married a daughter of the first Lord Callendar,' which is evidently impossible. It is, however, unnecessary to make further efforts to unravel this pedigree unless Mr. M'Kerlie adheres to his assertion that the representative of Cragyhall is 'chief of the name' of Stewart.

[1] Craigiehall was sold in 1643, and the family then went to reside at Newhall, near Queensferry, which also was eventually sold to Dundas of Duddingston. The descents of the Stewarts of Newhall are given in some detail by Mr. M'Kerlie. The last male representative seems to have died on the 24th May 1825.

'In the summer of ——[1] an English bishop and some travellers happened to attend a communion in Breadalbane. The travellers wished to view the scenery round the lake; the prelate, along with the excitement of a tourist, wanted to witness a Caledonian communion. Although the Church at Kenmore is capacious, they can sometimes celebrate the sacrament thus, and in dry weather the option is agreeable.

'The tables and forms were placed in the field, and, after an excellent action-sermon, the services began. The rows of communicants rose and retired, and still they were succeeded by another band. Ever and anon the breathing anthem was answered by the echoes of the lake. The hanging woods waved verdant around, and the infant Tay seemed to murmur a solemn melody. Many an aged Celt took the Cup of Salvation. Many a tartaned maid ate the Bread of the Saviour. Health, harmony, and solemnity pervaded the meeting. The birds carolled above their heads, the waves of the lake died softly at their feet, the blue sky on Ben Lawers shed a richer hue, and superior spirits seemed to look down pleased on the hallowed scene.

'When the more solemn service was ended, "Let us," said the bishop to his friend,—"Let us take a walk by the lake, I want to relieve the swelling of my soul."

'They crossed the beautiful bridge, they moved a little up the wood-skirted road to Killin; "And what think you of this scene," said the bishop; "I mean this Scottish sacramental scene?"

'"I have been,' said the stranger, "in the fine churches of Italy. I have seen all the solemnities of the Popish worship; but *never, never* did I witness a scene like this."

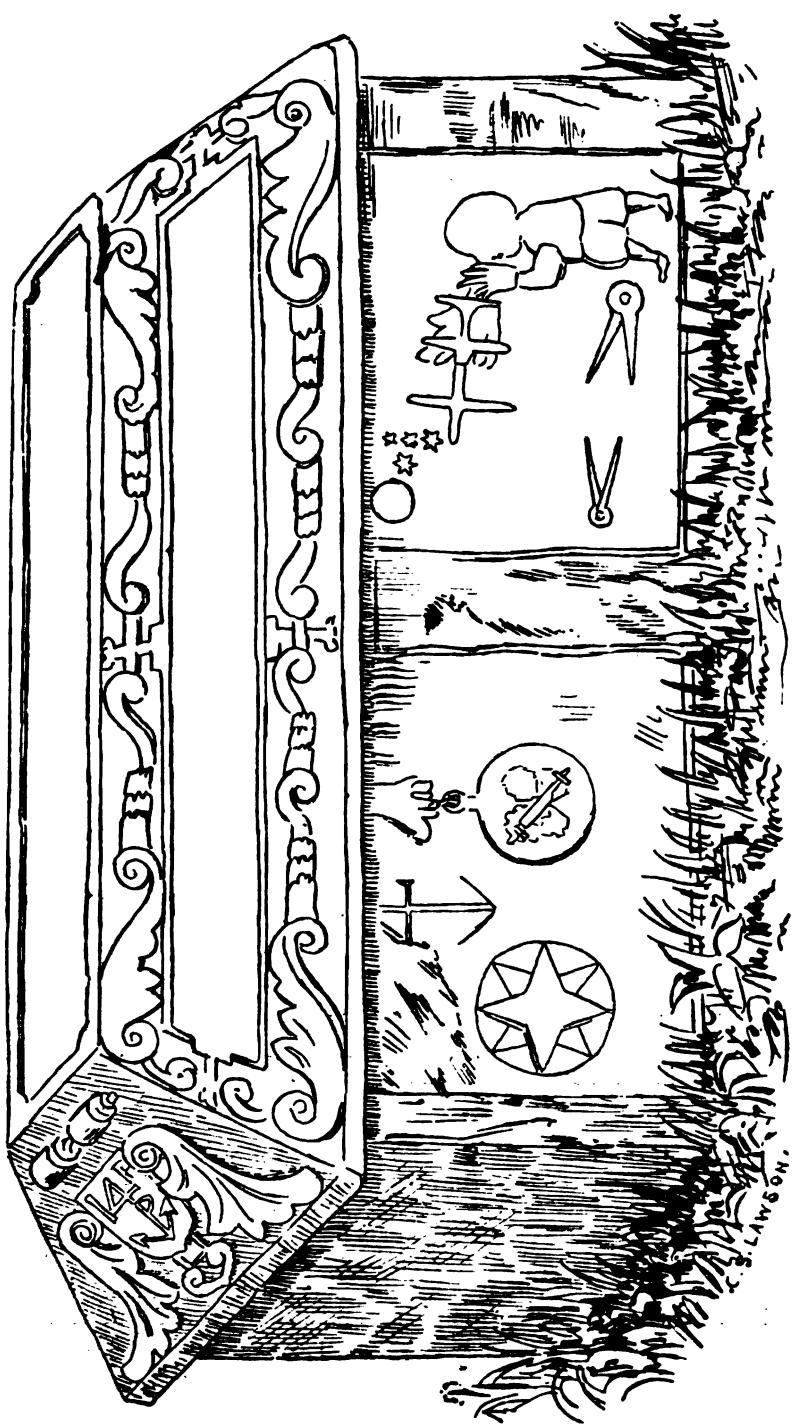
'"What with this lake and mountain scenery around, what with the simple seriousness of those poor highlanders, and what with the simplicity, the power, and eloquence of this plain Presbytery," said the bishop, "I never witnessed a more solemn scene. We have, to be sure, our instrumental music; but here the birds of heaven sing chorus to communicants. A hundred times during the service did I look up that sweet lake and fancy to myself that I was on the Lake of Genesareth! I shall never again despise the simplicity of Presbyterian worship."

'"And I," said his friend, "never witnessed a more cordial communion, all here is from the heart and soul. The solemnity of the sacred scene and the sublimity of the natural scene shall never be effaced from my mind."

'They returned to witness the close of the solemnity. The benediction was pronounced, the assembly began to separate, and long did the English tourists stand at the foot of Loch Tay, viewing the lake, the wood, and the mountain; but most of all they delighted to mark the happy highlanders swarming up each side of the lake to finish the Sabbath in their respective habitations.'

274. TOMBSTONE AT DUNDEE.—We give a sketch of one of the many interesting monuments to be seen in the Howff burying-ground, Dundee. The drawing has been kindly supplied by Mr. Lamb, who has a most valuable collection of photographs and drawings of the tombs in this burying-ground. Perhaps A. H. will kindly furnish us with some remarks on the devices it exhibits in a future number of the *Scottish Antiquary*.

[1] The date is not given; it must, however, be after 1770, when the bridge referred to later on was built.—ED.



TOMBSTONE IN THE HOWFF BURIAL-GROUND, DUNDEE.

275. SCOTLAND YARD.—Warrant to the chancellor for a patent in favour of Edmunde Tankard, yeoman in the privy kitchen, of 'keping of the ground being between the chapelle of St. Mary Rousivale nygh unto Charying Crosse and the place of the Archibishope of York of old tyme called King of Scottis ground.' July 17, 1462.—*Cal. of Doc. rel. to Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 270.

276. LIVINGSTON OF DUNIPACE.—In answer to 'Σ's' query (vol. iv. p. 181) I beg to send a pedigree of this family compiled from an old inventory of writs of the lands of Dunipace, dated 8th October 1644.

I. Alexander Livingston, younger brother of first Lord Livingston, had a charter from the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, on 20th November 1495, of the Kirklands of Dunipace and St. Alexander's Chapel. This grant was confirmed by Pope Alexander II. by a commission dated at Rome 5th April 1496. He married, *circa* 1500, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Craigs, second son of Adam, Lord Hailes. He resigned the lands on 15th July 1514 into the Abbot's hands in favour of his son,

II. Alexander Livingston of Dunipace, who had sasine on his father's resignation, dated April 1517. He married Margaret, daughter of second Lord Elphinston, and had

III. John Livingston of Dunipace, who, as son and apparent heir of his father, had a charter by David, Bishop of Ross and Commendator of Cambuskenneth, upon his father's resignation, dated 24th March 1553. He had a confirmation under the Great Seal, on 23d June 1585, of a charter by the Archbishop of St. Andrews to his father, and on 2d November 1588 of a charter of the lands of Craigs, including Seabegs, in the county of Forfar, in favour of himself, John his eldest son, and his grandson John. He had (1) John (of whom afterwards), and (2) James, a witness to a procuratory of resignation by Mr. Henry Livingston, minister of St. Ninian's, dated 26th December 1606.

IV. John Livingston, before mentioned, predeceased his father, leaving two sons—(1) John of Dunipace, who died before 22d January 1620, and

V. (2) David Livingston of Dunipace, the second son, retoured heir of his brother John 22d January 1620. He had a precept from the Earl of Mar for infefting him in the lands as heir of his grandfather John on 23d February 1620, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia 31st May 1625, and died before 2d July 1634. He married Barbara Forrester (? daughter of James Forrester of Carriden), and had

VI. John Livingston of Dunipace, who in 1634 agreed to sell Dunipace to Sir Robert Spottiswoode. He married Annabella Young.

The male line of the family became extinct soon after this.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

277.—A LETTER FROM THE OLD PRETENDER which is believed to be hitherto unpublished. The original is or was in the Charter Room of Cullen House. The copy is contributed by Mr. W. Cramond, Cullen.

'May 25, 1742.

'I received in due time the letter or paper written by your friend in March last with another short paper in the same hand, that accompanied it. I have perused both with attention and satisfaction, and can easily remark in them a friend of experience and good sense and affection for our

Country and my Family. I am no way surprised that my character and principles should be so little known, where he is, neither I nor my children have any occasions of declaring our sentiments. It is true we make no secret of them, but those who may be acquainted with them are but too often under a necessity of concealing what they may know on such heads. It will be a subject of just concern to me if any who profess my religion should by their intrigues or discourse, have given ground to attribute ill maxims to it, so contrary to its true principles as those mentioned in your friend's letter, and if any of my wellwishers in general declare in their conversation for arbitrary power, they are greatly against my interest. For as to those who are bribed to act to support the present arbitrary government, truly nobody can consider them as my friends, whatever may be their professions. But these are inconveniences and misfortunes for which I cannot be answerable, and to which I have but little in my power to put any remedy, while the enemies of my Country make to be sure the most of every thing that can tend to our disadvantage and can do it without restraint. It is therefore no wonder that I should be so much misrepresented and so little known. Were my conduct in the town of Rome put in a true light, it would not a little contribute to discredit the ill grounded fears and jealousies of many, and as for my sincerity in what I promised even during my exile, I think without having recourse to my present character, no doubt should be had on that head by any reasonable man who will rightly consider the present condition of my Family. We have now been more than fifty years out of our country, we have been bred and have lived in the school of adversity, unacquainted with Flattery and Power which always attends Princes on the throne and equally unacquainted with certain ambitious views, which are too common with them. If long experience teaches us how little we can depend on the friendship of Foreign Princes, whatever the views of a present interest may have formerly or may hereafter induce them to undertake in our favour. Our Restoration would no doubt be much more agreeable both to our subjects and ourselves were it brought about without any Foreign assistance, but should it happen that any Foreign Power contributed to place me on the throne, it must be visible to every thinking man that I can never hope to keep it or enjoy Peace and happiness upon it but by gaining the love and affection of my subjects. I am far from approving the mistakes of former reigns, I see and feel the effects thereof, and should be void of all reflection if I did not propose to avoid them with the utmost care, and therefore I do not retain the least thought of assuming the Government on the footing which my father lost it. I am fully resolved to make the law the rule of my government, and absolutely disdain any intention of a dispensing power. I am certain that the ruin and oppression with which our country is distressed, may make the greatest number of the people desirous of a change at any rate. But for my part as natural and right as it is for me to desire that I and my Family should be restored to our just right, I am far at my age especially from desiring that that should happen but upon a real and solid foundation cemented by a mutual confidence between King and people by which the welfare & happiness of the nation may be effectually restored. It is manifest that not only justice but the interest of the nation require my restoration, because I never can have a separate interest from that of my country, nor any hope of Peace and Tranquillity for myself or my Family, but by cultivating the affection of my people and

having only in view their Honour and happiness. I am persuaded there are many persons of great honour and merit who would be of this opinion, were my true sentiments & disposition known to them, tho' they are not at this time to be looked upon as wellwishers to my cause, neither do I wonder that they should have prejudices against it. They have been bred up in them from their youth, and constantly confirmed in them, by all the artifices imaginable, but I hope the time is not far distant in which they will see things in a true light, and if they lay aside all unjust prejudices against me and lay to heart as much as I do the happiness and prosperity of our Country, I make no doubt but we shall be entirely satisfied with one another. It is fit your friend should know that I have by me a draught of Declaration which there has never been an occasion to publish. The Declaration was drawn in consequence of the sentiments and reflections exprest in this letter. It contains a general indemnity without exception, for all that has passed against me and my father, a solemn engagement to maintain the Church of England as by Law Established in all her rights, privileges, possessions, and immunities whatsoever, & as I am utterly averse to all animosities and persecution on account of religion, it also contains a promise to grant and allow a toleration to all Protestant Dissenters. I also express in it an utter aversion to the suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, as well as to the loading my subjects with unnecessary taxes or raising of any, in a manner burdensome to them & especially to the introducing foreign excise and all such methods as have hitherto been devised and pursued to acquire arbitrary Power at the expense of the liberty and property of the subjects. Besides that, there is a general article of my readiness to settle all that may relate to the welfare and happiness of the nation, both in Civil and Ecclesiastical matters, with the sincere advice and convenience of a Free Parliament.

'In fine were I known and justice done to my sentiments I am convinced it would make many alter their present way of thinking and induce others to concur heartily in measures for my Restoration, as the most effectual way to restore peace and happiness to our Country. I thank God I am without resentment to anybody. I shall never retain any memory of past mistakes, and shall never make any other distinction amongst my subjects, but such as true merit and faithful services may authorize and require. I have ever had the greatest abhorence of all dissimulation, and will certainly never promise anything during my exile but what I will perform after my Restoration.

'I am &c.'

278. NOTES FROM DUNBLANE SESSION RECORDS, 1652-1680.—*Internal Arrangements of the Church*: *The Pulpit.*—The pulpit was on the south side of the choir, as appears from the following entry in the Session Records:—

'May 28, 1656

'The Eldars have grantit the first pew nixt the pulpit on the south syd with the thrid and fourth pewes for payment of theirtie P yearlie ilk pew and the second to Cathrine Buchanane for pay^t of twentie P Scotis and yat condallie.'

About the pulpit was an enclosed space called a 'range,' which was used only for particular purposes. On 7th March 1670 it is enacted by the Session 'that neither old nor young presume to sitt within the range about y^e pulpit except schooleres & men who has bairnes to be baptized.'

Reader's Desk.—Somewhere on the south side of the choir was placed the reader's desk, as appears from a reference in 1670, 5th December, to 'that roome before the Readeres Seat on y^e^ south syd of y^e^ Church.'

Scholars' Seat.—The scholars' seat was immediately in front of the pulpit:—

'May 6, 1662

'The Schollares are found not to keep the Kirk well upon the Lo/ day by reasone yay have not a seat of their owne Wherefor it is statut and ordainit that ane proper seat be built to the schollares before the pulpit.'

Manse Pew.—In 1656 the Session provide a manse pew:—

'17th May 1656

'This day the Session considering that in no tyme bygon there was no seat for y^e^ min^r^ his wife & familie within the Church and also upon the desyre of M^r^ Thomas Lyndesay promise ane seat not onlie for his wife & familie but also to remaine ane seat for the future to all ministers wives succeeding doe therefore appoint the seat to be seat where the pulpit now removed did sitt.'

(*Query.*—In what part of the choir had the pulpit stood before its removal to the south side?)

Elders' Pew.—The elders provide a pew for themselves in 1652 by resolving to put in force a former act:—

'11 Aprilis 1652

'The said day certaine of the elders shewing that they hade no proper seat convenient for them but were forcit to stande in tyme of Divyne service; The Sessioun thairfore ratifies the former act anent the appointing for thame the two formost long pewes and ordaines the bedall to attend. And whosoever shall not ryse being desyred be hime shal^d^ be censured conforme to ye s^d^ act.'

The former act mentioned must be in an older Session book which does not now exist. That there was such a book is evident from another statement made in this volume, viz. that details of the 'Great famyne' were to be found in the old Session book.

Galleries.—There were three galleries or lofts in the choir during these years. One of them, at the east end, called the east loft:—

'Aug. 28, 1668

'Sederunt Bishope Dean . . . . The foresaid reverend Assemblie gives and grantes libertie to hary Blakwood to posses that roome in the Church of Dunblane under ye east loft in the middle of the church as they enter in at the east little doore. . . . . .'

That loft must have blocked up a good part of the large east window of the choir, for if it came out to the middle of the church it must have been a good height at the back. At what part of the wall of the church the 'east little doore' was placed is unknown. There are no marks in the east wall proper. Till a few years ago there was a door in the east wall of the chapter-house, which might have been the 'east little doore' referred to. Probably, however, the east little door is the doorway leading from the chapter-house into the church, because of the following entry:—'libertie to set up ane seat or dask in yat roome at the back of ye little

doore of y^e^ Church of Dunblane.' The words 'at the back of' mean a space between the door and the east window, from the position of the pulpit.

The second loft was called the wester loft, and of course was over the 'mikill queere doore.' Between this loft and the window next the pulpit the Session suggested the building of a loft. But there is no record saying whether or not the suggestion was taken up:—

'October 8, 1664

'Compeired Jone Stirling of Kilbrid who presented before the Minister and Sessioun ane desyring ym to give the libertie of a commodious roome in the Queire of Dunblaine for building of ane seat in ye said Kirk for himselfe and his familie. The Minister and Sessioun grantes the foresaid petition in giving libertie if Kilbryd think fitt to build ane loft joyning to the great window betwixt ye pulpit and ye wester loft and to enter in at one of the syd windows in the churchyeard on the south syd.'

The Records do not say that 'Kilbryd' thought 'fitt' to build the loft suggested. The third gallery was called 'the great loft,' and being distinguished from the east and west lofts must have been on the north side of the Church, facing the pulpit:—

'Sessio 3 Martii 1660

'This day it is enactit & ordainit that the two fore seats in the great loft shall pay thrie-score pounds Scots.'

Doors.—There were three doors leading into the Church, 'the mikill queere doore,' in the west end of the choir, the 'east little doore,' and the door on the south side, the mark of which is still to be seen on the wall of the Church.

Seats and Seat Rents.—It would appear that the Session granted permission to parishioners to build seats for themselves, or pews. The Session gives what it calls 'a roome' or 'that room'; gives permission 'to build a seat in the vacant roome beside the great doore.' In 1658 the Session took steps to collect seat rents. Under 18th February of that year there is the following:—

'This day the Sessioun ordaines Archibald Duthie to keep the pewes and that everie one that takes a pew be ordained to pay a shilling sterling if yay let any be within their pewes and ane shilling sterling for the pew itselfe and yat under yair hands.

'This day Robert Reid ordained to have ye pew next to David Thomsone his pewe and if he let any in to sit with him to pay ane shilling sterling for it & this his subscription. (Signed) Rob Reid.'

The Session charged various prices: 'Six & eightpence Scots yearlie, threttie shillings Scotts for the use of the poore,' for perpetual right to a seat in the east loft; the two foreseats in the great loft 'thriescore pounds Scots'; 'theirtie P yearlie ilk pew,' twentie P Scotis,' according to its position. As the money went to the poor proceedings were sometimes taken or threatened against those who used pews without paying for them.

Cost of two Lofts.—There is a long entry under 9th October 1653, which amongst other things gives the cost of two lofts.

'As also the building of two Loaftes five hundreth threttie three pound

five shill eight penyes: for the Glassen windowes of ye Kirk three hundreth threttie thrie pound sixe shill eight penyes.'

They appear to have been built at the cost of the Session.

Behaviour in Church.—There must have been occasionally some kind of inattention, or loud talking or whispering in church, during divine service, for on '15 9bris 1657' the Session 'ordaines the disordered people in the church the 8th of November to be suditt.' Under date 18th February 1658 two women found guilty of 'flyting in the Church' are ordained 'to satisfie before the Sessioun.' On '8 Martii 1660' a man is admonished for 'his abuse in tyme of divine service,' and troubling the Kirk, and is ordained to 'satisfie publicklie.' However, this individual may have been conducting himself obstreperously outside the church in the churchyard. On March 31, 1661, another is dealt with for molesting the church during divine service.

Collections.—The collections intimated and taken were for many objects—for a man taken with the Turks, for Glasgow, for the great fire at Kelso, for the distressed people at Newburgh, for a poor family in Kilmadock, for a poor lad, for building a bridge, etc., etc. No doubt the minister had a story to tell about each, and a fervent appeal to make to his hearers' feelings or interests, earthly and eternal. Among the special collections is one to a Grecian presbyter consisting of '7 pounds, 15 sh. and 10 p.'

With reference to the collection for the town of Kelso a letter to the Bishop of Dunblane, lying in the Session book, shows that it was requested by the Privy Council to be made all over the country. The letter is as follows:—

'Edr 8th August 1684.

'My Lord

'It having the Lords of His Māties privie Councill to make ane act for a voluntar Contribution thoro the wholl Kingdom to supplie the necessities of the numerous inhabitants of the towne of Kelso, who have sustained loss in the late casuall fyre there. And to recommend to the Archbishopes and Bishopes the intimatᵒn of the said act in the sēall paroch churches in the respive diocies. And to take such course for uplifting of the sd contribution as may make it most effectuall for the help and releef of these poor afflicted people for whom it is intended: All which yor Lo/ will understand by the inclosed copies of the act wherof I have sent copies with the bearer being informed that soe many will sufficientlie serve for yor Lops: diocie. And humblie requests your Lop: to recomend to the moderators of the presbitrie within the diocie the distribution and intimation of the sd copies, And the uplifting of the sd collection In such ways and methods As yor Lo: in your prudence and pietie shall think fitting for such ane Charitable use His Grace the Archbishop of St Andrews and Bishope of Edinburgh have recommendit the collection therof within their diocies To be made by the Ministers and elders throw the families in their repive parochies. Your Lop: will know my Concerne by the act wherin the Lords of His Māties privie counsell have been pleased to appoint me Collector which I hope will serve for my apologie for writing to yor Lo/ unacquainted. And so craving pardon for the trouble I remaine

'My Lord

'Your Lops: most humble Srvant

'Rob Bennett.'

The Church of Dunblane responded to the appeal through the Bishop and Minister by contributing threescore and five pounds 12 shillings Scots money.

Baptisms.—Baptisms were frequent during divine service, although the Session had to struggle with a disinclination to undergo the ordeal in the face of the congregation and unlawful methods of baptism tried by some of the people. On 3d June 1672 the Session punished a man for 'using ane unlawful way of baptizing his child.'

Here is an invitation to a baptism, probably private, as the hour is mentioned :—

'Glasgow 23 Nove^r^ 1673.

'Sir,

'Seeing it hath pleased God of g^r^t mercie to send my wyfe a save deliverie of a dochter whom I intend to baptize the morrow at tuo acloak in the efternoone—these are therfore to desire yo^r^ companie and yo^r^ bedfellowes heir the morrow. In doeing y^r^of ye sall oblidge him who sall ever remaine

——'Your Brother & Servant to——

'Rob^t^ Lindsay.'

Rules of the Bell.—The ringing of the church bell was a feature of the Sabbath.

'17 Jan. 1661.

'This day the Session with consent of the minister ordained

'The first bell in y^e^ morning to ringe out at 7 o'clock.

'The second bell at halfe houre to 9.

'And the thrid bell at 10 o'clock.

'And the thrid bell to be runge at 2 o'clock precislie. And this order to be kept in all tyme coming both in summer and winter.'

How and when the Bells were obtained.—When the big bell was got, about 1660, some difficulty was experienced in raising money to pay for it. The Session therefore made the following original enactment :—

'31 October 1660.

'This day it is ordainit & enactit that ane voluntar contribution be collected throughout all y^e^ paroch for helping to cast y^e^ great bell & intimation to be made heirof from the pulpit the next Sabbath. And for the more encouragement of all rankes of persons within y^e^ paroch of Dunblane for to contributt largelie & willinglie to y^e^ Bell, this day it is enactit and ordained that y^e^ bell shall ringe at y^e^ buricing of such persones that shall give at this tyme a voluntarie contribution for the founding of y^e^ bell.'

The offer was well meant but largely ineffectual, for there is a statement made in 1732 that the big bell was paid for latterly out of some vacant stipend in the hands of the Session.

Another bell—the little bell—has to be paid for in 1676. Under April 16, 1676, there is the entry :—

'Intimation to be made the next Lord's day for a contribution for casting of the little bell.'

Work of the Elders.—The elders are unwearied in their efforts for the improvement of the Sabbath manners of the people of Dunblane.

On 4th March 1658 a woman is dealt with 'for breakeing of the Sabath

in setteing out sheites and blankites'; 21st March, two women 'for cursing & swearing betwixt themselves on the Lordes day'; 9th May 1658, a man 'for being overtaken with drink on the Sabath.'

On 3d October 1658 it is voted that 'this day y^e^ min^r^ did interrogatt y^e^ elderes how y^e^ people of y^e^ paroch did observe the keeping of y^e^ Lordes day in the tyme of harvest, the elderes did answere that y^e^ people did keepe the Sabbath day verie well as in former tyme.'

Men and women are dealt with by the Session 'for carrying loads home on the Sabbath day,' for 'disobedience to the kirk,' for 'being found drinking at home in divine service,' for 'bleeding his neighbour,' for 'selling ale in tyme of sermon,' for 'caryeing of cloath,' for 'weighing lint,' for 'washing pots,' for 'putting a fire in a kill,' for allowing the walkmilne to be in operation, for 'shereing,' for 'grinding corn,' for 'thressing upon the Sabbath day.'

Tramps and Beggars.—Tramps and beggars are found a source of annoyance, and on 11th September 1659 the session-clerk has the following minute:—

'This day it is ordained and enactit that if any in towne or landward shall admitt or receive any strangeres, travelling vagabondes or idle persones into their families or give houses to them to reside in unless that yay have testimonialles they shall pay fourtie shillings Scotis and also be lyable to kirk censure.'

Shops on Sunday.—Shops seem to have been kept open on Sunday, for on July 4, 1670, 'It was recommended to the magistrat to speak to those that keeps chops that in tyme comeing they keep not their chope doores open upon y^e^ Lords day for selleing of merchandice.'

Exorbitant Prices.—In 1654, January 22, an act was passed against exorbitant prices and the multitude of people at penny bridals. On 2d December 1659, 'It is enacted this day that if any persone or persones whatsomever shall mak or keep feasts and drinkeing upon the Sabbath day in any kind whatsomever (except it be for the worshippeing of God) shall satisfie as Sabbath breakers.'

Rules of Session.—The elders found it necessary to lay down rules for their own behaviour at meetings of Session:—

'Sess 27 Julii 1654

'It is enactit that in tyme of Sessioun

1 that none shall speake except the Mod^r^ aske

2 that when any speake they shall be uncovered

3 that none speake to any delinquent except the Min^r^

4 that elderes & deac. behave themselves gravelie and authoritativlie as becomes them in their place & that not take away any thing spoken in Sessioun and if any transgresseth any of these prcpts to pay 6 sh. Scotis and if any wilifullie after tuo or thre severall admonitiones given shall contemne & so transgresse to be deposit.'

On 10th April 1659 it was enacted that elders absent from a meeting of Session without a sufficient excuse were to be fined 5 shillings Scots.

A Doctor's Bill in 1654.—A poor girl suffering from the 'disease of the stonne,' and without parents or friends, was cared for by the Session, a collection made throughout the parish, and a doctor sent for and agreed with to perform the operation. The doctor was 'W^m^ Sowter in Glasgow

for the present in Stirling.' The bill presented to the Session ran as follows:—

'In the first payit to the doctor for his cure, .	42	04	06
Item for drugs, ...	02	16	00
Item for his man his attendance and drink money,	06	00	00
For thair diet at Jon Robisons, . . .	02	08	00
	53lib.	8	6'

The amount collected was '66lib. 17 2,' and the balance after paying the medical expenses was handed to 'Johne Robisone' for her 'intertainement' and for the purchase of 'such things as the doctor prescrybit.'

The Deposition of the Rev. James Pearsonne.—Dr. Scott in *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ* declares that Mr. James Pearsonne was deposed in the latter end of 1649. Alexander Gibson was minister for a year. But Dr. Scott is wrong in saying that, after Gibson left in 1652, Pearsonne was readmitted 11th April, and in giving the Session Records as his authority.

The entry under date 11th April merely shows that an attempt had been made in the parish to get up a petition in favour of Pearsonne's restoration. The entry is:—

'The haill eldares being interrogate if any had seene ane peaper of Mr Jas Pearsonne's anent his reentrie to ye kirk of Dunblane, Andro & Jon Ker eldares confest ye samyne peaper were presentit unto thame be henrie Sinclair who instantlie wt theme till they did subscribe ye samyne. Herewith they being much grieved and sore in heart for yt their escape heir referrit themselves in ye Sessioune's will and disclaimes yr subscriptiones of ye sd peaper.'

On 9th September 1653, Mr. Thomas Lyndsay appears in the record as minister of Dunblane and on November 13th, 1653, is the following entry:—

'Weddensday next is appointit at 10 hours to beginne to take up ane exact accompt of the several thesaurers and of all such as hes intromittit wt ye church dewes & Sessioun since the deposition of Mr Jas Pearsonne.'

The inferences are plainly that Pearsonne was not a colleague in the ministry to Lyndsay, was not in any sense minister of Dunblane as Scott would have it, and that he had been deposed once for all and never readmitted, although he had made one effort at least.

Scott declares that Pearsonne continued minister till 31st May 1655, and gives the Session Records of Dunblane as his authority. Well, the entry is as follows:—

'Ultimo May 1655.

'The qlk day the mr made report to the Session that the visitºn be your ordinance have devolvit the sixe hundreth merks in Mr Jas Pearsonne his hand to the minister of Dunblane in respect thereof Mr Thomas is obligeit be bond to give Mr James the equivalent soume for the emolumentaries. The Session consenting to the Sd ordinance delegates James Buchanane & Thomas Robisone to goe with Mr Thomas to Kippenross with all convenience to see these things donne all matteres endit betwixt them.'

The only connection Pearsonne had with the parish of Dunblane was that he held money in his hands belonging to the Minister, and seemed unwilling to give it up.

On 31st March 1659, Mr. Lindsay desired the Session to subscribe a discharge to Kippenross for 'that sixe hundreth merks.' Laid on the table. On 8th April 1659, the Session denies a discharge to Kippenross.

It is abundantly clear that Pearsonne was never restored as minister of Dunblane. J. G. CHRISTIE, B.D.

279. ARABIC NUMERALS.—At page 147 of vol. iv. are some interesting remarks on the early use of Arabic Numerals. We are glad the subject has been taken up, and hope the suggestion to make a list of well authenticated examples of the early Arabic dates will not be lost sight of. Mr. Cramond of Cullen has sent specimens which he holds to be certainly genuine.

1. 1470, from the Earl of Huntly's tomb, Elgin Cathedral.

2. 1553, from a bronze gun on Castle Hill, Cullen.

3. 1590, from a panel in Cullen Church.

Cosmo Innes, in his preface to *The Ledger of Halyburton*, 1492-1503, remarks: 'The numeration both of goods and of money is for the most part in the modern or Arabic numerals. But these were only a late acquisition of the writer, who uses them very rudely, and often reverts to the Roman i. v. x.' (p. xxiii). Some specimens of the Ledger are given in facsimile. Our readers on consulting the volume will find in these examples of early MS. Arabic numerals.

The Rev. Herbert Haines, in his *Manual of Monumental Brasses* (part

i. p. clxxix) states: 'Arabic numerals first made their appearance on inscriptions in the middle of the fifteenth century, and were chiefly used to save room, but they did not come into general use until the latter end of the next. Early examples are the following—Northleach, Gloucestershire, 1447; Ware, Herts, 1454; Thornton, Bucks, 1472, etc.' These remarks of course apply to England alone. I have a Flemish deed on parchment endorsed in very old writing, 'Een vidimus van graeff Willem. 1345.' I cannot, however, believe that the endorsement is as old as the deed. It would be interesting to know when Arabic numbers were first used in Flanders. Early printed books might afford instances. ED.

280. ON SOME SURNAMES (vol. iv. pp. 111-115).—*Sprot or Sprott.*—This is mentioned among Scottish surnames that are possibly or probably Flemish in an article in your December number. The tradition of those who bear the name in Scotland is that their ancestors were Saxons who came north after the Conquest, and there is every reason to believe that this is well founded. In Yorkshire there is the Parish of Sprotburgh, and in the Doomsday Book for that county there are many landowners of the name. It occurs in several English lists of surnames in the twelfth century. There was a Richard Sprot in Northumberland in 1272, a William Sprot in Tyndale in 1279, who inherited land from his father, a Hugh Sprot of Urr, who witnesses one of Baliol's Charters in 1262, and a Richard Sprot of Bryset, county Roxburgh, in 1307. G. W. S.

281. A HIGHLAND FUNERAL, 1721.—The following letter and legal documents, found amongst the Ardchattan papers, throw a considerable light on the arrangements for the funeral of a Highland gentleman in the commencement of the last century. Eight years later an attempt was made to introduce very necessary reforms. (See vol. i. p. 5.) ED.

My ffather having expyred this morning I send you enclosed a memoriall of the necessars to be got from your Toune for his ffuneralls and I convince myself youll spaire noe pains to see the particulars put together securely and as soone as possible The day we propose for the Buriall is Thursday next soe that the last of our traid ought to be here Tuesday at night The things in the first paragraph of the memoriall concerning the Corps and Coffine together with the peaper and wax should be despatcht with all possible heast tho the bread & Liquor should take more tyme The Glasses are the things worst to order soe as they may not break but I referr to yourself to doe what you see proper in laying them up in the saifest manner You most provide Casks to carrie the Liquor Send some of the Candles of your largest sort Money is so scarce and I having soe much to doe for it at this occasion that I only send you a Couple of Guinzies now till accompt Let me have a particular accompt of what you send which shall be thankfully payed you as soone as possible by

Your affectionat humble sert

Chãs Campbell

Ardchattan 8 December
1721

Added on cover—

'If you have no sack to get send a Gallon of white wine

Paper enclosed, endorsed 'Memoriall for John Campbell Bailzie of Inverarey, 1721.'

Memorandum of necessars to be sent for to Inverarey

Imp. Twentie eight Elns fflanine Item one bolt knillines one peaper pinns It: half a pound of comon pepper. It: handles & naills for a coffine and two hunder dowble plenches and half one hunder single plenches It: ane quarter a pound of Glew & two barrells of Lamb black It: one ounce dutch threed & a duzan small neidles and Cords for the handles of the Coffine.

Item Two Bunns or Curran Sconns Two Duzan farles short bread Six Duzan baiks Two quire peaper four ounce black wax Item two Gallons brandie Item one Gallon Seck Item four pair brandie Glasses & three pair wine Glasses Item a stone Candles.

The Testament Dative and Inventar of the goods and gear which pertained and belonged to the deceast John Camphell of Ardchattan within the Paroishun thereof and Commissariot of Argyll the time of his decease which was in the moneth of December Jajvij℄ and twenty one years faithfully made and given up by Charles Campbell now of Ardchattan Lawful Son and Executor Dative Decerned to the said Defunct by Decreet of the Commissar Deput of the said Commissariot as the samen of the date the twenty eight day of June last bypast fully Bears.

Inventar.

Imprimis the said Defunct had pertaining to him and in his possession the time forsaid of his Decease the goods and gear afterment[d] of the Avails and prices ffollowing. To witt ffive cows five two year olds, and five stirks two mears two ffillies and one ffoal all estimat to ij[c] Lib Scots mony. Item two horses estimat to xxxiij Lib vi sh: viii[d] Item six silver spoons Estimat to xviij Lib Scot Item to ane Silver cup Estimat to i[c] Lib Item one Silver Tumbler estimat to xviij Lib Item a little Silver cup or Aqua vitæ Dish estimat to i Lib iv sh. Item ane Suit of Cloathes Estimat to xxiv Lib Item ane old Mortcloath estimat to iij Lib Item a pair of Raxes and speel Estimat to iij Lib Item ane Copper Caldron estimat to xx Lib Item ane old Boat Estimat to xij Lib.

Summa Inventarii iv[c]xxxij Lib x sh. viij[d] Scots Mony.

Debts due by the Defunct.

Imprimis Due by the said Defunct to Patrick Campbell younger of Achanaba, Cherurgeon for his pains and attendance upon the Defunct while he was under Cure of the Incision that was made on the excrescence that was upon the Defunct his neck the Soume of i[c]xxvi Lib and which Soume was paid by the said Charles Campbell to the said Patrick Campbell conform to his receipt thereof dated the Seventh day of June last Item to Duncan Campbell in Craig conform to the said Defuncts accepted bill to him thereanent dated the Eleventh November Jajvij℄ and twenty one lxxxx Lib ij sh. iv[d] and which Soume was paid by the said Charles Campbell to the said Duncan Campbell conform to his receipt on the back of the said Bill dated the twenty fourth day of ffebruary last. Item to Donald M[c]Intyre of Glenoe conform to the said Defuncts accepted bill to him thereanent dated the eight day of July Jajvij℄ and twenty one years xlii Lib and which soume was payd by the said Charles Campbell to the s[d] Donald M[c]Intyre conform to his receipt thereof upon the foot of the

said bill Item to John Campbell merch^{d} in Inveraray for fflannine grave cloaths and others furnished by him to the Defuncts funeralls conform to ane partar accompt thereof lxxiv lib iv sh and which Soume was payd by the s^{d} Charles Campbell to the said John Campbell conform to his receipt thereof subjoÿed to the said accompt dated the threttеenth day of June last. Item to Donald Clark Change keeper in Auchnachloigh and Donald M^{c}Ilmichaell in Coullnadalloch for five gallons one quart aqua vitæ and fifteen gallons ale furnished by them to the said Defuncts funeralls, lij Lib and which soume was paid to them by the said Charles Campbell conform to their receipt thereanent dated the Eleventh day of June last. Item to John M^{c}Intyre of Letters for two gallons and one half gallon brandy furnished by him to the said Defuncts funeralls at sixteen merks per gallon, xxvi Lib. Item William Ewing Change keeper at Tayinlone for two gallons and six pints of aqua vitæ furnished by him to the said Defuncts funerals xxx Lib and which soume was payit to him by the said Charles conform to his receipt thereof dated the thirteenth day of June last. Item to Alexander M^{c}Dugald in Inveresregan for two gallons and ane half gallon aquavitæ at twelve merks per gallon furnished to the Defuncts family the time of his sickness Inde xxij Lib Item to Alexander Chrystie in Creginurk for four bolls malt at eight pund per boll furnished by him to the Defuncts funeralls inde xxxij Lib. Item due to the said Charles Campbell for four cows at twenty five merks per piece, ffive bolls meal at eight merks per boll, Two bolls Malt at eight punds per boll half ane Gallon brandy at sevin pund four shillings, Ane Duzon of Geese at six shillings per piece, Six Duzon of poultry at 3 shills 4^{d} per piece & twelve stones Cheese at two Pund eight shilings per Stone all furnished by him to the said Defuncts funerals i^{c}lx Libs xvi shill viij ds. Item due by the Defunct per accepted bill to Coline Kennedy in Bunaw xi Libs x sh.

Summa Debts vi^{c}lxxvi Lib iij^{shils} Scots Mony.

Et sic Debita excedunt Bona ij^{c}xlii Libs xij^{shils} iv^{d} Scots Mony.

'Confirmatio—last day of August 1722—Jas Fisher Com^{r} dp^{t}.' follows in usual form. Mention in it is made of Alexander Campbell, 'brother German to the said Charles Campbell of Ardchattan.'

282. ANTIQUITY OF INFLUENZA.—History repeats itself, as will be seen from the following note taken from the extinct and rare but interesting *Scottish Journal*, No. 22, page 352 (Jan. 29, 1848). It bears the heading we have adopted. 'Of this now universally prevailing malady we have (says the *Glasgow Constitutional*) the following account in a letter from Randolph, the English Ambassador at the Court of Mary Queen of Scots, to Cecil (afterwards Lord Burghley) dated Edinburgh, 30th November 1562, "May it please your honour, Immediately upon the Queens arrival here she fell acquainted with a new disease that is common in this town, called the 'new acquaintance' which passed also through her whole Court, neither sparing lord, lady, nor damsel, nor so much as French or English. It is a pain in their head that have it, and a soreness in their stomachs, with a great cough; it remaineth with some longer, with others shorter time, as it find apt bodies for the nature of the disease. The Queen kept her bed six days; there was no appearance of danger, nor many that die of the disease except some old folk. My Lord of Murray is now presently in it, and I am ashamed to say that I have been free of it, seeing it seeketh acquaintance at all mens hands." The letter

is printed pp. 105-7 of the "Selections from unpublished Manuscripts illustrating the reign of Mary Queen of Scotland" presented to the Maitland Club in 1837 by the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward. The last freak of the distemper, according to the Edinburgh Register, was in the seizure of the master of the Duddingston mills, and at the same time of all his millers, and the mill stood still. To complete the adage that misfortunes never come single, the millers' wives were almost all ill, and unable to nurse their husbands.'

283. MARRIAGES RECORDED IN *Acta Dom. Con., etc.* (vol. iii. p. 108).—A private correspondence has taken place concerning one of the marriages given by 'Σ' on the authority of the *Acta Dom. Con.* We have been requested by 'Σ' to insert the following remarks, adding that there seems to be good reason to think that the withdrawing of the entry as far as it concerns 'Margaret Ogilvy,' the widow of the Earl of Crawford, is wise. —ED.

Correction.—At page 108, vol. iii., the following entry appears as from the *Acta Dominorum Auditorum*:—

'Ogilvy, Margaret, (1) Earl of Crawford (*d*), /78; (2) Sir Wm. Wallace of Craigie.'

All that the *Acta* record is that in 1478 Margaret, Countess of Crawford, appears as wife of Sir William Wallace of Craigie; and in my endeavour to ascertain which countess was referred to, I concluded that Margaret (properly Marjory), daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse and widow of the third Earl of Crawford, was the person referred to. I am now satisfied that the correctness of this conclusion is not beyond question, and propose that, pending further investigation, the entry be taken as withdrawn.

I may take this opportunity of correcting two errors in the index referred to:—

Page 106, 'Herries, Marion,' insert /90 as year of reference.

Page 106, 'Hume, Jonet,' add that she is referred to in 1480 as wife of James Douglas. Σ.

7th May 1890.

The entry in *Acta Auditorum* of 1478 does not give the name Ogilvy.

No Earl of Crawford ever married a Margaret Ogilvy so far as has ever been known.

The third Earl married Marjory Ogilvie, as is accurately stated in the *Lives*, page 132 (vol. i.), in the note to which your contributor refers.

The family of Auchterhouse ended in an heiress, *Margaret*, Countess of *Buchan*, and I cannot help a suspicion that your contributor has referred to the authority without himself consulting it.

Margaret, Countess of Crawford, appears as the wife of Wallace of Craigie, about 1470. Alexander, fourth Earl, married a Margaret, and died about 1454.

David, third Earl, married Marjory Ogilvy, and died 1445.

How then can the identity of Wallace's wife—always called Margaret —with Marjory Ogilvie be even arguable?

When G. E. C. called my attention to the statement in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, I feared that Wallace's wife might be some Countess who had escaped my notice.

To clinch the matter I may add that Margaret Dunbar, widow of

Alexander, Earl of Crawford, was living 1496, when she granted her lands to her second son.

I should be much obliged if you would insert a note correcting the error in your next issue; and if you are willing to do so with a statement that it is at my request, I should be still more obliged.

W. A. LINDSAY.

284. DAVID ALLAN.—From the *Dictionary of Biography* we learn that David Allan the painter was born at Alloa, 13th February 1744, and

went to Rome to study in 1764, when twenty years old. Before going he did some work in his native place. A group of the family of Mr.

Erskine of Mar by him is still preserved at Alloa House. Its artistic merits are slight; its chief interest consists in the introduction of a view of Alloa House, which was attached to the east side of the old tower. The mansion has been burnt for nearly 100 years, and this is, as far as we are aware, the only picture of it extant. The vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, possess a portrait of Dr. John Alexander, who was ordained in 1724, and had charge of the congregation at Alloa; in 1743 he was consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld, but remained in Alloa till his death in 1776. This portrait is not signed, but connoisseurs have attributed it to David Allan in his youth; as he did not return from Italy till after the Bishop was dead, he must have painted it, as he did the Erskine family, when he was only about twenty years of age. The minutes of St. John's Lodge, Alloa, show that on 21st August 1762 'David Allan, Painter in Glasgow, was Entered an apprentice in this Lodge, gratis.' His name does not occur again, but on 21st December 1762 'It is unanimously agreed to by the meeting that a Copper Plate should be purchased for Engraving the circular letters of the Lodge, and appoint Mr. Lawrie to procure the same, the price not to exceed thirty shillings sterling.' No entry occurs of payment for the plate, nor is the subject again referred to. The date on the Circular shows that it was not finally engraved till 1764, and that it was the work of David Allan. It is of sufficient interest for me to give a facsimile slightly reduced in size.

The plate has been lost for many years, and I obtained possession of the only known specimen of the circular as long ago as 1864. ED.

285. ROSS FAMILY.—ROSS OF MEDDAT.—1. David Ross, 'portioner of Meddat' (Sasine 22d August 1626), 'portioner of Meikle Meddat,' 19th June 1627, 'in Meddat, portioner of Pitcalzean,' 13th March 1653, was perhaps the second son of Walter Ross, third of Balmachy (193). He married Mary Urquhart, and had,

2. Colin, 'son and heir to David Ross in Meddat' (Sasine 27th January 1676).
3. Walter 'Davidson in Meddat,' 22d May 1663.
4. Robert, 'son to deceased David Ross in Meddat' (Sasine 15th May 1650). Heir of David Ross, sometime in Meddat, his father (*Retours*, 2d September 1685). On 18th March 1716, he is described as 'now in Bellendrumy'; his eldest son was named David (Sasine 8th March 1710).

In the Sasine of 15th May 1650, George Ross in Meddat, witness, is also mentioned.

ROSS OF MIDFEARN OR MIDFAIRNIE.—Alexander Ross, styled 'of Midfairne' (Sasine 12th August 1634), obtained in 1637 from Robert Gray of Creich the renunciation of the easter half of the davoch lands of Wester Fairnie (Sasine 29th May). In 1638, he had a brother Donald living. He married Issobell, daughter of Mr. John Mackenzie of Balmaduthie, and by charter gave her the liferent of his lands. From a Sasine dated 13th March 1640, it would appear that Alexander was a portioner of Drugellie, thus designated he and his wife were infeft in the lands of Keandruife. Their daughter, Martha, is said to have married George, seventh son of William Munro, third of Achany. In 1624 there was an

Alexander Ross in Wester Ferne, and Hugh 'his brother german' (witness Sasine 9th June 1625).

Also Robert Ross, and David, son of William Ross in Midfairnie, witnesses to Sasines between 1638 and 1649.

ROSS OF MORANGIE.—1. Alexander Ross, chaplain of Dunskaith. This chaplainry was founded by James II. in the parochial church of Tain, between 1456 and 1458; in 1487 it was annexed as a prebend to the collegiate church which he founded at Tain (*Exchequer Roll*, 227). Alexander Ross was presented to the chaplainry, 'vacant by the incapacity or demission of Sir John Poilson, chanter of Caithness,' 13th June 1500 (*Privy Seal Reg.* vol. i. fol. 126). A long and fruitless search has been made to discover the paternity of the above Alexander. It is not unlikely that he was descended from the Shandwick family, as Walter Ross of Shandwick (143), who died 1531, had a wadset of the town and chaplainry of Dunskaith; his second son being William Ross of Culnahall (190), a property afterwards belonging to the Morangie family. In a contract made, 23d March 1546-7, between Alexander Ross, ninth of Balnagown (16), on the one part, and William Hamilton of Sanchar, Knight, and others, on behalf of James, Commendator of Ferne, on the other, regarding certain property of the abbey, 'Sir Nicholas Ross,' son of the above Alexander, is styled 'cousin to Alexander Ross of Balnagown' (*Acta Dom Con. et Sess.* vol. xxiii. fol. 32). Alexander, the chaplain, died before 20th February 1543, and was, as already stated, father of

2. Nicholas Ross, who in 1533 had been named chaplain of Dunskaith. He was presented by Queen Mary, in 1549, to the provostry of the collegiate church of Tain, and to the annexed vicarage, when they should become vacant (*Privy Seal*, vol. xxii. fol. 91). He resigned the provostry in 1567, and became the nineteenth abbot of Ferne. He sat in the Parliament held at Edinburgh in August 1560, and voted for the abolition of the Roman Catholic religion. Letters of legitimation were granted, 20th February 1543, to Nicholas Ross, 'bastard natural son of the late Alexander Ross, chaplain of Dunskaith' (*Great Seal*), and, 20th December of the same year, he obtained letters of legitimation for his four sons, Nicholas, William, Donald, and Thomas, when purchasing from Balnagown the estate of Geanies to settle on them. By a deed, dated 24th March 1544, at the collegiate church of Tain, with consent of Queen Mary, the Earl of Arran, Bishop Leslie, John Thornton, provost, and the prebendaries, he granted his lands of Dunskaith to his son Nicholas, and the heirs-male of his body, with remainder to his sons William and Donald, and their heirs-male; to his son Thomas and his heirs-male; whom failing, to the eldest heir-female of Thomas; whom all failing, to the heirs of Nicholas whomsoever (*Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii. part. ii. p. 422).[1] 'The xvii day of September the year of God 1569, nicolas Ros, comedator of ferne, provest of tane decessit, quhom God assolze' (*Kal. of Ferne*). He was buried in the abbey, to the north of the choir, leaving

3. Nicholas. (See *below.*)

[1] From *Reg. Sec. Sig.* xxxviii. fol. 101, it would seem that the abbot had two sons who bore the name of Thomas—Gift to Isobel Ros, relict of Thomas Ros, of the escheat of the late Thomas Ros, son to —— Ros, abbot of Ferne, at the horn for not paying Andrew Munro, chamberlain of the diocese of Ross, the tiends of Easter Gany and Tarrell for 1569-70. At Leith, 10th July 1571.

4. William, of whom there appears to be no further notice.
5. Donald, styled 'of Litill Kinteis.' He obtained a charter, from his brother Nicholas, of part of the lands of Dunskaith, in liferent, dated and subscribed by the grantor at Pitcallene in Ross 25th June 1571. (*Pitcalnie Papers.*)
6. Thomas. (See *post.*)

[1.] . . . daughter, married as first wife John Ross or Reid, in Annat, styled 'brother of abbot Thomas'; he married secondly Ellen Jameson, who died 7th March 1590 (*Kal. of Ferne*). By his first wife he had a son, Thomas Ross, alias Reid, to whom in 1574 James VI. granted the chaplainry of Morangie for his education 'at the sculis' (*Privy Seal*, xlvii. 12). On 'the xxij of decẽber 1591 Thomas Ross alias reid deptit in tane; he wes y^e^ abat of fernis syster sone; & wes sustenit by y^e^ said abat ay sin he wes fowir yeir of age & at y^e^ scewlis' (*Kal of Ferne*).

3. Nicholas Ross 'of Dunskaith' (Charter 25th June 1571), 'of Culnahaw' 1595. In 1583, November—'The viij day of this instand beand fryday Capitane James Ross brodyr sone to ye lard of achlossin and patrick Yvat with him wer slane in tane in andro rossis chalmir at viij horis afore none be nicolas ross and walter ross w^t^ yair cõplesis' (*Kal of Ferne*). For this murder he obtained, under the *Great Seal* 14th August 1595, a remission—'Nicolao Ross de Culnahaw et Waltero Ross de Intumecarrach fratribus (*sic*)[1] Willielmi Ross de Invercharron pro parte interfectionis Capitani Jacobi Ross.'

6. Thomas Ross 'of Culnahall' (*Statist. Acc. of Scot.*), burgess of Forres, parson of Alness. He appears as provost of the collegiate church of Tain in 1550, and between 1561-66, appointed by John Leslie, bishop of Ross. Queen Mary confirmed the presentation when the provostry should become vacant by the decease of Nicholas, commendator of Ferne (Ratification 13th May 1567, *Reg. Sec. Sig.* xxxvi. fol. 41). He became the twentieth abbot of Ferne in 1566, three years before his father's death. In the abbey he built a new hall, chambers, cellar, pantry and kitchen, and near it a mill. In 1569 he fell out with Alexander Ross, ninth of Balnagown, and in consequence retired to Forres. He appears to have led an unquiet life there; in 1586 the magistrates warn him 'furth of the common land revin by him from the mureshed'; and he, with his servants, are sued by John Anderson, 6th April 1590, 'for slaying his bred gevis'—fat goose (*Burgh Records, Forres. Council Book*). In 1580 he complained of cruelties committed by Alexander of Balnagown in exacting moneys from some of his tenants (*Reg. P. Coun.*). Andrew Ross of Shandwick became surety for him in £1000 not to harm John Denune of Catboll, signed at Ferne 27th August 1594, before Mr. Robert Ross, minister of Alness, and others (*Reg. P. Coun.*). Resigning his appointments in 1584, James VI. granted the abbacy and provostry for life to his son Walter Ross (*Reg. P. Coun.*). The abbot died in Tain, 14th February 1595, and was buried in St. Nicholas aisle, having married Isobel, daughter of Alexander Kinnaird

[1] So the word reads in one copy. In the *Index, Signet Library*, 40, 241, it is *fratrem*, in the 'præceptum remissionis' (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* lxvii. 196), it is *fratris* instead of *fratri*, which should refer only to Walter Ross.

of Cowbin, or Culbowie; she was buried in the same grave as her husband, 5th October 1603.—'Obitus Isobelle Kinnard sponse M^ri thome ros abbatis ferne apud tane et sepultæ in fearne' (*Kal. of Ferne*). By her will she nominated Walter, her eldest son, her only executor, and left bequests to her daughter Barbara and her son William. Will confirmed, 13th February 1603-4. William Sinclair of May is cautioner (*Edinb. Tests.* vol. xlii.). The testament-dative and inventory of the goods of Abbot Thomas were given up by William his son, and Barbara his daughter, spouse to Andrew Moresone, collector of the north parts of Scotland, executor. The free gear amounted to £1878, 7s. 10d. Will confirmed, 2d February 1597-98 (*Commiss. of Edin. Tests.* vol. xxxi.). He left,

7. Walter. (See *below*.)

8. William, 'son of Mr. Thomas, the abbot,' born at Pitlary, — October 1574 (*Kal. of Ferne*). In 1586 King James granted him the chaplainry of Morangie for life, then held by his brother Walter. Styled 'burgess of Tain' (Sasine 19th November 1629). From a Sasine 1st May 1668, 'William Ross Abatsone, burgess of Tain,' appears to have been living, aged 94. He probably had a son 'Alexander Williamson, burgess of Tain (witness Sasine 1st April 1629).

9. Andrew, 'burgess of Tain' (witness Sasine 3rd May 1608). Charter of confirmation to him, styled 'de Morinschie,' and to other burgesses of Tain, of the mill of Aldie, 22d June 1609 (*Great Seal*).[1]

[1.] Barbara, who received from her father £1000 of tocher (*Burgh Records, Forres*), and married Andrew Moreson. She had a daughter, Barbareta, who, both her parents being deceased, was (Sasine 2d August 1639) wife to Kenneth M'Kenzie, burgess of Dingwall, who died before 1666, and was second son of Mr. John M'Kenzie, first of Towie. They had two daughters, Barbara and Annabella, co-heiress of their mother; their only brother was killed at the battle of Worcester.

7. Walter Ross, first of Morangie, 'son and heir of Mr. Thomas, burgess of Forres' 24th April 1587. In 1580 James VI. granted him the chaplainry of Morangie for seven years, and in the same year the abbacy of Ferne and provostry of Tain, reserving the liferent of both to his father; he was the 21st and last commendator of Ferne. He obtained a charter of Easter and Wester Morinches, 1st December 1591, and of other abbey lands, 24th March 1592 (*Great Seal*). Like his father he gave a bond not to harm John Denune of Catboll, Walter Ross, apparent of Bellamochie, being his cautioner, Edinburgh, 2d September 1594 (*Reg. P. Coun.*). In 1596 there was a complaint of oppression made against him by Grissell Dunbar, relict of David Ross of Little Rany. (*Reg. P. Coun.*). In 1626-29 he appears as burgess of Tain, and in 1644 as 'Walter Ross of Moringie,' on the valuation roll of the sheriffdom of Inverness and Ross. The date of his death is uncertain. He married first Janet Ross, who

[1] Andrew is not mentioned in the will of Abbot Thomas, or in that of his wife. There is no proof of his being their son. He is probably the Andrew Ross, burgess of Tain, who, in 1604, having married Mary, daughter of John M'Gilendris, gave a discharge to his father-in-law for 400 marks, his wife's tocher.

died at Ferne, 2d September 1600 (*Kal. of Ferne*).[1] By her he had three children,

10. Mr. Thomas. (See *below.*)
10*b*. Hugh.
[1.] Isobell, 'eldest daughter' (Sasine 1st May 1626), married Hugh Ross of Easterfearn (**102**). P.

He married secondly, Alesone Clephane, 'spouse to Walter' (Sasine 19th November 1629), and had,

11. John 'eldest son and heir apparent of Walter Ross and Alesone Clephane' (Sasine 8th October 1633). Charter to him from his father of the lands of Easter and Wester Morinchies, dated at Tain 7th November 1629. Styled 'fiar of Morinchies' 1640, 'apparent of' (Sasine 8th June 1648), and, as a witness to Sasine 31st January 1663, 'Abatsone, þurgess of Tain.' (See *post.*)

10. Mr. Thomas Ross, second of Morangie, 'eldest lawful son to Walter' (Sasine 8th October 1633). Charter to him of the lands of Morinchies 19th December 1636 (*Great Seal*). Burgess of Tain 1639. He died 13th September 1658 (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married first, ——. By her he appears to have had a son,

12. Walter, 'son of Mr. Thomas' (witness Sasines 10th April, 20th June, 7th October 1650). Walter had a son, William, but neither of them seem to have inherited the lands.

He married secondly, Jean Stewart, 'his spouse' (Sasine 15th April 1652); 'his relict' (8th August 1666), by whom he had,

13. George. (See *below.*)
14. Alexander, 'second son of the second marriage' (Sasine 8th August 1666).
15. David (Sasine 20th February 1667).
[1.] Elizabeth, married Walter Ross, provost of Tain, 'his spouse' (Sasine 15th August 1682). (It is doubtful whether she was a daughter of the first or second marriage.)

13. George Ross, third of Morangie, 'son of Mr. Thomas, son of Walter' (*Retours*). Heir of provision of the second marriage of Mr. Thomas Ross of Morangie, his father (*Inq. Gen.* 8th February 1698). Charter of confirmation to him of the lands of Inverbreakie, 4th February 1687 (*Great Seal*). He was of age in or before 1643. He was commissioner of supply for Ross-shire 1685-86 (*Acts of Parl.*) About 1672 he registered Arms at the Lyon Office—Mr. George Ross of Morinchie, descended of Balnagown, *Gu.* 3 lioncells rampant between as many stars *arg.* Next is placed on ane torse for his crest a foxhead couped prop. Motto—*Spes aspera levat.* He died 7th April 1703, having married first, Elizabeth Innes, by whom he had,

16. George, baptized 18th September 1685, in Edinburgh, who probably died young.

[1] The testament-dative and inventory of goods were given up by her said husband, as father and lawful administrator to their three children. Free gear—£828, 13s. 4d. She was owing to Walter Ros Johnston, grieve, for his year's fee, anno 1600, £20. Will confirmed, 1st May 1602. Andrew Moresoun, collector depute for the north, is cautioner (*Edinb. Tests.* vol. xxxvi.)

17. William. (See *below.*)
18. Thomas, called second son in his father's will.
[1.] Anna, baptized 19th April 1684 (*Edinb. Reg.*).

He married secondly, Helen, daughter of the late John Rose, fifth of Blackhills; 'now spouse' (Sasine 20th November 1694, making provision for the children if any).

By his will he appointed his eldest son only executor, and his worthy friends, cousins, and relations as tutors and curators to his children, viz.: George Munro of Newmore, John Ross of Achnacloich, Walter Ross, provost of Tain, and James Ross in Culliss. Confirmed 31st January 1718 (*Commiss. of Edinb. Tests.*).

17. William Ross, fourth of Morangie, baptized in Edinburgh, 14th August 1688, was by profession a writer. Eldest son of the first marriage of deceased George Ross of Morangie, 26th July 1714 (*Great Seal*). Served heir to his father in the lands of Dibbedale in the parish of Kincardine, 10th May 1726. About the same time he disposed of the town and lands of Easter and Wester Morangie, in the parish of Tain, to David Ross of Inverchasley. He married —— ——, and had,

19. John.
20. William. (See *below.*)

20. William Ross, a merchant at Liverpool, who died 13th July 1804, having married, 26th January 1768, Nancy Horner, by whom he had,

21. Henry. (See *below.*)
22. William. (See *post.*)
23. Arthur, died *s.p.*

21. Henry, merchant at Liverpool, who died 27th March 1856, having married, 15th May 1799, Eleanor, daughter of James Moore, Mayor of Lancaster. She died 20th February 1826, leaving,

24. James Moore, died *s.p.*
25. William Horner, died *s.p.* 1838.
26. Henry, Solicitor in London, died *s.p.* 1845.
27. Stephen. (See *below.*)
[1.] Mary, married to W. T. Vane, Mayor of Lancaster, and died 1881.

27. Stephen Ross, baptized at St. James's, Liverpool —— ——, and died 4th October 1869, having married, 9th April 1833, Charlotte, daughter of William Harrison. They had,

28. Henry Ross, of Dallas House, Lancaster, LL.D., born —— 1834, married, at Port Louis, Mauritius, Amelie Rachel, second daughter of the Rev. J. G. Bichard, and has,

29. Henry Harrison Stockdale.
30. Stephen John.
[1.] Amelia Charlotte.
[2.] Henrietta Mabel.

22. William Ross (see *ante*) settled in America, and married at Washington, North Carolina, Jackey, daughter of John Simpson, by whom he had,

31. John, only son, died *s.p.*
[1.] Margaret, married Benjamin Sprail. P.
[2.] Eleanor Pocock, married John B. Chesson. P.

To return to

11. John, eldest son of the second marriage of Walter Ross, first of

Morangie. In the Sasine 31st January 1663, another witness is Alexander Ross, 'student in Tain,' no paternity given. He signed next to the above John, and may have been his son. The next John Ross of whom there is mention is John Ross, 'merchant and indweller in Tain,' bailie to a sasine on charter to David Ross of Inverchasley, 2d July 1729, probably the same as John Ross 'residenter in Tain, bailie,' mentioned in Sasines 24th March 1730, 29th January 1734, 17th and 23d June 1737. In the Sasine 1730 Alexander Ross, student in Tain, witness, is named.

It appears to be certain that a John Ross of the Morangie family, who settled in Tain, had two sons,

(1.) John, a soldier, of whose history nothing is known.

(2.) Alexander. (See *below.*)

(2.) Alexander Ross, served as a soldier in Holland, and married Margaret M'Intosh, daughter of the provost of Inverness,[1] by whom he had two sons,

(3.) John. (See *below.*)

(4.) Alexander, commander of the Ordnance during the siege of Gibraltar, born in Holland —— 1748, and dying —— 1804, was buried at Gibraltar. He married, first, ——, Margaret, daughter of John Clunes of Neilston. She died —— 1792, and left,

(5.) John Clunes, born 8th November 1790, and died at Malta —— 1863.

[1.] Margaret Brewse, born —— 1792. She married G. H. Hooper, and had, with other children, Rev. Robert Poole Hooper, to whom I am indebted for the notice about this branch.

He married secondly, Helen Inglis, who died *s.p.* —— 1832.

(3.) John Ross, a director of the E. I. Company, born at Fort Augustus ——, married at Tangier, ——, Sarah Minsker, by whom he had two daughters,

[1.] Hannah, married Admiral Sir Richard O'Connor, K.C.H. P.

[2.] Margaret, married Patrick O'Connor. P.

Ross of Pitcalzeane.—In 1581 James VI. confirmed the grant made by the Bishop of Ross to Alexander Ferne of the half-lands of Pitcalzeane. In 1582 a grant was made to Finlay Manson of another quarter, and in 1584 another portion was granted to Donald Gibson. Andrew Ferne, portioner of Pitcalzeane, granted the easter quarter to Walter Douglas, burgess of Tain, and Alexander Ross, late bailie (*Orig. Par. Scot.*). In 1662 Andrew Ferne of Pitcalzeane was served heir to his grandfather Alexander in the half-lands (*Retours*).

David Ross, second son of David Ross, third of Balmachy (193), appears as portioner of Meddat and of Pitcalzeane, and in a Sasine of 1648 on charter under the *Great Seal* in his favour of the barony of Balnagown, David Ross, probably the same, is styled 'of Pitcalzeane.'

In Sasine 15th August 1628 appears George Ross 'of Pitcalzeane,' who had for his spouse Margaret Denune, and a son, Andrew. In Sasine 31st July 1649, it is stated that Donald Ross, *alias* M'Thomas Nore, in

[1] In the Inverness registers the marriage of *Margaret* M'Intosh does not appear, but *Isobel* M'Intosh married an Alexander Ross, 9th November 1742.

Easter Radichies, became owner of part of Pitcalzeane, and had for his eldest son, Andrew, who married Agnes, daughter to Alexander Clunes of Newtaine.

In Sasine 3d June 1687 appears Robert Ross 'of Pitcalzeane,' and 11th December the same year John Ross 'in Pitcalzeane.'

Ross of Pittogarty.—1. Alexander Ross, notary and clerk of Tain, obtained a disposition from Sir John Urquhart of Cromarty of four oxgates of the lands of Pittogarty, in the parish of Tain (Sasine 20th July 1674), and from James Corbat of Balnagall, the half davoch lands of Balnagall and others in the parishes of Tain and Tarbat (Sasine 11th December 1671); he died before 1687, leaving,

2. Andrew, 'his son and heir,' second of Pittogarty, who, in February 1695, was put to the horn by James Dunbar of Dalcross, for a debt of £20 (*Antiquarian Notes*, Mackintosh).

In 1535 William M'Culloch, third of Plaids, granted a charter of Pittogarty to William Denoon. In the *Edinburgh Testaments*, vol. xlv., 24th February 1609, there is the following: Testament-dative and inventory of goods, etc., which pertained to the deceased Elspeth Ross, sometime spouse to Alexander Denovane in Pittogartie, in the parish of Tain, given up by the said Alexander, as father and lawful administrator to their bairns, David, John, William, Andrew, Kathrine, Cristiane, Jonet, Issobell, Elspeth. Will confirmed 23d February 1609, John Ross in Cullicudny, cautioner.

Andrew Ross, provost of Tain, was witness, 10th August 1627, to the Sasine of John Denune, merchant there, in the lands of Pittogarty. On 22d February 1628, there was a reversion in favour of David Denune, and on 1st July 1634 a discharge of reversion by David Denune 'of Pittogarty,' in favour of the said John Denune, burgess of Tain (*Inverness Sasines*).

Ross of and in Rarichies.—Hugh Ross 'of Rarichies' died there 23d October 1529 (*Kal. of Ferne*).

Alexander, son of William Ross 'in Rarichies,' died 11th November 1601 (*Kal.*).

Hugh Ross in Easter Rarichies is mentioned in Sasine 11th April 1632. Andrew Ross in Wester Rarichies (witness Sasine 19th October 1649), and John Ross in Rarichies (witness Sasine 15th March 1659).

Andrew Ross, sometime in Rarichies, and afterwards in Auchnaquhyll or Achaghyll, who died before June 1698, left a widow, Margaret M'Culloch, by whom he had,

1. Walter, eldest son and heir in Auchnaquhill.
2. Samuel, mason in Newnakill.
3. Hugh.
4. John.
5. James.
6. Andrew.

[1.] Margaret, married John Ross, mason, in Pitmaduthie.
[2.] Helen, married Thomas Ross, saddler, in Tain.
[3.] Isobell, married Alexander Munro in Alness.
[4.] Janet, married Hugh Sutherland in Newnakill.

These all made a renunciation in favour of David Ross of Balnagown of the lands of Achagyll and Badferne in the parish Kilmuir, dated at

Balnagown, 31st May 1698. David Ross disponed the above lands in liferent to Lady Anna Stewart, his spouse (Sasine 13th June 1698).

In 1550 the lands of Easter and Wester Rarichies and of Cullis were sold by Alexander Ross of Balnagown to William Carnecors, and in 1615 these lands had become the property of Sir William Sinclair of Catboll, and then passed to Rose of Kilravock through intermarriage with the Sinclairs of Dunbeath (*Orig. Par. Scot.*).

Ross of Risollis.—Thomas Ross 'in Risollis' died 5th August 1600, and was buried at Cromarty (*Kal. of Ferne*). Perhaps father of

Thomas Ross 'of Risollis' (mentioned in Sasines 22d February 1628, 1st February 1629, 29th August 1643). Sheriff of Inverness (Sasine 8th June 1648). He married Margaret Gordon, relict of Hugh Ross of Kindeace, and 'now his spouse,' 7th April 1650. She died 5th September 1665, and was buried at Nigg (*Kal. of Ferne*). He had a son,

John, 'lawful son of Thomas Ros of Rysolis' (Sasine 9th October 1649).

Ross of and in Tutintarroch.—This name is spelt in many ways, Intumecarrach, Tuttintarvach, Tutamtaruach, etc. It has been impossible to settle the connection between the following persons:—

Walter Ross (**126**), brother of William Ross, third of Invercharron (**76**), styled 'of Tutintarroch,' was concerned in the murder of Captain James Ross at Tain in 1583 (see *Morangie*), and obtained a remission under the *Great Seal* 14th August 1595.

Malcolm Ross, 'apparent of' (witness Sasine 31st July 1607); 'in Tutintarroch' (Sasine 31st March 1636).

William Ross 'of Tutintarroch' had a son, Walter, who died 29th November 1648 (*Kalendar of Ferne*).

Thomas Ross 'in Tutintarroch' had a son, Alexander, who married Issobell Ross, widow of Alexander Ross, second of Invercharron (**75**). David Ross of Pitcalnie gave a charter to him and his wife of some lands in the bishoprick of Ross (Sasine 30th July 1632).

John Ross 'in Tutintarroch' (witness Sasine 16th March 1665).

Andrew Ross in Musselburgh.—Andrew Ross, whose paternity is not stated, was a relative of the Shandwick family; writing to Bailie Donald Ross, 29th March 1732, he sends 'his humble respects to his worthie frinde, old Shandwook, to your Laday, my Cousine.' He was a wealthy clothier at Musselburgh, and, dying — November 1735, left two daughters,

[1.] Grissell, married to John Rose of Blackhill, in the parish Old Nairn, 14th July 1732, witnesses, Charles Hay of Hopes, and William Fraser, writer, Edinburgh (*Inveresk Regr.*).

[2.] Christian, married to Charles Hay of Hopes.

His testament-dative and inventory of goods were given up by his sons-in-law, his daughters being executrices.

Amount of inventory and debts, £23,675, 11s.

Will confirmed 30th December 1735 (*Commiss. of Edinb. Tests.*, vol. xcvii.).

Grissell Ross, sister of the above Andrew, was married 17th February 1713 to Mr. William Lindsay, late schoolmaster of Musselburgh (*Inveresk Regr.*).

ANDREW ROSS, PROVOST OF TAIN.—1. Andrew Ross (paternity not stated), styled 'burgess of Tain' in Sasines 1624-26, 'provost,' 1627-38, 'sometime provost' (Sasine 26th May 1640). He died 4th October 1660 (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married first Margaret Ross, charter to her, his spouse, of a liferent in the lands of Wester Catboll (Sasine 21st April 1630), and again, 7th August 1651, of part of the lands of Mikill Allane, which he had acquired by charter from James, grandson and heir of John Ferguson, burgess of Tain. They had,

2. William. (See *below.*)

[1.] Muriel, 'daughter to the provost' (Sasine 4th March 1635).

The provost married, secondly, Bessie Gray. As relict of Andrew Ross, sometime provost of Tain, she obtained a disposition of lands in Dornoch from John Gray in Arboll. She had a son also called William.

2. William Ross, 'eldest son of the provost' (Sasine 16th April 1633), 'elder, burgess of Tain' (witness 7th October 1650). He died before 1658, having married —— ——, by whom he had,

3. Andrew, eldest son and apparent heir of deceased William Ross, burgess of Tain, who died vested in the lands of Wester Geanies, apparent heir to his grandfather, Andrew, provost of Tain (Sasine 1st February 1658). Styled 'bailie of Tain' 1665, 'provost' (Sasine 24th February 1669, witness).

4. William, 'son to deceased William Ross, bailie of Tain' (Sasine 4th March 1670, witness). He apparently had a son, Alexander, 'son of William Ross, burgess of Tain (witness Sasine 11th December 1673), and a daughter Margaret, married to John Ross of Aldie (liv.).

Andrew Ross, provost of Tain, may perhaps have been son of Thomas, Abbot of Ferne (see Morangie), burgess of Tain, 1608, therefore born in or before 1587.

BENJAMIN ROSS, BAILIE OF TAIN.—He married, ——, 1788, Jean, daughter of Bailie Millar, and had,

George, baptized at Tain, 20th May 1789.
Mary, baptized 30th October 1791.
Margaret, baptized 29th September 1794.
James, baptized 11th May 1796.
Elizabeth, baptized 16th July 1798.

286. OLD PAINTING AT CRAIL (vol. iv. p. 153).—The Crail Mariner in last issue is represented as taking an observation of the sun with a Davis's quadrant for the purpose of finding the latitude. This is the kind of quadrant used by Lord Anson in his famous voyage round the world, 1740-44. One exists in the Trinity House, Leith; another, dated 1701, was shown in the Naval and Military Exhibition in Edinburgh last year; and, doubtless, many others exist throughout the country. It was superseded by Hadley's quadrant, which was invented in the last century, and gradually went out of use. A. H.

287. OLD DUTCH BOX (vol. iv. pp. 176, 177).—From the account given of this box, and more especially from the excellent delineations which show its real appearance, it is evident that this is one of several similar boxes, three of which belong to Newcastle collectors, one to a gentleman

living at Ebchester, and another to Mr. George Smith of Coalville, Crick, Rugby.

It is through the instrumentality of Mr. George Smith that these facts are known. Mr. Smith wrote to the *Manchester Examiner* on 26th November 1888, enclosing a certificate relating to a so-called 'mystical copper and brass box,' which a gypsy of the name of Lee had given to Mr. Smith, along with the certificate referred to—itself undoubtedly *mystifying*. In this document Lee states that the box 'is the heirloom of our family, gypsy Lees, and was handed to me by my father, Zachariah Lee, over thirty years ago, and which was held by him from his father and ancestors back to the date shown on the mystical box,' which date is alleged to be **1197**. And the words engraved on the box, corresponding to those shown in the third of the drawings in *N. N. & Q.*, are said by the gypsy to signify 'Right Door Lee,' while Mr. Smith, with equal reason, offers the alternative 'Right through the Sea.' This box, with its curious history, formed the subject of a notice in the *Graphic* of 4th May 1889, where an engraving of it is given (from which the possessor of the specimen described in *N. N. & Q.* will at once see that the two are of exactly the same order, though differing in minor details). The *Graphic* account worked a notice in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of 23d May 1889, announcing that three similar boxes existed at Newcastle, and a fourth at Ebchester. The last-named specimen is thus described: 'It is of brass, about 8 inches long and 1½ inches deep, has on it the exact inscription which appeared in the *Graphic*, and bears the date 1482. The characters appear to me to be Dutch, and there is clearly an almanac engraved on the box.'

With regard to these alleged dates, it may be said that the gypsies claimed 1182 and 1197 as the dates inscribed on their box. The date 1197 was read as 1497 by Mr. Smith, and it corresponds with the number in the first of the three views in *N. N. & Q.* Mr. Smith also interpreted the gypsies' 1182 as 1482. This number appears in the second of the *N. N. & Q.* drawings; and in the same position as on Mr. Smith's box. The Ebchester box, it has just been seen, has also '1482' upon it. And one, at any rate, of the Newcastle specimens is said to have '1582.'

But, whatever these figures may denote, it appears to be quite an error to regard them as indicating the year of the almanacs. Apart from the consideration that it is doubtful whether the Arabic numerals were used in the Netherlands or in this country in 1482, it will be found that the actual date of the almanac is given at the end of the almanac itself. This was discovered by Mr. H. T. Crofton, of Manchester, to whom the question was submitted by the Editor of the Gypsy Lore Society's *Journal*, from which periodical (vol. i. pp. 176, 311, 312. Edinburgh: Constable) the foregoing statements are taken. Thus, the almanac on Mr. Smith's box is of the year 1765. And an expert, to whom Mr. Crofton submitted the engraving, gives this explanation:—

'It is a simple almanack for 1765. The months are arranged according to the day of the week on which the first day of the month falls, but are in this order—Tues., Mon., Sun., Satur., Fri., Thurs., Wednes.

'The numbers over the total number of days in each month have been probably misread in the engraving from the box. They should denote the order of succession of the months—March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, August 6, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 10, Jan. 11, Feb. 12 (the

Roman order). The figures in the circles at the ends are probably the Virgin and the Pope (?).'

This last conjecture, if applied to the specimen in *N. N. & Q.*, can scarcely be regarded as correct, since it would indicate that the Virgin was a grown woman in the year B.C. 45. But the figures and dates (if they be dates) in the three circles all require explanation.

What seems quite certain is that the date of the almanac in the *N. N. & Q.* drawing is **1751**. The figures occur, as in Mr. Smith's box, after the last day of the month, and in Mr. Smith's box also each figure occupies a separate compartment of the table. In the one case the date is 1765, and in the other 1751.

This conclusion does not agree with the statement that the present owner of the box 'can trace it back far more than a century in his own family'; unless it should appear that '*far* more' is a printer's error for '*for* more,' in which event the statement is quite reconcilable with the date. This conjecture is probably correct.[1] In view of the facts already stated, it seems quite impossible that a box which had been in England for centuries could bear '1751' in the same place as the '1765' of Mr. Smith's box, not to repeat the various other characteristics showing an exactly similar origin.

That these six boxes, though differing in a few minor details, have a kindred history seems beyond a doubt. They are all very curious and interesting, and several of the inscriptions on them await explanation. Their real nature could, no doubt, be readily explained by a Dutch antiquary.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

EDINBURGH.

288. PERSECUTION OF THE CLAN GREGOR.—The accession of James VI. to the throne of England led, as every student of history knows, to vast changes in the condition of Scotland; not only was the power of the Border Moss Troopers broken by the pressure brought to bear on them equally from south and north, but the Scottish government was in a position to deal firmly with the clans. Firmness and harshness were in those days equivalent terms, and certainly in the case of the Clan M'Gregor the government showed a ferocity not only in language but in deed which suggest the vindictive pleasure a bully takes in torturing a weakened foe before whom he has hitherto trembled. The Clan system was primitive in its character, and had become unsuited to a land which was now hoping to live in peace and to prosper by commerce and handicraft. But the system had been retained as useful, and the very corruptions that had grown up in it had been fostered by a government who made use of the clans as a magazine from which fighting men could be drawn in time of war. The history of the persecution which the Clan M'Gregor suffered will be found in the printed volumes of the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*. They were designated, 'The wicked and unhappie race of Clan Gregour, quha sa lang hes continewit in bluid, thift, reif, and oppressioun' (vol. ix. p. xxxiv.). In 1603—the very year of James's accession to the throne of England—an Act of the Scottish Council was passed, 'proscribing the Clan utterly, and decreeing, under pain of death, the disuse of the very name *Macgregor* by all persons of the clan' (vol. vi. p. 558 n. and Introd. p. lv.). To the Earl of

[1] Yes.—ED.

Argyll was intrusted the carrying out of this edict. The first fruits of it were the hanging and quartering, at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, of Alexander Macgregor of Glenstrae, the chief of the clan, and eleven of his principal kinsmen and retainers. After this the persecution, for such it in reality was, became less active; but the ninth volume of the *Register* (1610-1613), lately published, shows that the king, having determined to subjugate the Highlands as he had the Borders, commenced a 'war of absolute extermination against the Macgregors, root and branch' (vol. ix. p. xxxv.). Six pages of Professor Masson's excellent Introduction is taken up with quotations from the *Acts of Council* from August 1610 to January 1613. All who wish to understand the fiery trial through which the bravest of Scotsmen had to pass should study these with care; it may, however, interest such readers as cannot easily gain access to the *Register of Privy Council* to give a short summary.

Aug. 1610 (pp. 46-49 and 54). Commissions of fire and sword against the Macgregors to twenty nobles and lairds. By the terms of the commission 'they were to be put beyond the pale of society, and hunted down as mere vermin' (vol. ix. p. xxxv.).

Nov. 1610 to Jan. 1611. 'Macgregor-hunting apparently over for the season' (p. xxxvi.).

Jan. and Feb. 1611. Some Macgregors fortify an island in Loch Katrine (? Ellen's Isle of the *Lady of the Lake*). An expedition was planned against them which collapsed, and they escaped from the island (pp. xxxvi., xxxvii.).

April 1611. Commission to the Earl of Argyll to take supreme charge of the hitherto mismanaged business (pp. xxxvii., xxxviii.).

May and June 1611. Wives and children of the Macgregors when caught were to be branded on the face with a key, and then transported to such parts as might seem fittest for their residence. A price was set on the heads of six Macgregor chiefs (pp. xxxviii., xxxix.).

July to November 1611. The campaign vigorously prosecuted. Some hardened Macgregors were to be transported to the Lowlands, Fifeshire, and shires south of Forth (pp. xxxix., xl.). Their names, of course, were changed.

December 1611 to December 1612. Many details are given showing how the campaign was carried on (pp. xl., xli.).

January 1613. Various edicts concerning them, ending with an enactment that none of the clan who had been concerned 'in the said old slaughter of Glenfruin' 'sall at ony tyme efter the publicatioun heirof beir or weir ony kind of armour, except ane pointless knyfe to cut thair meate, under pane of dead' (p. xli.).

The business did not, however, end here, and future volumes of the *Register of Council* will show how Macgregor-hunting was carried on.

A few extracts may throw additional light on the atrocious nature of the whole proceedings. Feb. 1610.—'If any person of the name of M'Gregour shall slay another of the same name of as good rank as himself, he shall have a free pardon for all his faults on finding caution to answer to the laws thereafter. Further, if any other person shall slay Duncane M'Ewne M'Gregour, now called the Laird, or Robert Abroch M'Gregour, or John Dow M'Allaster M'Gregour, or Callum M'Gregour of Coull, or Deulchay M'Gregour, or M'Robert M'Gregour, his brother, then such slayer of any of the said persons, or of any of that race, shall have a reward in money according to the quality of the person slain,—the least

sum to be 100 merks, and for the chieftains £1000 a piece' (p. 125). Nor were these offers unclaimed, for we find (p. 128) that a 'warrand was subscryvit for delyverie of ane hundred merkis to the Laird of Lundy (?) for the heid of Gregour Ammonach.' ED.

289. HOGMANAY (see Note 253, vol. iv. p. 155).—The late Rev. John Henry Blunt, in his *History of Dursley*, Gloucestershire, gives many interesting extracts from the churchwardens' accounts. We find, *inter alia* (page 49):—

'HOGGLING MONEY.—The churchwardens regularly received a small sum yearly towards the expenses of the church under the name of "Hoggling Money." The entry occurs in eighteen years out of forty-seven years; out of the forty-seven years following and including 1579 the smallest sum being 5s. 11d., the largest £1, 6s. In 1621 the entry is "when wee went a hoggling," £1, 3s. 7d.; in 1622, "in going a hoglen,"[1] 16s. 3d.; and in 1626, "for hoggling," 19s. 5d. In several years there are entries of sums "receaved upon newe yeares day," or on "New year's eve," the sums being of similar amounts to the hoggling money, and the latter being never entered in the same year. "Hogling" is a well-known term for a lamb, as "Hog" is for a young sheep; and as New Year's Day was the twenty-fifth of March in the sixteenth and seventeenth century, it is not altogether unlikely that Hoggling Money was a tax upon the early lambs, those which had made their appearance before the Bailiff's inauguration into his office, which was on New Year's Day. On the other hand, the ancient New Year's Eve custom of "Mumming," which is still known in the north by the name of "Hogmany," may once have been an official business gravely supervised by the churchwardens. There were also two "Hoke-days," on the first of which the men placed ropes across the street and taxed all the passers-by, the women doing the same on the second day. At Hock-tide, as at Christmas, plays were performed; and the two days seem to have been the Monday and Tuesday after Low Sunday. This is the sort of thing they used to sing as their "Hagmena Song" in Yorkshire:—

"To-night it is the New Year's Night, to-morrow is the day,
And we are come for our right and for our ray,
As we used to do in old King Henry's Day;
Sing fellows, sing hag-man, ha!
If you go to the bacon-flick cut me a good bit,
Cut, cut it low, beware of your maw,
Cut, cut it round, beware of your thumb,
That me and my merry men may have some,
Sing fellows, sing hag-man, ha!
If you go to the black ark, bring me ten marks,
Ten marks ten pound, throw it down upon the ground,
That me and my merry men may have some,
Sing fellows, sing hag-man, ha!"
—BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq.* 461. Bohn's Edition.'

[1] But the same entry is found in the churchwardens' accounts of Cheddar in Somersetshire; and the amount received there in 1631 was £10, 3s. 4d. [*N. & Q.* III., iii. 423]. Another name for it appears to have been 'Hoghall money.' Thus, in *N. & Q.* VI., ii. 275, the following is printed as having been found 'on the margin of an old folio': 'Mrs. Wright indebted to Richard Basset for keeping a mare four weeks for work, 5s. 6d. by the Hoghall money, 1s. 6d. 1784.' The word 'Hoke day' is found as far back as 1255 (5th Report Com. on Hist. MSS., p. 335). Also rent was to be paid in 1387 at Michaelmas and 'le Hokke' [Hocktide]. See also foot-note, p. 63, of 'Calendar of Wills Proved and Enrolled in the Court of Husting, London,' vol. i., and *Archæol.* vol. vii.

290. LEASE OF A WHISKY STILL, 1687.—Whereas it is condiserned Betwixt John Campbell of Ardchattan and Georg orre aqua bruster that is to say the fors[d] Georg orre is to take y[e] eall house of Ardchattan w[t] y[e] crafte kill and aquavitæ pitt Service an . . . ing y[r]to is to be at May nixt 1687 yeares till May day jajvi & eightie eighte years and is to pay to the fors[d] Jon Campbell two gallons of aquavitæ out of the fors[d] crafte kill and peitt and he is to leave the fors[d] kill sufficient and is to leave the house waterdight and is to leave the fors[d] peitt as he receaves it as also the fors[d] Georg is obleidged to make sufficient malte of the bear of Ardchattane and of the yeard bear and is to gett nine peck of meall out of ilk boll malt and Lykwise the fors[d] George is obleidged to leave the yeard of Ardchattane sufficient shower w[t] keall and herses . . . . (?) and in good order and to leave trees conform to his former condiscane w[h] is fyve hundreth yeirly and y[t] at May day jajvi and eightie eight and he is to get out of fors[d] yaird four bolls of meall the half y[r]of at Candlemis nixt and y[e] other halfe at his removale both pairties obleidging ourselves to fullfill y[e] premisses heirof Sub[t] w[t] their hand at Ardchattane the 20 of Aprill the yeir of God 1687.

Georg orr. Jo Campbell.

QUERIES.

CXLI. OGILVY OF KEMPCAIRN.—Can any one inform the subscriber where information relating to this family can be obtained, or add to the following notes?—

Kempcairn is situated in the parish of Keith and county of Banff. The family of Ogilvy, who appear to have possessed it for upwards of 200 years, is said to be descended from a brother of the first nobleman of the family of Findlater (*see Maidment*).

On 28th July 1539, John Ogilvy of Kempcairn appears as a juryman at the retour of James Grant of Freuchie, and again on 6th October 1553 at the retour of John Grant of Mulben. Letters of Legitimation are granted on 12th October 1556 to John, natural son of John Ogilvy in Kempcairn (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*) On 16th June 1580 James Ogilvy of Kempcairn and his wife, Elizabeth Bade or Johnstoun (? daughter of John Johnstoun *alias* Watt) are confirmed in a charter, dated 1st March 1565, by Walter, Abbot of Kinross, of the eight oxgate lands of Nether Montgrew.

From the Acts of Parliament we learn that Alexander Ogilvie of Kempcairn in 1641 was a justice for suppressing broken men, on Committee of War 1643, 1644, 1648, and 1649, a Colonel of horse and foot 1649, a Commissioner of Supply 1656 and 1659 and of Excise 1661. He married Katherine, fourth daughter of James Grant, fifth of Freuchie, and died about 1670. He had at least two sons, John and Walter. The latter appears to have predeceased his father, and on 2d March 1671 Alexander Ogilvy his son was served heir to him. This is probably the Alexander Ogilvy designed 'of Kempcairn,' who in 1677 married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Burnett of Leys.

John Ogilvy of Kempcairn was on Committee of War in 1648 and 1649, a Commissioner of Supply for Banffshire 1667, 1685, 1689, 1690, and 1704, and was probably the father of Lieutenant John Ogilvy of Kempcairn, whose widow, Anne Gordon, died at Inverness on 12th February 1747, leaving an only surviving child, Jean. Jean Ogilvy married, in 1740, Alexander Grant of Corrimony, Inverness-shire, who was the eldest son of John Grant of Corrimony, and Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander Keith of Kidshill, and who was born in 1717 and died at Nairn 1797. He was actively engaged in the rising of 1745 and was wounded at Culloden. By their marriage they had issue:—

1. James Grant of Corrimony, born 17th April 1743, advocate 21st February 1767, died 12th September 1835, being then father of the bar. From him are descended Sir James Alexander Grant, K.C.M.G., M.D., and James Grant, the well-known novelist.
2. Anna, born 7th February 1745, married Cameron of Clunes.
3. Catharine, born 24th March 1746.
4. John, born 23d December 1747.
5. Peter, born 23d July 1749.
6. Sophia and
7. Elizabeth } twins, born 6th October 1750.
8. Alexander, born 8th January 1752, died in infancy.
9. Jean Ogilvy, born 29th March 1753, died unmarried.
10. Henrietta, born 9th December 1756, was twice married.
11. William, born 9th March 1758.
12. Alexander, born 4th August 1760.

Captain James Grant of Wester Elchies, who died in October 1740, is said to have married a daughter of Kempcairn. CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

CXLII. THOMAS STEWART.—Can any one inform me who the Thomas Stewart was who petitioned the Scotch Parliament for a debt of 6000 merks owing him by 'Claverse,' Viscount Dundee, whose estate was confiscated after his death at Killiecrankie?

W. LYON.

CXLIII. STEWARTS OF DOWALLY.—Where can I find pedigrees of the Steuarts of Dowally, or any other branch of the Steuarts of Cardneys and Dalguise; also pedigrees of Lindsay of Enelick, Tours of Inverleith, or of any of the Murray families in Perthshire?

W. LYON.

46 HARCOURT TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

CXLIV. FAMILY OF BLACKADER OF THAT ILK IN THE COUNTY OF BERWICK.—Wanted information concerning the founder of this family, and who is the present representative? J. A. B.

CXLV. CARDINAL GEORGE INNES.—A notice of Cardinal George Innes by the Rev. Dr. John Geddes is inserted in the *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. ii. pp. 129-133. The facts there stated prompt the desire for more information as to a Scot who, almost a century and a quarter prior to the celebrated Beaton, had

been created Cardinal by Pope John XXIII., even after his declinature of the signal distinction from one of Pope John's predecessors. About the end of the fourteenth century Innes was Superior of the Trinitarians or Red Friars at Aberdeen, and it is just possible that some one of the successive fellowships of antiquaries in that locality may have come recently upon additional traces of him. The reference to him, doubtless, in the collection on the shires of Aberdeen and Banff issued by a former Spalding Club is rather disappointing. 'George Innes, monk at Aberdeen, died abroad, was alive in 1414.' Cardinal George Innes attended the council of Constance to its close in April 1418, and was recommended, it seems, by Pope Martin v. for the first vacant see thereafter in Scotland, but died on his way thither, likely about A.D. 1419. J. G. F. C.

CXLVI. LINDESAY OF CRAWFORD, A.D. 1190.—SIR,—I ask leave to inquire of Scottish antiquaries if they can suggest to me any probable depository of ancient deeds likely to afford evidence that William de Lindesay, proprietor of Crawford in 1190, had a younger son William.

A very strong presumption that such was the fact is created by—1. The succession of the younger William's representative to the lands of Crawford about 1320, when the last descendant of the elder William's eldest son (David) died *s.p.* 2. The non-appearance of any other son of the elder William called by the said Christian name. 3. The circumstance that William the younger and David, eldest son of the elder, were of the same generation. 4. The representative of William the younger adopted an addition to his armorial ensigns after succeeding to Crawford, apparently taken from the arms of Alienora, wife of William the elder. 5. The existence of the same Christian names in both families of the surname.

It is probable that very early deeds relating to the lands of Brenerile in County Ayr (now Brenwell), or of Ercildun in County Roxburgh, or of Luffness in County Haddington, would throw light on the point; but of these I have hitherto heard of none, except such as are printed in monastic chartularies.

For the guidance of any brother antiquary who may be disposed to consider the question I have put, I may state—

1. That the accounts of the Crawford family in Douglas and Crawford's peerages are very erroneous.

2. That the statement in the appendix to the 1st volume of the *Lives of the Lindsays* is inaccurate to this extent, viz. that William Lindsay of Luffness and David Lindsay of the same were probably identical with William and David of Crawford; also that Alienora de Limesi was wife of William the elder, not of David his son as there stated.

3. Luffness was, I think, a far more important property than Crawford in the 12th century, being nearer the seat of government, and a port.

A Lindsay sat in Parliament as Baron of Luffness in 1180, but

it cannot be proved that Crawford was a barony held in chief of the king until a much later date.

I am extremely desirous of finding legal evidence directly instructing that William the elder (of Luffness and Crawford) had a younger son William, because the descent of the present Earl of Crawford as heir-male of the body of the younger William is proved by perfectly conclusive legal evidence.

That Lord Crawford is also heir-male of the body of the elder William is, as I have shown, *very nearly* certain; and the discovery of an early deed showing that William the elder had a younger son William would prove the heirship conclusively. —I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

W. A. LINDSAY, F.S.A. (Portcullis).

COLLEGE OF ARMS, LONDON, E.C.

CXLVII. 'TOURE OF STRAPHILLANE.'—According to the *Black Book of Taymouth*, Sir Colin Campbell, first laird of Glenorchy, built the 'Toure of Straphillane,' and there he died on the 24th September 1480. Where is or was this tower?

J. CHRISTIE.

CXLVIII. THE FAMILY OF BROWN.—Does any one know if the Browns of Cockburnspath, in Berwickshire, are a branch of the Coalston Browns in Haddingtonshire?

J. R. BROWN.

58 DALKEITH ROAD, EDINBURGH.

CXLIX. SAMUEL RUTHERFORD.—Information desired on the following points regarding Samuel Rutherford, the well-known divine, author of *Lex Rex*, and Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews:—(1) Who was his father? (2) and his eldest brother? (3) Does any one know of the existence of an authentic portrait of Samuel Rutherford? (4) What was his coat-of-arms? (5) more particularly his crest and motto? IBID.

CL. FAMILIES OF BULLOCH, STOBO, GLEN, BAILLIE.—Information is wanted concerning—

i. The Rev. James Bulloch, who was in South Carolina in 1729. He was educated in Scotland.

ii. The Rev. Archibald Stobo; went to Darien (Darien Scheme), and was left in Carolina.

iii. Dr. John Irvine, of Scotland; said to be the son of Charles Irvine and his wife Euphemia Douglas.

iv. Families of Glen and Baillie, who emigrated to Georgia in 1734 or thereabouts.

Members of the above families held high office in the United States. J. G. BULLOCH, M.D.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CIX. JOHN SOBIESKI STUART.—It is stated that Captain Thomas Hay Allen, supposed to be the son of the young Chevalier, died about 1831; this is incorrect, he died on February 14th, 1852, at 22 Henry Street, Clerkenwell, where he had resided for seven years preceding his decease, during which time he never once left his apartments; he was buried in old St. Pancras Churchyard, where a stone is said to have been placed to his memory, but this cannot now be found.

He was known sometimes by the name of Allen, sometimes by that of Salmon; his time was chiefly passed in reading and writing, and his correspondence was the subject of his greatest solicitude. His female attendant stated that he was connected with the highest in the land, but he had reasons for living in absolute and complete retirement.

After assiduous inquiry no record can be found as to his birth or baptism.

Much more may be written respecting his two sons, John Sobieski and Charles Edward Stuart, should it be desirable.

J. G. GODWIN.

In answer to a query in *Northern Notes and Queries* I sent some information for the next issue regarding the two 'Stuarts.' I have found that I was not quite correct, and I now hasten to ask you to cancel what I sent and to substitute the following:—

John Sobieski Stuart died in February 1872, leaving no issue. His widow, Georgina, second surviving daughter of Edward Kendall, Esq., J.P., died in 1888. He was created Count d'Albanie abroad—I think, by the Emperor of Austria.

Charles Edward Stuart (Count C. E. D'Albanie) died some years after his brother. He married a widow *née* Beresford, and had issue one son and three daughters. The son, young Charles, was in the Austrian army. He married Lady Alice Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol, and predeceased his father. The eldest sister is dead, another is Comtesse du Platt, and the third is unmarried, Miss Clementina Stuart.

I hope this will satisfy your querist. JOHN J. REID.[1]

EXCHEQUER, EDINBURGH, *22d August* 1889.

CXXIV. PATERSON OF BANNOCKBURN.—I have to thank Σ for drawing my attention to the apparent discrepancy in Sir Hugh Paterson's marriage. The authorities for the statement are (1) an entry in the Register of Marriages of the city of Edinburgh, dated 18th August 1654, of marriage of 'Hugh Paterson writer & Elizabeth Ker'; and (2) a pedigree in the Lyon Office, drawn up in 1738, and signed by a number of the Scottish Peers, which says: 'D. Hugo Paterson de Bannockburn miles et Baronettus uxorem

[1] Mr. Reid, Queen's Remembrancer, died soon after sending in this communication. He was a man of great antiquarian attainments, and was most ready to make those of use to others. He contributed to the first No. of *N. N. & Q.*, and ever took a kindly interest in its welfare. ED.

habuit Elizabetham Ker fil. D. Thomae Ker de Fernyhirst, milites,' and 'D. Thomas Ker de Fernyhirst miles uxorem habuit Janam Scot fil. D. Walteri Scot de Buccleugh milites.' Sir Hugh Paterson had a brother, Robert, who, on 3d November 1682, he appointed Under Keeper of the Signet.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

CXXV. KANT.—Professor Wallace, in his volume on Kant published in the 'Philosophical Classics' by Blackwood, gives some particulars about Kant's descent. Kant himself (p. 8) wrote: 'My grandfather, who resided as a citizen in the Prusso-Lithuanian town of Tilsit, was of Scottish descent.' In the vestry books of Memel this grandfather is entered as Hans Kandt or Kant. The philosopher, however, at first spelt his name Cant as his father had done; but finding it pronounced Tsant, he made use of the form Kant. Johann George Kant or Cant, the father of Immanuel, was born 1683; both he and his father John were strap-makers. It seems that it might be possible to trace John Cant the elder to Scotland. If he left his home, as did many, during the persecutions of Charles the Second's reign, he may have already have become a burgess of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, or Dunfermline; and if so, his name and trade would be recorded. Robert Cant, notary public, was a burgess of Dunfermline in 1675, and the name was not uncommon in Edinburgh and Leith. We hope our readers will keep the subject in view.

ED.

CXXXI. NAPIER FAMILY.—The information given in reply to this query is only satisfactory so far as it goes. More is requested. It may be noted that the *name* occurs in the Dunfermline Registers, and it is quite possible that some of our readers may be able to throw more light on the history of the family.

ED.

CXXXIX. SUBMERGED CITIES.—In one Scottish lake, at all events, the legend of a submerged city has existed and received singular corroboration. Such a tradition was connected with the Loch of Dorvalton in Wigtownshire, a sheet of water covering about 400 acres. When it was drained in 1863 a number of crannogs or lacustrine dwellings were revealed. At that time little was known about these structures in Britain; their existence was not suspected in many lakes where they have since been identified. Of the systematic exploration of these, which took place under the direction of my late father, of the present Duke of Northumberland, and of the late Dr. John Stuart, a full account may be found in the *Proceedings of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries*, and in Dr. Munro's work on *Lake Dwellings*. The collapse of the material composing these islands, aided apparently by the rise in the water-level consequent on the growth of peat at the outlet, had caused them to disappear below the surface, and there can be little doubt that tradition had faithfully preserved a record of the fact. Tradition, though not to be relied on in the

absence of confirmation, should never be slighted or ignored. Within a few miles of Dorvalton Loch, on the shores of Luce Bay, is the cave known from very early times as St. Ninian's Cave. Nothing but oral tradition, coupled with a mention by Ailred that the evangelist of the Picts was wont to retire to a sea-cave for meditation, warranted the name of this among many similar caverns on that coast, yet when it was explored in 1884-85 there were found under many feet of débris convincing proofs that the cave had been associated with the name of Ninian for at least many centuries. Eighteen crosses of a very early character, some engraved on the rock walls, others formed of detached stones, a pavement of flags, a stone formed into the semblance of a font, a Latin inscription in which the letters SANCT NIN were plainly traceable—these were among the interesting evidence that rewarded our exertions.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland (vol. iii.), by David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross, Architects. Edinburgh: David Douglas.—Scottish archæologists are fortunate in numbering amongst them two men so well qualified for the task they have undertaken as Messrs. MacGibbon and Ross, and so indefatigable in carrying it to a successful conclusion. In Scotland the relics of the past have suffered from blind fury, but even more from ignorant reconstruction. Those owners of old buildings have been kindest who have treated them with cold neglect. The volume before us will show to a future age what wealth of mediæval work there once was in the land; it may also encourage some of our landowners to preserve the crumbling walls of old towers and mansions, and at the same time to avoid any attempt at that sort of restoration which is more destructive than neglect. Many of the edifices described and depicted in this volume only need to be made weather-proof—from situation and construction they are not suited to modern requirements. The introduction to vol. iii. is particularly interesting; it deals with the peculiar characteristics of Scottish fortified buildings, and traces the gradual introduction of arrangements for comfort of living, so that it happened to 'Squier Meldrum' when he

> 'Went to repois
> He fand his chamber weill arrayit
> With dornik work on buird displayit.'
>
> —SIR DAVID LINDSAY.

The illustrations, of which the book is full, are drawn and engraved with great care, and there is a good index.

History of the Episcopal Church at Keith, in the Diocese of Moray, in the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries, by the Rev. John Archibald, M.A., Incumbent. Edinburgh: R. Grant and Son.—This little book is a reprint of several interesting articles which appeared in the *Scottish Guardian*. Though it will naturally be chiefly valued by Episcopalians, the general reader will find in it a good description of the ecclesiastical struggles of the 17th and 18th centuries as they affected a district dis-

tinguished alike for loyalty to the House of Stuart and to the Episcopal Church. We venture to think that the volume would have been of more value if the reader had been left to form his own conclusions. In a history containing so much that is in itself instructive, the reader is disposed to resent the frequent introduction of 'thoughts suggested by the foregoing narrative.'

The Sheriffdom of Clackmannan, by James Wallace, Sheriff-Clerk of Clackmannanshire. Edinburgh: James Thin.—Contains prefatory notes extending over forty pages, on the office, powers, and duties of a Sheriff, and the forms of process in a Sheriff-Court. These notes trace the subject back to the earliest record now available, and in this their value consists. The style is not only clear but singularly interesting. Clackmannan, though the smallest of counties, was, and is, by no means the least important, and Mr. Wallace gives a list of thirty-two Sheriffs, commencing with Sir John Stirling in 1306; of these, ten were in succession of the family of Menteith, commencing with Sir John Menteith, grandson of Walter, Earl of Menteith, who had a grant of the office dated 25th January 1357. The last of the family resigned the office in 1631. The Appendix contains varied and valuable extracts from the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland and other State papers. The book is well worth possessing.

A Book for Boys and Girls, by John Bunyan. London: Elliot Stock. —A facsimile reprint from the unique first edition of 1686 now in the British Museum. This work of the celebrated John Bunyan's is but little known; its history is told in the introduction. In 1701 a revised edition was issued, but the revisions were by no means improvements. This reprint will be acceptable to lovers of old type and old words. Besides the poems which form the bulk of the volume there is a page styled 'An help to chil-dren to learn to read Eng-lish,' which gives both black-letter and Roman alphabets, reminding us that at the time it was issued a child might find it profitable to study black-letter in order to devour Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*; another page is headed 'To learn chil-dren to spell a-right their names,' giving a list of common male and female Christian names—most useful this also in a day when parish clerks filled the registers with quaint attempts at spelling even common names. To some of the poems are prefixed tunes. One poem, 'Upon a Ring of Bells,' is interesting in connection with the tradition that Bunyan was at one time of his life passionately fond of ringing. The memory of his past enjoyment in what he afterwards regarded as sinful speaks out clearly—

> 'Lord! when my bells have gone, my soul has bin
> As 'twere a tumbling in this Paradice.'

Trial by Combat, by George Neilson. Glasgow: William Hodge & Co.—A thoroughly good history of an institution which was for long of European importance. As ordeals were a passive appeal to the powers of Nature or the voice of God, so in trials by combat men were the instruments in the appeal as well as the subjects of it. Mr. Neilson divides his subject into seven parts, and each is full of interest and information. Written by a lawyer, it will approve itself to those who value legal exactness; but there is no legal dryness—in fact, a vein of humour keeps the reader well pleased from first to last. A truly Irish trial by combat which took place in 1583 is well described. There is an exceedingly interesting chapter (p. 126) on 'The Lawis of Merchis,' A.D. 1249; but where all is good it is difficult to make selections.

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

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

291. A LIST OF PERSONS ATTAINTED AFTER THE '45.—It was stated lately in the public press that Mr. James Stillie, bookseller, George Street, Edinburgh, had discovered amongst his papers a rare, if not unique, copy of the official list of men attainted for their share in the rising of 1745. Mr. Stillie has very kindly allowed me to reprint it; and, at his recommendation, the names in the five lists are printed together in alphabetical order, but with marks prefixed to each name showing under what list it is printed in the original. Perhaps some reader of the *Scottish Antiquary* will kindly send us some notes descriptive of some of the personages who are not known to fame. The original printed matter fills three foolscap pages, and is endorsed—'A LIST of Noblemen, | Gentlemen, and others, | who have been attainted | and adjudged to be guilty | of High Treason,

for le | vying War against His | Majesty within this | Realm, since the 24th | Day of *June* 1745.'

A
LIST
OF

Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who | having been attainted, and adjudged to be | guilty of High Treason, for levying War | against His Majesty within this Realm, | since the 24th Day of *June* 1745, *viz.*, *By Act of Parliament*, Anno decimo nono Georgii II. | Regis, *an Act to Attaint.* [Here follow 39 names marked * in the alphabetical list.]

ALSO, By a Certificate under the Hands of Henry Masterman, Esquire, dated the 24th *Day of* July 1747, *transmitted to the King's Remembrancer in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at* Edinburgh, *the following Persons have, since the* 24th *Day of* June 1745, *been adjudged to be guilty of High treason, before His Majesty's Justices and Commissioners, acting under, and by virtue of, His Majesty's Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and Goal Delivery, in and for the County of Surrey, viz.* [Here follow 51 names marked † in the alphabetical list.]

ALSO, By another Certificate, under the Hands of the said Henry Masterman, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown, dated the 25th *Day of* July 1747, *certifying that the following Persons have been adjudged to be guilty of High Treason before His Majesty's Justices and Commissioners, acting under, and by virtue of, His Majesty's special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and Goal Delivery, in and for the County of* Cumberland, *viz.* [Here follow 76 names marked § in the alphabetical list.]

ALSO, by another Certificate, under the Hands of the said Henry Masterman Esquire, Clerk of the Crown, dated the 25th Day *of* July 1747, *certifying, that the following Persons have been adjudged to be guilty of High Treason, before His Majesty's Justices and Commissioners, acting under, and by virtue of, His Majesty's special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and Goal Delivery, in and for the County of* York, viz. [Here follow 70 names marked || in the alphabetical list.]

ALSO, by a Certificate, under the Hands of Ashley Cowper, *Esquire, Clerk of Parliament, dated the* 10th *of* September 1747, *That* William, *Earl of* Kilmarnock, George, *Earl of* Cromertie, *and* Arthur, *Lord* Balmerino, *were, on the* 1st *of* August 1746 *adjudged by the Right Honourable the Lords Temporal in Parliament assembled* to *be guilty of High Treason. And, by another Certificate, under the hands of the said Ashley Cowper, dated the said* 10th *of* September 1747, *That* Simon *Lord* Lovat *was, on the* 19 Day *of* March 174$\frac{6}{7}$, *adjudged by the said Lords Temporal in Parliament assembled, to be guilty of High Treason.* [These 4 names are marked ‡ in the alphabetical list.]

Exchequer—Chamber, *Edinburgh* }
24 *September* 1747 }

This is a true copy of the different Certificates of Persons attainted and convicted of Rebellion, as transmitted to me by the proper officers.

D. MONCREIFFE, Deputy King's Remembrancer.

† Alexander Abernethie, *Gentleman, otherwise Surgeon.*
† George Abernethy, *Gentleman.*
§ James Ancrum, *Gentleman.*
‡ Arthur *Lord* Balmerino.
|| Gilbert Barclay, *Labourer.*
|| William Barclay, *Cabinet-maker.*
|| John Barnaghy, *Labourer.*

‖ John Bartlet, *Shoemaker.*
§ Lewis Barton, *Weaver.*
§ William Beard, *Gardner.*
‖ John Beaton, *Apothecary.*
† John Berwick, *Gentleman.*
† Andrew Blood, *otherwise* Blyde, *Gentleman, otherwise Farmer, otherwise Yeoman.*
‖ George Boyd, *otherwise* Boy, *Labourer.*
† James Bradshaw, *Gentleman, otherwise Warehouse-man, otherwise Chapman.*
‖ Michael Brady, *Brush-maker.*
§ James Bran, *Esquire, otherwise Gentleman, otherwise called* James Brand, *Gentleman.*
† William Brittough, *otherwise* Bratter, *otherwise* Bretter, *Gentleman.*
§ Richard Brown, *Carpenter.*
§ Francis Buchanan *of* Arnpryor, *Esquire, otherwise called* Francis Buchanan, *late of* Callander, *Gentleman.*
† John Burnett, *Gentleman.*
‖ Angus Campbell, *Labourer.*
‖ Peter Campbell, *Labourer.*
* Alexander Cameron *of* Dungallon.
† Allan Cameron, *Gentleman.*
* *Doctor* Archibald Cameron, *Brother to* Donald Cameron, *the Younger of* Lochiel.
* Donald Cameron, *the Younger of* Lochiel.
§ Hugh Cameron, *Yeoman.*
* Ludovick Cameron *of* Torcastle.
§ James Chaddock, *otherwise called* James Chadwick, *Labourer.*
† Thomas Chadwick, *otherwise* Chaddock, *Gentleman, otherwise Tallow-chandler.*
‖ Edward, *otherwise* Edmund, Clavering, *Gentleman.*
§ Henry Clerk, *otherwise* Clark, *Gentleman.*
‖ William Conolly, *Labourer.*
§ William Cooke, *otherwise* Cook, *Labourer.*
§ John Coppock, *Taylor.*
§ Thomas Coppock, *Clerk.*
‖ James Creighton, *Smith.*
‡ George, *Earl of* Cromertie.
‖ William Crossby, *Weaver.*
‖ John Cruickshanks, *otherwise* Crookshankes, *the Elder, Joiner.*
§ Alexander Davidson, *Shoemaker.*
§ John Davison, *Labourer.*
† James Dawson, *Gentleman.*
† Charles Deacon, *Gentleman.*
† Thomas Deacon, *Gentleman.*
§ Michael Dellard, *otherwise* Dillard, *Woollcomber.*
‖ William Dempsey, *Carpenter.*
* James Drummond, *taking upon himself the Title of* Duke of Perth.
* James Drummond, *Esquire, eldest Son and Heir-apparent of* William *Viscount of* Strathallan.
* John Drummond, *taking upon himself the Stile or Title of* Lord John Drummond, *Brother to* James Drummond, *taking on himself the Title of* Duke of Perth.
‖ Daniel, *otherwise* Donald, Duff, *Labourer.*
‖ John Duncan, *Chapman.*
§ Molineux, *otherwise* Mollinax, Eaton, *Weaver.*
‖ John Endsworth, *Labourer.*
† Francis Farquharson, *Gentleman.*
* Francis Farquharson *of* Monalterye.
† John Farquharson, *Yeoman.*
‖ William Farrier, *Mason.*
* William Fidler, *Clerk in the Auditor's Office in the Exchequer of Scotland.*
§ Stephen Fitzgerald, *Gentleman, otherwise Yeoman.*
† George Fletcher, *Gentleman, otherwise Chapman.*
‖ John Flint, *Butcher.*
§ James Forbes, *Labourer, otherwise Yeoman.*
‖ Daniel Fraser, *Labourer, otherwise Farmer.*
* Simon Fraser, *Esquire, eldest Son and Heir-apparent of* Simon *Lord* Lovat.
§ Roger Fulthorpe, *Barber.*
† Thomas Furnivall, *Gentleman, otherwise Chapman.*
† James Gadd, *otherwise* Gad, *Gentleman, otherwise Printer, otherwise Typefounder.*
‖ John Gaddes, *Labourer.*
‖ Alexander Goodbrand, *Chapman.*
† Charles Gordon, *Gentleman.*
‖ Charles Gordon, *Gentleman, otherwise Husbandman.*
§ Charles Gordon *of* Tarperso, *Gentleman.*
† James Gordon, *Gentleman.*
* John Gordon, *the Elder of* Glenbuckett.
* Lewis Gordon, *Esquire, commonly called* Lord Lewis Gordon, *Brother to* Cosmo George, *Duke of* Gordon.
* *Sir* William Gordon *of* Park.
* James Graham, *the Younger of* Airth.
* James Graham, *late of* Duntroon, *taking on himself the Title of* Viscount of Dundee.
‖ William Grant, *Shoemaker.*
§ William Gray, *Surgeon.*
‖ George Hamilton, *Esquire, otherwise Gentleman.*
† John Hamilton, *Esquire, otherwise Gentleman.*
§ William Hargrave, *Labourer.*
§ George Hartley, *Weaver.*
§ John Hartley, *Carpenter.*
§ Thomas Harvey, *Weaver.*
§ James Harvie, *Innholder.*
† Adam Hay, *Gentleman.*
§ James Hay, Esquire.
* John Hay, *Portioner of* Restalrig, *Writer to the Signet.*
‖ Peter Hay, *Labourer.*

‖ William Hay, *otherwise* Jay, *Labourer.*
§ Thomas Hayes, *otherwise* Hays, *Labourer.*
§ John Henderson, *Gentleman, otherwise Writer.*
§ Valentine Holt, *Cloth-worker.*
§ William Home, *Gentleman.*
‖ William Hunter, *Smith.*
§ Alexander Hutchinson, *Labourer.*
‖ John James Jellius, *Labourer.*
§ Patrick, *otherwise* Peter, Keir, *Cabinet-maker.*
† Henry Kerr, *Gentleman.*
‡ William, *Earl of* Kilmarnock.
† Alexander Kinloch, *Merchant.*
† Charles Kinloch, *Gentleman.*
† Sir James Kinloch, *Baronet.*
§ William Lackey, *otherwise* Leak, *Labourer.*
§ Thomas Lawson, *Labourer, otherwise Chapman.*
† Alexander Leith, *Farmer, otherwise Yeoman.*
† Thomas Siddall, *Gentleman, otherwise Peruke-maker.*
† James Lindsay, *Shoemaker.*
§ Peter Lindsay, *Gentleman.*
* George Lockhart, *eldest Son and Heir-apparent of* George Lockhart *of* Carnwath.
‡ Simon *Lord* Lovat.
§ Simon Lugton, *Taylor.*
* Andrew Lumsdale, *otherwise* Lumsdain, *Son to* William Lumsdale, *otherwise* Lumsdain, *Writer in* Edinburgh.
§ Robert Lyon, *Clerk.*
‖ Alexander M'Clean, *Chapman.*
‖ John M'Clean, *Labourer.*
‖ James M'Coiley, *otherwise* M'Cally, *Labourer.*
† Rory, *otherwise* Roderick M'Culloch, *Gentleman.*
* Alexander MacDonald *of* Glencoe.
* Alexander MacDonald *of* Keppoch.
* Archibald MacDonald, *Son of* Col. MacDonald *of* Barisdale.
* Donald MacDonald *of* Clanronald *Junior, Son to* Rhonald MacDonald *of* Clanronald.
* Donald MacDonald *of* Lochgarie.
‖ Angus M'Donald, *Joiner.*
† David, *otherwise* Donald, *otherwise* Daniel M'Donald, *Gentleman.*
§ Donald M'Donald, *otherwise* MacDonald *of* Kinlochmoydart, *Esquire, otherwise Gentleman.*
§ Donald M'Donald, *otherwise* MacDonald *of* Teirnadreish, *Gentleman.*
‖ Peter, *otherwise* Patrick M'Donald, *Labourer.*
‖ Thomas M'Gennes, *Labourer.*
* Alexander MacGilivrae *of* Drumaglash.
‖ John M'Gregor, *Labourer.*
† Alexander M'Growther *the Elder, otherwise called* Robinson, *otherwise* Robison, *otherwise* Robertson, *Gentleman, otherwise Farmer, otherwise Yeoman.*
* Lauchlan MacIntosh, *Merchant at* Inverness.
§ John Mackeine, *otherwise* Mackenzie, *Labourer.*
† Alexander Mackenzie, *Gentleman.*
§ Donald Mackenzie, *Labourer.*
† Hector M'Kenzie, *Yeoman, otherwise Farmer.*
‖ Simon M'Kenzie, *Labourer.*
* John MacKinnon *of* MacKinnon.
§ John Macknell, *otherwise* Magnell, *Labourer.*
‖ James M'Lachlan, *Labourer.*
‖ John M'Lachlan, *Labourer.*
* Lauchlan MacLauchlan *of* Castle Lauchlan.
† Alexander M'Lauchlan, *Gentleman, otherwise Farmer.*
* Alexander Macleod, *Son to Master* John Macleod, *Advocate.*
§ John M'Naughton, *Watchmaker.*
* Evan MacPherson *of* Clunie.
‖ John M'Quin, *Labourer.*
‖ James Main, *Tallow-Chandler.*
‖ Benjamin Mason, *otherwise* Macon, *Weaver.*
§ Barnabas Matthew, *Labourer.*
‖ Matthew Matthew, *Weaver.*
§ James Mellin, *otherwise* Millen, *Weaver.*
§ Lawrence, *otherwise* Laurence, Mercer *of* Melginch *and* Lethinday, *Esquire, otherwise Gentleman.*
* Robert Mercer, *Esquire, otherwise* Nairn *of* Aldie.
‖ George Milt, *otherwise* Mills, *Labourer.*
§ James Mitchell, *Labourer.*
† Walter Mitchel, *Gentleman, otherwise Labourer.*
† Henry Moir, *Gentleman.*
† Robert Moir, *Gentleman.*
† David Morgan, *Esquire.*
§ Richard Morison, *Wigmaker.*
| *Sir* David Murray *of* Stanhope, *Baronet.*
* George Murray, *Esquire, commonly called* Lord George Murray, *Brother to* James, *Duke of* Atholl.
* John Murray *of* Broughton, *Esquire.*
§ Patrick Murray, *Goldsmith.*
§ Robert Murray, *Gentleman.*
* John Nairn, *taking upon himself the Title or Style of* Lord Nairn.
‖ Alexander Nicholls, *otherwise* Nichil, *Labourer.*
† James Nicholson, *Gentleman.*
* David Ogilvie, *taking upon himself the Title of* Lord Ogilvie.
† Walter Ogilvie, *Gentleman.*
‖ David Ogilvy, *Labourer.*
† Charles Oliphant, *Gentleman.*
* Lawrence Oliphant, *the Elder of* Gask.
* Lawrence Oliphant, *the Younger, of* Gask.
§ Thomas Park, *Shoemaker.*

‖ Alexander Parker, *Barber.*
‖ Archibald Paton, *Joiner.*
* Alexander, *Lord* Pitsligo.
§ Andrew Porteus, *Merchant.*
‖ John Porteus, *Cord-wainer.*
§ John Poustie, *Taylor.*
§ *Sir* Archibald Primrose *of* Dunniplace, *Baronet, otherwise Knight.*
† George Ramsay, *Gentleman, otherwise Labourer.*
§ John Ratcliff, *otherwise* Radcliffe, *Weaver.*
‖ James Read, *Labourer.*
‖ Archibald Renned, *Silver-smith.*
‖ Charles Robinson, *Labourer.*
§ John Robotham, *otherwise* Rowbottom, *Carpenter.*
§ Edward Roper, *Weaver.*
* Malcolm Ross, *son of* Alexander Ross of Pitcalney.
‖ David Row, *otherwise* Roe, *Gentleman.*
§ Hugh Roy, *Labourer.*
† John Sanderson, *Gentleman.*
§ John Sanderson, *Labourer.*
‖ Alexander Scott, *Taylor.*
‖ John Scott, *Labourer.*
‖ William Scott, *Labourer.*
§ William Sharp, *Gentleman.*
§ John Small, *Labourer.*
§ James Smith, *Gentleman.*
‖ William Smith, *Labourer.*
‖ James Sparks, *Frame-work-knitter.*
‖ William Steben, *otherwise* Stephen, *Wine-cooper.*
‖ Alexander Steel, *Labourer.*
§ Patrick Steuart, *Labourer.*
§ Alexander Stevenson, *Joiner.*
* Charles Stewart *of* Ardsheil.
‖ Duncan Stewart, *Taylor.*
* John Stewart, *commonly called* John Roy Stewart.
† James Stormonth, *Gentleman.*
* William, *Viscount of* Strathallan.
† James Stuart, *otherwise* Stewart, *Gentleman.*
‖ Robert Stuart, *otherwise* Stewart, *Labourer.*
§ Andrew Swan, *Shoemaker.*
† Christopher Taylor, *Gentleman.*
§ Peter Taylor, *Joiner.*
§ Robert Taylor, *Shoemaker.*
‖ James Thompson, *otherwise* Thomson, *the Elder, Gardner.*
§ Robert Tinsley, *Weaver.*
† Francis Townley, *Gentleman.*
§ Thomas Turner, *Shoemaker.*
§ Thomas Turner, *Weaver.*
‖ John Walker, *Labourer.*
§ John Wallas, *otherwise* Wallace, *otherwise* Wallis, *Miller.*
§ George Waring, *Weaver.*
§ Matthew Waring, *Weaver.*
† Thomas Watson, *Tobacconist.*
‖ David Webster, *Labourer.*
‖ James Webster, *Labourer.*
† Sir John Wedderburn, *Baronet.*
* David Wemyss, *Esquire, commonly called Lord Elcho, eldest son and Heir-apparent of* James, *Earl of* Wemyss.
† James Wilding, *otherwise* Wheelding, *Gentleman, otherwise Scarlet-dyer.*
‖ David Wilkie, *Labourer.*
§ William Winstandley, *otherwise* Winstanley, *otherwise* Winstande, *Weaver.*
‖ James Wishart, *otherwise* Wishet, *Labourer.*
† Andrew Wood, *Gentleman.*
§ Robert Wright, *Gentleman.*

292. BUCHANAN'S POEMS.[1]—*July* 9.—SIR,—A correspondent in to-day's *Scotsman* tells that during last century Buchanan's poems were used for teaching Latin in Scottish schools. In the High School of Leith they were in use in my youth. So was Erasmus.—I am, etc., R. A. M.

293. THE ANCIENT LIBRARY AT INNERPEFFRAY (*abridged from the* Scotsman).—Among the rare books of value is the Bible of the great Marquis of Montrose, bearing his autograph in several places, written in a bold, plain hand. The leaves of the Bible also contain a number of mottoes or extracts, copied by the Marquis, and taken from Horace and other classical authors. The book was printed in the French language at Sedan, and the date of the printing is 1633. There is also another Bible in the library, which belonged to the Marquis's sister, who was married to the founder of the library (Lord Maderty). It is called her State Bible, is bound in crimson velvet, and dated 1638. Another most valuable and unique book is a copy of Marot and Beze's Psalter, with music, printed at Paris in 1567. The title of the book is 'The 150 Psalms of David, put into French rhyme by Clement Marot and Theodore

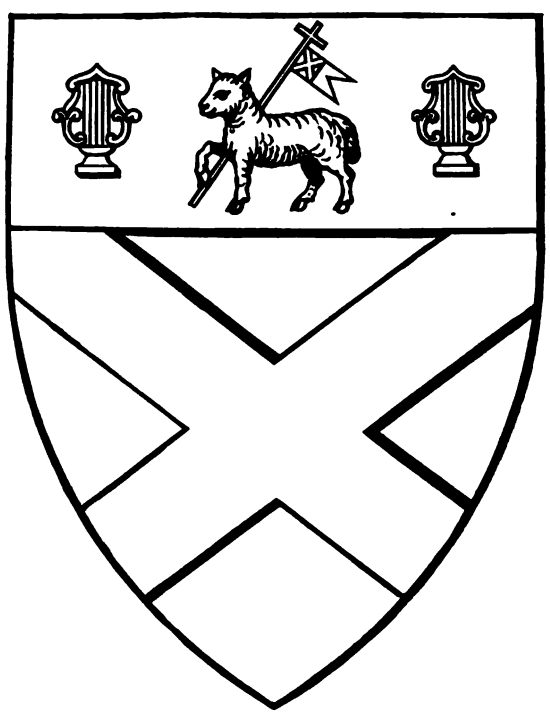
[1] See Note 306, page 79.

de Beze, 1567, Paris. It contains 149 prayers by Augustine Marlorat, who was born in 1506, and executed in Rouen in 1562. There is a complete folio copy of the Bible, dated 1530, in black-letter French, with initial illustrations and pictorial woodcuts; while the title-page is printed in red and black ink. A copy of what is called the Great Bible, in black-letter, also forms part of the collection. It is dated 1540, and has two full-page woodcuts by Holbein, the artist of Henry VIII. Its title-page is as follows:—'The Bible in Englishe of the largest and greatest volume auctorysed and appointed by the Commandmente of oure most redoubted Prynce and Soveraygne, Lord Kynge Henry the VIII. To be frequented and used in every Church win this his sayd realme.' This Bible is now popularly known as the 'Treacle Bible,' from the passage in 8th of Jeremiah being rendered 'Is there not tryacle at Gylyad?' There is also an early black-letter edition of the English Prayer Book, and an English black-letter Bible of date 1539. An English translation of Cardinal Quignan's Breviary is likewise amongst the valuable collection. The Breviary was 'Imprynted in Paris the yere of our Lord 1538.' Amongst other noteworthy works are Holinshed's 'Histories of Scotland, England, and Ireland, 1577, printed by George Bishop at London'; 'The History and Chronicles of Scotland, compiled and newly correctit and amendit by the Reverend and Noble clerk, Mr. Hector Boeis, Chanon of Aberdeene, translated lately by Mr. John Ballenden, Archdene of Murray and Chanon of Rosse, at the command James the Fyfte, King of Scottis, imprentit in Edinburgh be Thomas Davidson, dwelling fornenst Fryere-wynde, 1536.' Another old book is 'The Ship of Fooles, translated out of Latin, French, and Dutch into English by Alexander Barclay, priest, at that time chaplain in the Colledge of St. Mary Otery, in the countie of Devon, Anno Domini 1508.' There are also a number of ancient MSS. in the library, including the Chartulary of the Abbey of Inchaffray; curious old maps and atlases, one of Africa being dated 1631, and showing—what is rather remarkable—that at that far-off period the exploration of Africa had been considered, for the interior is filled up with names of places and pictures of native animals and birds. The River Congo is also marked, and the Nile is shown as taking its rise from the lake district of Central Africa.

Copies of early newspapers also form part of the collection, and are given under the title of 'Diurnal Occurrences in Parliament,' No. 1 being from the twentieth of June to the seven and twentieth, 1642. The paper is about the size of small octavo, and only a very few sentences of the Parliamentary proceedings are given. Altogether the library is a valuable storehouse of ancient literature, and has for many generations been visited by thousands of people, although situated in a somewhat isolated place. It may be noted that the library was originally endowed by Lord Maderty in 1691; but, owing to a technical flaw, the endowment was made afresh by Lord Maderty's nephew and heir, Lord Strathallan, in 1696. The endowment covered a school and library, but, under the new scheme, instituted in 1888, the school has been taken over by Muthill School Board, and the present trustees are empowered, after paying £15 per annum for the maintenance of the school and the expenses of the trust, to pay over the remainder of the income, and to transfer the library to any town or village within five miles of Innerpeffray. The town of Crieff is moving to acquire the custody of the Library.

294. ARMS OF AYR COUNTY COUNCIL.—Excerpt of Letters Patent from the Lyon King of Arms in favour of the County Council for the County of Ayr, dated the 8th day of July 1890.

'WHEREAS The County Council for the County of Ayr have by petition of date the twenty-fourth day of June ultimo Prayed that We would Grant Our Licence and Authority to them and to their Successors in office to bear and use on a Seal or otherwise for official purposes connected with the said County such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable and according to the Laws of Arms: Know ye therefore that we



have devised and do by these presents Assign Ratify and Confirm to the said County Council, and to their Successors in office, and to the said County of Ayr, the following Ensigns Armorial as depicted upon the margin hereof and matriculated of even date with these presents in our Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, vizt., Or, a Saltire Gules, on a chief of the second a Holy Lamb Cross Staff and Banner of St. Andrew proper between two Lyres of the first Stringed Argent.

'Matriculated the Eighth day of July 1890.

'(Sd.) J. W. MITCHELL,
'Lyon Clerk.'

[The above has been kindly contributed by the Lyon King of Arms. —ED.]

295. THE ROSS FAMILY.—DONALD ROSS, BAILIE OF TAIN.—Donald Ross, bailie of Tain, whom, previous to his marriage in 1717 with Margaret, second daughter of Andrew Ross of Shandwick (**155**), William Ross (**156**), her brother, addressed as 'aff. Cousigne,' assisted the various members of the Shandwick family in their fallen fortunes. He was a pewterer in Tain, and at one time postmaster. Many of his letters are extant, but they give no clue to his paternity; only two nephews are mentioned, Hugh Ross, and Hugh Munro, a sister's son. Perhaps Bailie Donald was a descendant of Donald Ross (**146**) who sold Shandwick in 1642.

The above Hugh Ross was son of John Ross, 'overseer at Craigroy,' who died about 1743; on 22d November of that year he was retoured as heir-general to his father (*Inq. Gen.*, registered 4th July 1749). He was student of divinity at Aberdeen, and graduated there April 1736. On the 16th he wrote to his uncle—'I was graduated Tuesday last we were very hearty yester night, I mean five more of the best of the class and I, treating the Regent and the other masters of the College with a dozen and half of wine and a supper, . . . we had so much over and above of the wine bought for our graduation where the masters were pleased to drink the health of our respective friends.' From Aberdeen he went to Edinburgh, where he seems to have remained (in what capacity does not appear) for some years. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Tain, 21st March 1744, ordained in 1755, and became minister of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire. He married —— 1759, Ann Houston, and died —— 1761. (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*)

His successor at Kildonan was Mr. John Ross, whose paternity is not stated. He was ordained missionary of Farr 26th September 1759, and minister of Kildonan 18th November 1761. He died 28th March 1783 in his forty-second year, having married the widow of Gunn M'Sheumais, by whom he had,

David. (See *below.*)

Katherine, married David Gunn, who died —— 1827.

David Ross was in the army. On his father's death he left it, took a farm, and was also miller at Cloggan in Strathbeg. He married the daughter of a wealthy tenant, by whom he had a numerous family of sons and daughters. The eldest son went to America as a teacher (*Memorabilia domestica*, Sage, *Minister of Resolis.* Wick, 1889).

NICHOLAS ROSS, BURGESS OF DORNOCH.—He was a *litster*, or dyer, and appears as a witness to Sasines between 1695 and 1698. He had been previously established in Tain, where he was also burgess (Sasine 19th August 1701). He was living in Dornoch 1720-23, and was in all probability of the Little Tarrell family, either Nicholas, whose brother Walter (**xxxix**) was Town clerk of Dornoch, or Nicholas, his nephew (**xxxv**). His daughter Katherine was married to George Ross, merchant, 'Theusurer' in Tain, and had,

William, baptized at Tain, 26th January 1720. Witnesses, William Ross, bailie, Thomas Reid, leat bailie, and John Reid, merchant.

Katherine, baptized 30th June 1721.

John, baptized 22d May 1723.

Helen, baptized 25th March 1725.

Another Nicholas Ross, student at Tain, witnessed a Sasine 1st April 1725, and was probably the Nicholas Ross who was 'one of the present bailies of Tain' in 1754.

WILLIAM ROSS, BAILIE OF TAIN.—In Ferne Abbey there is an oblong flat stone, with the following inscription running round the outer edge:—This stone is placed | here by William Ross bailie of Tain and un | der the same lyes | the body of Margaret Ross his spouse who depar | ted this life the 28 | day of March 1718. In the centre of the stone

William Ross
Margaret Ross
Katherine M'Intosh.

William Ross appears as witness to a Sasine 13th April 1710. Soon after the death of his first wife, he married, secondly, Katherine M'Intosh, by whom he had,

Mary, baptized at Tain, 4th February 1720. Witnesses, David Ross of Inverchasley, Hugh Ross of Achnacloich, and Thomas Ross, leat bailie.

Alexander, baptized 28th December 1722. Witness, David Ross of Kindeace.

Robert, baptized 14th October 1724.

Very probably many inscriptions in Ferne Abbey Church perished, when on Sunday 10th October 1742, at the time of worship, the roof and part of the side wall fell in during a violent storm. The gentry had their seats in the niches, and by that means their lives were saved, as was the minister, Mr. Donald Ross, by the sounding-board falling on the pulpit and covering him. Very many were wounded, and forty were dug out and buried promiscuously without ceremony (*Scots Mag.*). Mr. Donald died 2d September 1775 in his 83d year (*Fasti*).

WILLIAM ROSS, BAILIE OF TAIN.—1. William Ross, bailie of Tain (paternity not stated), mentioned first in 1726 in the correspondence of the Shandwick family, and called their cousin, died before 1738, having married twice. By his first wife —— —— he had,

2. George, eldest son, who married Katherine, third daughter of Andrew Ross, seventh of Shandwick (**155**).
3. William, living in 1753.
4. David, died before 1753.

[1.] —— ——
[2.] Margaret, second daughter, married Duncan Simpson of Nether Culcraigy (Sasine on marriage contract 8th November 1734).

He married secondly —— ——, living as his widow in 1748, and had, with a daughter, a son,

Gilbert. In 1748 Alexander Ross (**169**), of the Shandwick family, wrote to Mr. Alexander Gray in London, introducing to him Gilbert Ross 'as a youth he had great hopes of. His success and conduct at Aberdeen has endeared him to all his friends.' He died in London — March 1788, having become a merchant

in Billiter Lane. His widow, Ann ——, was living in 1793. He left three sons,

1. Gilbert, the eldest, was married.
2. William, a grocer.
3. George.

At his death he left £40,000 to be divided between his three sons, his widow, and his sister, Roberta, widow of Lieutenant David Ross, who died before 1783.

M'CULLOCH OF PLAIDS, KINDEACE, AND GLASTULICH.[1]—The various branches of the M'Culloch family were so frequently connected by marriage with many of the Ross families, that the following pedigree has been included in this work.

1. John M'Culloch, first of Plaids, 'bailie of the girth of Sanct Duthowis at Tayne' in 1458 (*Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 429). Retour of John M'Culloch, as heir to Alexander his father, in the land of Skaidie, of Plaidis, etc., 10th November 1450 (*Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 3). Witness to a charter by Thomas Dingwall, 27th October 1466 (*Earls of Cromartie*, Fraser); he had,

2. Angus. (See *below.*)

[1.] Christian, said to have married George Munro, tenth of Foulis.

2. Angus M'Culloch, second of Plaids, bailie of Tain, was father of

3. William. (See *below.*)
4. Angus of Tarrell.
5. Donald in Tain.
6. James in Tain.

3. William M'Culloch, third of Plaids, in 1535 granted a charter of the lands of Pittogartie to William Denoon. (*Titles of the Urquharts of Cromarty*, No. 88, Antiq. Notes.) Member of inquest held at Inverness, 21st July 1513, when Thomas Paterson, rector of Assynt, was served heir to his uncle, William Paterson (*Invernessiana*, p. 194). Served heir to John M'Culloch in the lands of Skaidie, 10th April 1512 (*Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 3). In March 1534 he brought an action against Sir Donald Denone, Abbot of Ferne, and others, as to whether the lands of Easter Catboll belonged to him in heritage or whether the convent could molest him; he obtained a decreet in his favour (*Ibid.*, fol. 4). He died *circa* 1540, having married Agnes, daughter of Sir David Ross, seventh of Balnagown (**14**). She died at Hilton, 24th April 1572 (*Kal. of Ferne*), leaving, probably with other children,

7. Thomas M'Culloch, fourth of Plaids 'heir to William, his father,' (*Retours, Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 7, 1541). He died *circa* 1548, having married —— ——, daughter of Innes of Catboll, and had,

8. Robert M'Culloch, fifth 'of Plaids' (witness to a charter 1550). 'Heir to Thomas, his father' (*Retours, Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 21, 1548). In 1552 he sold to his uncle, Alexander Innes of Catboll, the lands of Plaids, Pittogarty, Skaidy, etc., and in the same year Queen Mary granted a Crown charter to Alexander Innes and his wife of the above lands. From the *Register of Acts and Decreets, Edinburgh*, 28th

[1] In Sasines, old deeds, and letters, Glastulich is written with one *l*. Glastullich seems to be the modern form.

January 1558, and from the *Sheriff-Court Books of Inverness*, 1543-1594, vol. i., it appears that Alexander Innes commenced an action against Agnes Ross, elder, relict of William M'Culloch of Plaids, and Agnes Ross in Skaidy for their removal from Catboll. Agnes Ross stated that she had a nineteen years' tack from the late Thomas M'Culloch, her son, dated Whitsunday 1541, he being then laird of the said lands, when he also let a portion to young Agnes Ross of Skaidy (whose paternity does not appear). The litigation continued until May 1561, when Agnes Ross, failing in her proof, was decerned to have wrongfully occupied the lands since eight years before Whitsunday 1559, and Alexander Innes was declared the possessor. The above Robert was probably father to

9. William M'Culloch, sixth of Plaids, who married Sophia, daughter of John Tarrell of that Ilk (*Bore-brieve of Alexander Ross* (69)), and had,

10. Andrew M'Culloch, merchant in Tain, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Ross of Tarrell (*Bore-brieve*), and had,

11. John M'Culloch, first of Kindeace, merchant burgess of Tain, 24th June 1607. In 1621 he obtained Wester Kindeis from Andrew Munro of Culnald, and in 1625 granted part of these lands to his second son, Andrew, and his spouse; in 1631 he ceded Kindeis Wester to Thomas, his eldest son. Provost of Tain 1629-31. He married Janet, daughter of John Ross of Muldarg (*Bore-brieve*), and had,

12. Thomas. (See *below.*)

13. Andrew. (See *post.*)

14. Charles 'burgess of Tain, surgeon' (Sasine 19th August 1701). 'Brother of Andrew' (*Register of Deeds, Edinb.*, 31st May 1731). He married —— ——, and had an only daughter,

Anna, who married William Urquhart of Brealangwell (Sasine on marriage contract, 25th February 1693).

12. Thomas M'Culloch, second of Kindeace, provost of Tain 1638 nearest heir to John M'Culloch, deceased; he married Isobel, daughter of James Davidson, provost of Dundee (*Kindeace Writs*, 15th May 1661). She married secondly Mr. Hector Munro, preacher at Edderton, who was living there with his wife 1661. By her first husband she had,

15. James. (See *below.*)

16. David. (See *post.*)

17. Alexander, 'brother of David,' 17th December 1652, who ceded to him the easter half of Kindeis Wester, 9th April 1658 (*Kindeace Writs*).

18. Robert, merchant in Copenhagen, 'brother to Alexander,' 9th April 1658 (*Kindeace Writs*).

[1.] Janet married, as second wife, Malcolm Ross of Knockan (41), afterwards styled of Kindeace, to whom David M'Culloch, with consent of his brother Alexander, his mother and her husband, William Ross Lachlanson and his wife, and Andrew Ross in Culinald, ceded by charter the town and lands of Wester Kindeis, and other property, dated at Tain, 15th May 1661 (Sasine dated 4th June, *Gen. Reg. Sas. Edinb.*).

[2.] Abigail, married Thomas Ross, bailie of Tain, living 1690.

15. James M'Culloch, third of Kindeace, 'heir to John M'Culloch, merchant burgess of Tain, his grandfather' 21st December 1648, and Sasine 13th August 1650. Commissioner of Supply, Ross-shire, 1656-59. He married, as first husband, contract dated 1651, Christian, daughter of Colonel John Munro of Obsdaill; she was sister to Janet, wife of John Ross of Little Tarrell (**v.**), and married, secondly, David Ross of Pitcalnie (**23**). She obtained from her first husband a liferent of part of the lands of Kindeace. To the above James succeeded,

16. David M'Culloch, fourth of Kindeace, 'son of Thomas' (Sasine 3d January 1649), 'of Kindeis' (Sasine 17th December 1652), 'heir to James, his immediate elder brother,' 1st October 1652 (*Inq. Spec. Ross et Crom.*). He married —— ——, and had,

19. David 'younger of Kindeis' (Sasine 29th August 1665).

[1.] Janet, married, *circa* 1656, William Ross Lachlanson, merchant burgess of Tain (Sasine 8th February 1655). In 1656 he was infefted in the wester half of Wester Kindeis by David M'Culloch on his daughter's marriage (charter dated 7th August). They had a son,

Lauchlan Ross, 'merchant in Tain' (Sasine 20th October 1686).

The rights over the whole property were acquired by Malcolm Ross, a purchase which was the eventual cause of much litigation.

To return to

13. Andrew M'Culloch, second son of John M'Culloch, first of Kindeace. He was provost of Tain (Sasine 30th May 1649), and became first of Glastulich (Sasine 20th June 1650). On commission of war 1646; M.P. for Tain 1649-52; in 1663 fined £1200 (*Acts of Parl.*). He received from his father part of the lands of Wester Kindeis (Sasine 21st June 1626). Styled in 1668 'sometime provost.' He married, first, Anna, daughter of Mr. James Ferne, minister of Fraserburgh, by whom he had,

20. John, 'eldest son of first marriage' (Sasine 1st May 1668). 'Mr. John, son and heir of deceased Andrew' (Sasine 16th June 1681).

21. Mr. Andrew, 'brother of John, son to deceased Andrew' (Sasine 25th October 1694).

He married, secondly, Isabella Dunbar (Sasine 26th May 1651), on charter by David Ross of Balnagown, in favour of Andrew M'Culloch and Isabella Dunbar, his spouse, of part of the lands of Mekill Dallas in the barony of Westray; he had by her,

22. Hugh. (See *below.*)

22. Hugh M'Culloch, second of Glastulich, 'eldest son and heir of the second marriage'; he obtained from his father a bond of provision for himself and his mother of a liferent annuity out of the lands of Glastulich (Sasine 29th July 1668). He died before 1703, having married —— ——, and had a son,

23. David. (See *below.*)

23. David M'Culloch, third of Glastulich; Hugh Ross of Brealangwell (**88**) renounced in his favour, as 'son and heir of the deceased Hugh,' the lands of Glastulich (Sasine 14th October 1726). These lands had been adjudicated to him, then styled Hugh Ross of Glastulich, 14th February 1695, and were apprized from David M'Culloch, now of Glastulich, heir

to the deceased Hugh, his father, and to his deceased grandfather. David Ross of Balnagown disponed in his favour the lands of Little Allan 21st March 1705. He married Christian, daughter of Roderick M'Leod of Cambuscurrie, marriage contract dated 13th July 1706, and disponed in her favour the lands of Bellamuckie in liferent (Sasine 1st February 1711), settling a further provision for her out of the same lands (Sasine 10th October 1735). She died —— 1758, æt. 69. They had,

24. Hugh, 'eldest son' (Sasine 24th June 1726), died before 1735.
25. Roderick. (See *below.*)
26. Walter, 'second son' (Sasine 10th October 1735).
[1.] Christian, married David, son of John Gray of Newtown (Sasine 26th February 1740).

25. Roderick M'Culloch, fourth of Glastulich, designated as 'second son' in Sasine 24th June 1726, and 'eldest son' 10th October 1735, 'of Glastulich' (witness to Sasine 26th May 1741). He was 'out in the '45' and was taken prisoner in Sutherland. He married Jean, eldest daughter of David Ross, second of Inverchasley (51), by whom he had

26. David, captain in the army.
[1.] Helen, married Captain Thomas Rose of Bindal. P.

Mary M'Culloch, as previously stated, is called by General Charles Ross his *first* cousin. In the deed of settlement of Invercharron no paternity is given. She is said to have been daughter to David M'Culloch and Christian M'Leod. This would make her *second* cousin to General Ross, as Mary, daughter of Hugh Munro of Newmore, great aunt to the General, married, *circa* 1686, Hugh M'Leod, father of Roderick. She died 17th December 1793, having married, 22d June 1758, Mr. Hugh Rose, minister of Creich, and then of Tain, born *circa* 1730, and died 23d September 1774 (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*), by whom she had six sons and a daughter.

Hugh Rose, fifth son, born 31st October 1767 (*Tain Reg.*), purchased the estate of Glastulich; he married first Annabella Margaretta, daughter of Colonel Phipps, by whom he had, with other children,

Hugh Munro St. Vincent Rose of Glastulich. P.

He married secondly, Katherine, daughter of Colonel Duncan Munro of Culcairn, and with two daughters had,

George W. Holmes Ross, late of Cromarty. P. (See *ante* xix.)

Other M'Culloch and Ross Marriages from the Inverness Sasines.

Angus M'Culloch of Badferne, married Isobella Ross (Sasine 12th August 1640).

Hugh M'Culloch of Badferne, married Isobel Ross (Sasine 20th June 1650).

Donald M'Culloch in Furness, married Barbara Ross (Sasine 30th July 1666).

John Ross, burgess of Dornoch, married Margaret M'Culloch (Sasines 2d August 1680, 22d February 1688).

John M'Culloch, boatwright, Cromarty, married Margaret, eldest

daughter to Andrew Ross in Cromarty (Sasine on marriage contract 24th August 1695).

John M'Culloch of Piltoun, married Katherine Ross (Sasine 7th August 1704).

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

ROSS OF BALMACHY.—(193) WALTER ROSS, THIRD OF BALMACHY.—In volume xxxiii., *Edinburgh Testaments* under date 27th February 1598, there is the testament-dative and inventory of goods, etc., pertaining to the deceased Margaret Munro, sometime spouse to Walter Ross, apparent of Ballamonthie, in the parish of Tarbet, and shire of Inverness, who died 8th May 1594, given up by the said Walter, as father, etc., to

1. Hugh,
2. George,
3. Donald,
4. David,
5. William,

[1.] Katrene,
[2.] Issobell,

their lawful bairns, and executors-dative surrogate to their deceased mother. Confirmed 27th February 1598. James Innes, fiar of Innerbraikie, is cautioner.

ROSS OF BALNAGOWN.—David Ross (20), the last laird of Balnagown, in 1668 gave part of the Oxgate lands of the Drum of Fearn to John Ross and Margaret his wife. It is by no means clear whether the husband, or the wife, was his illegitimate child. The above John Ross, mason in Balnagown, died before 1717, and his wife, Margaret, before 1741, having had an only son, David, who died before his father, and three daughters. ——, the eldest, married James Ross, tailor in Fearn, who in 1717 purchased the portions of the other two daughters, and died — January 1738, having had,

[1.] Frances, who married Finlay Ross, alias Roy, tenant of the Wester Drums of Fearn.
[2.] Elspeth, married George M'Gilies in Arboll.
[3.] Euphemia, died before her father, having married Roderick Dingwall, tenant at the Bridge End of Fearn, by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

These three sisters were retoured heirs portioners to the deceased John Ross, their grandfather, and also to the deceased David Ross of Balnagown, their great-grandfather, in part of the lands of the Drum of Fearn (Sasine 28th July 1741). The above James Ross, owing money to Bailie Donald Ross of Tain, in payment of the debt, the above heirs ceded to him these Oxgate lands of the Drum of Fearn (*Memorial about the Heritable Estate of Bailie Donald*).

ROSS OF CALROSSIE.—From the following notice it appears that Thomas Ross, second of Calrossie (65), stated to be the son of Thomas Ross, first of Calrossie (64), by Katherine Ross his wife, was not his son, but his nephew. Procuratory of resignation of Thomas Ross of Calrossie, and pertinents in the parish of Logie Easter and sheriffdom of Ross, for new infeftment in favour of himself, and Thomas Ross of Knockan, son

to Malcolm Ross, merchant in Tain, his brother german (**63**), and the heirs male of the said Thomas Ross of Knockan. Alexander Ross, sheriff-clerk depute of Ross, is a witness. Signed at Calrossie 7th October 1732, registered 13th December (*Reg. of Deeds*, MacKenzie Office, Edin. vol. 132).

There was a Malcolm Ross 'of Calrossie' who died 15th September 1618 (*Kal. of Ferne*). (See (**72**) and (**22**).)

Ross of Easterfearn.—The daughters of Alexander Ross, fifth of Easterfearn (**105**) were,

[1.] Janet Gordon, who married Mr. Arthur Sutherland, minister at Edderton, and was his widow in 1728.
[2.] Margaret Gordon.
[3.] ——, married —— Innes, and had a son, Walter.
[4.] Elizabeth, married —— Manson.

The latter will of Captain Ross of Daan (**116**), who died — June 1735, was dated at Mt. Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, 4th September 1728. He named his brother Alexander, W.S., executor, and left legacies to his sisters and other relatives. Confirmed 16th June 1737 (*Commiss. of Edinburgh Tests.* vol. 99).

(**106, 107**).—Corrections.—William Ross, sixth (*not fifth*) of Easterfearn, was commissary clerk of Ross in or before 1706 until after 1724. He died in 1727 (not in 1712, as previously stated). His son and heir, Alexander, afterwards seventh (*not sixth*) of Easterfearn, served and retoured heir to his father before 1729, had in 1726 become commissary clerk of Ross (Sasine 15th December). Being unable to pay the claims on him for the remainder of the purchase-money of Tarlogie, in lieu of further payment David M'Lendris or Ross, his creditor, accepted the clerkship, to which he was not regularly appointed until 1733 (*MS. notes*).

Another Alexander Ross in a charter of resignation of part of Little Allan, called Balnagore (*Gt. Seal*, 3d February 1710, Sasine on 1st March), is styled 'commissary clerk of Ross.' He appears as witness to many Sasines; in one, dated 25th February 1724, he is described as writer at Tain, commissary clerk depute of Ross. He died before 4th June 1730, when William, his eldest son and heir, disposed of lands in Dornoch. He had also a son Hugh (*Tain Registers*) whose daughter Jannet was baptized 23d May 1723.

Another Alexander Ross was commissary clerk of Tain, and married Janet, daughter of Bailie Dingwall; they had,

Alexander, baptized 20th September 1720.
Charles, baptized 10th September 1722.
Christian, baptized 20th December 1723.

Again, an Alexander Ross was Dean of Guild in Tain before 1698, and witnessed many Sasines; he had a son Alexander (Sasine 15th July 1724), and a son David (Sasine 17th October 1705). He was living in 1724.

David Ross, notary, mentioned in various Sasines between 1690-1708, was sheriff-clerk of Ross; he had Andrew, his eldest son, and Mr. George, schoolmaster at Tarbat.

Ross of Inverchasley (second family so styled (see **50**)).—From the nomination of heirs made in 1762 by Mr. David Ross (**52**), afterwards

Lord Ankerville, whose marriage contract bears date 7th August 1755, it appears that David Ross, first of Inverchasley, by his first wife, had the following daughters,

[1.] Anne, married to John Haldane of Aberathven, by whom she had an only son David, captain in the Royal Regiment of Highlanders.

[2.] Margaret, married to Charles Urquhart of Brealangwell, by whom she had an only son David (Sasine on marriage contract, 28th September 1728).

By his second wife, as previously stated, he had an only daughter,

Mary, married to John Grant of Ballintome.[1]

The daughters of David Ross, second of Inverchasley, were,

[1.] Jean, eldest daughter, wife of Roderick M'Culloch of Glastulich, by whom she had a son David, captain in the army.

[2.] Isobel,[2] wife of William Ross, tenth of Invercharron. She and her heirs were passed over in the settlement.

[3.] Mary.

The above-named settlement included the lands of Shandwick, Tarlogie, Newton of Tarlogie and Fanintraid, Morangie and Dibidaile, part of Drumgillie, Easter Kindeace, Morvichwater, part of Meikle Ranie, Pitkery, and various lands near Tain.

(59) Charles Ross, Lieutenant-General, styled 'of Morangie,' second son of David Ross, second of Inverchasley,[3] having become owner of Invercharron, made a settlement of his estates 31st May 1796, recorded 11th March 1797 (*Register of Tailzies, Edinburgh*, vol. 30, f. 107). Failing his own heirs, he disponed his estates to his nephew, Charles Ross, advocate (57), and his heirs, whom falling to David Ross, younger of Ankerville (53), and his heirs; to his nephew, Captain David Ross (85), son of William Ross, late of Invercharron, by his sister, Isobel Ross; to his nephew, George Munro of Culrain; to Captain David Ross, late of Kindeace, now on half pay, and their heirs; whom failing to his nieces, daughters of Lord Ankerville, viz. Margaret, wife of Major James Baillie, Fort-Major of Fort-George, Elizabeth Ross, Jean Ross, and their heirs; to his nieces, daughters of Invercharron, viz. Helen, wife of William M'Caw, and Elizabeth Ross, second daughter, and their heirs; to James Rose, writer, Edinburgh, third son of the deceased Mr. Hugh Rose, minister of Tain, by Mary M'Culloch, his (the General's) first cousin, and his heirs; whom all failing, to his own lawful heirs, etc., etc.

[1] John Grant, third son of John Grant of Dalrachney, and Mary Ross his spouse, 6th December 1736, gave a discharge to David Ross of Inverchasley for 2000 merks, due by bond of provision from her father, dated 12th January 1733 (*Register of Deeds*, Mackenzie Office, vol. 162).

[2] This lady in the Shandwick papers is called Ann (see *ante*, Invercharron (84)); her son David was captain in the 71st (*not 1st*) regiment of Foot, and was serving in India in 1796. Her eldest daughter, Helen, married William (*not David*) M'Caw.

[3] *Inverness Sasines*, vol. viii., fol. 275. Sasine on disposition by William (*not George, as previously stated*) Ross of Morangie, writer in Edinburgh, in favour of David Ross of Inverchasley, of the town and lands of Easter and Wester Morangie, with the two milns thereof, etc., in the parish of Tain. At Edinburgh, 18th March 1726, Hugh M'Culloch . . . is writer of the precept. Sasine on 20th April 1726, in presence of Charles Ross of Eye, Simon Ross of Rosehill, and David M'Culloch of Glastulich. David Ross obtained the lands of Dibidale also from the above *William* Ross, son of George (see (51)).

This distinguished officer received his commission as ensign in Leighton's regiment (32d Foot) 6th April 1747. He became lieutenant 2d October 1755; captain-lieutenant, Anstruther's regiment (58th Foot), 25th December 1755; captain, 32d Foot, 28th August 1756; 2d major, Earl of Sutherland's Battalion of Highlanders, 27th August 1759; lieutenant-colonel, 39th Foot, 31st July 1773; colonel of the 72d Foot, 13th October 1780. This regiment was disbanded in 1783, when he was placed on half-pay. He became major-general 19th October 1781, and lieutenant-general 12th October 1793.

In June 1779, being at that time lieutenant-colonel of the 39th, he succeeded in joining his corps at Gibraltar by assuming a disguise and risking the passage in a row-boat from Faro, a port in Portugal. In 1781 he went to England, and 13th November returned to Gibraltar to take command of his regiment, the 72d, or Royal Manchester Volunteers. On 27th November he commanded a force of about 2000 men in a sortie from the garrison, destroying the enemy's advanced batteries; and in December returned to England (*War Office Records*). He was M.P. for the Wick Burghs, 1780-84. He died *s.p.* —— 1797; his nephew, Charles Ross, advocate, was served heir to him 26th April in the same year.

Ross of Kindeace (second family so styled).—Alexander Ross (69), eldest son of the second marriage of Malcolm Ross of Kindeace (41), as has been already stated, joined his uncle Robert M'Culloch, merchant, at Copenhagen. He there became a grocer. He was born 5th July 1659, and died 27th August 1722, having married —— —— Catherine Elizabeth Abesteen, who was born 15th June 1675, and died 9th June 1735. He obtained a grant of arms from the Lyon Office, dated 1st March 1699, Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Bart., being Lyon King. He is styled 'Master Alexander Ross, merchant in Copenhagen, lawful son to Malcolm Ross of Kindeace, and lawfully descended of the family of Balnagown. The said Mr. Alexander for his ensigns armoriall Bears Gules three Lyoncells rampant argent within a bordure counter compound of the second and first, and for his Brotherly difference a Crescent in abysm or in the center argent on an helmet answerable to his degree with a mantle gules doubling argent and wreath of his colours is sett for his Crest a Fox passant proper with this motto in an Escroll above 'Caute non astute' (*Archives of the Herald's Office*, Copenhagen). It must have been at this time that the bore-brieve (to which frequent reference has been made) was granted to Alexander Ross, perhaps by the Lyon Office, although in a search made there no record of it or of the grant of arms was found. The bore-brieve gives his paternal and maternal descent for many generations, the old copy in my possession is wanting in date and signature. It concludes by stating that 'he was educat and brought up in the fear of God, earlie instructed in the principles of the Christian religion and orthodox faith . . . and while in his native country he behaved and demeaned himself in all places and societies piously and honestly as becomes.'

He left an only daughter and heiress,

Marie, born 3d June 1693, died 12th January 1715, having married, 16th January 1710, Daniel Walker, grocer at Copenhagen, who was born 5th March 1680, and

died 8th September 1747. They had a son, Alexander. (See *below.*)

Alexander Walker inherited his grandfather's property, and, in accordance with his will, assumed the name of Ross in lieu of his own. He was born 17th December 1710, and married first —— —— Magdalene Elisabeth Euran, who died 15th October 1754, and secondly —— —— Anna Christina, daughter of Admiral Tydicker; she died *s.p.* 23d May 1766. Having served the King of Denmark for thirty years, he was made 'Commissioner General of War' with the rank of Major-General. On 2d March 1782 he petitioned King Christian VII. to create him a Danish nobleman, and to permit him to use the Arms of his mother's ancestors. This petition was granted 12th June 1782, and all the documents are duly registered in the Herald's Office at Copenhagen.

By his first wife he had, with a daughter,

Paul Alexander, Aide-de-Camp and Major, born 26th October 1746, married, 11th July 1782 or 1783, Petronelle Wasserfree, by whom he had two sons,

Alexander, born 23d May 1784.

Peter Vilhelm, born 29th January 1793.

They have left very numerous descendants, of whom a description may be found under the heading of *Ross of Balnagown* in the Danish Peerage (*Danmarks Adels Aarboy*) published yearly at Copenhagen by A. Thiset.

Ross of Logy (see vol. iv. p. 172).—Correction, for which I am indebted to Mr. D. Murray Rose.—Hugh *Ross*, called by me first of Logy, was Hugh *Rose*, son of John Rose, first of Ballivat, by Marjory Dunbar. He was murdered in 1572, his widow, Elizabeth Cumming, being alive in 1586. On 16th September 1572 the Regent Morton wrote to Kilravock to protect the children of Hugh of Logy, 'his kynnisman.'

F. N. R.

296. Erskine of Dun.—I have just seen *Historical Castles and Mansions of Scotland* by A. H. Millar, F.S.A., published by Gardiner of Paisley this year. In it is a full account of the Erskines of Dun—or rather of Dun House and its inhabitants, which on the whole bears me out. It is chiefly, however, in regard to the view taken of the trial of 1613 that Mr. Millar differs from me. He reads the record as conclusive of guilt. I have gone most carefully into his statements, and compared them with my own and the record as it stands in Pitcairn, and adhere to my own opinion, that the evidence, as recorded in Pitcairn, does not warrant a conviction.

I would like a medical opinion on this. Is it possible for a concoction of drugs to cause death in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ years after it was administered? If not, then Mr. Millar's case breaks down.

Mr. Millar makes John Erskine of Dun (No. IX.) to have died 1592, and says that his brother David predeceased him. If so, David's sons, John and Alexander, must have been born 1588-1589 or 1590, and must have been over twenty at the time of their death—whereas the eldest was then under ten. This I think is an error.

Σ.

297. BRASS BOX.—We give an engraving of a brass box somewhat similar in shape and size to the one engraved in vol. iv., p. 177. It came from the south-west of England, and was in the possession of an old labourer in whose family it had been for three generations, if not more.

We should be glad if any of our readers would give us an explanation of the design and inscription. The box is now in the possession of the Rev. X. Peel Massy.

298. ORKNEY FOLKLORE. SEA MYTHS.—1. *The Mester Ship.*—In offering to the public these old-world myths, I must warn the reader that he will often meet in them what he may be inclined to regard as monstrously extravagant and absurd. But let it be remembered that love of the extravagant and delight in the marvellous occupy the same place among an unlettered people as love of the grand and the sublime hold in the educated mind.

Folklore myths and tales are interesting as showing the oral literature, if the term be admissible, of our ancestors. These tales are also useful in throwing a light, dim and shadowy, it may be, on prehistoric times. As the Sibylline books were supposed to contain a mystic foreshadowing of the future, so does folklore in reality cast a flickering light that reveals obscurely strange shadows of the mysterious past. Such tales present to us pictures of long departed and unlettered ages; pictures often exaggerated and distorted, always blurred by the hand of time, or disfigured by the rough medium by which they have been transmitted. The channels through which folk-tales have come to us are now fast drying up, if not already dry. Cheap literature, aided by advanced education, superseded and for ever hushed Orcadian fireside lore. It is upwards of forty years since the myths now offered were collected by the hearths of Orkney cottages, and I suspect few of these tales are known to the young Orcadians of to-day.

Among the many old myths that have lingered in the folklore of Orkney that of the great ship should not be forgotten. And, without philosophising on or attempting to trace the origin of this myth, I shall give the account of the Mester Ship in the words of an old weaver who died in 1840. I only change his old-world words into English. Alas! that no English of mine can convey the graphic force and picturesque beauty possessed by the Orkney dialect. The words in parenthesis are inserted by way of explanation.

'Ay, the Mester Muckle Ship! She was a ship worth speaking about. Her like was never built. Her match for size never sailed the sea. Her awful size and everything about her was fairly out be-told. No mortal eye could see from stem to stern of the Mester Ship. See from end to end of her indeed! Well, I'll tell you what happened one time. The stern of the Mester Ship was lying off Stronsay (one of the Orkney islands) taking in peats from Rothes-holm, while she was taking in wood on midships at the same time off Norway. But that was nothing. There was a young lad—he was not twenty when he took on to be a hand on the Muckle Ship—he was standing aft beside the captain. Says the captain to him, "Go forward, and tell the men at the bow to weigh anchor." He travelled from the stern to the bow; he made his message; he travelled back from bow to stern, without any delay. When he left the captain he was a well-favoured young man, with bright, yellow hair, and cheeks as red as a harvest moon, and when he came back aft he was a bowed-down old man, with white hair, and cheeks as grey as a tanned hide. That shows you the terrible length of the Mester Ship, does it not?

'The height of the ship's masts was awful to think on. Often they had three kinds of weather on board the Mester Ship. When it rained or snowed upon deck there would, may be, on the main-top be a raw mist, and on the maintop-gallant a bright sun and fair weather. Sometimes, when it was flat calm on the sea, and never a cool in the lower courses,

the top-gallant yards would be cracking under a double reefer. Ye see, the rigging of the ship was so lofty that the crew had need to take care when sailing under the moon for fear of fouling the top masts with the moon. Indeed, with all their care, they made a nasty karmash (catastrophe) aloft one day. The course of the ship lay right under the moon; and she was sailing fast under a squally wind. Says the captain to the mate, "We won't weather him." (The moon is masculine in the old dialect.) Says the mate to the captain, "Can't manage it." Says the captain to the man at the helm, "Weather your helm, and shave him close; he'll set us a long way to lee." The ship, under a smart gale, was heeling far over on her starboard side. So they ran the ship under the moon; while, owing to the lying over of the ship, her topmasts were miles away from the lee side of the moon. Whether it was that the moon took the wind out of the top sails, or did the wind suddenly fail, I know not, howbeit, the ship righted up on her keel till her masts stood even up and down, and then, plague on the dogs! if the foretop-gallant mast came not bump on the bottom of the moon. And, as the vessel ran on, the mast gave the bottom of the moon such a dirty scratch as I doubt if he's got the better of his wound to this day. You're laughing! But I can sweetly swear, if ye had been in the foretop of the Mester Ship the day she ran foul of the moon, there would have been little laughter in your mind. But that was not all. As the ship sped on, the maintop-gallant mast came with a terrible crash against the side of the moon. They say it made the moon shake. But, shake or no shake, snap went the maintop mast. The top-gallant mast was left on the moon, and two of the men, who were sitting on the cross-trees mending their rivelins (a kind of sandal), were carried away with the mast to the moon. You'll see them in the moon carrying the mast on their shoulders, one at each end; and the cross-trees and top-gallant sail hanging on the middle. And one of the men has petticoat breeches on.

'Another true tale shows the terrible height of the Mester Ship's masts. One day a sailor, when aloft, dropped his knife. It was a new knife; and when it fell out of his hand there was not a speck of rust on it, more than is on the back of my hand this minute. Yet, so great was the height from which it came, that when it fell on the deck it was one lump of red rust, all but the handle, that was horn.

'They say that when the Mester Ship had all her canvas set, with a fine gale, she went through the water faster than any bird could fly. And when she was under full way, Lord pity any living thing that came before her stem! One time, when she was tearing through the North Sea under full sail, with the clouds flapping about her topmasts, and the sea roaring at her bows like a thousand mad bulls, the lookout cries, "Land on larboard bow." Scarcely was the cry out of his mouth when another cried, "Land on starboard bow." "Keep her steady," cried the captain; "we'll find a passage right ahead." The next minute the ship gave such a mester devil of a stroke on something that made all her timbers crack, and the sea grew black with the blood of the stoorworm (great sea serpent), for the ship had cut the monster clean in two. And what they took for land on their right hand and on their left, were humps of the stoorworm's back. That stoorworm was said to be a calf of the mester stoorworm that the Mester Assipattle slew. But he was not so big as his father, though big enough, Lord knows! They say he was seven hundred miles long; but, on my truth, the Mester Ship made him shorter!

'A curious thing happened one time when the Mester Ship lay in the east sea with her stern off the Isle of Sanday (another of the Orkneys). One of the ship's men took terribly bad, with a grievous swelling in all his body. His name was Toral. He belonged to Sanday. Torals were once plenty in Sanday, but they have all died out now. Well, as I was saying, Toral took a terrible swelling. Well, he besought the captain to set him on shore in Sanday, so that he might be beside his own folk. So a boat was sent ashore with him. The boat filled the whole Bay of Stove, where they landed. They got Toral out at the Pier of Hangie; and six men bore him up to the house of Quoy, for that was where his wife abode. And he was swelling more and more, all the time they bore him. And as they entered with him in the doorway, plague on the dogs! if he did not stick fast between the door-cheeks, the swelling had made him so big. And they pulled to get him in, and then pulled to get him out. But they could not budge him one inch. And there he hung in the doorway for seven months; and his wife fed him all that time with spoon meat. And that's all that I mind on about the Mester Ship. The old folk said far more about her, but I have forgotten the most of it.'

The tale of Toral stuck in the doorway may remind some readers of the Indian tradition that tells of a shepherd who, after eating stolen fruit, swelled to such an extent that he stuck in the entrance of the cave temple, south of Baggulpore.

When asked what had become of the Mester Ship, the narrator would say: 'They say she sailed away to find the outer edge of the world. Ye know there is a rim of ice about the world, just like the rim around a sieve. Now, if the Mester Ship ran foul of that wall of ice, Lord knows what may have happened, for I know not.'

2. '*The Mither of the Sea.*'—Man in an untutored state personifies all the phenomena of nature, accounts for all the vicissitudes of weather, the succession of seasons, and all the marvels of nature with which he is surrounded, by creating a myth, which, being adapted to, explains every phase and reads every riddle in the mysteries of nature. The enormous swarms of animal life in the ocean had to be accounted for, and straightway from the imagination of some half savage, who, had he lived in modern times, might have been a poet, sprang the idea of the Sea Mother.

She was a great and benign being, who gave vitality to every living creature in the sea. The Sea Mither did not, however, reside permanently in the watery element; indeed, she was not allowed to do so. For in this, as in most of the Northern traditionary myths, the dualistic idea is strong. She had a powerful and black-hearted rival, with whom she maintained a periodical warfare. His name was Teran, which, in Orkney dialect, means furious anger. She took up her summer residence in the sea, generally about the middle of spring. No sooner did she take to the water than there ensued a violent conflict between her and Teran; which continued for days, sometimes for weeks. This battle caused storm and great commotion in the sea, and was called 'the Vore tullye' (spring struggle) of Teran and the Sea Mither. Of course this struggle always took place at the same time as the gales which generally accompany the vernal equinox. After a more or less violent conflict, Teran is conquered, bound, and laid in the bottom of the deep sea. Then began the Sea Mither's reign, and her benignant work. She stilled the wintry storms

into summer calm; hushed into soft song the wild raving of the waves; and brought a genial warmth into the sea. She gave power to all living creatures in the sea to propagate their kinds. Some of my old gossips went so far as to give her the power of creating new life. The Sea Mither's maternal cares were often interrupted by sharp gales, and angry commotion in the sea; and these were caused by the struggles of Teran to free himself. It was amusing to hear some of my old informers tell of the wonderful effects of the Sea Mither's rule on sea and weather. Their description of summer under her rule might have tempted one to believe that the Orkney archipelago had become the islands of the blessed.

As the middle of autumn approached, and the autumnal equinox drew near, the Sea Mither began to be exhausted by her manifold labours in staying the tempests, in guarding her prisoner, and in her multifarious maternal duties. In an evil hour Teran breaks his bonds; a terrific battle ensues, called 'the Gore vellye' (harvest destructive work). The Sea Mither is overcome, and has to take her flight from the ocean, leaving it for a time under the dominion of the wintry-faced Teran. It may be said in conclusion, that neither the Sea Mither nor her adversary were ever visible to mortal eye.

W. Traill Dennison,
West Brough, Sanday, Orkney.

299. The Adventures of a Last-Century Herald at a Funeral.—Funeral ceremonies were formerly conducted on a much more elaborate scale than is at present the case, and at the obsequies of any person of distinction, the presence of one or more heralds was always required, in order that the arms of the deceased might be properly marshalled on the various flags and ensigns carried in the procession, and also on the hatchment which it was the invariable practice to display on the house and in the church. The following curious production is written on a small loose leaf, and has apparently formed a portion of the diary of the writer:—

'Saturday about twelve o'clock died Dame Katharine Campbell, daug^{t} of the Lord Cardro's, and Spouse to (Daniel) Campbell of Shawfield, Esq., in a good old age. She was interr'd in the Kirk of Bothwell on fryday following, being the 24th of July 1752. There were at the Buriall, the gardner on horseback, six Batonmen, a led mourning horse, the butler and other three principall servants as Gentlemen ushers bareheaded, the hearse w^{t} a dress pale drawn by six drest horses; Mr. Norie and Mr. Dulap on each side; Shawfield's coach and six; the Earl of Buchan's chaise, Earl of Glencairn's, Sir William Bain's, and two others; the rest of the Company, to the number of 200, on horseback, 3 and 3; the grieve in deep mourning, followed by all the tennents, 2 and 2; and last of all the servents of all the nobility and gentry that were there, 2 and 2. Wednesday, the 22d, I ordered the Escutcheon to be put up on the front of the house, there to remain. That night I lay in a house at the entry head in a very ill bed, which determined me to sit up the night following. Fryday morning I went to Bothwell and put up another 'Scutcheon on the outside of the Church above the door. I came back to Woodhall and drest the hearse and horses. In the afternoon I went along with the burial to Bothwell, and gave directions for taking in the 'Scutcheon from the outside and placing it in a convenient place within the Kirk. The 8 pheons q^{ch} were on the hearse were placed round it. At night I was oblidged to hire

a horse for Hamilton, but just as I was entering the town the horse fell with me and bruised me so much that it was tuesday before I was able to work well.' J. B. P.

300. SEPULCHRAL BRASS TO JOHN BETON (abridged from the *Reliquary* of October 1872).—This brass is inserted in the north wall of Edensor Church, Derbyshire. It measures nearly 33 inches in height, by about 24 inches in width, and consists of a square inscription tablet surrounded by an oval border. At the top of the inscription, and within the oval, are the arms of Beton, quartering Balfour. 1 and 4 *azure*, a fess between three mascles, *or* for Beton. 2, 3, *argent*, on a chevron *sa*, an otter's head erased of the field, with helmet, crest, and mantling. On either side of the shield is a seated cupid holding an open book.

At the bottom of the plate, within the oval, is a figure of John Beton in plate armour, lying full length upon an altar or table, which, from the grass, is evidently out of doors; his head, which is bare, resting on a pillow. On the grass, at his head, is a closed book, and at his feet an open one, lying on the ground, in front of a group consisting of body armour, a bow and quiver of arrows, a sword, a mace, a bundle of spears, and books, open and closed. At the sides of the inscription are hewed-out groups of fruit and flowers, while the corners are filled in with bold Elizabethan ornaments. The inscription is as follows:—

DEO OPT MAX ET POSTERITATI SACRVM.

Ioanni Betonio Scoto, nobilis et optimi viri Ioannis Betonii ab Anthmwthy[1] filio, Davidis Betonii Illustriss, S.R.E. Cardinalis nepoti, Iacobi Betonii Reuerendiss S. Andreæ Archiepiscopi et Regni Scotiæ Cancellarii digniss pronepoti ab ineunte ætate in humanioribus disciplinis, & philosophia, quo facilior ad jus Romanũ (cujus ipse Consultiss fuit) aditus pateret ab optimis quibusq̃ præceptorib' & liberaliter & ingenue, educato: omnibus morum facilitate, fide prudentia, & constantia charo: vnde a Sereniss Principe Maria Scotoru' Gallorumq̃ Regina in prægustatoris primu, Mox Oeconomi munus suffecto, eiusdemq̃. Sereniss Reginæ, vna cum aliis, evinculis truculentiss. Tiranni, apud leuini lacus castrum liberatori fortiss quem post varias legationes, & ad Carolum IX. Galliarum Regem Christianiss & ad Elizabetham Sereniss Anglorum Reginam fæliciter & non sine laude susceptas: falis proper antibus, ni suæ ætatis flore, sors aspera immanidq-senterias Morbo, e numero viventiũ exemit Iacobus Reverendiss. Glasquensis Archiepiscopus, & Andreas Betonii ejusdem sereniss. Reginæ ille apud Regem Christianiss & legatus hic vere œconomus in p̃ petuam rei memoriam ex volũtate & pro imperio sereniss Reginæ heræ clemẽtiss frs mœliss posuerũt.

Obiit anno salutis 1570 *vixit annos* 32 *menses* 7 *& diem dñi expectat apud Chathworth in Anglia.*

EPITAPHIVM

IMMATVRA TIBI LEGERVNT FILA SORORES
BETONI, VT SVMMVM INGENIVM SVMMVMQVȝ PERIRET
IVDICVM, ET NOBIS IVCVNDVM NIL FORET VLTRA. Æ.

The inscription is signed Æ., probably either the Andrew Beton named in the Inscription, or Archibald Beton, one of Queen Mary's household.

[1] Auchmithie, in Forfarshire.

301. HIGHLAND WILL, 1633.—Be it kend Till all men Be yis p̃t Lr̃s Me Charlis M^{c}Allan v^{c} Charlie of ^{in} wigan for the Luife and favor I carie to Margarett Stewart my spous To haife frielie givin grantit and disponit Lyke as I be thes prñs frielie gives grants and dispones to ye sd Margarett Stewart my spous hir airs executores or assignais or any uther hir dirupaches g^{t} samebie, ane gray Meare qlk pertains to me fyve yere awld past ŭray upon the lands of neg Crigan with all and haill the offspring of ye sd Mear. To be bruiket and poss^{d} be ye sd Margarett Stewart my spous y^{r} upon at hir pleasure in all tyme coming als friely but obsed (?) or impediment as ever I micht haife done my selfe And obleissis me my airs executors and assigs Nevie Nevie (?) to trowble or molest ye sd Margaret nor hir foirsds in the sure possession or disposition of ye sd Mear in any tyme herafter and for ye better securitie I am content and consents this p̃nts be insert or reg^{r}at in the books of cownsell or Session or Shrefe clerke of Argyle One ye behaife the strenth (?) of uther of them do treits (?) and aŭcts (?) in terponit y^{r} by and to that effect constitute (*a blank left here*). This p^{r}ẽs promitten de rata In witness yrof this p^{r}t written be Hary Chrystie Notar in ardnamurchin. I haife Sub^{s} the samyne w^{h} my hand as followis at Criganye tent day of Sept^{r}ẽ the yeir of God jnj vi threttie and three years Beffor this witness John Campbell appearand of Dunstaffnich and Ard M^{c}Lauchlan son law^{ll} to ye barron of Achnechan?

I Charlie M^{c}Alister v^{c} Charlis w^{t} my hand tuiching ye pen of ye Notar underwritten at my command Becaus I cañote write myselfe.

Ita est Henricus Christie No^{r}ius publicus in requisitione ope^{r}ãt mandato dicti Charlie M^{c}Alster v^{c} Charles sũcbere nescen ut assert

Jo Campbell, *witness* testañ manu mea exp^{r}t C. M. C.

(No other signature) —*Ardchattan MSS.*

302. HOGMANAY.—*Hock* or *Hoke Day*, and also *Hox Day*.—The second Tuesday after Easter. The most ancient writer who employs this remarkable date is Mathew Paris, in the middle of the thirteenth century. Speaking of a Parliament held in 40 Henry III., he says that all the nobles of England assembled at London 'in quindena Paschæ, quæ vulgaviter hoke-day appellatur' (*Ad. an.* 1255). If, in this particular instance, the quinzime or Easter fortnight commenced with the festival, as it seems always to have done in England (see Ego Pastor bonus), Hoke day fell on Tuesday, April 6, or the second Tuesday after Easter Day, March 28; but if, according to the Benedictines of St. Maur, in their *Glossaire des Dates*, the quinzime commenced the week before and ended the week after (see *Quindena Paschæ*), the Hoke day of Mathew Paris was Easter Tuesday, but it is commonly understood to be the second Tuesday. On this day the custom of *lifting* prevails in Lancashire: the men lift or heave the women on Monday, and the women retaliate on Tuesday. Durandus (Div. Off., l. vi) says that in some places it was a custom that on Monday the women beat their husbands, who returned the compliment on the following day. Spelman finds the word in the Rental of the Manor of Wy, 'Averagium Æstivale fieri debet inter Hoke day et Gulam Augusti, et per diem Sabbati' (*Gloss.* p. 294). It is also found in *Math. Par. ad annos* 1252, 1255; *Matt. Westm. ad an.* 1261, p. 319; *Dugd. Monastic. Angl.*, tom. i. p. 104; *Stat.* 31 *Edw.* III., cap. 14; Madox, *Formul. Anglic.*,

p. 225; *Chartular. S. Trinit. Cadomeus*, fo. 54; Du Cange, *Gloss.* '*Hoke-day* or *Hoch Tuesday* (*Dies Martis quem quindenam Paschæ vocant*) was a day so remarkable that rents were reserved and payable thereon; and in the accounts of Magdalen College, Oxford, there is a yearly allowance *pro Mulieribus Hockantibus*, in some manors of theirs in Hants, where the men hock the women on Monday, and the contrary on Tuesday. The meaning of it is that on that day the women in merriment stop the way with ropes and pull passengers to them, desiring something to be laid out in pious uses' (Jacob, *Law Dict.*).

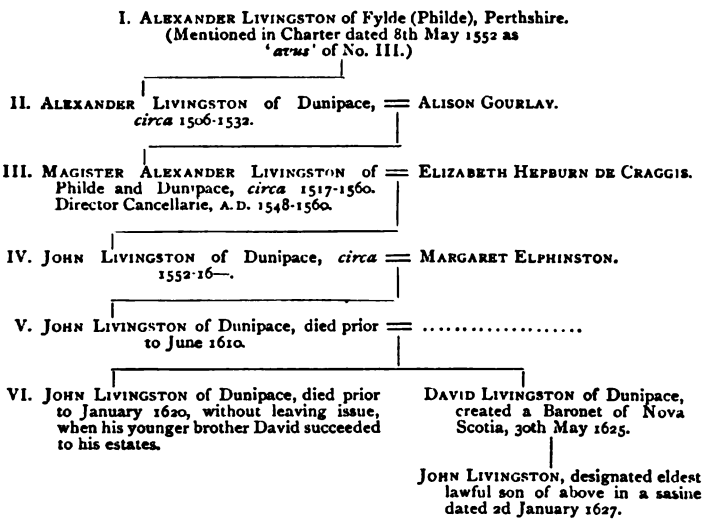
Apparently, taking the idea from the popular manner of observing this day, some have supposed that the term hock-day is equivalent to '*dies irrisionis*' or *irrisorius*, a day of scorn and triumph (see Brand's *Antiq.*, p. 402), or, as we now say, 'a day of Hoaxing.' These writers derive it from the Saxon *huise*, though they might have found heuch-tide in Somner's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. Skinner mentions a derivation from the Dutch *hocken*, *desidere*, and adds, 'Mallem igitur deducere ab A.S. *Heah-tid*.' Kennet, with a similar impression of its import, suggests the Saxon *headæg*, which answers to the French *haut jour* (*Antiquit. Paroch.*, p. 495). It is strange that the German *Hochzeit* did not suggest to Spelman, supposing him to have overlooked the Saxon word, the origin of *Hochtide*. Wachter remarks that his countrymen have lost the original signification of *Hochzeit*, though the Swedes have preserved it in their *Hogtyd* and *Hogtyds dag*, importing the *festival day*; and he notices some obsolete laws, from which it appears that *höge zeit* preceded Sundays, and the three festivals, the Nativity, Easter, and Pentecost. Hence he explains *Höge zeit* to be *dies lætitiæ*, a day of gladness (*Glossar. Germanic.*, col. 727). —*Medii Ævi Calendarium*, by R. T. Hampon, p. 198.

303. LIVINGSTON OF DUNIPACE.—In regard to 'Σ.'s' query (vol. iv. p. 181), and 'Carrick Pursuivant's' note thereupon (vol. v. p. 12), I beg to state that though there is a family tradition, and a very probable one, to the effect that the founder of this branch of the Livingstons of Callendar was Alexander Livingston, younger brother of James, first Lord Livingston (*Obiit* 1467), I have not as yet been able to discover any legal proof to support this theory.[1] But, whatever this tradition may be worth, there is one thing quite certain, that the above Alexander Livingston, who was executed at Edinburgh upon the 22d January 1450 (owing to the temporary downfall of the Livingstons in the reign of James II.), and his estate of Philde, in Perthshire, forfeited to the crown,[2] could *not* have been the same person as the Alexander Livingston of Dunipace, the husband of Elizabeth Hepburn of Craigs (*circa* 1520), who apparently both 'Σ.'

[1] The above Alexander Livingston of Philde was Constable of Stirling Castle in 1447 and 1448. His father was the celebrated Sir Alexander Livingston of Callendar, for some years 'Keeper of the King's Person' during the minority of James II. According to the Auchinleck Chronicle, 'James' was the name of his son, who was beheaded in 1450; but this is a mistake, as James lived to be received back into the royal favour, and to be created Lord Livingston of Callendar, while his younger brother's death and forfeiture at this time is clearly proved from the Crown Charters of this reign.

[2] *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber iv. No. 4. dated 7th March 1449-50; and No. 156, dated 6th November 1451. As this estate in later years came into the possession of the Livingstons of Dunipace, it certainly looks like this Alexander of Philde may have been the founder of this branch, and probably the *father* of No. I. in my sketch pedigree, if not No. I. himself.

and 'Carrick Pursuivant' consider to have been the founder of this family. Unfortunately, owing to the little leisure I have to devote to my researches into my family history, I have had so far to neglect this particular branch of the *once* powerful Scottish House of Livingston,—alas! that I should have thus to describe it;—but I have managed to extract from my notes of search among the 'Great Seal Register' and other original MS. sources, some meagre particulars concerning the line of Dunipace, from which I have compiled the following very rough sketch pedigree, trusting it may prove of some little service to 'Σ.'—



E. B. Livingston, F.S.A., Scot.,
Author of *The Livingstons of Callendar and their Principal Cadets.*

304. Scots in Sweden.—Mr. Horace Marryat's *One Year in Sweden*, London, John Murray, 1862, is a chatty book. The author's acquaintance with genealogy is apparently superficial—but he notes the presence of Scotsmen in Sweden, and gives some facts which may prove interesting, and which may be of use to the genealogist. They require annotating, and this work perhaps our readers will assist us in. On page 415 (vol. i.) will be found an account of a quarrel that took place in 1574 between the German and Scottish subsidiaries. The following names are mentioned—James Stuart, William Hart, John Hume, Captain Gilbert Balfour and Michael, Colonel Archibald Ruthven, Captain Lawder; Andrew Keith is mentioned, and the fact that he came from Scotland in 1570. He was in 1583 styled Knight of Fitzholm, Baron of Dingewall; he died childless in 1597. There was also another Andrew Keith who came from Scotland in 1606, then aged 19, with his wife C. Stuart. Some of the family were at Polevan in Pomerania in 1701. On page 418 mention is made of Jacob Neafoe, Baron of Methie in Scotland, 'probably of the family of Nevoy or Neway, who possessed property in Methie-Lorne[1] early in the 17th century.' This Jacob Neff had in his

[1] I do not find such a place as Methie-Lorne.—Ed.

service, as Master of the Horse, John Strange, born at Stirling. He returned to Scotland with two sons, Albert and Hercules.

Mr. Marryat gives an appendix to the 2d volume on *Scotch Nobles*; it is well worth perusing. We have, however, only space for a summary. Some of the names have probably been assumed. It is unfortunate that the Scottish originals have not been recorded more distinctly.

Adelsköld, ennobled 1773.—Descended from Anders —— a Scotsman, attainted in the 16th century.

Adlerstam, en. 1767.—Des. from Valtin Lulle, arrived in 1649.

Adlerstolpe, en. 1727.—*See* Barony Donat, Feif.

Anckarcreutz, en. 1686.—Des. from John Brand, Officer in the English Navy, entered Swedish Service 1669.

Anckarsparre, en. 1802.—Family of Tingwall, settled in Wermland about 1600.

Anderson, en. 1668.—Alexander Anderson, proved good descent. His mother was a Sinclair of Maurtell.

Armlod, en. 1649.—John Pott in Hugo Hamilton's Regiment.

Barclaij, en. 1648.—William Barclay son of the Laird of Sigot (?), born 1603, volunteer in Sweden.

Belfrage, en. 1666.—John Belfrage, son of the Laird of Balram (?), and Elizabeth Stuart, Merchant in Wenensburg, 1624. He procured from Scotland a parchment attesting his sixteen quarterings.

Bennet, James, son of William Bennet of Grubet (1600), ennobled 1675. See *Scottish Antiquary*, iii. 59.

Bethun, en. 1693.—Hercules Bethune of Balfour, in the service of Charles I. of England, afterwards entered Swedish Service.

Bogg, en. 1652.—James Bogg, proving his illustrious parentage, was ennobled instanter.

Boij, en. 1676.—Anders, son of Henry Boy, Commander of a Scottish Fortress, and Elizabeth Nisbet, Burgomaster of Stockholm, 1663.

Blinenstjerna, en. 1693.—Thomas Anderson, a Scotch Merchant in Stockholm, died 1672.

Bordon, en. 1643.—John Bordon of Foddel.

Bruce, en. 1668.—Robert and Andrew Bruce of the House of Clackmannan. Andrew left four-and-twenty children; Robert three.

Canonhjelm, en. 1689.—Walter Cahun (? Calquhoun).

Cedersparre, en. 1716.—Arvid (Arthur) Young, in Swedish Navy till 1659.

Chapman, en. 1772.—Thomas Chapman, son of a Yorkshire Farmer.

Clerck, William, son of Andrew Clerck, Co. Caithness, came to Sweden, 1607, ennobled.

Cletzer, en. 1672.—Thomas Cletcher, an Englishman.

Crafoord, en. 1668.—Alexander Crafoord of Anachie, came to Sweden 1613.

Cuninghame, en. 1747.—Thomas Cuninghame of Creall, drowned at Stockholm 1697.

Darellien, en. 1770.—Andrew Darell, a naturalised Englishman. A Physician at Stockholm.

De Bruce, en. 1752.—Same as Bruce.

Douglas, William, fourth in descent from James, 1st Earl of Morton, ennobled.

Dougleis, en. 1669.—John Dougleis came from Roe in Scotland, in 1605.

Dromund, en. 1649.—David Drummond, born 1593, Governor of Stettin. James Dromund, Colonel, 1638.

Duse, en. 1576.—Peter d'Ewes (?), his son Bengt., ennobled.

Duwall, en.—Albert Macdougal of Mackerston, born 1541, came to Sweden, died 1641, leaving nine sons. Ennobled.

Edenberg, en. 1654.—Claus, son of Mathew Eden, a Brewer.

Ehrensparre, en. 1719.—*See* Feif.

Erskein, en. 1652.—Alexander Erskein, of an illustrious Scottish race.

Feif, en. 1707.—Alexander Feif, a Merchant from Montrose, came to Sweden 1628.

Fersen, The Count Fersen, said to be descended from Macpherson. No descent given.

Finlaij, en. 1755.—John Finlay, a Scottish Banker in Dublin, was father of Robert, who came to Sweden.

Fleetwood, George, son of Sir Miles Fleetwood of Lancashire, born at Oldwinkle 1603, took service in Sweden. *N.B.*—His mother was a daughter of Count Gyllenbroke.

Flintsten, en. 1695.—Neils, grandson of Neils Flint of Wales, Colonel in Russia, was in the Swedish Army.

Forbus, Jacobus Forbes, a Scottish Calvinist Divine, visited Upsala early in the reign of Charles IX.

About the same time Ernald Forbes came to Sweden, his son Arvid (Arthur) entered Swedish service 1598, was ennobled.

Foratt, en. 1650.—Alexander Forth (? Forrest), Captain in Swedish service.

Frankelin, en. 1625.—Rowland Franklin, an Englishman, came to Sweden.

Fraser, en. 1663.—Andrew Fraser (died 1658) was son of Thomas Fraser, a youth of noble birth, who came to Sweden with Count Speirs.

Gahn of Colquhoun, en. 1809.—*See* Canonhielm.

Gairdner, en. 1650.—Robert Gairdner of Lyes.

Gladsten, en. 1647.—Herbert, descended from Thomas Gladstone of Dumfries. Came to Sweden 1647.

Gyldenboij, en. 1688.—*See* Boij.

Gyllenschruff, en. 1717.—James Screw, a Scotchman.

Gyllenskepp, en. 1676.—John Thomson.; his nationality is not given.

(*To be continued.*) 5

305. SOME FURTHER NOTES ON THE STEWARTS OF ROSYTH (see vol. v. p. 1, etc.).—P. 3. Sir William Lindsay of Rossie was half-brother of David, first Earl of Crawford. His son, John Lindsay of Crambeth, sold Wester Cleish to Sir David Stewart of Rosyth (see p. 4). His descendant in the 6th degree, James Lindsay of Dowhill (=Dovehill), Co. Kinross, was father of Margaret Lindsay, who married Henry Stewart of Rosyth (see p. 5).

P. 3 (footnote 3). The date of the battle of Shrewsbury is erroneously printed in Wood's *Douglas* as 1409; it was fought in July 1403.

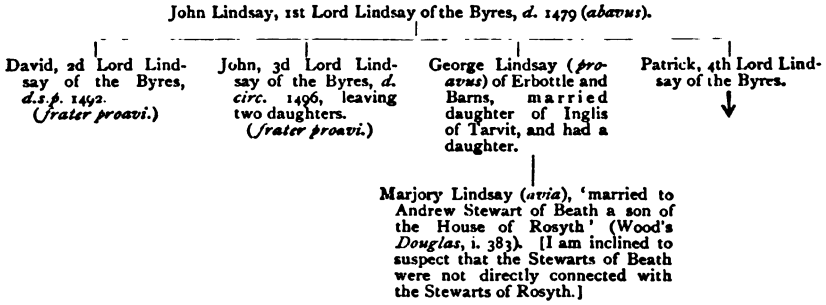
P. 4. Jonet Fenton, wife of Robert Stewart, was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Walter Fenton of Baky or Baikie (not Buckie), co. Forfar. There are indications that she was first married to Sir James Douglas of Railston, whose forfeiture is referred to in charters of 1459, 1496, 1498, and 1510. William Haket or Halket, her last husband, was second son of David Halket of Pitfirran; and to him (as 'familiari scutifero suo') and to his wife Jonet, James III. granted Kinclevin for life, by charter in

1468 'in recompensatione pro quartâ parte Baroniae de Bewfort quam dicta Joneta cum consensu dicti Willielmi, regi concessit.' They are mentioned (as deceased) in the patent of the Dukedom of Montrose, dated 19th September 1489. (See *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. 458.)

P. 4. Sir David Stewart's charter of Easter Kennet was dated in 1458 (not 1450).

P. 5 (footnote 2). Sir Lewis Stewart of Kirkhall had a sister, Margaret, who married John Dick, as mentioned on page 7.

P. 5 (footnote 9). For '4 John Lindsay of Byres *Proavi*' read '4 John Lord Lindsay of Byres *abave.*' This correction makes it easy to explain the relationships as follows:—



P. 6. Alexander, third son of James Stewart of Rosyth, seems to be referred to in the first of the following Clackmannanshire retours:—

No. 36.—1st Jany. 1669, 'Jacobus Stewart haeres Alexandri Stewart Patris in quartâ parte de Sheardill,' etc.

No. 51.—8th Dec. 1682, 'Gulielmus Stewart de Rosyth haeres Jacobi Stewart consanguinei germani ex parte Patris in quartâ parte de Sheardill,' etc.

P. 6. Duncan Stewart's account of the tragedy of Dunaverty differs from that generally accepted. I believe the garrison numbered about 300, and not 900. I find no other reference to Stewart's life being saved. Sir James Turner (Leslie's Adjutant-General) says: 'They were put to the sword every mother's son, except one, Maccoul, whose life I begged.' [James Stewart of Ardvorlich had deserted from Montrose's army after he murdered Lord Kilpont on the 4th September 1644, and had joined Argyle and Leslie].

P. 7 (footnote 1). If Duncan Stewart's suggestion that Cragyhall came from Sir Alan of Ughiltrie be accepted, Cragyhall's position would apparently be senior (not junior) to Rosyth, but still far below that which Mr. M'Kerlie would assign to it. Duncan Stewart's suggestion receives some confirmation from the fact mentioned in a charter of Robert, Duke of Albany (1406) that Sir John Stewart of Cragyhall had an annual rent chargeable upon Ughltrie. Dumany = Dalmeny.

P. 7 (footnote 2). Margaret Monfode married, secondly, Alexander Cockburn, and it was to her son William Cockburn that the charter of Scralyne was given in 1387. Her daughter Margaret, Domina de Craigie, married, secondly, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Caerlaverock. Sir John Stewart of Craigie Hall had by Margaret Craigie a daughter Anna, who married William Currour, and had a gift from her mother (then wife of Sir Herbert

Maxwell) of Ardlory, co. Kinross, confirmed by charter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Gubernator Scotiae, dated 5th October 1407.

P. 8 (footnote 6). For '11 January 1690' read '11 January 1600.'

21st June 1890. Σ.

306. SELKIRK MOTTO—A DISCOVERY.[1]—*Selkirk, July* 8, 1890.—SIR,—On a scroll above the town's arms, in a tattered old Selkirk flag, the following Latin line is decipherable:—

'Et spreta incolumem vita defendere famam.'

Being an obvious hexameter, and presumably taken from a poem, its authorship has for years been a matter of much curiosity. A very eminent classicist—in Selkirk *haud ignotus*—having given it up himself, appealed to learned Latinists in Oxford and elsewhere, who had likewise to confess ignorance. A question in *Notes and Queries* was equally futile.

But its origin has now been discovered. It is from George Buchanan's Epithalamium on the marriage of Queen Mary and the Dauphin of France. In that poem there is an ardent eulogium of the Scottish nation, from which the line is taken. The fact that it was written only forty-five years after Flodden makes the motto doubly happy for a town with the traditions of Selkirk.

The merit of the interesting discovery belongs, it is due to say, to Lord Napier and Ettrick. In the last century Buchanan's poems were used as a text-book in the high schools and colleges of Scotland; but the failure of our best scholars to spot the line in question is only too good proof that his elegant hexameters are now neglected.—I am, etc., T. C. B.

307. THE WEST LINTON SCULPTURED STONE (*abridged from the* Evening Dispatch).—Two hundred and fifty years ago one of the leading spirits in this village was James Gifford, portioner, a distinguished sculptor, who has left behind him many proofs of his skill, several of which remain to this day. Notable among these is an artistically carved stone in three divisions, one of which is broken up into four panels, containing quaintly-carved male and female figures, with trees, birds, and fruit, that had once formed a mantelpiece ornament in one of the houses of which he was proprietor.

It may be worthy of notice that Gifford's name is referred to in many of the old title-deeds in the village, while it is also understood he was one of the small band who were present at the battle of Rullion Green, his name appearing also on the Harbour Craig Rock (where the Covenanters were wont to meet) with the date 1666.

At the top of the left-hand fourfold panel are the words, 'The first man is J. G., brother, James G., Thomas G., Sheriffhall, 1440.' In the centre is an inscription running: 'Six Progenetors of James Gifford, his awne Portraite, and eldest Sone;' and at the bottom: 'Wrought by me, James Gifford, architector, ye 7 May 1660.' The centre panel, with large full-figure portraits of the artist and his wife, is surmounted by the words: 'James Gifford and Euphema Veatch.' The right-hand panel is occupied with figures similar to those already described. The house into which the stone is built is the property of Mrs. Alexander, widow of the late

[1] The above is taken from the *Scotsman*. See also note 292, page 53.—ED.

Archibald Alexander, senior. The stone was discovered recently in an inside wall of the house into which it has been rebuilt. The figures used in the ornamentation are exactly similar to those that appear on the stone in Spittahaugh lobby, the possession of Sir James R. Fergusson, and on 'The Lady Gifford Well,' whereon stands the statue of the wife of James Gifford, around which at one time stood four children, while a fifth was placed on the head of the figure. These have long ago disappeared, but the statue of the lady is carefully preserved. It is somewhat remarkable that, after all the care taken by James Gifford to perpetuate his name, no trace of any stone to his memory in the churchyard is to be found. Doubtless such a thing at one time existed, but amid the vandalism of last century it disappeared, as did those to the memory of Elliot, of Gilchrist, and the other ministers of the parish.

308. MARGARET, COUNTESS OF CRAWFORD (vol. iii. p. 108; vol. v. p. 25).

Referring to my note of 7th May 1890 (page 25), I came to the conclusion that Margaret, Countess of Crawford, mentioned in the *Acta Dominorum Auditorum* as wife of Sir William Wallace of Craigie in 1478, was the daughter of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, widow of third Earl of Crawford, and not the daughter of Sir David Dunbar of Auchtermonzie, widow of fourth Earl, because I found (1) that the daughter of Alex. Ogilvy is named Margaret in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, i. 377; and (2) that the daughter of Sir David Dunbar is named Mariota in the same work, ii. 172, and Elizabeth in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. 144.

Mr. W. A. Lindsay has made me aware that the Ogilvy countess was certainly named Margeria, and that it is (almost) chronologically impossible that she could have remarried Sir William Wallace. I am also ready to admit that the name Elizabeth, as applied to the Dunbar Countess in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, is probably a misprint.

It is therefore right that the entry which implies that Margaret Ogilvy was Countess of Crawford, and remarried Sir William Wallace, should be withdrawn and cancelled.

I take the opportunity of suggesting that it would be highly desirable to have a treatise on the origin, and use in Scotland, of the following four groups of Christian names of women, showing how far they are distinct (*i.e.* borne by two sisters in the same family), and how far they are identical and liable to be interchanged at discretion or by inadvertence.

1. Mary, Maria, Marian, Marion, Marioun, Mariota, Mariot, Margeria, Margery, Marjoria, Marjory, Margaret, Margareta, Margaretta.
2. Elyne, Ellen, Helen, Helena, Helenor, Helenora, Eleanor, Eleanora, Alianore.
3. Eliza, Elizabeth, Isabel, Isobel, Isabella, Elspeth.
4. Jane, Jana, Janeta, Janet, Joneta, Jonet, Jean, Jeanna, Joan, Joanna, Johanna.

Σ.

21st June 1890.

309. NOTES FROM DUNBLANE SESSION RECORDS, FROM 1659 TO 1715. In the year 1659, in their reforming zeal, the Session of Dunblane prohibited the holding of 'mercats' in the churchyard. The edict of prohibition bears date 5th May 1659, and reads as follows: 'This day it

is enacted be the Session that no mercat either at Whitsunday, Lawemice, or Halloaday, be any more keepit in ye kirkyeard of Dunblaine, and ye kirkyeard to be built with all expedition.'

These 'mercats' or fairs continued to be institutions in the streets of Dunblane up till seventy years ago. People are still living who remember them. There were latterly, at least, four fairs held every year, of which the principal one was held on the 10th of August, and was called the 'Grozet Fair.' At these fairs the cattle-market was always in a bowl-shaped piece of ground called the which was situated at the top of the Braeport; peripatetic vendors of soft goods, and 'sweetie' stands occupied the Cross; shoemakers, who came from all parts of the country, had a station allotted to them at the foot of Kirk Street; the salters stationed themselves below the site of the present jail; and horses were bought and sold in what is now called the New Road.

In addition to the building of the churchyard dykes, the Session find it necessary to order certain repairs on the church. For some years preceding 1667, 'Dnk. Edward kept the glasen windowes of the kirk of Dunblane winde and water-tight' for 'the sowme of twenty merks Scotis per annum.' In 1670 'sixtene bolles of lime' are ordered to be procured for repairing the church, which lime the inhabitants of the four quarters of the parish are to cart to the church. In 1673 the treasurer is 'ordained to cause repair the breach in the back of ye kirk.' In 1693 two windows are ordered to be made on the south side of the church under the following edict: 'September 25, 1693. In regard ye kirk is very dark in ye winter tyme, the Session appoynts two windowes to be strucken out in ye south syde of ye kirk, one on each syde of ye pulpit that ye people may the better see to read.'

But these windows do not seem to have made things very much better, for on October 30, 1749, the elders come to a resolution regarding them :—

'The Session, considering that the windows on each side of the pulpit are now failing, and, besides, being put in with lead and having wire frames on the outside, give little light, especially in the winter time, do unanimously agree to have the same sashd, and appoint Alex. White, wright, one of their number, to excute this as soon as possible.'

In 1710 it was found that the collecting elders who stood at the east door of the church suffered much in the winter-time from the inclemency of the weather, and to remedy the inconvenience, and to obviate the risk to which they were exposed, the Session ordered a porch to be built.

22d November 1710. They appoint their thesaurer to cause build a porch over the east door of the church for the elders' accommodation, who collect for the poor.'

This porch, in course of time, must have become useless, or an eyesore from decay, if it had not been knocked down in the troublous times of the '15 or '45, for, in 1747, Alex. White, wright, in Dunblane, 'gave in his accompt for erecting a new porch at the east church door, amounting in all, for materials and workmanship, to 36£, 17 sh. 6 d. Scots.' Six years after the erection of this new porch, the Session concluded to have 'a shade built at the west great door of the church for ye collectors to screen them in winter.'

The school of Dunblane in the chapter-house of the cathedral is, in 1693, provided with glass in the windows, for the reason that 'the children could not sit yrin for cold.' For glassing the schoolhouse and

the 2 new windows in the south side of the kirk,' John Don, glasser, is paid 26 lib. 2 sh. Scots, on the 28th day of November.

Among other improvements which were carried out about this time, in and about the church, may be mentioned 'the taking down and building up again ye gate at the kirk style;' the putting up of 'a dask for the schoolmaster' in the school; the providing of a bar for the church door; 'a lock and a key to ye great door of the kirk, and a snek to ye little door'; a lock and a key to the latron; the obtaining 'a skin to buff the pulpit,' which cost 8 shillings Scots; the repair of the east and west lofts in 1698, which was to be paid out of some expected vacant stipend; and locks to the doors of the elders' seats.

Not only do the elders show anxiety to improve the fabric and appearance of the church, they also show a laudable desire to have reforms in church affairs generally. Between the years 1693 and 1702, they ordained that 'one of the elders shall gather the collection at marriages, and that W^m^ Wright, ye kirk officer, is to meddle w^t^ it no more'; that 'the bell shall be rung att six of ye clock on ye Sabbath morning to wake and raise ye people.' On February 24, 1695, they ordain that two beadles shall be appointed instead of one, so reverting to the ancient order of things; that the poor people who are to receive money shall come before the Session and be exhorted to be religious; that 'each person standing on ye pillory shall pay to the beddal 8 sh. Scots.' In 1697 they request Lord Aberuchill to bring before 'the Lords of the Commissione for the Plantation of kirks, the condition of the minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary.' In 1698 it is ordained that 'parties who give up their names to be proclaimed for marriage compeir before the Session, and y^t^ in the min^rs^ absence they come with two elders to the clerk of the Session, that their relatione and consent of parents may be enquired into,' and in 1700 it is further enacted that 'no pauns for dolory' will be taken from those who are to be proclaimed in order to marriage or for the mort cloth.' Sabbath burials are to be abstained from as much as possible, especially by people in the landward part of the parish, 'because much of the time of divine service is past before they come to the churchyard. The Session decide that 'tryall' is to be made 'for a sure hand to borrow the poors' money.' And in 1702, May 5th, 'the thesaurer reports that he had caused make a tent as he was appointed, the materials and workmanship yrof comes to ten pound, 10 sh. 4 pennies.' And on Nov. 23d, 1701, there is found a new work for the kirk officer. It is recorded that 'This day the Session considering y^t^ the hirds and young boys do make trouble and disturbance in the church, especially in the lofts even in time of worship, they appoint y^r^ thesaurer to cause make a whipe with a long handle having several rings, quch yr officer is to make use of in deterring and restraining the forsaid hirds and boys from making any such disturbance in time coming.' On Feb. 1, 1702, the 'whipe' is reported as having been made and placed in the hands of the officer.

The expenses at burials are noted and arranged so far as the Session have power in the matter. In 1697 it is ordained that 'whoever has the bell rung at y^r^ burial they pay 2 sh. sterling for the use of the poor.' The price of coffins for the poor is set down at £2, 8s. Scots each coffin. On June 5, the beadle's dues at burials are fixed as follows: 'This day the Session, taking into consideration their beddal's dues for making a grave to a person at man's length, ringing the hand-bell, and carrying

out the spookes, doe appoint him eighteen shillings Scots money, and for making a grave to such person for whom he rings not the said hand-bell fourteen shillings, and for making a grave to a child seven shillings Scots.'

Incidentally the prices of various articles bought by the Session, etc., are set down among the items of expenditure.

In 1693 A Psalm-book cost five shillings, three Catechisms one shilling and sixpence, and a Bible for a boy one pound eight shillings Scots money. In 1694 a girl's quarter payment for her schooling was 6s. 3d. Scots; a bar to the church door cost 6s. 8d.; a New Testament cost 10s. 6d.; and the quarter payment for schooling in another case amounted to 12s. Scots. A skin to buff the pulpit cost 8s., linen cloths to the Communion tables ten pennies; knitting to the same, seven shillings. Two purses for the use of the Session cost six shillings; two silver cups, each weighing 18 ounces, for the Communion, 144 pounds Scots; two flagons each containing three chopins or yrby eleven pounds two shillings; the carrier's charge for carrying in the money, the cups, and flagons, and bringing them from Edinburgh, came to half a crown. The keeper of the town clock, in 1702, received for his trouble two pounds five shillings, and a watcher of the tent for two nights' work was paid twelve shillings. In 1703 a candle to the Presbytery cost the Session three shillings and fourpence; two dozen Bibles for the use of the poor, with carriage from Glasgow, is £27, 1s. 6d.; the Presbytery Bursar receives four pounds Scots yearly.

With the year 1715, February 1st, the second volume of the Session Records of Dunblane closes, and the third volume does not begin till 1746; there are thus 30 years' occurrences omitted altogether. There is certainly a book of Debursements which extends over most of these years, but no detailed record of the work of the Session exists. I examined the book of Debursements to see if by chance there was any reference to the Battle of Sheriffmuir, but found no reference whatever. The amounts of the church collections about the date of the battle were not entered, and I concluded that the church had been shut for a short period. There are a few references to the Rebellion of the '45 in the third volume of Session Records. One of the collecting plates had been stolen in the confusion occasioned by the rebels, and another is obtained, the cost not being stated. Robert Kelly, who held land owned by the Session, gets a pound of his rent discounted for loss occasioned by the rebels, his rent being twenty-one pounds Scots. And on Sabbath, June 15th, 1746, it is noted that 'the Min^{r} read from the pulpit with suitable exortations the late General Assembly's Act for observing a day of Thanksgiving on Thursday next, for our remarkably great and gracious deliverance from that wicked and unnatural Rebellion by the success it has pleased Almighty God to grant to His Majesty's arms in the north under the conduct of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland.'

J. G. CHRISTIE, B.D.

310. NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF DENHAM OR DENHOLME OF WESTSHIELDS.—1. Sir George Mackenzie gives the coat of 'Denham of Ould' as a stag's head caboshed below a shield couché, charged with three fasils conjoined in bend (see Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*, p. 277). The modern arms are understood to be '*gules* a chevron between 3 cranes *or*.' The name (Denom, Denum, or Denun) is derived from Denholm

(anciently Denun) in the Barony of Cavers and County of Roxburgh. It has no connection with the Denunes of Catholl whose pedigree is given in Sir Robert Douglas' *Baronage of Scotland*, page 456. The name is frequently met with in the *Rotuli Scotiæ* from 1296 to 1357. John de Denum was custos of Berwick-on-Tweed in 1334, and William de Denum was Chief-Justice there in 1333. Thomas Cranstoun had a charter of Denun from Robert II. on the 18th January 1381.

2. Symon Dennum was, on 16th June 1506, served heir of John Leddaill, his grandfather, in the lands of Westschiell in the Barony of Carnwath, County Lanark.

3. Margaret, second daughter of James Denham, laird of Westshiels, married, 1533, Rev. Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, ancestor of the Earls of Clanbrassil. The inscription on their tomb is given in 'Caldwell Papers,' i. 24. They had six sons, and one daughter married to William Mure of Glanderston.

4. 'Marion Denholm,' married, *circa* 1650, Robert Hamilton, who became a Judge of Session, 1st November 1689, as Lord Presmennan. Her eldest son was born 6th July 1656 (D. P. i. 203).

5. 'Catherine, daughter of Denholm of Westshiels,' married, *circa* 1680, James Hamilton, second son of aforesaid Lord Presmennan, who also became a Judge of Session in 1712 under the title of Lord Pencaitland.

6. Robert Denham of Westshield was a member of the War Committee for Lanarkshire 1646-1649.

7. Robert Denham of Westshiel married (first) Janet, eldest daughter of James Steuart, eighth of Allanton. She died soon after marriage, and he married (secondly) Marion Carmichael, sister of the first Lord Carmichael, and widow of James Steuart, younger of Allanton, his first wife's brother, who died 1607, leaving issue.

8. 'James Denham of Westshield' married his first cousin Marion, daughter of last-named James Steuart, the younger of Allanton. Marion had a brother, Sir James Steuart of Coltness, whose son Sir Thomas will be presently referred to.

9. 'Agnes, third daughter of John Denholme of Westshields,' married James Graham of Poltoun, and was mother of James Graham of Airth, born 8th December 1676. This John Denholme was brother of Catherine Denholm mentioned in note 5, *supra*.

10. Catherine, 'sixth daughter of John Denholme of Muirhouse and Shiels,' married, *circa* 1680-90, Robert Wellwood, first of Garvock, ancestor of Robert William Pigott Clarke Preston of Valleyfield and of Lord Moncreiff of Tulliebole.

11. Cecill or Cecilia, another daughter of same, married Sir James Elphinstone of Logie, County Aberdeen, who was made a W.S. in 1671, a Baronet in 1701, and died 1722. His son, Sir John Elphinstone, the second Baronet, married Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, and died 1732. His son, Sir James Elphinstone, third (and last) Baronet, married Jean, second daughter of Thomas Rattray, who remarried Colonel George Mure, a brother of Mure of Caldwell. He died, 1739, leaving a daughter and heir, who married, July 1754, Robert Dalrymple Horne (son of Hew Dalrymple of Drumore, by Ann Horne, heiress of Westhall, County Aberdeen).

12. William Denholm of Westshields was one of those against whom a sentence of forfeiture was passed in 1685, *Acta Parl. Scot.* viii. 490). It

was rescinded in 1690, and he was elected M.P. for the County of Lanark in that year, and took his oaths and his seat on the 3d September. He seems to have sat continuously for Lanarkshire till 1702, and to have held the office of Mint-master. He married (first) Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir John Henderson, Knight of Fordell (D.B. 520).[1] He married (secondly) Anne, second daughter of Sir Alexander Maxwell of Saughton Hall, who was son of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood by his third marriage (8th September 1610) with Lady Margaret Cunninghame (D. B. 55, where he is termed Sir William Denholm of Westshiels). He married (thirdly) Hon. Catherine Erskine, eldest daughter of Henry, third Lord Cardross (D. P. i. 276, where he is styled 'Sir William Denholm of Westshields, Bart.' This is the earliest instance of the title of Baronet being attributed to the Westshields family. There is no mention of the creation of any such title in Milne's List of Nova Scotia Baronets, in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, or in Solly's *Titles of Honour*). Sir William made a settlement of his estates in 1711, and died 1712, *s.p.*[2]

13. The estate then devolved under Sir William's settlement on Robert Baillie, who possessed it under the title of Sir Robert Denham, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Baillie or Denham, against whom Archibald Steuart, mentioned below, brought, as next substitute in the entail of 1711, an action in 1719, and again in 1737, ultimately decided on appeal in the House of Lords in 1742. The question whether Sir Robert Baillie or Denham, and his son Alexander, had incurred an irritancy or not, was complicated by other side issues, and the litigation is tedious and rather unintelligible (see Paton's *Appeals*, i. pp. 113, 316).

14. Susan, daughter of Robert Denham or Denholm of Westshields, married (first) William Lockhart of Wicketshaw or Wygateshaw, and (secondly), 1677, as second wife of Sir Thomas Steuart, second Baronet of Coltness, previously referred to. She seems to have had issue by her first husband, for it is said (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Sixth Edition, p. 980) that the line of Lockhart of Wicketshaw failed in 1776 'at the death of Sir William Lockhart Denham, Bart., of Westshiel.' By her second husband she had a son, Archibald Steuart, who brought the actions of 1719 and 1737 mentioned in note 13. He succeeded, *circa* 1750-1760, his nephew, Sir John Steuart, LL.D., and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, who was the sixth Baronet of Coltness. He thus became the seventh Baronet of Coltness, but assumed the name of Denham 'on succeeding to the estate of Westshields in right of his mother.' His death at Westshields House, on 12th June 1773, is recorded in the *Scots Magazine*, under the designation of Sir Archibald Denham, Bart. He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his first cousin once removed, Sir James Steuart, second Baronet of Goodtrees, who became eighth Baronet of Coltness, acquired Westshields in 1776, and adopted the name of Denholm in addition to Steuart. He died 1780, and was succeeded by his son, General Sir James Steuart, the ninth and last Baronet of Coltness, who also adopted the name of Denholm, and died *s.p.* 1839.

15. After Sir Archibald's death, in 1773, as above mentioned, West-

[1] Mr. Foster, in his *Peerage* (1880, p. 454), says that Anne, daughter of Sir John Henderson, *Baronet* of Fordel, married, first, Hon. Archibald Stuart of Dunearn; secondly, Captain William Denham. This marriage is not mentioned in *Douglas*.

[2] Lady Denham married secondly, 4th April 1714, as second wife of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, and had one daughter, Katherine Campbell, Mrs. Gordon.

shields was inherited by his half-brother, William Lockhart, whose death at Westshields House, on the 23d June 1776, is recorded in the *Scots Magazine*, under the designation of 'Sir William Denholme, Baronet,' an assumption for which I can find no authority. At or after his death Westshields passed, apparently by purchase, to his half-brother's cousin and successor, Sir James Steuart, as mentioned above.

16. The following notices of the name may be recorded :—

(1.) Robert Dennum (son of John Dennum in Arkingall, East Lothian) was, on 6th March 1597, served tutor-at-law to James Bog, son and heir of John Bog in Innerwick.

(2.) Thomas Denholme, in Glencorss, was on a jury of assize at Dumfries 3d June 1684.

(3.) Sybella, wife of George Ross, Isabella, wife of Andrew Oswald, and Margaret Ann, were, on 23d December 1626, served heirs-portioners of Andrew Denholm, their father.

(4.) John Denholme, Merchant, Burgess of Edinburgh, was, on 16th. April 1644, appointed Commissary for the forces employed in the North. An Act in his favour was passed in 1649.

(5.) Samuel Denholme, merchant, was, on 28th July 1664, served heir of John Denholme, merchant, Burgess of Edinburgh, his brother.

(6.) Griseld Denholme, wife of William Thomson, in Edmonstone, was, on 16th May 1667, served heir to Robert Logan, in Henschelwood, in Carnwath, her uncle.

(7.) James Denholme was, on 5th June 1680, served heir to John Denholme, his brother.

(8.) John Denholme was, on 7th May 1687, served heir to William Denholme, in Easletown, his father.

(9.) Agnes Denholme is named in the Ratification of 1681, to Sir William Sharp, of Stonyhill, as owning land near Musselburgh (*Acta Parl. Scot.* viii. 270).

(10.) David Denholme, writer in Edinburgh, is mentioned in the Acta of 1702 (xi. 96).

(11.) Died at Glasgow, 20th March 1818, W. James Denholm, of the Glasgow Academy, author of the *History of Glasgow*, etc. (*Blackwood's Magazine*, ii. 120).

3d March 1890. Σ.

311. ETYMOLOGY OF 'CRAIL.'—In the local guide-books I find the etymology of Crail (old spelling Carail) given as *caer* a fort, and *ail* a corner. I am not aware of *ail* in Celtic meaning a corner. Is the more likely derivation not from *caer* a fort, and *aill* a cliff? Carail therefore means 'The fort on the cliff,' surely a most expressive name when we think of the site of the old castle of David I. at Crail.

JAMES PRIMROSE.

312. WILLIAM HAMILTON OF BANGOUR, THE POET.—An interesting account of this fine character is given in the *Scottish Journal* for 1847 (vol. i. page 5). The genealogical feature of the article corrects several errors of previous writers, but is itself defective, and may be here reproduced with additions and amendments.

Bangour is in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire, and should be distinguished from Bangour or Barngor in Ayrshire. It was acquired by John Hamilton, second son of John Hamilton of Little

Earnock, who probably married Marion, daughter of John Hamilton of Orbiestoun by Christian Dalzell (Douglas' *Baronage*, 464). [I say 'probably,' for it is difficult in the absence of precise dates to decide if Elizabeth Dundas, hereafter mentioned, married this John or his son. The probability, however, is in favour of the view taken above.] He had a daughter, Margaret, third wife of Sir Robert Dalzell of Glenae, and who died before 1735, having a daughter, Elizabeth Dalzell, who died in 1737; and a son, John Hamilton of Bangour, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of George Dundas of that Ilk (Douglas' *Baronage*, 175), and had a son, James Hamilton of Bangour, Advocate, Commissioner of Supply for Linlithgowshire in 1696, said to have 'married an heiress of that county.' This must have been Elizabeth, daughter of (Henry?) Hamilton of Olivestob, who remarried a second wife of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, the Lord President, and died in Edinburgh 21st March 1742, aged 67 (Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, ii. 525). [She does not, however, seem to have been an heiress, as she had two brothers, Colonel Thomas Hamilton and Frederick Hamilton, who both left issue.] He had an elder son, John, who succeeded him and died unmarried[1] in 1750, and a second son, William, the poet, born 1704, escaped to France after Culloden, and returned to Scotland in 1749, succeeded his brother 1750, died at Lyons 25th March 1754. He married (first), in 1743, Katherine, daughter of Sir James Hall of Douglas, and she died October 1745, leaving an only son. He 'married a second time, but the name of the lady is not known.' She was Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir William Dalrymple, third Baronet of Cousland (by his first marriage). She survived her husband and died *s.p.* in 1779. His son, James Hamilton of Bangour, married Margaret, daughter of David Bruce of Kinnaird by Marion (*b.* 1706, *m.* 1726, *d.* 1733) daughter of James Graham of Airth, Dean of Faculty and Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and sister of James Bruce, the celebrated traveller. He had one son and three daughters. Of the daughters the only one I can trace is Agnes, who married 3d July 1793, as second wife of Colonel John Palmer Chichester, and had four sons and one daughter, a good account of whom is given in Foster's *Baronetage* for 1882. [Her eldest son was created a Baronet in 1840 and died 20th December 1851.] William Hamilton of Bangour succeeded his father, and married, 1798, Anne, daughter of Edward Lee of Tramore Lodge, Co. Waterford. His only son, James Hamilton of Bangour and Vinewar, born in 1799, married, October 1824, Hon. Mary Maule, third daughter of William, first Baron Panmure, and died *s.p.* 2d March 1851. His widow died as Lady Mary Hamilton on the 1st September 1864.

All Scotsmen ought to be proud of William Hamilton and his peotry; and I shall be glad if the above brief sketch directs attention to his character and writings. To quote from the article referred to, his poetical genius was 'improved by a lively imagination, an exquisite delicacy of sentiment, an extensive acquaintance with the belles lettres, and a thorough knowledge of the world,' and he was in the best and truest sense of the word 'a fine gentleman.' Σ.

28th July 1890.

[1] An article on the poet in the *Scottish Nation* (ii. 444) says that John Hamilton, elder brother of the poet, married Elizabeth Dalrymple. The weight of authority is, however, in favour of the presumption that he died unmarried, and that Elizabeth Dalrymple married the poet.

313. ARABIC NUMERALS.—A knowledge of the forms of Arabic numerals seems essential to any progress in antiquarian studies, and yet it is surprising what ignorance prevails on this subject. A perusal of Peacock's 'History of Arithmetic' in *Encyclop. Metropolitana* will well reward the student. It may not be out of place to quote the other authorities that are given:—Astle on *Writing*, Wallis's *Algebra*, *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, the *Huetiana*, Pegge's *Life of Grostete*, Chasles' *Aperçu Historique sur l'Origine et le Développement de Méthodes en Géometrie* 1837, De Morgan's *Penny Cyclopædia*, Mannert *De Numerorum Origine* (Nürnberg, 1801), *Philosophical Transactions*, Nos. 439 *and* 475, Montucla *Histoire des Mathématiques*, *Bailly Histoire de l'Astronomie*, Delambre's *Histoire de l'Astronomie du Moyen Age*, Hutton's *Tracts*, vol. ii., Huet's *Demonstratio Evangelica*, *Archæological Journal*, (pp. 75-76, 85), Morant's *Colchester*, *Archæologia*, vols. x. xiii., etc. W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

314. GLASSMAKING IN SCOTLAND.—The history of glassmaking is to be found in the *Encyclopædia Brit.*: but there and elsewhere little is known of the rise and progress of the manufacture in Scotland. The following particulars have been gathered from various sources, and may prove of interest:—

By the year 1610 glass was made in Scotland, but the exact date of its introduction is not known, neither is the name of the first glassmaker. The works were on the coast of Fife near Wemyss, and it seems probable that some natural caves were utilised, for at the present day one of these is known as the 'glass-house cave.' It contains some interesting pre-historic carvings, and is figured in Dr. Stewart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. It appears certain that these works were started after it was ascertained that coal could be used in the manufacture of glass, for Wemyss was well supplied with coal, but totally deficient in the supply of wood sufficient for such work. In 1620 we find from the 'Domestic Papers Series' that a John Maria dell acqua, a Venetian glassmaker, who worked for Sir Robert Mansell, was offered the post of Master of the Glass Works in Scotland. He seems to have accepted it, as he is stated to have served Mr. Ward, goldsmith, London, Mr. Crawford (evidently a Scotsman), and James Orde on a contract; but he returned to London. Orde complains that John Maria dell acqua, and Bernard Tamerlayne, evidently a foreigner, had received good wages, but had stolen away to England. He wishes them to be tried in Scotland for breach of contract. About this time, owing to Sir Robert Mansell's influence, there seems to have been a danger of the Scottish glass-works collapsing. The glaziers of London petitioned that they may be allowed to proceed, as Sir Robert's glass was scarce, bad, and brittle. There was, however, a strong party feeling in the matter, for a few months later, in 1621, April 4, other glaziers certify that Sir Robert's glass was cheap good, and plentiful, and superior to that brought from Scotland. The Bongar family, driven out of Sussex, does not seem to have gone with the Henzels, Tyzacks, and Tyttorys to Stourbridge, for Isaac Bongar is accused of buying up glass and then selling it at high prices, for which offence he got into prison. He is also charged with tampering with the clay used at Newcastle, enticing away Sir Robert Mansell's foreign workmen, and raising the price of Scotch coal, from which we find that 'carrying coals to

Newcastle' was not unknown in days of old. It is very clear that at this time Sir Robert Mansell had the sole monopoly of glassmaking in England, and the Lorrainers worked as his agents, or 'servants,' as the term then was. Sir Robert also obtained the monopoly in Scotland. The first known patent for glassmaking in Scotland was in 1610, to Lord George Hay, for thirty-one years. In 1627 this was transferred to Thomas Robinson, a merchant tailor in London, who for £250 transferred it to Sir Robert. King James wondered 'that Robin Mansell, being a seaman, whereby he got so much honour, should fall from water to tamper with fire, which were two contrary elements.' It is very difficult to trace many of our national industries through the 17th and 18th centuries. When a handicraft became of acknowledged importance it was able to shake off the trammels of monopolies and patents, at least to a great extent. The commonwealth also did much to free trade from unwise restrictions. Leith seems to have been in later times the headquarters of the business in Scotland, but I have not discovered what sort of ware was produced besides window glass, which had become a necessary article of trade. Bottles probably were made before the commencement of the 18th century. Flint glass, or glass for the table—tumblers, decanters, wine glasses—now commonly called crystal, does not seem to have been made in Scotland. An attempt to manufacture it at Alloa in the beginning of the present century failed.

A. W. C. H.

315. BOURSE AT LEITH, 1612.—The following is an extract from the *Register of Council*, vol. ix. p. 393.

'Wanstead, 17th June 1612. Grant to Bernard Lindsay of an impost to aid him in building and upholding a new "burse" in the "King's Work" in Leith.

'Whereas Bernard Lindsay, one of the grooms of His Majesty's bedchamber, and heritor of that part of the town of Leyth ordinarily called the King's Work "doeth intend, for the decoiring of the peir and schore of the porte and heavin of Leith (being of the gritest and most frequent resorte of foirainaris and strangearis to that kingdome), to build ane fyne gallerye adjoining to his dwelling house and lookeing directlie to the schore, whiche is to be reased upoun arches and pilleris of friestone, and the place underneth the same to be layed with hewne stone, and seatis and daskis round above the same, to serve in all tyme heirefter as ane ordinarie burse and walk for merchantis, alswell natives as foraynaris, to repair and resorte unto as thay pleis at such houris and tymes whiche salbe fitting"; and whereas His Majesty for furthering the said Bernard's good intention, and "alswele for a help and supplie to the building of that work as for some meanis to uphold and mantene the same" has granted to said Bernard and to his heirs in all time coming "ane impost of foure pundis Scottis money of every toune of wynis whiche salbe vented and run within the compas and precinct of that bound callit the King's Work"; there is order, superscribed by the King, and subscribed by the Chancellor, Sir Thomas Hamilton, and Alexander Hay, for letters to that effect under the great seal.'

It would be interesting to know if this work was ever carried out.

ED.

316. TUG-BOATS.—When the Forth and Clyde Canal was first opened it was found that the barges which carried the goods on it were unfitted for the navigation of the Forth between Leith where they loaded, and Grangemouth where they entered the canal. This was in the year 1817. A genius hit on the notion of building a small steamer—then a great novelty, and by means of it tugging a string of barges up the Forth. Proud of his invention, he named his vessel *The Tug*, little dreaming it would form the general name for thousands of such vessels, now regarded as necessary, not for towing barges merely, but for bringing our stately merchantmen into harbour. A. W. C. H.

317. EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, EDINBURGH (continued from Vol. iv. p. 175)—

1597. April 27. Jean, daughter of Robert Jameson, minstrel. *Witness*, Mungo Dickson, drummer.
„ May 2. Lucretia, daughter of George Littlejohn. *Witnesses*, Zounghar Hans eler, and Joannes Zeringes, minister.
1598. May 28. Jonas, son of Pasquer Collet, marikin maker. *Witnesses*, Jonas George, marikin maker, Johne Cloggie, cordiner.
„ June 18. Christian, daughter of Peter d'hunger, litstar.
„ July 9. Katherine, daughter of Henrie Stallingis, pasement maker. *Witness*, Fredrik Mytchel.
„ July 23. Edward, son of Mr. Martine Schoneir, doctor in medicine. *Witnesses*, Mr. Edward Bruce, commendator of Culross, Gilbert Primros, chirurgeon.
„ July 23. Sara, daughter of James Primros, writter. *Witness*, Henrie Primros, in Culross.
„ Aug. 2. Fredrik, son of Eustachis Roggoh. *Witnesses*, Fredrik Mychell, David Lyndsay of Egall.
„ Aug. 27. Agnes, daughter of John Horne, cramer.
„ Dec. 8. James, son of John Owene, Glasinwright. *Witnesses*, James Workman, painter, James Brown, bukbinder.
1599. Jan. 7. Samuell, son of Andrew Hart, buikseller.
„ April 22. William, son of Jaques d'enseir, s——t man (?). *Witnesses*, William d'royter, Ferdinando d'cint, merchants.
1600. Mar. 1. James, son of Henrie Stollins, pasementer. *Witnesses*, Jacques d'busie, surtin man (?), Jacques d'labruge, merchant.
„ April 13. Jean, daughter of Jonas George, marikin maker. *Witness*, Josias Rikkert, croslet maker.
„ Aug. 17. Margaret, daughter of Patrick Johnstoun, bukebinder. *Witness*, Andr. Arisone, printer.
„ Oct. 26. Jonat, daughter of Pasqueir Collet, marikin maker. *Witness*, Peter Zeippes, merchant.
„ Oct. 26. Adrian, son of Adrian Bowdowingiee, knokmaker. *Witnesses*, Adrian Vansonne, painter, Adrian Damman.
1601. Jan. 11. Isabel, daughter of John Rowane, braseman.
„ Sept. 2. Frederick, son of Adrian Vansone, painter. *Witnesses*, Guiliams Vansone, Peter Ziber.
„ Oct. 25. Jacob, son of Adrian Bowdowingie, knokmaker. *Witness*, Jacques d'bargane, merchant.
„ Nov. 15. Violet, daughter of Laurance Schorthove, painter.
„ Dec. 13. Peter, son of Henrie Stallingre, pasement maker. *Witnesses*, Jaque Segaret, Peter Zippie, merchants.

QUERIES.

CLI. ARGYLL OR ARGYLE.—Which is the correct spelling, and what are the reasons for the difference now so common? H.

CLII. ATHOLL OR ATHOLE.—The same question also concerning this word. H.

CLIII. STANKS, LATCH, LIGGATE, LIKKEN-STONE, HOLY GATE.—1. Will any of the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* give the names of the parishes in Scotland or England where the words Stanks or Stankyards occur? Originally the name seemed to be given to the fish-ponds attached to old castles.

2. Are there many instances of places in Scotland called the Latch; so named from being old burial-places? There are at least two such places near Pittenweem.

3. In Wigtownshire the word liggat means a field-gate. Are there any instances in which Liggate is undoubtedly a corruption of Lichgate—the corpse gate—entrance to a churchyard?

4. Will any one mention the names of parishes where there are Likker-stones (corpse-stones)?

5. The Kirkgate is a common name in many towns. Are there other instances besides the one in Broxburn in which the name used is Holygate? JAMES PRIMROSE.

CLIV. DORMANT CRAMOND PEERAGE.—Oliver and Boyd's *Almanac* for 1890, page 667, contains the following among Dormant Scottish Peerages: 'CRAMOND, BARON (Richardson) 1628. Baron Cramond; dormant since the death of William, fourth lord, in 1735.'

Do any of your readers know anything about this family and the title of any work describing the holders of this peerage? E. Y. E.

CLV. THE EARLS OF ROSS.—Will F. N. R. be so good as mention his authority for 'Marion, daughter of Sir John James Grant of Grant' who married Walter Ross of Balnagowan (vol. iv. page 10). The Grant pedigree in Sir Robert Douglas' *Baronage* makes no mention of the father, or of the daughter, or of the son-in-law.[1]

We have to thank F. N. R. for several corrections in hitherto accepted pedigrees, *e.g.* Wood's *Douglas*, ii. 481, where the first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail is said to have married Anne (properly Jean) Ross, and Wood's *Douglas*, i. 147, where Lady Catherine (properly Annabella) Murray is said to have married David Ross.

It may be noted, with reference to what F. N. R. says at page 12 about the intrigues for possession of Balnagowan, that Mr. John Riddell in his memoir on the family of Ross of Halkhead, at page 573 of Robertson's *Craufurd's Renfrewshire*, states,

[1] The occurrence of a double Christian name in the 15th century is so unexpected that am inclined to suspect a misprint.

'In consequence of certain transactions with the Rosses of Balnagowan, the heirs-male of the old Earls of Ross, George, Lord Ross, early in the 17th century, quartered their arms in the 2d and 3d coats, and they are thus exhibited in front of the house of Hawkhead.' Σ.

REPLIES.

XIX. CRUISIES.—In the 'Musée Steen' at Antwerp are two brass cruisies, constructed on the same principle as the Scottish specimens. They, however, are circular, in four tiers, with six spouts for the wick in each tier. The lowest tier is the largest, so that any overflowings from the upper lamps fall into it. It has a brass tap by means of which the oil can be drawn up. They were used to hang from the ceilings of halls, and must have given considerable light. A. W. C. H.

XLII. JETTONS.—These are termed *Reckenpfenning* (reckoning pennies) in Germany, *Jectornes* and *Jettons* or *Gietors* in France. The latter term is from the French word 'to cast,' and thus we have 'cast up' in addition. These counters were used to assist in reckoning, as the Romans counted by pebbles, *calculi*, hence the word calculation. The term 'cypher' comes from a Greek word signifying the pebbles with which the Greeks made their calculations. The Dutch call these counters *Leggenpenning* or *Legpenning* (lay penny) in allusion to laying them on the counter in reckoning. Counter has given the name to the *shop counter* on which these calculations used to be performed. At first these *Jettons* were plain pieces of metal, afterwards they were cast with designs, inscriptions, and mottoes. Nuremberg in Germany was famous for the manufacture and issue of them. Some specimens found in 1868 at Skelsmergh Hall in Westmoreland were made at Nuremberg, and similar counters, the inscription a little different, have been discovered in old buildings on the other side of the county, showing the communication that at a remote period must have existed between Westmoreland and Germany. It is said that in some cases *Jettons* passed for coins of small value, but this was seldom the case, and they are different from those used in the trading republics of Italy. The Skelmergh *Jettons* are of brass mixed with bronze. The design on both is the same. On one side, a cross surmounting a globe within a rude kind of shield; on the reverse, a six-pointed star,—on each point rests a crown or fleur-de-lis alternately. There is no date on either. The inscription on the reverse is 'WOLFF LAUFER IN NURNBER.' The shield on the other side of the counters is surrounded with the motto 'PFENING MACHER RECHEA' *i.e.* 'Good counting makes right—or rich.' The probable date at which these *Jettons* were introduced into Westmoreland was between 1620 and 1680.

The above is abridged from a note by John Fisher, Kendal, which appeared in the 8th volume of the *Reliquary*, page 255. ED.

LXV. COL. JOHN ERSKINE.—As the result of the replies which have been so obligingly given to my query regarding Col. John Erskine (vol. i. ii. 65) we arrive at the following conclusions:—

1. The Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva was twice married, his second wife being Helen Skene (see vol. iv. p. 139).
2. By his second wife he had a daughter Mary, and a son John, who became a Colonel and Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle.
3. Col. John married Mary Maule, Countess of Mar, on the 29th April 1697, and he married again Euphame Cochrane, sister of the eighth Earl of Dundonald.
4. His testament was confirmed 9th July 1741, and he left at least four daughters: Helen, married Sir William Douglas, Bart.; Margaret, married Captain Hon. William Erskine (who, in 1748, was described as Mr. William Erskine, Merchant in Edinburgh, deceased); Mary, married Alexander Webster, D.D.; and Euphame, married Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck. He also had another daughter, Elizabeth, baptized 6th December 1717.

Further information is still needed to identify the mother of Henry and Margaret Erskine, and regarding Col. John Erskine's official connection with Stirling Castle.

Helen Skene, Sir Charles Erskine's second wife, was third daughter of Sir James Skene, Bart., of Curriehill, baptized 24th October 1619, married first Sir Robert Bruce of Broomhall, Lord of Session (her son became fourth Earl of Kincardine), secondly, Sir Charles Erskine, and, thirdly, as third wife, Sir James Dundas of Arniston, S.C.J., who died 1679. (In Douglas' *Baronage*, 180, she is named Eupham.)

5th March 1890. Σ.

CXLII. AND CXLIII. THOMAS STEWART AND THE STEWARTS OF DOWALLY.—It is not improbable that the Thomas Stewart regarding whom Mr. W. Lyon inquires was Thomas Stewart of Ladywell, son of Commissary John Stewart, executed at Edinburgh 1641; appointed Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire 1689; father of John Stewart, Commissary of Dunkeld, who was served heir to him 14th July 1693, and was Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire 1696, and married Helen, eldest daughter of William Lindsay of Kilspindie by Margaret, daughter of William Bethune, brother of Criech, but *d.s.p.*

I believe Duncan Stewart gives no pedigree of the Stewarts of Cardneys and Dowally. The pedigree of the Steuarts of Dalguise will be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and that of Lindsay of Evelick in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, page 629. (See also *Lives of the Lindsays*, i. 436; ii. 283-4.) I know of no published pedigree of Tours or Towers of Inverleith. The published pedigrees of Perthshire families of the name of Murray or Moray are far too numerous to mention here. See *Genealogists' Guide.* Σ.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Memoir of the Families of M'Combie and Thoms, by William M'Combie Smith. Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons.—We noticed the first edition of this work in the *Scottish Antiquary*, vols. i. and ii. (comb.) page 190. The present edition is considerably enlarged, and the additional information given is both valuable and interesting. Much of it relates to the branch of the family which has substituted Thom for M'Combie; the history of the change is interesting as throwing a light on the formation of surnames, especially in Scotland.

'While his cousin, Robert M'Comie, was making slow but sure headway as farmer in Findlatrie, in distant Aberdeenshire was Robert MacThomas pursuing the even tenor of his way. . . . In his time, the surname, MacThomas, began to be curtailed into Thomas. He died in 1740 at the age of 57.' George Thomas, his son, died in 1831; his eldest son was Patrick Hunter Thoms—we are not told when the second change took place. The work is well illustrated—one of the most satisfactory portraits being that of William M'Combie, Esq., of Easter Skene, who died 4th July 1890, aged 88. He took a deep interest in the history of his family, and was one of the finest of the old race of true Highland gentlemen.

Another portrait is an interesting one of George Hunter Thoms, Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, and vice-Admiral of the Islands. He has selected the arma in preference to the toga, and stands in the full uniform of his rank, for which he holds, as his predecessors have done, a commission. We hope in a future number to work out the history of the naval and military position which belongs to certain civil magistrates *ex officio*. The subject is one of some interest.

In concluding our brief notice we must express our regret that no tabular pedigrees have been given. They greatly assist the reader, and, in this instance, would have been particularly valuable. Further, regret is too mild a word to express what we feel when, turning to the end of the volume, we find no index. Such an omission is now rare, but how is it that Mr. Smith, who must know the value of an index, has left his readers unprovided with one. In other respects the book is excellent both in matter, arrangement, and appearance.

The Dates of variously-shaped Shields, with coincident Dates and Examples, by George Grazebrook, F.S.A., Liverpool.—This volume, which is printed for private circulation, is but the forerunner of a larger work which will, we trust, be published. The subject is one that has not received the attention it deserves, but this short treatise of ninety pages shows that from the shape of shields on seals and monuments deduction may be drawn with tolerable accuracy as to their dates. In shields, as in architecture, there was a fashion which was ever changing, though the transition from one form to another was seldom abrupt. We are enabled to give a few of the many engravings which illustrate this most interesting work, and which may help to make this brief notice more intelligible.

The seal of Gilbert de Gant, *ob.* 1158, is a good example of an early seal. It represents the shield as triangular, while in the centre the boss is

retained, which was discontinued when the surface was required to be plain to bear armorial achievements. See fig. 1.

Fig. 1.

Elianor Ferre, who died in old age, A.D. 1349, used a seal with her husband's arms (in the baron) dimidiated. The shape of the shield is less angular than earlier examples. Its probable date is 1290. See fig. 2.

John de Tilneye used in 1353 a bold and, in some respects, peculiar seal. Above the helmet is what appears to be a broad-brimmed hat such as that worn by cardinals, but without strings. The shield is of the same shape as that of Elianor Ferre. See fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Making a leap of two centuries we find on a plaque the arms of Sir Thomas Bell, thrice Mayor of Gloucester, who died in 1566.

The shape of the shield clearly shows that the days when they were used as defensive armour were past. This one possesses one of the many forms which the taste or fancy of architects, heralds, and artists devised. See fig. 4.

Fig. 4.

In the last century the helmet was frequently omitted, and the accessory ornaments consisted of wreaths, palm branches, and other devices, instead of the ragged mantling which was so common in earlier instances. The book plate of Ashley Palmer, A.D. 1792, is a good example of the form of shield in common use. See fig. 5.

Fig. 5.

Mr. Grazebrook is anxious to make his coming book as perfect as possible, and we would suggest that our readers who take an interest in the subject should not only send their names as subscribers, but, as he requests, send suggestions and information. His address is Oakhill Park, Liverpool.

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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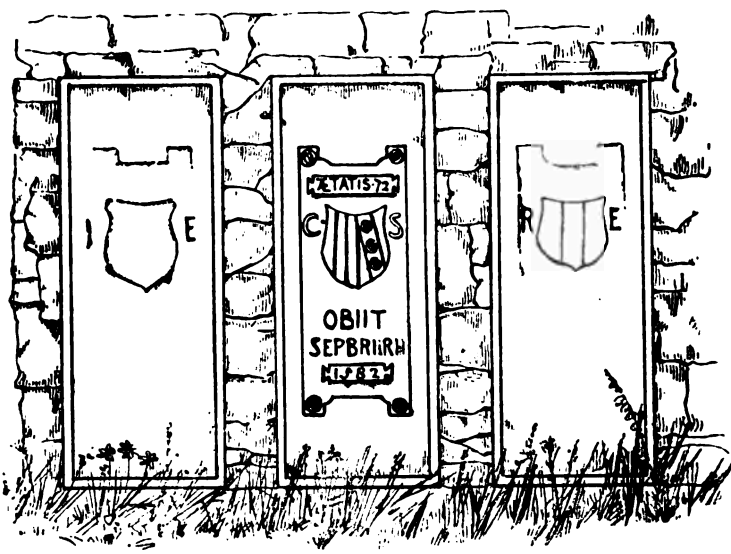
NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

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

318. ERSKINE OF LITTLE SAUCHIE AND OF BALGOWNIE.—Nearly twenty years ago I was requested by the late Captain Cuninghame of Balgownie to compile for him a pedigree of the family of Erskine of Balgownie, of which he was the representative. I produced a tabular pedigree, having to guide me in the task not only such public records as were then in print, but also a great mass of family papers of various dates, from 1485 onward.

I have lately undertaken to edit for the Scottish History Society an Account Book kept between 1675 and 1700 by Dame Hannah Andrews or Erskine, wife of Sir John Erskine of Balgownie. This has revived my interest in the old pedigree. I have examined State papers printed since it was compiled, and am able to substantiate some doubtful points and to make a few additions. As it may not be expedient to print the pedigree

in extenso in the volume I am preparing, I think it advisable to place it on record in the pages of the *Scottish Antiquary*, and all the more as an incorrect account of the family has lately been published, to which I shall have to allude. My pedigree has been revised after another examination of the numerous and valuable writs belonging to the Balgownie family (*B.W.*); the other authorities used are: *The Scottish Acts of Parliament* (*S.A.*); *The printed Retours* (*Ret.*); *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh, Bannatyne Club* (*L.D.*); *Registrum Monasterii S. Marie de Cambuskenneth* (*R.M.C.*); *Keith's Scottish Bishops* (*K.S.B.*); *Registrum Magni Sigilli* (*R.M.S.*); *Church Register, Culross* (*C.R.C.*); *Burgh Records, Culross* (*B.R.C.*); *Church Register, Dunfermline* (*C.R.D.*); *Church Register, Edinburgh* (*C.R.E.*); *Memorials of the Haliburtons*, reprinted from the Abbotsford edition of 1824, for the Grampian Club (*M.H.*); *Moysie's Memoirs* (*M.M.*).



I have given a drawing of three slabs, which are at present built into the ruined east wall of the long disused Parish Church of Culross. (See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland*, 1877, vol. xii. p. 253.) They are the tombs of Sir James Erskine, the first Laird of Balgownie (who died *circa* 1592), of Christian Stirling his wife (who died 1582, aged 72), and of Robert Erskine, their eldest son and the second Laird of Balgownie, who died before 1597.

The original position of these three slabs probably was over the graves of the deceased within the Parish Church, but they are now built into the wall for better preservation. As will be seen, the middle stone is in the best condition.

I. James Erskine[1] of Little Sauchie (co. Stirling), 'brother german to

[1] Sir Robert Douglas in his *Peerage* (*voce* Mar) is mistaken when he writes, 'Robert, 3d Lord Erskine, . . . had a son James of Little Sauchie . . . who had a son James Erskine of Balgonie, ancestor of that branch.' It is clear that Lord Erskine's son James was both of Little Sauchie and Balgownie, and that there were not two of the name.

ane noble and potent lord, John Lord Erskine' (*B. W.*), and son of Robert Lord Erskine who fell at Flodden, 1513, had, 7th June 1541, a grant of Little Sauchie to himself and his wife, Christian Stirling, of the family of Keir (*R.M.S.*), and also of the lands of Balgownie in the parish of Culross and co. Perth, from William, Commendator of Culross, by charter dated 14th March 1549 (*B. W.*). The date of his marriage has not been ascertained. His wife, who was born 1510, predeceased him in 1582; her tomb is still in fair condition, as will be seen from the print. James Erskine was usually styled 'of Little Sauchie,' the designation 'of Balgownie' being rare in earlier documents. His monument, which is on the right hand of his wife's, is much obliterated. It is ascertained from the family papers that his death occurred some time between 8th December 1592 and 20th November 1596. His great age is mentioned (*R.M.S.*). He had issue,[1]

1. Robert, who follows as Robert II.
2. Adam. There exists a tack (1552) by John, Commendator of Dryburgh, in favour of James Erskine of Little Sauchie, and Adam Erskine, his son, of the lands of Clerkington, co. Perth (*B. W.*). He was alive in 1584-85 (*R.M.S.*), but was dead before 30th April 1590, when 'John, son lawful to umqh[l] Adame Erskine in Balgonie and Catharine Sands his mother,' raised an action for damage done to their property (*B.R.C.*).
3. James, styled 1584 'Mr. James Erskine brother to Robert Erskine, apperand to Little Sauchie' (*S.A.* 1584, pp. 336, 344), vicar of Falkirk 15th May 1587 (*R.M.S.*); he was alive 21st July 1605 (*B. W.*).
4. William, parson of Campsie and Archbishop of Glasgow (a layman).[2]

[1] Mr. E. Erskine Scott, in his recently published account of the Erskines of Shieldfield (*sic*), has introduced the name of Alexander, the first Laird of Shielfield, into a tabular pedigree (I.) of the Balgownie family, and places him as youngest son of James, the first Laird. For this Mr. Scott produces no contemporaneous evidence, but relies solely on a passage to be found in a manuscript in the possession of, and printed by, Sir Walter Scott in 1824. This work was an anonymous account of the Family of Haliburton, and was commenced in the latter half of the seventeenth century. It contains a story of an abduction of the heiress of Shielfield by her grandfather, Abbot James Stewart, in 1559, and of her marriage by him to Alexander Erskine, 'a brother, *as 'tis said*, of Balgony, at that time a servant of the said Abbot.' (The italics are mine; the whole passage will be found on page 31 of the reprint of the work for the Grampian Club.) The utter worthlessness of this myth can be judged from the fact that this Abbot James Stewart ceased to be Abbot in 1541; if he did not die in that year he certainly was dead before 18th February 1546 (see p. 287, *L.D.*). If Mr. Scott can find any reliable authority designating Alexander of Shielfield 'brother to Balgonie,' then he may reasonably conjecture that he was Alexander Erskine, Parson of Monybreck, but probably a layman, younger son of Robert, Lord Erskine, and brother to James, Laird of Balgownie. He is mentioned by Douglas in his account of the family of Erskine (E. Mar). Mr. Scott holds that this Alexander was a son and not a brother to James of Balgownie. This is impossible; he was of full age in 1525 (*R.M.C.*), and therefore must have been older than Christian Stirling, the mother of the Laird of Balgownie's children. In 1559 he was probably about 55 years of age. Mr. Scott seems to have overlooked the fact that there existed, 31st March 1541, an Alexander Erskine of full age, and witness for the Abbot of Dryburgh (*R.M.S.*); he could not have been the son of James of Balgownie, he may have been his brother, and eventually the husband of Elizabeth Haliburton. Douglas's account of the origin of the house of Shielfield is improbable, when dates now ascertained are considered. (See *Scot. Antiq.* p. 143.)

[2] 'The temporalities of the Abbey of Paisley were, A.D. 1579, in possession of a nephew of John, Earl of Mar, William Erskine of Balgownie, Parson, as he is named,

5. Jean, married, 2d April 1567, James Preston, third laird of Valleyfield (*Valleyfield Writs*).[1]

Note.—There is also a reversion (*B. W.*), dated 7th November 1567, by Gilbert Erskine of Gellett to John Swinton. The parentage of Gilbert is not stated.

II. Robert Erskine, 'eldest son' (*B. W.*) of James Erskine of Little Sauchie, had a charter, 21st February 1565, from his father to himself and his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Blackadder of Tulliallan, in provision of the contract of marriage. A grant to his widow, 9th November 1597, shows that he was dead before that date. His monument bears the Erskine arms and initials R. E., but no trace of other inscription can now be discovered. He had, besides his eldest son John, who succeeded him (see *below*), a younger son Thomas,[2] who died 1618, when his brother John was served his heir (*Ret.*).

III. John Erskine,[3] 'eldest son and heir of said Robert Erskine' (*Precept of Clare Constat*, 10th August 1615, *B. W.*). 'John Erskine of Little Sauchie, son and heir of Robert Erskine of Little Sauchie,' 9th November 1597 (*B. W.*). 'Grandson of James Erskine' (*Ret.*). He married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Robert Bruce of Carnock, and was buried 9th March 1641 (*C.R.C.*). He left at least one son, who succeeded as

IV. Sir John Erskine, styled in disposition, 27th May 1641, by George Bruce in his favour, 'John, eldest son of deceased John Erskine' (*B. W.*); in a charter, dated 7th April 1642, he is styled 'Sir John Erskine' (*B. W.*). He married, settlement dated 2d September 1643 (*B. W.*), Margaret, eldest daughter of Harry Elphinstone of Calderhall. The baptism of his eldest son John has not been found, but the following are entered (*C.R.C.*).

Jeane, baptized 2d August 1644, the Earl of Mar and Sir John Erskine of Octerstone being witnesses.
Thomas[4] and George, twins, baptized 12th April 1652.
Alexander, baptized 19th April 1653.
George, baptized 23d December 1656.

Sir John died before 8th June 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir John Erskine, served heir to his father Sir John, 8th June 1671 (*B. W.*), married, in Edinburgh (*C.R.E.*), 18th February 1673, Hannah, daughter and heiress of Robert Andrews, burgess of Edinburgh. The marriage contract (*B. W.*) shows that her portion was 28,000 marks.

For twenty-five years after her marriage she kept an exact account of all the household expenses in a volume which contains much interesting

of Campsie (see *M. M.*, p. 22). During his residence he caused a well to be sunk in the Abbey Place, which still bears the name "Balgownie well."'—*Abbey of Paisley*, by Dr. Cameron Lees, p. 234. This William had a grant of the revenues and title of the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, 'after the forfeiture of Lord Claud Hamilton, 1585, . . . in less than two years the king took away the archbishopric from Mr. Erskine' (*K.S.B.*).

[1] From this marriage is descended Robert Campbell Preston, now of Ardchattan and of Valleyfield.

[2] Mr. Scott in his table places Thomas as elder brother of John (IV.), and makes him succeed a fictitious John in the estate!

[3] Mr. Scott in his table makes this John a nephew of Robert, and son of a second son of James, first Laird. This error might have been saved by a careful inspection of the Retours.

[4] Thomas was alive 2d April 1678 (*B. W.*).

matter. Besides the eldest son John there were other children mentioned in her book or in the Registers (*C.R.C.*).

'A daughter (name not given) to the Laird of Balgownie' was buried 5th May 1681 (*C.R.C.*).

George, son of John Erskine of Balgony and dame (*sic*), was baptized 9th of —— (*sic*) 1684 (*C.R.C.*), the witnesses being, J. R., Bishop of Ross, and George Erskine.

William, 'son to the right honourable John Erskine of Balgownie,' was baptized 6th January 1686. Witnesses, Sir Alexander Bruce and Sir William Preston (*C.R.C.*).

Robert, witness in 1736 to his niece's marriage contract, and in it styled 'Captain' (*B. W.*).

Archibald, mentioned in Dame Erskine's Account (*B. W.*).

James, 'born to Sir John Ariskine of Balgownie and Dame Hannah Androw,' was baptized 24th March 1691. Witnesses, Sir William Preston, J. A. Androw, William Androw (*C.R.C.*).

Charles, Magdalene } are both mentioned in the Account Book (*B. W.*).

Possibly there may have been others.

Sir John Erskine, who must have been knighted before 1691, died before 6th April 1703, and was succeeded by his eldest son

VI. John Erskine[1] of Balgownie, served heir to his father, 6th April 1703 (*B. W.*), was born 1679. He married, at Dunfermline, February 16th, 1710 (*C.R.D.*), Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Halkett of Pitfirrane, and granddaughter of the first Earl of Stirling. Mr. John Erskine had issue

1. John. (See below.)
2. Hannah. (See below.)
3. Robert, died without issue.
4. Charles, died without issue.
5. George, died without issue.
6. Elizabeth (styled second daughter) (*B. W.*), who married James Pattullo of Balhouffie, co. Fife. Her descendants were in remainder in the entail made by her elder sister's husband. (See below.) I believe they still exist.
7. Mary, died without issue.

Mr. John Erskine died 1749, and was succeeded by his eldest son

VII. John Erskine of Balgownie (son of John Erskine, VI.), advocate, married Janet, daughter of Charles Wedderburn, but died without issue, 1767. He was succeeded in the estate by his sister

VIII. Hannah Erskine (daughter of John Erskine, VI.). She married (settlement dated 5th April 1736) (*B. W.*) John, eldest son of Robert Cuninghame by Mary his wife, daughter to deceased John Callendar of Craigforth. Robert Cuninghame was laird of Comrie, near Culross, co. Perth, and of Barnton in the parish of Kilsyth, being the third son of John Cuninghame of Ballindalloch, descended from Sir Andrew Cuninghame of Ballindalloch (*tem.* David II.), next brother to William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, ancestor of the Earls of Glencairn. John Cuninghame died 1801; but on 11th August 1792 a disposition of the Balgownie property was made in favour of his own children by Hannah Erskine,

[1] Mr. Scott in his table makes this John, who, as he correctly states, died in 1749 aged seventy, the son of Sir John, whose death he also correctly states as taking place in 1670! It is clear he has omitted to insert Sir John, fifth Laird, who died 1703.

failing whom, to the descendants of Mrs. Elizabeth Erskine or Pattullo, sister to Mrs. Hannah Erskine or Cuninghame (see above); next to the children of John Erskine, late bailie of Alloa, and their heirs, and finally, to the heirs of John Erskine (VI.), advocate. Who John Erskine, bailie of Alloa, was, is uncertain, probably a descendant of a younger son of Sir John Erskine IV. or V. Mrs. Hannah Erskine or Cuninghame had an only son,

IX. Robert Cuninghame (son of Hannah Erskine or Cuninghame, VIII.) was a clergyman of the Church of Scotland. He married first a daughter of Moncrieff of Culfargie, the mother of his children, and, secondly, a daughter of Stewart of Physgill. He died 1801, leaving

1. John. (See below.)
2. Robert, of Bower Houses, married a daughter of Hay of Belton, by whom he had a son, who died without issue.

X. John Cuninghame of Balgownie (son of Robert Cuninghame IX.), married, 1792 (contract 12 Oct. 1792) (*B. W.*), Jean, daughter of James Hutchison. She died 1831; he died 1812, leaving issue

1. James. (See below.)
2. John, died without issue before 1834.
3. Alexander. (See below.)
4. Mary, married the Rev. J. Young, and had issue with a son, who died young; a daughter, Jean H. Cuninghame.
5. Anne, died 1862.
6. Agnes, married Charles Shortt, an officer in the army.

XI. James Cuninghame of Balgownie (eldest son of John Cuninghame, X.), married, 1818, Agnes, daughter of Ramsay of Barnton (*B. W.*). He died without issue 1834, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother, viz.:—

XII. Alexander Cuninghame of Balgownie (third son of John Cuninghame, X.), married, 1834 (*B. W.*), Helen Dunmore, daughter of Robert Brown of Newhall, the mother of his children. He married, secondly (mar. cont. dated 9th Aug. 1847) (*B. W.*), Marion Telfer, daughter of deceased William Telfer, Esq. of Balgonar, who survived him. He died 1848, leaving issue

1. John. (See below.)
2. Eliza.
3. Jean Agnes, died 1847.
4. Helen.
5. Mary Anne.
6. Harriet, died 1865.

XIII. John Cuninghame of Balgownie (son of Alexander Cuninghame, XII.). Captain in the army; married, 1866, Helen Rebecca, daughter, and eventually sole heiress, of Ranald Macdonell of Glengarry. Captain Cuninghame died 1879, leaving

1. John Alistair Erskine Cuninghame, now fourteenth Laird of Balgownie, born November 10, 1869.
2. Helen Josephine Erskine, died unmarried.

Note.—Mr. Cuninghame of Balgownie is heir-male of the Cuninghames of Comrie, and representative of the families of Erskine of Little Sauchie and Balgownie, and of Macdonnell of Glengarry.

ARMS OF THE FAMILY.—The following arms are registered at the

Lyon Office[1]:—'John Areskine of Balgownie, descended of a Second Son of the Familie of Marr, Bears two coats quarterlie, first azur a bend betwixt two cross crosslets fitched or, second arg. a pale within a bordure sable, third as the second, the fourth as the first. Above the shield ane Helmet befitting his degree mantle gules doubled argent next is placed on ane Torc for his Crest ——,'—'*c.* 1672.'

On Dec. 30th, 1771.—The following arms were registered:—

'The Revd. Mr. Robert Cunningham of Balgownie, great-grandson of John Cunningham of Balindaloch, who succeeded to the estate and representation of the family of Erskine of Balgownie, on the death of John Erskine of Balgownie, his mother's brother. Bears Quarterly 1 and 4 arg. a shake fork sa., and in chief a mullet gu., all within a bordure engrailed of the last. 2 and 3 grand quarters as Erskine of Balgownie.

'Crest. An oak-tree proper.

'Motto. "Tandem."'

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

319. THE HUGUENOTS IN NORTH BRITAIN.—The following interesting paper was read at the Annual Meeting of the Huguenot Society, held in London 13th March 1889. Miss Layard has most kindly consented to its appearance in the *Scottish Antiquary*, and the Council of the Society have also allowed it to be printed from their Annual Report:—

In 1685 Louis Quatorze crowned the many despotic acts of his reign by an action as cruel and tyrannical as it was shortsighted in its policy.

Prompted by his minister Louvois, who hated those of the 'Reformed Church' who had remained in France, and who added so much to her glory by their talents and commercial successes, Louis issued a Royal Proclamation revoking the Edict of Nantes, and all the privileges which had been hitherto granted to his Protestant subjects and maintained by his predecessors.

The exercise of the Reformed Religion was forbidden throughout France on penalty of death or forfeiture of all the worldly goods of those who professed it. But this tyranny and cruelty were not of a day's growth, or the fruits of a momentary outbreak of despotic prejudice; fifteen years previously, in 1670, the terrible persecutions of the *Dragonnades* had spread murder, rapine, and horror throughout the length and breadth of

[1] Mr. Scott thinks that a similarity exists between the arms of Shielfield and Balgownie, which supports his theory of the connection between the two families. The similarity is very trifling; a much closer one exists between the arms of Erskine, of Dun, of Torry, and of Shielfield. He states that he has received, through a friend, some information from the Lyon Office, which, however, must have suffered in transmission, and was evidently incomplete, for he relies on Burke's *Armoury* for the blazonry of the Balgownie arms, which is incorrect. These arms were registered '*c.* 1672,' not, as he states, '*c.* 1680.' The Shielfield arms were registered '*c.* 1719 or later,' not '*c.* 1700.' It is evident, indeed, that they were not registered till after 1722, from the fact that Nisbet, in his edition of that year, attributes to Shielfield the same arms as Balgownie. As he made use of the register in the Lyon Office, they clearly were not in it when he wrote. I do not find that he describes the Shielfield family as sprung from that of Balgownie. Mr. Scott seems to have been informed that the arms of Shielfield were registered at the Lyon Office 'as a branch of Balgony about 1700' (p. 7). *Balgownie is not mentioned;* all that is said about them is contained in the following official extract:—

'John Erskine of Sheefield bears argent on a pale sable a cross crosslet fitched or within a bordure azur. Crest a dexter arm from the elbow proper holding a cross crosslet as the former. Motto, Think well'—'*c.* 1719 or later.'

the fair land of France; even those who professed the Catholic faith were fain to pray that death would stay the arm of the cruel and execrated minister by whose order these sanguinary deeds had been perpetrated against innocent and God-fearing and law-abiding subjects.

The rumour of these horrors spread far and wide. Even Catholic Italy opened her arms to receive as citizens those who fled from their tortured and unhappy land, although it must be confessed that individual instances of treachery in 'high places' sully the pages which record the sympathy and protection shown to the victims of this most dreadful persecution.

Germany, too, and Holland were even more prompt in their aid and sympathetic interest. But it is to England and Scotland, and their 'sister isle' of Ireland, that the palm must be accorded for the ready protection and open-handed welcome they afforded to those who sought the refuge of the shores of Great Britain.

The History of the French Huguenots, as regards their settlement in England and Ireland, is well known, and has been exhaustively treated by Agnew, Smiles, and other well-known writers; and much further light has been thrown on this subject by the researches carried on with so much interest by various members of the Huguenot Society since its first commencement. But it is not with the Huguenots of England, or of Ireland, that we have to do in this paper, but with their less well-known brethren and co-refugees in Scotland. This department of research never having been thoroughly worked out (although manuscripts and curious documents were known to exist in some one or other of the libraries in Edinburgh), it struck me, whilst on a visit to that city during the past summer, that a *systematic* research might possibly be repaid by many discoveries of great literary and historical interest. I therefore determined to devote as much time as I could spare to the work in question, and have had great gratification in presenting recently to the Huguenot Society the result of seven weeks' research in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, where, thanks to the kind assistance afforded me by the principal librarian, Mr. Clark, and his assistants, I was enabled to discover and transcribe a number of most curious and valuable papers, far exceeding my expectations in quantity and interest. I here take this opportunity of making this public acknowledgment of the services rendered me by the above gentlemen, in my own name as well as that of the Huguenot Society, feeling sure that all my readers will concur in this expression of thanks.

With one or two exceptions of a trifling nature, all these manuscripts are embodied in the collection known as the 'Woodrow Collection of MSS.' I have made all possible search in contemporary and later records, and have failed to discover any *printed* exemplars of these Huguenot papers, and it may therefore be safely concluded that our Society will be the first to make them public matter of interest. In a few more years, perhaps, time will have completed the work of obliteration already begun by damp, and fading ink, and crumbling paper, and these quaint records, which cost many hours of slow and careful deciphering, will have utterly faded away from human ken and eyesight, carefully as the manuscripts are preserved and guarded.

The earliest record almost that we have of a Huguenot emigration to Edinburgh is towards the latter part of the sixteenth century, when a small colony of silk and wool weavers crossed from France to Leith, the

seaport of Edinburgh, and, by permission of the city authorities, purchased a piece of land in the suburb called Broughton, now forming part of Edinburgh itself, and still bearing the name of 'Picardy Place,' called after the province from whence the refugees fled.

This emigration seems to have taken place during the years 1588-90; the new-comers were enrolled as citizens, and contributed greatly to the augmentation of the commercial prosperity of the city in the woollen, silk, and napery trades. Of their habitation nothing now exists but the name of 'Picardy Place.' Careful search has proved that none of the original old houses are now standing; where they *once* stood can now be only ascertained by reference to the old maps and to the old wills preserved in the Register House, in which the testators' names and addresses are given, and their special branch of trade, as *tisserands*, or weavers.

The earlier massacres of Huguenots in France caused an intense feeling of horror and reprobation in Scotland, for France and Scotland were ever closely connected, both royally and politically, although the religions of the two countries were in every respect so dissimilar.

In Mr. James Melvill's diary, preserved in the Advocates' Library (Edinburgh), he says that Mr. James Wilkie, *Primarius* of the University, 'causit sing comonnlie the 44 and 79 Psalmes, quhilk I lernit *par ceur*, for that was the yeir of the bludie massacres in France (1574).' And again he says, under the date of the year 1588, 'That 88 yeir was also maist notable for the death of Quein Mother of France, Catherin de Medecis, bludie Jezabell to the Sanctes of God, wha then was callit to hir recompence. As also the maist remarkable wark of God's iustice in repeying the twa cheiff executors of that horrible carnage and massacre of Paris, making first King Hendrie to cause his Gard stik[1] the Duc of Guise vnder trest[2] with the Cardinall of Lorean. . . . The Lord working be maist wicked instruments maist wyslie and iustlie. . . . In the 85 and 86 yeirs, all the protestants were chargit[3] af France within sic a day, vnder pean of lyff, lands, guids, and gear;[4] sa that the number of banished in Eingland war sa grait, and the pure[5] of tham sa manie, that they war compelled to seik releiff of ws for the saming.'

It is not surprising, with such a sympathetic connection between the two countries, that the kindly feeling extended beyond a mere show of words and expressions of horror at the evils that had come upon the faithful brethren in France. Pecuniary aid was also forthcoming, and various contemporary records relate how the Bishop of St. Andrews held a grand diocesan synod at Edinburgh on November 12, 1622, when it was ordained that a collection should be made for the Huguenot congregations in France, and a public thanksgiving offered up in all the kirks of the diocese for the peace which was concluded between the King of France and his Protestant subjects. Reverting again to Melvill's diary, we read (1588) . . . 'To the glory of God, I remember it, in the pure bounds I haid vnder charge, at the first beginning of my ministerie, we gatherit about fyve hounder marks for that effect' (*i.e.* the collection for the Huguenot churches). 'The soum of the haill collection quhilk Frenche kirks gat, extendit bot till about ten thowsand marks, as thair acquaittances and letters of thanksgiffing beares, quhilk I haiff in custodie, delyverit to

[1] Assassinate. [2] Treaty.
[3] Chargit—ordered to leave. [4] Gear—chattels.
[5] Pure—old mathematical term signifying number or magnitude.

me by the Generall Assemblie to translat in Scottés, and sett furthe to close the mouthes of invyfull sklanderars, wha gaiff ovt that that collection was maid for anvther purpose. As also the collection maid for the Town of Geneua, wharfore we gat mair thankes by a Letter of Thédor du Bez[1] in the name of the Senat and Kirk thereof.'

As time went on, and the connection increased, the kirks and congregations of Scotland occasionally sent their own ministers over to France, and, in fact, effected what we call nowadays an exchange of chaplaincies; the period of ministry being regulated by the will of the congregation or the purse and inclination of the minister, and even sometimes by home-sickness (!), as this plea is occasionally set forth in the application for return of either party to their respective native lands.

Calderwood tells us, in his *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, 1621, how a certain Mr. John Welshe, pasteur of St. Jean in France, fled from that town, when it was besieged by the Catholic troops, and took refuge in Zealand; here his health failed him, and he applied for leave to return to Scotland, so that he might have an interview anent his case with the King himself and the Dean of Winchester, Dr. Young. The former endeavoured to turn him from the Protestant faith, and pressed him to enter the pale of the Catholic Church, but the worthy minister was not to be moved by any fair promises, and the result was that the King condemned him to remain in perpetual exile in London; 'so there,' says Calderwood, 'he endit his dayes with the deserved name of an holie man . . . a constant sufferer for the truth.'

Many of the leading noblemen and gentlemen in Scotland left the Catholic Church, with its more ceremonious ritual, and, influenced by their friends amongst the Huguenots, both in France and in their own land, joined themselves to the Reformed United Kirk of Scotland, thereby showing a praiseworthy example to all, and especially to those recalcitrant clergy who were false to the standard of the church militant, and who, for increase of promotion and pecuniary benefit, went over to the Church of Rome.

In 1574 the chairs of the schools and universities of Scotland were thrown open to the Huguenots, who distinguished themselves greatly in every branch of learning, and were not a little thankful, being destitute of nearly all their worldly goods, to take any appointments offered them, and thereby earn their living honourably. To quote again from Melvill, he tells us that his brother Andro was a 'seiklie tender boy, and tuk pleasur in nathing sa mikle as his buik. Sa with the portion that was left him, he spendit a yeir or twa in Montrose . . . heiring a France man called Petrus de Marsailiers teache the Greik grammar, and sumthing of that language.' This 'seiklie boy' afterwards went to the college at Poitiers, and whilst there was nearly murdered in his lodgings by a Papist corporal,

[1] Théodore de Béza, minister in Geneva, was born in 1519 at Vézelai, in Burgundy. Educated at Paris, Orléans, and Bourges, he took his degree of doctor at the age of twenty. Having quitted his abbacy of Longjumeau, he became a follower of Calvin, who ordained him a minister about 1548. In 1561 he entered the suite of the Prince of Condé, and followed him through his campaign, whence he returned in 1563 to Geneva. He attended the Huguenot conferences at La Rochelle in 1571, in Nismes in 1572, and was looked upon as the father of the Reformed Churches of France, Flanders, and Switzerland. In his old age his memory failed for all recent events, but he repeated with perfect ease the whole of the Psalms in Hebrew, and many chapters of the New Testament in Greek. He died on October 13, 1605, aged eighty-six.

who accused him of being a Huguenot, and only come to Poitiers to betray the city to troops of his own persuasion. From thence Mr. Andrew Melvill went to Orleans, which was in a state of siege; here he found the gates of the city shut; the soldiers on guard arrested Andrew and his companion, Mr. Andrew Polwart, and only allowed them to enter after a lengthy explanation, in which a punning answer given by Andrew Melvill saved the lives of the two young men. On the sentry asking him who they were, he replied, 'Scotchmen.' 'Oh, ye Scotchmen are all Huguenots,' answered the soldier. 'Huguenots?' quoth Andrew; 'what's that? we ken nocht sic.' 'Oh!' said the guard, 'ye have no mess' (mass). 'Forsooth!' replied Andrew Melvill merrily, 'our berns in Scotland gaes daylie to mess' (porridge). Upon this the soldiers answered, 'Good companions, go thy way!'

It was with the sister churches of Geneva and of La Rochelle that the Scotch had the closest unity; one of their favourite ministers, Gilbert Primrose,[1] was for many years officiating at the latter place; and through Gilbert Primrose's hands passed most of the official arrangements for the interchange of ministers between the Scotch kirks and the Huguenot congregations. He had been a great favourite with high and low in Edinburgh, as may be judged by the perusal of the letter (hereafter to be printed) concerning him and imploring his recall. He was of an ancient and honourable family, connected with many influential names. His descendants still exist, and his name figures as that of the family name of the Earls of Rosebery.

Primrose's colleague at La Rochelle was the pasteur Anthoine Regnaud, or Regnaut, to whom were intrusted the periodical tours of inspection to the Huguenot colleges and congregations in Germany. He speaks of Gilbert as his '*compagnon dévoué*,' who with his fellow-pasteur, Monsieur Chamier,[2] of the church at Montélimer,[3] seems to have been his principal support in certain actions and reports undertaken in reference to the misconduct of a Sieur Piscator,[4] who had written obnoxious articles regarding the doctrine of the Antichrist. It appears from the records of the Kirk transactions preserved in the library of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, that domestic offences committed by the minister were tried at the Kirk sessions, as well as offences against ceremonial regulations, for there appear here and there entries against pasteurs and ministers who have offended in various particulars. Some of these offences are cited, such as for pecuniary benefit letting lodgings to Papists, permitting pilgrimages, on superstitious motives of cure, to old chapels, wells, and trees, or allowing their wives and daughters to wear silver lambs or crosses as pendant ornaments; or having statues of saints and apostles in their houses, uttering unseemly jesting and puns (*calembours*) on religious subjects, allowing the congregation to bring their midday meal into the kirk to save a walk home between the services; and, alas! worst sin of all in the eyes of the reverend Synod, it was declared that several pasteurs and ministers, notably of some of the churches in the Lower Town, had

[1] The Rev. Gilbert Primrose, D.D., died in 1642. His son, James Primrose, M.D., was a celebrated medical author and a vigorous opponent of Harvey. He died in 1660.

[2] Daniel Chamier, pasteur; born 1570, died October 21, 1621.

[3] Montélimar, a fortified town of Dauphiné.

[4] The Rev. John Fischer (Piscator), German Calvinist divine, born 1546, died 1626, at Herborn, in Nassau.

been seen 'kissing the maids' whilst the latter were in waiting behind the church to escort their mistresses home! For this heinous crime the offending ministers were charged forty marks per kiss. It is to be hoped that the reverend gentlemen were deterred, by the expense of this luxury (if by no other motive), from giving way a *second* time to this human but decidedly unclerical weakness. Magistrates *nowadays* are more lenient, to judge by a recent instance in one of the daily papers, when a country vicar, who shall be nameless, was made to pay 15*s.* 6*d.* only for a similar offence towards his housekeeper, he having set forth the plea that 'she was no longer in her first fresh youth.' The Huguenot pasteurs were evidently more discriminating; it is to be hoped that they repented them of their sin.

A great friendliness existed between the French and Scotch pasteurs; numbers of letters between them and ministers of the national Kirk testify to the strong feelings of regard they entertained towards their Huguenot brethren.

The congregations of the principal kirks in the city of Edinburgh were continually affording relief to their poorer Huguenot brethren, as reference to various kirk account-books will show to the searcher in such matters. It appears that the interchange of ministeries between the Scotch Kirk and French Huguenot pasteurs was not always an unmixed good; for whereas the latter grafted on to their more lively French temperament some of the Scottish stability and 'canniness,' and were the better for their temporary residence in Edinburgh and elsewhere, the Scottish ministers, on the contrary, adopted in many cases the frivolities and sometimes the vices of the gay and worldly land of France, and thereby incurred the severe reprimand of the General Assembly. So much so, that a clause was inserted in the 'Kirk Conclusions' (as they were called) that such offenders were to be publicly reproved by the elders, to wit, those who were guilty of 'sklanderous lyff, and efter admonition, amend nocht; of blasphemie manifest; of falshood, fechting, dansing, and sic dissoluteness!' Whereby we may conclude that the clergy in France were not restricted from appearing at balls or other gay entertainments that would in Scotland have made their more rigid brethren shudder with holy horror. In fact, it was rather astonishing that the Scottish people received the Huguenots with such liberality and kindliness, for the term 'French' had for a long time been synonymous with all that was mean and corrupt and contemptible, ever since the influx of French who had come over to Edinburgh in the train of Mary Queen of Scots, after her departure from France and her accession to the throne of her father. A drunken, quarrelsome, law-breaking laird was apostrophised in full kirk by a wrathful minister as follows: 'Thow Frencheist, Italianist, jolie gentleman, God shall bastone[1] thee in his righteous judgments!'

As far as I have been able to discover, the Huguenot congregation in their earliest days of settlement in Edinburgh met for worship in a large room in one of their dwelling-houses in Picardy Place; but this being found extremely inconvenient, a worthy and wealthy dame, named Lady Yester, presented them with a chapel situated not far from the University. From her continued liberality they enjoyed many benefits and numerous instances of pecuniary generosity, which enabled them to hold a more assured position amongst their fellow-citizens in their adopted country, and also gave them

[1] *Bastone*—punish, or chastise, or beat. *Bastons* (Old English)—staves.

a standing amongst the other congregations of the Scotch capital. This chapel still exists under the name of 'Lady Yester's Chapel,' but the present French Protestant congregation hold their 'culte' in a chapel in George Street. Amongst the Kirk papers in the Advocates' Library is a manuscript entitled, 'Roole des Deposez,' or a list of pasteurs who had been suspended by order of the Kirk, and had since decamped, after recanting from the Huguenot faith. As some of these names appear in transactions of the united Scotch and Huguenot kirks, we may suppose that this 'Roole' was issued as a sort of warning or description, for the benefit of such persons as might inadvertently have been harbouring them, or had knowingly done so. Some of the paragraphs are almost 'photographic' in their personal details. We read that George Sovisse, alias Soulas, late minister of Fontainebleau, has been suspended for misdemeanour; that he is a short man, with black hair, and aged about forty; and again, Jean de Vassan, minister in Anjou, a short man, with an aquiline nose, a wide mouth and scanty beard, suspended for infamous depravities; and still a third of equally unprepossessing characteristics, namely, Jérémie Février, a minister from Bas Languedoc, very tall, with black and frizzly hair, swarthy complexion, wide nostrils, and coarse, thick lips; the list of these 'disgraces' to their cloth closing with Pasteur Josias Montague, aged about forty, from Dauphiné, with grizzled hair and goggle eyes with wandering glances.

A minister, Mr. Coxe, writing from his pastorate at Angers to the Rev. Mr. Wylie in Scotland, says he has heard a strange report, hitherto secret, 'that Monsr. Alix,[1] Monsr. Gily of Beaugé, and Monsr. Myte of Orleans, are on the point of changing their religion.' This letter is dated April 14, 1683; but this report was certainly a false one, for we find Pasteur Allix writing from Paris (on the 20th of April, 1684, almost exactly a year after) to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,[2] thanking him for the protection afforded to the poor refugees 'cast upon the shores of Great Britain by the storm of persecution,' and imploring him to continue to extend the shelter of his authority, in order to establish peace, and make it safe for the refugees to settle down in the new land of their choice. Pasteur Allix goes on to express his deep regret at their troubles, and how 'he groans from the depths of his heart for the schisms and differences which have crept even into the new refugee' congregations.' This remark doubtless refers to the unseemly scenes which had this year (1683) taken place at the Grand Assembly or Synod in Edinburgh anent the settlements of pastorate salaries and 'the plantation' or division of the united Scotch and Huguenot congregations and their allowance from state and ecclesiastical commission courts. This was not by any means the first time that the united nonconformist kirks had fallen out amongst themselves, for in 1600 and 1601 the Scotch Kirk picked a quarrel with the French one, declaring that the latter kept up too many ceremonies, and that thereby 'corruption enterit in to the midst of the congregation, and inclined their souls to papistry.'

They were offended so far as to express a wish that elders should be abolished, and an ecclesiastical local commission attached to each district, with a bishop to preside over the diocese under which these district com-

[1] Rev. Peter Allix, D.D.; born 1641, died February 21, 1717.

[2] The Right Rev. Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1677 to 1689; born 1616, died Nov. 4, 1693.

mittees were to be collected. The idea of a bishop is quite inimical to all Scottish congregations; the suggestion was always thrown out whenever mooted, and to this day the kirks of Scotland are ruled by their elders and ministers, presided over by the General Assembly, and bishops are only recognised in the Episcopal Church.

John Knox,[1] who was ever ready to take the liberal side of a question, and even to give way to a superior opinion, obstinate as he was on certain dogmatic points, wrote to Théodore de Béza at Geneva to ask *his* opinion on the matter. The latter responded to him in a letter strongly opposing the motion of the congregations in favour of bishoprics; the letter is written in Latin, and is No. 79 in the Knox and De Béza correspondence. I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum, for this translation, which I give, of the principal extract referring to the subject; the Latin being of a stilted and rather obsolete rendering, as was the custom of epistolary correspondence in old times betwixt brother-clericals. De Béza writes thus: 'But, my Knox, I should wish you and the rest of the brethren to bear in mind, what is as clear as daylight, that as bishops brought forth the Papacy, so spurious bishops will bring in the close of the Papacy, and infidelity rule the world. Let those who desire the safety of the Church beware of this pestilence, and when you shall have expelled them from Scotland (*in tempore*), I beseech you never admit it again, although it may flatter you by the specious pretext of retaining unity, which has beguiled very many of the best amongst the ancients.'

As regards the commercial benefits accruing to Scotland from her hospitable reception of the unhappy fugitives, it is an undoubted fact that her prosperity was doubled, even trebled, by their settlement in the capital. Arts and manufactures hitherto unknown were introduced by the intelligent and hard-working Huguenot families, and those *already* known and in use were perfected to an extent never dreamed of previously. In this way the refugees repaid at full interest the kindness and hospitality and generosity which had been so freely lavished on them in the days of their tribulation and unhappy flight from all that was most precious to them.

In 1693 we find one James Foulis, in company with a John Holland, setting up in Edinburgh a manufactory for the weaving of what was called Colchester baize[2] and linen, in a part of the city called Paul's Work. It is well known that there was a large colony of Dutch, Flemish, and French Huguenot weavers in Colchester, and I live in hopes of some day making researches in that venerable and curious town for materials for another Paper on the colony of Huguenots in that place, and their history, and shall hope also to make transcriptions of such manuscripts as may be still in existence in the town museum, churches, and library.

To return to the Scotch Huguenots:—These baize weavers were also permitted to establish a second factory in the Citadel of Leith, and almost monopolised this particular branch of commerce, until May 28, 1694, when one Nicholas Dupin founded a linen company, established by

[1] John Knox; born 1505, died Nov. 24, 1572.

[2] The word Baize or Bayse was derived, it is said by some, from the ancient Teutonic word Bay, or the Old English Base, both signifying coarse cloth. Others derive it from Baia, near Naples, where it was first invented. The earliest manufactory of it in England was established by Huguenot refugees (French and Dutch) in the town of Colchester in 1571.

six thousand shares of 5*l.* each, of which half were taken by English and half by Scottish shareholders. The bleaching was carried on at Corstorphine, the manufactory being situated most probably in one of the houses of Picardy Place. This Nicholas Dupin seems to have been a man of versatile genius, for we find him after this establishing a paper factory, which, two years later, also became a joint-stock concern. In the Privy Council Records is a petition from him, in which he sets forth that 'he had arrived at the art of making all sorts of fine paper moulds, as good or better as made beyond the seas, and at a far cheaper rate, insomuch that one man can make and furnish more moulds in one week than any other workmen in other nations can finish in two months' time.'

The inventive faculty of Nicholas Dupin was not content, it seems, to stop at improvements in linen and paper, for his next venture was a most ingenious mechanical lift or machine for drawing up water from flooded mines. The Government utilised his invention at once, as a long-needed want, and granted him a patent for it for eleven years.

The success of the Huguenot refugees in establishing these factories roused the enterprise of their Scottish brother-merchants; and even private individuals were induced to follow suit in similar ventures, as an instance of which a Mr. William Black, advocate (in 1703), opened a factory called Gordon's Mills, near Glasgow, for the manufacture of French broadcloth, *droguets*[1] (or druggets), serge, *toiles damassées*[2] (or damask linens for table-cloths), and *pluche* (or plush), a species of velvet of which the foundation was satin and the nap carded up into a soft fluffy surface. The latter article was comparatively a new invention, and was said to have been introduced into France by the Genoese traders, who had been encouraged to settle there by Catherine de' Medici, Genoa plush and Genoa velvet being much sought after by the wealthy nobles for their personal adornment and for the furniture of their houses, as well as for the trappings of their horses and mules. It was doubtless from these Italian manufactures that the Huguenots learnt the art of making plush and velvet, and thereby became the rivals of the inventors themselves when, later on, the refugees to the Netherlands established their manufactures of velvet in that country, and Utrecht velvet, with its raised pile of magnificent designs and varied colouring, became equally renowned and as much sought after as the longer-established Genoa velvet.

As has ever been the case when new undertakings have been started, as much opposition as favour was shown to the aliens, as the refugees were called, long after their settlement in Edinburgh; contemporary 'skits' and popular ballads had their fling at them, and at those who adopted the fashions of dress introduced by the more elegant and polished Huguenots, in place of the homespun plainness of the usual Scottish attire. They are too numerous to give here at any length, but we may quote from one 'skit,' which is supposed to be the lamentation of a Fifeshire laird, who, having departed this life in the days of the aforesaid 'homespun plainness,' revisits his native land and finds his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen

[1] Drugget, derived from the French 'droguet' and Italian 'droghetta'; in the year 1703 it was first used as material for coats and cloaks, and skirts, and was afterwards made of heavier wool, to serve as a cheap form of carpet. The *dress* quality was sold at about thirteenpence per yard.

[2] Damask linen, used for house and ecclesiastical napery, was first made at Damascus, from whence comes its name.

bedecked in all the new-fledged fineries of the gay and brilliantly attired 'aliens.' His lament runs as follows, and it must be left to the ingenuity of my readers to discover the meaning of various names of wearing apparel mentioned therein :—

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by the gude wife's hand,
No drap de Berry,[1] cloths of seal,
No stuffs ingrained in cochineal,
No plush, no tissue,[2] cramoisie,
No China, Turkey, taffety.[3]
. . . . . .
No figurata, water shamlet,[4]
No Bishop satin, or silk camblet,
No cloth of Gold, or beaver hats,
No windy-flourished flying feathers,
No sweet, permusted, shambo leather.

The laird's ghost goes on to say (after a further diatribe against the Huguenot manufacturers and tailors) that fashions were plain and useful before they came to Edinburgh, to turn the minds of plain citizens to the frivolities of dress; in the good old days, when he, the laird, still walked the earth, there were no such things seen

As scarfs, shefroas, tuffs[5] and rings,
Fairdings,[6] facinings,[7] and powderings,
Rebats (?), ribands, bands and ruffs,
Lapbends,[8] shagbends, cuffs and muffs,[9]
Folding o'erlays,[10] pearling sprigs,[11]
Atries (?), fardingales, periwigs,

[1] Drap de Berry: a sort of frieze or thick cloth, which was first manufactured in Berry, France.

[2] Tissue: a rich stuff in which gold and silver thread was intermingled with the silk or satin foundation.

[3] Taffeta or Taffety: a sort of very thick corded silk, something like Irish poplin.

[4] Water shamlet and camblet or camlet: a material made of silk and wool mixed, the first, water shamlet, being sometimes ornamented with watered lines like moiré.

[5] Tuffs: tufts or bunches of ribbons; rosettes, or even clusters of precious stones, as may be seen by these words on the dress of a courtier, *temp.* Henry III. of France—

'In emerald tuffs, flow'rs purpled, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery.'

[6] Fairdings, or fardingales; in French *vertugardins*. This was a species of enormous crinoline, made of wire or whalebone, larger on the hips than at the back and front, and worn by ladies to spread out their skirts—

'A huge farthingale to swell her fustian stuff.'—*Swift.*

[7] Facings; the coloured silk linings of turned-back collars and coats, termed by the French *revers*.

[8] Lapbends: lappets or bands of plain linen, or cravats of lace; the former were worn by doctors, clergymen, and lawyers, and the latter by courtiers, military men, and ladies.

[9] Muffs were first invented and worn in France in the reign of Louis XIV., but not introduced into England till the reign of Charles II. In 1683 they formed part of the winter dress of a well-dressed gentleman as well as that of a lady. In George III.'s reign they were made of feathers arranged on a silk or satin lining.

[10] Folding o'erlays, or *ourlet*, the French term for hem. A French hem is still used in millinery, and signifies that the material is turned up or hemmed on the *front* of the dress, instead of on the *under*, or wrong side of the material. Stuffs were often manufactured of a different colour on the reverse side, in order that the o'erlay, or *ourlet*, should form a sort of trimming.

[11] Pearling sprig: embroideries or banded trimmings made of small beads of varied colours, or of seed-pearls, from the French *perle*, bead, or pearl.

Hats, hoods, wires,[1] and also Kells (?),
Washing-balls,[2] and perfuming smells,
French gowns cut, and double-banded,
Jet rings[3] to make her pleasant-handed;
A fan, a feather, bracelets, gloves,
All new-come busks[4] she dearly loves.

These 'fripperies' and fashions at last rose to such a pitch that a stringent municipal law was passed, first in September 1696, and again doubly enforced in August 1698, that the lower classes of citizens were not to wear any clothes, stuffs, ribbons, fringes, tracings,[5] loops, agreements,[6] or buttons made of silver, gold thread, wire, or 'philagram.'[7]

This Act met with tremendous opposition and with flagrant disobedience, especially, as may be supposed, on the part of the good citizens' ladies; but they had at last to give way to the magisterial authority, enforced, as it was, by thundering anathemas against 'carnal adornment' from the pulpit of every kirk in the land. The wording of the enactment reminds one forcibly of the old Venetian 'sumptuary law,' with its tirades against the outrageous extravagance of dress and living shown by the citizens of that luxury-loving city in the olden times. To those who wish for further light on the lives and individual histories of the worthy merchants of Picardy Place, I can recommend nothing better, or more curious and worthy their perusal, than the quaint old wills preserved in the Register House of Edinburgh, where I hope at a future date to continue the search I have already commenced.

I made a careful inspection of all the old churchyards in Edinburgh, but failed entirely to find any graves bearing Huguenot names. For such information as I have been able to gather together, beyond my own personal inquiries and researches, I am greatly indebted to Melvill's diary, Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, Calderwood's *History*, and various contemporary State records and papers.

The Collection of Copies of Huguenot MSS., which I have great pleasure in presenting to our Society as the result of seven weeks' search in the Advocates' Library, will explain in detail many points on which time and space forbid me to touch. I need only add, for the benefit of

[1] Wires, oftenest styled *commodes*, which was a frame of wire sometimes two or three stories high. This was covered with gay-coloured silks, and fixed firmly by an invisible skull-cap to the wearer's head. They were generally in the form of a pyramid, or tower, or steeple.

[2] Washing-balls: soap. Hard and soft soaps are said to have been invented by the Italians, but Pliny (b. 23 A.D.; d. 79 A.D.) says soap was known to the Gauls in his own time, and was invented by them.

[3] Jet rings were formerly worn by fashionables to enhance by their contrast the whiteness of their hands, and also from a medicinal point of view, from the idea that jet rings preserved the wearer from agues and fevers!

[4] Busks, or buskins, at this period signified a sort of boot, or coloured leather stocking with stiff sole, laced up the front and tied below the knee with ornamental cord and tassels. The modern term of busk, a staybone of whalebone, iron, or wood, is not intended here.

[5] Tracings: embroidered patterns, or trimmings in braid, filigree, or beadwork on cloth, or silk, or linen.

[6] Agreements; French, *agréments*: little bunches of ribbons, or knots of silk cord and pearls, fixed on the shoulders, cuffs, pockets, or knees of the wearer's dress.

[7] Philagram, otherwise filligree, filligrane, filligram, or filligreen, from the Latin *filum* and *granum*, signifying a sort of braiding or trimming made of gold, silver, or bronze wire thread, intermixed with grains of tinsel and silk and wool filaments.

those who may be contemplating a similar research in that ancient abode of 'Law and Learning,' that they need not give themselves that labour, as I have copied out *every* paper relating to Huguenot matters which the Manuscript Collection of that splendid library contains.

Should I revisit Edinburgh at any future time, I hope to make an exhaustive search, of a like nature, in the sessions papers of the Signet Library, and of the Ecclesiastical Court and Register House; in respect to which latter place I wish also to record, in conclusion, my grateful thanks to Dr. Dickson for his kindness and courtesy in the assistance he offered me, and also to the Rev. Dr. Christie, of Gilmerton (near Edinburgh), Keeper of the Library of the General Assembly, in the Tolbooth Church on Castle Hill. FLORENCE LAYARD.

320. EXTRACTS FROM CULROSS KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.—

1631, 30 Jan.—The said day it was havelie regrated by the minister that the west kirk yaird dykes were not yett repaired as had often tyme been resolvit and enjoyned befoir and that the kirke treasrie was burdened ther w^t^ to much unless remedie was used in tyme and a way sett dewly q^r^by all such as had thrugh stounes might furnish monie for suplie and perfecting of that work and some dynt up poynted for y^t^ one ylk was thõt expedient.

1631, 18 Sept.—The sessione caused delyvar to Andro Pullo distressed and spoyled Shipper of Pettin Wayme of charitable support, 13. 13. 4.

1632, 1 Jan.—Ordained a price of satisffaction to be taken for the use of the new velvett mort cloth when ever it should be sought, viz.:—If any outland or not paroichinar should procure the samen the pryce 6lbs. 13sh. 4d. But if a tounis man 3lb.

1632, 22 April.—It was ordained that if any man his horse, kow or beast shul be found either by night or by day eating grace in either of kirk yairds both west kirk yaird and abay kirk yaird, the maister was to pay ad prod. usum 8sh., and for this cause this Dykes be repaired w^th^ diligence.

1633, 29 April.—Proclamation to be published at the cross, that all flechars or cadgers of or Sellares of fishe upon a Sondaye should be punished in the purse or bodie and the fishe taken and givin to the poor.

1633, 17 April.—Playars at the goffe were givin to the Sessione playing in tyme of sermone viz Ro^t^ Gray Ro^t^ Primrose W^m^ Jusse and John Sandes in Sandes.

1633, 30 August.—(Persons at odds being aggried) were ordained for the collection of Almes at the Comunon Patrick Keir and Andrew Gibson. Next for the toakenes Mr. Edward Blair and Castle Hill. Third for the bread Gilbert Gowrley, James Aykin; fourthe for distributing the wyne Rob foret John Turcan &^c^.

1635, 19 March.—[An event took place] 15 days after Bartle his daye.

1635, 28 June.—An act was first ordained to be published be the magistrates at the marcet cross upon a Saturday following before noone w^t^ touch of drum.

1636, 17 Jan.—Peter du Peel for breaking of the Sabbath day.

1637, 6 Aug.—Ther is appointed this day to be given to Alex^r^ Sutherland Sc. (Schoolmaster?) he having care of y^e^ psalme the zeir by gane 2olib

1637, 1 Oct.—This day wes propond the fear that we wer in about the Service book now intruding and urging against all order and w^t^ all full of superstion and poperie and that others allreidie wer troubled for the same. It wes therefore agreed upon for to give in a supplicac̃ in name of this parioch to the counsell against the said book.

1637, 14 Oct.—The session frequentlie convened did deliberat q^t^ wes most expedient to be done anent the matter of this service book since ther wes a counsell day next week following q^r^ upon it wes resolved that for the land ther sould goe to Ed^r^ to attend the counsell ther for this busines as comissiners from the said parish Sir Jhon Preston of Valeyfield, Ro^t^ Bruce of Blairhall and M^r^ Da. Gourlay to joyne w^t^ others in giving in supplicān and using any other means in thar wisdom that should be found expedient q^r^ with all w^t^ on consent agreed right willinglie.

1637, 22 Oct.—This day report wes made be the minister and commissioners with the Session that a gñall supplicñ wes drawen and given in be all that were ther in Ed^r^ in name of those of whom they had ther commcñ wheroff wer all glad and gave ther aprobñ. It was farther declared to them that it wes tho^t^ meet the said supplicñ suild be subscrybed perticularlie in every parish and the copie of the said supplicañ was written onder qlk wes sent to the counsell 18 of Oct^br^ 1637 and printed be the session and wes subscrybed be all.

1638, 11 March—This day the session appoint ther Commissiones to concurre w^t^ the presbytrie for . . . of the Covenant of the land according as was appointed be the Cur. (?) in Ed^r^ Commissioners for the land M^r^ Jhon Erskine of balgounie Sir Jhon Preston of Valeyfield Ro^t^ Bruce of blairhall, for the town Jh Haliday Arch^d^ Anderson and Ro^t^ Forret clerk.

1638, Sept. 16.—This day it was proposed to the Session, anent the ordd agried upon in Ed^r^ that Commissioners sal be sent from every session of Presbyteries to sitt ther w^t^ the ministers and to assist for choosing commissioners for a gña^ll^ assemblie as the only remede for settling all the troubles and confusion in the Kirk of God in this land, at this tyme all the laves layd this c̃mission on Sir George Prestone to goe to the presbyterie of Dunfermling for the the effect forsaid.

1638, Oct. 7.—Ord^r^ this day for this Kirkyeard that if any horse found en it be poinded be the Kirk officer.

No meeting between 6 November 1638 and

1639, Jan. 1.—The reason of this long intermission of the session wes the Minister's absence in attending the assemblie of Glasgow.

1639, July, 7.—Or any other, he shall sitt at the cross on a markett day w^t^ the branks on his head.

1640, Dec. 5.—The quilk day a supplication wes given in be my Lord of Culross, Johne Mastertone of Grainge, and Katherine Prestone, relict of umqu^l^ Robert Bruce of Blairhall, desiring the concurrence of the session for building of a brige which was willingly grantit to them.

1640, Dec. 18.—James Millar his wyfe gave in a supplicatione for sum helpe because hir goodman was in the campe.

1640, Dec. 22.—Ane act was produced from the presbetery against keeping of festivell dayes, and especially Zuile day.

1642, April 6.—[Extract from Act passed at Synod at Cupar.] 'Lykewyse y^t^ all those who superstitiously cary the dead about the kirk befor buriall, as also the buryng of unbaptised bairns apart, be taken notice off.'

1642, July 10.—Isobel Cursone a distressed woman from Yrland

borne w^t^in this towne gave in a bill desyring some helpe to convoy hir to England w^t^ her husband and bairns, where she may find hir calling, to receave 4 dollars.

1642, Dec. 27.—Sir John Erskine of Balgouny chosen elder.

1642, Feb. 14.—A dolar to be givene to Gene (? Eugene) Krik [or Kirk] ane gentlman from Yrland.

1643, May 20.—Because that now some women of the land [*i.e.* landward part of the parish] were takene suspect of sorcerie and witchcraft the toun [asks the co-operation of the gentlemen in the matter.]

Marjorie Thomsone now in firmanc for witchcraft.

Elspet Shearear, in Kincairn [Ditto].

1643, May 28.—George Baveritch in Balgouny [and others to give evidence concerning Marion (*sic*) Thomsone].

1643, June 5.—Margt. Kentestone, witch, Marjorie Burges, witch, fled to Stirling.

1643, July 16.—Valentine Cornieand, painter [to wash the kirk walls].

The minister and sessione ordains that toun and land per vices shall attend the watching of the witches in toune or land.

1643, Sept. 17.—Jonet Buzie suspect of witchcraft.

1644, March 3.—The minister desyring that some might be apoynted for gathering in of what wes willingly givene for Mr. George Balfrage [some were so appointed].

1644, March 23.—Emmy Eizat accused of drinking with Dutchmen in tyme of service.

1644, June 30.—The witnesses concerning Adam Donaldson, his business, were examined and imprimis John Ure deponed that Adam Donaldson sd to him he coft a cow at a tyme in Dunbleaine faire, and brought her to his house, but she could give no milk and purposing to take her bak to the place wher she came from. By the way he met with a woman, who asked him wher he was going. He answered as befor. The woman said, goodman ye need not be so hastie, tak hir bak againe and put a piece of rantle tree onder hir taill and say thryse on y^r^ knees, Lord Jesus send me milk, which he did accordingly and the cow gave milk in abundance. He confessed that ever since to this tyme he had rantle tree onder his kines tell.

John Henderson examined anent the premises deponit that he baid him when he was to buy a cou lead hir home himselve milk hir himselve and drink the milk himselve and all the divells in hell should not have pouer over him. And if he wer to buy a horse the first south running water he came to to light of with the horse hinder feete in the water and tak up a handfull of sand out of the water and three severall tymes straik the horse back from his forret to his shoulders and then to his taill and all the evell spirits should not have power to wrong his horse in knee nor thighs.

1645, 12 May.—The minister shew a letter to the Session from the armie for M^r^ George Balfrage desyring he might w^t^ all diligence come upe to the laird of Srylands regiment which behoved to be obeyed and therfore the busines concerning his admission to lay off till his returne which the Session thought reasonable.

1645, 19 May.—Sir John Erskine protested that M^r^ George Balfrage forth going to the armie should be no wyse prejudiciall to those whom the presentatione concerned and his forth going at the time should contribute nothing to his admission to this place.

1645, 29 June.—This day a testificatione was produced to the session from the minister and elders of Aberdour declaring that W^m^ Andersons marriage with Marg^t^ Wanane was so long delayed be reasone he was taken one the sea by robbers.

After entry of date 10 Aug. 1645 is written in large hand—

During this inter missione / The plaige was havie / upon our toune.

The next meeting was held 7 Jan. 1646.

A Few Extracts from Culross Church Accounts 1629—

1629, 10 May.—to ane frenshe schollar 2 dollars.

1630, 17 Oct.—Collected at the marriage of Dame Nicola Bruce with M^r^ John Dick, wlk was the 13 of October 1630. 20 lib 8 sh.

1631, 25 Feb.—Departes this lyfe our revered Pastor of verthiest memorie M^r^ Robert Colvile.

1632.—For the wine to the Comñ. 21 lib.

Item to Edward Blair for bread to the Comñ. 8 lib 8 sh.

1632, 8 April.—Item collected at the marriage of James Bad, younger 6 sh.

1632, 3 June.—Item Alex^r^ Rose with Anable Watsone made repentences of whom Andro Brand received a Suedish dolar 18 sh for her penaltie, were married after noon.

1632, 5 June.—Marriage of James Horne.

1632, 12 June.—Marriage of James Sands.

1633, 13 Aug.—Marriage of W^m^ Cowie.

1642, 20 Feb.—Marriage of Balbougy (Robert Dempster see *K.S.R.* 24 Dec. 1641).

1642, 3 Dec.—Baptized to William Bentaink a bairne callit Margrit. James Blair and Recherd Chrystie [witnesses.]

1643, 27 Aug.—Bessie Gray relict of umqu^l^ John Sands.

1643, 21 Dec.—Marriage of Marg^t^ Bruce.

1644, 31 March.—Item [collected] be Patrick Rowane for the basone for helpe to those who have ther husbands in the fields (i.e. camp) 31. 12. 0.

1648, 3 Jan.—Item [received] from Pat Toscheoke when he went to sea 1. 7. 0.

321. The Ross Family (*continued from page* 66).—Walter Ross, eighth Earl of Balnagown (15).—(Correction.)—In a pedigree compiled by George Craufurd in 1729, it is stated that Walter married Mary, daughter of the Laird of Grant; in the Pitcalnie MS. pedigree she is called Margaret. In the fragment written by David Ross, fifteenth of Balnagown (*Chronicle of the Earls of Ross*), he states that his ancestor married Marion, daughter to the Laird of Grant and Freuchin, now of that Ilk. She was probably daughter to John Grant, second of Freuchie (not, as previously by error stated, Sir John James Grant of Grant), who died 1st May 1528 (*Chiefs of Grant*, Fraser). She married secondly, as third wife, Rorie Mor M'Kenzie, first of Achiltie, by whom, with two daughters, she had a son, Rorie Beg, grandfather to Janet M'Kenzie, who married Donald Ross of Torrenliah, of the Logy family (*Genealogical Tables of the Clan M'Kenzie*, Sheet 5). This Rorie Beg, with the three sons by

the first wife, and one son by the second wife, obtained letters of legitimation, as 'sons natural of the late Roderick M'Kenzie,' under the *Great Seal* (xxvi. 278, xxviii. 252), dated 1st July 1539, and 16th March 1541-42. The cause of their illegitimacy is not stated.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF SOME OF THE SCOTCH REGIMENTS IN THE SERVICE OF HOLLAND, PRESERVED IN THE ARCHIEF DER GEMEENTE, ROTTERDAM.

Regiment of General Colyear. Children born. Baptized by Mr. Charles Campbell.

1734. Decr. 22d, James John, son of Francis Ross, and Anna Maria, souldier, in Lieut.-Col. Halcett's Compy.—at Veuren.

1736. Novr. 2d, Bapt. the 4th, Anna, daughter of Robert Ross and Nanon ——, souldier in Capt. Boyd's Compy.—at Ipre.

1737. March 20th, Bapt. the 23d, Katrien Ross, daughter of Francis Ross and Anna Maria Ross, corporal in Col. Harcet's Compy. —at Ipre.

1742. August 4th, Bapt. the 5th, James, son of the deceased Ross, and Nanon Ross, in his lifetime soldier in Capt. Lockhart's Compy., was holden up by William Frasser, the said Robert Ross, his good son, who took the vows upon him as father for the upbringing and education of the child—at Namur.

1747. Decr. 16th, Bapt. the 18th, George, son to James Ross, soldier in Capt. Orroch's Compy., and Mary M'Lean, his wife—at Maastricht.

1763. Born Novr. 16th at Nymegen, Alexander, son to William Mackay, corporal of the 2d Battalion of Colonel Gordon's Regiment, and in Capt. Hume's Compy., and his spouse Eliz. Ross, was bapt. the 18th by the Rev. Mr. Alex. Pitcarne, minister to the said Regiment.

Mungo, son to Donald Ross, grenadier in Coll. Houston's Company of the Second Battallion of Major-General Gordon's Regiment, was born at Maastricht, Feby. the 20th, 1772, and baptized the 25th by Mr. Alex. Pitcarne.

Robertina, daughter to Donald Ross, grenadier, was born at Venlo, July the 20th, 1777, and baptized the 24th by Mr. Alex. Pitcarne.

Register of Col. Stuart's Regiment.—Born and baptized at Ipres.

1768. July 31st, Rodrich, son to Alexander and Catharina Ross.

1768. July 31st, Alida, daughter to George Ross and Johanna Ross.

1769. Sept. 3d, Joris, son to George Ross and Johanna Ross.

Register of Lieut.-Gen. Murray's Regiment.

Bommel, Nov. 30th, 1747, William Ross, Sergt. of Capt. Thomas Mackenzie's Comp., contracted with Willemine de Wert, step-daughter to James Cavallier, Drum-Major of Coll. Majoribank's Regt., before these witnesses, Sergt. John Fraser, and Alex. Murray, soldier of Coll. Mackay's Compy. Married the 19th December.

Bommel, Feby. 10th, 1748. Magnus Ross, soldier of Major-General Majoribank's Compy., contracted with Margaret Brefa. Witnesses, William Forbess, corpl., and Andrew Williamson, soldier of Capt. Tye Mackay's Comp. Married the 27 ditto.

Register of Major-General Mackay's Regiment.

Isabel, daughter to John Ross, suttler in Major-General Murray's Regt. and Willemyne Ballfoor, was bapt. at Courtray, Decr. 17th, 1708.

Robert, son to James Ross, aid major of Courtray, Anna Margaretha Prieur, was bapt. in Courtray, August 28th, 1713.

Danie Ross, son to Lieut. James Ross, of Lt.-Gen. Murray's Regt., aid major in Courtray, and Anna Margaret Prieur, was bapt. in Courtray, May 17th, 1715.

Donal, son to David Ross, soldier of Coll. Cunningham's Comp. of Lt.-Genl. Murray's Regt., and Margaret Wright, was bapt. in Ipres, Septr. 10th, 1716.

Kathren Ross, daughter to Lt. James Ross, of Lt.-Genl. Murray's Regt., and Anna Margareta Prieur, was baptized in Ipre, Decr. 29th, 1716.

John, son to Capt. Ross of Coll. Cunningham's Comp., and Anna Margaret Prieur, was baptized at Ipre, March 28th, 1719.

Ann, daughter to David Ross, soldier of Coll. Cuningham's Comp., and Margaret Wright, was bapt. at Tournay, Octr. 31st, 1720.

William, son to James Ross, Capt. of Coll. Cuningham's Regt., and Anna Margaret Prieur, was bapt. in Tournay, Decr. 26th, 1721.

William, son to David Ross, soldier of Lt.-Coll. Cuningham's Comp. of Coll. Cuningham's Regt., and Margaret Wright, was bapt. in Namur, May 8th, 1722.

Alex. Ross, son to James Ross, Capt. of Coll. Cuningham's Regt., and Ann Margaret Prieur, was baptized in Namur, Septr. 18th, 1724.

James, son to David Ross, soldier, and Mary Wright, was bapt. in Tournay, May 26th, 1725.

George, son to Capt. James Ross of Coll. Cuningham's Regt., and Anna Margaret Prieur, bapt. in Tournay, Decr. 20th, 1726.

Robert, son to David Ross, soldier, and Margaret Wright, bapt. in Breda, May 13th, 1729. Witnesses John Mackay and Donald Mackay.

James, son to Alex. Ross, soldier of Major Majoribanks Comp., and Helen Cluness, baptized in Venlo, July 16th, 1733.

William, son to Alex. Ross, and Helen Junes, bapt. in Herzogenbosch, 1737, Aug. 31. Witnesses Duncan MacGregor and Angus Mackay.

Kathren, daughter to David Ross, soldier of Capt. Ross' Comp., and Herminie van der Laer, bapt. in Tournay, Novr. 25th, 1737. Witnesses Hugh Munro and William Ross.

John, son to Alex. Ross, and Helen Iuness, bapt. in Tournay, Decr. 11th, 1739.

Francis, son to Alex. Ross and Ellen Junes, bapt. in Meenen, Novr. 18th, 1742. Witnesses David Ross and Duncan MacGregor.

Isabel Ross, daughter to William Ross, soldier of Capt. Ross' Comp., and Francise Murray, bapt. in Meenen, Jany. 27th, 1743. Witness David Ross, soldr.

William, son to Alex. Ross and Ellen Junes, bapt. in Ash, Octr. 13th, 1743. Witness Angus Mackay.

David, son to William Ross, soldier of Capt. Ross Comp., baptized in Ash, Octr. 16th, 1743.

Katheren, daughter to Alex. Ross, soldier, and Hellen Junes, bapt. in Mons, the 22d. Witness Angus Mackay.

John, son to David Ross, soldier of Capt. Macalester's Comp., and Elisa Werr, bapt. July 3d, 1746. Witnesses John Ross and Alex. Ross, soldiers of Coll. Majoribanks.

Francis, son to William Ross, capt. arms of Capt. Mackenzie's Comp., and Francise Murray, bapt. in Maastricht, Decr. 28th, 1716. Witnesses Sergt. John Fraser and Alex. Ross.

Janet, daughter to Geo. Ross, soldier of Capt. Mackenzie's Comp., and Elisabeth Ross, bapt. in Bommel, March 6th, 1748.

Philip, son to Malcom Ross, grenadier of Gen. Majoribank's Comp., and Anne de Jong, his spouse, bapt. in Tournay, Octr. 6th, 1754.

George, son to James Ross, soldier of Capt. Gordon's Comp., and Catharine van Schoonhoven, his spouse, bapt. at Tournay, June 15th, 1755.

David, son to William Ross, sergt. in Coll. Thomson's Comp., and Willementa du Vert, his spouse, bapt. at Tournay, Aug. 17th, 1755.

John, son to David Ross, grenadier of Coll. Mackay's Company, and Mary Exelmans, his spouse, bapt. at Tournay, March 20th, 1756.

Alexander, son to Alex. Ross, soldier of Major Bruce's Company, and Mary Kathrine Hoofman, his spouse, bapt. at Nymegen, April 10th, 1757.

Francientie, daughter to Sergt. William Ross of Capt. Alex. Mackinzie's Comp., and Willementy du Vert, his spouse, bapt. at Breda, March 27th, 1759. Witness Sergt. John Ross.

Janet, daughter to Malcom Ross of General Majoribanks and Johanna de Jong, his spouse, bapt. at Breda, June 29th, 1759. Witness Donald Ross.

Hugh, son to David Ross, of Coll. Mackay's Comp., and Mary van Eglemans, his spouse, baptized in Breda, March 10th, 1760. Witness William Ross.

Jane, daughter to Alex. Ross, soldier of Major Bruce's Comp., and Mary Kathrine Hoofman, his spouse, bapt. in Breda, May 12th, 1760. Witness Sergt. Ross.

Jean, daughter to William Ross and Willemyntie du Vert, bapt. at Nymegen, Novr. 27th, 1761.

William, son to John Ross, Corpl. in General Majoribank's Comp., and Mary Nagel, his spouse, bapt. at Nymegen, Novr. 30th, 1761. Witness Alex. Ross.

John, son to David Ross, of Coll. Mackay's Comp., and Mary Beebenaus, his spouse, bapt. at Nymegen, Octr. 23d, 1762. Witness Sergt. William Ross.

Henry, son to John Ross, Corpl. of General Majoribank's Company, and Mary Nagel, his spouse, bapt. at Nymegen, Decr. 27th, 1762. Witness William Ross.

John, son to Alexander Ross, of Maj. Bruce's Comp., and Maria Kathrine Hoofman, his spouse, bapt. at Nymegen, March 1st, 1764. Witness Sergt. John Ross.

David, son to John Ross, corporal, and Mary Nagel, bapt. at Namur May 25th, 1764. Witnesses James Ross and David Ross.

George, son to David Ross of Coll. Mackay's Comp. and Maria Englemans, his spouse, bapt. at Namur March 29th, 1765. Witnesses William Ross and George Ross.

Janet, daughter to George Ross, soldier of Major Mackay's Comp., and Johanna Frauleen, bapt. at Sluis, Jany. 12th, 1767.

Anne Ross, daughter to William Ross, Corpl. of General Mackay's Company, and Elisabeth Ross, his spouse, bapt. at Tournay July 8th, 1767. Witnesses Sergts. John Mackay and John Ross.

Thomas, son to Sergt. John Ross, of General Marjoribanks' Comp., and Mary Nae, bapt. at Tournay April 5th, 1768.

Elisabeth, daughter to Sergt. William Ross, of Major Mackay's Company, and Willementa Ross, bapt. at Ipre April 17th, 1768. Witnesses Sergt. John Cameron and David Ross.

Mary, daughter to John Ross, Sergt. of General Majoribanks' Comp., and Mary Nagel, bapt. at Tournay July 22d, 1769.

Joris, son to George Ross and Johanna Ross, bapt. 31 Septr. 1769.

Roderick, son to Alex. Ross and Catharina Ross, bapt. the 31 July 1768 at Ipres.

Alida, daughter to Alex. Ross and Hanna Ross, bapt. the 30 July 1768 at Ipres.

John, son to John Ross and Mary Nagel, bapt. at Tournay the 11th of Feby. 1771.

Jannet, daughter to George Ross, in Major Mackay's Company, and Johanna Ross, bapt. at Ipres 19 Decr. 1771.

William, son to John Ross, sergeant in General Majoribanks Company, and Mary Nagel, bapt. at Tournay the 30th June 1772.

Donald and George, twins, and sons to George Ross, soldier in Major Mackay's Company, and to Joanna Krantz, bapt. at Ipres the 4th of April 1774.

John, son to William Ross, soldier in Lieut.-Gen. Mackay's Company, and Elisabeth Ross, bapt. at Ipres the 9th of June 1774. Witnesses William Ross, sergeant, and Walter Ross, Captain-at-arms.

Isabel, daughter to Sergt. John Ross, of Capt. Erskine's Company, and Mary Nagel, bapt. at Nymegen Octr. 9th, 1776.

Amoldus, son to William Ross, soldier, and Elisabeth Ross, his spouse, bapt. on the 1st Feby. 1778 at Nymegen. Witness Amoldus Ross.

Theodora Frederica, daughter to John Ross, sergeant in Captain Erskine's Company, and Mary Nagel, bapt. at Bergen op Zoom, Novr. 22d 1779.

Francis, son to John Ross, sergeant in Colonel Erskine's Company, and Maria Nagel, bapt. 6 June 1782 at Maastricht.

Beatrix, daughter to Amold Ross, soldier in Colonel Mercer's Comp., and to Hes Rogers, bapt. 18th of Aug. 1782 at Maastricht.

Omission—James, son to James Ross and Anna Margaretha Prieur, was bapt. in Courtray, August 28th 1713.

EXTRACTS FROM STATE ARCHIVES AT THE HAGUE.

Alexr. Ross 1706 — Ensign in Compy. of Lt.-Col. Joshua van Beest, in the Regt. of Major-Genl. Colyar.
no further notice of him.

William Ross	Ensign-Lieut. Compy. of Capt. Thos. Nisbeth in Regt.
1712	of Col. Halket.
Lt. 1722	*dead in* 1729.
Robbert Ros	Surgeon, Regt. of Gen. Major Colyar.
1709	
Robbert Ross	Provost-Marshall, Regt. of General Major Murray.
1707	
James Ross	Lieut., same Regt.
1710	
James Ross	Capt. Lieut., Regt. of Col. Cuninghame.
Mar. 1719	
July 1719	Captain.
1745	Had been pensioned.
George Ross	Under-Lieut., Co. of Capt. M'Pherson in Regt. of Col.
1747	Majoribanks.
1768	Dimitted at his request. Duncan Munrow succeeded him as Lieut.
David Ross	Ensign in newly-recruited Co. of Scots by Capt. Gra-
1742	ham.
1745	Lieut. Captain, Regt. of Col. Majoribanks.
1748	Adjutant in Regt. of Gen. Major Mackay.
Walter Ross	Ensign, Co. of Capt. J. A. Mahony, Regt. of Col.
1759	Stuart.
1766	Lieut. Takes oath.

The Male Representative of Hugh Ross of Rarichies (8), and Chief of the Family.

The legitimate male descent of Balnagown having terminated in David Ross (**20**), thirteenth laird, Malcolm Ross (**25**), fifth of Pitcalnie, became chief of the family. On the death of George Ross (**37**), tenth laird, in 1884, the male descent again failed. It must be here noted that it has been impossible to trace the history of George (**32**), the second son, and of the third son, whose name does not appear, of Alexander Ross (**24**), fourth of Pitcalnie, and of James (**29**), Charles (**30**), and Angus (**31**), sons of the fifth laird, some of whom certainly lived to attain to man's estate. Failing all these, and supposing that *Mister* Nicholas (**40**), son of David (**22**), second of Pitcalnie, left no legitimate issue, the chief of the family must be sought for among the descendants of Malcolm Ross of Kindeace (**41**). It has been shown that Malcolm had seven sons.

1. William, his heir in Kindeace (**42**).
2. David of Inverchasley (**50**).
3. Malcolm, merchant in Inverness and Tain (**63**).
4. Thomas of Calrossie (**64**).
5. Alexander (**69**).
6. Nicholas (**70**).
7. John (**71**).

1. William. His male descent apparently terminated in Lieutenant James Ross (**48**), who died unmarried. But of his uncle Hugh (**46**), Lieutenant of Marines, very little is known: he was rather a burden to his relatives, and may have left legitimate descendants.

2. David, of Inverchasley. His direct male descent terminated in

Charles Ross (57) in 1836; but also in this branch there is one to be accounted for, Malcolm (62), burgess of Tain, son to the first laird.[1]

3. Malcolm had certainly one son Thomas (65), who inherited Calrossie, and whose male descent appears to be extinct. In the Key Chart by error he appears as son to Thomas (64). Malcolm may have had other sons.

4. Thomas apparently had no children.

5. Alexander (69), grocer at Copenhagen, left an only daughter.

6. Nicholas (70): nothing seems to be known about him after 1695, when he would be about thirty-four. Very probably he may have followed his brother's example, and sought his fortune in foreign parts, either in Denmark or Sweden.

7. John (71) died before 1695, probably aged between twenty and thirty. He is only named in a Sasine 16th May 1695.

Failing all the above, the descendants of Hugh (73) (if any), son of Walter Ross (15), eighth of Balnagown would stand next, and then the male representative of Alexander Ross of Little Tarrell (1).

(*To be continued.*)

322. SCOTS IN SWEDEN (*continued from page* 77).—

Hackersköld, en. 1686.—Descended from Thomas Hacker, an Englishman, born 1615. Preacher in Göteberg.

Haij.—Alexander Hay, entered Swedish service 1600. His grandson, Erick Henry, was ennobled.

Hamilton, en. 1651.—Ludwig, Hugo, and John, sons of Malcolm, Archbishop of Cashel (descended from Claude, Lord Paisley, third son of James, fourth Duke of Chatelheralt), served Gustavus in 1624 as common soldiers. From them descend the Counts Hamilton, the Barons of Deserf and Hageby. Hugo returned to England and was created, 1660, Baron Lenally (*I. P.*).

Hermelen, Scragge-.—A Scots. His descendant Charles created baron.

Hogg, en. 1689.—Now extinct. In the civil service.

Höpken, Anders John.—Was ennobled 1761. Descended from an English family that fled to Bremen in the reign of Queen Mary.

Irving, en. 1647.—George Irvine, Laird of Tulloch, came to Sweden.

Jennings, en. 1742.—Francis Jennings—a Somersetshire family—an Irish merchant, finally settled in Sweden.

Jordan, en. 1680.—Edward Jordan had a grant of lands 1623.

King, of Bannock, en. 1672.—David King married Maria, daughter of Adam Stewart, natural son of James v. and Prior of Perth. Had issue David and John. Both settled in Sweden.

Kinnemond, en. 1650.—Patrick, son of William Kinnemond of that Ilk.

Kinninmundt, en. 1680.—John Kinninmundt, merchant in Stockholm 1629.

[1] William Ross (156), styled of Shandwick, writing from Edinburgh, 16th June 1737, to his brother-in-law, Bailie Donald Ross, at Tain, says:—'Dr. Sr.—I came here on Thursday last, on post-horses from London qre I left Hugh (157) very well, and who bids you give his service to all friends, as I Doe; in particular Tell Inverchaslay that *his* Cous, Gustavus Ross, is at London wt Hugh, and ordinarly passes for his son. He's a prettie promiseing young gentleman, and likely to do very well. . . .' The above Hugh Ross of Kerse, and head of a mercantile house at Gottenburg and in London, found employment for many of his relatives. In the family letters there is no further mention of him, neither is his Will to be found in Somerset House, among the many Wills of Rosses who died in foreign parts.

Klercker, en. 1788.—No information.

Klerker, Carl.—Descended from Reinhold Klerck, merchant at Ystad 1660. Ennobled.

Lagerbjelke, —— —— Piper (Fistulator).—A Scotsman, settled at Göteberg, en. 1698. Three branches of the family, Counts Piper, Pipers of Lovencrone and of Göteberg.

Lagergren, en. 1647.—John Laren, son of a Scots priest. Colonel in Swedish service.

Lagerström, en. 1691.—Of the same family.

Laurin, en. 1678.—No information.

Lauw, en. 1680.—Francis Law. No information.

Leijel, en. 1717.—Jacob Leyell of Aberbrek came with two brothers to Sweden 1638. Merchants. Jacob married Margaret Eden, and died 1678. The daughter of the grandson of Henry, youngest brother of Jacob, lived in Bourne, County Cambridge, and married John, fourth Earl of Delawarr.

Lenck, en. 1649.—James Lenck, born 1578. Killed in battle.

Lichton.—John Lighton, killed 1633. A Scots soldier. The family was ennobled 1686.

Lindsfeldt, en. 1717.—John Hylton, of Berwick, nephew of Helen Lindley, wife of Colonel Muschamp (born 1580), went with them to Sweden 1632. Was a merchant.

Liwesten, en. 1668.—George Livingston of Krycksridy (?), of good lineage, died 1666. Captain of a regiment.

Mackenzie of Macleod, en. 1756.—John Mackenzie of Macleod, born 1726, after Culloden fled to Sweden, returned to England, and died, 1789, in India, unmarried.

Maclean.—John, son of the Laird of Dowat, came to Sweden 1639. Created an English baronet 1650. The last baron died *s.p.* 1816.

Mannerstam, en. 1805.—John Wislow, a Scotsman.

Maule, en. 1782.—James Maule, of Glittne, County Kincardine.

Maull, en. 1716.—Said to be a branch of the Panmure family.

Mel, en. 1664.—Robert Maule of Craigie married Catherine Spens. Went to Dieppe. John, a descendant in Swedish service. Old pedigree extant.

Montgomery, en. 1736.—Robert Montgomery, born 1647. Married Maria Clerk. Had twenty-one children. Interesting.

Murray, en. 1810.—John Murray, born 1665.

Myhr, en. 1680.—James Muir, a Scotsman, came to Sweden time of James III.

Netherwood, en. 1649.—No information.

Nisbeth, en. 1664.—William Nisbet of Rochill was in 1596 colonel of an Upland regiment.

Ogilvie, en. 1642.—Patrick, son of the Laird of Balgay, born 1606.

Orcharton, en. 1664.—John Orcharton. Died a colonel 1679.

Philp, en. 1638.—William Philp, styled Laird of Fingask and Largo, came to Sweden 1624. Married a daughter of Andrew Wood, of Largo.

Pistolkers, en. 1645.—George Scott came to Sweden 1600.

Primrose, en. 1650.—John Primrose, merchant of Stockholm, proved his descent. Allowed to retain his name and arms of his family.

Qvanten.—A family dating from time of James III.

Ramsay, en. 1634.—John Ramsay, whose mother was Janet Lindsay of Edzel, came to Sweden 1577.

Ramsay.—Jacob Ramsay, brother to Viscount Haddington (late Earl of Holdernesse), went to Sweden 1614.

Robertson, en. 1635.—James, son of Patrick Robertson of Showam, came to Sweden 1615. A doctor.

Robsam, en. 1818.—James Robson, bearing a 'turnip' on his shield, fled from Scotland in Queen Mary's reign.

Robson, en. 1819.—Same family and history. Arms, 'a turnip enriched with leaves.'

Rönnöw, en. 1761.—Casten Ronnow, son of Magnus Dunbar a Scots Merchant.

Rooke, en. 1776.—No information.

Rosentwist, en. 1695.—John Twist came from England.

Rosenschmit, en. 1640.—Peter Smith, born 15 . . , came from Scotland.

Scott, en. 1650.—James Scott. No information.

Seton, en. 1785.—No information.

Sinclair.—David and John Sinclair, a branch of Lord Sinclair's family—left Scotland in Cromwell's time. Ennobled 1655.

Silverstolpe, en. 1751.—Descended from Andrew Mascall, a fugitive for religion in 16th century.

Sjölow, en. 1660.—Owen Cox in 1659.

Skraggenskjöld.—Descended from —— Craigie.

Spaldencrentz, en. 1678.—John, son of George Spalding and Helena Ogilvy, married Joanna Kinnaird—was in Göteberg 1667.

Stewarat, en. 1634.—Simon Stewart, said to be sixth in descent from John Stewart, Lord of Darnley and Renfrew, died 1646.

Stuart, John, son of John Stuart of Ochiltree, went to Sweden—was at Warberg 1565. Ennobled before 1604.

Teit, en. 1652.—Said to have come from Perno in Scotland, 1249 (*sic*).

Tharmoth, en. 1697.—No information.

Thomson, en. 1642.—Thomas, son of William Thomson and Ann Stuart, colonel 1629, married Catherine Murray.

Tressenburg.—Andrew Currij, born 15 . . No information.

Udnie, en. 1647.—Peter Udnie from Aucterwellan, Co. Aberdeen, came to Sweden 1634.

Urqvard, en. 1648.—John of Cromartie. No information.

Walker, en. 1720.—David Walker, a Merchant of Gefie, time of James III.

Wright, en. 1772.—Came from Scotland time of Cromwell.

Wairdlaw, en. 1680.—George of Pitreavie, born 1600, married Ann Forbes from Aberdeen. Title extinct.

Willemsens, en. 1680. Magnus Gabriel procured proofs from Scotland 1680.

Wudd, en. 1649.—Richard Wood, born 15 . .

LIST OF ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH NOBLES WHO NEVER TOOK THEIR SEATS IN THE RIDDARHUS.

Adam.	Crook.
Campbell, Colin, 1731.[1]	Coote.[2]
Campbell, Hugh, 1736.[1]	Cutler.

[1] Foreign traders. [2] Mathew, son of John Coote, a merchant, *circa* 1615.

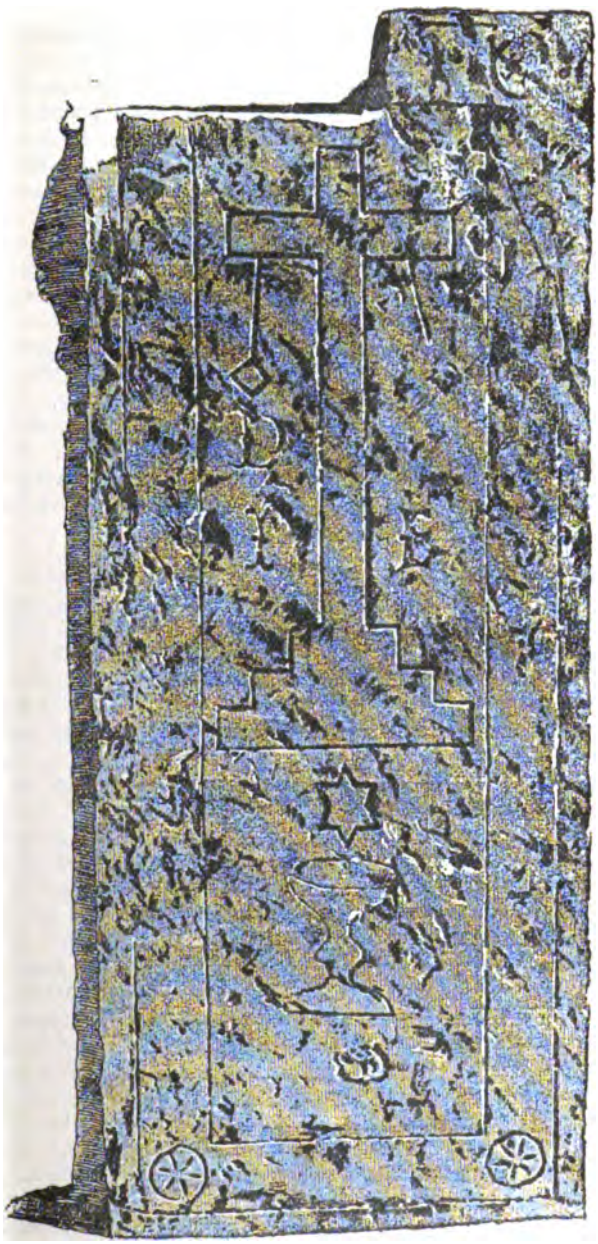
Donoway
Duffus.
Duncan.
Downe.
Erskein, 1652.
Gordon.
Guthrie.
Gray, Andrew.[1]
Golding.
Hamilton, Malcolm, 1664.[2]
Hare.
Kinnaird.
Karr.
Johnston.
Law.
Leslie.[3]
Lewis.
Lamb.
Man.
Moneypenny.
Morgan, 1720.
Norman.
Nairne.
Piper.
Porteous.
Ram.
Richard.
Read.
Reading.
Stuart.
Sharp.
Seton.
Shute.
Sadler, Phillip, 1640.
Salmon, 1745.
Smith, 1574.
Traill.
Winne.
Wildman.
Wilson.
Young, 1776.

323. FISHER-FOLK SPELLS.—G. H. Kinahan, writing in the *Athenæum* (27th Sept. 1890), states: 'In a few seaside localities, especially south-east Ireland, the fires are lit on June 29th, it being the eve of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Day—the first being the patron of the fishermen.'

Mr. Cramond in the *Church of Speymouth* gives the following quotation from the Kirk-session Records:—'1664, May 15.—It is ordained that non cast fire into their nets, and if any should do they should be censured as charmers.'

324. TOMB OF SIR JAMES EWAT.—In Crail church is a slab of which a sketch is given. It formerly was on the floor, but now has been placed for better protection against the wall. It is interesting as being one of the last monuments erected to pre-reformation priests, very probably indeed no other exists in Britain of later date. There seem sufficient reasons for believing it to be the memorial of 'Sir James Ewat,' one of the Clergy of Crail Collegiate Church. The chalice indicates the priestly office, and together with the cross could certainly not have been post-reformation work, while the style of the design indicates that it was executed about the middle of the sixteenth century. The initials D. I. E. stand for Dominus Iacobus Ewat, which is the Latin form which his English designation, 'Sir James Ewat,' would take. In *The Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail*, printed for the Grampian Club, we find there 'Sir James Eweat, Chaplain,' on the 7th of December 1555 arranged with the 'Prebendaries and choristers of the College Kirk of St. Mary in Crail,' that they, in consideration of a gift of land made by him to the Church, should, after his death, annually 'sing and celebrate the exequies of the dead on the day immediately preceding the death of the said Sir James, with

[1] Raised troops in 1618.
[2] Killed at siege of Copenhagen.
[3] David Leslie, 1647.



collects and others used in anniversaries, for the soul of the said Sir James, his parents, and benefactors; and on the day of his death to sing and celebrate a mass of requiem for his soul, etc., with solemn toll of bells, and four candles set and lit on a seemly table on his sepulchre, and to give eight coins to every priest resident in the College Kirk, and celebrating the mass of requiem on the day of his obit; and to give to the ruler of the lights of the said Kirk of Crail, for two candles to be lit every fourth ferial day at the throne of the Holy Cross, at the foresaid singing of the mass of the Holy Ghost, and one candle on other ferial days, eight shillings yearly. . . .' (p. 62.)

Perhaps the worthy priest made these preparations, being moved thereto by some secret premonition of a speedy departure. Soon afterwards he was laid at rest, and the sepulchre he had specified was provided, but few masses had been said, few candles burned, when John Knox in June 1559 opened the campaign against Rome by preaching in Crail Church. Doubtless it then suffered, as did St. Andrews Cathedral a little later, and the carved work was broken down with axes and hammers. Sir James Ewat's tomb escaped—it may be his memory, still green, was also of good savour—and his surviving friends saved it from disfigurement. It remains till to-day, probably the last monument erected to a Roman Catholic priest before the storm burst which removed his successors from their places. ED.

325. GAELIC PLACE-NAMES IN THE KINGDOM OF FIFE.—As the inhabitants of a country emerged from utter barbarism, and congregated for the purpose of business or protection, they, of necessity, made use of place-names; and instinct led them to adopt such names as the general features of the place suggested. As years rolled on language became organised, and the simple vocabulary of a wild race of men was augmented by each accession of a tool, or a use for such tool. Yet the place-name remained unchanged, no necessity arising for meddling with it, till, in later age, bridge, mill, smithy, church, or fortress added to the list, but did not alter names already established.

It is evident that where place-names belonging to an early race are common, that race must have inhabited the district. The early names could not be imported by a later race, in the way that successful London traders call their suburban villas by names borrowed from every tongue and every land. As each race gave place to its successor it left few material monuments behind; but it did leave much of its language, and place-names clung to rock and moor as the lichen or the heather.

The district which may for brevity be styled 'the Kingdom of Fife' must for our present purpose include Clackmannan, Kinross, and such parts of Perthshire as lie east of the Ochil range of hills. A glance at the map will show that this district is geographically compact and clearly bounded by sea, frith, or mountain. Its physical character is lowland, not undiversified by swelling uplands and even respectable hills. It does not seem to have had in earlier ages a large population of its own. Its prehistoric monuments are rare and poor, but the early place-names are well worth our consideration. Though utterly dissimilar in aspect to the Highlands, the language of the Highlands is to be found in its place-names; a clear proof that though the Gaelic mountaineer did not colonise it with the intention of absorbing it, he did use it, and was obliged while

using it to give names to its places, which remained after other inhabitants had forced him back to his hills. The district afforded a magnificent summer grazing-ground, and he could on warm, fertile slopes raise small crops of grain, to be carried to his more congenial mountain-home as autumn gave place to winter. It must also have been a grand hunting-ground: wild boars and deer, not to speak of bears and wolves, could be pursued either for profit or for pleasure, and the extensive sea-board supplied fish-food in abundance. It is not the object of this paper to trace in due order the subsequent races which, each mingling with its successor, have made the modern Fifian what he is. Briefly we may name the Scandinavian with his sea proclivities, the Saxon with his instinct for home-life, the Fleming with his patient skill in handicraft. Each came in no sudden wave, but rather outward pressure brought each new race not so much with the object of sweeping away its predecessor as of sharing in the capacities of a district which was rich in gifts of nature—on the earth, under the earth, and in the sea, which washed three of its four sides.

The subject of Gaelic place-names has already attracted attention. Some years ago Mr. David Beveridge, an antiquary belonging to 'the Kingdom,' delivered an interesting lecture on Gaelic place-names, which, however, has never been published in an accessible form. The *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* contains an able paper by Mr. W. J. N. Liddall, Advocate, entitled 'Kinross-shire Place-Names.' This is also not accessible to the majority of our readers. These two papers embrace nearly the whole of the district we are considering. What may be said of Fife and Kinross may be said of Clackmannan. Mr. Liddall remarks: 'The topography of Kinross-shire is practically entirely Celtic and purely Goidelic.' The wooded character of the country in prehistoric days is shown by the frequency of the use of the word Kill, *coille*, as Kilduff, *coille dubh*, and Dowhill (early form Doichill), *Dubh coille*—'dark wood.' We have Money-ready-well—*muine*, *ruadh*—the 'red grove'; *fraoch*, heather, appear in Friux and Annafrech. The smaller rivers of the district were not overlooked. *Allt*, 'a burn,' appear in Altacroich (now Annacroich), and Aldie, perhaps the diminutive *Altan*. The open spaces were common, and so is the name *Blar*, now *Blair*. Mawcarse and Mawcloych give *Mach*, or 'the plain.' Perhaps the most common prefix in the district is 'Pit.' About the meaning of this prefix a discussion has lately taken place in the columns of *Notes & Queries* (London): while in some cases it may be held to signify a 'pit' or 'hollow,' its usual meaning seems to have been a 'place' or 'croft.' An examination of the Ordnance map of the district will show that it is very frequently to be met with.

The prefix Dun, or fort, is also common, and indicates the early necessity of the people to defend themselves from marauders; it is, however, less frequent in Kinross than in Fife. 'Aber,' the outlet of the river or confluence of streams, is more frequently a coast than an inland name, and ranges from Aberdour to Abernethy. *Bail*, equivalent to the Saxon 'town,' is thickly scattered over the whole district. Even the animals gave their names to their favourite haunts. Thomanean is *tom-eun*, the bird-hill; Glentarkie, the haunt of the *torc*, or boar; Brockly is *broc*, or badger; Clashlochie, *Clais-lacha*, the 'hollow of ducks'; Carnbo, 'the cows' cairn.' We are only able to give a very few of the many instances of Gaelic names to be

found in the Kingdom of Fife. A list taken from the Ordnance map and collated with old forms found in charters would prove most interesting and instructive to the Gaelic scholar, and even one not acquainted with the language of the early inhabitants of our mountains and, as we have shown, of our plains also, can grasp the fact that the people, who from necessity gave names to plain, wood, river, and hill, belonged to a race which withdrew to the mountains and took their language with them, save where they left place-names behind which later and alien races saw no reason for changing. A. W. C. H.

326. ORKNEY FOLKLORE. SEA MYTHS.—3. *The Stove Worm.*—The Stove Worm or great Sea Serpent at one time bulked largely in oceanic mythology; and seems to have held, as became his bulk, his full share in Orkney Sea Myths. While the Orcadians had plenty of the more modern stories about the Sea Serpent, their great outstanding tale regarding him was that of the Mester Stove Worm that the Mester Assipattle slew. In my young days a fireside gossip about the Stove Worm generally ended in some old man or woman telling the above-named tale. This tale is much too long for insertion here, and I only give so much of it as refers to the subject on hand.

The Mester Stove Worm was the biggest, had the most devouring stomach, and was the most terrible of all living things on land or sea. He was not like other animals, created for the use of man. There hung an awful mystery about his creation. But it was generally believed that he had been hatched into life by some malignant spirits. Whatever was his beginning, he was placed in ocean, and became one of the nine curses that plague mankind. His length was beyond telling, and reached thousands and thousands of miles in the sea. His tongue itself was hundreds on hundreds of miles long. And when in anger, with his tongue he would sweep whole towns, trees, and hills into the sea. His terrible tongue was forked. And the prongs of the fork he used as a pair of tongs with which to seize his prey. With that fork he would crush the largest ship like an egg-shell. With that fork he would crack the walls of the biggest castle like a nut, and suck every living thing out of the castle into his maw.

So long as he lay with his head near the shores of a country the people of that kingdom had to supply him with food. If they failed to supply his wants he would sweep their whole land into the sea, or else the monster would cast forth a pestilential reek in which no man or beast could live, and which blighted every growing thing, and the venomous stench thereof caused pestilence all round. While he kept his head near the shore the folk had to pacify him by giving him seven virgins once every week; for though a venomous beast he had a dainty taste. Every Saturday morning at sunrise he yawned nine times.

Now it came to pass that one time long ago the Mester Stove Worm set up his awful head near the shore, and the folk were forced to feed him every Saturday at sunrise with seven young maidens. Oh, it was lamentable to hear the shrieks of the poor lassies as they were crunched between the pitiless jaws of the monster! Well, the folk got tired of giving up their daughters to death; for they said there would be no women left in the land. So they took advice with an old Spayman (prophet and wizard combined). And the Spayman said to the folk that, if the King's

daughter was given to the Stove Worm, the monster would leave the land and trouble them no more. On hearing this the King was very sorry, for the princess was his only child and heir to his throne, and he loved her much. Nevertheless, he was forced to agree, that to save the land his daughter should go to the Stove Worm. But the King would have ten weeks of respite, in which he would send to the countries around, offering his daughter and his kingdom to any one that would destroy the Stove Worm. But no one would attempt that tremendous deed.

On the last day of the ten weeks the Mester Assipattle made his appearance. I omit his previous history, and all his plans and operations for conflict with the Stove Worm. Suffice it to say, that Assipattle in his boat entered the Serpent's mouth, rowed down through the monster's gullet, set fire to the liver of the Stove Worm, and returned to land in safety.

Yes, the liver of the monster being full of oil blazed into a terrible fire, and the heat thereof caused the Stove Worm unutterable pain, so that in his dying agonies he was like to have capsized the world by his terrible struggles. He flung out his tongue and raised it far up in the heavens. When, by chance, he caught hold of the moon; and they say he shifted the moon, but I don't know. He took hold of one of the moon's horns with the fork of his tongue, but, by great good fortune, his tongue slipped over the horn of the moon. Down fell the tongue with a tremendous force that made the world quake. And where it fell the tongue formed a great channel in the face of the earth, now filled by the sea. And this is the sea that divides Denmark from 'Norawa' and 'Swed-land.' And they say, at the inner end of that sea are two great bays, made by the fork of the Stove Worm's tongue. As the monster lay struggling in dire pain, he would lift up his head to the sky, and then let it fall with terrific violence. As he did so once he shed a number of his great teeth, and those teeth became the Orkney Isles. The next time his head came down another lot of his teeth fell out, and they became the Shetland Isles. Now, while he was in the death-grips, he was gradually coiling himself together in one vast lump. Again he threw up his monstrous head, again it fell, striking as it always did, the bottom of the sea. And this time the teeth knocked out became the Faroe Isles. Then he rolled himself up, and his huge body when he died became the large island of Iceland. But his liver still burns, and the flames of its fire are sometimes seen rising from the mountains of that dreadful land.

4. *Nuckelavee.*—Without speculating on the derivation of this name, which will be pretty obvious to those acquainted with northern mythology, it may be said that in plain English the name means Devil of the Sea.

While many of the supernatural beings were looked upon by the people with a kind of sympathetic regard, this being was looked upon with unutterable horror, was regarded with mortal terror, and spoken of with bated breath. He was a monster of unmixed malignity, never willingly resting from doing evil to mankind. He never played a trick for the mere love of fun. Indeed, if not restrained by the Mither of the Sea in summer, and in winter by his terror of fresh water, he would long ago have made Orkney a manless desert. Nuckelavee was a spirit in flesh. His home was the sea; and whatever his means of transit were in that element, when he moved on land he rode a horse as terrible in aspect as himself. Some thought that rider and horse were really one, and that

this was the shape of the monster. Nuckelavee's head was like a man's, only ten times larger, and his mouth projected like that of a pig and was enormously wide. There was not a hair on the monster's body, for the very good reason that he had no skin. The whole surface of the monster appeared like raw and living flesh, from which the skin had been stripped. You could see the black blood flowing through his veins, and every movement of his muscles, when the horrid creature moved, showed white sinews in motion. What a study for an anatomist!

If crops were blighted by sea-gust or mildew, if live stock fell over high rocks that skirt the shores, or if an epidemic raged among men, or among the lower animals, Nuckelavee was the cause of all. His breath was venom, falling like blight on vegetable, and with deadly disease on animal life. He was also blamed for long-continued droughts; for some unknown reason he had serious objections to fresh water, and was never known to visit the land during rain.

The burning of sea-weed for kelp gave terrible offence to Nuckelavee, and filled him with diabolical rage. He vented his wrath by smiting with deadly disease horses in the island of Stronsay (for that was the island where kelp was first made in Orkney), and that disease spread over all the islands where kelp was made. That disease was called Mortasheen.

I knew an old man who was credited with having once encountered Nuckelavee, and with having made a narrow escape from the monster's clutches. This man was very reticent on the subject. However, after much higgling and persuasion, the following narrative was extracted. It may be necessary to say that it was unlucky, if not unsafe, to mention the monster's name, without immediately interjecting the words, 'Guid save us a'!' and the narrator of anything supernatural thought it necessary to fortify himself every now and again by some such ejaculatory prayer.

Tammas, like his namesake Tam o' Shanter, was out late one night. It was, though moonless, a fine starlit night. Tammas's road lay close by the sea-shore, and as he entered a part of the road that was hemmed in on one side by the sea, and on the other by a deep fresh-water loch, he saw some huge object in front of, and moving towards him. What was he to do? He was sure it was no earthly thing that was steadily coming towards him. He could not go to either side, and to turn his back to an evil thing he had heard was the most dangerous position of all; so Tammie said to himself, 'The Lord be aboot me, an' tak' care o' me, as I am oot on no evil intent this night!' Tammie was always regarded as rough and foolhardy. Anyway, he determined, as the best of two evils, to face the foe, and so walked resolutely yet slowly forward. He soon discovered to his horror that the gruesome creature approaching him was no other than the dreaded Nuckelavee—the most cruel and malignant of all uncannie beings that trouble mankind. The lower part of this terrible monster, as seen by Tammie, was like a great horse, with flappers like fins about his legs, with a mouth as wide as a whale's, from whence came breath like steam from a brewing-kettle. He had but one eye, and that as red as fire. On him sat, or rather seemed to grow from his back, a huge man with no legs, and arms that reached nearly to the ground. His head was as big as a clue of simmons (a clue of straw ropes, generally about three feet in diameter), and this huge head kept rolling from one shoulder to the other as if it meant to tumble off. But what to Tammie appeared most horrible of all, was that the monster was skinless;

this utter want of skin adding much to the terrific appearance of the creature's naked body. The whole surface of it showing only red raw flesh, in which Tammie saw blood, black as tar, running through yellow veins, and great white sinews, thick as horse tethers, twisting, stretching, and contracting, as the monster moved. Tammie went slowly on in mortal terror, his hair on end, a cold sensation like a film of ice between his scalp and his skull, and a cold sweat bursting from every pore. But he knew it was useless to flee, and he said, if he had to die, he would rather see who killed him than die with his back to the foe. In all his terror Tammie remembered what he had heard of Nuckelavee's dislike to fresh water, and, therefore, took that side of the road nearest to the loch. The awful moment came when the lower head of the monster got abreast of Tammie. The mouth of the monster yawned like a bottomless pit. Tammie found its hot breath like fire on his face: the long arms were stretched out to seize the unhappy man. To avoid, if possible, the monster's clutch Tammie swerved as near as he could to the loch; in doing so one of his feet went into the loch, splashing up some water on the foreleg of the monster, whereat the horse gave a snort like thunder and shied over to the other side of the road, and Tammie felt the wind of Nuckelavee's clutches as he narrowly escaped the monster's grip. Tammie saw his opportunity, and ran with all his might; and sore need had he to run, for Nuckelavee had turned and was galloping after him, and bellowing with a sound like the roaring of the sea. In front of Tammie lay a rivulet, through which the surplus water of the loch found its way to the sea, and Tammie knew, if he could only cross the running water, he was safe; so he strained every nerve. As he reached the near bank another clutch was made at him by the long arms. Tammie made a desperate spring and reached the other side, leaving his bonnet in the monster's clutches. Nuckelavee gave a wild unearthly yell of disappointed rage as Tammie fell senseless on the safe side of the water.

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West Brough, Sanday, Orkney.

327. ROSE MSS.—Considerable benefit would arise to the antiquarian student could the whereabouts be ascertained of the MSS. collected by Mr. Rose, Factor to Earl Fife, during the latter part of last century, and of which the following is an Inventory found among his papers, which have lately been examined, after having been locked up in Banff for fifty years. Some charters and antiquarian documents that belonged to him have been traced to the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, the Advocates' Library, Aberdeen, and the Charter-room of the Burgh of Banff; and it is surmised that the following may be quietly resting in some north-country charter-room. Definite information will be received with many thanks.

W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

Inventory of the MSS. *belonging to Mr. William Rose, Montcoffer, compiled February* 1800.

1. Cartulary of Murray, from Bishop Bricius' time, of 434 close pages of Latin, in which is the Rental of the Bishopric at the Reformation, as

payable 1585, of 42 pages, and added are some curious old papers, containing a description of the Cathedral of Aberdeen, its foundation, erection, and many donations given by kings, great men, and bishops. Bishop Rose's letter on the regulation concerning the seats (?) of bishops and intercourse thereanent with King William and his ministers, and Charter of Erection, 1590, of the Lordship of Spyny, in favours of Alexander Lindsay, Lord of Spyny. Some curious account of Aberdeen, anno 1393, and anecdotes of times, price of provisions and grain. [K.=kept out of trunk.]

2. With this is a long index and contents of the many grants—the land, the granter, and grantee—of great use to bring you to particulars. [K.]

A cartulary of great labour, copied from the one in Advocates' Library, comprehending Ferrerius's *History of Kinloss*, and various transactions for several centuries, comprehending also a copious record of the kings, princes, bishops, and great men, their charters, donations, foundations, Popes' bulls to the different bishoprics, monasteries, abbacies, and priories, and other inferior ecclesiastics of their respective lands, erections, regalities and jurisdictions of 668 large folios in Latin, and rentals, 1565, of the Bishopric of Murray, thirds thereof; and of the Abbacy of Kinloss and Pluscarden, Rolls of bishops and abbots, their character and endowments. At the end of which is William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, Charter 1220 of Barry to the Prior of Deer for supporting the fabric of the Monastery, etc., boundary not known. Very curious witnesses. [K.]

4. Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ*, a fine copy, in great preservation, which belonged to the famous Churchhill. [K.]

A large folio volume containing Ragman's Roll, taxed rolls of all the shires and Stewartries of Scotland, the king's proper lands, the bishoprics, erected lordships, burghs, and inferior benefices. The Old Extents of Scotland, contribution given the Lords of Session, all Religious Houses and accounts thereof, memorable things which happened, rentals of bishoprics, abbacies, priories, ministries, and colleges. At the end thereof is the contents (305) of the different religious foundations in Scotland and a curious Rental of Pluscarden, 1499 (never published), together with numerous journals of the Exchequer of Scotland in the Troubles of Charles I. In the beginning of this volume have recourse to a General Index, all of which compose a book of 343 folios.

6. Another volume, consisting of the rentals of the Abbacy of Arbroath, Abbacy of Kinloss, Bishopric of Aberdeen, Murray, Dunblane, Orkney, Caithness, Argyle and the Isles, St. Andrews, Glasgow, and in general all other bishoprics; and in particular of all other abbacies, priories, monasteries, and other church benefices, and under dignitaries through Scotland, together with an account of the prelacies, abbacies, their institutions, founders, and history thereof; containing in the beginning the general contents, and in the body of the MS. Ragman's Roll, consisting of upwards of 337 folios. [K.]

7. A MS. which contains Ferrerius's *History of Kinloss* from its foundation, anno 1125 to anno 1537, in which volume is inserted the kings' grants, confirmations, erections, and rights of jurisdiction given by the sovereigns and great men to bishops, abbots, priors, and other ecclesiastics in Scotland, in the beginning of which is a copious Index which gives a key to the many curious grants in this volume, which consists of 303 folio pages of writing. [K.]

8. A MS. volume of the Cartulary of Aberdeen, in which is inserted the original donations to the first bishops and see of Aberdeen, the different institutions made by Popes and by the bishops and canons of that bishopric; containing many separate deeds of mortification to and by the church, with contracts and agreements made concerning their respective rights, as well as ancient boundaries of estates in quest of their disputes and covenants with neighbours in various parts of the bishopric, particularly anent salmon fishings, lands in the Garioch, Buchan, Mar, and elsewhere, consisting of upwards of 145 pages. [K.] *Nota.*—There is an Index apart which leads to the particulars of the above volume.

9. A MS. folio, which contains a great deal of correspondence with the religious men of the Greek Church and Episcopal Church of Scotland, in which is contained the very curious arguments on both sides concerning the divine right of Episcopacy, and the different Liturgy used and to be used in those Churches from Scripture authority, ancient fathers, and other authors, begun about the year 1717, and terminated in 1725, consisting of 270 folios. [K.]

10. A large folio MS., containing the different convocations of Clergy, their disputes and animosities at and subsequent to the Reformation, with Sir James Balfour's MS. *History of the Antiquities of Scotland*, from the reign of Malcolm Canmore. [It 's at Moncoffer.]

11. MS. containing 84 charters and grants of kings to the different Bishoprics, Abbacies, Priories, Monasteries, Ministries, Provostries, and other under dignities, in which is Dr. Johnston's *History of Kinloss*, and in the end is a full copy of the charter of the Lands, Patronages, and Temporalities of the Abbacy of Arbroath, dated the 21 July 1608. [Kept out of Trunk—the Rev. Mr. Lesly has it.]

12. Copy Decree Absolvitor, Lord Bracco against Keith of Bruksy, 1743, in which are many curious observations and historical tracts of Balveny, Rothiemay, and Park, and their respective proprietors, consisting of 459 pages. [Kept out of Chest.]

13. MS. account of the Chaplainry altarages and prebendaries in the Diocese of Caithness, Ross, and Murray, containing sundry remarks of the different Proprietors and their rights within those districts, taken from the public records, consisting of 349 pages with an Index thereto.

14. MS. History of the family of Innes, brought down and wrote in the year 1698, consisting of 45 pages with additional remarks thereto, etc.

15. MS. History of the family of Rose of Kilravock and their connections, of the families also of the Earls of Ross, Haukhead (?) Bissetts, Fentons, Lovat, Chisholm, Lauder, Cheyn, Murrays, M'Intosh, Forbeses, Calder, Muirtown, the Gordon family, Dunbars, Urquharts, Falconers, Hays, Grants, Inneses, Sutherland, Sinclair, Campbell, Rait, Crawford, and various conflicts, with clans, battles, and disputes which are not found in print, consisting of 163 pages. [K.]

16. With another correct old MS. upon the same subject, compiled by the Rev. Mr. Hugh Rose, minister of Nairn in 1684. [In Balbithan's hands, in loan since Oct. 1798.]

17. MS. designed Memorial given in by the Earl of Balcarres to King James VII. at St. Germains, of his subjects in Scotland, their behaviour after his forced abdication in anno 1688, consisting of 50 pages of MS.

18. MS. of memorable things collected by Habbakuk Bissett about the year 1590, which is very curious concerning the antiquities of Scotland, with an account of religious houses and the foundations thereof; comprehending also the first Kings of Scotland and their characters, ecclesiastic laws, erections of religious houses; the story of Banquo, Macbeth, and Macduff, with the Laws made by Macbeth; and the original of the Stewarts, thereafter Kings of Scotland, with King Malcolm's privileges given at Forfar to his barons, containing the institution of the College of Justice, with other remarkable anecdotes concerning Popes, Bishops, and Prelates, and their injunctions; also contains Ragman's Roll, consisting of 190 pages neatly bound.

19. A collection of papers on various subjects, particularly of husbandry in different parts of Scotland; observations on the characters of individuals in the country; calculation of multures; value of lands and practices upon feudal principles; holograph of the late Wm. Baird of Auchmeddan, consisting of 234 pages.

20. A MS., also holograph, of the said William Baird of Auchmeddan, containing an account of the families of Baird of Auchmeddan, Errol, and Marischal, Keiths, Reids, Ramsays, and Johnstowns, etc.; giving also an account of the Culdees and other religious worship; erections of old Abbacies and Priories; an account of the Leslies, Murrays, Cummings, Stewarts, Rosses, Meldrum, and a great many other anecdotes of men and manners which are not in print; some account also of the family of Duff and their characters, consisting of 209 pages.

21. Another MS. holograph of the said Mr. Baird of Auchmeddan of his own family, with copies of old letters and papers worth preserving; and account of several transactions in this country during the last two centuries, particularly about the life, character, and death of Archbishop Sharp, consisting of 191 pages, and is vol. i.

22. Vol. ii. contains (wrote also by Auchmeddan) various subjects, particularly a genealogical account of the family of Duff of Bracco, of the family of Kinnoul and Morton, as well as his own family; and amongst others a distinct and correct account of the family of Gordon of Pitlurg and their connections; a defence of their bastardy and of their seniority to Gordon of Buckie. In this volume is a very curious state of accounts and situation of the family of Ogilvie of Boyne, their extraordinary credit, their extraordinary debts, and the value of the Estate of Boyne, with particular other anecdotes which happened in the country, and to particular eminent authors very well worth observation, because never published, consisting of 179 pages.

23. History—particular genealogical account of the family of Duff of Muldavat, and of Craighead; of Macduff; of the Duffs of Hatton and Craigston; the character of Hatton; of the Duffs of Aberdeen the eldest, and of John Duff the messenger, a worthy man; of the Duffs of Fetteresso of old; of Adam Duff of Clunybeg, Keithmore, Corsindae; of Duffs of Drummuir and Inverness; of Duff of Dipple, Braco; and of their marriages and alliances, consisting of 179 pages. Curious.

24. A MS. of very great labour, wrote in a concise small hand by Mr. James Fraser, Minister at Wardlaw, anno 1678, being a collection of providential passages of worldly affairs both in foreign and domestic countries, civil and ecclesiastical; containing particularly trials in Church and State matters, characters of Kings and great men, of Popes, Cardinals,

Bishops and Abbots, from ancient and modern knowledge; genealogy of old families, of cities, ports, laws, births, burials; in short, many promiscuous subjects collected in a wonderful manner, consisting of 403 pages. Very close writing. *Nota.*—Very curious about witchcraft, *inter alia* story of Major Weir, his life, trial, and execution.

25. MS. containing a description of the Chanonry of Old Aberdeen, done by Master Thomas Orem, baillie in said city, anno 1725, with a curious description of the Cathedral and paintings in the roof, reigns of kings, popes, and bishops thereupon; narration upon aisles and burial-ground gifts made to the bishops; constitution of the College; constitution of the bishopric, bishops, lands, and revenues, jewels and plate thereof; forms of prayer and worship during the Covenant; practice and characters of the then Clergy, foundation of Birkenbog, *alias* Gould's Cross, and other foundations and chaplainries, consisting of 56 pages.

26. A MS. History and Memoirs concerning the Murrays, and more particularly of the family of Athol, Bothwell, and Abercairny, their importance, lives, and death, consisting of 71 pages.

27. MS. book containing a copy of the original book of assignation for the year 1574, with prices of victual prefixed thereto, and names of the readers, ministers, and officials at the time, consisting of 126 pages, with the allowances of Stipend and Salary given at the time.

28. A particular list alphabetically set down about the end of the last century, viz. betwixt 1690 and 1710, taken from the records in the Low Parliament House, and from Cartularies and other private Registers deposited in Advocates' Library, whereby you 'll find the greatest part of the gifts to the Church, the granters and grantees, and lands therein contained, consisting of 144 leaves, 288 pages, and which is an index of great use, because it is a Key to the names of ancient families, and grants of lands made to them in early times, as well to churchmen, and laymen, nobles, barons, and free tenants.

29. Also another MS. of the same kind, of the various grants made to the great families in Scotland from the reign of Robert Bruce to the reign of Charles II., containing an alphabet at the end, mentioning the names, lands, and jurisdictions of the respective grantees, in which is contained some parliamentary registers, debates, remissions, and ambassadors sent to courts, and contests in Parliament in early times, consisting of 112 pages, wherein is also contained the Douglases, Randolphs, Rosses, Ogilvies, Leslies, and many more.

30. Curious MS. containing an account of the curiosities, commodities, weights, measures, in Scotland; a treatise of the succession of heirs to the crown; manner of creating the nobility; item, a treatise concerning the Ecclesiastical government, the extent of Jurisdiction, history of bishops and their buildings and their coats of arms, the old presbyteries of Scotland and universities and founders; item, old ancient writers of Scottish history and their characters, and, lastly, history of admirable curiosities, rareties, and wonders in Scotland, wrote in a most singular and distinct manner, in the smallest possible characters of writing.

31. An old MS. containing curious anecdotes of births, marriages, and burials; lists of Lords of Session and members of the College of Justice since the institution; lists of remissions and Exchequer grants and Kings' patents, baronets, and peers and their creation; inventories of the registers in the Laigh Parliament House, Chancery Exchequer, the old registers in

the Castle; inventories also of the Register of Saisins in the different Counties; some old observations of the Kings of Scotland, the Stuarts Kings of Scotland; a description of the oldest writs of the Abbacy of Melrose, and list of the barons, lords, and baronets, and their creation, consisting of 74 pages of close writing.

32. An exact MS. list of the knights baronets of Scotland from 1625 to 1707, with exact dates of their creation.

33. An old MS. and History of the Mackenzies, containing in the end a list and roll of Parliament of Lords and Commons for the King and for the country in the year 1700.

34. A small MS. containing the account of the family of Leslie of Birdsbank, Leslie of Melrose, and Leslie of Denlugas from the Leslies of Findrassie.

35. MS. being a memorial and description of the kirk and school of Turriff, and deed of mortification thereof granted by William Cumming, Earl of Buchan, in 1272, with memorial concerning patronages, buildings, manses, and originality of glebes, and the dignitary of Chancellor, the Keeper of Conscience, consisting of 62 pages.

36. MS. containing notes of charters relating to the family of Rothes, taken from the charter-chest thereof, and public records, consisting of 45 pages, in which are many charters relative to other families.

37. A list of the Parish Churches in Scotland, mentioning the patrons and the parishes which belong to the Archdean, Dean, Chancellor, Sub-Chantor, Treasurer, and under Prebendaries.

38. Principal charter of confirmation granted by James Douglas of Abercorn of a grant of the lands of Airdly and Mill of Bodechell, within the Lordship of Buchan and Barony of Aberdour, of which Douglas had the right of superiority by William Fraser of Philorth, to and in favours of John Gordon, natural son of the deceased, Sir John Gordon, Lord Gordon, in which charter John, the natural son, failing lawful issue by Elizabeth, his wife, calls Alexander Gordon his natural son to succeed, whom failing to Adam, his natural son, whom failing to Thomas, his brother, whom failing, to the nearest lawful heirs of Gordon taking the sirname of Gordon. The grant by Philorth and seal appended was dated at Aberdeen the last of May 1418, before Gilbert, Bishop of Aberdeen, Chancellor of Scotland, and Robert, Abbot of Deer, and a nobleman, Sir Alexander de Seaton, Lord of Gordon, Andrew Keith, Laird of Inverugie, and Andrew Gifford, confirmed by Douglas at Edinburgh, the 16th January 1422. [*Note bene* 'taking this Charter into consideration, taking also into consideration the surrender made by Elizabeth Gordon, the heiress at Perth, 1408, where she calls after the heirs of her own body, her heirs whatsomever without a mention of *Jock* or *Tom*, and considering what has been all along said on the subject, conjecture may be now removed.'] [Along with this Charter which I got at Aberdour there is one of Salton's to Auchynachy of that ilk, anno 1417, where Thomas de Gordon, John, his son, designed dom. Auchinrath, and Thomas Strathbogy, all co-temporaries.]

39. A MS. concerning the original erection of the hospital of Turriff lands, given that hospital and allegations made that the minister was defrauded thereof and of the teinds of the parish. *Vide* also No. 35.

40. Curious observations anent the religious patrimonies and erection of them into temporary Lordships, with an account of the gentlemen who

were created Lords of Parliament upon those temporalities, wrote 1697, consisting of 26 pages.

41. MS. Life of the Countess of Seafield, born 1672, who departed this life 14th August 1708, consisting of 55 pages, with a description of her parents, her husband and children, and manners of life of the families in the country at that time, with a serious dissertation of the duties to God in every character of life, and her conduct and opinion in the education of her children.

42. A curious MS. of the Norfolk family from Cumming, Earl of Northumberland, anno 1070 to the year 1700, whose daughter, at least a daughter of that family, married George, Duke of Gordon, and there is an account of Duke Norfolk's singular treatment of his wife, also contains the origin of many names famous in history, etc.

43. MS. of occasional meditations on sundry subjects by Mary, Countess Dowager of Warwick, anno 1678, consisting of 60 pages.

44. MS. account of the life of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, with an account of his pedigree, and the pedigree of Douglas, Earl of Angus, also of the family of Douglas, Earl of Angus, the family of Boyd, Sybbald and Glenbervie, with anecdotes of kings, statesmen, bishops, and churchmen, consisting of 30 pages.

45. MS. containing the authenticity of the Culdees of Loch Leven, and of the lands given to them by King Edgar, son of Malcolm, and the other kings of Scotland at and previous to King Malcolm, with their grants of lands to the said Culdees, together with a perambulation betwixt the lands of Kirkness as settled by King David.

46. A list of the silver and gold ornaments and holy images within the Cathedral of Aberdeen, dated 7th July 1559, with the weight, estimation, and value of the great investments at the holy altar.

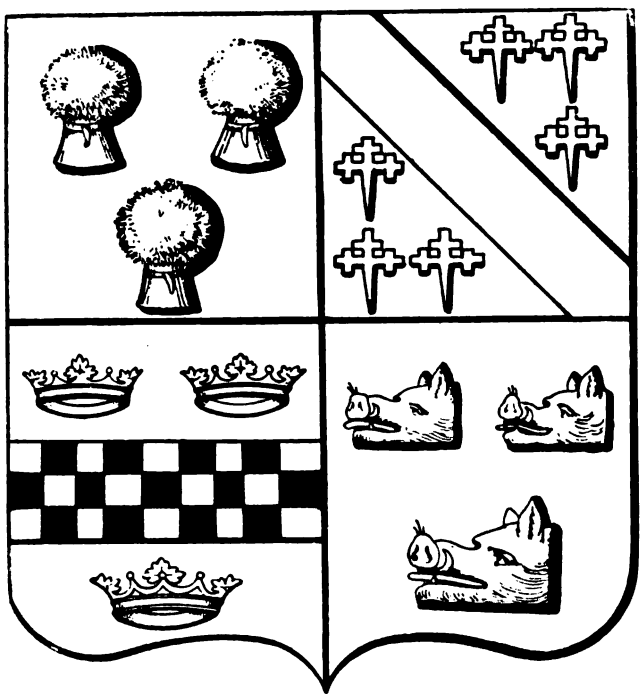
47. A copperplate of King Duncan's Charter and dedication to St. Cuthbert of the lands of Tinningham and others, with the consent of the princes and rulers at the time, who could not write except by a cross, this ✠ which is thereto adhibited with a curse upon those who would violate the grant, anno 1094, with a transcript of said Charter.

[*To be continued.*]

328. ARMS OF COUNTY COUNCIL, ABERDEEN.—Excerpt of Letters Patent from the Lyon King of Arms in favour of the Council of the County of Aberdeen, dated the 11th July 1890:—

WHEREAS The Council of the County of Aberdeen have by petition of date the Seventeenth day of June ultimo Prayed that We would Grant Our Licence and Authority to them and their Successors in office to bear and use on a Seal or otherwise for official purposes connected with the County such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable and according to the Laws of Arms: Know ye therefore that we have devised and do by these Presents Assign, Ratify, and Confirm to the said Council of the County of Aberdeen, and to their Successors in office, and to the said County of Aberdeen, the following Ensigns Armorial as depicted on the margin hereof and matriculated of even date with these presents in Our Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, vizt., Quarterly;

first, Azure, three Garbs, Or, for Buchan, second, Azure, a Bend between Six Cross Crosslets fitchée, Or, for Mar; third, Or, a Fess Chequy Argent



and Azure between three open Crowns Gules, for Garioch; fourth, Azure, three Boars' Heads couped Or, for Gordon.

Matriculated the Eleventh day of July 1890.

(Sd.) J. W. MITCHELL,
Lyon Clerk.

329. GLAUD.—This Christian name, which appears in Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd* is still to be found in the neighbourhood of Bathgate. It may be the origin of such place-names as Gladsmuir, Gladstone, etc., which are usually attributed to Gled. I never heard the kite called GLAD, nor can I hear of such a pronunciation.

We all know Gladys; but some would question her kinship to Glaud.

W. M. C.

330. LIVINGSTON OF DUNIPACE (*Scottish Antiquary*, vol. v. p. 12).—It seems very odd that no further mention is made of the Christian name of Alexander, for in *Notes on the Deeds at General Register House, vol.* 121, I find the following:—

1606, July 30th. Obligation by Alexander Livingston of Donypace to 'his guid freind Thomas Frenche, serviter to the King, for £40 . . . 18 Apl. 1604.'

Where does this individual come in on the Dunipace Tree? and what was the date of his birth and death? A. D. WELD FRENCH.

BOSTON, MASS., *June 21st*, 1890.

321. ANNIE LAWRIE.—I believe the writer of this much-admired song is unknown. It seems probable that the birth of the subject of it is recorded in the Register of the Parish of Glencairn, '1769 Anne Wortely Montague L[awful] D[aughter] to Captain Robert Lawrie, yong^r of Maxaltoun, & Mrs. Elizabeth Ruthven, was born June 13, 1769.'

W.

322. ROTTEN ROW (vol. iv. 128).—I find that in Aberdeenshire Rodden is used for red. The turbot is called the rodden fluke, the berries of the rowan tree are called rodden berries, and the tree itself the rodden tree. It seems probable that Rotten Row is simply the Red Row. Near Dunfermline a row of colliers' cottages roofed with red tiles is called the Red Raw, and the name is met with elsewhere. Rotten or Rodden as in 'Rotten herring,'—*i.e.* red herring—would thus be a natural designation for a street. ED.

The Editor is well aware that it is far easier to ask questions than to answer them. He however begs his readers to assist inquirers by sending answers where they can do so. The usefulness of the SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY *will be much increased if readers will do their best to assist each other. At present the 'Queries' far exceed the 'Replies.'*

QUERIES.

CLVI. Can you oblige me by saying if you have heard of a William Hersey in the 1745 or 1715 Rising, supposed to have been executed? He was a son of Theophilus Hersey.

C. J. HERSEY.

CLVII. SIR ANTHONY HAIRLAND.—In the Kirk-session Records, Speymouth, is the following entry:—

'1657, Aug. 2.—Collected for Sir Anthony Hairland, a distressed English gentleman exiled from his owne natione, £7, 8s.' (Scots). I do not find any such name in Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*. Is anything known of him? A. W. C. H.

CLVIII.[1] OLD TRADE MARK.—A very common mark on monuments was the figure 4 (4), perhaps some one will give an explanation why it was made use of, and what it signifies? It has been suggested that it represented the mast, yard, and shroud of a ship, but that is hardly satisfactory because there is only one oblique line. E. B.

CLIX.[1] A 'BROKEN CROSS.'—On a tomb in Crail Churchyard is carved a thick St. Andrew's cross, behind which are three vertical rods, about the same distance apart as cricket wickets. An old parochial record calls it the tomb of 'the broken cross.' There are other emblems on the tomb, but what is the explanation of this one? E. B.

[1] An *early* answer to these two queries is requested for a work in the press.—E. B.

CLX. Is it known by any one what were the names of the Cashiers of the Royal Bank of Scotland up to 1815? J. A.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XLII. JETTONS.—Among the entries found in a register preserved in the French archives are two, the first dated 21st Oct. 1553, giving permission to 'Jehan Acheson, tailleur de la monnaie d'escosse,' to make dies with the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. The second, 1st Jan. 155$\frac{3}{4}$, is a permission to 'Nicolas Emery, graveur, de graveir une pille et ung trousseau a feue gectons aux armes de la royne d'escosse du coste de la pille'; we believe no example of these jettons are to be met with. Nor is anything known of Nicolas Emery, who may have been a foreigner or a member of the Scottish family of Imrie or Emerick, which was probably of foreign origin. See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*, vol. ix. p. 506. ED.

LXX. It seems very probable that Frater is a form of the more common names Friar and Freer or Frere. In Mr. Craig-Brown's *Selkirkshire* there is a list of inhabitants in Galashiels in 1656, in which occur both Frier and Frater (vol. ii. p. 389). *See* also vol i. p. 206. The name Freer occurs in a list of *Burgesses of Selkirk*, 1513-26, vol. i. p. 20. ED.

CXXIV. PATERSON OF BANNOCKBURN.—Excerpts from Register of Baptisms of Parish of St. Ninians.

Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn and Dame Barbara Ruthven had:—

1688, April 27. Robert baptised.
1691, April 3. Mary baptised.
1694, April 6. Alexander baptised.
1695, July 15. Barbara baptised.

Sir Hugh Paterson and Dame Jean Areskine had:—

1712, Dec. 12. Hugh baptised.
1714, May 20. Mary baptised.

Edinburgh Register.

Robert Paterson, underkeeper of the Signet, and Isabel Dickson had a daughter. . . . baptised 15th September 1685.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

CXLI. OGILVY OF KEMP CAIRN.—'Carrick Pursuivant' will find a good deal of additional information regarding Ogilvy of Kempcairn in the MS. Inventory of Cullen House Charters, copy of which, with *Index Nominum* and *Index Locorum*, is deposited in the Library of the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen. For example, he will find 'Kempcairn' entries at pp. 37, 49, 52, 56, almost every page from 60 to 73, also 95, 122, 217. Under 'Ogilvie,' of course, are numerous entries. In consulting the index it is necessary to remember that the estate of Kempcairn included Drum, also called Drumnakeith. As part of the general Inventory is an Inventory of 26 bundles of bonds and diligences

acquired by the Earl of Seafield on the estate of Kempcairn which 'C. P.' may consult with profit. W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

CLIII. STANK, LIGGATE.—*Stank* is the ordinary provincial name in Galloway for a stagnant pool. The water-hen is commonly called *Stank-hen.*

Liggate has nothing to do with Lichgate. It is the Anglo-Saxon *leag* or *leah geat*, field gate. HERBERT MAXWELL.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Erskine Halcro Genealogy, by Ebenezer Erskine Scott. London: George Bell and Sons.—This work is one of a class which is highly commendable, the growth of which shows that the importance of family history is now better recognised by Scotsmen than heretofore. Mr. Scott has expended a vast amount of labour on it, and his extension of his original plan is very satisfactory: from our own experience, we can estimate the labour bestowed by Mr. Scott on the latter portion of his work—the obtaining information from living members of a family is more troublesome work than it should be, for, putting aside the apparent inability of even educated persons to give an intelligent account of their own parents and children, there is often an unreasoning unwillingness displayed to do so—sometimes a flat refusal is sent, sometimes no notice is taken of letters. As regards the earlier portion of the book, we must express our disappointment at the manner in which Mr. Scott has treated the pedigree of Erskine of Balgownie: grave inaccuracies occur in it, as shown in the notes to the true pedigree of Balgownie in this number (p. 99); as to the reasons Mr. Scott gives for inserting his ancestor's name in that pedigree they are considered in the same place. In Table II. the conjectural descent of William Halcro of Aikers should have been denoted by a dotted line. The difficulties which beset the pedigree of Erskine of Dun (Table IV.) are well known (see *Scot. Antiq.* vol. iv. pp. 116, 183; vol. v. p. 66), but we think that Mr. Scott is justified in assuming that Helen Erskine, who married Patrick Halcro, was the sister of Robert Erskine of the Dun family, for the testificat in her favour is strong documentary evidence. We are in a position to inform Mr. Scott that no doubt now exists as to the parentage of James Dewar of Lassodie (page 43); some months ago a search was made at the request of Mr. Dewar of Lassodie, and the following extract from the Dunfermline Register of Baptisms was forwarded to him:—

'1601, February 24.—Baptized James, son of David Dewar and Jane Logan.'

The printing unfortunately shows marks of carelessness. In the tabular pedigrees, the lines of descent are not always as continuous as they should be, and the following mistakes disfigure the text. In Table I. 'Pogar' for 'Gogar'; p. 4, '1539' for '1559'; p. 5, 'Elizabeth' for 'Agnes'; p. 6, 'Mary' for 'Marr'; p. 15, 'ascuments' for 'documents'; p. 21, 'Obigny' for 'Aubigny'; whilst on the title-page 'Dumfermline' appears for 'Dunfermline.'

Mr. Scott, for some reason not given, chooses to spell 'Shielfield'

'Shieldfield.' We do not think he has any ancient authority for this, and its modern form in the County Directory is without the 'd.'

Gill of Blairythan and Savock. Mr. A. J. Mitchell Gill of Savock has printed this work apparently for private circulation. We trust he will not object to our drawing public attention to it, for those who are fortunate enough to acquire a copy will find it a model of careful compilation. It is introduced by an apt quotation from *The Newcomes* (p. 66), and the short remarks added by Mr. Mitchell Gill show that he has grasped the purpose for which family histories should be written. After a consideration of the etymology of the name Gill, and the locations and movements of families bearing the name, the author settles down to the history of his own immediate ancestors, and concludes his labours with a short account of the families of Black, Anderson, and Mitchell, from which he is also descended.

The Church of Speymouth, by Mr. William Cramond, M.A., *Elgin Courant* Office. Mr. Cramond's little books are always welcome; we only wish that they were more bulky. The present parish of Speymouth, we are informed, is made of the united parishes of Essil and Dipple; Mr. Cramond has, therefore, a double store of information to draw from. Some persons find a dull sameness in Kirk Records, while others profess to find in them no information worth their attention; but beings of less exalted intellects, or, more correctly, of less exalted opinions of their own cleverness, find that diversity is to be found in the records of diverse districts, and that this throws much light on the real condition of affairs in bygone times. To such readers Mr. Cramond's extracts will exhibit much that is novel and interesting.

Notices of the volumes issued by the Scottish History Society are unavoidably delayed, and will appear in our next issue.

Note.—The Edinburgh Bibliographical Society has commenced its regular meetings. We hope in future numbers to be able to give a report of such portions of these proceedings as may interest our readers.

CORRECTIONS.

ERRATA in No. 18, *The Scottish Antiquary.*

P. 78, line 10 from top, *for* abave *read* abavi.
„ 83, „ 3 from bottom, *for* fasils *read* fusils.
„ 86, „ 6 from bottom, *for* feature *read* portion.
„ 87, „ 7 from top, *for* having *read* leaving.
„ „ „ 23 from top, *for* Douglas *read* Dunglass.
„ „ „ 12 from bottom, *for* Peotry *read* Poetry.
„ „ „ 16 from bottom, *for* Vinewar *read* Winewar.
„ 93, „ 22 from top, *for* Henry *read* Helen.

Σ.

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

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

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

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

1834. June 6. Married, William Forbes, Shoemaker, Batchelor, and Helen Melville, daughter of James Melville, Seaman.

1838. Aug. 7. Married, George Hughes, W.S., Batchelor, and Emily Magniac Erskine, youngest daughter of deceased David Erskine, late of Bengal.

1837. June 24. Baptised, Angelica Erskine, daughter of Joseph Cauvin Farquharson and Angelica Erskine his wife.

1839. July 9. Baptised, William Walker, son of Joseph Cauvin Farquharson and Angelica Erskine his wife, born May 23, 1839.

1839. July 9. Angelica Erskine, daughter of George Hughes, W.S., and Emily Magniac Erskine his wife, born June 15, 1839.

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

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

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

A. D. O. M.

A°. Sal. REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.[1] Edinr.

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

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

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

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

N.B.—I gave the Bps. Mandate to Mr. Alexr. Rot'son, Clk., to be insert in the Records, on Wednesday the 9th inst.

1738. Feb. 10, f. 6. circa merid. Att Addiestoun, marryed William Murray of Polmaise & Mrs. Elizabeth Gibsone, daur. of Alexr. Gibsone of Pentland, in virtue of the Bp. of Edrs. Licence & Authority given me for yt. effect. The Bride was given by her ffayr., her moyr. Pnt., Capt. Craig, Tho. Gibsone of Clifton hall, Miss Catherine Grant, Mrs. Betty Gibsone, Mrs. Watson & many ser's. pnt. *N.B.*—The odds of age between the marryed persons was yt. between 58 & 16. Q. F. & F. sit.

[Query.—This may stand for 'Quod faustum et felix sit.']

„ Apr. 28, f. 6. h. 9. m. In Mr. Thos. Ruddimans house, Edr., marryed Pat. Hardie Smith in Bridges of Braid & Anne Scott, Sert. (13 years in Mr. Ruddimans family), upon a Certificate of their Banns & a Licence.

„ Apr. 29, f. 7. h. 8. v. In Mr. Shand's house C.C., marryed John Shaw, Writer, & Christian Murray, daur. of unqll. Rot. Murray, Mert. in Edr.—Alecr. Mackintosh, Wm. Ross, &c., Writers, pnt.—upon a certificate of Banns & Licence.

„ Nov. 8, f. 4. h. 7. v. In the old Bank, marryed (pr. Liturgy) Mr. John Craigie of Dunbarnie & Mrs. Christian Smith, daur. of Meffin. Mr. David Drummond, Pat Craigie, Laird of Meffin, Mr. Crauford, yr., Mrs. Christian Cochran, Mrs. Janet Threipland, Mrs. Craigie, pnt. Certificates of ye Banns were produced from ye respective Pariochens of Meffin & Newburn. f. f. s.

1739. April 24, Easter Tuesday, h. 7. v. In the Countess of Eglintons Lodging, Canongate, I married Sir Alexander MacDonald of Slate, Bart., to Lady Margaret Montgomery, sister of the Earl of Eglinton, having the Bps. Licence. Pnt., Countess of Eglinton & her unmarryd daurs. *i.e.* Ladys Bettie, Eleonor, Frances, & Grizel, Lord & Lady S. Clair, Miss Stewart, Earl of Hume, Laird of M'Leod, Mr. Jo. Mackenzie, Writer, Mr. Alexr. Lockheart, Advocate, & his Lady & Mr. Renton, who gave the bride. f. f. s.—D. g. e.

1740. Apr. 22, f. 3. h. 7. v. In the Fountain Closs (in Lady Boggies house, a grandchild of Lord Warrenston), marryed Andrew Stephen, Brewer in Broughton, & Marjorie Sutherland, daur. of deceast John Sutherland, portioner of Ream in Duffus in the Shire of Murray. Dr. Garrioch, Tacksman of Broughton, Lady Boggie &c. pnt. *N.B.*—A certificate was produced of the due publication of ye Banns in W. Kirk.

„ Nov. 25, f. 3. h. 9. v. In Carrubers Closs, marryed James Bissat, Commissary of Dunkeld, & Abigail Mercer, daur. of unql. Wm.

Mercer, Writer in Edinr. Messrs. Adam Mercer, Geo. Chalmers, & . . . Kennedy, the Bride's Curators; the Bridegroom's father, Stewart of Bullaichan, Alexr. Stewart of Kinnaird & his wife, Messrs. M'Ewen, Smith, Carmichal & Mackintosh, &c., pnt. *N.B.*—A certificate of their Banns was produced.

1741. April 7, f. 3. h. 7. v. In B. Fifes Closs, marryed William Aytone, Goldsmith, & Thomasa Wemyss, daur. of Mr. Thomas Wemyss, Advocate. Mr. Bethune of Balfour & his Lady, Mr. Tho. Belchies, Miss Mary Wemyss, Mrs. Jane Maxwell, Mrs. Jane Ayton and Miss Ayton, pnt. Q. f. f. sit. D. precor. *N.B.*—A certificate of their Banns was given me last Saturday.

„ Oct. 30, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Bulls Land, marry'd James Hay, Writer, & Margt. Campbell, daur. of the deceast Archibald Campbell, sometime Writer to the Signet. Alex. Hay, Wter., Miss M'Aulay, & the Bride's sister, witnesses. A certificate of their Banns was given me, & letter from Gottenburgh produced signifying the approbation of the Bride's uncle & sister there.

1742. Oct. 13, f. 4. h. ij^{ma} mat. At Bonny-haugh, marryed Gilbert Stewart, Mert., & Margt. Gardens, relict of . . . Hunter, Mert. Rachel Houston, Margt. Stewart, & Stuart Carmichael, present. q. f. f. sit.

„ Nov. 18, f. 5. h. 6. v. At Leith, marryed John More, Bookbinder in Edr., & Mary Patullo, daur. of Jo. Patullo, sometime Shipbuilder in Montrose. Mr. Stewart, Writer, Mr. Watson, James More & witnesses. *N.B.*—There was produced a certificate of ye Banns.

1743. Dec. 6, f. 3. h. 6. v. In my own Closet, marryed Evan Mackenzie, Soldier in the City Gaurd, & Mary M'Donnell, Sert., before several witnesses, a certificate of their Banns being produced.

[1744?] April 26, f. 5. h. 8. v. In Fowlis's Closs, marryed John Gall of Kinloch, & Mary Græme (relict of Adam Mercer, Wter. in Edinr.). James Graham, Wter., & Miss Jane Græme, pnts. A certificate of their Banns being produced.

„ April 28, f. 7. h. 7. v. In Writer's Court, marryed Charles Butter, Mert., & Mary Butter, Mantua Maker, a certificate of their Banns being produced. Mr. Mosman, painter, gave the Bride. Mr. M'Kenzie, Sailor in Leith, Mr. Wallace, Wter., Mrs. Ja. Blade, &c., pnt. pr. Liam.

1745. Sep. 21, f. 7. circa merid: At Linlithgow, marryed Hugh Smith, of Boulogne, Esqr., & Mrs. Elizabeth Seton of Touch, pr. Lit. Lady Barrowfied, Miss Paterson, Miss Erskine of Alva, Mr. Chas. Smith, & Hu. Græme, wt., present. Banns published at St. Ninian's.

N.B.—Just before this office begun Mr. Chas. Smith brought acct. of the compleat Victory obtained this morning at Gladsmuir by the prince's army over that commanded by Genl. Cope. Δοξα τω θεω εν υψιστω.

1746. June 25, f. 7. h. 9. v. In my house, marryed John Breack, Mert. in Edinr., to Catherine Naughton, before witnesses, Alexr. Fife & Jean Miln, a certificate of yr. Banns being produced.

1747. July 1, f. 4. h. 8½. v. In Gray's Closs, marryed James Harper & Katherine Dickson, before witnesses, Miss Monro, Miss Fraser, Rot. Monro, . . . Robertson, Writer, & Geo. Bean. Certificate of yr. Banns produced.

1747. Sept. 4, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Mr. Thos. Ruddiman's, in the Parliat. Closs, marry'd (pr. Liturg.) James Stewart, Writer, & Alison Ruddiman, only daur. of the learned & good Mr. Ruddiman, Keeper of the Advocate's Library, Walter Ruddiman, Printer, his wife & daur. pnt. A certificate of yr. Banns being produced.

„ Sept. 22, f. 3. h. 6½. v. In Libberton's Wynd, in Mr. Semple's house, marryed William Hendrie & Margt. Gray, daur. of the deceast John Gray, Writer in Edinr. Mrs. Semple, the Bride's aunt, Mrs. Seaton, James Gordon, Writer (the Bride's broyr-in-law), & Fran. Scott, pnt. Certificate produced.

„ Dec. 23, f. 4. noon. Near the Netherbow, married William Stewart, Chairman, & Mary Fairgrieve. A certificate of their Banns produced.

1748. Apr. 27, f. 4. h. 5. v. At Craig Leith, married William Elliot, Writer, to Agnes Dollas, daur. of James Dollas of St. Marten's. Mrs. Morison, Mrs. Elliot, Stewart & William Dollas, Mr. Scott of . . . &c., pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

„ June 16, f. 5. h. 8. v. In Mrs. M'Gill's house in Fowlis's Closs, marryed (sdy. Lit.[1]) Robert, Viscount of Oxenfurd, & Janet Christie, daur. of the worthy Alexr. Christie, sometime Writer in Edinr. Mrs. Kath. Skene, Jo. Wright, Jo. Patullo, Mrs. Mackgill, Jean Christie, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

„ Sept. 24, f. 7. h. 7. v. In Hackerton's Wynd, marryed Alexr. Paterson, Brewer, & Elizabeth Gibsone, sometime my Sert. Mr. Joseph Robertson, Euph. Taylor, &c., pnt. A certificate of Banns produced.

1750. Apr. 28, f. 7. h. 8. v. In my house, marryed James Keir of Kilmont & Margaret Orme, daur. of Alexr. Orme of Balvaird. Mr. Orme, Senr. & Junr., Wm. Carmichael, & . . . . Cheap, pnt. Certificates of their Banns were produced from the Session Clks. of Rhind & Abernethy.

„ June 28, f. 4. h. 8. v. In my Low house, marryed Andrew Douglas, Mert. in Edinr., & Christian Cheape, sister of Rossie. Mr. Cheape of Rossie, Miss Cheape, & Jo. Scott, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

„ July 30, f. 2. h. 8½. v. In my house, marryed Wm. Tennant, Heelmaker, & Margt. Turnbull. Jo. Anderson, &c., pnt. Certificate of Banns prod.

„ Oct. 9, f. 3. noon. In Murrays hall, near Stirling, marryed (sdy. Liām) John Stewart, yor., of Allanbank, Advocate, & Miss Agnes Smith, 2d daur. of Charles Smith of Boulogne, Esq. Messrs. Chas. Smith, Hugh Seton, . . . Hepburn, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Seton, Miss Barb. Smith, Margt. Wilson, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

„ Dec. 22, f. 7. h. 7. v. In Fountain Closs, marryed Wm. Michie & Euphame Taylor, both Merts. Mr. Jos. Rotson. . . . . Certificate of Banns produced.

A° Dom.

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

[1] This contraction requires explanation.—ED.

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

A° Sal.

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

A° Dom.

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

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

A° Sal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1763. Octr. 15, f. 7. h. 5. v. In my Closet, marryed Alexr. Hempseed & Barbara Rob (pr. Litm.). Certificate of Banns produced. Witnesses.

„ Nov. 10, f. 5. h. 6. v. Multershill, marryed (pr. Litm.) George Dallas of London, Mert., & Henrietta Dallas, widow of Wm. Morison of Craigleith. Wm. Dallas (Brides fayr.), Messrs Gibb, Anderson of Perth, Jas. Hunter, Banker, & 7 women & girls, pnt. Certificate of Banns produced.

[End of Marriages. $8\frac{3}{4}$ blank pages left.]

A°. REGISTER OF BAPTISMS. Edinr.

1735. June 15, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. of Don M'phersons, Waterman in Edinr., and Janet M'Donald, named Henriette. Lady Henriette Livingston, Spor., Ja. Allan, Dav. M'Kenzie, Christian Reid, witnesses. This in absence of Mr. Blair.

„ July 4, f. 6. h. 4. v. Att Laurieston, baptized a daur. of Mr. Ja. Hay, Writter to the Signett, and Ann Fargeson, named Helen. Lady Kilmundy, Montblairie and his daur., Spors., Dor. Lermonth, Geo. Ord, and Raunes's daur., witnesses.

„ Sep. 6, f. 7. h. 6. v. Baptized a daur. of Alexr. Keith, junr., Writter, & . . . Swinton, named Janet. Mr. Keith, Senr., Jas. Hay Crombie, Dor. Rutherford, & my Collegue, Mr. Orem, & his wife, &c., pnt.

„ Sep. 17. f. 4. h. 7. v. Baptized a daur. of Alexr. Orem, writter in Edr. named Johan. Mr. Keith, senr. & junr., Adam Mercer, Mrs. Keith, Mr. Rot. Blair & his wife, pnt.

„ Oct. 15. cir. merid. Baptized a daur. of Thos. Shaw, sert. to the Lord Cowper, named Elizabeth. Mr. Fforsyth & his wife, &c., pnt.

„ Baptized a daur. of Mrs. Halyday, named Ann-Corsair, the moyr. Spor.

„ My Coll. baptized, & I stood Spor. for a son of James Wright, Writer, named Thomas. Thos. Gibson, Senr. & Junr., Under Clk. & Clk. of Session, Mathew Brown, Under Clk., Mr. Jo. Thomson Charleton & his Lady, Wm. Lumesden, Mrs. Barbara Oliphant, &c., pnt.

A°. Sal.

1736. Febry. 15. f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a son of Alexr. Gibson of Addiestoun, & Margt. Hamilton his Lady, named Alexander (sine Lit.). Mr. Cha. Hope & his Lady, Mr. Hamilton of Pencaitland, his Lady & Daur., Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks & his Lady & Sister, Thos. Gibson & his Lady, Jo. Davidson of Whitehouse & his Lady, Judge Graham, Mr. Bruce of Kinnaird, Mr. Hugh Somerville, Mr. Rot. Craig of Riccarton, Capt. Craig, & Mrs. Eliz. Gibsons, Addieston's Sister and Daur., pnt. *N.B.*—Lady Addieston had been in a sickly condition since the birth of her last child, qch was about 14 years ago. Δοξα τω θεω.

„ March 14. f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. of Hugh Neilson (sert. to Mr. Alexr. Keith, senr.), named Janet. Alex. Orem, yr., pnt.

„ March 15. Baptized at Leith (wt. Mr. Law's consent), a son of Rot. Scott Baxter, named James, and reproved James Scott, Ja. Murray, Alexr. Brymer, &c., for ffaction, party spirit, and absenting from the Holy Sacrat.

1736. May 16. Baptized a son of the Rd. Mr. James Mackenzie, named Francis, my Collegue. Mr. Cha. Rose & Lady Jean Napier, Spors.

„ June 5. f. 7. cir. merid. Att Parkley, ½ mile E.S.E. of Linlithgow, baptized a son of Mr. Dollas of Parkley, writter, named Gavin. Al. Johnson of Straiton, Jo. Stewart of E. Binnie, Mrs. Eliz. Stewart, his Daur., and Mrs. Reid, witnesses.

„ June 23. Baptized (in Mr. Alexr. Robertson's absence), a daur. of . . . Murdo, Drawer in Mr. Jollies, named Isobel.

„ Augt. 4. Baptized a daur. of Deacon Robert Barclay, Taylor in Warriston's Closs, named Barbara. Mr. Ritchie, Mrs. Thomson, &c., witnesses.

(*To be continued.*)

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

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

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

SCULPTURED STONE AT CRAIL.

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

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

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

T. G. L.

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

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

1585. Aug. 15. Sir Nicholas Tulloch, Vicar of Ruthven, Isobel Ross, his relict. (*Burgh Records*, Forres.)

1603. May 9. William Clunes, Isobel Ross, his relict. (*Burgh Records*, Forres.)

1623. April 2. Hector Monro, son of Mr. Robert, minister at Durnes, and Isobel Ross, his spouse.

1626. Feb. 1. John Monro of Contulich, and Fingoll Ross, his spouse.

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

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

[1] In 1743, minister at Tongue.

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

OBITS FROM THE KALENDAR OF FERNE:—

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

APPENDIX A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total, 3s. 4d.

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

Total, 12s. 7d.

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

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

Total, 16s. 5d.

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

Total, 17s. 6½d.

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

Total, 9s. 3½d.

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

Total, 13s. 4½d.

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

Total, 15s. 10½d.

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

Total, 16s. 0½d.

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

Total, 16s. 0½d.

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

Total, 18s. 6½d.

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

Total, 19s. 3¾d.

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

Total, £15, 0s. 3½d.

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

Total, 12s. 3½d.

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

Total, 15s. 10¼d.

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

Total, 12s. 4½d.

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

Total, 15s. 11¼d.

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

Total, 16s. 8¾d.

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

Total, 11s. 10½d.

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

Note.—On Friday, 18th Oct.—Thomas 'atte' Welle and all the other Londoners and John the candle bearer with 6 horses and 6 grooms returned to London. (The earl and the others remained at Berwick for five days longer, till 22d Oct., when the account ends. The total of each of these days varies from 10s. 5d. to 11s.) Exchequer, Q. R. Miscellanea (Army) No. $\frac{28}{5}$.

On 12th Dec. arrived the Earl of Ross with his whole retinue at the Prince's entire expences by the King's command. On that Saturday, viz. 1st Feb., 16 grooms of the Earl of Ross in the company of the Prince, and at free quarters by the King's command, were paid for 53 days preceding at 2d. per diem, 7l. 16d.

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

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

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

For a 'gambessoun,' of which an 'aketun' was made for the earl, 60s ; another 'gambessoun' for him, 40s. ; a 'pissone' and 'gorger,' 30s. ; a 'chapel de fer,' 30s. ; a 'bacinet,' 8s. ; a pair of 'jamberis ov' les wam pes,' and a pair of 'poleyns,' 10s. 8d. ; a 'colret' of iron, 5s. 6d. ; 20 ells of red 'sandal,' at 14d. an ell, 23s. 4d. ; 6½ ells of white 'sandal' at 18d. an ell, 9s. 9d. ; 8½ ells of 'celevermayl' at 4d. an ell, 2s. 10d. ; 9 ells of worystede at 4d. an ell, 3s. ; silk (saye) bought 2s. 8d. ; thread, 16d. ; 4 ells of 'aylisham,' 10d. ; for candles, 19½d. ; wages of 6 'valez' helping in the work for 8 days, at 6d. each daily, 24s. Total, £12, 13s. 6½d. Also for a mail coat for the earl's body, bought from Walter de Rye, 100s. Total, £17, 13s. 6d. He received on 11th Nov. 1303, 10 marks ; and 6th Dec. following 100s. : still due to him, £6, os. 2d.—(Exchequer Q. R. Miscellanea (Army) No. $\frac{28}{9}$.)

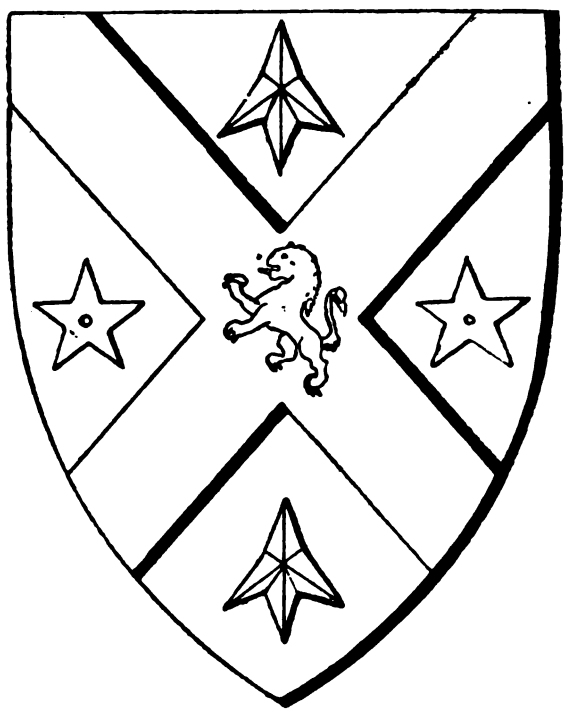
338. ARMS OF COUNTY COUNCIL, STIRLING.—Excerpt of Letters Patent from the Lyon King of Arms in favour of the Council of the County of Stirling, dated the 29th of September 1890 :—

'WHEREAS the Council of the County of Stirling have by Petition of date the Eighteenth day of September current Prayed that We would Grant Our Licence and Authority to them and their successors in office to bear and use on a Seal or otherwise for official purposes connected with the said County such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable and according to the Laws of Arms : Know ye therefore that We have devised, and do by these presents Assign, Ratify, and Confirm to the said Council of the County of Stirling and to their Successors in office and to the said County of Stirling the following Ensigns Armorial as depicted upon the margin hereof and matriculated of even date with these presents in Our Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland,

vizt., Azure, on a Saltire between two Caltraps in chief and base, and as many Spur rowells in the flanks, Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules, armed and langued of the first.

'Matriculated the Twenty-ninth day of September 1890.

'(Signed) J. W. MITCHELL,
'Lyon Clerk.'



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

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

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

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

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

1556. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, &c. Geneva. John Crespin.

1556. Ratio et Forma publice orandi Deum, &c. Genevæ. Johannem Crespinum.

*1558 (Geneva Edition of this date referred to in Dunlop's Collection of Confessions, &c. Vol. II.)

1561. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacramentes, &c. (No place or printer's name.)

1561. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacramēts, &c. Geneva. Zacharie Durand.

1562. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, &c. Edinburgh. Robert Lekprewik.

1564-5. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, &c. Edinburgh. Robert Lekprevik.

1566. The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments, &c. Imprimé pour Henri le Mareschal.

1567. (Gaelic Translation by John Carswell.) Edinburgh. Robert Lekprevik.

*1568. (Edition suppressed by order of General Assembly.) Edinburgh. Bassandyne.

1575. The CL. Psalms of David in English metre with the Forme of Prayers, &c. Edinburgh. Thomas Bassandine.

*1578 (*circa*). (Edition in Black Letter.) *Probably* Edinburgh.

*1584. The Forme of Prayers and Administration of the Sacraments, &c. (*No place or printer's name.*— ? Geneva.)

1587. The CL. Psalmes of David in Meter for the use of the Kirk of Scotland, &c. London. Thomas Vautrollier.

*1594. The Psalmes of David in meter with diverse notes, &c. Middleburgh. Richard Schilders.

1594. The CL. Psalmes of David in Meter, &c. Edinburgh. Henrie Charteris.

1595-6. The CL. Psalmes of David in Meter with Prayers, &c. Edinburgh. Henrie Charteris.

*1596. The Psalmes of David in meter, &c. Middleburgh. Richard Schilders.

1599. The CL. Psalmes of David in meiter with the form of prayeris, &c. Edinburgh. Robert Smyth.

*1600. (Edition of this date referred to in Dunlop's Collection of Confessions, &c. Vol. II.)

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

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

'The 21 of July Anno Domini 1565.

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

'29 day of July 1565.

'henry and Marie, Kyng and quene of Scots.'

(No date.)

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

Murder of Rizzio.

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

Murder of Darnley.

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

Birth of King James VI. (*Aberdeen.*)

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

Murder of the Regent Moray. (*Aberdeen.*)

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

(*Aberdeen Register of Marriages.*)

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

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

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

A paucis coñoscetur et cristus, . . . 74
Preliũ magnũ erit in universa terra, . . 75
Affrica Ardebet, ... 76
Surget vir maximus, ... 77
Europa trepidabit, ... 78
Fanus erit super universam terram, . . 79
Fiet vnũ ovile et vnũ pastor, . . . 80'

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

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

(*St. Madoc.*) 2 *June* 1594.

'The same day cõperit Ja. untene & Ja. Jhin and allegdit aganis ye bandes of Andrew Phin yt ye said Andrew was ane Idiot & nocht of wit & jugdmẽtt to governe hẽsself & y feir was left be his fay^{r} to ye said James Phin & also ye said Meg ha being ane proud zoung and baugld hissie gã had begeglit ye said Andro in his sp̃licitie & y^{r} feir yẽ bath dissent frome ye bands & desyrit yẽ to be stayit.'

(*Burial Record, Chapel Royal, Holyrood.*)

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

'Saturday, 16 February 1645.

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

'3 June 1658.

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

(*Register of Marriages, City of Edinburgh.*)

'*February* 18, 1656.

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

(*Register of Dumfries.*)

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

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

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

'Wednesday, 30 September 1778, Henry Brougham, Esq., Parish of Saint Giles, and Eleonora Syme, his Spouse, a Son born the 19 curr^{t}., [was baptized], named Henry-Peter. Witnesses, Mr. Archibald Hope, Royal Bank, & the Rev. Principal Robertson.'

Dr. Thomas Chalmers. (*Anstruther Easter.*)

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

Sir David Brewster. (*Parish of Jedburgh.*)

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

Sir Colin Campbell—Lord Clyde. (*Glasgow.*)

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

Thomas Carlyle. (*Parish of Middlebie.*)

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

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

But all this is a digression.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On certain old stones, utilised in the present structure, at least three instances exist of the use of a mason's mark, corresponding to one which may be seen on the ruins of Blackford Parish Church, Perthshire. This mark is noteworthy as being the largest I have ever seen, and points to the probability of its having been the work of the same workman. One example of the mark measured 4½ inches by 3¼ inches. The burying ground has been modernised; and all, or nearly all, the old stones have been removed. I observed one peculiar name, on a stone bearing the date 1752, to the memory of Janet Shunger, daughter of John Shunger, Wright.

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

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

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

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

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

BROUGHTY FERRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(*To be continued.*)

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

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

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

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

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

348. EXTRACTS FROM DUNBLANE KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aug. 17, 1673. 'The quhilk day Sir Colin Campbell of Aberruchill producit before Session ane Bond granted be Robert of bordie laird of broomhall and otheres concerned conteineing the sowme of twelve hundreth merks Scotes mortified be M[r] Ro[t] lightonne late bishope of Dunblaine to the Kirk Session of Dunblaine for the use of the poor, of the quhilk mortic̃on thrie hundreth merks as yet restand be Bordie. The qlk bond in face of Session was delivered to John Thomson pnt church thesurer.'

March 17, 1678. 'The said day S[r] Colin Campbell of Aberruchill produced and gave in a decreet obtained att the instance of John Thomson late kirk thesaurer Against Ro[t] Bruce of Bordie Comissar of Dunblaine before the Lords of Session upon the first of February last for the sowme of two hundred twentie four poundes Scotes which was due be the said Comissar to Ro[t] late Bishop of Dunblane As a part of the sowme mortified by the said bishop to the Kirk Session yrof for the use of the poor of the said paroch.

'Togidder with the extract off the said mortific̃n furth of the bookes of Councill with the whole remanent grounds and instructions whereupon the said decreet did proceed and tres of horneing and pounding yrupon.

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

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

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

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

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

riage :—'It is inactit that if any shall refuisse to consigne according to order before proclamãone of y^r^ marriage-bandes in that caice the Clerk is heirby inhibitit that he book none till he acquent the Min^r^ wha shall receave the samyne and then the Clerk to book thame.'

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

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

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

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

By 1698 the old custom of examination by the Session before parties were booked appears to have fallen into disuse, for on Feb. 6, 1698, it is ordained 'that parties who give up their names to be proclaimed compeir before the Session before they be proclaimed for the last time and y^t^ in the Min^rs^ absence they come with two elders to the Clerk of the Session that their relatione and consent of parents may be enquired into.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jan. 22, 1654. 'The sd day thair wes ane supplicatione presentit be Anna Cheisholme the laull dauter of umqle Jas Cheisholme of Cromlin for baptizme to her chyld laulie procreat betwixt her and Lieut. Harlow qrof the tennor is as followes:—

'To the Ryt reverend the Minr and Eldars of the Kirk Sessionne of Dunblane. These humblie entreat for the benefite of baptizme to my chyld precreat in laule mariage. Being borne of honoll parents within the paroche I have lived from the vombe and that not haveing given offence to any, baptizme conforme to the constitutiones of the church I hope will not be denyed uponn the humble and earnest desyre of their humble supplicant.—A. Cheisholme.

'The Sessione accepts of the supplicatione and unanimouslie concludes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

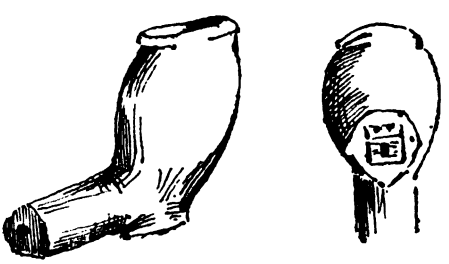
. . . . for a perpetuall memorie [of thankfulness] and of his love and effectioun to this burghe, in the whilke he had his educatioun the tyme of his yuthe.'—ED.

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

'A silver salt fat, ane silver pece, extending to 22 uncis ilk unce thereof apprisit to 13s. 4d., ane silver spune and a masar beand 3 uncis, . . . a signet of gold price 5li, a meit almery markis, a langsadill 14s., a half galloun, a quart, a pynt, a chopin, a greit plait, a small plait, a dische, a salsar and a trunscheour, extending to $1\frac{3}{4}$ stanis of puder, price of the pund 20d., a furnyst bed price 8li, a pot, a pan, a chandelar, a caldroun, a chauffer, a mortar, a pestele, a gadyn nap, extending to 2 stane wecht 3lib less of bras, price of the pund 12d., a bras caldroun of 20 gallownis price 30s., a chymnay of 10 stane wecht of iron price of the stane 5s. 4d., a speit, a guise pan, a lantren price 6s. 8d., a cruik price 4s., a comptar burd price 2 markis, a set burd with formis and trestis price 13s. 4d., a chiar price 3s. 4d., a stuill 2s., a roundell 30d., a schip kist 20d., a pres of fire, a pipe price 3s. 4d., a mask fat, a wort stane price 15s., a saa, a yarking fat, price 4s. 8d., a furlot 20d., a bowling tun 16d., a garnell price 40s., a cloise wairstall of fir price 20s., a shrine of aik price 26s. 8d., a pair of great ballancis 10s., a jak price 13s. 4d.' R. M. S.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. B. BRUCE, Dunblane.

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

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

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

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

1698.

'Seasine . . . Wm. Gow & Margarat Calder his spous . . . upon . . . The Tenement of land underwr̃n . . . Att Wick the underwr̃n Seasine was produced be George Sutherland Writter in Thurso the 1 off Aprile 1698 years. In the name of God Amen Be it Kend till all men be thir p̃nt. pub̃k. instr̃nts. yr̃upon the 28 day of March 1698 years & of Our S̃ov. L̃ds. reign Wm. by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith the 9 year. The q̃tk day in p̃nce of me Not̃ Pub̃k & witness[s] undersub̃and Compeared per̃lie ane discreet man Wm. Gow Merc̃d in Wick for himself & of ac̃tey and in name & behalf of Margarat Calder his spous having and halding in his hands Ane Disposition & Assignation made granted & sub̃d be Alexr. Lamb Smith in Wick lãull air & oy to um̃qle Michall Lamb indweller in the banks of Oldwick his Grandfather to the s̃d Wm. Gow & his said spous during . . . lyfetime . . . and to children they may have in fie . . . upon All & haill the tenement of Land in Wick called Peslays Tenement q̃ch wes of old sold & disponed be the deceist Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeth to the s̃d um̃qle Michall Lamb & Helen Fordyce his spous with houses biggings Moss[s] Moors peats peatbanks p̃ts pendicles & universall p̃tinents q̃rsomever bound in manner specīd in the originall r̃yt lyand within the Burgh off Wick Paroch yr̃of & Sherriffdom of Caithnes . . . Reserving always furth & fra this Disposition any r̃yt granted be any of the s̃d Alexr. Lamb his um̃qle predecessors who died last infeft & seased . . . containing ane precept of Seasine . . . and past to the per̃l p̃nce of James Doull bailzie of Wick . . . Att Wick the 9 day of Febry 98 years before ye witness[s] Wm. Mullikin bailzie of Wick

Patrick Sinclair Noᵗ Puᵇk sic sub . . . The s̄d James Doull . . . gave . . . heᵗell State Seasine actuall reall & corporall poſne of s̄d tenement . . . be deliverance to s̄d Wm. Gow . . . of earth & stain of the ground . . . & of ane hesp & stepple of ane of the doors yᵗof . . . before yr witnessᵉ Alexr. Doull elder Meᵗt in Wick Alexr. Horn, Smith yr Donald & Wm. Simples Students yr.' Wm. Gow 'required instrūts ane or mae.' (*Caithness Sasines*, 2d Series, vol. 1.)

1699.

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

1708.

'Att Kirkwall the Twentie seventh day of May one thousand seven hundred and eight years the Letters of Renunceation under written were presented by James Boynd Writter in Kirkwall and duely regerat the said day . . . I William Gow Merchand in Stromnes designed in the Disposition after mentioned Merchant in Week in Caithnes. Forasmuch as James Gordoun of Kairstoun by . . . Disposition of 26 Augt. 1699 . . . infeft me in all and haill his dwelling house . . . presently possessed by myself . . . and now seeing the said James Gordoun of Kairstoun hes instantly made payment to me . . . of the Soume of 500 mks . . . I Renounce . . . give up possession of sd house . . . In witnes Whereof (written by Robert Donaldson Writter in Kirkwall) I have subscryved . . . By putting to my ordinary mark and by giving command to the said Robert Donaldson Nottar Publick to subscryve thir presents for and with me Att Stromnes the nynteinth day of May 1708 . . . Witnessᵉ Mr. Robert Honyman of Gremsay Hary Grahame of Brecknes Patrick Grahame Younger of Grahamshall James M^{c}Kenzie Writter in Kirkwall Harie Grahame Merchant in Strom-

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

1708.

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

1711.

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

1716.

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

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

1716.

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

1718.

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

1718.

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

1718.

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

1719.

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

1719.

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

1719.

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

1725.

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

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

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

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

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

T. Hutton Johnston.

27 Nelson Street, Edinburgh.

QUERIES.

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

K. W. Murray.

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

GEO. FRATER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEO. FRATER.

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

"Flowers both white and rede;"'

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

ED.

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

GEO. FRATER.

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

GEO. FRATER.

WREXHAM.

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

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

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

I think latch means a stream of water. J. H.

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

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

T. Ross.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Replies to Queries are earnestly requested.—ED.

INDEXES TO VOL. V.

I.—GENERAL INDEX.

NOTE.—*The compiler of the Notes on the Ross Family is having a reprint of his work made* (50 *copies for private circulation*). *To this will be appended a very full index. As these notes extend over more than one volume of the 'Scottish Antiquary,' we have decided to give this index* (*revised as to pagination*), *when the notes are completed, instead of including the names in this Index.*—ED.

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6

THE

SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

or

Northern Notes & Queries

EDITED BY

THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

F.S.A. SCOT., CONC. SCOT. HIST. SOC., F. HUGT. S.

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OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

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357. HERALDRY.—It is impossible to study History intelligently without recognising the importance of Genealogy, and the utility of Heraldry, not only to illustrate Genealogy, but to assist in individualising historical characters. In Europe, for the last ten centuries, wars and revolutions have set up and have cast down thrones and dynasties, and in these events Genealogy has played a prominent part. If we take Great Britain alone, the rival claims to the Scottish throne, the wars of the Roses in England, the Union of the two Crowns under James VI. and I., the Act of Settlement which led to the Jacobite risings, cannot be clearly understood by one who cannot follow the lines of descent of a genealogical table; and further, the more Genealogy is studied, the better will the composition of a nation be understood and its characteristics accounted for. National

character changes by reason of the infusion of alien blood which introduces new qualities.[1] That this is the case is proved from the effects of cross-breeding in our domestic animals. Why does a farmer or a sportsman pay 500 or 1000 guineas for a bull or a horse with a duly recorded pedigree when he might purchase a good looking serviceable beast for less than as many shillings? He has learnt by experience that the qualities of the parents are transmitted to the offspring, and a carefully constructed and trustworthy pedigree is a guarantee that he obtains what he desires. The Americans, a people not wanting in cuteness, regard the pedigrees of their families as important as those of their cattle. In America, most towns of any considerable size possess genealogical societies, hundreds, or perhaps more correctly thousands, of pedigrees have been printed, not of the wealthier families only, but of those engaged in trade also. The sole object cannot be vanity: one great desire possesses them, to find an ancestor in England or in Scotland, and so prove their claim to be our cousins. They know the source of their energy and shrewdness because they are wise enough not to despise or neglect Genealogy. Even England can compare favourably with Scotland. During the 16th and 17th centuries official pedigrees were enrolled by the Kings of Arms of the College of Arms. Amongst these, which number about 2000, many middle-class families are to be found. Some hundreds of these pedigrees have been printed, while the whole collection in manuscript is kept at the College of Arms, where it can be examined. During the last two hundred years no official visitations for enrolling pedigrees have been made, but a vast number have been lodged with and certified by the College as correct. During this period also the history of nearly every English county has been written parish by parish, so thoroughly, that the genealogies of what are called county families may be said to be made up to date,[2] and during the last thirty years many provincial periodicals, ever increasing in number, have continued the work and supplied omissions. As yet, however, the English middle class or trading families have not to any very great extent followed the example of their American cousins, but still something is being done. When we come to consider Scotland, we are met with the remarkable fact that a people who pride themselves on 'lang pedigrees' trust chiefly to unwritten and hazy traditions, very many of which are manifestly 'old wives' fables.' Douglas, the only compiler of a complete National Peerage, was most painstaking, but he had to face many difficulties, and in some cases stupid obstacles. He attempted a Baronage or account of the principal untitled families, but it was left unfinished. Of late years, valuable histories have been compiled of some of the great Scottish families, but even from these not much is to be learned of families founded by younger sons. The Lyon

[1] The value of genealogy is admitted by such passages as the following (*Scotsman*, June 1, 1891):—'Browning's genealogy cannot be traced back with certainty beyond his grandfather. Both his father and grandfather were clerks in the Bank of England, the former being a man of more than ordinary mental gifts and capacities, and a famous book-lover. He probably derived the poetic temperament, his highly nervous organisation, and his bodily infirmities—not great, yet greater than they seemed—from his mother. She was, according to Carlyle, "the true type of a Scottish gentle-woman," her mother being a Scotswoman, her father a Hamburg German settled in Dundee. The blending of the robust Anglo-Saxon with the Scoto-German stock produced the Robert Browning of poetry.'

[2] At a recent sale at Sotheby's, London, forty-one different English County Histories sold for a total of £1061, or an average of £24, 10s.

Office is remarkably ill-equipped in the matter of pedigrees; indeed it has only of late years done any profitable work. The late Lyon King, Dr. Burnett, and the Lyon Depute, Mr. Stodart, put fresh life into it, and the Heraldic Exhibition shows that the present Lyon, Mr. Paul, and his colleagues, are enthusiastic in the cause.

These remarks on Genealogy are necessary as an introduction to the consideration of Heraldry. Genealogy may exist without Heraldry, but Heraldry separated from Genealogy has no meaning, nay, cannot be said to possess an existence. Heraldry is the system which allocates to certain individuals the right to use certain marks or badges called Armorial Bearings. These are to families what distinctive uniforms are to regiments or tartans to clans, and in their earlier employment were as publicly used and recognised. The soldier armed cap-a-pie could only be known by the device painted on his shield or the crest placed on his helmet. These were granted by his sovereign as captain-general of the army. Their possession was recorded in England by the Earl Marshal and his subordinates, the kings and heralds composing the College of Arms:—in Scotland by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms. Armorial bearings thus officially granted descend to all the male descendants of the grantee, in case of younger sons and their descendants some trifling change is usually made so as to leave the heir of line in possession of the arms as originally granted. In the case of female succession (there being no son), the daughter or daughters, until marriage, bear the arms, without a crest, not on a shield but on a lozenge supposed to represent the distaff. At marriage her arms are placed on a small shield in the centre of the husband's, her children bear them on the second and third quarters of the shield, the father's being borne on the first and fourth. A man who marries a woman who has a brother or brothers places her arms by his own on his shield (which is called impaling), but the issue of the marriage use the father's arms only.

Before dwelling on the artistic use that may be made of heraldic designs, a very few words may be said on the technical terms used. No more need be attempted in this paper, because those to whom the subject affords no pleasure would only be further wearied, and those who wish to know more can study it for themselves in the *Encyc. Brit.* or in Heraldic Manuals, a list of which is given at the end.

I. *The Shield.*—The most important part of the blazon, as the complete Armorial Bearings are termed, is the shield. In early examples it was in shape similar to that used in warfare, in later times fanciful forms were adopted. It is not necessary to describe here the names given to the different portions of the shield's surface.

The colour of the shield before devices are added, is termed 'the field.' The colours are heraldically described as metals, colours, and furs.

The 2 metals are—

Gold, styled *or*, represented in engravings by dots.
Silver, „ *argent*, „ a plain white surface.

The 4 colours in general use are—

Red, styled *gules*, represented in engravings by vertical lines.
Blue, „ *azure*, „ horizontal lines.
Black, „ *sable*, „ vertical and horizontal cross-lines.
Green, „ *vert*, „ diagonal lines.

There are three other colours hardly ever used in British armoury.

The only fur that need be mentioned here is ermine, represented by small upright arrow-heads between three dots to represent the black tails of ermines.

On the shield devices were drawn, this rule being laid down, metal could not be placed on metal, nor, except very rarely, colour on colour. The earliest devices were simple rectilineal figures termed ordinaries, these were, the bend dexter and sinister, the chevron, the chief, the cross, the fess, the pale, the quarter, and the saltire. Next come charges or figures of animals, flowers, heavenly bodies, weapons, etc.; these were used singly or in groups. And lastly, charges and ordinaries were combined, the laws as to tinctures being still observed.

The lowest stage, or rather the degradation, of the science was reached last century, when representations of sieges and sea-fights were granted as arms or augmentations.

The Crest.—Next in importance to the shield is the crest, or device placed over a wreath or coronet, often erroneously called a ducal coronet, on the helmet or above the shield, and useful in the battlefield as a conspicuous badge.

The Motto, usually placed on a scroll below the shield, originally was the warcry.

The Supporters.—Noblemen, Knights of the Bath, some Baronets and Commoners, have the right to use supporters, representations of real or fabulous creatures, holding up the shield. These originated in the practice of knights previous to a tournament placing men, usually disguised in some fanciful way, to hold up their shield before their tents.

The Helmet.—Usually, but not always, placed above the shield, and bearing the crest. The rank of the owner is indicated by the position and fashion of the helmet.

The Mantle or Lambrequin is a fanciful representation of the linen covering of the helmet slashed by the swords of the enemy.

And now, it may be asked, can nothing be gained by a knowledge of Heraldry, can no use be found for it in this nineteenth century? It may be well to quote the words of Mr. Woodward of Montrose, whose knowledge of the subject is probably unsurpassed by any living Armourist:—

'Not the least important of the many beneficial results of the general revival of archæological studies is to be found in the recognition of the value of Heraldry as a handmaid to History. The ridiculous manner in which the science was handled in most of the old heraldic treatises, through which it became associated with all manner of absurdities in natural history, and with legendary stories manifestly devoid of historic truth, tended to obscure its true value, and exposed it to the ridicule and contempt alike of the cultured man of letters, who styled it "a foolish business," and of the superficial observer.

'The "science of fools" is only one of many contemptuous epithets ignorantly applied to what has been happily termed "crystallised history." But the increased attention paid to historical studies, and the renaissance of a general appreciation of the beautiful in Art, have combined to restore the science to a position which, but for the ignorance of its professed teachers in this country, it would never have lost. Its importance and extreme utility, not merely to the professed archæologist, but to the man of taste and the collector of *articles de vertu* of every kind, have,

especially during the last quarter of a century, met increasingly with proper recognition. Nowadays the collector of pictures, tapestries, glass, china, coins, or seals—whatever be his hobby—down to *ex libris*, and even postage-stamps, finds in the armorial bearings so frequently displayed on them contemporary evidence of the highest value with regard to the date, the country, or the ownership of the articles he amasses. As a natural result the last thirty years have been prolific in manuals, and treatises of varying importance, dealing with British Heraldry; and the excellent work of such writers as Lower, Planché, Seton, and especially Boutell, have done much to awaken an intelligent interest in a most interesting study.'[1]

Culture consists in furnishing the mind with a variety of knowledge. The knight of old was skilled in the use of sword and battle-axe, and in the stratagems of the chase he could also tune the lute to which he sang the praises of his mistress. The gentleman and lady of this age must in like manner prove their right to the title by the possession of a mind, gentle, because cultivated in various ways and planted with some of the flowers that brighten life. It is easy to laugh at what is not understood, any fool can do that; those who possess sense will be ready rather to learn, though they may not care to study deeply, many subjects that are brought before them.

People who use long words they do not understand make themselves ridiculous, and so do those who use technical terms rashly; and this fault is frequently committed by those who speak of 'crests' and 'arms' without knowledge, as if they meant the same thing. Those who have studied this paper need not misapply such terms while examining the treasures exhibited in Edinburgh; but a little further pursuit of knowledge will show how Heraldry can be applied to brighten the often dry study of History, how kings and warriors may be individualised by their achievements enshrined in their coats of arms. That Heraldry was understood by educated people in the seventeenth century is shown by the common use of heraldic terms by the writers of the time. During the eighteenth century old English literature, customs, and architecture were regarded as rude and barbarous, and Heraldry was deposed in good company. For some years past a revival has been going on in which Sir Walter Scott was one of the first movers. Mediæval architecture is now the fashion for House as well as Church. Shakespeare and his contemporaries are valued as they should be, but the power to understand many things they tell us has been much weakened by the past neglect of many old words and the disappearance of old customs. It is absolutely necessary that a knowledge of Heraldry should be restored, otherwise words and phrases now revived and adornments now substituted for pseudo-classical monstrosities will appeal to deaf ears and blind eyes. Fairly educated men and women can no longer afford to sneer at Heraldry as absurd; they must prepare themselves to give some rational reply to the children who ask them the meaning of objects in common life.

A knowledge of Heraldry is absolutely necessary to the decorator of the present day; the use of heraldic ornamentation for wall, roof, and window is becoming general. In Scotland we have been long in learning

[1] *The Genealogist*, Oct. 1886.

the use of colour in decoration; there has been a great antipathy to it. We live under a canopy more frequently grey than azure; we (the men at least) clothe ourselves in sad-coloured garments; we inhabit drab houses with slate roofs. That we should not use brick when stone is cheaper is intelligible, but red tiles for roofs can be procured as cheaply as slates, and are as durable; as yet, however, they are not aristocratic, and therefore not fashionable; but we might paint our doors and our window-frames with something brighter than sad green or mendacious dingy oak graining, and at least on our public buildings our architects might supply the means for colour adornment. Inside our public buildings the field of operation is wide, but yet it is, alas! untouched. County and Burgh Chambers, Town Halls, and Public Reading Rooms offer peculiar facilities to the decorator, who would find heraldic devices not only effective but appropriate. The arms of men of fame, of worth, of letters, would be object-lessons. And as to colour, some forty years ago, when I was engaged on some decorative work, a friend, the well-known English architect Butterfield, advised me to study Heraldry, because the rules of Blazonry secured a correct combination of colours, while the fortuitous juxtaposition of different coats of arms was sure to produce an artistic effect. That this is the case will be acknowledged by every one capable of judging who has seen the panel roof of a large hall, or the cornice round the walls adorned with painted shields of arms; and when applied to windows, those who only know the Parliament House, Edinburgh, must admit the beauty of the effect produced. The house decorator, then, should study Heraldry. He may be assured that a movement is going on which the Exhibition in Edinburgh will do much to quicken; but the house decorator will not be employed in painting shields till those who have built for themselves houses become more cultivated, and learn to rely more on their own taste than on the opinion of the professional decorator or upholsterer; in short, until they are fit to become independent, and value the freedom of pleasing themselves. What a joy it would be to build a house here in sad-coloured Scotland and carry out unfettered ideas of comfort and beauty! People would of course at first look and laugh, then look and like, and lastly look and love. Such a house would be like a rose-tree in a garden of cabbages, like a girl bright in dress and brighter still in beauty in an assemblage of Quakers. And let ladies recognise the fact that they will find Heraldry a most interesting study in itself, and that it will provide them with designs for those many dainty articles they are ever busy manufacturing for the adornments of their houses or for gifts to friends. Heraldic banner screens may be made most effective and appropriate; in fact Heraldry lends itself readily to all sorts of embroidery. Those who paint would find real pleasure in illuminating a manuscript copy of some favourite poem. Take, for instance, the pathetic 'Flowers of the Forest,' a stanza written in the centre of each page and surrounded by such a border as old illuminators loved, with shields of arms of those of Scotland's sons who fell at Flodden—such a work would give delight in the doing, and when finished will be a joy.

Books useful to Students of Heraldry.

1. Nesbit's *System of Heraldry*, 1722.
2. Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*, 1724.

3. Seton's *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland.*
4. *Scottish Arms*, by R. R. Stodart.
5. Elvin's *Dictionary of Heraldry.*
6. Boutell's *Heraldry.*
7. Clarke's *Heraldry.*

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

358. HERALDIC EXHIBITION.—The arrangements for the Heraldic Exhibition, which is to be held at Edinburgh in connection with the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute, are proceeding favourably. The Committee have got many offers of rare and valuable objects, and the Exhibition is sure to prove an interesting one. An influential London Committee has been affording valuable aid, and the authorities at South Kensington have been good enough to promise some of their treasures. The Marquis of Bute is sending the 'Murthly' Book of Hours, a magnificent MS. of the 13th century, with which is bound up several full-page illuminations, one of which contains what is supposed to be one of the earliest representations of coat armour. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Ogilvy send a splendid Scottish armorial, most brilliantly and artistically executed with full-length figures of the Kings of Scotland: this work does not seem to have been known to any recent writer on the science. Mr. Vicars of Dublin, an enthusiastic collector, is placing his stores of heraldic items most freely at the disposal of the Committee: among them may be mentioned what is probably a unique collection of 52 portraits of Heralds. Many early grants of arms, English, Scottish, and Irish, are promised, together with some notable family trees, in particular the celebrated Glenurquhy tree, painted by Jameson, from Taymouth Castle. There will be a small but choice collection of heraldic stained-glass, and a large and representative gathering of seals, generally, of course, in the shape of impressions appended to documents. Several thousand *ex libris* plates have been put at the disposal of the Committee, but it has been found impossible to do more than select a few of these to illustrate various periods and styles. There will also be displayed some fine specimens of heraldic china and glass. The Exhibition will probably be opened on the 1st of July, and will remain open till the end of August: it is to be held in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, a Government building under constant police supervision, so that exhibitors need have no fear for the safety of their exhibits. After due consideration the Committee have come to the conclusion that the Exhibition should, so far as they are concerned, be opened free to the public. This, of course, compels them to rely entirely on the generosity of persons interested in the subject for subscriptions to defray the expense of the undertaking. While exercising the utmost economy, they have not yet got a sufficient amount of funds to enable them to carry out the plan as they would like: and they should be much obliged by any contributions being sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Inglis, Royal Institution, Edinburgh. The Committee hope to issue a catalogue at the beginning of the Exhibition, and, if the funds admit, to produce an edition of it, illustrated with photographs, later on, but this must entirely depend on the state of the finances.

J. B. P.

359. REGISTERS OF OLD ST. PAUL'S, EDINBURGH, A.D. 1736-1747 (*continued from vol.* v. *page* 152).—

1736. Sep. 6. Att Leith, baptized a son of Jo. Pew, Brewer, named William. Wm. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. Deuchar, witnesses.

„ Sep. 30. Baptized a son of Alexr. Keith, junr., Under Clk. of Sessions, & Johanna Swinton, named Alexander. Alexr. Keith, Senr., Alexr. Orem, Senr. & Junr., & Miss Swinton, Mr. Duff of Crombie, Hamilton of Bangour, Dor. Rutherford, &c., witnesses.

„ Nov. 14, f. 1. p. ves. Baptized a daur. of Walter Boswall, Saidlar named Margaret. Deacon Boswall, Mr. Orrock, Mrs Greig, &c., pnt.

„ Dec. 16. Baptized (in John Hempseed's house, Cowgate), a daur. of Hugh Smith, Writer, named Margaret . . . .

„ Dec. 16. Baptized (ho. 6½ v.) in Morocco's Land, Canongate, a daur. of Alex. Finlay, Taylor, named Eupheme. Deacon Callender, Alex. Mackenzie, James Craig, &c., witnesses.

„ Dec. 18, f. 7. h. 6½ v. Baptized (in the Advocates' Closs) a daur. of William Wilson, Writer in Edinr., & Lillias Haldane, daur. of Lanrick, named Lillias. Mrs. Margt. Haldane, Mrs. . . . Wilson, Spors, Mr. Henderson & Mr. Murray, &c., pnt. Sdy. Liturgy.

„ Dec. 24, Xmas Eve, f. 6. h. 6½. v. Baptized (in my own house), a son of Wm. Goodwin, Curryer, & Jean Shields, named Alexander. Cath. Harris, Anne Campbell, &c., witnesses.

A°. Sal.

1737. Jan. 12, f. 4. h. 3½ v. Baptized a son of Wm. Stephen, Taylor (at his house opposite to the Cross), named Andrew. Thomas Shaw & his wife, &c., pnt.

„ Jan. 18. By allowance of the Rd. Messrs. Law & Forbes, Minrs. of Leith, baptized a son of James Sutherland, Mert., yr., named Alexander. Mr. Daes & Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Murray & 3 Daurs., pnt.

„ Jan. 31, f. 2. h. 5. v. Baptized a son of Mr. David Graeme, Advocate, & . . . Murray, daur. of Abercairnie, named James. Lady Balgowan, Sir Wm. Nairn of Dunsinnan, & David Graeme, Orchill, Spors., Messrs. Wm. Graeme, Adam Mercer & yr. wives, Lady Murray, & Dor. Dundas, &c., pnt. Pr. Litur.

„ May 19. Baptized (in Mrs. Thomson's) a son of Rot. Taylor, Shoemaker, & Janet Thomson, named James. Lady Pitcairly & her Daur., Andrew Thomson, Messrs. Menzies & Taylor, pnt.

„ June 3, f. 6. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. of James Hay, Writter to the Signet, named Anne—sine Lit. Alex. Keith, Junr., Albert Monro, ffoarester of Commiston, &c., Lady Kilmundy, Misses Turner & Leith, witnesses.

„ June 23. Baptized a daur. of Richard Walker, Drawer in Mr. Jollie's, & . . . Denune, named Christian. Mrs. Denune, Mrs. Monro, John Bell, &c., witnesses.

„ June 28, f. 2. h. 6. v. Baptized a daur. of Alex. Orme, Writer, named Anne. Alex. Keith of Ravelston, Senr. & Junr., Adam Mercer, Rot. Rose, Mr. Dav. Couper, all Writers, Mrs. Keith, Junr. & her sister, Miss Couper, &c., witnesses.

„ July 8, f. 6. h. 7. v. Baptized (in absence of Mr. Hunter) a son of Gilbert Crichton, Stabler, in the head of the Cowgate, named

Alexander. Cath. Cleghorn & Eliz. Ewes, Witnesses, Mr. Alexr. Lockhart, Advocate, intended Godffayr.

1737. July 24, f. 1. h. 7. v. Baptized in St. Ninian's Raw, a daur. of John Smith, Staymaker, from Kirkwall, named Agnes. John Traill of Wodwick, &c., pnt.—about 8 or 10.

„ Aug. 11, f. 5. h. 6. v. Baptized a daur. of William M'Dougall, Mert., named Margaret. My Lady Murray, Mrs Hunter, Miss Calder, Miss Scott, Robert & John Douglasses, & Francis Scott, witnesses. This in absence, but by Desire of Mr. David Rae.

„ Septr. 4, f. 1. h. 5. v. Baptized a son of Alexr. Fraser, Shoemaker, named William.

„ Septr. 25, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. . . . Halyday & Barbara Drummond, named Barbara. Mr. Guthrie, Miss Stirling, Mrs. Hales, &c., pnt. *N.B.*—I was designed God'ffayr.

„ Oct. 26, f. 4. h. 6. v. Mr. Blair's Son William was Christen'd (two hours after his Birth) by Mr. Hunter. David Beatt, Margt. Maitland, & S. Spors.

„ Nov. 27. Baptized (in the Canongate) a son of David Brown (sert. to Saughton), named John—Tho. Miln, Geo.

„ Dec. 28, f. 4. h. 5. v. Baptized a son of Alexr. Keith, Under Clk. of Session, and Johanna Swinton, named Alexander (the former son of that name being dead). Alex. Keith, Senr., Mr. Orem, Dor. Rutherford, Mr. Watt, James Hay, Mrs. Orem, Miss Swinton, &c., &c., present.

N.B.—Mrs. Keith (after three month of grief for the Death of her former children, and toyl by the sickness of her husband) came to the altar of God on Xtmas Day, and brought forth her son on St. John's Day, Δοξα τω θεω.

A°. Sal.

1738. Feb. 4, f. 7. h. 7. v. Baptized a daur. of Alexr. Findlay, Taylor, named Euphem. Deacon Callendar, &c., &c., present.

„ Feb. 5, f. 1. h. 4½ ves. Baptized (per Liturg.) a posthumous Daur. of Mr. Henry Guild, Writer, named Henriette. The Honble. Mr. James Graham of Airth, Mrs. Mary Hunter, and Mrs. Jean Spence, Spors. Coram mult test.

„ Feb. 5, h. 5½ ves. Baptized a daur. of Hugh Smith, Writer, named Catherine. James Craig, Writer, &c., &c., pnt.

„ Apr. 1, f. 7. cir. merid. Easter Even. Baptized twins, a son and a daur. of Dav. Græme, Orchill, & Euph. Nairn, named John & Agnes. Spors. for the son, John Nairn of Greenyards, Adam Mercer, & Mrs. Mercer, and for the daur., Lady Pitcairns, Mrs. Jane Græme, & Mr. David Græme, Advocate. Per Liturg.

„ Apr. Baptized a daur. of the Rd. Mr. James Mackenzie, named Elizabeth. Mrs. Grizel Urquhart, Mr. Al. M'Leod, my Collegue, his wife, & Mr. Char. Rose, witnesses. Per Lit.

„ Apr. 29, f. 7. h. 3. v. Baptized a son of Wm. & Janet Livingstoune's, named Frances—the ffayr. a Souldier in Holland. The moyr. (Spor.) in great want, wt. 5 children.

„ May 26, f. 6. h. 4. v. Baptized a son of Hugh Robertson, sert. to Mr. Alexr. Keith of Ravelstone, named John—6 witnesses.

„ June 8, f. 5. h. 6. v. In absence of the Rd. Messrs. Blair & Hunter,

baptized (in the Advocates' Close) a son of David Mackenzie, Mert., & . . . Hay, daur. of Arnbath, named George. Messrs. William Hay, . . . Rose . . ., witnesses.

1738. June 11, f. 1. h. 6. v. Baptized a son of . . . Stroke, Taylor in St. Mary Wynd, named Alexander. John More, Bookbinder, and his wife, Mr. Addieson, Writer, etc., witnesses.

,, June 16. Baptized a daur. of George Bean & Janet Harper, named Mary.

,, July 1, f. 7. h. 6. v. Baptized a son of William Wilson, Writer, named George (pr. Liturg.). George Murray, Surgeon, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Margaret Haldane, &c., witnesses.

,, July 23, f. 1. h. 5. v. Baptized a son of George Smith, Shoemaker, Precentor in C.C., named Thomas. Mr. Tho. Ruddiman, &c., &c., witnesses.

,, Sep. 2, f. 7. h. 5. v. Baptized (in Gossford's Closs) a son of Andrew Ewing (Sert. to Henry Bethune of Balfour) named Archibald. Geo. Falconar, son to Lord Halkerston, Robt. Menzies, Writer, Alexr. Reid, Goldsmith, Margt. Shiells, Anne Hay, &c., witnesses.

,, Sep. 22, f. 6. h. 11. m. Baptized a daughter of Ranald M'Donell, a Centinell in the City Gaurd, and Jean Drummond, named Anne. James Couper & Margt. M'Donell, witnesses.

,, Sept. 22, h. 6. v. In the Old Assembly Closs, baptized a son of Mr. James Hay, Writer to the Signet, & Ann ffarqrson, named Adam. Eliz. Leith, Helen Turner, Adam Hay, S. Geo. Ord, Albert Monro, Mr. & Mrs. Kerr, Alexr. Keith, Junr., & his wife, Forrester of Comiston, &c., witnesses. Sine Lib.

,, Oct. 14. In Halkerston's Wynd, baptized a son of Ja. Whithead, Wright, & Eliz. Warden, named John. Pr. off. Brev., the child being born in the 5th or 6th month.

,, Oct. 14, f. 7. h. 5. v. In Forresters Wynd, Mr. Black baptized (pr. Liturg.) a son of Cairnfields named James; I was Spor. Tho. Gordon, Al. Symmers, & Ja. Grant, &c., witnesses.

,, Oct. 20. Baptized a son of Stephen Wetherspoon (Sert. to Clerkington) named James. Jo. Stevenson & Mrs. Thomson.

,, Oct. 30. Baptized a daur. of David Lynn, Shoemaker Potteraw, named Frances. Mr. Henderson, &c., pnt.

,, Nov. 19, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a son of John Paxton & . . . Adam, daur. of Mr. Wm. Adam, named Archibald. Arch. Stewart, John Gordon, &c., witnesses.

A° Sal.

1739. Jan. 24, f. 4. h. 6. v. Baptized a son of Robert Balfour of Balbirnie & Ann Ramsay, named John. Sir John Ramsay of Whitehill, John Lumisden & Lady, Mr. David Drummond, Dor. Lermont, Senr., Mr. James Græme, Writer, & his daur., & Mrs. . . . Balfour, pnt.

N.B.—Yt. I had first converse wt. Mr. Balfour, to know qther. it was wt. his good likeing yt. I was employed, oyrwayes. I would proceed no farther. He told me that it was his own motion, & yt. the reason I had not been called to christen his former child was one apprehension yt. the Clergy of our Comñ were strictly tyed down to the use of Liturgies, Ceremonies, &c. To this I replyed, that for what was essential to the Sacrat. (*e.g.* Water, the

Invocatn. of the holy Trinity, to ane authorized administrator) being parts of the Institution, 'twas not in my power to dispence with them, nor would he desire it. But for what was merely Ceremony, (*e.g.* Books, Sign of the Cross, taking the Child into the arms of the Priest) however ancient & decent & Symbolical, yet these we had a Discretionary power to omitt, when they were like to offend the weak, &c. &c.

1739. Feb. 3, f. 7. h. 6. v. In James's Court, baptized a son of Archibald Stewart, Mert. of Edinr., named Archibald. Lord & Lady Minto, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. Halyburton, present.

N.B.—This child is said to have been born in the eight month.

,, Feb. 14, in the Canongate, h. 6. v. Baptized a daur. of John Paxton, Coachman to the Countess of Eglington, named Susannah.

,, Apr. 20, Good friday, h. 2. v. Baptized a daur. of John Hempseed, Officer to the Bank, named Margaret-Threipland. Mrs. Janet Threipland, Misses Eliz., Margt. & . . . Falconers, & Hugh Smith, Writer, Spors.

,, Apr. 29, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. of Robert Barclay, Taylor, named Christan, Rachel Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Morison, &c., witnesses.

,, June 7, f. 5. h. 7. v. Baptized a daur. of John Gadderar (Sert. to the Duke of Gordon), & . . . Ranken, his wife, named Jean.

,, June 22, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Forresters Wynd, baptized twin sons of Alexr. Keith, Under Clk. of Session, & Johanna Swinton, named the 1st John, & the 2d Thomas. Mr. Keith of Ravelston, Messrs. James Hay, & Alexr. Orme, & yr. wives, Dor. Rutherford, Mr. Watts, & Mr. St. Clair, &c., pnt.

,, June 28, f. 5. h. 7. v. Baptized in Stenlaws Closs, a daur. of David Nevay (Sert. to Dor. Clerk), & Jean Pearson, named Margaret, Miss Peggie Clerk, Mr. Pearson, Silk Dyer, &c., Spors.

,, July 22, f. 1. h 5. v. In Marlins Wynd, baptized a daur. of Mr. David Græme, Advocate, named Christian. Lady Bettie Mont gomery, Mrs. Reggie Græme, & Adam Mercer, Spors., pr. Lit.

,, July 29, f. 1. h. 5. v. At Leith, baptized a son of John Houison, Taylor, named David—Coram multis testib.

,, Augt. 5, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Peebles Wynd, baptized a son of John Nicol, Wright, & Mary Adam, named William. Geo. Lamb, Geo. Gordon, &c. &c., witnesses.

,, Augt. 26, f. 1. h. 6. v. In Lord Roystons Closs, Lawn Mercat, baptized a son of John Shaw, Writer, & Christian Murray, named William. Jean & Mary Murrays, Rot. Biggar, Alexr. Jno. Mackintosh, Mrs. Murray, &c., pnt.

,, Sept. 9, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Stein Law's Closs, baptized a daur. of Mathew Webster (Sert. to. Col. Cathcart), named Chartees. Mrs. Emilia Mackenzie, Mrs. Jan. Scott, &c., pnt.

,, Octr. 5, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Peeble's Wynd, baptized a son of Colin Haigs, Wright, & Sallee, named Colin. This in abscence of Mr. Al. M'Kenzie, Minr.

,, Octr. 23, circa merid. Baptized a daur. of David Græme of Orchill, & Euph. Nairn, named Margaret—pr. Lit. Dor. Robert Lewis, Janet Græme, Margt. Nairn, & Margt. Græme, Spors.

1739. Nov. 1, f. 5. h. 6. v. In Pearson's Closs, baptized a daur. of Robt. Taylor, Shoemaker, named Catherine. Mrs. Thomson & her family, Mrs. Taylor & her family, pnt.

„ Nov. 4, f. 1. h. 5. v. At the Watergate, baptized a daur. of William Clerk, Ship M., named Mary; the Moyr. Spor; Mr. Purvees, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Nov. 8, f. 5. h. 6. v. At Portsburgh, baptized a daur. of David Leslie, & Elspet Cowan (in Chapperhill near Logie, Almond), named Jean.

„ Nov. 11, f. 1. h. 6. v. In Writers Court, baptized a daur. of Mich Elphinston, Storekeeper of Edinr. Castle, named Lillias. Mrs. Douglas, her son & daur., Mrs. Home, &c., pnt.

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A. D. O. M. P. F. & SSto.

ANNO SALUTIS 1740.

1740. Jan. 20, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Anchor Closs, baptized a daur. of Hugh Smith, Writer, named Jean.

„ Mar. 25, h. 6. v. Baptized a daur. of Hugh Robertson (Sert. to Mr. Keith, Ravelston), named Elizabeth.

„ Apr. 13, f. 1. h. 5. v. In Roxburgh's Closs, baptized a son of George Bean Drawer, in Mrs. Clerks, named Alexander.

„ Apr. 20, f. 1. h. 7. v. In Forresters Wynd, baptized (pr. Lit.) a son of William Wilson, Writer, named William. Mr. Henderson & his wife George Murray, Surgeon, Mrs. Anne Haldane, &c., pnt.

„ June. 15 Baptized a son of John Paxton, Book-keeper to Mr. Stewart, named John. John Gordon & his grandson, Mrs. Stewart, &c., Mr. Tho. Drumond, pnt.

„ July. 6, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a son of Geo. Boswall, Sadler, named David. Walter Boswell, Sadler, Doctor White, Miss Robertson, & Mrs. Greig, &c., pnt.

„ July. h. 5. v. At Keiths Barley Office, baptized a daur. of Kenneth Boggie, Sert. to . . . named Isabel. Jo. Anderson, Sert. to Peter Blair, Skinner, James Caddel, &c., pnt.

„ July. 13, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a son of Robert Barclay, Taylor, named William—pr. Lgiăn. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Morison & his wife, Mrs. Thomson, &c., pnt.

„ July. 26, f. 7. At midnight. Wt. out the West Port, baptized a son (near expiring) of John Craig, Shoemaker.

„ Augt. 3, f. 1. h. 6. v. In Dicksons Closs, baptized a daur. of William M'Donald, Porter, named Jean. James Samuel, Alexr. Campbell, &c., witnesses.

„ Augt. 24, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Cowgate, baptized a son of Alexander Campbell, Workman, named Dougall. Wm. M'Donald, Duncan Smith, &c., witnesses.

„ Oct. 2, At Leith, f. 5. h. 4. v. I witnessed the baptism of Capt., David Littlejohns son, named Alexander.

„ Oct. 5, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Flesh Mercat Closs, Canongate, baptized a son of Cha. Elder, Sert. to Congalton, named Charles. Alexr. Elder, Ja. Smith, & Margt. Elder, pnt.

1740. Novr. 2, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Blackfryar Wynd, baptized a son of Matthew Webster, Sert. to Col. Cathcart, named James.

„ Novr. 18, In Bulls Closs, baptized a son of Stephen Wetherspoon, named Erskine.

„ Novr. 24, f. 2. h. 3. v. In Martins Wynd, baptized a daur. of Mr David Græme, Advocate, named Anne. Mrs. Margt. & Eliz. Græmes, & the Bd., Mr. Thomas Drummond, Spors, Lady Balgowan, Mrs. P.Græme, & Ad. Mercer, pnt.

„ Decr. 27, f. 7. F. St. Jo. Mr. Tho. Ruddman & I walkd to Braids Brigs where I baptized a daur. of Peter Hardie, Smith, & Ann Scott named Jacobina. Capt. . . . Douglas & his two Daurs. &c., pnt.

A° Sal.

1741. Febry. 1. f. 1. h. 4. v. In Forresters Wynd, baptized a son of Alexr Keith, Under Clerk of Session, named John. Messrs Ja. Hay, Al. Orme, Walt. St. Clair, &c., pnt.

„ Feby. 12, f. 5. h. 4. Baptized a son of Ronald M'Donald, Soldier in the City Guard, named Daniel.

„ March. 24, f. 3. h. 10ma. m. In my house, baptized a son of Andrew Yorston, Soldier, & Janet Brown, named Adam. This is the 25 child of his ffayr. who is aged 71, some of 'em born in Spain, & some in Flanders.

„ Apr. 17, f. 6. cir. Merid. Opposite to the Canongate Church, baptized a son of Patrick Dodds, Wright, named Francis. James & John Aitkens, Jean M'Lean, &c. &c., witnesses.

„ Apr. 17, h. 5. v. ∽ N.S. Opposite to the Cross of Edr., baptized a son of Mr. Cumming, Examiner in the Excise Office, named George Drummond. Provost Drummond, David Spence, Mr. Edgar & his Lady, &c. &c., present.

„ May 10, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Alexr. Mercers house, in Mary Kings Closs, baptized a son of Walter Orrock, Shoemaker, & Eliz. Mercer, named Alexander. Dor. White, Dougal Gedd, &c., pnt.

„ June 28, f. 1. h. 6. v. In Conns Close baptized a daur. of Archibald Napier, Pentherer, & Margt. Fraser, named Margt. Hugh Robertson, Jean Scott, & Margt. Clerk, &c., witnesses.

„ Augt. 22, f. 7. h. 4. v. At Summer Hall, baptized a daur. of Mr. James Hay, Writer to the Signet, & An. Fargson, named Mary. Mr. Ord, Mr. & Mrs. Keith, Mr. Tytler & his daur., Mr. Lindsay, & his wife, Mrs. Kerr, &c., witnesses.

„ Augt. 23, f. 1. h. 7. v. Baptized a son of Robt. Barclay, Taylor, named Thomas. Mr. Morison, Mr. Thomson, &c., spors.

„ Septr. 4, f. 6. h. 5. v. Baptized a son of William Wilson, Writer, named James. Geo. Murray, Mr. Carmichael, Miss Haldane, &c., spors.

„ Octr. 7, f. 4. h. 5. v. In James's Court, baptized a son of Archd. Stewart, Wine Mert., named Archibald Baillie Coutts. Messrs. Jo. Gordon, Jo. Halyburton, & Martin Eccles, & their wives, Lady Allanbank, &c., witnesses.

„ Decr. 26, f. 7. h. 4. v. In Martins Wynd, at my desire, Mr. Drummond baptized a daur. of Mr. David Græme, Advocate, named Mary. Lady Dowager of Nairn, Mrs. Margt. Græme (for Lady Mary Drummond), & the Lady of Logie Almond, spors., Lady

Maxwell, pnt. *N.B.*—Mrs. Græme was abroad & Cöccated the day before.

1741. Decr. 30, f. 4. h. 5. v. In the Canongate, baptized a son of Sir Alexr. Macdonald of Slate, & Lady Margt. Montgomerie, named James—born 26th. The Countesses of Seaforth, Southesk, & Wigton, Lady Frances Montgomery, Mrs. Lockhart of Carnwath, Mrs. Al. Lockhart, Mrs. Mary Lockhart, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss M'Donald, Lords Wigton & St. Clair, Capt. Wm. Lockhart, & Prof. Munro, pnt.—S. Lit.

A° Sal.

1742. Jan. 1, f. 6. h. 5. v. In Gavin Lochs Land, baptized a daur. of Rot. Taylor, Shoemaker, named Jean. Mrs. Thomson & her 2 daurs., James Taylor & 3 sisters, pnt.

,, Jan. 24, f. 1. h. 5. v. In Liberton's Wynd, baptized a daur. of Kenneth Mackenzie (now serving at London), and Mary Fraser, named Mary. Alexander Stewart, spor.

,, Jan. 29, f. 6. h. 4. v. Below Smith's Land, baptized a son of Hugh Stewart, Sert. to the E. of Selkirk, & Isabel Clerk, once my serts., named James aft. the King. Jo. & Rot. Stewarts, pnt. *N.B.*—The parents declared their marriage was regularly proceeded, on the 31st of March last, being Easter Tuesday.

,, March, 1, f. 2. h. 3. v. At the head of Todricks Wynd, baptized a daur. of Wm. Stephen, Taylor, named Jean.

,, March, 21, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Peeble's Wynd, baptized a son of John Nicol, Wright, named Archibald. George Gordon, Rot. Miln, &c., witnesses.

,, March, 23, f. 3. h. 4. v. In the Canongate, baptized a son of Alexr. Findlay, Taylor (now at London), named Alexander. Decon James Callendar (grandfather) Spor.

,, Mar. 23, h. 5. v. In the Castlehill, baptised a son of John Paxton, Book-keeper to Mr. Stewart, named William. Mr. Jo. Gordon, Mr. Jo. fforrest, & their wives, Mrs. Stewart & her son, witnesses.

,, Mar. 28, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Roxburgh's Closs, baptized a son of George Bean, my old Sert., named John. Mr. Walker, &c., pnt.

,, Apr. 4, f. 1. h. 5. v. In the Cowgate, baptized (for Mr. Addison) a son of . . . Thomson, Silk-weaver, lately deceased, nam'd James. Mr. Henderson, Alexr. Addison, &c., pnt.—pr. Lit.

,, Apr. 9, f. 6. h. 6. v. At Laurieston, baptized a daur. of Mr. Cummings, in the Excise office, named Rebecca. Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Anderson, & Mr. Edgar, Advocate, Spors.—pr. Lit.

,, May 30, f. 1. h. 4. v. At Grayfryars Gate, baptized a daur. of John Rait, Workman, named Isabel.

,, July 2, f. 6. h. 2½. v. In my own house, baptized a son of Thomas M'Lellan, Soldier in Edr. Castle, named Japhet. Geo. Tulop, & Richd. Robinson, Soldiers, & Eliz. Simpson, Spors.

,, July 4, f. 1. h. 7. v. In the O. Baxter's Closs, baptized a son of Malice, Sert. to Judge Graham, named James. Walter Davidson, &c. &c., pnt.

,, Augt. 3, f. 3. h. 3. v. Opposite to the Corn Market, E. side, Edr., at the desire of Mr. Forbes, Leith (pr. Murdo Smith), baptized a son of William Knox, Sert. to Lord Maxwell, &

Eliz. Dallas, named Alexander. Rot. Maxwell, Stabler, Wm. M'pharson, Murdo Smith, &c., pnt.

1742. Augt. 4, f. 4. h. 5. v. In Fowlis's Closs, in Mr. Raes absence, I baptized a son of James Cumming, Mert., named William. Wm. Cumming, Pitullie, John Douglas, Lady Douglas, Mr. Cha. Erskines Lady, Mrs. Erskine & her daur., Margt. Cumming & her niece, &c., pnt.

„ Octor. 17, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. of A. Fitchet, Dancing-Mr., & Helen Miln of Garmouth, named Susannah. Alexr. Grant, . . . Thaine, &c. &c., pnt.—pr. Liām.

„ Octor. 19, f. 3. h. 11ma. ½. Mat. Mr. Ruddiman, Jo. Gillan, & I walked to Braids Briggs, where I baptized a daur. of Pat. Hardie, Smith, & Ann Scott, named Alice. Alice Ruddiman, Mrs. MacCulloch, &c., pnt.

„ Octor. 21, f. 5. 8. 6. v. In Nydries Wynd, baptized a son of William Simpson, Sert. to Drummair, & Alice Smith, named William. David M'Laggan, Mathew M'Bain, & Martha Light-body, &c., pnt.

„ Novr. 7, f. 1. h. 4. v. In . . . . Closs, Luckenbooths, baptized a son of Robert Barclay, Taylor, named Robert. Mr. Wood, Surgeon, Mr. Morison & his wife, Mrs. Thomson, &c., pnt.

„ Novr. 10, f. 4. h. 4. v. Opposite to the Cross, baptized a daur. of Alexr. Keith, Under Clk. of Session, & Johan Swinton, named Jean. The Laird of Swinton, Bruxie, Dor. Rutherford, Messrs. Ja. Hay, & Alexr. Orme, wt. zre. wives, Mrs. Cockburn, Mrs. Peg. Swinton, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Dec. 24, f. 6. h. 2. v. In Mary Kings Closs, baptized a daur. of John Goodwillie, Writer, named Isabella. Jo. Gilmore, Writer, Mrs. Preston & her daur., & Mrs. Corstorphin, pnt.

„ Dec. 25, h. 6. v. In the Meal Mercat, baptized a son of John Haliburton of Murrays Law, Mert., & Mary Gordon, named Thomas. Mr. & Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Barbara Halyburton, &c., pnt.

A° Sal.

1743. Jary., 15, f. 7. h. 6. v. In Patersones Court, baptized a son of Ebenezer Oliphant, Goldsmith, & . . . Belchies, named James. Laurence Oliphant, yor. of Gask, Martin Lindsay, Dougal Ged, Dor. Whyte, Tho. Belchies, &c., pnt.

„ Febry. 14, f. 2. h. 4. v. In Wetherspoons Closs, Grass Mercat, baptized a daur. of Archd. Bruce, Taylor, & Eliz. Stewart, from Coupar in Angus, named Janet. Jo. Elder, Gilb. Rotson., Ann Smith, Mary Paterson, pnt.

„ Mar. 27, f. 1. h. 4. v. Baptized a son of Geo. Boswall, Saidler, named George. Mr. Anderson, Jo. Melvin, Mrs. Boswall, &c.

„ Apr. 17, f. 1. h. 6. v. In Cants Closs, baptized a son of William Hay, Sert. to Mr. Cha. St. Clair, Advocate, & Ann Short, named John. James Farquharson, Sert. to Mr. Pringle, Ann Jackson, &c., pnt.

„ May 4, f. 4. h. 4. v. At Summerhall, S.E. of Hope Park, baptized a son of Mr. James Hay, Writer to the Signet, & Anne Farqrson, named George. Mr. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. Keith, Mr. Tytler, his son and daur., Commiston, Albert Munro, Mrs. Kerr, Helen

Turner, &c., pnt. *N.B.* This child was born on Sunday, 24th Apr., but his baptism was so long deferr'd on acct. of the Epidemical Cold, and fever qch had prevail'd in Mr. Hay's family.

1743. June 1, f. 4. h. 3. v. In Libbertons Wynd, baptized a son of Gilbert Gow, Drawer in Mr. Walker's, & Margt. Collie, named David. James Reoch, Jno. Fife, &c., pnt.

„ June 5, f. 1. h. 5. v. At Drumsheugh, baptized a daur. of Mr. Archd. Stewart, Member of Parliat. for Edinr., named Grizell. Sir John Stewart of Allanbank, proxey for his broyr., Provost Coutts, Lord Minto and his son, Mr. Hary Barclay, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Halyburton, Mr. Eccles, and their wives, &c., pnt.

„ June 5, h. 6½. In the College Wynd, baptized a daur. of Andrew Wilson, Lint Dresser), & Eliz. Leslie, named Margaret. James Wouldhave, John Nicol, Margt. Jackson, &c., pnt.

„ June 8, f. 4. h. 4. v. Bailies Closs, Cowgate, baptized a son Randolph M'Donnel, of the City Gaurd, & . . . Drummond, named Alexander. Thos. Gow, Malster, Chris. Drummond, &c., pnt.

„ Augt. 8, At the desire of Mr. Blair, I baptized, in Writers Court, a son of John Seton, Mert., & Elizabeth Berry, named James. James Seton, late Bailie of Edinr., John Houston, Writer. &c. &c., pnt.

„ Augt. 10, f. 4. 5½. ves. At the head of th' Old Assembly Closs, baptized a son of Walter Orrock, Shoemaker, & Elizabeth Mercer, named David. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, &c., pnt.

„ Augt. 10, h. 6½. In Fowler's Closs, baptized, for Mr. Blair, a son of Martin Eccles, Surgeon, named William. Miss . . . Elliot, Dor. Rot. Lowis & Mr. Craigie, Spors.—pr. Liām; Mr. Archd. Stewart and his Lady, Pitcarr, Mr. Kid, Bailie Allan, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Septr. 15, f. 5. h. 5. v. In Brownes Closs, baptized a son of John More, Bookbinder, & Margt. Patullo, named John. Wm. Gordon, Bookseller, &c., pnt.

„ Septr. 26, f. 2. h. 3. v. In our Chappel in Carrubbers Closs, I read vespers, pro re nata, and administered baptism (according to the Form for those of riper years) to the Co. of Eglinton's negro servant, having before endeavoured to prepare him for it. He was named Alexander Archibald Cæsar. James Fraser, Clk., Joseph Rotson., my nephew, and Keith Thriepland, my wife (as proxies for the Earl of Eglinton, Mr. Archibald, and Lady Helen Montgomerys), being his chosen witnesses. Miss Babie Smith, Mrs. Warders Scholars, Margt. Hunter, the Ladies of March, and some vyr. young people, pnt.

„ Octor. 3. f. 2. h. 6. v. In Curries Closs, Castlehill, Edr., baptized a daur. of Mr. Jo Cummings, in the Excise Office, named Anne. Mrs. Preston, Dor. Rutherford, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Sinclair, & Mr. Preston, pnt.

„ Novor. 2. f. 4. h. 4. v. In Forrester's Wynd, baptized a daur. of William Wilson, Writer, named Cæcilia. Mrs. Anne Haldane, Mrs. Wilson, & Mr. Wilson, Spors.—pr. Liturg; Mr. Rot. Henderson & his wife, Geo. Murray & his daur., Cæcilia, & Mrs. Murray, pnt.

17'3. Novor. 20, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Cowgate, baptized a son of Alexr. M'Glashan, Taylor, & Kath. Forbes, named John. Wm. Ingles, Jo. M'Carter, & Mary Smith, witnesses. *N.B.*—Yt. Novr. 8th, while I was at Adiston, my Collegue, Mr. Mackenzie, baptized a son of George Bayne, Clerk to . . . Wright, Fflax Mert. in the Cowgate, named Logan.

,, Novor. 26, f. 7. h. 4½. v. After the burial of good Lady Rankeilor-Hope, I baptized (at the bottom of Milnes Square) a son of John Scott, Chairman, & Eliz. Neilson, named William. Wm. Scott, Thos. Murray, Gouldiers in the City Guard, &c., pnt.

,, Decer. 11, f. 1. h. 6. v. near Weirs Land, Canongate, baptized a son of David Reid, Shoemaker, & Lillias Hay, named William. Wm. Reid, Wm. Darling, & Mrs. Lindsay, &c., pnt.

,, Decer. 13, f. 3. h. 4. v. in the Worlds End Closs, at the desire of Mr. Rae (confined by sore eyes), I baptized a son of Mr. John Murray of Broughton, named David. My Lady Murray, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Hay, Wm. M'Dougal, & their Ladyes, Mr. Cha. Murray of Stanhope, Capt. Pat. Murray, Jo. Douglas, &c., pnt.

,, Decer. 16, f. 6. h. 6. v. in St. Marys Wynd, at the desire of Mr. Rae, baptized a daur. of James Scott of Dunkeld, Writer, named Margaret. Deacon Chassells & his wife (being the grand-parents), John Hay, Wigmaker, & his wife, Mrs. M'Pherson, & Wm. Scott, pnts.

,, Decer. 29, f. 5. h. 3. v. In the Middle Common Closs, Canongate, baptized a son of William Henderson, Sert. to Kavers Kerr, & Chris. Gibson, named John. Jo. Gibson, Al. Kinloch, Edr., Eliz. Gibson, pnt.

A° Sal.

1744. Janry. 29, f. 1. h. 5. v. In the Canongate, baptized a son (born the 15th h. 7½. v.) of Kenneth, Marquiss of Seafort, & Mary Stewart of Garlies, niece of the E. Marischal of Scotland, named Kenneth.—Sin. Lit. Lord Garlies, Spor.; Duke of Perth, Earls of Wigton & Aboyn, Lord St. Clair, Ld. Royston & his son, Baron Clerk, Frazerdale, Mr. Alexr. Lockhart, Mr. Jo. Mackenzie, Dor. Stenison, Mr. Chisolm, &c., & almost as many Ladies—the Countesses of Morray & Wigton, Lady Frances Mackenzie, Ly. St. Clair, Mrs. Kath. Stewart, Ly. Garlies, Mrs. Lockhart, Mrs. Mary Lockhart, Mrs. Jean M'Kenzie, Miss Paterson, &c. &c., pnt.

,, Feb. 5, f. 1. h. 7. v. At the foot of Cants Closs, baptized a son of Mathew M'Baine, Butler to the E. of Wigton, and Martha Light-body, named James. Alexr. Foreman, Helen Morison, &c., pnt.

,, Feb. 28, f. 3. h. 5. v. In the Pleasance, baptized a son of John Stewart, Taylor, & Eliz. Bruce, named John. Henry Neilson, & Wm. Doby, Weavers, and Kath. Gray, &c., pnt.

,, Apr. 1, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Gossfords Closs, baptized a son of Andrew Ewen, Innkeeper, named John; & visited his wife Janet Straiton, dying.

,, Apr. 15, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Writters Court, baptized a son of William Mossman, Painter, & Jean Butter, Milliner, named Thomas. John Blair of Balthaigck, Jo. Fullarton of Dudwick, Mr.

Watson, Writer, Mrs. Jo. Blair, Mrs. Jac. Blair, & Mrs. Mary Butter, pnt.—pr. Liăm.

1744. June 3, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Waristons Closs, baptized a daur. of . . . Weir, Sugar Mert., and . . . Gordon, named Anne. Richd. Walker & his wife, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Dollas, &c., pnt.

„ Septer. 16, f. 1. h. 4. v. At the foot of Mary Kings Closs, baptized a daur. of John Goodwillie, Writer, named Henrietta.—pr. Lit.

„ Septer. 27, f. 5. cir. merid. At Ravelston, baptized a daur. of Mr. Alexr. Keith & Johan Swinton, named Agnes. Miss Annie Rutherford, Peggie Swinton, Mrs. St. Clair, Dor. Rutherford, Messrs. Jo. Sinclair, Hary Guthrie, Jo. Hog, Alexr. & David Orme, & old Mr. Keith, pnt.

„ Septer. 30, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the High School Wynd, baptized a son of Hugh Stewart & Isabel Clerk, my old Serts., named Neil, Joseph Robertson, Jo. Hempseed, his wife & son, &c., pnt.

„ Octor. 9, f. 3. h. 4. v. Baptized a daur. of Walter Orrock, Deacon of the Shoemakers, named Helen. Mrs. Mercer, Mr. Dougal Ged, & their wives, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Novr. 4, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the middle Baxters Closs, baptized a daur. of Geo. Livingstone, Sert. to Mr. M'farlane, Vintner, & Chris. Davidson, named Beatrix. George Bean, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Novr. 26. In Grays Closs, baptized a son of Evan Mackenzie, Soldier in the City Gaurd, & Mary M'Donell, whom I had marryed 6th Dec. last.

„ Novr. 26, h. 5. v. In Marlins Wynd, Mr. Dd. baptized a son of Mr. David Græme, Advocate, named James. Lady Moncrief, Godmother; Mr. Brice & I. Spōrs for Abercairny & Newton.

A° Sal.

1745. Jany. 13, f. 1. h. 5. v. Opposite to the Luckenbooths, baptized a son of John Halyburton, of Murray's Law, Mercht., named John Gordon. Mr. & Mrs. Gordon, Jo. Halyburton of Newmains, Bailie Mansfield and his wife, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Jany. 18, f. 6. h. 3. v. While my Col. read prs. for me, I baptized (in the Pleasants) a dying child of Cha. Guthrie, Staymaker (lately deceas'd), & . . . . Fraser his wife, farr gone in a Dropsie. . . . . Bisset, Spor.

„ Jany. 24, f. 5. h. 3. v. In Carrubbers Closs, baptized a daur. (a weakly child) of Liet. James Bruce, of the Royal Regt., and Mrs. Ja. Gibson, daur. of Sir Edward Gibson, named Barbara. My Lady Gibson, Mrs. Isob. Maitland, David Bruce, Writer, & Liet. Ja. Montgomery, Spōrs. Mr. Scrimzeor of Birkhill, Advocate, & his Lady, pnt.

„ Apr. 2, f. 3. h. 2. v. At the Cowgate head, baptized a daur. of James Riddoch, Shoemaker, named Katherine.

„ Apr. 11, f. 5. h. 4. v. In Tothericks Wynd, baptized a daur. of Francis Shand, Sert. to Sir Ja. Stewart of Goodtrees, & Helen M'Colmic, named Frances; the moyr. Spor., &c.

„ Apr. 21, f. 1. h. 9½. v. About the middle of the Potterrow, near the Seceding Meeting-house, baptized a daughter of Daniel Wilson, Wright, & Mary Adam, named Janet. Tho. Oliphant, Dyer, Janet Adam, Margt. Black, &c., pnt. *N.B.*—A certificate of their marriage was produced.

1745. June 16, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Covt. Closs, baptized a son of Gilbert Gow, Vintner, named Gilbert. Mr. Seton & his son, Richd. Walker & his, Ja. Stewart, Ja. Reoch, &c. &c. &c., pnt.

„ June 30, f. 1. h. 4½. v. In Morison's Closs, Mr. Robertson being in England for his health, I baptized a daur. of Ronald M'Donald, Vintner, named Elizabeth (pr. Liām) Grizel Stewart. Isobel Hutchinson, Spors.

„ July 7, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Writer's Court, baptized a son, William Mosman, Painter, named David. John Blair Balthayock, John Fullarton, Dudwich, Cha. Butter, Mert., Mrs. Butter, Miss Mosman, &c., Spors.—(pr. Liām).

„ July 12, f. 6. h. 4. v. In ..... Closs, baptized a daur. of John More, Bookbinder, named Isabel.

„ Sept. 10, f. 3. h. v. In Peebles Wynd, baptized (pr. Lit.) a daur. of Jo. Cummings, Collr. of Excise, now at Montrose, named Margaret. Mrs. Anderson (the grandmoyr.), Margt. Anderson, & Dor. Wilson, Spors.

„ Sept. 19, Baptized a son of ..... Culbertson, Porter in Canongate, named James.

„ Sept. 23, f. 2. h. 3. v. Baptized a son of Roger M'Donell, Sert. to the Earl of Nithsdale, & Ann Gregory, named Charles, after the Prince of Wales, then at Holyrood-house.

„ Sept. 25, f. 4. h. 6. v. In Smith's Land, baptized a daughter of Walter Orrock, Shoemaker, named Isabel. Miss Dundas, Dougal Ged & his wife, Mr. & Mrs. Mercer, &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 7, f. 2. cir. merid. At Whitehill, baptized a daur. of Robert Balfour Ramsay, named Elizabeth. Mrs. Rosina Ramsay, Eliz. Balfour, Mary Drumond, Miss Graham, Messrs. Calderwood, Ja. Graham, and ..... Preston of Gorton, &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 11, f. 6. h. 4. v. At Leith Milns, baptized a son of Wm. Weir, Mert. in Edinr., & Eliz. Gordon, named Charles-William. Mr. Thos. Tulloh, Mrs. Walker, Miss Dunbar, &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 13, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Canongate head, baptized a daur. of William Heriot, Gunsmith, named Janet. Misses Janie & Jeanie Stephens, Jo. Wilson, &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 29, f. 3. h. 5. v. In Halkerston's Wynd, baptized a daughter of Paul Husband, Confectioner, named Lillias. David Gow, Writer, B. Rot. Lindsay & his wife, &c., pnt.

„ Novr. 17, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Back Stairs, baptized a son of John Urquhart & Margt. Harper, named John; the moyr. Spor.

„ Der. 19, f. 5. h. 5. v. In Lady Pitcairlies house in the Lawn Mercat, baptized a daur. of Capt. Rot. Taylor & Jean Thomson, named Barbara; the moyr. Spor. Dor. Taylor, & his broyrs. & sisters, Mrs. Thomson, &c., pnt.

„ Der. 27, F. St. Jo. Evan. f. 6. cir. merid. In my closet, baptized a daur. of John Stewart, taylor, named Elizabeth.

A° Sal.

1746. Jary. 3, f. 6. h. 10 ma. mat. In my room, baptized a daughter of Stephen Wetherspoon, groom to ——, named Agnes. Hugh Wilson, Helen Maxwell, &c., witnesses.

„ Jary. 14, f. 3. h. 8. v. Baptized a daur. of William Miller, Chairman, & Beatrix Clink, named Rebecca. Rebecca M'Leod, Martha Ritchie, &c., witnesses.

1746. Febry. 4, f. 3. h. 3. v. Near the Cross of Edinr., baptized a daur. of Charles Esplin, Limner, & Patricia Preston, named Charlotte —(pr. Lit.). Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Gouan, & his wife, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Febry. 18, f. 3. h. 8. v. Baptized a son of Mathew M'Bane & Martha Lightbody (serts. to Pitcurr), named Daniel. Allan Cameron, &c., pnt.

„ Mar. 1, f. 7. circa merid. At Ravelstown, baptized a son of Alexr. Keith, under Clk. of Session, named Robert. Do. Rutherford, Messrs. Ja. Hay, Hary Guthrie, William & J. Swintons, Mrs. Peggie Swinton, &c., pnt.

„ Apr. 24, f. 5. h. 6. v. At the Meal Market, baptized twins, a son & a daughter of Ebenezer Oliphant, Jeweller, named John & Emelia. Messrs. John, Thomas, &c. &c., Belchies, Dr. White, &c., pnt.

„ June 29, f. 1. h. 5. v. Near to Pillrigg, baptized a daur. of Deacon Robert Barclay, Taylor, named Mary Robertson. Mr. Hugh Crawford & his Lady, Stuart Carmichael, & Mrs. Peggie Stewart, &c., pnt.

„ July 6, f. 1. h. 4. v. Dor. Drummond baptized a daur. of Mr. David Græme, Advocate, named Charlotte.

„ July 10, f. 5. h. 6. v. In Worlds End Closs, baptized a daur. of David Laing, Butler to my Lady St. Clair, named Margaret.

„ July 15, f. 3. cir. merid. At Hatton, read prs. and baptized (sdy. Liām) a daur. of Hugh & Elizabeth Seton, of Touch, named Barbara. Mrs. Smith, Lady Barrowfield, & Mr. Sellar, proxy for Mr. Chas. Smith, Spors.

„ Augt. 10, f. 1. h. 8. mat. In my closet, baptized a daur. of James Storie, Waterman, named Rachel.

„ Augt. 11, h. 4. v. In Fifes Closs, baptized (in absence of Mr. Rae) a son of John Mackintosh, Brushmaker, named Alexander. Dor. Clark & his son, & Mary Weir, pnt.

„ Sept. 6, h. 6. v. In Roxburgh's Closs, baptized a daur. of Robert Wilson (Sert. of Coll. Jn. Stewart, now at London), named Isabel. Dan. M'Lean, Chairman, & Jas. Nicoll, &c., witnesses.

„ Sept. 25, f. 5. at noon. In Kinlochs Closs, baptized a daur. of Hary Guthrie, Writer, & Rachel Miln, named Anne. Peter Henderson & . . . . Hutchinson, Mr. Miln, &c., pnt.

„ Sept. 25, h. 7½. v. In Upper Baxter's Closs, baptized a son of J — — M . . . . . of B . . . . . & M . . . . . F . . . . . nam'd John-Charles. C . . . R . . . . & Mrs. E . . . n, pnt.

„ Octor. 3, f. 6. h. 6. v. In the Flesh Mercat Closs, Canongate, baptized a son of John Goodwillie, Wter., named John. Isob. Lumisden, Eliz. Barclay, &c., Spors.

„ Novr. 15, f. 7. h. 11. m. At the Neyr. Bow, baptized a son of George Duncan, named John.

„ Novr. 21, f. 6. h. 3. v. In the West Bow, baptized a son of Alexr. Nicolson, Plumber, named Robert. Sir Richard Murray, my Lady Murray, & daurs., pnt.—(pr. Liām).

„ Der. 7, f. 1. h. 6. v. In . . . . . Closs, baptized a daur. of . . . Livingston, Sert. to Mr. Walker, named Christian. Richard & Chris. Walkers, &c., pnt.

A° Sal.

1747. Jary. 12, f. 2. h. 5. v. In Bess-Wynd, baptized a son of Walter Orrock, Shoemaker in Edinr., now Mert. in Levin, named John. Mr. & Mrs. Ramsay of Leith, Mr. & Mrs. Mercer, Dougal Ged, Mr. Bailie of Beinson, &c., pnt.

„ Febry. 8, f. 1. h. 9. m. In my house at Mattins, baptized a Negro Servant of Hugh Seton of Touch, named Charles, after having kept him about 8 weeks in my house in order to instruct and prepare him for it. James Fraser & Ka. Threipland, my wife, were his chosen witnesses. Ly. Balgowan, Mrs. Leslie, Clem. Smith, Mrs. Butler, &c., pnt.; qd. f. f. q. sit. Deij precor.

„ Mar. 13, f. 6. h. 7. v. In my closet, baptized Charles, a son of John Neish, now prisoner in Perth, sometime a Sert. to the Pr. C. & of Margt. Glen. Duncan Neish, Spor.

„ Mar. 20, f. 6. h. 7. v. In Todericks Wynd, baptized a daughter of James Wood, Taylor, named Beatrix.

„ Apr. 8, f. 4. h. 6. v. In the Luckenbooths, baptized a son of Andrew Wilson (Lint dresser), named Walter. James Woodhaue, Jo. Niccol, &c., pnt.

„ Apr. 9, f. 5. h. 6. v. In Smiths Land, baptized a daur. of Thomas Duff, Sert. to Sir Rot. Menzies, named Mary. John M'Grigor, Alexr. Leith, Ann Campbell, &c., pnt.

„ May 27, f. 4. h. 5. v. In Forresters Wynd, baptized a son of William Wilsone, Writer, & Lillias Haldane, named Charles. Mrs. Murray, Mr. Rot. Henderson, Mrs. Ann Haldane, &c., Spors.—(pr. Liām).

„ May 30, f. 7. at noon. At Ravelstone, baptized a daur. of Alexander Keith, under Clk. of Session, & Johanna Swinton, named Margaret. Dor. Jo. Rutherford, & his Lady, Alexr. & David Orme, pnt.

„ June 28, f. 1. h. 7. v. Parliat. Closs, at the top of the Presidents Stairs, baptized a son of John Crawford, sometime Mert., afterwards Tidesman, & Late a Sculker, named Charles-Edward-Charteris. Jo. M'Niven, Neil M'Duff, & Cæcilia Scott, witnesses.

„ June 29, f. 2. h. 8. v. In the Pleasants, baptized a daur. of John Davidsone, sometime Mert. in Canongate, late a sculker, named Char. Charlotte [*sic*]. Jo. Watson, Jo. Kearie, Hel. Burns, pnt.

„ July 6, f. 2. h. 3. v. In Borthwicks Closs, baptized a daur. of George Bayne (Clk. to Jo. Wright), named Charlotte. Miss Isob. Mackenzie, daur. of Dochairn, Frances Ware, & Mary Lockart, pnt.

„ Augt. 8, f. 7. h. 3. v. In the High School Wynd, baptized a daur. of Hugh Stewart & Isabel Clerk, some time my Servants, named Katherine. Lady Katherine Charters & Mrs. Harper, Godmoyrs. Jo. Hempseed & his wife, &c., pnt.

„ Augt. 9, f. 1. h. 5. v. In Writer's Court, baptized a son of Mr. James Hay, Writer, & .... Moodie, named Charles. Alexr. Keith, Clk., And. Hay, Montblairie, & Mrs. M. Lermont, Lady Ardbackie, Ly. Nicolson, &c., pnt.

„ Sept. 9, f. 4. h. 6. v. In Blackfryar Wynd, baptized a daur. of .... Mackaindlay, Chairman, named Barbara.

1747. Octor. 3, f. 7. h. 6. v. In Marlins Wynd, baptized a son of Mr. David Græme, Advocate, named John. Mrs. Eliz. Græme, Jo. Rattray, & David Carmichael, Spors., &c. &c.

„ Octor. 5, f. 2. h. 2. v. In Tweedales Closs, baptized a daughter of John Borthwick, Taylor, & Marjory Wood, named Janet. Geo. Bayne, James Harper, Charles Hepburn, Jo. Pringle & his wife, pnt.

„ Octor. 7, f. 1. h. 5. v. In Black Fryars Wynd, baptized a daur. of James Reoch, Writer & Pror., named Agnes. Geo. Lauder, Surgeon, &c., pnt.

„ Octor. 27, f. 3. h. 6. v. In the Parliat. Closs (for Mr. Pat Gordon), baptized a daughter of John Hope, Mert., named Stuart Mary. Mrs. (al) Monro, Miss Peggy Hope, & Rankeelor, Spors.—(pr. Liām).

„ Nov. 19, f. 5. h. 6. v. In the Canongate, baptized (pr. Lit) a daur. of Alexr. Nicolson, Plumber, named Jean, Sir Richd. Murray, my Lady Murray, & 2 Daurs. pnt.

„ Decer. 25, Xtmas Day, f. 6. h. 6. v. In the Old Assembly Closs, baptized a daur. of Peter Cameron, Sert. to Mrs. Walker, named Charlotte. Mrs. Walker's children, Mr. Grant, Gil. Gone & his wife, &c., pnt.

(*To be continued.*)

360. OLDEST SEAL OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE.—The following interesting note appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 30th April 1890. By the courtesy of the Editor, we are not only permitted to reprint it for our readers, but to make use of the engraving illustrating the seal. ED.

'BURGH SEAL OF DUNDEE IN 1492.

'Whilst Sir William Fraser, Deputy-Keeper of the Records of Scotland, was examining the documents at Melville House preparatory to completing his work on *The Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and the Leslies, Earls of Leven*, he came across a parchment bearing the Seal of the Burgh of Dundee, and dated 16th April 1492. Having communicated with us regarding this Seal, he found that it was much older than what was supposed to be the oldest Dundee Seal of the Burgh preserved amongst the Town's Charters, and he obtained permission from Mr. Melville-Cartwright, which was readily granted, to send the document and seal here that we might have the latter reproduced in these columns. It is of special interest as showing that the symbolical "pot and lilies" was adopted as the emblem of Dundee at a much earlier date than is usually supposed.

'The first reference to a so-called Seal of the Burgh of Dundee is found in Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. iii. page 371, where it is stated that the document appointing proctors for the ransom of David II. in 1357 had such a seal appended. Mr. Joseph Bain, in his *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, describes this seal, which is now in the Chapter-House, Westminster, but questions whether it was the Burgh Seal. His description is as follows:—A Saint vested with a tall, pointed mitre and seated, pastoral staff in left hand, giving benediction with right; figure kneeling at each side; background diapered with lozenges; SIGNUM . . . ENTIS DE DVNDE. *Reverse*—The Virgin crowned, seated with the Holy Child; angel at each side, with outstretched wings, swinging censer; similar background. . . . ILLUM COMMUNE VILL. . . . N. AVE MARIA. Like Mr. Bain, we have grave doubts as to this being the Burgh Seal of Dundee. It seems more

likely to be the seal of the Rector of St. Clement's Church—which stood on the site of the present Town House—than the common seal used by the Magistrates. In Mr. Hay's valuable book of "Writs, Charters, and Documents connected with Dundee" there is a lithograph of a seal appended to a document dated 21st March 1555, which is described as the oldest seal of the burgh preserved in the charter-room. An examination of this picture will show that the seal is identical with the one described above; and as the document relates to the Chaplainry of St. Salvador, this makes it very probable that it is not a burghal but an ecclesiastical seal.

'The document to which the seal here engraved is attached is a Notarial Instrument dated 16th April 1492, and is in excellent preserva-

tion. It is written partly in Latin and partly in Scots, and has several peculiarities of phraseology. It narrates that in presence of Thomas Seres and Robert Wedderburn, Bailies of the Burgh of Dundee, in the Tolbooth there, Dorothy Tulloch, wife of Walter Wood of Bonnytoun, appeared, and produced a contract dated at Dundee, 16th April 1492, by which her husband and herself renounce and quit-claim in favour of David Ogilvy of Inchmartin, all the said Dorothy's rights as heir to the late Alexander Ogilvy, her mother's brother, and her mother [grandmother], Christian Glen, over the lands of Inchmartin, Duntrune, Balmuto, and Dron, in the shires of Perth, Fife, and Forfar; which contract the said Dorothy, in the absence of her husband, approves and confirms by her oath made before the Bailies, concluding with these words:—"Sa help me God, and myn awin hand, and be this crois and alhaly crois and all at God made on

sex dayis and sewin nycht, and be my parte of paradise." In the notary's testification it is declared that the "Common Seal of the Burgh of Dundee" is appended. The document itself is interesting as showing the origin of the old Forfarshire family of the Woods of Bonnytown, but we wish to direct notice at present exclusively to the seal. It shows incontestably that the pot with lilies—the emblem of the Virgin—was used as the burgh device 400 years ago. As to the wyverns that are represented as supporters, it will be noticed that the wings of these animals are deflexed, not displayed—thus settling an old heraldic controversy. When Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, Lyon King of Arms, issued his certificate as to the arms of Dundee on 30th July 1673, he declared that the "pot and growing lilies" had been, and were to be, "the true and unrepealable signes-armoriall of the Burgh-Royall." There is here not any mention of the Virgin and Child or the Mitred Bishop ever having been the arms of Dundee. Everything suggests that this which we have engraved is the oldest existing seal of the Burgh of Dundee.'

The following appeared in the issue of 2nd May :—

'On Thursday last we described a seal of the burgh of Dundee showing the pot and lilies as the heraldic device used in 1492, and we referred to a seal of 1357, the fragments of which are now in the Chapter-House, Westminster, which has been regarded with doubt as to whether it was the Common Seal of the burgh. Our article has directed the attention of Mr. William Hay, Town Clerk of Dundee, specially to this subject, and he has submitted for our inspection the principal impressions of the Burgh Seals of Dundee which are preserved in the Town's Charter-room. The oldest of these is appended to a charter dated 21st March 1555, and, as we suggested, is identical in every particular with the seal of 1357. As it is in excellent preservation, there is no difficulty in making out the figures of St. Clement with his anchor on the obverse, and the Virgin and Child on the reverse, whilst the inscription is perfect, and entirely agrees with the suggestions we made to supply the missing portions of the legend on the 1357 seal. This was unquestionably the Great Seal of the Burgh, to be used on special occasions, and the legend describes it as SIGILLUM COMMUNE VILLÆ DE DVNDE. Mr. Hay's opinion is that after the Reformation this form of the Seal was definitely abandoned, as savouring of Popery, and it is very probable that it never was used subsequent to 1555. The fact that James Halyburtoun, the Provost of that time, was a prominent leader amongst the Reformers, makes this theory almost a certainty. To the same document is appended the round seal of the Bishop of Brechin, who was superior of the Chaplainry of St. Salvator in Dundee, to which the charter refers.

'Previous to this time the minor seal of the burgh had borne the device of the pot and lilies, as shown by our reproduction of the seal of 1492 which Sir William Fraser submitted to us; and there is proof that later documents bore this device exclusively. One of the parchments shown to us by Mr. Hay is a Transumpt made on 24th July 1592 of a charter dated 14th June 1562, the seal attached bearing the pot and lilies, with the wyverns as supporters. In the notarial testing-clause it is described as "the privy seal of the burgh." Another of the documents in Mr. Hay's charge is a Transumpt dated 2d December 1629 of the important charter of 17th November 1594, by which the Earl of Craufurd conferred upon the Hospital the lands and houses belonging to the Minorite Friars in

Dundee. The seal has the pot and lilies and usual supporters, and is described by the Provost and Bailies as "our seal." The heraldic bearings of the burgh were definitely settled by Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, Lord Lyon King of Arms, in 1673; and we have thus examples of the Burgh Seal of Dundee from 1357 till the present time.'

361. LIST OF REBELS, 1745-6.—There is a list of Rebels in the British Museum (Add. MSS. No. 19,796). Some additional information may be obtained therefrom. Lists were published last year in the *Nairn Telegraph*, the *Banffshire Journal*, and the *Aberdeen Free Press*, containing the names of northern rebels, obtained, I understand, from the Record Office, but they do not differ materially from the list subsequently published by Lord Rosebery. The Editor of some of these lists arranged them by parishes, which is a decided improvement on the plan adopted in the list published by the Scottish History Society. A tendency has been apparent of late to magnify the Rebellion of 1745. With much greater propriety could such a process be applied to the Rebellion of 1715. Tested in various ways the Lists usually published seem for some northern districts at least singularly complete. When names of persons concerned in the Rebellion are referred to in Kirk Session records they are generally also met with in the Lists. Out of fifteen names mentioned in *The Church of Speymouth*, p. 59, all are identified in the lists except perhaps two, but these names may perhaps be objected to for a fair test.

George Geddes, servant, is stated in Deskford Kirk Session Minutes to have been engaged in the Rebellion. His name does not occur in the Lists. Alexander Gordon, schoolmaster, Cairney, is stated in the records of the Presbytery of Strathbogie to have been in the Rebellion. His name also does not appear in the usual Lists. The sentiment and romance that have circled around the Jacobite risings have aided much in misrepresenting the actual state of matters. Kirk Session records generally furnish us with a very faithful reflex of the prevalent sentiments of the time, and it may not be without value to quote a few brief extracts therefrom. All evidence goes to show that the '45 was regarded, in general, as a considerable nuisance. A few Kirk Sessions are ominously silent when they might have been expected to speak, but the general feeling will be shown from the following:—

Presbytery of Fordyce. 1745.—'The Synod have appointed presbyteries to correspond with one another during these publick disturbances occasioned by a horrid rebellion, fomented and carried on by the abbettors of the Young Pretender.'

Presbytery of Fordyce. 1746, *January* 15.—'The post road from Fordyce has for some time been infested by the rebels.'

Kirk Session of Fordyce. 1747.—'John Richardson recommended by the Kirk Session to the Earl of Findlater for a place in the Customs on account of his good behaviour during the late wicked and unnatural rebellion.'

Kirk Session of Fordyce. 1746, *April* 20.—'Thanksgiving intimate by order of the Synod for the prospect of deliverance from the oppression by the rebels.'

Kirk Session of Fordyce. 1746, *May* 25.—'Proclamation read this day from the Duke of Cumberland, and a letter from the Lord Justice Clerk, relating to the discovery of the rebels. The minister took advice of

the Elders and warned them to be upon their guard. They also gave an account of the several rebels that had gone out of this parish.'

Kirk Session of Deskford. 1746, *April* 23.—'Thanksgiving for the glorious victory over the rebels at Culloden, 16th inst., where numbers of the rebel army were slain and a complete victory obtained.' Text:—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.

Kirk Session of Ruthven. 1746.—'Mr. Grant, Schoolmaster, recommended by the Presbytery to the Committee for an augmentation of his salary, he having suffered considerably by the rebels in their passing and repassing by his house.'

Kirk Session of Ruthven. 1746, March 30.—'The bedle craved of the Session the favour to lend him a crown, being straitened by reason of the pretender's son's soldiers threatening to poind him for his excise, as others in the bounds are, which was granted.'

Kirk Session of Cullen. 1746, April 23.—'A day of thanksgiving appointed by the Synod for the goodness of the season and the prospect of the present rebellion being soon extinguished.'

Kirk Session of Cullen. 1746, June 26.—'A day of thanksgiving appointed by the King for our late happy deliverance.'

Kirk Session of Bellie. 1746, March 2.—'The Session, considering that the times were such that all justice was silent, resolved to refer till they should see if God in his providence would put an end to the confusions.'

Kirk Session of Bellie. 1746, March 16.—'This day the minister intimate the Duke of Cumberland's proclamation, dated at Montrose, requiring such of the Rebels as bore no office and were only private men to lay down their arms and return to their own homes, for which (great numbers of the Rebels being in Church), that afternoon, many outrages were committed about his house, and upon Tuesday he himself was made prisoner by them; and we had no sermon from this day untill the Duke's army came past, 12th April 1746.'

Presbytery of Strathbogie. 1745, December 25.—'Present Mr. Tough from Aberlour, correspondent according to the appointment of the Synod, that neighbouring presbyteries should correspond with one another for prayer and converse in these times of trouble and danger.' 1746, January 15.—'The Presbytery delayed going through their minutes on account of the disturbances of the times.' 1746, March 26.—'The Presbytery consider that by reason of the confusion of the times they could not do anything with the delinquents.' 1746, April 30.—'Mr. Ramsay represented that Alexander Gordon, who had been admitted Schoolmaster at Cairny, had left that place and joined in the rebellion, and craved that the school might be declared vacant.'

Kirk Session of Essil. 1746, February 22.—'Mr. Crichtone of Auchingoul, who assumed the title of Vicount Frendraught, came to Germach. The rebells of his Regiment were very unruly, and showed little regard to his authority.' March 2.—'Several rebells were in church, heard King George prayed for and made no disturbance.' March 18.—'Lord John Drummond came to the Manse, and it became the rebel's headquarters at Spey. About a week after the Duke of Perth came, and the house was frequented by Lord Ogilvie, Sir William Gordon Park, Sir James Kinloch, Avachie, Cowbardie, Major Hales, Mr. Fletcher of Benschie, and sometimes others, as Lord Elcho, Lord Strathallan, Lord Balmerinoch,

Earle of Kilmarnock, Secretary Murray, Mr. Sullivan, and many others. Though this was very expensive to the minister, they used him very civilly, and gave him no disturbance in point of principle, but there was no publick worship during their stay.'

Kirk Session of Essil. 1746, April 13.—'After the Duke of Cumberland with his army marched away, preached on Psalm xviii. 46:—The Lord liveth; and blessed be my Rock; and the God of my salvation be exalted.'

Kirk Session of Essil. 1746, June 26.—'This day being appointed by the General Assembly for thanksgiving for the defeat of the late Rebellion; and our deliverance from Popery and arbitrary power, the text before and after noon was Psalm 126, 3:—The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.'

Kirk Session of Dundurcas. 1746, April 12.—'To our joy the Highland rabble on the approach of the Duke and King's army fled in great confusion away.' 'The sixteen of Aprile the Duke of Cumberlain gave a totall defeat to the Highland rabble at Moor of Culloden. There the English army crown'd with victory and triumph.' April 27.—'Cumberland's converts begin now to crowd the meeting.' May 4.—'After sermon the session with pleasure and thankfulness to God met without danger.' June 26.—'Public Thanksgiving.' The little sympathy the rebellion had in this district may be seen from the depositions of some forty or fifty witnesses as recorded in 'The Plundering of Cullen House.'

W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

362. SOME NOTES ON THE ATTAINTED JACOBITES, 1746.—The following notes on some of the gentlemen attainted in the Exchequer List of 1746 may perhaps be found interesting, and may excite some other readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* to come forward with information concerning the less-known heroes of the '45.

Of the more celebrated leaders, such as Lochiel, etc., I have only given the names of books where notices of them may be found.

FRANCIS STEUART.

John Berwick, gentleman, Lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment. Executed at Kennington Common, 30th July 1746.

Andrew Blood, gentleman farmer, Officer in the Manchester Squadron. Executed at Kennington Common, 30th July 1746.

James Bradshaw, merchant, Manchester, Captain first in the Manchester Regiment, and afterwards in the Life Guards under Lord Elcho. Executed at Kennington Common, 28th November 1746.

James Brand, gentleman watchmaker. Executed at Carlisle, 18th October 1746.

Francis Buchanan of Arnpryor, late of Callander, called 'chief of the family of Buchanan.' Executed at Carlisle, 18th October 1746. See Chambers's *Rebellion*. His two brothers, Patrick and Thomas, were also found guilty, but were not executed.

Dr. Archibald Cameron.
Donald Cameron, yr. of Lochiel. } See *History of the Camerons*, by Alexander Mackenzie.

Ludovic Cameron, of Torcastle, younger son of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, Colonel. He fled, after Culloden, to France, where he obtained a gratification of 1000 livres. He married a cousin of his own, named Chisholm.

Thomas Chadwick, gentleman.
Thomas Coppoch, clerk.
James Dawson, student at St. John's, Cambridge.
} See Chambers's *Rebellion.*

Thomas Theodorus Deacon, gentleman, son of Dr. Thomas Deacon, founder of the 'True British Catholic Church,' Officer in the Manchester Regiment. Executed at Kennington Common, 30th July 1746. His brother Charles was also tried but acquitted; another brother joined the Jacobite Army.

William Fidler, clerk in the Auditor's Office in the Exchequer of Scotland, Officer in Gask's troop of the Perthshire Regiment. He escaped, after Culloden, to France, where he received a pension of 350 livres, but he writes in 1759 to Oliphant of Gask asking for help.

George Fletcher, gentleman, linendraper near Salford Bridge, Captain in the Manchester Regiment. Executed at Kennington Common, 30th July 1746.

Charles Gordon of Tarperso. Executed at Carlisle, 15th November 1746.

John Gordon, elder of Glenbucket, born about 1672. After Culloden he escaped to Norway and thence to France, where he had a pension of 1200 livres. He had formerly engaged in the rising of 1715. Died in June 1750.

James Graham, yr. of Airth, eldest son of James Graham of Airth, Colonel in the Prince's army. After Culloden he escaped to France, and died there in the Scots College of Paris.

George Hamilton of Redhouse, Captain. He was captured at Clifton, and executed at York, 1st November 1746.

John Hamilton, Esq., Governor of Carlisle. Executed at Kennington Common, 28th November 1746.

John Hay, portioner of Restalrig, W.S., second son of Alexander Hay of Huntingdon, married Anne, daughter and heiress of James Elphinstone of Restalrig, he joined the Jacobite party and became treasurer to Prince Charles. In 1746 he escaped to the Continent, but ultimately revisited Scotland. He died 6th December 1784.

William Home, nephew to Home of Bassinrig. Executed at York, 28th October 1746.

Alexander and Charles Kinloch, brothers of Sir James of that Ilk, both were found guilty but were not executed. They died unmarried.

Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch, 3rd Bart., joined the army of Prince Charles. He was captured after Culloden, tried and condemned to be executed, but managed to escape to France, where he remained until a pardon was granted. His estates were forfeited but bought back for the family by Janet Duff, his wife, sister to the Earl of Fife. He had one son.

Patrick Lindsay, farmer, Tweeddale, son of John Lindsay of Wormestone, Captain in the Jacobite Highland army. Proclaimed Prince Charles, 1745, at St. Andrews, captured at Dundee and executed at Brampton, 21st October 1746. He married first, Miss Mann; second, Agnes Robertson.

George Lockhart, yr. of Carnwath, eldest son of George Lockhart of Carnwath. He was specially excepted from all the Acts of Amnesty. After Culloden he escaped abroad, where he died without issue, 2d February 1761.

Andrew Lumsden. See Dennistoun's *Life of Sir R. Strange.*

Robert Lyon, 'clerk' or Episcopal minister at Perth. Executed at Penryth, 28th October 1746.

Alexander MacDonald of Keppoch, son of Coll MacDonald of Keppoch, educated at Glasgow. Joined Prince Charles at Glenfinnan, killed at Culloden, 16th April 1746. He had married Isabel, daughter of Robert Stewart of Appin.

Donald MacDonald of Clanranald. See Mackenzie's *History of the MacDonalds.*

Donald MacDonald of Lochgarry, son of John MacDonald of Lochgarry, a devoted Jacobite. After Culloden he fled to France, and his wife, Isabella Gordon, barely escaped from the burning of Lochgarry, in the garb of a clansman. He died at Paris shortly after hearing of his son petitioning for pardon.

Donald MacDonald, gentleman, grandson of Archibald MacDonald of Keppoch. Executed at Kennington Common, 26th August 1746.

Donald MacDonald of Kinlochmoydart, son of Ranald of Kinlochmoydart, married Isabel, daughter of Robert Stewart of Appin. Executed at Carlisle, 18th October 1746.

Donald MacDonald of Teirnadreish. He commanded the Keppoch regiment for a time and took Fort William, 16th August 1745. Captured after Culloden, he was executed at Carlisle, 18th October 1746.

Alexander M'Gilivrae of Drumaglash, appointed by Lady Macintosh of Moy Colonel of the regiment she raised for Prince Charles. He and all his officers except three fell at Culloden, 16th April 1746.

John M'Kinnon of M'Kinnon. See Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, etc.

Lachlan M'Lachlan of Castle Lachlan, 15th chief of the clan Lachlan. Killed at Culloden, 16th April 1746; married Mary, daughter of Robert Stewart of Appin.

Alexander M'Leod of Muiravonside, son of Mr. John M'Leod, advocate. He was despatched on a mission to Skye to enlist M'Leod of M'Leod on the Jacobite side, but was unsuccessful. After Culloden he led a wandering life through the Highlands, but received a pardon 11th July 1778. He married, 1710, a daughter of W. Montgomery of Macbeth Hill, without issue. He died 30th December 1784.

Ewen M'Pherson of Cluny. See Stewart's *Sketches of the Highlanders*, and Mackenzie's *History of the Clan Chattan*, etc.

Lawrence Mercer of Lethinely, Officer in Lanerick's troop of the Perthshire Regiment. Died in prison before 15th November 1746.

Hon. Robert Nairn, or Mercer, of Aldie, second son of the attainted Lord Nairn; married, 16th August 1720, Jean, daughter and heiress of Sir Lawrence Mercer of Aldie. He was an officer in the Jacobite army, and was killed at Culloden, 16th April 1746.

David Morgan, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a good Monmouthshire family. Executed at Kennington Common, 30th July 1746.

Richard Morrison, wigmaker, valet to Prince Charles, made prisoner after Culloden, and condemned to be hanged. He escaped to France, and appears afterwards to have been taken into the service of the Chevalier de Saint George as valet.

Sir David Murray of Stanhope, 4th Bart., eldest son of Sir David Murray. He was sentenced to death at York, but was pardoned on the condition that he left Scotland for life. His estates were sold. He retired to France, where he had a pension of 1000 livres, and died in exile.

Walter Ogilvie, gentleman, Lieutenant in Lord Lewis Gordon's Regiment. Executed at Kennington Common, 22d August 1746.

Laurence Oliphant of Gask. } See Kingston Oliphant's *Jacobite*
Laurence Oliphant, yr., of Gask. } *Lairds of Gask.*

Sir Archibald Primrose (Foulis) of Dunipace, Bart.; married, first, Mary, daughter of John, Earl of Wigton, no issue; second, 1724, Mary, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Rosebery. He joined Prince Charles, for which he was executed at Carlisle, 15th November 1746. His only son died unmarried. A pension of £200 was granted to his daughters.

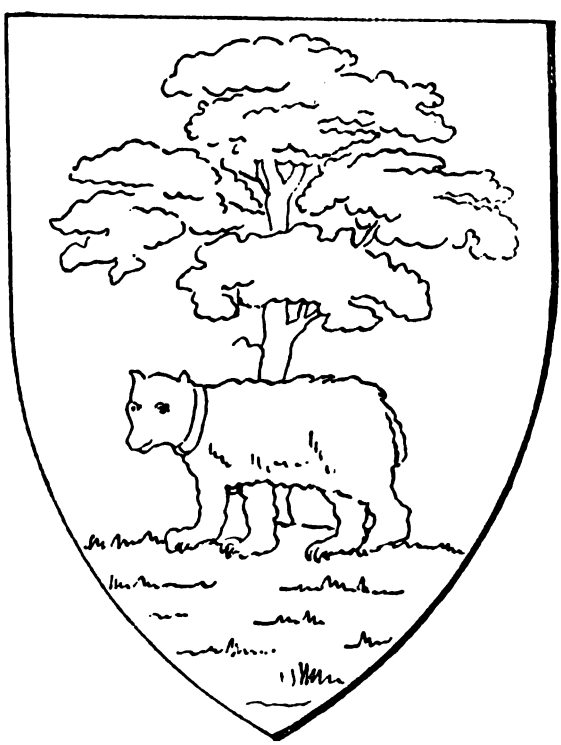
Charles Stewart of Ardshiel. See Stewart's *Stewarts of Appin.*

Francis Townley, of the Burnley family, Colonel of the Manchester Regiment. He was an officer in the French service (since 1728) and had been present at the siege of Philipsburgh. Executed at Kennington Common, 30th July 1746.

Sir John Wedderburn, Baronet, born 1704, married Jean, daughter of John Fullarton of Fullarton; joined the Jacobites, and became receiver of excise duties and cess for the counties of Perth and Angus, and a volunteer in Ogilvy's Regiment. Executed at Kennington Common, 28th November 1746. His son, John Wedderburn of Ballindean, was also a cornet in the same regiment, and was present at Culloden.

Andrew Wood, gentleman, Captain in Roy Stewart's Regiment, born about 1724. Executed at Kennington Common, 28th November 1746.

363. ARMS OF BERWICK COUNTY COUNCIL.—Excerpt of Letters Patent



from the Lyon King of Arms in favour of the Council of the County of Berwick, dated the 10th of October 1890:—

'WHEREAS the Council of the County of Berwick have by Petition of date the Nineteenth day of September ultimo Prayed that We would Grant Our Licence and Authority to them and to their successors in office to bear and use on a Seal or otherwise for official purposes connected with the said County such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable and according to the Laws of Arms: Know ye therefore that we have devised, and do by these presents Assign, Ratify, and Confirm to the said Council of the County of Berwick and to their Successors in office, and to the said County of Berwick the following Ensigns Armorial as depicted upon the margin hereof, and matriculated of even date with these presents in Our Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, vizt., Argent, on a Mount Vert, a Bear Sable collared and chained Or, standing in front of a Tree proper.

'Matriculated the Tenth day of October 1890.

'(Signed) J. W. MITCHELL.
'Lyon Clerk.'

364. ROSS FAMILY (*continued from vol.* v. *p.* 161).—

APPENDIX B.

24th July 1297.

ROYAL LETTERS No. 3252.

(Calendar of Scottish Documents II., No. 920 Record Office, London.)

Printed in Stevenson's *Historical Documents*, vol. ii.

Magnifico principi ac Domino suo pro cunctis Metuendo et Reverendo Domino Edwardo Dei gratia Regi Anglie Illustri Domino Hybernie et Duci Aquitanie. Hen. . . . permissione Divina Ecclesie Abdonensis Minister humilis. Johannes Cumyn Comes de Buchan et comestabularius Scocie et Gastenatus filius Comitis de Mar[1] salutem. . . . [obs]equii Reverencie et honoris. Cum in Moravia et aliis terris quibusdam giacentibus per Andream fulium (*sic*) Domini Andree de Moravia et alios quosdam pacis. . . . tumultus jam dudum surrexisset non modicus. Dominacioni vestre patefacimus per presentem quod nos pacem vestram fervide volentes dictum tumultum cassare et inde. . . . frenare dictas partes cum sufficienti potencia vestra et nostra ultra montes Scocie adivimus et ipsas ubique visitavimus et Malefactores quesivimus in Modis ipsis. . . . quod Dominus Andreas de Rath vobis cum festinacione clarius declarabit et cum venimus ad villam de Inernys. Misimus pro nobilissima comitissa de Ros quod. . . . veniret et suum consilium. posse et auxilium nobis adhiberet circa pacis custodiam et Regalem Justiciam ordinando et in posterum observando et pro bona sua. . . . tinuaret. ut a vobis Militis suis exigentibus gratiam et quetes reportaret in futurum. Que nostras supplicaciones benignissime admittens et commodum [vestrum consul]ens et honorem accessit ad nos et curam suam cum nostra apposuit diligentissimam ad omnia ritissime ordinant. Et quia in omnibus temporibus. . . . diligens fuit et benevola que vestre excellencie sedem possumus innotescere

[1] Gratney, son of the Earl of Mar, had been thanked by Edward, 11th June 1297, for quelling disturbances in the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen. He was required to hasten to the assistance of William Fitzwarren, Constable of Urquhart Castle, and in the present letter gives an account of his expedition. (*Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 187.)

nobis humiliter supplicavit ut statum suum curam et diligenciam labores peritus. . . . ques vobis declarare curavemus et testimonium veritati perhibere. Ac nos justis suis supplicacionibus inclinati in fide et fidelitate quibus vobis [respo]ndere possumus vel ab aliis suis vicinis maioribus, Mediis, et minoribus attrahere seu inquirere ipsam fidelissimam in omnibus commendamus quod probat. . . . [e]xhibitio (1) cum sit dileccionis et affeccionis probacio (2) verissima. Et quia ad dictarum parcium borealium Rossie scilicet. Ergadie et insularum custodiam. . . . [Co]mite Rosseñ. . . . itas (3) earundem utilem proclamat necessarium et dilectum dignetur vestra discretio residenda circa ipsum et paterne vestre custo[diam] et securitatem vestram. . . . et honorem aliquid ordinare quod vobis ex nunc in expedicionem poterit redundare. Sciturus quod si domi stetisset tumultus. . . . nullatenus surrexisse[t]. . . . apud Inernys die Mercurii in vigilia Sancti Jacobi Apostoli. Anno Domini M°. CC°. Nonagesimo septem.

[There is another letter from the same three persons on the following day, 25 July 1297, in Norman French; but it does not mention the countess.—See Stevenson's *Historical Documents*, Scotland, II.; Baine's *Catalogue*, II. 921.]

(1.) exhibitis *Stevenson.*
(2.) prefessio *Stevenson.*
(3.) cias *Stevenson.*

25th July 1297.

ROYAL LETTERS No. 3258.

(Calendar of Scottish Documents, No. 922 Record Office, London.)

Calendared by Mr. Bain; but not printed.

Excellentissimo Domino suo pro cunctis Metuendo. diligendo. et Reverendo. Domino Edwardo Dei gratia Regi Anglie Illustri Domino Hib . . . sui de Hurchard salutem. Reverenciam. obsequium. et honorem. Dominacioni vestre patefacio per presentem quod cum literas vestras circa lanam et coream . . . Mandatum specialiter. Quidam malevoli quod me moti ex hoc accesserunt ad Andream de Moravia apud castrum de la Awath in Ross et All . . . scripsit itaque magnificus Dominus Reginaldus le Chen,[1] ut die Dominica proxima post festam assencionis Dominice apud Inernys accendentem simul cum eo et aliis vestra nego . . . redeuntem versus Hurcharde tractatu diei finito. Memoratus Andreas et dictus Allexander Pilchys cum suis fautoribus contraverunt et ceperunt. et cum eo ce[perunt] . . . Loveth xviij equos de quibus x. erant sufficientes ad quolibet opus bonum. Die Lune in Cerstino idem Andreas cum suo exercitu, et dictus Allexander Pilchys . . . suum misit ad me. quod illud malum sic inceptum de woluntate sua nullatenus emanavit. Etsi mihi videtur quod castrum defendere non posse . . . ad opus vestrum contra quoscumque sicut vitam suam propriam. Tunc gentes referens Comitisse dixi quod credidi me et castrum satis defendere et peciit Id . . . non intromittens nisi in maius periclum emineret, et sic recessit dictus armigerus relictus Andreas de Moravia cum suo exercitu

[1] In 1290 a father and son bearing this name were alive. A third Ranald le Chen, grandson of the first, became a great man in Sutherlandshire. One of his daughters married Nicolas, brother of William, Earl of Sutherland, and ancestor of Duffus.

et burgensibus de Inernys ex parte . . . prospexi de castro et vidi exercitum filii Comitis de Ros. quem Comitissa misit in Mey et castri vestri subsidium quod intellexit quod me defendere . . . ab aliquibus aliis circumiacentibus in periculum posse eminere. et videns quod pro malo venisset dixi quod parvis non. Tunc quidam fatui (?) hoc Risum ad . . . arcedo (?) quod Andreas de Moravia et ejus potenciam attemptasset circa obsessum amovendo si posset. Audiens tunc Matteus quod recessit sic ex tunc l . . . t et obsessum de castro de Hurchard amoveret; omnino et multa bona opera fecit et vidit quod castrum providencia fuerat destitutum misit . . . posse quod nullum d . . . ustinui. Andreas vero de Moravia ex tunc potenciam colligens et congregans magnum exercitum congregavit et custoditus pac . . . festinanter be . . . is et tunc de nocte interfecit Willelmum Puer, et Riccardum filium meum confidens de potencia sua et cedens totum regnum . . . de interfeccione Domini Ala . . . Johannis fratris sui . . . m cum suo exercitu ad castrum de la Awath et de Balkeny et . . . silvas ad . . . inde postulat eminere s . . . vestrum honorem . . . tas eorundem salvavit et in silvis fuerant inventi . . . ut dicta Comitissa nobilissima . . . quod . . . Dominum sancte (?) ecclesie (?) . . . omnis si placet considerare dignemini statum Comitisse et per . . . Sciturus in fide et fidelitate quibus vobis teneor pariter et homagio vobis facio capta de Domino suo securitate ydonea restituendo . . . quem filius Comitis de Ros salvavit et supplicat quod Majestati sue rogitare (?) dignemini. Datus apud Inernys viij. Kal. Augusti Anno . . .

Parliamentary Petition No. 9146 without date, probably soon after August 1297. Record Office, London.

Sereniſſimo Principi ac Domino ſuo Reverentiſſimo Domino Edwardo Dei gracia Illuſtri Regi Anglie, Domino Ibernye, Duci Aquitanye, ſua humiliſ et devota Euſemia Comitiſſa de ſal[utem in] ſalutiſ auctore et ſe ad ſua precepta et mandata promptam et paratam ac in omnibuſ obedientem. Reverentiſſime Dominacioni veſtre in cu ſpeſ mea pendit et allevacio anguſtiarum mearum omni qua poſſum ſupplico devocione et affectione quatinuſ Willelmo de Culy e Regno veſtro oriundo et ſpeciali meo ſuper hiiſ que vobiſ ex parte mea fidem adhibe (?) ſi placet dignemini indubitatam et ea ad gratum productur effectum . . . Preterea (?) que quicquid dictuſ W. clericuſ (?) meuſ ex parte mea vobiſ monſtraverit abſqve aliqua diſſimulacione pro poſſe . . . quebo. Valeat excellencia veſtra ſemper in D[omino].

Note.—This parchment having been carefully examined 'dīſ W. ctecuſ meuſ,' is now the reading instead of 'dn̄ſ W. filiuſ meuſ'; yet *ctecuſ* is not at all distinct, and a hole follows Witto de Culy, or Ouly, where his style would have been given; we can only say *most probably* Clericus. The Countess's title is also lost by a hole, the top of a letter, possibly R, being left. The word must be a short one, and the only Scotch Earldom which would fit is Ross; over the gap there is an indication of the contraction. (*Signed*) JOSEPH BAIN.

APPENDIX C.

The Lady Foulis of 1576 was Katherine, daughter of Alex. Ross (16) of Balnagown, and 2nd wife of Robert More Munro, Laird of Foulis, by whom she had, with other children, a son George; by his first wife her

husband had two sons, Robert and Hector. She was a widow, and her eldest stepson was dead when she and Hector were tried separately, he being the pursuer against his stepmother, although he was to appear at the bar as a criminal. She was accused of conspiring to get rid of her eldest stepson, so that her brother, George Ross, might marry Robert Munro's wife, and as a necessary step she attempted to poison George's wife. She was assisted by her brother, but he was never prosecuted. She engaged various witches, who came to Canorth and made images in butter of the young Laird of Foulis, and of the Lady of Balnagown; they shot at them eight times with an elf-arrow without hitting them. On another day they set up images of clay, and shot at them twelve times, always missing. Lady Foulis and her brother then decided on trying poison, which she sent by her nurse, who having tasted it died. At last, through a cook, she administered poison to Margery Campbell, her sister-in-law, which did not kill her, but brought on an incurable illness. These doings were shortly after judicially investigated, when Christian Ross and Thomas M'Kean (witch and warlock) were convicted and burnt—Nov. 1577. Lady Foulis fled to Caithness, but in a few months was taken back by her husband.

In 1589, he having died, his son and successor, Robert, purchased a commission for the trial of witches and sorcerors, aiming at his stepmother; he died in the same year, how, it does not appear, leaving the succession to his brother Hector, who now became the nominal prosecutor of his stepmother. The jury who tried her, being composed of the dependants of the Foulis family, acquitted her.

The accusation against Hector was, that in August 1588 he had communed with three notorious witches for the recovery of his eldest brother, but they assured him that he had been too late in sending for them. Hector, falling ill in June 1589, sent for a notorious witch, who told him that he would not recover unless the principal man of his blood suffered for him. Therefore his half-brother George was chosen, and various plans were tried to effect his death. Hector recovered, but George fell ill, and died in July 1590, when his mother commenced a prosecution against Hector, now the Laird. He was acquitted, the jury being composed of his own retainers.

Katherine, daughter of George Ross of Balnagown, who afterwards married Sir William Sinclair of Mey, was much mixed up in the charges against Lady Foulis.—Abbreviated from Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 203.

The following notices about this extraordinary trial are printed in vol. iv. of the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland:—

1589.—Complaint of Katherine Ross, relict of Robert Munro of Foulis, Margaret Sutherland, spouse of Hector Munro, portioner of Kilterne; Bessie Innes, spouse of Neil Munro in Swardich; Margaret Ros, spouse of John Keith M'Donald Roy in Coull, and Margaret Mowatt, as follows:—Mr. Hector Munro, now of Foulis . . . seeks to possess himself in any way of the lands of Foulis, and to dispossess her thairfra, tried to have her killed by her tenants, and then finding he could not succeed by direct or indirect means, upon wrong information purchased a commission for trying them for witchcraft. They pray the commission may be discharged, as they 'be of veritie they ar honnest women . . . spotted at na tyme with ony sic ungodlie practizeis.'

Then follows a caution in 10,000 merks by Lauchlan M'Intoshe and Mr. Hector Munro of Foulis as principals and their surety that on 28th Oct. next they will prosecute to the utmost Katherine Ross . . . and that Mr. Hector is to pay her daily 40s. for her expenses until she be tried.

Edinburgh, 5th Nov.—Caution in £2000 by John Campbell of Calder for Mr. H. Munro, that he will not harm Katherine Ross, Lady Foulis, her tenants or servants.

APPENDIX D.

Bailie Robert Ross (**112**), son of Alexander Ross of Easterfearn (**105**), had by his wife, Jannet, daughter of Alexander Ross of Little Tarrell (**vi.**), a daughter Janet, married to John M'Kenzie, described in a bond of provision from his father for £1000, dated 29th April 1713, as 'shipmaster in Cromarty, third son of Mr. Bernard M'Kenzie of Sandilands.' (Sasine on it 17th November 1736.) On 13th June 1710, he being then styled 'shipmaster,' disponed of 'three aikers of land in the field called Goosedales,' . . . near the town of Cromarty, to William Ross, merchant in Tain. (Sasine 8th January 1725.) In the Cromarty Registers the baptisms of their children are not entered, the only notice about his family being —1723, June 4th, John M'Kenzie, couper in Cromartie, and Margaret Ross, servant-maid to John M'Kenzie, shipmaster in Cromartie, gave up their names. George M'Kenzie (the shipmaster's elder brother) is cautioner.

Under Clan Vorichy, in Dr. George Mackenzie's MS. History, written *circa* 1720,[1] it appears that the family of Sandilands was descended from Murdoch Riach M'Kenzie, a natural son of Kenneth, fourth baron of Kintail. He was slain in an incursion he made into Caithness. There are many people descended from him both in Sutherland and Ross, called by the Highlanders Clan Vorichy.

1. Among these descendants was Colonel Daniel M'Kenzie, who served for some time under Colin, Earl of Seaforth, and afterwards in Muscovy and Flanders, where he became Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. He is said to have married a relative of the House of Nassau.[2] In his old age he revisited Scotland, and, as a gift to Earl Colin, brought with him 'the golden bed,' so called from 'the golden trappings and embroideries of gold and quiltings that were put on a sea-green velvet belonging to it.' Earl Colin dying before his arrival, he gave the bed to Earl George. A few years ago, on the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Brahan, the golden bed was in the state room.

Colonel Daniel returned to Flanders, where he died, leaving six sons. Of five of them nothing is known. One son, Captain Bernard, accompanied him to Scotland, and, taking service under Earl George, was Major at the battle of Auldearn, where he fell 9th May 1645. He married Mrs. Ramsay, a Dutch woman of Scottish parentage, by whom he had,

2. Daniel. (See *below.*)
3. George, M.D., Inverness, who d. *s.p.* 1678, having married Janet Robertson in Inverness.

[1] From a copy in the possession of Sir James D. M'Kenzie, Bart.

[2] Dr. M'Kenzie styles her —— 'daughter of Jan Wolford, Count of Brediod, Governor of Budloch in Flanders.'

4. William, merchant in Donegal, murdered there 1643.

2. Daniel M'Kenzie married Nance Dunbar of Avoch, by whom he had

5. Bernard. (See *below.*)

[1.] Elizabeth, married Alexander Ross, merchant.

[2.] Jean, married Donald Williamson in Cromarty. **P.**

[3.] Magdalen.

5. Bernard M'Kenzie was sent to the College of Aberdeen by Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, and was by him presented to the school of Fortrose. At the age of twenty-one he was ordained by the Bishop of Ross, and became episcopal minister of Cromarty; he was deprived 25th April 1690, then intruded at Tranent and Kelso, and was ordered to remove in 1695. Dr. M'Kenzie states that he obtained from King William a yearly pension of £50 to collect the rents of the bishoprick of Ross, in his application setting forth his descent from the House of Nassau, and that the pension was continued to him by Queen Anne. After a careful search in the Record Office, London, no trace has been found either of his application or of his pension. Hugh Miller (*Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland*) states that he was 'a quiet, timid sort of man, with little force of character, but, what served his turn equally well, a good deal of cunning.' He purchased the estate of Sandilands, and dying there 30th July 1713, was buried at Fortrose. He married Jean, daughter of Alexander Clunes of Dunskeath, by whom he had,

6. Alexander. (See *below*).

7. George, 'in Cromarty' married Margaret, daughter to Alexander Ross of Little Tarrell (**vi.**) (*Cromarty Registers*, 20th November 1714), and died *s.p.*

8. John. (See *post.*)

[1.] Lilias, married John Forrester of Culnauld. Sasine 1714.

[2.] Christian, married Andrew Bayne in Cromarty.

[3.] Anna, baptized 23d November 1683 (*Cromarty Registers*).

6. Alexander M'Kenzie, M.D., of Sandilands and Kinnoch, an estate which he purchased (Sasine 10th July 1710). Born in 1678, he studied at Aberdeen, and was for some time surgeon-major in the Duke of Argyle's regiment in Flanders, who sent him to study at Leyden. He finally settled at Fortrose. He died 26th September 1722, having married, contract dated at Fortrose, 14th May 1707, Anne, daughter of Alexander M'Kenzie of Belmaduthy, by whom he had

9. Bernard. (See *below.*)

[1.] Katherine, eldest daughter, and spouse to Alexander Baillie, Writer, Inverness. (Sasine 17th November 1736.)

[2.] Anna.

9. Bernard M'Kenzie, 'only son and heir of deceased Dr. Alexander.' (Sasine 22d June 1732.) 'Of Kinnoch.' (Sasine 17th November 1736.) He married Margaret, daughter of David Ross of Kindeace (43), and had

10. ————, a son, who died *s.p.*

[1.] Isabella, who married —— Smith of the Fortrose Academy, and had a son Colonel William Smith, E.I.C.S., who died in India — March 1836.

8. To return to John M'Kenzie, third son of Mr. Bernard. Dr. M'Kenzie states that 'he is at sea for his further improvement.' Born probably about 1681. At his death he left his widow, Janet Ross, in poor circum-

stances. In 1745 she was living in Billiter Lane, London, with seven children, who were all living in 1759, one of them a son, aged then about twenty-four, who was anxious to serve in the army.

Of the daughters,

[1.] Jean, probably the eldest. (See *below.*)

[2.] Margaret, 'daughter of deceased John M'Kenzie, shipmaster, Cromarty,' inherited property from her uncle, George M'Kenzie of Moorfields. (Sasine 3d August 1764.)

[3.] Justina,[1] born *circa* 1734, married —— Henry Davidson, first of Tulloch, an estate he purchased in 1762 for £10,200, at a judicial sale, from the old family of Bayne of Tulloch, his relatives through his mother, Jean Bayne. Being anxious to save it from passing to strangers, he not only paid a long price, but afterwards behaved most generously to the old family, as is proved by the provisions made in his Will for various members. His Will was proved in London, 27th June 1781, by his brother and successor, Duncan Davidson, and his relative Charles Graham. He died 7th January 1781, *s.p.*, and was buried in the Parish Church of Kingston-on-Thames, where the Davidson Monument in the *Vicar's Chapel* forms one of the chief ornaments of the Church. The will of Justina Davidson was proved in London by her husband's nephew, Henry Davidson, and her sister Delicia M'Neil, to whom she left the residue of her property, and desired to be buried by the side of her husband at Kingston. Dying 16th November 1804, her wish was not fulfilled, for she was laid in the Conti tomb at Hampstead.

[4.] Delicia, born *circa* 1739, married —— M'Neil; she was his widow in September 1780, and dying 30th April 1806, was also buried in the Conti tomb. She had an only child, Jannet, who married, as second wife, her relative, Andrew Reid of Lionsdown, co. Herts. She with two of her sons, Hugh and Robert, was buried in the Conti tomb.

[5.] ————, married —— M'Kenzie, by whom she had two daughters.

[1.] Jean, married in Edinburgh, 5th August 1778 (*Scots Mag.*), John Fraser of Achnagairn. Her grand-daughter, Dora Loraine Fraser, married the above Robert Reid, and was also buried at Hampstead.

[2.] Delicia died unmarried.

The above-named Jean M'Kenzie, daughter of the shipmaster, married —— Robert, son of James White, who went to Tripoli, 7th May 1751, with the Hon. Augustus Keppel, in H.M.S. *Lyme*, as British Agent and Consul-General, being the bearer of a present from George II. to the Bashaw. He died there 29th November 1763, the affairs of the Consulate

[1] There is a tradition that the shipmaster had been enamoured in Italy of a lady called Justina. This name can be traced from Justina M'Kenzie to many families in Scotland and England. It is a common name at Venice, for the battle of Lepanto was fought on Sunday, 7th October 1571, St. Justina's Day.

being left to the care of his widow (*Archives of the Consulate*). Administration of his effects was granted to his widow 30th December 1766, he being described as late of the parish of St. James, Westminster. He left,

Robert, who for a short time was Vice-Consul and Chancellor at Tripoli. He died before 1769.

Jannetta. (See *below*.)

Jannetta White, only daughter, born *circa* 1737, having obtained a papal dispensation, was married at the Roman Catholic Church at Tripoli, 26th April 1756, to Cosimo Michelangelo Conti, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Consul-General at Tripoli, and afterwards at Genoa, for the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was inscribed in the 'Libro d'Oro' of Leghorn, preserved in the Archives at Florence. Dying at the Baths of San Giuliano in Tuscany, 26th March 1788, he was buried at Gello, but no trace of his grave remains. The Countess became a Roman Catholic, and dying in Florence 18th May 1800 (*Register of the Church of St. Lorenzo*), was buried at the pretty country church of Santa Maria a Novoli, but no stone marks her resting-place. On 1st January 1770, a *bore-brieve* was issued from the Lyon Office, signed by Thomas Brodie, Leo Dept. setting forth the honourable descent of Countess Conti, both on her father's and mother's side: a most mendacious document with a certain admixture of truth, on the father's side claiming descent from White of Bannachie (now White-Melville), on the mother's from the Earls of Seaforth. The Countess did not obtain the Arms of White of Bannachie, but the following:—Arg. a martlet between three quatrefoils *sa.*; on the upper part of the shield on a band *purple* three wheat sheaves *or*. Crest, a spread-eagle. This *bore-brieve*, duly attested, exists in the Archives at Florence, and in a splendidly emblazoned parchment, belonging to a descendant, the water bougets of Ross of Balniel are given instead of the lions of the Earls of Ross. Count Conti left,

1. Giovanni Giuseppe Pasquale. (See *below*.)

[1.] Jannetta. (See *post*.)

[2.] Elisabetta Carolina. (See *post*.)

[3.] Maria Caterina Filippa, born at Genoa, 11th March 1767, died unmarried 9th August 1799.

1. Giovanni, a General, who was created Marchese di Trevignano, was born at Genoa, 2d March 1770. He died in Florence, 21st March 1828, and was buried in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, having married, 13th August 1804, Orsola, daughter of the Marchese Pompeo Bourbon del Monte; she died 2d November 1843, and was buried in the cloister of San Lorenzo at Florence, leaving,

2. Cosimo Maurizio, created Prince of Trevignano by Pope Gregory XVI. Born at Pisa, 6th March 1809, died at Albano, *s.p.*, 2d July 1855; buried there in the Church of the Cappuccini. Having married Adelaide, daughter of Prince Tommaso Corsini, she died 4th February 1878.

[1.] Maria Anna Teresa, born at Pisa, 4th May 1812, died 25th November 1855, having married, 22nd April 1830, Giovanni Ginori, who died 6th August 1858, leaving,

3. Gino. (See *below*.)

[1.] Emilia, married Major Ignazio Oppenauer.

3. Gino Ginori-Conti, Prince of Trevignano on the death of his uncle, born at Florence, 5th February 1836, married, 19th November 1862, Paolina, daughter of Count Luigi Fabbri, and has,

4. Piero, born 3rd June 1865.

5. Ugo, born 29th May 1872.

[1.] Maria Luisa, married July 1890, Giovanni Battista Ridolfi.

To return to Jannetta Conti, eldest daughter of Count Cosimo, born at Tripoli, 9th February 1759. Brought up by her grandmother, Jean M'Kenzie, she died at Hampstead, 18th July 1780, and was buried near the parish church. On a massive tomb, erected to her memory, are cut on separate shields the Arms of Conti and White, surmounted by a Count's coronet; on the right of the shields is an inscription setting forth her descent, on the left her virtues and accomplishments.

Some years ago, during a storm, a large tree fell upon the tomb, and the heavy slabs being thrown to the ground, the vault with the coffins was left exposed; so it remained for some time, until the churchwardens covered it over. A builder, feeling sure that some day the owners would be found, collected the stones, and placed them in the crypt of the parish church. The tomb has lately been replaced.

Elisabetta Carolina Conti, second daughter of Count Cosimo, born at Tripoli 27th August 1760, and dying at Florence in the Palazzo Buonarroti, 12th August 1827, was buried in the cloister of Santa Croce.[1] She married —— —— 1782, Filippo, eldest son of Leonardo Buonarroti, and had, with two daughters, who died unmarried,

1. Leonardo Cosimo, born at Bastia in Corsica, 11th November 1790, and died *s.p.* 12th February 1858, having married, 14th February 1846, Rosina Vendramin, a Venetian, widow of Thomas Grant; she died 16th June 1856. Leonardo Cosimo was the last of the direct collateral line of Michelangelo Buonarroti, and left by Will the Palazzo and all its contents to the Municipality of Florence. They were both buried at their Villa at Settignano, and after a time the tomb of Michelangelo in Santa Croce was opened to receive Leonardo Cosimo and his wife.[2] In the Registers of

[1] Inscription on the tomb :—

Qui è sepolta e in Dio riposa
Da continui gravissimi affanni
Elisabetta Buonarroti
Nata Contessa Conti
Che pei figli ai quali fu padre e madre
E pel vacillante decoro della famiglia
Fece e patì più che altra mai.
Visse anni LXXVII mori il XII Agosto MDCCCXXXII.

O madre rarissima e sfortunata
Ricevi in questo marmo bagnato di pianto
L'ultimo doloroso addio
Del figlio inconsolabile
Cosimo Buonarroti
Che tanto riamata tu amasti.

[2] Rosina was daughter of Giovanni Vendramin of Venice, and of Lucia Diaz Faria, a Portuguese, and was born in London 22nd August 1814. She was a good linguist, musician, and artist. Touching by chance a spring in the wainscot of one of the rooms in the Buonarroti Palace, she discovered the entrance to a closet, in which were several of the great sculptor's models, and among them that of 'David.'

the Duomo is preserved an account of the opening of the tomb. It is stated that the only bodies of the Buonarroti family which could be identified were those of the Senator Filippo and of his father Leonardo, who died in 1684. All the other coffins had crumbled away.

[1.] Faustina Buonarroti, born 17th September 1785, married, as second wife, Domenico Sturbini of Pescia; she died 4th February 1860, and was buried at San Miniato. P. She wrote a volume of poems, published by Le Monnier, 1857; one of the best is in memory of her grandmother, Jannetta White.

[2.] Antonia Buonarroti, born 5th April 1787, married —— —— 1803, Count Giovanni del Testa of Pisa. P.

The career of Filippo Buonarroti was most extraordinary. Born 11th November 1761, created Knight of the Order of San Stefano, in 1778 he was appointed page to the Grand Duke Peter Leopold. He became imbued with republican doctrines, and, plotting against the government, was denounced by his father. His life was spared; he was exiled, and went to Corsica, where he founded a newspaper *L'Amico della Libertà Italiana.* In 1792 he abandoned his wife and five children, leaving them in penury, and went to Paris, where he played a leading part in the 'Terror,' and took to himself another wife under the Tree of Liberty. His family removed to Pisa, and lived there with the Countess Conti. After the massacres of 1793 he was commissary of the republic in Corsica, then at Lyons, but from both places he was expelled by the population for his cruelties. When Robespierre fell, he was agent with the army in Italy, was arrested and imprisoned, but the amnesty granted by the Directory set him free. In Paris he became president of the Society of the Pantheon, and in 1796 conspired with Babeuf against the Directory. Condemned to death, his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life at Cherbourg, where he was when Bonaparte became First Consul, by whom he was banished to the Isle of Oléron. At length he was pardoned on condition of his leaving France. He settled in Switzerland, and was concerned in all the plots against Napoleon and the Bourbons. In his old age, when no longer to be feared, Louis Philippe allowed him to return to Paris, where he ended his days in a hospital in 1839.

(*Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti*, by Aurelio Gotti, 1875. *History of Babeuf's Conspiracy*, by Buonarroti, translated by Bronterre, 1836.)

365. SHOOLBRED.—This Scottish name is of rare occurrence, and any suggestions as to its etymology would be interesting. In the county of Fife, where alone it is met with in old documents, it is both a place name and a family name. The only reference to it as a place name that I have met with is in the 'Inquis. Retorn. Co. Fife'—

(193) Maii 3, 1608.

MAGISTER WALTERUS MAWER, *hæres* Walteri Mawer de Mawerstoun, *patris*, in villa et terris de Kilquhiss wester, quorum terræ, vulgo vocatæ lie Schulbraidis de Kilquhiss, sunt partes in senecallater de Fyiff. E. 8 l. iv. 173.

(1067) Sep. 20 1669.

JACOBUS LINDSAY, *hæres* Jacobus Lindsay de Kilwhish, *patris*, in

villa et terra de Wester Kilwhish, quorum pendiculum et portio terræ vulgo nuncupata lie Showbraids de Kilwhish existit pars et portio, infra dominum de Fiff.—E. 8 l. *feudiferme.* xxix. 287.

In the same work I find. Co. Fife—

1661. Dec. 12. Thomas Schoolbraids, portioner of Auchtermuchty, heir to his grandfather, Thomas Schoolbraids.

1663. June 11. Walter Schoolbraidis, portioner 'de Hill de Auchtermuchtie,' heir to his uncle, Robert Schoolbraid.

1664. June 23. Margaret Scholbreads, heir to her father, Allan Scholbreads, portioner of Auchtermuchty.

1664. June 23. Alexander Guidell, heir of his mother, Ephania Scholbreads.

1685. July 16. Elizabeth Shoolbraid, heir to her father, Thomas Shoolbraid, portioner of Auchtermuchty.

From the middle of the 17th century to the present time the family can be traced. But information as to its earlier history will be acceptable.

A. W. C. H.

366. DRUMALBYN.—A farm and burn not far south of Lanark bear this name. The local pronunciation seems to be DRUMAHBIN. The occurrence of this word in the middle of the Lowlands may be worthy of note. W. M. C.

367. STEWART (see vol. v. pp. 1, 77).—As a continuation to the remarks of 'Σ' the following notes on the Pedigree of Stewart of Ladywell may be given—

I. James Stewart, 1st of Ladywell (2nd son of James Stewart in Fincastle by his wife Margaret Carwood, and brother of James Stewart of Fincastle), was Commissary of Dunkeld. He had issue—

1. Thomas, who succeeded.
2. John, who seems to have succeeded his brother.
3. Sir Gilbert Stewart of Poliak, knight, Commissary of Dunkeld, and Sheriff of Perth, left at least one son—
   Charles Stewart of Rotmell, also Commissary of Dunkeld, married —— —— and had issue—
   (1) Patrick Stewart, served heir to his father, 30th June 1693.
   (2) Charles, called in Duncan Stewart's *History* a 'seaman.'
   (3) Helen, married (1) Alexander Stewart of Fondeyuet, (2) Charles Stewart of Inchgarth.
   (4) Amelia, baptized at Dunkeld, 11th October 1687.
4. William, to whom Sir Gilbert of Poliak is served heir, 1650.
5. Dorothy, married John Stewart of Bonskield.
6. Jean, first wife of Neill Stewart of Fors.
7. Isobell, married (1) John Stewart of Fungorth, (2) 5th Feb. 1670, John Blair of Ardblair.
8. —— daughter, married John Stewart of Killichassie.

II. Thomas Stewart of Ladywell (omitted by Duncan Stewart) succeeded his father. His brother, Sir Gilbert, is retoured heir to him in 1650.

III. John Stewart of Ladywell, seems to have succeeded his brother; he was Commissary of Dunkeld, and was beheaded at Edinburgh in 1641.

He married Isobell Mitchell, who remarried Alexander Neightone 'sometyme in Balegain;' issue a son, Thomas.

IV. Thomas Stewart of Ladywell, only son of the preceding, died before 1693. He seems to have been twice married; by the first wife he had

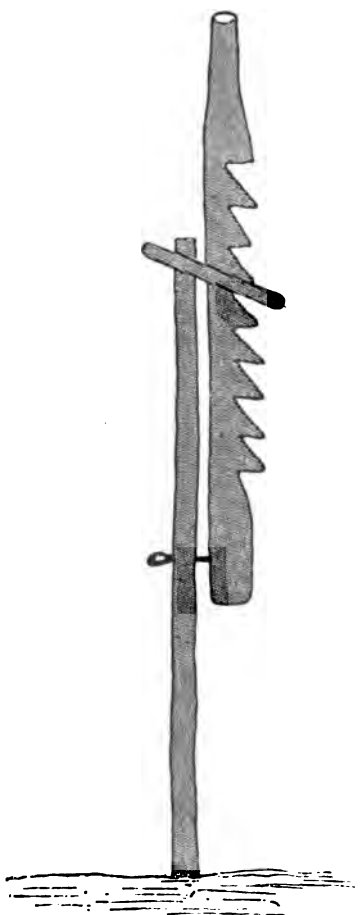
1. John, his successor.

He married (see Malcolm's *House of Drummond*), secondly, Jean, daughter of David Drummond of Invermay, widow of Mr. William Oliphant, and had a daughter,

2. Amelie.

V. John Stewart of Ladywell, Commissary of Dunkeld, succeeded his father, to whom he is served heir 14th July 1693. He married Helen, daughter of William Lindsay of Kilspindie by Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Bethun, brother to David Bethun of Creich (she is served heir-portioner to her maternal grandfather in 1699). They left no issue.

A. F. S.



368. A PRIMITIVE CANDLESTICK.—The subscriber has got in his possession an interesting memento of the 'good old times.' While ransacking his house, a farmer (living near Doune) found amongst the rafters a curious and ingenious holder for a candle or dip. It is made exactly on the principle of a ship's top-mast. It consists of two standards or pillars of wood, and is fitted with a cap. This cap works like a swivel, and allows the top standard, which is furnished with eight rests, to slide up or down, thus enabling the light to be lowered or heightened at pleasure. When raised to its full extent it measures 34 inches, and when lowered 22 inches.

The age of this candlestick can only be conjectural, but to judge from its time-worn appearance two hundred years will be near the mark.

W. B. BRUCE.

DUNBLANE.

369. SIR CHARLES BAILLY.—Cornelius van Grestel, in his *Historia sacra et profana Archiepiscopatus Mechliniensis* (vol. ii. p. 83) in his description of La Hulpe, a village a few miles south-east of Brussels, writes:—

In hac Parochiale visitur sepulchrale monumentum *Caroli de Bailly*, quondam Secretarii *Mariæ Stuartæ*, Reginæ Scotiæ . . . cujus est hæc Inscriptio.

Cy gist Sr. Charles Bailly *en son vivant de la Chambre se | crêtaire de la Reyne d'Escosse decapitée en Angleterre pour la | foy Catholique, depuis*

Commissaire de vivres du camp de | *sa majesté qui trespassa a l'age de* 84 *ans, le* 27 *Decembre* | 1624. | .

Et Damoiselle Democrite Swerts, *sa femme que trespassa a l'a* | *ge de* 92 *ans, le* 3 *jour de Mars* 1633, *lesquels ont été par* | *mariage* 50 *ans par ensembles, priez Dieu pour leurs ames* |

Respice finem
Quarteria
Bailly, Labiin, Perotte, Rollin,
Swerts, Appleterre, Dongodt, Pervys.

370. SCOTS IN SWEDEN (vol. v. p. 75).—The second volume of the Miscellany printed by the Spottiswoode Society contains (page 383) 'A list of the Scottish officers under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.'

371. ROSE MSS.—*Inventory of* MSS. *collected by Mr. W. Rose, but now amissing (continued from vol.* v., *p.* 177).

90. Note of all the Templars and Temple lands in Aberdeenshire.

91. Particular notes from the record of the family of Innes—of Balvenie, Orton, Denool, Coxton, Drainy, Blackhills, Edingeath, etc.

92. MS. of the Wemyss family connected with Macduff, in two parts.

93. Copy Charter of erection of the barony of Glendouachy, Auchmedden, etc., to John, Earl of Buchan, with a Charter of erection of the town of Down (now burgh Macduff) into a free burgh with certain priviledges, dated 1528.

94. Principal Commission, Charles, Prince of Wales, Regent, to Sir Wm. Gordon of Park to be Lieut. Col. in a regiment of horse commanded by Lord Pitsligo, dated at Holyrood House 18th October 1745, superscribed and his seal appended.

95. A copperplate Charter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, A.D. 1060, to Ronald, Earl of Caithness, of that Earldom, for defending the King from Macbeth, in Latin.

96. Receipt signed by Mr. Robt. Gordon, brother of John Gordon, of Pitberg, to George, Earl of Marischal, for a principal bounding evident of the lands of Fachill, mortified to the Abbacy of Deir, made by Wm. Cumming, Earl of Buchan, and to be transumed in order to settle the adjacent lands of Logie, and obliging himself to deliver the same; the seal of the Earl is declared to be appended. Receipt dated 5th June 1611.

97. Charter and donation by Marjory, Countess of Athole, Lady Strathalva, of the lands of Alva, to the Abbacy of Coupar, with a confirmation by Thomas, Earl of Marr, and Lord of Alva, and of a gift given by David of Strathbogie, 1314; very curious.

98. Copy, King David Bruce to Wm. Abernethie of Salton of the barony of Rothiemay, dated at Elgin 1346, upon the forfeiture of David de Strathbogie.

99. Copy Charter in favours of the town of Cullen, mentioning King Robert Bruce's Charter to that town.

100. A curious letter from Lord Lovat to Duncan Forbes of Culloden, President of the Court of Session, 20th December 1745, concerning his concern in that Rebellion.

101. A bundle of curious and valuable retours of very ancient date of

the Hays, etc., being retours of the lands of Westfield, Fochaber, Aultohash, Moynes, etc., with the seals of the jury.

102. A parcel of church procedure, form of worship, covenant and miracles, 1634, and an inventory concerning the estate of Gallashields and Dunbar, 1650.

103. A parcel of very old papers relating to the Dunbars, Calders, Hays, Sinclair, Sutherland, Chisholms, Cumming, Crauford, Innes, etc., 1367.

104. Curious old papers, with seals appended, relative to Earl Huntly's house in Elgin, which of old pertained to the Earl of Murray, called the Little Earl, lying near the Little Close, and afterwards pertaining to the said Earl Huntly, retoured 1636.

105. Papers anent the Temple Lands of Longbride and inquest thereanent in favours of the Dumbrecks, 1509.

106. Papers relating to the Canons of the Cathedral Kirk of Murray, and particularly of the Pans of Elgin.

107. Papers regarding the Leslies of Leslie, 1426, and Temple Lands of Leslie, with seals added thereto, and valuation of teinds of Kinnethmont.

108. Papers relating to Gellie in Fordyce, who were merchants in Poland, 1653.

109. A Charter granted by John Spence and the rest of the members of the monastery of Maisondieu, 1552.

110. Charter of the lands of Little Tollan or Tollanrule, 1560.

111. MS. concerning Thanes in Scotland.

112. Old Charters of the Lord of the Isles and of Aberchirder, 1426 and 1438.

113. King David's Charter to Hugo de Ross and Leslie. Item, King Robert Bruce's Charter of the lands of Carnousie to Alex. Meldrum, and Sibilla, daughter of Simon the Thane of Aberchirder, with seal appended, 1326. Item, Charter by King David of Scots, anno 1347, dated at Elgin, with seal appended, of Rothiemay upon the forfeiture of Cummyn of Strathbogie; very curious.

114. Papers about Mortlick and stipend.

115. Charter of confirmation, with great seal appended, of the lands of Aberchirder of grants 1426 and 1438. Item, the decree-arbitral of the marches of Yochrie, 1493. Item, copy thereanent Charter, with a seal in perfect preservation, of Barmuckity, 1459, in favours of Alex. Dunbar. Item, Charter of James v., with seal entire.

116. Walter Leslie of Kininvies, Charter to Robert Leslie, son of Walter, from the Earl and Countess of Athol, with their seals appended, 1558.

117. Curious rentals of the parish of Aberchirder, agreement and sales of the lands of Auchentoul and Cromby, inventories of the rights and decrees disjoining Carnousie from Marnoch to Forglen, and the special account of the stipends and vicarage of each.

118. History of the Earldom of Mar.

119. A parcel relative to Sinclairs of Caithness and the old settlements in Queen Mary's time.

120. History of Dunkinty, Kilmallemock and old extent.

121. Memorial and case relative to the peerage of Ross, old almanacs and newspapers of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, 1678 and 1688.

122. Contract with Innes and Innermarkie and their clan in 1587 wherein Edingeath cannot write.

123. Original Charter of Innes by the Earl of Huntly to Innes and Janet Gordon his daughter of the lands of Forest of Boyne, with seal appended, 1469.

124. Some papers of the Barony of Duffus, copy of disposition of Ardgay, 1747, with Lord Duffus's sasine of Ardgay, 1653.

125. Abbot and Convent of Aberbrothick—Charter subscribed by all the Convent, 1525, to Salton of Bogfachell in Tarves. Assedation by them to Salton, 1527, of the teinds of Aberchirder and Inverboyndie and Banff.

126. MS. report of John Sim, W.S.; his report of the Earldom of Mar and progress from early dates, from Lord Erskine's copy.

127. Memorial of secret information given to King James VII. in MS. which contains some historical tracts yet unknown to the world.

128. A MS. book of great size and much writing, containing a history of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, with curious trials, anecdotes and procedure of censure and disputation of the errors of churches in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI. It contains also a MS. of curious accounts of historical events in Scotland and of the See and ancient Bishops of St. Andrews.

129. Inventory of great length of the papers and grants made by the Abbot of Kinloss of the lands of Struthers, Winderlaw Newton, etc., from 1559, to Dunbars of Newton, Hempriggs, Asleisk, Wester Alves, etc.

W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

QUERIES.

CLXVI. PULPIT AT BO'NESS.—Can any of your readers give information regarding an ancient carved wooden pulpit which exists, or did exist, in the parish church of Bo'ness, Linlithgowshire? It dates from about the middle of the seventeenth century—a period when many beautiful pulpits were constructed in Holland, from whence it is alleged to have been brought by merchants who then traded with that country. Are the names of any of these persons known, or are there records which may contain reference to the matter? W. BENNET.

CLXVII. BETHUNE FAMILY.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could tell me if the Bethunes of Pitkie, Langermerston, Melgund, or Balfarge still exist, and where, also which of the different branches of the family descend from the Cardinal?

I should be glad to correspond directly with any one cognisant of and interested in the family. ALFRED A. BAKER.

12 OLD SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON.

CLXVIII. GEORGE BETHUNE OF KINGUSK—Physician in Cupar-Fife, died 1774, sold Kingusk to Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, Bart. I should be glad to know who his wife was (she survived

him), and what family they had. He was, I believe, second son of John Bethune of Blebo. ALFRED A. BAKER.

CLXIX. DUNBAR FAMILY.—To what family of Dunbar did the Right Rev. William Dunbar belong, who was first Bishop of Moray, and died Bishop of Aberdeen? He lived in Peterhead. Where did he die? and where interred? 'SIGMA.'

CLXX. RUTHERFORD FAMILY.—The late Mr. James Maidment, the well-known advocate and antiquary, had in his possession printed papers relating to most of the name of Rutherford in the south of Scotland during the earlier part of last century. Will any contributor be good enough to inform me in whose possession these papers now are, or where they are to be found?

JAMES R. BROWN.
ARTHUR LODGE, DALKEITH ROAD, EDINBURGH.

CLXXI. LINLITHGOW.—The name by which this town is known in the Highlands is *Gleann-eidhean*; pronunciation of the second term *dh* is silent. The name signifies Glen Ivy. Is there anything about Linlithgow to make the name appropriate? J. C.

CLXXII. HANNAN FAMILY.—Is this not very common surname of foreign origin? It is said that there was a family or families of the name in or about North Berwick in the end of the last century. Any information would be of interest.

GENEALOGIST.

CLXXIII. STEWART OF AULDHAME.—Can any readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* give any information about George Stewart (or Stuart) of Oldham or Auldhame, who was living in April 1677? His property is in different places designated by these two varying methods of spelling.

A. F. S.

CLXXIV. EARLY SCOTTISH WEAVERS.—'On the descent thither (*i.e.* to Leith from Edinburgh) is a small village, very prosperous, inhabited by weavers of wool—which gives its name to the best cloths in Scotland.'—Major, *c.* 1521. What was the name of the village—Picardy? What is the name of the cloth? When did Picardy weavers first come there—before 1521?

T. G. L.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CXXI. 'Margaret, fifth daughter of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, married first to John Trotter of Charterhall, secondly to John Murray of Philiphaugh, and had issue . . .' [This and marriages of Scot's other daughters] 'are documented from the writs of the family.'—*Douglas' Baronage*, p. 223.

George [not John *ut supra*] Trotter of Chesterhall got a charter, 1 June 1662, 'Georgio Trotter de Charterhall, et Margaretæ Scot ejus sponsae.'

He died without male issue.—*Baronage*, p. 206.

Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, widow of John (*sic*) Trotter of Charterhall, by whom he had only one daughter, Jean, who died young.

Sir John died 1676, and was succeeded by his eldest son [by first wife].—*Baronage*, p. 104.

(6915) June 23, 1688.

Domina Margareta Scott, Domina Philiphauch, hæres talliæ et provisionis Jeannæ Murray, filiæ. xl. 216. *Inquis. Gener.*

Nov. 8, 1677.

Jacobus Murray de Philiphauch, *hæres masculus* Joannis Murray de Philiphaugh *patris*. . . . . xxxiii. 293. *Inquis. Special.* Selkirk.—ED.

CLIII. LATCH.—There are two places in the parish of Ceres, Fifeshire, called East and West Latch. The name is Gaelic, the correct spelling of which is *Lathach*; in pronunciation *th* is silent, and the word signifies a *mire*.

Lykerstanes.—The earliest notice that we have of these is in the *Register of the Priory of St. Andrews*, in the perambulation of the boundaries of the lands of Kirkness, Kinross-shire, A.D. 1054. They are there described as, '*unum aceruum lapidem qui dicitur in vulgari*, lykirstyne.' There is a park on that estate still known as the Lykerstane Park.

There were two Lickerstanes, pillar-shaped, in the parish of Abdie, about three feet high, at a junction of roads near the churchyard. They were removed in the early part of this century, though no obstruction. There were also Lickerstanes in the following parishes in Fife. At Falkland, if I mistake not, there is one which is yet to be seen built into a wall, which, in ignorance of its origin and use, is ignominiously known as the *Liquorstane*. There is a notice of Lickerstanes in the parish of Pittenweem (see *Fife Retours*, No. 508); also in the parish of Kettle (see old *Statistical Account*); and in the parishes of Scoonie and Login, Fifeshire, as I have learned from residents, but whether the stones are extant or not I am not able to state. That there were Lickerstanes in the parish of Dunfermline is testified by the fact that there is a *farm in it known as Leckerstone*. In the parish of Abernethy, Perthshire, they are still extant on the side of the road leading towards the river Earn, not far from the churchyard. They are very inconspicuous; but those interested in relics of the past in Abernethy have been warned to see to their preservation. And in a parish so rich in antiquities as Abernethy (and of which they are deservedly proud) there is every reason to believe that they

will be protected. Were the *Retours* and other published records examined, there can be little doubt that there were Lickerstanes in very many parishes in Scotland. The name is pure Anglo-Saxon. *Lic* signifies a corpse, and there can be no doubt that on these stones the corpse was laid, and there the funeral service began and continued all the way to the churchyard. They are the equivalents of the Lichgates so common in England, where the minister meets the funeral procession and begins the burial service. ALEX. LAING, F.S.A. Scot.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Some Old Families, by H. B. M'Call. Privately printed for presentation. Everything about this book is satisfactory: the thought that led to its production—the seeking for rest, not in inactivity, but in change of work, and in this way acquiring and recording genealogical facts that would else have been lost. Mr. M'Call has written an account of eleven Scottish families, and his work shows that he is a genealogist who understands the value of honest work. The matter he has collected is so varied and interesting, that we intend on a future occasion to return to the consideration of it. The illustrations are numerous and artistic, and the thick quarto volume will be highly prized by the fortunate possessors. Copies will be found in the Advocates' Library, and the Libraries of Edinburgh University, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, and the British Museum. Only 100 copies have been printed.

Monumental Brasses, by E. M. Beloe, junr., King's Lynn. A series of twenty-five photo-lithographs. Our readers may be aware that monumental brasses were largely employed in England from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, and that many hundreds have escaped the zeal of the fanatic iconoclast, the greed of the eighteenth-century church repairer, and the vandalism of the nineteenth-century church restorer(?). Before the Reformation some fine examples existed in Scotland, as slabs with matrices at St. Andrews, Dunblane, Glasgow, Cambuskenneth, and elsewhere bear witness. Some modern brasses, however, show that the qualities of this sort of monument are appreciated. We advise all in any way interested to procure Mr. Beloe's work at once, as only a few copies have been printed, and the price (10s. 3d.) is exceedingly moderate. He has selected his specimens from Norfolk, a county very rich in handsome brasses. In some cases, where brasses have been lost or destroyed, he has given photo-lithographs of copies taken many years ago by the late Craven Ord, Esq., and now preserved in the British Museum. The presence of these adds considerably to the value of the collection. All the plates are beautifully executed, and the work is sure to increase in value. The work is advertised on the third page of the cover of this number.

Replies to Queries are earnestly requested.—ED.

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

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

372. ERSKINE OF DUN (*vol.* iv. *pp.* 116, 183).—Three accounts of the family of Erskine of Dun have lately been written—(*a*) by 'Σ' in the *Scottish Antiquary* (*vide supra*); (*b*) by Mr. A. H. Millar in his *Castles and Mansions of Scotland*; and (*c*) by Mr. E. E. Scott in his account of the Halcro and Erskine Families. These will be referred to below as *a.*, *b.*, *c.* All of these writers have confessed their inability to give an exact pedigree of the family for the period between 1592-1660. I propose, however, to do this, and in order to construct it in a satisfactory manner, shall make use of official documents and papers referred to in the fifth report of the Historical MSS. Commission.

(*Continued on page* 52.)

PEDIGREE OF ERSKINE OF DUN.

Sir Thomas Erskine of Erskine = Janet Barclay, eventually heiress of the Earl of Mar.

Sir Robert Erskine, ancestor of the present Earl of Mar.

i. John = α.

ii. Alexander = alive 1451.

iii. John = Marjory Graham (of Fintry), *o.* 1508. *o.* 1504. β.

iv. John fell at Flodden, 1513. = Katherine Monypenny, *o.* 1531.

Thomas, fell at Flodden, 1513.

v. Sir John fell at Flodden, 1513. = Margaret Ruthven. γ.

Sir Thomas of Brechin. = Ann Ogilvy.

vi. John *n.* 1508, *o.* 1589. δ. = 1. *w.* Elizabeth Lindsay, *o.* 1538. = 2. *w.* Barbara de Beirle, *o.* 1572. ε.

William. → Erskines of Pittodrie.

John, *o.v.p.s.p.* 1563.

vii. Robert *o.* 1590. ζ. = Catherine Graham (of Morphie).

Margaret = Patrick Maule. η.

viii. John *o.* 1591. = Agnes Ogilvy. θ.

Thomas = Margaret Moncur.

Samuel = Grissel Forrester. ι.

Robert.

ix. John *o.* 1592. κ. = Margaret Keith.

David *o. ante* 1603. = Jeane Maule. μ.

Arthur = Margaret Maulf. ν. ξ.

x. John, *o.* 1603. λ.

xi. John *o.* 1610. ο. = Magdalen Haly-burton.

David. ρ.

Robert. σ.

xiii. Sir Alexander, *n.* 1600, *o.c.* 1660. τ. = ...

Henry, *n.c.* 1601. υ.

φ. χ. ψ

xii. John, *o.* 1613. π.

[? Alexander], *o.* 1613. π.

Sir John ω. = . . . Betoun.

xiv. David αα. = ...

John, *n.* 1644, *o. ante* 1655, *s.p.*

xv. David *n.* 1670, *o.* 1755. ββ. = Magdalen Riddell.

xvi. John = Margaret Inglis, *np.* 1739.

xvii. John = Mary Baird, *np.* 1770.

[daughter] *o.s.p.*

Margaret *o.* 1848. = Archibald Kennedy, 12th Earl of Cassilis, 1st Marquis of Ailsa, *np.* 1793.

→ Marquis of Ailsa.

John Kennedy Erskine *n.* 1802, *o.* 1831. = Augusta Fitzclarence.

William *n.* 1828. = Catherine Jones, *np.* 1862.

Augustus Kennedy Erskine of Dun, *n.* 1866.

Contractions.

n. natus.
o. obiit.
o.s.p. obiit sine prole.
o.s.p.s. obiit sine prole superstite.
o.s.p.s.m. obiit sine prole superstite masculo.
np. married.

NOTES TO PEDIGREE TABLE.

a. stands for notes in *Scot. Antiq.* by 'Σ'; *b.* for Millar's *Castles of Scotland*; *c.* for Scott's *Halcro Erskine Families.*

α. 'John Ersskyne, Knight, Lord of Dun'—charter 1400. (*b.* page 338.)

β. 'Had charter of Dun on his father's resignation, 28th Jan. 1449.' (*a.* page 118.)

γ. Margaret Ruthven was Dowager-Countess of Buchan. (*a.* page 118, *b.* page 345.)

δ. The celebrated 'Superintendent.' *c.* (ped. tab.) states that he had a son, John, by his second wife, which John he makes father of a son John, whom he erroneously makes the husband of Jean Maule, the wife of David Erskine.

ε. Mr. Commissary Maule states that she was a native of Picardy, and mother of Margaret, wife of his brother, Patrick Maule.

ζ. An account of his misdoings is given. (*b.* page 371.)

η. Of this marriage were born, *inter alios*, Patrick, first Earl of Panmure, 'uncle of Sir Alexander Erskine,' xiii. of Dun; Jean, wife of David Erskine, second son of John, viii. of Dun; and Margaret, wife of Arthur Erskine, brother to David.

θ. Margaret Lindsay, daur. of Alexander, first Lord Spynie, is named his wife by *b.* (page 374), but *a.* (page 183) writes 'he seems to have married Agnes Ogilvy, who, as Lady Logy, executed, on the 8th January 1614, a deed of assignation in favour of Magdalen Halyburton, widow of her grandson, Lady Carnegie, life-renter of the Mains of Dun.' Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, afterwards first Lord Northesk, was her second husband; she died *c.* 1640. *Hist. of Carnegies*, ii. 351.

ι. This Samuel died before 1690, leaving a widow and one son, of whom nothing further is known. (*b.* page 371.)

κ. Styled 'John of Nathrow'; he married 1588; Aug. 1592, Provost of Montrose (*R.P.C.*). (*b.* page 374.) In a deed of reversion, 28th Oct. 1588, he quotes the contract of marriage, the parties being '(1) The Right Hon. John Erskine, Elder, Frank tenementer of Dun, my grandschir; (2) Robert Erskine, fear of Dun, my guidschire; (3) John Erskine of Logy, my father.' His son John x. was born before 16th Nov. 1592, when he made his will.

λ. That John x. succeeded John ix. is clear from Mr. Maule's statement. He was of full age and served heir to his father, John, 5th Nov. 1603 (*Ret.*), but was dead before 4th Dec. 1603, when his cousin and successor married (*R.S.M.* 12th Jan. 1607).

μ. See note η.

ν. 'Mr. Arthur,' styled in the legal Process 'father's brother' to Robert the accused.

ξ. See note η.

ο. Mr. Maule states that he succeeded his cousin, John x. of Dun. He married 1603 (see note λ.), and died 1610. (*Hist. of Carnegies*, vol. ii. p. 351.) In his marriage contract (1603) he is styled great-grandson of Robert Erskine vii. (*R.M.S.* 1607, Jan. 12).

π. Murdered 1613 by their uncle Robert. The name of the younger brother is uncertain.

ρ. David 'of Logy' is mentioned (*R.P.C.* vii. 576-578) as concerned with his brother, Robert, in disturbances at Montrose 29th Nov. 1604. He must have died before 1610.

σ. Executed 1616 for the murder of his nephews, John xii. of Dun and (?) Alexander.

τ. The following retour (*Forfar*, vii. 332) refers to him:—

'8 May 1621. Alexander Erskine of Dun, heir-male of John Erskine of Dun, his brother's son.' An assignation, 8th Jan. 1614, is printed in the *Spalding Club Mis.* vol. iv. p. 81, mentioning Alexander Erskine of Dun, with consent of John Erskyne, minister of Ecclesgreig [or St. Cyrus], his tutor. (*Spald. Mis.*) This is important as proving that Alexander at once succeeded the eleventh Laird, murdered in 1613, and also that his tutor was the same man who was appointed to be tutor to the children of John Erskine xi. Additional evidence as to his paternity is to be found in the existence of letters written to him by 'his uncle' the first Earl of Panmure, who was brother to Jean Maule, wife of David. The retour shows he was born before 1600. Nephew to first Earl of Panmure (5 *Rep. His. MSS.* page 637).

υ. Henry was of full age in 1625 when he wrote a letter to his brother on business matters. (*5th Rep. His. MSS.* page 637.)

φ. χ. ψ. Helen, Isobel, Annas, daughters of David Erskine, condemned as aiders in the murder of their nephews.

Isobel and Annas were executed 22nd June 1614. Their sister Helen, as 'less guilty and more penitent,' was banished, and Mr. Scott (*c.* page 15) holds that she married Patrick Halcro in Orkney.

ω. Sir John died before his father, as the retour given under αα. shows. The Montrose Baptismal Register gives the baptism, in 1644, of John, 'son of Sir John Erskine, fiar of Dun.' This son must have died in childhood.

αα. 4th Jan. 1655. David Erskine appeirand of Dun, eldest [surviving] son to Sir Alexander Erskine of Dun, Knyght, heir-male of Sir John Erskine, fear of Dun, Knyght (eldest son to the said Sir Alexander Erskine) his brother. (*Ret. Gen.* xxii. 53.)

David succeeded his father before 1670, for in a retour dated 14th July 1670 he is styled 'David Erskine of Dun.' The Arms of Erskine of Dun were registered by him (see p. 53).

ββ. David Erskine of Dun, Lord of Session, as 'Lord Dun.'

I have also found most valuable contemporary information as to the descent of the lands of Dun, and the relationship between the lairds, which has evidently been overlooked by the three writers, *a.*, *b.*, *c.* Mr. Robert Maule, Commissary of St. Andrews, was younger brother to Patrick Maule of Panmure. About 1610 he wrote *Memorials of the Maule Family*; a great portion of this work is printed in the introduction to the *Registrum de Panmure.* A near relative to persons connected by marriage with the Dun family, he must have been well acquainted with prominent facts concerning them, while his high official position and character make him a witness whose statements are above suspicion. He records that his brother Patrick Maule married Margaret, daughter of John Erskine VI. of Dun, 'the Superintendant,' by his second wife, 'Barbara Beirle, a native of Picardy.' By this marriage Patrick had, *inter alios*, Patrick, afterwards 1st Earl of Panmure, 'uncle of Sir Alexander [XIII] of Dun' (5 *Rep. His. MSS.* p. 637), Jeane, who married David Erskine, and Margaret, who married Arthur his brother. Mr. Commissary Maule gives a clear account of the succession to the estate. Referring to John Erskine IX. of Dun, he writes: 'His sone quha was lard, diing without ayres, the said Davids sone callit Jhone did succeid' (*Reg. de Panmure*, p. xxxviii.). From this it is clear that David predeceased his nephew John X. We find (*Reg. Priv. Con.* vii. 576-578) that in 1604 two brothers, David and Robert Erskine, styled 'of Logy,' were connected with some disturbances in Montrose. These must have been sons of David Erskine and Jean Maule, and next younger brothers to John XI. of Dun. This John XI. was son-in-law to Halyburton of Pitcur, and the indictment of Robert for murder alleges that '——(*sic*) Erskine of Dun, who was son-in-law to the laird of Pitcur, had upon his deathbed nominated Mr. John Erskine, minister of St. Cyrus, to be tutor testamentary to the said two young boys his (accused) brother's sons, by which he (Robert) was defrauded of the charges of the bairns' (*Scot. Antiq.* iv. 185). David, the younger of Logy, must have died before 1610, and thus Robert, his brother, was next in succession to Dun on the death of his nephews. On his execution for their murder the land passed to his next brother, Sir Alexander Erskine XIII. This Alexander, who was knighted before 1625, is addressed in a series of letters, extending from 1631-1640, written by the first Earl of Panmure, as his nephew (*His. MSS. Com.*, p. 637), an additional proof that he was a son of David Erskine and Jean Maule. Alexander had also a younger brother, Henry, who was of full age 1625, and wrote on business from London (*ibid.*).

It is now sufficiently clear that Robert murdered his brother's children, two sons of John Erskine XI. of Dun and grandchildren of David. Evidence against him appears to have been procured by torture, and the use of witchcraft was also charged against him. At such a time, and under such circumstances, little reliance can be placed on the imperfect account of the matter that exists. It was a tragedy the surroundings of which were sure to suffer from exaggeration and idle rumour.

The three accounts of the family already referred to differ as to the next stage of the pedigree, it will therefore be well to state that the retours prove that Sir Alexander XIII. (the son of David) was succeeded by his second son David XIV., his eldest son dying in his lifetime without surviving issue male. The earlier and later portions of the pedigree do not present any difficulties, but 'Σ' (*a.* iv. p. 186) prints one of the family papers given

in the *Spalding Club Miscellany*, which must be the work of a late and ill-informed scribe. Who the John Erskine was of whose children a list is given it is impossible to say, but the children certainly did not occupy the places in the pedigree there assigned to them. Mr. Millar also (*b.* p. 384) speaks of two Alexanders, father and son. There most certainly was only one. Mr. Scott makes Jean Maule the wife of a John Erskine, grandson of the Superintendent by his second marriage (*c.* ped. tab.). Jean was, as we have shown, the wife of David Erskine.

J. W. Mitchell, Esq., *Rothesay Herald*, has very kindly supplied the following extract from the Lyon Register, of the arms of Erskine of Dun, registered *circa* '1672-78':—

'David Areskine of Dun Bears two coats quarterlie, first Argent a pale Sable be the name of Areskine, second, gules, a sword in pale Argent hilted and pomelled Or, be the name of Dun, third as the second, the fourth as the first, above the shield ane Helmet befitting his degree mantled gules doubled Argent, next is placed on ane Torce for his Crest a gryphan head erased proper, holding in his mouth a sword in bend as the former, and on ye bled thereof this motto, *In Domino Confido*, supported be two gryphans winged and armed Or'—'1672-78.'

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

373. BURGH SEAL OF DUNDEE.—Referring to the article on the Burgh Seal of Dundee, may I remark that the town was under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose emblem, a pot of lilies, has been the hall-mark for silver-plate there for many years? I have some toddy ladles with it, and the mark is repeated, apparently, in this as in some other cases, in place of the Scottish Standard mark of a Thistle, which only dates from 1759. I think it will be found this is the original seal, and that described by Mr. Bain has been that of one of the Guilds there. May the Bishop not be St. Elegius, who was patron of the Hammermen's Guild? This would account for the obverse and reverse of the seal.

Chaffers, in his book on hall-marks on silver-plate, says: 'The arms of the town are azure, a pot of lilies argent, Crest a lily argent, Supporters two Dragons vert, their tails knotted together below the Shield. Motto, '*Dei Donum.*'

In the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, there is an interesting brass matrix of a seal of the fifteenth century in excellent preservation, executed for the use of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Dundee, representing a figure of St. Elegius in episcopal vestments, holding a hammer in his right hand and a crozier in his left; within a niche at each side is a bough-pot of lilies, and beneath a shield bearing a hammer in pale with a crown of three points inscribed '*S.'ce Malliato Sci Elegi de Dunde.*' J. H.

374. PRIMITIVE CANDLESTICK (vi. 42).—Mr. Bruce will find a paper on *Carles* (the Scottish name for the candlestick he describes) in the *Proceedings of the Scottish Antiquaries for* 1889. Specimens may still be recovered from farmhouses in hill districts, though the introduction of petroleum has superseded the use of these old-fashioned pieces of house-furniture.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

375. ARABIC NUMERALS (*vol.* iv. 147, v. 21).—The official *Catalogue of German and Flemish Prints in the British Museum* furnishes some early instances of the early use of Arabic, or more correctly Spanish, numerals.

The earliest is Bavarian, 1413 (vol. i. 73), about which some interesting remarks are made. Some doubt is expressed (p. 49) as to whether 1414 is correct, or whether it should be read 1454 or 1474. The dates 1462 occur in Upper Germany (ii. 138), 1466, Bavarian (ii. 156). The examples are not given in facsimile, but the figure 4 is represented by a type resembling the figure 8 with the lower loop open at the bottom (as below). In the 2d edition of *Durandus' Rationale*, printed 1474, in my possession, the signatures run alphabetically from 1 to 4, the fifth leaf bearing a cross. The figure 4 consists of a loop with a diagonal continuation very much resembling a MS. *e* with a large and circular loop ℮ save that the lines are straight. These rapidly executed numerals are valuable as showing their common form. ED.

376. NOTES ON ATTAINTED JACOBITES.—*Captain Patrick Lindesay.*—On page 66 (Appendix 2) of Lord Rosebery's *List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion of* 1745-46, there is a note on Captain Peter Lindsay throwing some doubt as to his identity with the Patrick Lindsay who was executed at Brampton.

They were really the same person,—Patrick Lindesay, variously designated, 'Farmer, Wester Deans Houses, Tweeddale,' and 'Gentleman,' was third son of James Lindsay, 4th of Wormestone, Fife, by Margaret Halliburton his wife. He married first a daughter of John Man, Merchant in Dundee, and had two children—

1. David Lindesay, served heir to his maternal grandfather in 1742.
2. Elizabeth.

On the outbreak of the Jacobite rising of 1745, Patrick Lindesay proclaimed Prince Charles at St. Andrews, became a Captain in the Jacobite army, and 'carried arms with the Rebels' until after Culloden. He was taken prisoner in Angus, July 1746, and was executed at Brampton 21st October 1746. By his second wife, Agnes Robertson, daughter of the Minister of Eddleston, of the Strowan family, he had a son.

3. James Lindesay, Wine Merchant, Leith, died in 1801, who by his wife, Margaret Bell, left numerous descendants.

JOHN CROSSE.

377. THE BRASS TO THE REGENT MURRAY.—We give a plate of a monument of interest to Scotsmen; it is reduced from a full-sized facsimile of a rubbing, a few copies of which were given by the late David Laing, F.S.A. (Scot.), to his friends. In the year 1865, at the January meeting, Mr. Laing read a paper before the Society of Antiquaries on the monument of which the brass forms a part, and the report of the Society contains also a picture of the monument, which is in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. It is, however, the brass plate that we would now describe. The inscription engraved on it was written by George Buchanan. Those who are acquainted with English sixteenth-century brasses know that very frequently older memorials, torn from their slabs, were utilised, a new design being engraved on the reverse side. This was the case with the

IVSTICIA
RELIGIO
SALVS·PER·CHRISTVM
PIETAS·SINE·VINDICE·LVGET
·IVS·EXARMATVM·EST·
·Z 5 · IANVARII·1569·
IACOBO·STOVARTO·MORAVIÆ·COMITI·SCOTIÆ·
PRO·REGI·VIRO·ÆTATIS·SVÆ·LONGE·OPTIMO·
AB·INIMICIS·OMNIS·MEMORIÆ·DETERRIMIS
EX·INSIDIIS·EXTINCTO·CEV·PATRI·
COMMVNI·PATRIA·MŒRENS·POSVIT

Murray plate, which formed half of an older memorial. The cost of the brass, and other details concerning it, are given in a memorandum found in the charter-room, Donibristle, and endorsed 'The Compt of Geir furnisit to my L Buriall':—

'*Item*, gaif to Jhone Ryotaill and Murdoche Valkar, measounis, for the making of my Lordis sepulteur according to the indentour maid betuix vmquhill Maister Jhone Wod and thame, ... i^c^xxxiii li. vi s. viii d.

'*Item*, to James Gray, goldsmyth, for ingraving of ane platt of bras vpoun my Lordis sepulteur, ... xx li.

'*Item*, to David Romane for the same platt of bras, . . vii li.

'*Item*, for varnising of the same plaitt and putting vpe and fixing thairof, ... iiii li.

'*Item*, to the payntour for bleking of the sepulteur and his paynis, xx s.

In conclusion we would add that Erskine Beveridge, Esq., F.S.A. (Scot.), most kindly furnished the photograph from which our plate is taken.

ED.

378. SCULPTURED MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND.—A collection of 'rubbings' of sculptured monuments from various parts of Scotland by Miss Maclagan, Stirling, a Lady Associate of the Society of Antiquaries, was exhibited in the National Portrait Gallery buildings on the occasion of the recent visit of the British Archæological Institute. We cannot do better than give our readers the account which appeared in the *Scotsman* of August 11.

The collection consists of upwards of 400 rubbings mounted on 271 sheets, the largest of which is 10 ft. square. No collection at all approaching this one in extent, variety, and effectiveness has ever been made in Scotland. The mere travelling to the distant sites, accessible in many cases only under circumstances of difficulty and privation, represents an amount of fatigue, and the preparation of the rubbings an amount of effort, which few, indeed, would care to undertake. The list of places visited ranges from Farr, in the north of Sutherland, to Whithorn, in the south of Wigtownshire, and from Aberdeenshire on the east to some of the remoter islands of the Outer Hebrides on the west. There are no fewer than 54 rubbings from the monuments of Iona; Rodill, in Harris, supplies seven; the island of Mull, ten; Inchkenneth, five; Tiree, twelve; Oronsay, four; and Islay, thirty-five. The ancient graveyards of Argyllshire, however, are the happy hunting-ground of the collector—Kilmorie, in Knapdale, furnishing sixteen; Kilmichael, Glassary, seventeen; Saddell, Kilmartin, Strachin, and Kiels, in Morven, about a dozen each; Ardchattan, Dalmally, and Inishail, about a dozen and a half among them; and half a dozen other places from three to six apiece.

Miss Maclagan's rubbings are not of the ordinary kind affected by the antiquary who is afraid of improving the appearance of the transcript he has obtained from the stone. Her plan appears to be to rub lightly, and outline boldly, shading up with Indian ink, so as to obtain an impressive presentment of the original. The variety of design and beauty of execution of the patterns on many of these monuments afford a revelation of the wealth and power and purity of the old artistic feeling that lingered in so many separate centres in the Scottish Highlands for centuries after the

older art of the Celtic people had ceased to exist. For Miss Maclagan's collection shows strikingly what, of course, we knew before, but what the public have not seen gathered together into one series, viz. that there were two great divisions or periods in the monumental art of Scotland which may be roughly stated as reaching from, say, the seventh century to the twelfth on the eastern side of Scotland, and from the twetfth or thirteenth century to the Reformation on the western or Highland side. The characteristics of the earlier art, though chiefly found in the east, are present in the west also, as on St. Martin's cross and on fragments of earlier crosses at Iona, on the Kildalton cross in Islay, and the crosses at Ardchattan and Kilkerran, and on some isolated fragments scattered through the Hebrides. The earlier phase of the art is thus demonstrated to have pervaded Scotland, and, for that matter, Northumbria as well; but the later phase, which is distinguished by the dominance of foliage in the scroll-like designs, is unknown on the eastern side of the country.

The most characteristic examples of the earlier style possess a remarkable family likeness, made the more striking by contrast with the groups of the later style. The stones of the earlier group, which stand erect, are of great size, and roughly shaped like a headstone; while those of the later style are simple oblong or coffin-shaped slabs which lay prone on the grave. The crosses of the two periods are also distinguished by their form and ornamentation, those of the first period being much more massive, and those of the second slim, and, like the recumbent slabs, presenting foliageous ornament as the chief element of their decoration. Examples of the massive erect headstones from Aberlemno, St. Vigeans, Glamis, Meigle, and the Garioch in Aberdeenshire, show the characteristics of the class, and attract attention not only by the quaintness of their groups of figure subjects, but also by the prominence amidst their decoration of the symbols which are peculiar to the early Christian monuments of Scotland, and whose meaning and derivation are alike unknown. Like the crosses of the earlier type, their decorative patterns are chiefly of interlaced work, and many varieties of the oblique fret which the Celtic decorators manipulated in a manner peculiar to themselves, with occasional patterns formed from the divergent spiral so characteristic of all Celtic work prior to the tenth century. In the later crosses and the recumbent slabs this last element is entirely wanting, and the interlaced work and fretwork of the earlier time is overshadowed by the preponderance of foliage. The quaint groups of animals from the Divine Bestiaries of the earlier period are also absent from the later crosses and recumbent slabs, their place being taken by the griffin, the mermaid, and other creatures dear to the imagination of the later Middle Ages. The griffins seem to have been the most popular, and are often introduced at the bottom of the cross-shaft, so that their tails may be prolonged into the wavy scroll of foliage which covers the whole face of the cross. A number of effigies of Highland chiefs, whose names are forgotten or but doubtfully assigned by tradition, serve to break the monotony of the extensive series of foliage-covered slabs, and here and there an ecclesiastic, mitred and vested and bearing a crozier, or clasping a chalice to his breast, makes an effective contrast to the man of war with his claymore and shield, his bassinet and habergeon. There are figures of chiefs with spear in hand in Gothic niches among the foliage of the slabs, and figures of galleys of the quaintest form, and hunting scenes with the hounds in full cry or killing

the stag. Many phases of ancient life and many varieties of old Scottish armour and costume are exhibited, and a full insight is given into the genius and feeling of the Middle-Age handicraft of monumental sculpture. Perhaps the most remarkable 'rubbing' is that of the tomb at Rodill in Harris, which appears from the inscription to have been erected by Alastar Crotach to his father, William Macleod of Dunvegan, in 1528. The canvas on which this 'rubbing' is mounted is ten feet square, and the number of figures in the composition is about thirty. The effigy of the chief in plate armour lies under a semicircular canopy, the back of which is filled with figures, while the fronts of the voussoirs of the arch are also decorated with a series of sculptures in nine panels, making it the most remarkable monument of its kind in Scotland, and raising in every mind the inquiry, how was it possible in the early part of the sixteenth century to erect in that remote part of the wild Highlands a work of monumental sculpture that would be famous in any country of cultured Europe?

In connection with the above account we print a few notes which we had prepared on the same subject. They are not, however, confined to the class of stones which Miss Maclagan has so skilfully copied.

Every antiquary acquainted with sepulchral monuments in Scotland must be struck with the fact that their number is very great, and their presence spread over the whole country. A close acquaintance with them leads to the conclusion that they possess marked features which gave them a national character. This is specially the case with early specimens, whose peculiar ornamentation mark them out as true descendants of the prehistoric monoliths which perplex the archæologist. In the West Highlands this ornamentation is found even on post-Reformation stones, and is typical of the secluded condition of the country. On the East Coast and in the Lowlands the character was changed by the introduction of foreign forms. Recumbent effigies, common on the Continent and in England, were adopted, and an attempt was, in some cases, made to copy the carved canopies which add to the dignity and general effectiveness of these mediæval monuments. The wholesale clearance-out which the old churches in Scotland underwent, has doubtless destroyed all traces of many tombs which were regarded not only as cumbering the area of the building, but also as savouring of superstition. What iconoclastic rage can do is seen by those who visit some of the Flemish cathedrals, notably St. Rombaulds at Mechlin, which was completely denuded of the tombs of the noble families which made the city famous. So with Scotland: the number of fourteenth and fifteenth century effigies now existing is very small, and their rich surroundings have disappeared. There exists, however, a post-Reformation class of tombs unlike any to be met with in England—tombs, not as there intramural, but placed outside in God's acre. In many cases these are substantial fabrics, quadrangular enclosures open to the sky, with heavy iron gates in front, and mural monuments placed on the opposite walls. Good specimens are to be found in the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, and in the Cathedral Churchyard, Glasgow. To the ecclesialogist they wear a dismal, and almost a repulsive aspect. Not so elaborate as these, but yet costly, and certainly more pleasing, are the lofty tombs erected against churchyard walls. The style of these is *cinco cento*, and the display of columns, cherubs, symbolical devices, and armorial bearings, gives to them a florid and often an overburdened effect. A fine example of this style of tomb is given vol. iv. p. 50.

The whole design is good, while the carved capitals of the pilasters, which are middle-pointed Gothic in their style, give a special character to it. So elaborate are many of these monuments, and so skilfully executed, that they suggest foreign workmanship. Evidence exists that Scottish nobles did procure sepulchral monuments from Flanders, and, very possible, the practice was not uncommon. Had it been otherwise, the native designer or sculptor must have made a name for himself, and burgh records and family papers would have preserved it for our information. In the accounts for building the Earl of Murray's tomb (see p. 54), it is stated that John Ryotaill and Murdoch Walker were the masons employed. The former was probably a son of Nicholas Roytell, a Frenchman, appointed king's mason in 1539. If so, it is likely that he designed this monument, which in character resembles a large class of contemporary tombs, which are certainly not national in their style. For those who could not afford a costly mural memorial, the 'through stone' afforded opportunities for sculpture. These long slabs, either laid on the grave or raised on a base of masonry, or on four corner pillars, are common to England and Scotland—but excessive ornamentation marks the northern 'through stone'—and a notable feature is the rude execution of the devices that are made use of. The ancient Celtic sculptured stone rarely lacks dignity, while, in many instances, the skill displayed by the workman is wonderful. The sixteenth and seventeenth century Lowland 'through stones' suggest that they were the work of men far inferior in manual skill and in good taste, not only to early workmen but to the makers of the more costly mural tombs. When Flemish, they were the work of unskilled workmen, and could be brought over in the trading vessels at small cost. Many of them, however, are undoubtedly of native production, which may be concluded from the frequent use of heraldic designs, which, however, in many cases, are incorrectly rendered, but which indicates that they were specially executed for the person commemorated. A good example of the Scottish 'through stone' is given vol. v. p. 11. Some districts seem specially to have affected them, and their presence in unusual numbers is a sure indication that the parish contained a more than average number of small landed proprietors. It is much to be wished that the work commenced by Miss Maclagan should be continued, and that the carved sepulchral monuments of all the districts in Scotland down to the end of the seventeenth century should be sketched, or, better still, photographed. A complete series, properly arranged, would prove a novel and attractive feature at some future archæological gathering. Better still would it be if Dr. Stewart's great work were supplemented by volumes containing drawings of monuments unnoticed by him.

There is a class of tombstones which, as a rule, is hardly worthy of much attention, but which possesses a general interest—the older headstones, which are often adorned with representations of 'work-looms,' as the tools of the handicraftsman were termed in Scotland. Many of these have perished from decay and neglect, more are perishing. The modern headstone, while usually more pretentious, has less effectiveness of design, and does not, in country districts, show advantageously side by side with its neglected and despised predecessor. In our remarks we have said nothing about epitaphs, which require consideration by themselves.

ED.

379. GOODS BELONGING TO JOHN, EARL OF MAR, K.G.—The Rev. R. Paul, Dollar, a descendant of the Erskines through the Alva branch, has kindly furnished me with the original manuscript list of property which Mary Stewart, second wife and widow of John, Earl of Mar, K.G., who died 1634, desired to have added to his testament, doubtless with the object of adding to the value of his goods and thus increasing her share as widow. The document, which is clearly original, consists of nineteen closely written foolscap pages. There are 120 items with the value set against each. In the margin in another hand is entered the decision come to on each item. It would not be judicious to print the MS. *in extenso*, many of the items being of no general interest. We therefore give a selection.

The endorsement is 'Certaine sommes off money desyrit be ye Countess off Mar to be eiket to ye charge off ing to her husband's testament.'

The first page commences, 'Certane sommes w^{h} my la. Countes off Mar desyres may be eiket to ye testament off her umqll husband ye earle of mar, who deceast ye xiij. off Decemb. 1634 yeares.

Moveables. Imp. Yair is in my umqll Lord of Mar his testament ane broune stoqd meare prysit to fourtie pounds, w^{h} is thoght to be worthe ane hundreth poundis, inde yat ye exec and his factores must be comptable for, as ye superplus off our ilk apprysit meare. £60 0 0.

2. *Ite.* yair wes in ye possessione of my umq^{ll} s^{d} Lord ye tyme off his decease fyve coatch horses q off two were appoynted for airship, ye other thrie were worthe ane hundreth poundis a peece q off ye exer and his factores confirmes only one att fiftie markis, inde y^{t} ye exer and his factores must eik to ye testament as ye superplus off ye pryce off omittit and ill apprysit coatch horses. £266, 13 4.

3. *Ite.* Omittit out off ye sd testament all my umqll Lord his ryding horses w^{t} yair ryding graithe being sex horses by ye airship horses to witt ane sore pacit geiden, ane gray gelden, ane whyte meare, twa blak neagis and ane pokmantie naige, thoght to be worthe ye better to mend ye worse ane hundreth pounds a peece, inde y^{t} [&c. as before]. £600 0 0.

5. *Ite.* Ye tyme off my umqll Lord his decease yare wes in his possessione upon ye store roumes off fargrayes and achlanaskyes eleven score and fyve wedderis, w^{h} are prysit in ye testament to four markis a peece w^{t} ye woole upon yare bakis, qas William Lindsay chamberlane off ye s^{d} roumes be ye exer and his factores directione sauld such off them as were not spent in ye earle off Mar and my lay countesse off Mar her than houses att fyve markis a piece, inde [&c] £150 0 0.

6. *Ite.* omittit out off ye s^{d} testament ye ewes, lambes, lulmunth, and gimer w^{h} were upõ ye s^{d} store roumes off fargrayes and achlanskyes, w^{h} according to yare particular dursveñ (?) will appeare be ye boltane book 1634 to be nyne scoire and fyve in nunber att fourtie shillings a peece ye better to mend ye worse inde [&c] £370 0 0.

7. *Ite.* my umqll Lord had ye tyme off his decease four georges by ye airship george and twa garturs by ye airship gartur w^{h} georges and garturs ar omittit out off testament and must now be eikit being worthe £1333 6 8.

8. *Ite.* my umqll Lord had ye tyme off his decease tua purses one embroudred w^{t} gold and pearle and ane other off velvit q^{r} in were thrie score tenn peeces off silver, q^{lk} ar omittit out ye testament and now aucht to be eiket being purses and silver peeces worthe £66 13 4.

9. *Ite.* yair was in ye umqll earle his possesš ye tyme off his decease

tua coatches by ye airship coatche prycit in ye testament to ane hundreth markis a peece w^h^ ar thoght to have been worthe then fyve hundreth marks a piece, inde [&c] £533 6 8.

39. *Ite.* ye s^d^ chamerlane gettis allowed to hym certane sommes depursit be hym att my Lo. his directioun to futmen, cuik, porter, weshar, those who wakit horses in ye night on ye grasse and others employed in my lord his adoes as ye particular articles off comptis will show w^h^ being employed to my Lo. his use aucht to be eiket to ye testament £74 7 6.

63. *Ite.* in ye comptis off Alloway crope 1634 ye chamerlane gettis allowed to Andrew Erskene gairdner and his two men ane whole yeares fiall whereas he served but half one yeare to witt frō martinmas 1634 to wits 1635, att w^h^ terme he and his men were dismissed: Qūo ye whole yeares fiall being 29 bollis meate and four bollis beare ye half is fourteen bollis tua furlottis meate at tenn markis a boll and two bollis beare at seven poundis 10s. a boll conforme to ye chamerlanes warrand aucht to be eiket to testa^t^ ext to £11 11 34.

380. THE USE OF ARMORIAL BEARINGS (i. p. 9).—The Heraldic Exhibition opened in Edinburgh cannot fail to produce some good results. Popular it is not likely to be, for few take any interest in the subject of armorial bearings or genealogy as a science, and the work of education, though it may commence with a display such as the rooms in Queen Street afford, must be carried out by more sober and lasting means. We trust that the effect of the Exhibition will be seen in the improved work of the decorator, and that thus it will act on the public, as other art exhibitions have done, slowly but surely and profitably. We would, however, consider chiefly the effect it will have in the use of armorial bearings, and the increased inclination of wealthy people to obtain proper authority for a display to which they as a rule have shown themselves prone, without much consideration as to the position in which they place themselves by assuming armorial bearings without—nay, in spite of—official authorisation. It must be admitted that the laws affecting armorial bearings are in a very unsatisfactory condition—we will not discuss how matters stand in England and Ireland. Here in Scotland the Lyon Office is a Government department, which does something to increase the revenue of the State. Its officials are nominally armed with what, could they be exercised, would now be regarded as the excessive powers, of confiscating and mutilating private property if to it is affixed unauthorised armorial ornamentation. These powers, we need scarcely say, are never exercised, yet the Government which wisely allows them to slumber does not blush to profit by the breaking of the law it has not the inclination to enforce. A tax is laid on armorial bearings, whether they be authorised or fictitious. The uninitiated often suppose that by paying the tax they obtain a right to the armorial bearing they use. Not a bit of it. The tax is levied on genuine and bogus arms alike, and leaves them genuine or bogus. This is the more strange when we consider that a tradesman may register his trade-mark for a small fee, and may interdict any one else from using it; but if a man pays a heavy fee to Government to obtain the right to use a coat-of-arms—granted not always according to the design he wishes, but to that the Lyon King selects—he has no remedy if his neighbour (whether bearing his name or not) adopts the same device. The tax on armorial bearings is a lucra-

tive one, and no objection can be taken to it. Let it be doubled to those who cannot show an official grant. Nothing would be lost to the Exchequer, and if the fees for registration at the Lyon Office were reduced much would be gained; for very many would hasten to register arms to which they could then show legal right, or to take out grants for new devices in order to be scheduled under the reduced rate of taxation; while those who did not take this step would have to pay double, and being thus 'posted' as impostors, would soon follow suit. Thus the tax would not suffer, while the revenue derived from the fees for grants would benefit. We would also suggest that the Lyon Office should print the names of those whose arms are registered, and also periodically notify the names of those who take out arms. Thus the genuine would be at once distinguishable from the bogus article, and men, rather than discard ornaments they had improperly assumed, would hasten to obtain the proper authority to use them. ED.

381. ERSKINES OF BALGOWNIE AND SHIELFIELD (*vol.* v. *pp.* 97, 143).—SIR,—Although I have of necessity been somewhat tardy in replying to the statements and observations relative to my pamphlet '*The Erskine Hulcro Genealogy*,'—contained in your No. for December 1890,—I still rely on your fairness to insert the present communication.

Arms of Erskine of Shieldfield.

The Shieldfield Arms were registered in the Lyon Register about 1700, not '*c.* 1719 or later,' as you state. I got this information from my nephew, who is an official in the Register House, Edinburgh, and was permitted by the late Mr. Burnett, Lyon King, to inspect the Register on my account, and I implicitly rely on the information as correct. Mr. Alexander Nisbet's great work *A System of Heraldry* was first published in 1722, three years before the death of the author. It is still called by many 'The best book on Heraldry in the English language.' In the first volume Mr. Nisbet says in the introduction that he was indebted to the courtesy of the Lyon King at the time, for allowing him to make extracts of many of the Arms from the Lyon Register, and that in all such cases he had put the letters L.R. after the Arms; further, on page 42, Nisbet gives the particulars of the Shieldfield Arms, exactly as I have quoted them on page 7 of my pamphlet, with the addition of the Crest and Motto as quoted by you, and adds the above letters L.R., thus proving incontestibly that these Arms were on the Lyon Register at the time and taken by Nisbet from the same. At page 42 Nisbet also states that 'Erskine of Sheefield was descended of the family of Balgownie.' This was in 1722, and is stated on the same page with the Arms of Balgownie (which are there quite distinct from those of Shieldfield, and not identical with them, as you observed), and I submit it is inconceivable that if this assertion had been otherwise than correct it would have remained uncontradicted during all the 170 years which have elapsed since then. In reference to the Crest and Motto of Shieldfield, which I did not record in my pamphlet, I might have added that they bear on the face such a similarity to the Crest and Motto of the Marr Arms as to make it quite reasonable to hold that these also had been arranged by the Herald as 'differenced' or 'distinguished' from the Marr Crest and Motto in the same manner as the Shield, etc., are consistent with their being differenced from the Balgownie and Marr Arms,

as I hold in my pamphlet and still hold. Thus Nisbet has the Crests, etc., as follows :—

Marr.—A right hand Proper holding a dagger (skeen) in Pale Argent, hilted and pomeled Or. Motto, '*Je pense plus.*'

Shieldfield.—A dexter arm from the elbow Proper, holding a Cross Crosslet Or pointed downwards, and the Motto 'Think well.'

Finally, on this point, Nisbet's *Heraldry*, published in 1722, is the original and great work of the author (a second edition of which was not published until long afterwards), and cannot reasonably be described as 'his edition of that year,' as you have described it.

The Annals of the Halyburtons.

This book, which was privately printed and distributed by Sir Walter Scott among his friends in 1820, is for the most part a copy, not of any myth, as you describe it, but of a *bona fide* family Register of the Halyburtons of New Mains—connections of Sir Walter Scott's ancestors, the original manuscript of which is still in the Library at Abbotsford. Much of the narrative in it was quoted by Sir Walter in the Preface to his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, published in 1821, and the whole of this quotation was adopted at full length from the Preface to the *Minstrelsy*, in 1847, in the *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh*, presented in that year to the Bannatyne Club by John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, assisted, as he says in the Preface, by William Fraser, Esq., of Edinburgh, an eminent Antiquarian (now Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., LL.D., Deputy Keeper of the Records of Scotland). Unfortunately the quotation in the *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh* is stated therein to have been made from '*The History of the Scottish Border*, vol. i. p. xcii.' There is no such book. The quotation was from *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, 1821, vol. i. p. xciii. No doubt this error has caused a good deal of trouble. It was pointed out to me in a note from Dorset Eccles, Esq., Acting Superintendent of the Reading Room, British Museum, dated 10th February 1887.

This family record of the New Mains family bears on it to have been commenced about the middle of the 17th century—that is, about 1650. It clearly narrates the abduction of Elizabeth Halyburton, the young heiress of Shieldfield by her grandfather, the abbot, in person about 1558, when she was taken to Stirling and married to Alexander Erskine, a brother as 'tis said of the laird of Balgownie, who thus became the first laird of Shieldfield. This record was first published, as I have said, by Sir Walter Scott in the *Minstrelsy* in 1821, and was no doubt unknown out of the Halyburton connection until then. It formally revives and renews the uncontradicted statement of Nisbet made one hundred years before in his *Heraldry* that Erskines of Shieldfield are descended from Erskines of Balgownie, and when to this corroboration is added the entire compatibility of the arms of Shieldfield with such arms as a herald would have framed for a younger branch of the families of Balgownie and Marr—by the rules of differencing—I submit that a very strong case is made out that Shieldfield descends from Balgownie as stated.

Of what particular Erskine of Balgownie Alexander Erskine was brother there is wanting absolute proof. In the face of your quotation from the Cambuskenneth Monastery Register he could not have been a brother of James Erskine I. of Little Sauchie and Balgownie, for Alexander, that

brother, is correctly described by Douglas in his *Peerage* as parson of Monybreck, and was older than Alexander Erskine who married Elizabeth Halyburton must have been. Moreover, the parson of Monybreck would naturally have been described not as brother of Balgownie, but as brother of John IV. Lord Erskine. Alexander must therefore most probably have been a younger son of James I. of Balgownie, and a brother of Robert II. of Balgownie, probably the Alexander Erskine who is witness to deeds at the time, without being designated. My suggestion that he might have been minister of Monybreck must therefore be dropped as untenable.

Was Abbot James Stewart alive in 1546?

At page 287 of the *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh*, Edinburgh 1847, is a copy of a grant by Thomas, Commendator of Dryburgh, dated 18th November 1546. In this reference is made to a dispute in which Abbot James Stewart had been before that time mixed up, and he is there referred to as follows: '*Venerabilem patrem Jacobum Stewart tunc in humanis agentem*,' and you infer from this that at the date of the deed he was dead. I have taken every pains to obtain a correct translation of the phrase, and taken advice of a correspondent well versed in interpreting such old deeds, and I find the meaning is simply that Abbot James Stewart had been at the time referred to managing the temporal affairs of the Monastery of Dryburgh but had been superseded in that matter. If he had been dead at the date of the deed some mention would have been made of it, or at all events the word *quondam* would have been prefixed to his name, as is done in a subsequent part of the same deed in referring to King James v. of Scotland, who was undoubtedly then dead—and before whose name consequently the word *quondam* appears. I may add that if the above expression you have relied on as meaning that Abbot James had died before February 1546 were reasonably capable of being so translated, a fatal discrepancy would thus be created between the narrative of this deed and the *Annals of the Halyburtons* which clearly state that Abbot James was alive in 1558, when he took away his granddaughter and married her to Alexander Erskine, and as this narrative is implicitly relied on, and quoted at length in the *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh*,[1] such a fatal discrepancy could not have escaped the notice of Mr. Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode and his learned Editor, Sir William Fraser, and all the distinguished members of the Bannatyne Club who may have perused the work—not to speak of such members of the public as since 1847 may have had access to the same.

Genealogy of Erskine of Balgownie.

I made use of the best materials I could procure in framing this. No doubt the facility you have of referring to the family papers has given you an advantage I did not possess, and I must defer accordingly to your corrections. My Table I., as far as the Balgownie Erskines are concerned, was only illustrative of their connection with the Shieldfield Erskines, and I did not prosecute the inquiry further than No. VII., John Erskine, Advocate, with whom the male representation of the family terminated. I may, however, in reference to your account of No. IX., Robert Cunningham, draw your attention to what is said in Mr. David Beveridge's *Culross and Tulliallan*, viz. that this Robert Cunningham was not a clergyman of

[1] [In the *Introduction*, not in the work itself. Such a discrepancy may have escaped the notice of the Editors; as to later readers we have no evidence.—Ed.]

the Church of Scotland, as you state, but was the Rev. Robert Cunningham, minister of the Antiburger Congregation at East Barns in East Lothian, and that his mother, Hannah Erskine, widow of John Cuningham, married Mr. Adam Eil, one of the leading Secession ministers in Edinburgh. I observe you mention that Robert Cunningham married a daughter of Moncrieff of Culfargie. This is also a name connected with the Secession Church, the Rev. Alexander Moncrieff of Abernethy, one of the four brethren who seceded from the Church of Scotland in 1747, having been a son of Matthew Moncrieff of Culfargie.

Shieldfield.

This is the spelling throughout Sir David Erskine's *Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh*, and I adopted it for uniformity. Had I now to choose I would prefer *Sheifield.* Sir Robert Douglas in his *Baronetage* spells it *Sheffield.*—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. ERSKINE SCOTT.

14 MARLBOROUGH ROAD,
LEE, KENT, *13th June* 1891.
To the Editor of 'The Scottish Antiquary.'

1. *Arms.*—The approximate dates attributed to the registrations of the Balgownie and the Shielfield Arms were added to the official extracts by the Lyon Clerk, as the quotation commas show. Having ourselves examined the original Registers, we concur with his opinion. We fail to find in Mr. Scott's remarks any proof that the Arms were registered before 1719. As to similarity, it is clear that both Balgownie and Shielfield are differenced forms of Mar. Every armorist, however, is aware that the rules of cadency have never been formulated with exactness, and that no sound conclusions can be drawn as to the correct relation of cadets to the parent house, from differenced armorial bearings. Nisbet's work is deservedly held in honour, but his statements when unsupported by proof have no official authority where the Lyon Office is silent. He himself admits that he is obliged occasionally to make use of family traditions, to which, however, he properly attaches no undue weight.

2. *The Annals of the Halyburtons.*—It is not clear that Mr. Scott is aware that the Annals have lately been reprinted for the Grampian Club—he designates the work a '*bona-fide* family register,' whatever that may mean. It was commenced about 1650. The unknown writer who started it laments that he has no trustworthy accounts of the family before that time, and he honestly makes use of the phrase ''tis said.' It is manifest that no genealogist can construct a sound pedigree out of such materials, and in this case Mr. Scott increases his difficulties by rejecting the very man who would suit his purpose, viz. Alexander Erskine, Parson of Monybreck, and 'brother to Balgownie,' for a purely imaginary Alexander who would have been a young lad when Abbot James Stewart died. The 'Parson' was born between 1500 and 1504, and supposing the marriage took place as late as 1559, he was not then too old to marry an heiress. We have not, however, discovered proof as to the exact date of the marriage. The traditionary designation 'brother to Balgownie' would be correct if applied to the 'Parson,' but not to a son of James of Balgownie, who lived till 1592, and thus survived Alexander of Shielfield. After 1552 the Parson could not have been styled 'brother to

Lord Erskine' as Mr. Scott suggests, but 'uncle to Lord Erskine,' a designation not likely to be used—but it is not profitable in this case to discuss the possible correctness of guesswork.

3. *Abbot James Stewart.*—We have consulted scholars well versed in legal and classical Latin—we need only name Thomas Dickson, Esq., LL.D., Curator of Historical Records, Register House, Edinburgh—no doubt exists in their minds that the grant by Abbot Thomas Erskine in 1546, furnishes clear evidence that Abbot James Stewart was then dead. It is true the editors of 'the Annals of the Halyburtons' did not discuss the discrepancy between the legend and this fact as proved by the grant: their silence, however, neither injures the evidence nor strengthens the legend.

4. *Erskine of Balgownie.*—All the errors in Mr. Scott's pedigree of this family might have been avoided by a careful use of printed and published works. Access to family papers enabled us to supply additional particulars. We have to thank Mr. Scott for the suggestions he offers at the close of his letter. It is, however, impossible that Rachel Erskine married a second husband, for she predeceased Mr. Cuninghame. We think Mr. Scott may be right in remarking that the Mr. Cuninghame was not a minister of the Established Church, his name does not occur in *Scott's Fasti.* ED.

382. A DOCTOR'S CHAMBER, A.D. 1500.—Representations of domestic life in bygone years are particularly valuable. Drawings of old houses show us where people lived; such plates as the one we give below help to show us how they lived. We have to thank Mr. G. P. Johnston, George Street, Edinburgh, for permission to use it. It is a reduced facsimile of the frontispiece of a work lately in his possession, *Fasciculus Medecinsi, etc.*, by Joannes de Kethum, printed at Venice 1500. An exceedingly rare book, it furnishes us with a clear idea of the fittings and arrangements of a chamber used as a study and perhaps lecture-room by a Doctor of Medicine. High up above the window is a long shelf, on which eight volumes rest showing the titles written on their sides. Raised on a dais is a wide wooden desk with two projecting wings with ornamented points, while half-open doors discover a shallow cupboard in the centre. The Doctor, with a pen in his left hand, and wearing a head-dress resembling a turban, and doubtless familiar to those acquainted with 15th century portraits, sits holding in his right hand a volume which rests on the top of the right-hand portion of the desk. On the left-hand portion is a rotatory four-sided

book-desk on which rests an open volume, beyond this is an hour-glass. Immediately below and in front of the desk is a long locker, on the lid of which three volumes are lying. To the right a man is seated on a low stool; in the left centre a middle-aged woman, from whose crossed hands depends a set of beads; from the left a lad is entering bearing in his hand a wicker vessel something like a pail, other two vessels similar but larger are placed beside the sitting figures. The use of these is not apparent. In another plate which the volume contains, depicting a bedside visit, an attendant carries one of these vessels, it may be a thurible used as a disinfectant. In conclusion, we would note that the window is filled with small circles of convex glass, like the 'bulls' eyes' still found in old casements. The carving on the front of the wings of the high desk resembles that carved on early cabinets and on the panels of pulpits. We should be glad if any of our readers possessing old prints of domestic interiors would permit us to have them copied, so that the house-life of earlier days might be illustrated. ED.

383. FOUNTAINBRIDGE.—A letter appeared in the *Scotsman* in July concerning the origin of the name of this suburb of Edinburgh. We think the following extract will prove interesting:—'The original and correct name, yet to be seen on old maps of the city, was the *Fauxbourgs* or *Suburbs*. The first corruption appears to have been to *Foulbriggs*, by which name it is still best known to the lower class of the townspeople; then as *breig* or *brig* is the Scotch form of *bridge*, it was no great stretch to convert *foul* into *fountain*, so concocting the more pleasing and genteel compound of Fountainbridge, and all this notwithstanding of there being neither water nor a bridge within any reasonable distance of the spot.'

384. WILL OF JOHN MITCHELL, 1581.—John Mitchell in Bandeath, Co. Stirling, whose will is given below, relieved of its archaisms, was the ancestor of the Mitchells, Baronets, and probably of the Mitchells of Craigend, Co. Stirling.

The will is interesting as giving an insight into the value of farm stock, etc., in the 16th century. We have to thank J. W. Mitchell, Esq., *Rothesay Herald*, for permitting us to use his MS.

MODERNISED COPY.

WILL OF JOHN MITCHELL IN BANDITH, IN THE COUNTY OF STIRLING.

The testament testamentar and Inventory of the goods, geir, sums of money, and debts pertaining to unquhile John Mitchell in Baddindeth, within the Sheriffdam of Stirling, the times of his decease who deceased in the neth of May, the year of God 1580 years, faithfully made and given up by himself as concerning the nomination (?) and debts owing by him, and presently made and given up by Janet Johnston his relict, and Alexander Young, baker, in Stirling, his son-in-law, as concerning the Inventory of his goods and geir, whom he nominated his Executors in his latter will underwritten of the date at his dwelling-place of Baddindeth the 26th day February, the year of God 1579.

Item, the said unquhile John Mitchell, had the goods, geir, sums of money, and debts of the value and price of the following pertaining to him the time of his decease; viz:—A grey horse price, £14, 13s. 4d.; Item, another white grey price 20 marks; Item, three mares, two black and one

grey, price each £10, total £30; Item, an old grey mare, price £4; Item, a Stag of a year old, price £4; Item, two fillies, price each £8, total £16; Item, two old oxen, price each £6, total £12; Item, three Stots of two years old, price each £4, total £12; Item, ten cows of which five old farrow cows with stirk, and five young cows with calves, price each 10 marks, total 100 marks; Item, three young cows of a year old, price each 30s., total £4, 10s.; Item, a Stot of a year old, price 30s.; Item, forty-six old sheep, price each 16s., total £36, 16s.; Item, twenty hoggs, price of each 12s., total £12; Item, sown on the ground forty bolls of oats 'estimat to ye third corne extending to VI^{xx}' bolls of oats, price of the boll with the foddes 40s., total £240; Item, more than ten bolls of wheat sown, 'estimat to ye ferd corne' extending to forty bolls of wheat, price of the boll with the foddes £4, total £160; Item, more than ten bolls of peas and beans sown, 'estimat to ye ferd corne' extending to 40 bolls peas and beans, price of the boll with the foddes, £3, total £120; Item, more than ten bolls beir sown, 'estimat to ye ferd corne,' extending to forty bolls, beir price of the boll with the foddes 5 marks, total 200 marks; Item, in utencils and domiciles with the 'abuezements of his body,' (clothes) Estimated to 50 marks.

Total of the Inventory, £914, 2s. 8d.

No debts owing to the dead.

Follows the debts owing by the dead.—

Item, there was owing by the said unquhile John Mitchell to Thomas Moderall in Cambuskenneth of borrowed money, £30; Item, to Duncan Ranald in Papiltreis, of borrowed money, £22, 14s. 4d.; Item, to John Mitchell, Elder, his son in Alloway, £23, 6s. 8d.; Item, to Thomas Mitchell, his son in Stirling for 'geir' furnished to the horse by him the time of the defuncts sickness, £15, 14s.; Item, to Andrew Stevenson in Craignigelt for the rest of the price of a horse, £6; Item, to David Robeson, weaver, £4; Item, to James Mitchell his son of borrowed money, 4 marks; Item to Malie Murray for ale the time of his sickness, £4; Item, to Thomas Watson, merchant in Stirling, 33s.; Item, to John Muirhead. smith, 20s.; Item, to Alex. Brown, pedlar, £4, 6s. 8d.; Item, to my Lord of Mar for his rent of the ground, in the year 1580 years, £17; Item, to William Stevenson for his fee, £9, 13s. 4d.; Item, to Richard Kedstoun, £4; Item, to Janet Johnston, £3, 10s.; to John Archibald, 12s. of fee; to James Johnston, 22s. of fee.

Total of debts owing by the dead, £151, 4s. 8d.

Rest of the geir the debts deducted, £762, 18s.

To be divided into three parts the dead's part is £154, 6s.

Whereof the total is compounded for £8.

Follows the dead's legacy and latter will.—

Upon the 26th day of February, the year of God 1579 years, which day the said John Mitchell made his legacy and latter will as follows, viz.: —the said John Mitchell nominated and made Janet Johnston his spouse, and Alexander Young, baker, in Stirling, his son-in-law, his Executor, and referred the making and upgiving of the Inventory of his goods and geir unto them; Item, he ordained and made the said Janet Johnston his spouse only intromissative with his goods and geir; Item, he ordained and made John Myllas, bailie of Stirling, 'overman' to the said executors; Item, the defunct left and disposed of the free geir that pertained to his part, to his daughter Isobel Mitchell, 100 marks money, the remaining free

geir that pertained to him he left and disposed to Janet Johnston his spouse. This was done at his dwelling-place in Buddindeth before these witnesses, John Myllas, bailie of Stirling, Duncan Ranald in Papiltreis, and Alex. Schort in Blackgrange, 'w^t^ vyis dues sic subscribitur. Ita est,' Patricius Gillespie, Minister of the word of God in the church of Kirkton, etc., etc.

Janet Johnston, his relict during her lifetime, and after her decease William Mitchell her son, and Christian Wyild his spouse, had a tack of half the lands of Bandeth from the King (on the forfeiture of the Earl of Mar), on the payment of seventeene pounds usuale money of this realm, at twa terms in the year Whitsunday and Martinmas in winter, in equal portions, together with six capons at the term used and wont only at Holyrood House, 3 Oct., the year of God 1584.

385. REGISTERS OF OLD ST. PAUL'S, EDINBURGH, A.D. 1748-1762 (*continued from p.* 22).—

A° Sal.

1748. Febry. 20, f. 7. h. 6. v. At the Meal Mercat, baptized a son of Ebenezer Oliphant, Goldsmith, named Anthony. Messrs. John & Thos. Belchies, &c., pnt.

„ Mar. 5, f. 7. h. 11. m. In my Closet, baptized a posthumus son of James Græme, Weaver, & Elizabeth Alison, named Henry.

„ Mar. 16, f. 4. h. 7. v. In my Closet, baptized a son of Charles Shepherd in the Canongate, Cobler, & Kat. Alexander, named John. John Fforbes, Jean Simpson, & Margt. Cowie, pnt.

„ Mar. 20, f. 1. h. 5½. v. In . . . . Closs, Lawn Mercat, baptized a son of George Livingston, Sert. to Mrs. Walker, named Andrew. Richd. Walker, Gilb. Gow, &c., pnt.

„ Mar. 23, f. 4. h. 4. v. In the Canongate head, baptized a daur. of Robert Strange, Engraver, & Isab. Lumisden, named Mary. Mr. & Mrs. Lumisden & Mr. Berry, present.

„ May 9, f. 2. h. 7. v. In Grays Closs, baptized a daur. of William Fleeming, late a riding footman of C. P. R. . . . Fife. Spors.—James Allan, &c., pnt.

„ May 24, f. 3. h. 6. v. In the Flesh Mercat Closs, Canong., baptized a daur. of Patrick Cuthbertson, Silver-smith, & Margt. Caw, named Euphame. David & Thos. Beatts, Mr. McDonald, Leith, & Chris. Caw, &c., pnt.

„ July 13, f. 4. h. 7. mat. In the Anchor Closs, baptized a son of William Dollas of Newton, Wright, & Margt. How, named James. *N.B.*—This child (born in the 6th Moneth) dyed soon after his Baptism.

„ July 18, f. 2. h. 3. v. In Lady Miln's house, in Blackfryar Wynd, baptized a daur. of John McDonell of Glengarie (prisoner in Edinr. Castle, & . . . Gordon, daur. of Glenbucket, named Henrietta-Fraser. J. Hope, Miss Barclay, & McDonell, Spors.—(p. Lit.).

„ July 31, f. 1. h. 5. v. In the Old Assembly Closs, baptized a daur. of William Hendrie, Writer, & Margt. Gray, named Johanna. Mrs. Semple, Mrs. Lynd, Mr. Hepburn, & Ja. Gordon, pnt.

„ Augt. 14, f. 1. h. 2. v. Opposite to the Cross Well, baptized a daur. of Chas. Esplin, Painter, & Pat. Preston, named Helen. Jo. Esplin, Mrs. Kath. Duncan, &c. &c., pnt.

1748. Aug. 15, f. 2. noon. In Smiths Land, baptized a daur. of Sir William Dunbar of Hemprigs, & . . . Sinclair, named Jean Frances. Miss Sinclair, Miss Jeanie M'Kenzie, & Peggie Gedds, Spors.— Δοξα τω θεω.

„ Aug. 21, f. 1. h. 9½ mat. In my Closet, baptiz'd a daur. of William Stewart Chairman, & Margt. Fairgrieve, named Charlotte. Jas. Stewart Chairman, &c., pnt.

„ Aug. 22, f. 2. h. 7. v. At home, baptized a son of William Miller, Chairman, named James. Mrs. Haliburton, &c., pnt.

„ Aug. 30, f. 3. h. 8½. v. In Libbertons Wynd, baptized a son of Hary Guthrie, Writer, & . . . Tytler, named Alexander. Mr. Tytler Senr. & Junr., Mrs. Lindsey, &c., pnt.

„ Sept. 1, f. 5. h. 9. m. In my house, baptized a son of Henry Gibsone, Souldier in Drumlanrigs Regt., & Jean Marshall, named James. Hugh Gibsone Smith, Spor.

„ Sept. 3, f. 6. h. 5. v. In the Cowgate 'twixt the College & horse wynds, baptized a daur. of James Stewart, Writer, & Alison Ruddiman, named Anne. Mr. & Mrs. Ruddiman, Spors., Walt. Ruddiman, his wife & daur., &c., pnt.

„ Sept. 7, f. 4. h. 5. v. Near Pilrig, baptized a daughter of Deacon Robert Barclay, Taylor, named Charles [*sic*]. Stuart Carmichael, Mrs. Crawford, Margt. Stuart, &c., pnt.

„ Sept. 13, f. 3. h. 6. v. In Borthwicks Closs, baptized a daur. of George Bayne, Clk., & Jan. Harper, named Anne. John Malice, Mrs. Black, &c., pnt.

„ Sept. 26, f. 2. h. 6. v. In Smiths Land, baptized a daur. of Archbald Stewart, Mert. (late Moderator Constable), & Charlotte Bailie, named Helen. Mr. Jo. Hamilton, wh. his daur. & grandchild, Mr. Jon. & Mrs. M'farlane, Archd. Hamilton & James Guild, &c., pnt.

„ Nov. 25, f. 6. h. 4. v. In my Closet, baptized a son of John Goodwillie, Writer, & . . . Carstorphin, in Lybberton's Wynd, named Andrew. Rot. Barclay, Mrs. Strange, Spors.

„ Nov. 29, f. 3. h. 8½. v. In my Closet, baptized a daughter of Mr. James Hay, Writer to the Signet, named Magdalen. Lady Nicolson, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Hay, & Jo. Cumming, Spors.

„ Decr. 19, f. 2. cir. merid. In Forresters Wynd, baptized a daur. of honest William Wilson, Writer, named Janet. Mr. Wilson, & his son Robert, Isabel Lady Ardshiell, & Isobel Wilson, Spors.

„ Decr. 19, 1. aft. noon. At home, baptized a son of John Farquhar, Sert. to Mr. Lockart, & Janet Small, named John. Jo. M'Lellan, & Walter Clerk, Shoemakers, & Isob. Main, pnt.

A° Dni.

1749. Jany. 10, f. 3. h. 7. v. In my Closet, baptized a son of James Allan Cadie, named Bartholomew.

„ Jany. 22, f. 1. h. 5. v. In my Ding. Room, baptized a daur. of Walter Orrock now Mert. in Leven, named Janet. Dougal Ged., Goldsmith, Mrs. Mercer, Yor., &c., Spors.

„ Feby. 4, f. 7. h. 6. v. In the Advocates Closs, baptized a son of Bailie Gill (Clerk on board a ship of warr) & Eliz. Barclay named Robert. Rot. Barclay, Physician, Mr. & Mrs. Barclay (grandparents), Spors.

1749. Feby. 22, f. 4. h. 4½. v. In the F. Mt. Closs Canongate, baptized a daur. of Robert Strange, Engraver (at pnt. in Rouen), & Isob. Lumisden, named Mary Bruce. Mr. & Mrs. Lumisden & Jo. Wright, Spors.

,, Mar. 2, f. 5. h. 7. v. In my Closet, baptized a son of John Scott, Sert. to James Douglas of Dornock, & Mary Malcolm, named Charles. Wm. Murray, &c., pnt.

,, Mar. 12, f. 1. h. 6. v. In my House, baptized a daur. of Hugh Robertson (Sert. to the Earl of Galloway) & Margt. Napier, named Henrietta. J. Thomson, Musician, & his wife, & Jean Wardrope, Spors.

,, May 1, f. 2. h. 3. v. In my House, baptized a daur. of William Elliot, Writer, & Agnes Dollas, named Cockburn. Mary Dollas, Barb. Alexr., &c., present.

,, July 12, f. 4. h. 11½. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of Patrick Cuthbertson, Goldsmith in the Canongate, & Margt. Caw, named Anne. John, Chris., & . . . . Caws, Spors.

,, July, 22, f. 7. h. 10. m. In my house, baptized a son of Jo. Davidson sometime Mert. in Canongate, & Margt. Smith, named James. Jo. Tulloh, &c., pnt.

,, Aug. 20, f. 1. h. 6. v. In Mr. Chessuls house back of the Canongate, S.S. (for Mr. Rae), baptized a daur. of James Scott, Mert. Mrs. Chessul, Miss Mcpherson, & Mrs. Fleming, pnt.

[N. D.] In my absence, Mr. Pat Gordon baptized twin sons of Archbald Stewart, Mert., & . . . Bailie, in Smiths Land.

,, Nov. 8, f. 4. h. 7. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of Andrew Wilson, Lintdresser, & Eliz. Leslie, named Janet. Jo. Nicol & Mary Adam, pnt.

,, Dec. 6, f. 4. cir. merid. In my Closet, baptized a son of Donald Mackintosh, Porter, & Jean Reid, named Donald, Danl. McLean, Pet. Scott, & Janet Mackintosh, pnt.

[N. D.] h. 7. v. In the Castlehill, baptized a daur. of Alexr. Nicolson, Plumber, named Elizabeth. Sir Richd. Murray, his moyr. & sister, Mrs. Thomson, &c., pnt.—(pr. Liām).

[N. D.] h. 9. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of Donald Stewart, Taylor, & Barb. Campbell, named Isabell. Ja. Crichton, Rot. Stewart, & Mrs. Monro, pnt.

,, Decr. 7, f. 5. h. 3. v. In Libbertons wynd, baptized a daur. of Hary Guthrie, Writer, & . . . Tytler, named Jean. Old Mrs. Tytler, Jean Tytler, pnt.—(pr. Liām).

,, Decr. 10, f. 1. h. 5½. v. In the Old Assembly Closs, baptized a son of William Hendrie, Writer, & Margt. Gray, named Peter Hepburn. Ja. Gordon, Taylor, Mrs. How, Mrs. Semple, & Mr. Fleming, pnt.—(pt. Liām).

,, Decr. 14, f. 5. h. 8. v. In my Closet, baptized a son of Chas. Reoch, Barbar (now at London), & Margt. Beg, named Charles. Jo. Beg (Sert. to Browsterland) & Margt. Thomson, Spors.

,, Decr. 24, f. 1. h. 7. v. In Fowlis's Closs, baptized a son of Don. McDonald, Butler to the Earl of Galloway, & Ann Kilpatrick, named John. Jo. Urquhart, Cook, Mrs. Wigt., Mr. Main, Mrs. Sandilands, & Jean Lyon, pnt.

,, Decr. 26, f. 3. h. 6. v. In the Cowgate, baptized a daur. of James

Stewart, Extractr., named Alison. Mr. Thos. Buddiman, Mrs. Buddiman, Walter Buddiman, & Eliz. Stewart, pnt.—(pr. Liām).

A° Dom.

1750. Jany. 29, f. 2. h. 8. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of Alexander M'Intyre, Porter, & Griz M'Donald, named Catherine. Jean M'Intyre, Penelope Arbuthnot, & Jo Small, pnt.

„ Feb. 18, f. 1. h. 7. v. Baptized a son of Alexr. M'Nab, Chaircarrier, & Eliz. Dewar, named John. Malcolm M'Drumond, Mary Dewar, &c., pnt.

„ Feb. 33, f. 6. h. 4. v. In the Anchor Closs, baptized a daur. of William Dollas of Newton, Wright, & Margt. How, named Elizabeth. Mrs. How, Mrs. Thomson, & Mr. Harper, both Spors.—(pr. Liām).

„ Feb. 27, f. 3. h. 8. v. In Todderichs Wd., baptized a daur. of James Wood, Taylor, & Kath. Chalmers, named Isobel. Tho. Souter, Dav. Tansh, Isobel Fergusson, Mrs. Widrow, pnt.

„ Mar. 23, f. 6. h. 4. v. In . . . Closs, baptized a son of John More, Bookbinder, named Charles. Wm. Gordon, Bookseller, &c., pnt.

„ Apr. 24, f. 3. h. 8. v. At the head of Cant's Closs, baptized a son of John Gordon, Mert., named Patrick. The Reverend Mr. Pat. Gordon, the ffayr., & Mrs. Urquhart, Spors.—(pr. Liām). *N.B.*—This was at the desire of my Dr. Broyr. Gordon.

„ May 29, f. 3. h. 6. v. In Blackfryars wd., baptized a son of James Reoch, pror., named James Edward Henry. Jo. Glass of Sauchie, Geo. Lauder, &c., pnt., & Lady Humbie.

„ June 19, f. 3. h. 7. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of John Farquharson, Chairman, & Bethia Michie, named Margaret. Thos. Michie, Eliz. Michie, &c., pnt.

„ July 8, f. 1. h. 6. v. In my house, baptized a daur. of Geo. Bean, & . . . Harper, named Jean. John Baine, the honest Sert. of —— Murray, a false master, & two women, Spors.

„ July 11, f. 4. In my house, baptized a son of Donald Henderson, Chairman, & Janet Boyd, named John. Rot. M'Lairen, Eliz. Holyday, pnt.

„ Augt. 1, f. 4. h. 4. v. In the Fishmercat Closs, baptized (for Mr. David Rae) a daur. of Wm. Rutherford, named Jean.

„ Septr. 9, f. 1. h. 7. v. In Smith's Land, baptized a daur. of Archibald Stewart & Mrs. Charlotte Bailie, named Margaret. Archd. Hamilton, Mert, & Jas. Guild, Wter., pnt.

„ 11, f. 3. h. 7. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of William Stewart, Chairman, & Margt. Fargrieve, named Christian. James Stewart & Chris. Kerr, pnt.

„ Octr. 26, f. 6. h. 3. v. In my house, baptized a son of Thos. Gow, Shoemaker in the Pleasance, & Ka. Lowson, named Gilbert. Gilbert Gow, Vintner, & his wife, pnt.

„ Nov. 23, f. 6. h. 5. v. In Dunbar's Closs, baptized a son of Bailie M'Gill, Mert., & Eliz. Barclay, named James. Jo. Goodwillie, Rot. Barclay & his wife, Spors.

„ Decr. 8, f. 7. h. 3. v. At Lauriston, baptized a daur. of Wm. Elliot, Writer, & Agnes Dollas, named Elizabeth. Ann Nisbet, Janet Schaw, & Mrs. Wright, pnt.

A° Sal.

1751. Febry. 12, f. 3. h. 7. v. In the Castlehill, baptized a son of Alexr. Nicolson, Plumber, named Alexander. My Lady Murray of Blackbarronry, her daur., & two sons, Robert & Archd., pnt., pr. Litm.

„ Febry. 25, f. 2. h. 8. v. In the Trunk Closs, baptized a son of John Crawford of Bingrie, Esq., & Eliz. Maxwell, named Alexander. Lady Inches, Spor. The child weak, & dyed about 10 at nt.

„ Mar. 23, f. 7. h. 3. v. In Libbertons Wynd, baptized a daughter of Pat. Cuthbertson, Goldsmith, & Margt. Caw, named Euphame. Kath. Beatt, John & Christ. Caw, pnt.

„ Mar. 26, f. 3. h. 7. v. In my Low-house, baptized a son of James Hay, Monquiter, & . . . Moodie, named James. Geo. Turnbull, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Falconer Halkerton, & An. Reynold, Spors.

„ Apr. 7, Easter Day, h. 6½. v. In Wariston's Closs, baptized a son of William Hendry, Writer, named William. John Callender, Mrs. Semphill, Mrs. Hendry, Spors.

„ Apr. 21, f. 1. h. 6½ v. In my Closet, baptized a son of Alexr. M'Intyre, Porter, & Grizel Dollas, named Charles. Wm. Dollas, Duncan Forbes, & Chris. Fraser & Mrs. Young, pnt.

„ May 21, f. 3. In my absence, Mr. Rae baptized a child of Andrew Douglas, Mert., & Chris. Cheape.

„ May 23, f. 5. h. 6. v. Near the Cross I baptized a daur. of William Dollar, Chairmaster, & Margt. M'Intosh, named Mary.

„ June 28, f. 6. h. 10. v. In Nyddrie's Wynd, baptized a daughter of Thos. Laurie, Workman, & Mary Laurie, named Christian.

„ July 11, f. 5. h. 7. v. In my Closet, baptized a son of David Rattray, workman in Canongate, & Chris. Sime, named John. Jo. Gordon, Arthur Smith, & Ægidia Smith, pnt.

„ Augt. 4, f. 1. h. 6½. v. In Bells Wynd, baptized a son of Hugh Robertson (Sert. to Mr. Baird of Newbeath), & Margt. Napier, named Hugh. Jo. & Jas. Thomson, Musicians, & Jean Wardrope, Mert., &c., pnt.

„ Augt. 10, f. 7. h. 4. v. At Newington, baptized a daughter of Hary Guthrie, Writer, named Christian. Old Mr. Tytlar, & her two daurs. Jean & Mrs. Lindsay, pnt.

„ Augt. 13, f. 3. h. 9. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of William Forrest, Gardener, & Helen Newlands, named Jean. Andr. Moffat (Gardener), Spor. Wm. Dollas & his wife, pnt.

„ Aug. 18, f. 1. h. 7. v. *Ibid.*, baptized a daur. of Dan. Fraser, Sert. to Rothemay, & Janet Balfour, named Elizabeth. Mary Heriat, & Mary Laurie, pnt.

„ Augt. 21, f. 4. h. 7. v. In Smiths Land, baptized a daur. of John Stewart of Allonbank, Advocate, & Agnes Smith, named Elizabeth. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Seton of Touch, & Mr. Charles Smith, Spors.

„ Augt. 27, f. 3. h. 4. v. In Smiths Land, baptized twins, a son & daur. of Archd. Stewart, Mert., & Charl. Bailie, named Andrew & Elizabeth. James Guild & Mrs. Fleming pnt.

„ Septr. 15, f. 5. h. 6½. v. At the back of Bess Wynd, baptized a son of Geo. Livingstone, Drawer in Mr. Walkers, & . . . . . named Charles (born in the 7th moneth).

„ Octor. 3, f. 5. h. 4. v. At Ravelston, baptized a son of Alexander

Keith & Johan. Swinton, named George. Alexr. Keith senr. & junr., Dr. Jo. Rutherford, & Jane Orme, pnt.

N.B.—This child was born in the 8th moneth.

1751. Octor. 22, f. 3. h. 4. v. In the Lawn Mercat, baptized (pr. Lit.) a daur. of John Goodwillie, Writer, & . . . Corstorphine, named Mary. Mr. & Mrs. Barclay, M'Gill, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Novr. 25, f. 2. h. 5. v. In Forrester's Wynd, baptized a son of William Taylor, Writer to the Signet, & . . . . Innes, named Robert. Messrs. Alexr. Innes, Wm. Mercer, & Archd. Hart & yr. wives, Wm. Taylor, . . . Innes, Miss Taylor, Mercer, &c., pnt.

A° Sal.

1752. Jan. 17, f. 6. h. 5. v. In the Parliat. Closs, baptized a daur. of Jas. Stewart, Writer, & Alison Ruddiman, named Isabel. Isob. Bailie (for Mrs. Coventry), Mr. Thos. & Walt. Ruddiman, Spors., & Jo. Belchear, pnt., pr. Liām.

„ Febry. 9, f. 5. h. 6. v. In . . . Closs Lawn Mercat, baptized a son of B . . . M'Gill, Mert., & Eliz. Barclay, named Robert. Robt. Barclay and his wife, Jo. Goodwillie & his, Spors. Geo. & Agnes Barclays, & 2 Mrs. Barclays, pnt.

„ Feby. 19, f. 4. h. 5. v. Baptized a daur. of Chas. Esplin, named Katherine. John Espline, Mrs. Preston, &c., Spors.

„ Apr. 18, f. 7. h. 4. v. At Lauriston, baptized a daur. of William Elliot, Writer, & Agnes Dollas, named Mary. Chris. & Mary Dollas, and Miss Shaw, pnt.

„ May 11, f. 2. h. 2. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of Donald Henderson, Chairman, & Ann Boyd, named Jean. Rot. M'Lairen, Margt. White, pnt.

„ May 21, f. 5. h. 6. v. In Kinlochs Closs, baptized a son of Mr. George Gordon of Gordonbank, Writer, & . . . Muirhead, named James. Mrs. & Ms Muirhead, & . . . Gordon of Avochie, yr., Spors.

„ May 22, f. 6. h. 7½. v. In Libbertons Wynd, baptized a daur. of Peter Cuthbertson, Goldsmith, & . . . Caw, named Christian. Kat. Beatt, & . . . Caws, &c., pnt.

„ May 27, f. 4. h. 7. v. At Abbeyhill, baptized a daur. of Alexr. Lidderdale, Gardener, & . . . . , named Helen. Mrs. Jean Rose, Jo. Dunbar, &c., pnt.

„ June 1, f. 2. h. 5. v. In the Grass Mercat, baptized a daur. of William Hendry, Writer, named Agnes. Jo. Callender, Mrs. Struphill, &c., Spors.

„ 11, f. 2. h. 3. v. In the Castlehill, baptized a daur. of Alexr. Nicolson, Plumber, & . . . Murray, named Jacobina Stuart. Mr. Webster & his daur. Chris., Spors.

„ 30, f. 3. h. 6. v. In the Back Stairs from the Meal Market, baptized a son of George Hay, Printer, named Thomas. Walt. Ruddiman, Jas. Mackenzie, & T. Traill, Wrs., Spors.

„ July 5, f. 1. h. 7½. v. In Robinsons Closs, baptized a daur. of Geo. Bean, Clk., & Jan. Harper, named Christian. Chris. Walker, Jas. Harper, pnt.

„ July 11, f. 7. h. 8. v. In my Closet, baptized a son of Donald Stewart, Chairman, named Æneas. Jas. Stewart, Æneas & Margt. Campbells, pnt.

1752. Augt. 11, f. 3. h. 4. v. In Blackfryars Wynd, baptized a daur. of James Reoch, Prot., named Isobel. Thos. Sinclair, Writer, Pat. Edie, Surgeon, Mrs. Reoch, &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 1, N. S. f. 1. h. 4. v. Fowlis's Closshead, baptized a son of Wm. Heriot, Gunsmith, named James. James M'Douall, Mert., &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 1, h. 5. v. In Monteiths Closs, baptized a daur. of Mr. John Clarkson, Wine Mert., & . . . Taylor, named Marion. Dr. Taylor, Lady Pitcairlies, & 2 nieces, pnt.

„ Oct. 6, f. 6. h. 4. v. In the Advocates Closs, baptized a son of Geo. Livingston, Vintner, named John. Allan Stewart, Surgeon, &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 19. f. 5. h. 4. v. In Toddericks Wynd, baptized a daur. of James Wood, Taylor, & . . . . . , named Anne. Elizabeth Irvine, Willm. Watt, &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 22, f. 5. h. 1. v. In Smiths Land, baptized a daur. of John Stewart of Allonbank, Advocate, named Margaret. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barb. Smith, Barb. Walkinshaw, & Wm. Sellar, Spors.

„ Nov. 2, f. 3. h. 10½. v. At the Meal Mercat, baptized a daur. (born in the 7th moneth) of John Hutton, Brushmaker, & Anne Ruddiman, named Janet. Walter Ruddiman and his wife, Mrs. Fenton, & Mrs. Fleming, Midwife, pnt.

„ Nov. 30, f. 5. h. 5. v. At Newington, baptized a son of Harie Guthrie, Writer, & Eliz. Tytler, named Harie. Wm. Tytler, Writer, Geo. Lindsay, Clerk, & Euphame Guthrie, Spors.

„ Dec. 3, f. 1. h. 5. v. In Morrisons Closs, baptized a daughter of Walter Orrock, Mert. in Fife, named Helen. Mrs. White & Mosman & Mercer, Dougal Ged, &c. &c., pnt.

A° Sal.

1753. Jany. 23, f. 3. h. 5. v. In Bells Wynd, baptized a son of William Stewart, Chairmaster, named William. James Stewart, Chairmr., &c. &c., pnt.

„ Febry. 15, f. 5. h. 5. v. At the Cowgate Port, baptized a son of Peter Ramsay, Stabler, named James. Jo. Ramsay, Collr., Wm. Sutherland, Brewer, and his family, &c., pnt.

„ Febry. 16, f. 6. h. 6. v. In my Closet, baptized a daughter of William Conn, Taylor in Canongate, named Elizabeth. Eliz. Conn, Isab. Crawford, Wm. Reid, & Henry Tait, pnt.

„ Febry. 18, f. 1. h. 4. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of William Blair, Weaver, now Soldier in Coll. Halket's Regiment in Holland, & Jane M'Alpine, named Jean. Jo. Cameron, Jo. Monro, & Jean Bryden, pnt.

„ Febry. 19, f. 2. h. 6. v. In the Westbow, baptized a son of . . . . Downie, Journeyman Watchmaker, & Sara Morison, named John. Mrs. Dickson, Deacon Barclay & his family, &c., pnt.

„ Febry. 25, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Plain Stone Closs, Canongate, baptized a son of Alexr. Alves, Shoemaker, named John. Mr. Sutherland, Brewer, . . . Sime, Writer, &c., pnt.

„ May 30, f. 4. h. 6. v. In Bell's Wynd, baptized a daur. of Hu. Robertson (Servt. to Ld. Minto), & Margt. Napier, named Elliot.

„ Augt. 9, I was ill. Mr. ' Ro'son (at my desire) baptized —— of Jo. Farq'son, Chairman, & Bathia Michie.

1753. Augt. 26, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Castlehill, I baptized a daur. of Alexr. Nicolson, Plumber, named Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Septr. 5, f. 4. h. 4. v. In the Lawn Mercat, baptized a daur. of John Goodwillie, Writer, named Anne. Wm. Lumisden, Rot. Barclay, B. M'Gill & yr. wives, pnt.—pr. Litm.

„ Septr. 29, f. 7. h. 4. v. At Laurieston, baptized a daur. of William Elliot, Writer, named Henrietta. Lady Craigleith, Wm. Dollas of Newton, Miss Jan. Shaw, Miss Elliot, &c., pnt.

„ Octor. 7, f. 1. h. 5. v. In Kinloch's Closs, baptized twin sons of John Clarkson, Wine Mert., & Barb. Taylor, named James & Charles. Dr. Taylor and his daur. and son, Mr. James Stewart, Treasr. to the Widows Fund, Lady Pitcairlies, &c. &c. &c., pnt.

„ Decer. 3, f. 2. cir. meridiem. In the Fountain Closs, baptized a son of Sir Stuart Threipland, Physician, & Jan. Sinclair, named David (after the two grandfathers). Mrs. Harper, Mr. Budge, & Sir Stuart, Spors. Mrs. Budge, Jan. Threipland, pnt. Δοξα τω θεω.

„ Decer. 19, f. 4. h. 4. v. Near the Cross, baptized a daur. of Charles Espline, & Pat. . . , named Charles. Mrs. Preston, Jo. Espline, &c., Spors.

A° Sal.

1754. Jary. 6, f. 1. h. 5. v. In the Advocates Closs, baptized a son of Robert Barclay, Taylor, named Charles-John. Jo. Goodwillie, —— M'Gill, Agnes Barclay, Spors.

„ Jary. 16, f. 4. h. 3. v. In the Lower Baxters Closs, baptized a daur. of Peter Cuthbertson, Goldsmith, . . . Caw, named Margaret. Mrs. Caw, David Beatt, &c., pnt.

„ Mar. 6, f. 3. h. 9. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of Donald Henderson, Chairman, & Ann Henderson, n. Christian. Jo. Hyslop & Eliz. Stewart pnt.

„ Mar. 17, f. 1. h. 5. v. At the back of the Canongate, baptized a son of Alexr. Paterson, Brewer, & Eliz. Gibson, named Alexander. Thomas Mack, and his wife, Jean Rose, Euph. Taylor, pnt.

„ Apr. 5, f. 6. h. 5. v. At the Cowgate Port, baptized a son of Peter Ramsay, Steblar, & . . . Mackenzie, named Peter. Jo. Ramsay, Collector, &c., pnt.

„ May 19, f. 1. h. 4. v. In the Old Posthouse Closs, baptized a son, of Jas. Cargill, mert. & . . . . . named James. Lady Woodcockdale, Mr. & Mrs. Pringle, Dav. Berry's son and daur., pnt.

„ May 24, f. 6. h. 2½. v. In my closet, baptized a son of John Greig, Sailor (now in Greenland), & Jean Brown, named John. Jo. Archbald, Flaxdresser Spor. Margt. Falconer & Jan. Ramsay pnt.

„ Septer. 17, f. 3. h. 4½. v. In the Writers Court, baptized a son of Jas. Stewart, Writer, & Alice Ruddiman, named Thomas Ruddiman. The learned & worthy grandfather, Wm. Inglis, Isab. Bailie, & Lady MacKenzie, Spors.

„ Nov. 15, f. 6. h. 5. v. In Smiths Land, baptized a son of Archibald Stewart, mert., & Charlt. Bailie, named John. John Hamilton Wishia, John M'Farlane, James Guild, all Writers, Alex. Stewart Miles, & Miss Nellie Murray, pnt.

„ Decr. 20, f. 6. h. 4. v. At Newington, baptized a daur. of Hary Guthrie, Writer, & Eliz. Tytler, named Anne. Geo. Lindsay,

Clk., Mrs. Lindssay, Mrs. (Wm.), & Jean Tytler, Spors.—pr. Litm.

A° Sal.

1755. Jary. 24, f. 6. h. 11. mat. In the Fountain Closs, baptized a daur. of Sir Stuart Threipland, Physician, & Dame Janet Sinclair, named Janet (after the grandmother, Lady Janet Sinclair of Southdun). Mrs. Fargeson, Mrs. Harper, Mr. Sinclair, Sr. S., Spors.

„ Jary. 28. f. 1. h. 5. v. Dickson's Closs head, baptized a daughter of Andrew Douglas, Druggist, & Chris. Cheap, name Christian-Henrietta, Margt. & . . . . . Cheap, & Mrs. Fleming, pnt.

„ Mar. 3, f. 2. h. 4. v. In the Canongate head, baptized a son of Peter Cuthbertson, Goldsmith, & Mt. Caw, name William. David Beatt, . . . Polson & Chris. Caw, pnt.

„ Mar. 16, f. 1. h. 6. v. N.S. of the Castlehill, baptized a son of Alexr. Nicholson, plumber, named Charles. Rot. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Ballentine & Mrs. Pringle, Spors. —pr. Litm.

„ Mar. 21. At Hallyards, near Kirkliston, f. 6. h. 2½. v. Baptized the posthumous son of Wm. Elliot, Writer, & Agn. Dallas, named William. Wm. Elliot (the granduncle), Writer, Wm. Dallas, Lady Craigleith, Spors. Corn. Elliot & Chris. Dallas, pnt.

„ Apr. 1, f. 3. h. 4. v. In the Anchor Closs, baptized a son of William Dallas, Wright, & Donna Haliburton (born on Easter day at noon), named James. Lady Craiglieth, Thos. Haliburton, Mr. Dallas, Spors. . . . . Gibb, pnt.

„ Apr. 22, f. 3. h. 6. v. In the Cowgate, baptized a daur. of Jas. Robertson, Packman, & Margt. Scott, named Katherine. Pat. Scot, &c., pnt.

„ May 7, f. 4. noon. In Todderics Wynd, baptized a daur. of Jas. Wood, Taylor, named Katherine. David Tansh, Lady Charleton, &c., pnt.

„ May 7, h. 4. In Bell's Wynd, baptized a daur. of Wm. Stewart, Chairmr., named Katherine. Jas. Stewart, &c., pnt.

„ May 15, f. 5. h. 4. v. In Henderson's Stairs, baptized a son of Bailie M'Gill, Mert., & Eliz. Barclay, named Bailie. Ye Barclays & Jo. Goodwillie Spors.

„ Jun. 8, f. 1. h. 7. v. In my Closet, baptized a daur. of Alexr. MacIntyre, Workman, & Griz. Dollas, named Agnes. Jo. Drumond, Dan. Stuart, &c., pnt.

„ Jun. 16, baptized (by my Collegue) in my absence, James Cargill's daur.

„ July 15, f. 3. h. 6. v. Opposite to the Gaurd, N.S., baptized a son of John Fergusson, Taylor, named David. Jo. More, Mert., &c., pnt.

„ July 23, f. 4. h. 12. merid. In Stephen Laws Closs, baptized a daur. of Wm. Cleland, Mariner (son of Rot. Cleland sometime of Carnbee), & Frances Hall, named Elizabeth. The grandfayr., Spor, Mrs. Pringle, &c., pnt.

„ Oct. 4, f. 7. h. 8½. v. In Bailies Closs, Cowgate, baptized a son (born in the 7th moneth) of Don. Henderson, workman, named Donald.

„ Oct. 5, f. 1. h. 5. v. At Powderhall, baptized (Mr. P. Gordon being ill) a son of Mr. . . . . Sime, Writer to the Signet, & . . . . .

Ravenscroft, named John. Wm. Gordon, Mrs. Scott, & Mrs. Alexander of Alloa, pnt.

1755. Nov. 16, f. 1. h. 5. v. In the Old-Bank Closs, baptized a daur. of George Livingston, Inkeeper, named Mary. Mr. Bell, &c., pnt.

A° Sal.

1756. Febry. 16, f. 2. h. 5. v. baptized a son of Robert Morison, Barber, & . . . . Ramsay, named Alexander. Alexr. White, Jo. Græme, Plumber, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Apr. 2, f. 6. h. 5½. v. Near the Cowgate Port, in the house of Wm. Sutherland, Brewer, baptized a daur. of . . . . Sutherland of Woodend, named Euphame. Mr. Budge, Peter Ramsay, ... Richardson, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Apr. 22, f. 5. h. 5. v. At the Meadows, E.S., baptized a daur. of Jo. Hall, Weaver, & . . . . named Janet. Chris. Hall, &c. &c., Witnesses.

„ May 7, f. 6. h. 4. v. Canongate, my Cous. baptized Alexander Paterson, Brewer, & Eliz. Gibsone, their son, named Andrew. I being not well.

[There is below this entry a quarter of a page blank.—Ed.]

„ Novr. 8. f. 2. h. 5. v. Baptized a daur. of Chas. Esplin, named Janet.

„ Decr. 13, f. 2. h. 4½. v. In the Back Stairs, baptized a son of B. MacGill, Mert., & Eliz. Barclay, named George. Chas. Butler, Jo. Goodwillie, & Agn. Barclay, Spors.

Auspice Deo opt. Max. P.F. & S.Sto.

A° Dom.

1757. Jany. 12, f. 4. h. 6. v. In Forresters Wynd, baptized a son of . . . . Willison, Surgeon, named David. Miss Dempster, Mrs. Ramsay, and her daur., pnt.

„ Feb. 3, f. 5. h. 3. v. In the Lawn Mercat, baptized a daur. of Jo. Goodwillie, Writer, & . . . . Carstorphine, named Magdalen.

„ June 16, f. 5. h. 5. v. Near Newmilns, baptized a daur. of Wm. Green, Factor for Mr. Charteris, & . . . . Mackintosh, named Katherine. Mr. & Mrs. Robertson, ... Craig, & . . . . Grant, 4 Serts. at Newmilns, pnt.—sine Lit.

„ Augt. 24, f. 1. h. 5. v. In Toddericks Wynd, baptized a daur. of John Fergusson, Taylor, named Isabell.

„ Septer. 1, f. 5. h. 6. v. In Leith Wynd, baptized a son of John Clerkson, Wine Mert., & . . . . Taylor, named John. Alexr. Cuninghame, Writer, Peter Adie, Surgeon, Miss Campbel, &c., pnt.

„ Nover. 5. f. 7. h. 6. v. In the Old-Assembly Close, baptized a daur. of Nathaniel Spens, Surgeon, & . . . . Mulliken, named Jean. Mrs. Mulliken, Lathallan & his lady, Miss Douglas, Mr. Houston, &c., pnt.

A° Sal.

1758. Jany. 2, f. 2. h. 3. v. Castle Hill, N.S, baptized a son of Alexr. Nicholson, Plumber, & . . . . Murray, named Alexander—pr. Liām. Mr. Mabone, Mr. Thomson, &c., Spors.

„ Jany 4, f. 4. h. 4. v. In the Anchor Cl., baptized a son of Wm. Dallas, Wright, & Donna Halyburton, named Thomas. Miss Reg. Haliburton, Mr. Gibb, Jo. Mansfield, Banker, Ly. Craigleith, &c. &c., pnt.—pr. Liām.

1758. Mar. 19, Palm Sunday, h. 4½. ves. In Byres's Close, baptized (pr. Liām) a daur. of Wm. Moir of Lonmay, & Worthley Stewart, named Mary. Mrs. Stewart (the grandmoyr.), & her oyr. daur., Dougal Ged, his wife & daur., Nath. Spens, Mr. (Jo.) Moir, & Mr. Johnston, Midwife, pnt.

„ Apr. 1, f. 7. h. 4. v. At the Cowgate Port, baptized a son of Peter Ramsay, Stabler, & . . . . Mackenzie, named William. Wm. Ramsay, Wm. Suyrland & his wife, Jas. Ramsay, & Jas. Hunter, Bankier, pnt.—S. Lit.

„ Apr. 11, f. 3. h. 3. v. Near Hope Park, baptized a son of Jo. Hall, Weaver, named Robert. . . . . Horsburgh, Jan. Hall, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Aug. 2, f. 4. h. 7½. v. At Cotes, near the Colt-bridge, baptized a son of Mr. John Sime, Writer, named James. Mr. And. Alves, Miss Maxwell, &c., pnt.

„ Aug. 3, f. 5. h. 5. v. At Moultreshill, baptized a daur. of James Stewart, Writer, & Alison Ruddiman, named Cæcilia. Messrs. Paton, Gray, W. Ruddiman, & Hutton, &c., pnt.—pr. Litm.

„ Aug. 7, f. 2. h. 6. v. In the Backstairs Pt. Ch., baptized a daur. of Bailie M'Gill & . . . . . Barclay, named Agnes. Eliz. Barclay, Mr. & Mrs. Goodwillie, Spors.—pr. Litm.

A° Sal.

1759. Jany. 25, h. 4. v. In the Anchor Close, baptized a son of Wm. Dallas of Newton & Donnah Haliburton, named William. Mr. Wm. Harper, Junr., Mr. Dallas, & Margt. Haliburton, Spors.—pr. Litm.

„ Febry. 4, f. 1. h. 5. v. Canongate, baptized the son of Chas. Stewart, Shoemaker, & Eliz. Threipland, named James. Mrs. (Jas.) Smyth, Mr. Joseph Ro'son, & Jo. Graham, Writer, Spors.—pr. Litm.—&c. &c., pnt.

„ Apr. 17, f. 3. h. 5. v. In the Cowgate, baptized a son of Wm. Tytler, Writer to the Signet, named Patrick—S. L. Messrs. Guthrie & Lindsay, &c., pnt.

„ June 15, f. 6. h. 7. v. In the Old Assembly Close, baptized a daur. of Nathaniel Spens, & . . . . . Mullikin, named Janet—aft. Ly. Lathallan. Wm. Inglis, Mrs. M'Dowall, Mrs. Douglas, &c., pnt.—S. L.

„ June 24, f. 1. noon. In my room I baptized a son of Jo. Nicol, Wright, named Francis. Mrs. Craigie, Jeane Leslie, &c. &c., pnt.—S. L.

„ Septer. 20. Bothr. for me, baptized (in the herb mercat) a son of Don. Henderson, n. Daniel.

„ Septer. 23, f. 1. h. 5. v. In the Canongate, I baptized a son of Alex. Paterson & Eliz. Gibson, named John.

A° Sal.

1760. Jany. 17, f. 5. h. 5. v. In Craigs Close, baptized a son of . . . . . Willison, Druggist, & . . . . . Dempster, named Samuel. Miss Dempster, Lady (Dowr.) Dunichan, Mrs. Ramsay, Leith, Mrs. More, &c. &c., pnt.

„ Mar. 23, f. 1. h. 4½. v. In Todericks Wynd, baptized a son of James Wood, Taylor, & Kath. . . . . , named Joseph—Do. Jos. Robertson, Mrs. Brown & her son Peter, Spors.—S. L.

1760. Apr. 8, Easter Tuesday, 4. v. In Ship-tavern Close, baptized (per Liturgm.) a daur. of Wm. Dallas, Wright, & Donna[1] Haliburton, named Margaret. Margt. Halyburton, Ly. Craigleith, & Mr. Harper, Junr., Spors.

„ Apr. 15, f. 3. h. 6. v. In the Canongate, baptized a son of John Hall, Weaver, & . . . . . Horseburgh, named Charles. Jan. Hall, Wm. Brown, &c., witnesses.

„ Apr. 25, f. 6. h. 5. ves. In the Backstairs over the Meal Mercat, baptized (per Litm.) a daur. of B. M'Gill & Eliz. Barclay, named Jean. Mrs. R. Barclay, Chas. Butler & his wife, Spors.

„ May 15, F. Ascens. h. 5. f. 5. In Dicksons Land, baptized a daur. of Jas. Park, Druggist, & . . . . . M'Lean, named Annie. Hector M'Lean, Writer, Mr. M'Lachlan, &c., pnt.—S. L.

„ Aug. 20, f. 4. h. 6. v. In the Old Assembly Close, baptized daur. of Nath. Spens, Surgeon, named Jean. Wm. Inglis and his wife, Rob. Douglas, &c. &c., pnt.—S. L.

„ Sept. 18, f. 5. At Moulters Hill, Mr. Harper, Junr. (in my absence) baptized a son of Jas. Stewart, Writer, & Alice Ruddiman, named Charles.

„ Sept. 21, f. 1. h. 4. v. I baptized a son of Jas. Cargill & . . . . . named James. S. Lt. Lady Woodcockdale, Mrs. Jas. Hay, Mr. . . . . Berry, Rot. Pringle, his wife and son, pnt.

A° Sal.

1761. Febry. 13, f. 6. noon. In my closet, baptized a daur. of James Strachan, Chairman (from Auchindore), & Jean Touch, named Jean. Mrs. Jeane Rutherford, Adam Hay, Peter Urquhart, &c., pnt.—S. L.

„ Mar. 8, f. 1. h. 4. v. In Miln's Square, baptized a daur. of Jo. Russel, Writer, & Margt. Fraser, named Margaret.

„ May 24, f. 1. h. 6. v. In World'send Close, I baptized a daur. of Jo. Clerkson, Wine Mert., & . . . . . Taylor, named William. Wm. Taylor, Mert., Miss Taylor, & Capt. James Cathcart of Inverleith, &c., pnt.—Sine Lit.

„ June 28, f. 1. h. 5½. v. In the Ship Close, baptized a daur. of Wm. Dallas & David Haliburton, named David. Misses Halyburton & Scott, & Mr. Harper, Spors.—Sdy. Lit.

„ Aug. 3, f. 2. h. 3. v. At Inveresk, I administered Hypothetical Baptism to Margaret Erskine, wife of Archd. Stirling of Keir. Mrs. Magdalene Stirling, witness.

„ Septer. 18. My Cousin for me, baptized a son of Don. Mackenzie, named Daniel.

„ Nover. 9, f. 2. h. 4. v. In Nydries Wynd, baptized a son of Nath. Spens, Surgeon, & . . . . . Mullikin, named James. Robert & Mrs. Douglas, &c., pnt.—S. L.

„ Nov. 26, f. 5. h. 4. v. In . . . Close, baptized a daur. of Jas. Cargil, Mert, & Kath. Auchinleck, named Katherine. Ly. Woodcockdale, Kath. Berry, Mrs. Pringle, pnt.—S. L.

1762. Jany. 25, f. 2. h. 5. v. In Mr. Orrs N. S., opposite to Martins Wd., baptized a son of James M'H . . . th [blotted], Purser in the Colns (?) & Chris. Walker, named James. Jas. Park, Druggist, & his wife, & Paul Husband, &c., pnt.—S. L.

[1] Over *Donna* is written *David*. Probably her full name was *Davidonna*.

1762. June 18, f. 6. h. 4. v. Baptized a son of Wm. Dallas Wright & Donna Haliburton, named Peter, pr. Litm. Margt. Haliburton, Mr. Harper, Junr., &c., Spors.

„ Octor. 27. In the Herb Mercat, f. 4. h. 4. v., baptized a son of David Buchanan, Flesher, & Susan Callender, named John. Deacon Wemyss, &c., pnt.—S. L.

„ Novr. 9, f. 3. h. 11. Mat. In . . . Close, in Kinlocks Close, baptized a son of Sir Stuart Threipland of Fingask, & Janet Murray of Pennyland, named Patrick. Miss Budge, her Father, & Sr. S. Thrd., Spors.—pr. Liturm.

„ Decr. 4. In Kennedys Close, f. 7. h. 3. v., baptized a daur. of Hugh Stewart, Chairmaster, named Katherine—S. L.

(*To be continued.*)

386. Ross Family (*continued from p.* 40).—The Counts von Ross of Prussia.—In the *Neues Preussiches Adels-Lexicon*, Leipzic 1837, and in other German works[1] it is stated that Alexander Ross von Inverchasley, married Susanna Munro, and being a zealous Presbyterian was persecuted by the Bishops, and fled from Scotland in 1692, settling in the Netherlands.

An Alexander Ross, but not of the Inverchasley family, may have sought refuge in the Netherlands, but not at the date assigned by Count John Ross (see *post*) in the account compiled by him early in the present century. It seemed probable that Alexander (**lxxi**), younger son of Alexander Ross of Eye who died 1659, and who is said to have gone abroad and married (*MS. pedigree*), might have been ancestor of the Counts Ross. The death of this Alexander was announced by his nephew, Charles Ross, afterwards of Eye, to his 'cousigne,' David Ross of Inverchasley, Tutor of Kindeace, at Taine, in a letter bearing date, Edinburgh, 17th September 1701.—'I am sorrie to tell you that a letter has come from Lieutenant Stewart to Andrew Ross, Balblair's son, giving account that Alexander Ross died at Bergen-op-Zoom, a frontier town of the United Provinces, about the beginning of September, New Style,[2] and that his lady was not well.' It will be seen from the following account that this Alexander was not the ancestor of the Counts Ross, that family having evidently settled on the Lower Rhine previous to 1625, as is proved by their having married Germans, and at that date they had adopted German names and habits. If a history of the early struggles of the Reformed Churches on the Lower Rhine, including lists of communicants, could be found, probably the connecting-link with Scotland would be easily traced. At present the first of the family who appears in the register of Duisburg, near the Dutch frontier on the Lower Rhine, is Peter Ross, born *circa* 1625, and married to Christine Rademaker, by whom he had a son,

2. Matthias, born at Duisburg —— 1659; he married there —— 1691, Maria Dorothea Schlüters, by whom he had,
   1. Christine Maria, *b.* —— 1692.
   2. Peter. (See *below*.)
   3. Christine Maria, born 28th August 1695..
   4. William. (See *post*.)

[1] *Stammbuch des Adels in Deutschland.—Taschenbuch der gräflichen Häusen.*

[2] Began in Germany in 1700, when 18 days were thrown out of February.

5. Matthias, born 16th August 1699.
6. Hermann, born 3d January 1701.
7. Maria Elizabeth, born 1st June 1705.

3. Peter, born at Duisburg 2d September 1693, married —— ——, and had,

Matthias Gerard. He left Holland 25th December 1766, as assistant purveyor in the Dutch East India Company. On arriving in Bengal he was sent to Hoogly, where he died 11th August 1769, having named his cousin, John Matthias Ross, executor to his will (*State Archives* at The Hague).

Maria Matilda, married Israel Gotthelf Hintre.

Sibilla Margaret, married Bernard Fredemburg.

4. William, born at Duisburg 27th December 1696. On 2d April 1721 he was ordained minister of the Reformed Evangelical Church, he received a call to Xanten, and then to Isselburg in the same district, where he remained until 1748, when he became minister at Wesel. He died there —— 1768, having married —— Catherine Gertrude Brinkman, by whom he had,

1. Peter William, born 31st March 1729. He married, first, Anna Sibilla Vetten, by whom, with two daughters, he had one son,
   John Gottfried, born —— 1756, and died unmarried —— 1803.
   He married, secondly, Margaretha Büschen, by whom he had three daughters.
2. John Matthias. (See *below.*)
3. Henry Gottfried. (See *post.*)
4. Theodore Bernhard, became minister at Wallach when his brother Henry was called to Isselburg, born 25th October 1734, he married —— Sibilla Cramer.
5. Dorothea Sibilla Catharina, born 3d December 1736, married —— John Osthoff in Wesel, and had six children.
6. Johanna Maria Elizabeth, born 10th January 1745, married —— Bernhard Everard Duden.

5. John Matthias was born at Isselburg 9th June 1730. Previous to December 1751 he visited England, hoping himself to obtain possession of some property in Scotland to which he believed that he was entitled, but want of means prevented him from prosecuting his claim. He probably saw David Ross of Inverchasley, George Ross, afterwards of Cromarty, and Hugh Ross of Kerse. It was one of these who, in the family annals, is styled the rich relation who obtained for him an appointment in the Dutch East India Company, as *assistant*, with 24 florins a month. He left Texel 19th December 1751, on board the 'Immagonda,' for Bengal. He arrived there 7th August 1752, and was sent to Fort Gustavus to be employed in the Hoogly factory. He acted as under-treasurer, and then as treasurer in other factories, until he returned to Hoogly in 1763 as secretary. In 1759 there is no notice about him, but he must have seen the destruction of the Dutch fleet and army, and Clive dictating his own terms at Chinsurah. After filling several posts, he was named *head-trader* in 1771, and also in that year chief-director at Cassimbazar. In 1776 he became com-

missary-director in Bengal with 180 florins a month. War having broken out between the Dutch and English on 3d July 1781, he was taken prisoner by the latter and carried off. When peace was proclaimed in 1783, he was liberated, and returned to Holland as ex-director. About 20,000 florins of his salary were still owing to him, which the board 'of the seventeen' of the East India Company, in 1784, refused to pay, it does not appear for what reason. The decree was registered in 1786, and the money was never paid.—(*Log of the Immagonda.—Roll of the troops and Company's servants*, Archives at The Hague.) On his leaving Bengal, by a deed dated 28th December 1782, he manumitted all his slaves, giving them also a considerable sum of money for their support. He married —— 1786, a beautiful lady of 16, Joanna Catharina de Schubert, and dying at Brussels —— 1787, left an only son,

John Frederick. (See *below*.)

The widow married, secondly, in 1790, John Peter de Motte, a banker, and settling with her husband at Warsaw took with them her son. In a letter from William Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Orange, then in exile, dated Schönhausen, 20th July 1799, he addresses her as Mevrouw Motte, assuring her that 'when a happy turn of affairs might bring him back to his fatherland, he would seek to be of service to her and her husband.' This happy turn did not come till 1813, when he returned to the Netherlands as Sovereign Prince, and in 1815 became King. Mevrouw Motte during the war, and especially in 1812-13, assisted by her son, devoted her fortune and energies to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers and prisoners, irrespective of country or creed. She returned to Holland, and died at Amsterdam 25th April 1814. The Princess Wilhelmine of Prussia, mother of the Sovereign Prince, in a letter dated Haag, 8th May 1814, in her own name, in that of her daughter-in-law the reigning Princess,[1] and of her daughter the Duchess,[2] addressed an affectionate letter of sympathy to John Ross, styling him 'very dear and much loved Count.'

6. John Frederick was born at Brussels, 28th November 1787, just before his father's death. It does not appear in what year he assumed the title of Count; as I have shown, he was so styled in 1814. In that year he had a silver medal[3] struck in memory of his mother. He sent one to the King of Prussia, who thanks him 'for the beautiful memorial of filial love,' in a letter dated Leipzig, 18th January 1815, and styles him Count. On the previous 20th December, during the Congress of Vienna, he had saved the King from being assassinated by a foreign adventurer. In 1813 the Emperor of Russia had given him the Cross of St. Anne in brilliants, and he had offered to the Emperor a valuable gift from the collection of oriental rarities left by his father. Leaving Warsaw he settled at Berlin and received from King Frederick William a diploma, dated 9th March 1820, recognising his title. The wording of the diploma is most unusual:—(John Ross claims descent from the Earls of Ross, but there is no pedigree annexed) . . . 'whereas Count Johann von Ross has most humbly prayed of Us that We would be graciously pleased to adjudge to

[1] Frederica Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick William III. of Prussia.

[2] Frederica Louisa, widow of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

[3] On the medal she is styled Countess Ross. Her bust is in profile, and a lightning flash striking her. With other devices, there are the arms of Ross and Schubert. On the reverse, with many emblems, there is an inscription in Dutch, signifying—The | Fatherland to help to free | and men's disasters | to lessen | was the vocation wherein | she died.—On six banners are inscribed, Confidence—Religion—Perseverance—Courage—Sacrifice—Unity.

him . . . a deed of recognition and ratification of the dignity of a Count deduced from his ancestors, and also the grounds have been adduced by him which establish the rightfulness of his dignity of a Count, and he without fault of his has lost the means of proving his dignity in a manner which would be binding on a Count, Now it is Our Will, in evidence of Our Royal Favour and Grace, hereby most graciously to comply with the aforesaid petition, . . . to wit, to recognise and ratify the dignity of a Count to Johann von Ross for himself and the rightfully begotten heirs of his body and posterity in descending line.'

In the *Pariser Zeitung*, 21st June 1826, he is mentioned as being the first Dutchman who had made an ascent in a balloon. He was a man of some talent, but very eccentric, living in a house in Johannis Strasse (Berlin) surrounded by a large garden. He had the backs of his neighbours' houses painted to represent vistas of scenery. Having a varied collection of curiosities, he divided his house into four sections named after the four quarters of the Globe. In the Asiatic section he used often to hide himself in one of the large pagodas to listen to the remarks made about him by visitors to his museum. He died unmarried 25th November 1848.

To return to—

(*1*) Henry Gottfried Ross (the son of William 4.). Having been ordained minister of the Reformed Church 13th January 1760, he received a call to Wallach, near Wesel, and later to Isselburg. Born 25th May 1732, he died 22d February 1796, having married —— Anna Catharina Heymans, by whom he had,

1. Catharina Henrietta, born ——, married —— 1787, Amtmann Hermani-Werthebruch.
2. Maria Catharina, born at Isselburg, 5th February 1762, married —— 1791, T. E. Evers.
3. Wilhelmina Johanna Dorothea, born 14th October 1763.
4. Johanna Sibilla, born 27th December 1765, married —— 1790, Reverend Henry Esch.
5. Catharina Godofreda, born 23d December 1767.
6. William John Gottfried. (See *below*.)
7. Johanna Helena Frederika, born 25th February 1777. John Matthias Ross, late Governor, signed the Isselburg Register as witness.

(*2*) William John Gottfried was born at Isselburg 3d July 1772. His uncle, John Matthias, wished him to be educated for the law, but yielding to his father's desire, he prepared for the ministry. He studied at the University of Duisburg, and received his first call in 1793 to Homberg, in the Duchy of Berg, whence he was called to Budberg, a small place on the Lower Rhine, the scene of his labours for 33 years. He began his work in troublous times; owing to the French occupation, for six months after his call he was unable to cross to the opposite bank of the Rhine; it was at Easter 1795 that he reached Budberg to find his house a ruin. There he was active in promoting education, and the welfare of his people; his conciliatory manners winning for him the love and respect of all classes and creeds. He steadily refused to leave his Rhine parish for any worldly advancement, but in 1826 Frederick William III. sent for him to Berlin to confer on the state of the Evangelical Churches in Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces. Although strongly urged to remain in Berlin, it was not until the following year that he consented to leave Budberg, being

convinced that it was in the interest of the Church. The Evangelical Union was owing to his exertions, and he was appointed by the King first bishop of the United Churches, with the supervision of Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces. In Berlin he took great interest in the advancement of education, and in the care of a large orphanage, to which he induced his cousin, Count John, to leave a considerable part of his fortune. The King sent him a Diploma of Count, urging him to assume the title, but he repeatedly declined, considering it unsuitable to his calling. In 1843 he received from the University of Bonn an address, thanking him for his unwearied activity and conciliatory measures in the interest of the Churches. He was a man of fine presence and most benevolent countenance, and was as beloved at Berlin as he had been on the Rhine. With Frederick William III. he possessed great influence, and was always treated by him with marked consideration and respect. Under his successor, Frederick William IV., a sovereign of a very different temperament, he found his counsels slighted and his position untenable, therefore in 1846 he resigned the supervision of Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces. He died at Berlin, 28th September 1854, and was buried at Budberg, having married, —— 1795, Louisa Cecilia, daughter of Peter Charles de Weerth. She died —— 1840, leaving,

1. Caroline, born 1796, married —— Colonel W. C. Wentzel.
2. Antoinette, born —— 1805, married —— Carl Tendering auf Hans Ahr.
3. William. (See *below.*)
4. Frederick William. (See *post.*)
5. Luise Marie, born —— 1817, married —— 1838, Frederic Schneider, and died —— 1889.

(*3*) William, Count Ross, obtained, 24th February 1855, a further recognition of his right, and of his brother's family, to the title of Count. He was Councillor of the Court of Aids in Dresden. Born 2d September 1806, he died at Dresden, 26th December 1874, having married, 9th July 1838, a Saxon lady, Adelheid Meinhold. He left,

1. Luise Christiane Cecilia, born at Dresden —— 1843.[1]
2. Cecilia Luise, born 18th May 1850, married 9th June 1886, Max Baron von Thielmann, Prussian Ambassador at Hamburg, and has,
   Carola Mathilde, born —— 1890.

(*4*) Frederick William, Count Ross. His father gave him on his marriage the estates of Hans Loo and Pottichel on the Lower Rhine. Born —— 1810, he died at Dresden 9th October 1854, having married at Bonn, 15th May 1840, Ida aus 'm Weerth. They had,

1. Frederick William. (See *below.*)
2. Constance Luise Marie, born —— 1846, married at Loo 14th September 1862 Frederic Carl von Fridirici Steinmann-Mellentin, Captain in the Artillery Regiment of the Guards, and owner of the manor of Gassendorf and other property in Silesia. He fell at the battle of St. Privat, 20th August 1870, leaving, with three daughters, a son, Frederick, born —— 1865, owner of Gassendorf.

[1] To Countess Luise Ross I am indebted for much assistance, and for having placed at my disposal many family papers.

(*5*) Frederick William, Count Ross, Rittmeister 7th Hussars. He fought in the war of 1866; in 1870 he was severely wounded on the head by the explosion at the fortress of Laon; he was at the battle of Mars-la-Tour, and in the fights round Orléans. Born at Haus Loo 9th July 1841, he died at Bonn from the effects of the wounds received at Laon, 7th July 1883, having married at Bonn, 14th September 1862, Margaretha Luise von Bülow. By his death *s.p.* this branch of the Ross family became extinct in the male line.

Arms. *Gu.*, 3 lions rampant *or*; Helmet of his degree with a Count's coronet, bearing for crest a lily *arg.*, with a palm branch on either side; Dexter supporter, a blackamoor with an apron *az.*, Sinister, a lion *or*. Motto, *In magnis voluisse sat est.*

In the *Adels-Lexicon* are also named, without indicating their origin,—

2. Colonel Johann Carl von Ross, who having served for forty years was raised in 1786 to the position of Freiherr, with the addition of von Rosenbach to his name.

Captain Robert Ross von Thornthoun of the Austrian service was made a Bohemian Knight.

In the logs of the ships belonging to the Dutch East India Company, rolls of their troops and servants, preserved at The Hague, are mentioned—

Edmond Ros, born at Amsterdam, appointed 'assistant' with 24 florins a month, left Texel for Batavia 1st January 1744, and arriving there 3d July was employed as writer. He made a will, 1st September 1750, in favour of his only daughter, Katherine Maria Ros, then about 22 years of age, living with his brother-in-law, Peter Pas, in Amsterdam, and failing her he left his money to the children of his sister, Anna Margaret Ros or Pas. He died 20th September.

Daniel Ros, born at Breda, was engaged, 6th April 1749, as soldier with 9 florins a month. He reached Batavia 22d January 1750. He served in the Dutch possessions until 25th November 1759, when he was returned missing after the battle of Chandernagore.

Daniel Ros, born in Ross-shire, was also engaged as a soldier, with the same pay. Leaving Texel for Batavia 3d October 1752, he arrived there 7th June 1753, and was sent to Quall, where he died 26th July 1764. He left no will, and the money owing to him was never claimed.

John Theodore Ross, born at Bakel in Brabant, was appointed pastor with a salary of 100 florins a month. Leaving Texel 29th June 1787, after remaining for a time at the Cape of Good Hope, he reached Batavia 18th July 1788, and remained as pastor of the Dutch community. In 1809 he appears as honorary Professor of Theology and Knight of the Royal Order of Holland. After 1810 there is no further mention of him.

Mr. Paul Ross, born at Veldhoven, was engaged in 1787 as member of the legal council at Batavia, with a stipend of 150 florins a month. He died there 6th June 1791, leaving a widow, Gesina Cornelia Schultz. John Theodore Ross was one of the executors to his will.

F. N. R.

387. The Historian Wodrow.—Upon two occasions, in 1717 and 1726, the inhabitants of the town of Stirling made attempts to secure as their minister the Reverend Robert Wodrow, Minister of the Parish of Eastwood, and historian of the Church of Scotland. The call of 1717, signed by the leading inhabitants of the town, has been preserved in the historian's

family, and is now in possession of his lineal representative, Mr. Charles W. Wodrow Thomson, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, by whose kind permission I am enabled to forward a transcription of the call and the signatures appended. MARCHMONT HERALD.

We, heads of families, merchands, tradesmen, maltmen, mechanicks, and others, burgesses and inhabitants of the burgh of Stirling, hereto subscribing, do hereby declare our satisfaction with, and consent unto a call given by our Town Council and Kirk Session to the Reverend Mr. Robert Woodrow, Minister of the Gospel at Eastwood, to be one of the ministers in this congregation, heartily joining in the desire that he may come and labour amongst us in the work of the Gospel, promising all due subjection and encouragement suitable from a loving people to their faithful pastor. In testimonie whereof we have subscribed these presents at Sterling the fifteenth day of Januarie 1717 years.

Alex. Burd.
Wm. Paterson.
Alexr. Glasfurd.
Archibald Moir.
John Don.
George Drummond.
Jo. Finlaysone.
Will. Urquhart.
Ja. Johnstone.
Ja. Christie.
Tho. Darling.
Jannes Laing.
Patrick Dounie.
William Hendrie.
Mr. Wm. Thomson.
William Cowan.
James Burns.
Jo. Allane.
John Shereswood.
John Hyndshaw, Stationer.
Alexr. Donaldson.
Andrew Millar.
John Aitkine,
John Lindsay.
William Spittal.
Thomas Glen.
Pat. Maxwell.
Ro. Wingate.
Ja. Wallace.
Will. Allan.
George Jaffraye.
James Mitchell.
John Gallaway.
Andrew M^clieharn.
And. Wright.
James Dugon.
Hendrie Jafray.
Alexr. Boler.
James Gibb.
John Miller.
Walter Hardie.
John Hardie.
Ja. Christie.
Patrick Gillespe.
J. Russell.

Ja. Christie.
David Gillespie.
Wm. Leask.
Ja. Nicoll.
Thos. Gillespie.
Michaell Downie.
J. Don.
Patrick Stevenson.
Ja. Urquhart.
Will. Maiben.
John Nill.
Jo. Sconce.
John Christie.
Joseph Hunter.
John Napier.
John Stiwnson.
James Stivenson.
Robert Burn.
John Adam.
Andrew Mitchell.
John Robertson.
James Robertson.
Archibald M^cnab.
Archibald Paterson.
Alexr. Paterson.
Ro. Robertson.
David Walker.
Will. Lyon.
Charels Lyon.
John Hill.
John Heart.
Hugh Forbes.
William Howstowne.
John Stivenson.
John Balfouer.
George Reid.
William Buchan.
Will. Gilfillan.
John Finlayson.
John Baxter.
Alexr. Ride.
Henry Duncan.
William Hugat.
Rot. Gardiner.
William Mitchell.

William Allan.
Thomas Gillespie, yor.
Cha. Ross.
James Neaper.
Jo. Berrihill.
William Barklay.
Ro. Barklie.
Ja. Baird.
Wm. Steilintoun.
Da. Neaper.
James Bwchanan.
Archibald Anderson.
Christopher Russall.
Francis Houstoun.
John Anderson.
Thomas Thomsone.
Andrew Miller.
John Waugh.
William Bowie.
George Rind.
Jam. McKnor.
James Bochen.
John Wright, elder.
Will. Wright.
Jam. Hill.
William Pattersone.
William McCrockett.
John Lowrie.
J. Grahame.
Thomas Dounie.
John Stivinson.
Robert Cowan.
William Smith.
Colline McLourie.
John Bell.
John McArthur.
Charles McFarland.
Jo. Allan.
John Din.
Lawrence Frazer.
Walter Din.
Robert Balfour.
Archibald Moir.
John Rolok.
John Henderson.

James Lowk.
John Jamison.
John Dowgall.
Alexr. Finlayson.
John Davie.
Tho. Murray.
Alexr. Gilfillane.
James Walker.
Rot. Duncane.
James Harvie.
John Wordie.
Alexr. Plook.
John Finlaysone.
John Gray.
William Wright.
James Davie.
Hugh Smith.
William Wands.
Thomas Brun.
John Thomsone.
Andrew Wilsone.
James Ross.
Will. Allane.
Andrew Chrystie.
John Turnbull.
Robert Buchanan.
John Stevenson.
Alexr. Fletcher.
Thomas Reoch.
Ja. Brisbane.
Alexr. Steuart.
Tho. Glen.
Mu. Steuart.
Patrick Claus.
James Murrow.
Robert Finlaysone.
David Buchn.
Robert Forester.
William Forester.
John Forester.
Patrick Forguson.
Will. Finlaysone.
Thomas Wright.
James Challmers.
David Mafett.
Willam McKlersi.
John Broun.
James Adam.
George Henderson.
Ja. Urquhart.
Thomas Campbell.
Patrick Wright.
Thomas Thomson.
James M^{c}lchriest.
John Kee.
Will. Cuninghame.
John Garrow.
Alexr. Chrystie.
Georg Danskine.
Alexander Fergusson.
Georg Reid, yor.
Will. Glas.
John Dason.
Jams Jafrie.
Willi. Oliphant.

Tho. M^{c}lay.
John Fergusone.
Will. Andersone.
John Finlaysone.
John Aiken.
William Gilchrist.
Alexander Harla.
John Blair.
John Campbell.
Duncan Bryce.
Thomas Jamisone.
John Robertsone.
John Skillie.
Andrew Hunter.
John Ewing.
John Russal.
Jannes Russal.
Robert Chrystie.
John McKinnon.
Patrick Proven.
Jo. Muschett.
Malcolm McGibbon.
Jo. Easson.
Walter Easson.
John White.
John McKessone.
Ja. Watsone.
William Garoh.
Jo. Millar.
John Simpson.
Thomas Baird, yor.
James Glen.
John Glen.
John Dewer.
Archibald Aikman.
Patrik Norie.
John Willson.
Alexr. Sharpe.
James Low.
Archibald Chrystie.
Walter Easson.
Charles Morison.
Thomas Davie.
Will. Christie.
Thomas Brown.
John Adam, elder.
Thomas Archibald.
Ja. Nicoll.
Cha. Ross, B.
William Murray.
George Reid.
Geor. Miller.
William Miller.
Alexr. Muschett.
Ja. Steuart.
Andrew Liddel.
Ja. Lourie.
William Hendersone.
Ja. Watsone.
Jon. Hendersone.
Walter Cowan.
Thomas Gall.
John Main.
Tho. Baird.
Robert Callenter.

Patrick Dewar.
Jo. Ewing.
Ja. Callander.
Jo. Glen.
Edward Luckison.
J. Martine.
Alexr. Mitchell.
John Henderson.
Joseph Cowan.
Geo. Dow.
David Yewine.
Jo. Kelly.
Jo. M^{c}ljohn.
Pat. Fisher.
John M^{c}laren.
Ja. Watsone.
Pat. Dicksone.
Jo. M^{c}lay.
Ja. Garone.
Jo. Kay.
James Harvie.
John Sibbet.
Patrick Glespie.
Ja. Watsone.
Ja. Young.
Alexander Condie.
Archibald M^{c}farland.
William Cherire.
William Baird.
Jo. Reid.
James Grame.
Robert Hall.
Andrew Huton.
Wm. Gilchrist.
T. F.
John Adam.
John Forbes.
Christie Miller.
John Henderson.
Alexander Cowan.
J. L.
James Mofet.
James Miler.
John McKounu.
Doncan M^{c}ffarllen.
John Miler.
Donel McKnivr.
John Wright.
John Rusell.
David Mitchel.
Alexander Vatch.
John taler.
Robert Bler.
Patrick Lowrie.
Thomas Robrtson.
Patrick Finleson.
James Tayllor.
Will. Christie.
Thomas Key.
John Miller.
James Ramsay.
Joseph Cowan.
Will. Wands.
James Wands.
James Chalmers.

Alexander Dicksone.
Rot. McFarlane.
James Kidston.
Duncan Stewart.
Dougal Graeme.
James Gilespie.
John Livingston.
John Turnbull.
William Grem.
Patrick Gream.
Georg. Robison.
W. W.
David Anderson.
Alexander Cown.
Robert Hinderson.
John Mcfarlen.
John Shirra.
James Crookshanks.
Jo. McGrigor.
Robert Morison.
Jon. Gilfillane.
Da. Miller.
Alexr. Watson.
Adam Jack.
John Edmonstoune.
John Chirstie.
Roberd Fergusone.
Ro. Rind.
John Brember.
Alexr. Cram.
John Seatton.
Robert Gallaway.
John Ried.
Andrew Millar.
James Douglas.
James Harper.
Ja. Christie.
William Young.
William Thomson.
David Mitchell.
Alexander Clark.
Will. Gillfillane.
Wm. Morisone.
Wilam Gilchrist.
Doncan Mcfarson.
Robert Forsyth.
Andrew Kerr.
John Fergie.
John McFarllan.
Archibald Campbell.
Robert Anderson.
William McHowat.
William
Jannes Smith.
William McKuen.
John Miler.
David Gowing.
John McLaren.
John Sinson.
I. C. Ja. Chamers mark.

J. Henderson.
James Adie.
John Watson.
James Bruce.
Chreystie Miler.
Alexr. Adam.
Thomas Blar.
W. S.
William Thomson.
John Mitchell.
John Brember.
William Hart.
Ja. Webster.
Richard Rae.
Alexander Calender.
Robert Gilchrist.
William
John Ferguson.
Alexr. Robertson.
Donald Forrester.
Jam. Thomson.
John Foster.
Alex. Smith.
James Chalmers.
John
Jo. Robertson.
Georg. Fisher.
Neill Glass.
Alexr. Donaldson.
Ja. Christie, Junr.
Wm. Christie.
Alexr. Gilchrist.
James Daussone.
William Wilsone.
Tho. Christie.
Andrew McKie.
Alexander Brown.
John Paton.
Alexr. Doller.
John Tilloch.

And. Thomsone.
William Allan.
James Cushnie.
John Galawa.
Alexander Galawa.
John Stirling.
Alexr. Stalker.
Robert Simers.
George Esplin.
Robert Stirling.
Robert Brown.
Walter Stinson.
Rott. Hamilton.
John Neilson.
Alexr. Br——
R. C. Ritch——mark.
John Glen.
James McK——
John Ferrg——

Wm. Anderson.
D. W. David Wilson.
Alexr. Chalmers.
James Henrie.
W. C. Wm. Corsar.
Robert Turnbull.
Alexander Mushet.
William Ramsey.
William Laurie, elder.
William Laurie, yor.
John McKison.
John Wilison.
Archibald Stivenson.
John Watson.
John Paterson.
John Watson.
Thomas Bouie.
James Stivenson.
John Bouie.
James Stivenson, yongr.
Wm. Keir.
Archibald McKelchreist.
John Aikman.
John Christie.
William Mceson.
James Aikman.
John Stinson.
Robert Finlaysone.
John Willson.
Thomas Mwre.
Andrew Challmers.
J. Finlaysone.
Will. Millar.
Robert Gilchrist.
William Gilkrist.
William Wright.
Thomas Gillfilane.
William Gilfilane.
John Campbell.
John Davie, youir.
Thomas Watson.
Rot. Ker.
Alex. Donaldsone.
John Brown.
John Lonie.
Thomas Rowan.
John Gibb.
Alex.
John Edom.
James Brown.
William Fergsuon.
Andrew Stewart.
John Turnbull.
Jas. Ferguson.
Robert Henderson.
James Cowan.
John Muschet.
Ja. Dick.

The Call is signed upon four sheets of paper which have been mounted on a roller, and so carefully preserved that all but three names are decipherable.

388. KNIGHT OF THE KIRK (*vol.* iv. *pp.* 129, 180).—A passage bearing upon this subject occurs in *Arbroath and its Abbey*, by David Millar, (page 135) which we give our readers :— ED.

'It may be observed that the Latin title *Dominus*, so often applied to priests and monks at this time, was equivalent to the prefix *Sir*, by which many of them were styled, and which title, it will be recollected, was repudiated by Walter Miln, the priest of Lunan, when applied to him by his accusers on his trial, adding, "I have been ower long one of the Pope's knights." Sir David Lyndesay alludes to this title in the following lines :—

"The pure Priest thinkis he gets nae richt
Be he nocht stylit like an Knicht,
And callit *Schir* befoir his name,
As Schir Thomas and Schir Williame."

The title was applied to persons in priests' orders who had not taken the proper academical degree of Master of Arts, so as to entitle them to use the higher prefix of *master* or *magister*, which is applied to some of the clergy named in Robert Scot's list of souls. The title *Den*, prefixed to the names of several Arbroath abbots and monks in vernacular writings seems to have been the Scottish mode of writing Dean, as Lyndesay adds—

"All monkes, as ye may hear and see,
Are called Deanes for dignitie;
Albeit his mother milke the kow,
He must be callit Deane Andrew."

The titles *Sir* or *Den*, as applied to clergy, seems to have fallen into disuse after the Reformation. But as many Romish priests of the lower ranks came to be employed as readers and teachers, the term was after that event applied, in the old form of *Dominie*, to Schoolmasters, and seems to have been familiarly used in addressing them; and that with more respect than is now generally attached to the term. An instance of this is afforded by a conversation which John Row, minister of Perth, had on his deathbed, in 1580, with "the master of the gramer schoole, commonlie called Dominis Rind," as recorded in the Additions to Row's *Coronis*, p. 456, Wodrow edition. Much information is collected on this point in Dr Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* (*voce* Pope's Knights); and some observations "On the title of Sir, applied to priests," are given by Mr David Laing in the appendix (p. 555) to the first volume of his Wodrow edition of Knox's Works.'

389. NAME GIVERS.—In most parochial registers of Baptism in Scotland the names of witnesses are given; usually these were relatives of the infant. In a few registers, however, instead of witnesses the name of the person in honour of whom the name was given is entered under the heading 'Witnesses, etc.' Thus an infant at Dundee named George has opposite his name 'His Majesty King George [I.]'; while in another case, in 1746, the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, appears as the name giver. One parent even entered 'David, King of Israel' as name giver to his child.

By adding the names of the genuine witnesses or the statement 'before the congregation' security was afforded that the rite had been properly performed. It would be curious to know what purpose the officials imagined they served when they chronicled the whims of parents

in the manner we have mentioned. Doubtless the infant George would be trained up to be a loyal subject to the Hanoverian dynasty. Was the youthful David destined to be a precentor? ED.

390. ENGLISH WORKMEN IN GLASGOW, 1758-1805.—The Registers of Baptisms and Marriages of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Glasgow were carefully kept by the Rev. John Falconar, the minister. Very many of the entries concern the soldiers stationed in the city, and Protestant Irish workmen. Two of the staple trades of the place, delph-making and bottle-making, were largely carried on by Englishmen. We think that a list of their names, with the date of the earliest record concerning each, will interest our readers in England, and may be of value as throwing a light on the introduction and growth of certain handicrafts now flourishing.

1. *Potters—Delph-makers or Stoneware-makers.*

John Holden, 'Englishman,' and Isabel Faucet, his wife, 1760, Potter.
Robert Bingwall, Potter, 'Englishman,' 1770.
John Hainton, Delph-maker, and Lucia Chatilly, his wife, 1771.
Mr. Bignol, Stoneware Manufacturer, from England, 1772.
William Cockley, Delph-maker, 1772.
Thomas Bibby, Stoneware-maker, 1772, a daughter named Angelotte. Anne Newell, his wife.
Robert Watson, Painter and Gilder at the Delft-house, Elizabeth Metcalfe, his wife.
Isaac Cartlege, 1778 (had a son bapt. Aaron), at the Stoneware factory, Mary Steel, his wife.
John Forrester, journeyman 'at the Stone or Earthenware Works.'
William Suckers, 1781, Delft-maker.
Richard Abbey, 1781, Painter at the Delft-house, an Englishman, Rachel Garner, his wife.
Thomas Pratt, 1781, Potter.
Jacob Low, 1782, Potter from England, Isobel Lee, his wife.
Edward Glass, 1783, at the Delft-house, lately from England, Ann Evans, his wife.
Thomas Mayo, 1783, at the Delft-house, Nanny Steel, his wife.
James M'Donald, 1785, by trade a Potter, Janet Cant, his wife.
Daniel Steel, 1786, Potter from England, Mary Brook, his wife, Aaron, his son.
John Eaton, 1788, at the Delft-field, Mary Hold, his wife.
John Mitchell, 1789, Potter, Ann Fishwick, his wife.
John Barlow, 1790, Potter at the Stone-field, an Englishman.
John Mitchell, 1790, Potter.
John Yumens, 1793, Potter.
James Tennant, 1794, Stoneware-maker, May Hypson, his wife.
Charles Colt, 1794, Dealer in Stoneware, Mary Foster, his wife, both from England.

2. *Glass and Bottle-makers.*

Cornelius Groves, 1763.
Amos Robertson, 1763.
John Gardener, 1764.
Timothy Warren, Bottle-blower, 1765.
Joseph Wilkins, 1770, 'Englishman,' Helen Banner, his wife, 1776.

Thomas Rowand, Bottle-blower, 1773, 'Englishman.'
William Fletcher, 1775, Helen Quick, his wife.
William Mustard, 1777, Bottle-maker from Newcastle, Catherine Walton, his wife.
William Deak, 1777 or Dalk, at the Glass-house, Finniestoun [1783].
Ralph Ashwood, 1778, Bottlemaker from Lancashire, Mary Young, his wife.
Jacob Smith, 1779, at the Flint Glass-house at Finniestoun, from Newcastle, Eliz[b] Rannison, his wife.
Robert Fairfield, 1779, Bottle-maker at Dumbarton, from Newcastle, Mary Yardley, his wife.
Samuel Elliot, 1779, Glass-maker at Finnieston, from Newcastle, Marg[t] Turnbull, his wife.
Peter Verden, 1779, Glassmaker at Finnieston, Eliza Cook, his wife.
Mathew Beatson, 1779, Bottle-maker, Barbara Eagleson, his wife.
James Potts, 1780, at Finnieston Glass-works, Elizabeth Fachouder, his wife.
Thomas Green, 1780, Chrystal Glass-maker, from England, at Finnieston.
John Harris, 1781, Chrystal-maker, Mary Bucke, his wife.
Thomas Holden, 1781, at the Glass-works, Dumbarton.
William Mathews, 1782, at the Chrystal Glass-works, Finnieston, Eliz[b] Russell, his wife.
William Tweeddal, 1784, Chrystal Glass-maker, Ann Tissaac, his wife.
William Barns, 1785, Chrystal Glass-maker at Finnieston, from London Mary Brown, his wife.
Jacob Smith, 1785, Gallowgate Chrystal Glass-works, Eliz[b] Ranny, his wife.
Thomas M'Cuckly, 1786, Chrystal Glass-maker at Finnieston, and Margaret Meckysm, his wife, both from England.
Timothy Pemberton, 1786, Bottle-maker, Jane Morrison or Murray, 1789, his wife, married at Bishop Weirmouth 7th Oct. 1779.
Thomas Barns, 1786, Chrystal Glass-maker, from England.
Mr. William Geddes, 1786, at the Chrystal Glass-house, Margaret Cow, his wife.
Mr. Henry Whitehouse, 1786, Chrystal-maker, Gallowgate, Catherine Beucher, his wife.
John Hudson, 1787, Chrystal Glass-maker, Isobel Rutherford, his wife.
William Hattell, 1787, Glass-house, Gallowgate.
Mr. Evomy Evermay, 1788, Clerk to the Chrystal Glass-work, Mary Dawson, his wife.
John Dow, 1788, Bottle-maker, Fanny Flaus, his wife.
Anthony Strobach, 1788, Glass-engraver.
Thomas Dark, 1788, Chrystal Glass-maker, Mary Craig, his wife.
John Gilroy, 1788, Bottle-maker, Susanna Price, his wife, married at Clackmannan 2d Oct. 1787.
Frederick Thomas, 1790, Chrystal Glass-maker, Sarah Chambers, his wife, both from London.
Timothy Warren, 1793, Bottle-maker, Ann Shiplie, his wife.
James Eagleson, 1794, Bottle-maker, Elizabeth Thomson, his wife, from Alloa.
Thomas Warrand, 1794, Bottle-maker, Agnes Fulton, his wife.
John Warren, 1795, Bottle-maker, Mary Stirling, his wife.
James Sykes, 1796, Bottle-blower, and Margaret Eaglesham.
Thomas Henley, 1798, Chrystal-maker, Finniestoun, Jemima Blackwell, his wife, both from London.

QUERIES.

CLXXV. DOUGLAS FAMILY.—At a recent sale at Puttick & Simpson's, Leicester Square, London, was sold a Johnsonian letter of Francis Douglas, of 'Abbotts Inch,' Scotland, dated 10th July 1775. Will any one inform me who was this Francis Douglas, to what branch of the Douglas family he belonged, and whether he had a son named Francis? If so, what became of him?

Francis Douglas, of Abbotts Inch, appears by his letter to have been a literary man, as he alludes to either a book or a play he had written called 'The Gentleman.' Further, I shall be glad if any one will kindly refer me to pedigrees or branches of the Douglas family wherein the Christian name of Francis appears, about 1740-1800. W. H. COTTELL.

YEOLMBRIDGE, WOOD VALE, LONDON, S.E.

CLXXVI. OLD BRONZE VESSEL.—This is a very rough sketch of a small *bronze* cup, found during recent excavations in Christ Church Place, Dublin. Can you inform me as to its probable use? I am of opinion it is a measure, or perhaps for holding oil for anointing, etc. It is evidently of great antiquity, and made of fine old bronze. Above sketch is about the size of original.

WM. USHER CLARKE.

CLXXVII. CAMPBELLS OF CAWDOR.—(1) Information desired as to the Campbells of Ardnahow, Islay, maternal ancestors of the late Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. Were they d rectly descended from the family of their chief, Campbell of Cawdor? and, if so, how?

(2) Did William Campbell of Tyrabolls, Islay, brother of Sir John Campbell of Cawdor, leave descendants? He married, firstly, Agnes, daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, and relict of David Rose of Holme; secondly, a Miss Campbell.

Kindly reply direct. CAMPBELL BLAIR.

WHALLEY HOUSE, MANCHESTER.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CXV. CUNNINGHAR.—The piece of land upon which the City Hospital, Aberdeen, is erected was known as the Cuninghar Holes. (See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, January 1889.)

In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* it is spelt Connyngere.

In Halliwell's *Archaic Dictionary*, a rabbit-warren is quoted as *Conygarthe*, from Palgrave.

In Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* a quotation is given from the Scottish Acts of Parliament, 1494—'That na man tak cunnyngis out of utheris cunnyngarthis.' (See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, July 1889.)

Cunning Garth, in the Lake District, is said to mean 'the King's yard.' (See Canon Taylor's *Words and Places.*)

GEORGE FRATER.

WREXHAM.

CXXIII. (vol. iv. p. 93) HOUSTOUNS OF FORTROSE.—The following notes regarding the Houstouns of Ross, etc., may be of some assistance to 'Σ':—

The Rev. Thomas Houstoun of Inverness, who died upon 9th Feb. 1605, is regarded as progenitor of Northern Houstouns. He had a daughter Elspet, who married Wm. Robertson of Kindeace. He is said to have had a son John, minister of Wardlaw 1611. This John married Elspet Fraser, probably of the Struy Family. Upon 18th May 1630 there is a bond by Thomas Fraser of Struy in their favour for 1000 merks. There is another bond by Struy upon 26th June 1640 for 2000 merks, while in June 1643 there is bond by Struy in favour of 'Mr. John Houstoun as Tutor to Alexander and Isobel Houstoun, his lawful bairns.'

In 1662 there is Rev. James Houstoun, Rector of Kirkmichael and Culliludden. His paternity is unknown to me. He married —— and had:—

1. George.
2. David.

George Houstoun, merchant of Fortrose, married (contract 7th April 1710) Hendrat, eldest dau. of Dr. Alex. Inglis of Nairn, by his wife Jean Urquhart. The tocher is 500 merks. On 1st March 1726 Robert Backs disposed to them certain lands within Fortrose and Rosemarkie. Their eldest son,

Alexander, afterwards Provost of Fortrose, married ——. He had a disposition from Adam Gordon of Ardoch of certain burgh lands upon 27th January 1755. He died 2d October 1767, and left four daughters, viz.:—

(i) Janet, married Rev. Alex. Wood of Rosemarkie.
(ii) Catherine, m. Rev. John Urquhart of Feam.
(iii) Alexandrina, m. Rev. Jas. Smith of Avock.
(iv) Ann, m. [? Capt. Ken. Mackenzie of 78th Regt.].

The Rev. Thomas Houstoun of Boleskine, 1647, was probably grandson of Rev. Thomas of Inverness. Upon a tombstone in Boleskine churchyard, bearing the Houstoun and Fraser arms quartered, is the following inscription:—'This stone is placed hier for Master Thomas Houstoun, minister at Boleskine, and Marie Fraser, daughter to Al. Fraser of Erechit, his spouse, who

departed the 15th day of March 1681—and he departed the 4th of Februar 1705.'

'Hier we lye asleep,
Till Christ the world surround.
This Sepulchre we keep,
Until the Trumpet sound.'

They had :—

1. Thomas (*see below*).
2. A son who married ——, and had William of Drumyample (*see post*).

II. Thomas, married Janet Mackintosh, dau. of Mackintosh of Aberarder and had :—

1. Thomas (*see below*).
2. Hugh Houstoun of Meikle Ferry (*see post*).

III. Thomas Houstoun, married first Jane MacBean, and had :—

1. Dr. Simon, *d.s.p.*
2. Mr. Lewis (*see post*).
3. Jane, d. unm.

He married secondly Christian, dau. of John Gray of Overskibo and had :—

1. John, d. at ——.
2. Hugh, m. —— Creagan, sister to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.
3. Alexander, d. unm.
4. George, d. in Jamaica.
5. Ann, m. John Ross of Invernauld.

IV. Mr. Lewis Houstoun, son of Thomas, married his cousin Jane, daughter to Hugh Houstoun, and had :—

1. Mr. Hugh, d. in Demerara, *s.p.l.*
2. James, d. y.
3. Alexander, d. in West Indies, *s.p.l.*
4. Arch. Montgomery, d. in London.
5. Thomas of Creich (*see below*).
6. Jane, m. (8 April 1806) Mr. William Grant of Tain.

V. Thomas Houstoun of Creich, Tacksman of Kintradwell, etc., married his cousin Mary Houstoun, dau. to Hugh Houstoun of Creich, and had :—

1. Mr. Lewis, m. Œnesina Reed, dau. of Gabriel Reed, Esq., Gordon Bush (dead).
2. Hugh, ma. Miss Mitchell (dead).
3. Major William, ma. Katharine, dau. of Ralph Reed, Esq., Skelpaig. Resides at Kintradwell.

(2.) Jane, m. Ellerington Reed, her brother-in-law.

Hugh Houstoun of Meikle Ferry, second son of Thomas II. married Catherine, daughter of John Gray of Overskibo, and had :—

(3.) Ann, m. Hugh Ross, Esq. of Knockbrake.

1. John, d. y.
2. John, married and had a son Simon.
3. Catherine, m. ——
4. Ann, m. Hugh Houstoun of Creich.
5. Jane, m. Lewis Houstoun IV.
6. Isabella, m. Andrew Davidson, Overskibo.

7. Christian, m. Rev. J. Campbell, Jamaica.
8. Margaret, m. Hugh Davidson, Rosebank.
9. Rebecca, m. Hugh Macpherson, Brora.
10. Mary, m. George Mackay of Tordarroch.

William Houstoun of Drumyample m. Catherine Fraser, dau. to Hugh Fraser of Keppoch, and had:—

1. Thomas.
2. Alexander.
3. William.
4. Hugh of Creich (*see below*).
5. Elspet.

Hugh of Creich, d. 19 March 1825, m. Ann, dau. of Hugh Houstoun of Meikle Ferry, by whom he had:—

1. Hugh.
2. Lieut. William, of 71st Regt., d. 5 May 1811.
3. Catherine, m. Chas. Monro of Allan.
4. Mary, m. Thomas Houstoun of Creich.
5. Jane, m. Hugh Ross of Knockluke.

The foregoing notes relative to descendants of Rev. Thomas Houstoun of Boleskine are from an old MS. pedigree. D. MURRAY ROSE.

CLVIII. OLD TRADE-MARK.—There is some similarity between the above described by your correspondent 'E. B.' and certain marks, described as Masons' Marks, on the pulpit of St. Stephen's Church, Vienna. (See *The Builder*, October 10, 1863.)
GEORGE FRATER.

CLIX. A BROKEN CROSS.—'E. B.' does not state what the other figures on the tombstone are; they possibly might give a clue to the above. The following might be consulted on the subject:—'On Certain Marks discoverable in the Stones of various Buildings erected in the Middle Ages,' by George Goodwin, Jun. (See *Archæologia*, vol. xxx.). And in *Archæologia* for 1852 a paper by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, F.S.A., with new examples of Masons' Marks from Scotland. GEORGE FRATER.

CLXII. SCOTTISH SURNAMES.—See *A Short Introduction to the Origin of Surnames*, by P. Dudgeon (Edinburgh: D. Douglas. 1890). Also '*Macs' in Galloway*, by the same author. See *Banffshire Year-Book* (*Banffshire Journal* Office, 1891) for very complete lists of fishermen, etc. See article on 'To-Names' in *Scotsman*, 9th September 1889 (a copy of which I can send Mr. Frater for perusal). I presume Mr. Frater is acquainted with the following, although not distinctively Scottish:—Lordan's *Of Certain English Surnames*; Lower's *English Surnames*; Article on Surnames in *Cornhill Magazine*, April 1868; Long's *Personal and Family Names*; Bardsley's *English Surnames*. W. CRAMOND.
CULLEN.

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GILBT. GOUDIE,
CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

EDINBURGH.

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

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

August 28. Put in Deacon's orders.

Marriages.

1. June 23, 1735. Married Yaocom Sinclair and Margaret Lesk at House.
2. Novr. 4, 1736. Married Peter Williamson and Catherine Fullertone at House.
3. Decr. 2, 1740. John M'Intosh, mert. [Merchant], married to Mrs. Jean Sinclair, sister to Alexr. Sinclair of Brow at Whiteness.
4. Novr. 5, 1741, Scalberry. Henry Jameson & Ursella Gilberts daur., in Rerewick, in the Parish of Dunrossness, were married.
5. Sumbroughgerth, Novr. 12, 1741. Adam Davidson and Catherine Swenton, in Scatness, were married.
6. Sumbroughgerth, Novr. 12, 1741. Mr. John Skinner, Chaplain at House, & Grizell Hunter, lawll. daur. Mr. John & Christian Hunter, were married.
7. Feby. 4, 1742. Charles Leslie & Marion Sinclair were married at Sumbroughgerth.
8. July 6, 1742. Alexr. Innes (Physician) & Elizabeth Pitcairne were married by Mr. Hunter.

9 & 10. Novr. 25, 1742. Wm. Sinclair & Marion Hacro; George Williamson & Marion James daughter, were married at Sumragerth. William Sinclair in Bigtoun, and Geo. in Rerewick.

11. Jany. 20, 174$\frac{2}{3}$. Magnus Mouatt & Barbara Jonson were married at Sumragerth.
12. Feby. 16, 174$\frac{2}{3}$. Hans Smith & Marion Sutherland were married.
13. Feby. 16, 174$\frac{2}{3}$. John Lesly & Anne Aiken were married at Sumragerth.
14. Sumragerth, April 14, 1743. William Nicolson, alias 'blind Willie,' and Grissel Ratray were publickly married.
15. Fair Isle, July 17, 1743. Robert Sinclair, Laird of Quendall, & Mrs. Jacobina M'Kenzie were married.
16. Houss, Decr. 6, 1744. Jerom Umphray & Barbara Nicolson, in Burra, were married.

Children Baptized by Mr. John Hunter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

daur. baptized called Lillias. G.F.—James Scot of Gibliston. G.Mo.—Lillias Scot, his sister. This was done Octr. 18, 1736.

20. Novr. 7, 1736. in Burrow, hade a son baptized called John. G.F.—Ro. Sinclair of Houss. G.M.—Phil. Dammahoy, his lady.

21. St. Andrews, 1736. James Sutherland & Anne Broun hade a son baptized called Robert. G.F.—Francis Gray and Ro. Farqr., merchants. G.M.—Marg. Ross, alias Mrs. Craigie.

22. Scalloway, Jany. 20, $173\frac{6}{7}$. John Scott of Valley, and Elizabeth Mitchell,[1] his lady, hade a son baptized called John. G. F.—Robt. Sinclair of Houss and James Scott, brother german to the said John Scott. G.M.—Lilias Scott, his sister.

23. Lerwick, March 7, $173\frac{6}{7}$. James Broun & Jannet Farqhar. hade a son baptized called William. God Far.—James Craigie & Ro. Farquhar. G.M.—Marg. Ross.

24. Lerwick, March 9, $173\frac{6}{7}$ John Reid & Marg. Fraser hade a son baptized called William. G.F.—Alexr. Glenny & Francis Gray. G.M.—Mairon Dunbar, spouse to John Wilsone.

25. Lunna, May 12, 1737. Ro. Hunter of Lunna, and Ursella Bruce,[2] his lady, hade a son baptized called Thomas. G.F.—Ro. Bruce of Simbister, Laur. Smith, mertt. in Whalsay. God Mo.—Mar. Bruce, Lady Simbister, & Madam Fraser.

26. Scalloway, May 29, 1737. Arthur Scott & hade a daur. baptized called Catherine.

27. Lerwick, June 21, 1737. John Wilson and Marion Dunbar hade a daughter baptized called Catharine. G.F.—Francis Gray. G.M. —Mrs. Sutherland, Catherine Dunbar.

28. Lerwick, Novr. 11, 1737. Francis Gray and Marg. Gray hade a son baptized called Joseph. G.F.—John Reid & Jo. Wilson. G.M. —Marion Dunbar.

29. Lerwick, Novr. 14, 1737. Ro. Dick of Frackafield & Jean Dickson, his spouse, hade a son baptized called Andrew. G.F.—Gilb. Niven of Scousbrough & Wm. Niven of Windhouse. G.M.—Marg. Pitcairn.

30. Whiteness, Decr. 29, 1737. Laur. Tulloch & Grissell Watson hade a son baptized called James. G.F.—Alexr. Sinclair of Brow & Ro. his brother. G.M.—Jean Sinclair, sister to Brow.

31. Scalloway, Jary. 26, $173\frac{7}{8}$. John Scot of Melbie & Elizabeth Mitchell, his spouse, hade a son baptized called James. G.Fa.— James Scott of Giblistone and Alexander Innes, Physician. G.M. —Mis Lillias Scott, their sister.

32. Mar. 23, 1738. John Irvine & Jannet hade a daur. baptized called Catherine. G.F.—James Bizet. G.M.—Mis Lillias Scott & Mrs. Hunter.

33. Aprile 14, 1738. Richd. Henderson & Barbara Laing hade a son baptized called James. G.F.—James Bizet, and ye parent. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter.

34. Aug. , 1738. John Wilson & Marion Dunbar in Lerwick hade a daughter baptized called Jean. G.F.—Francis Gray. G.M.—Mrs. Davidson, alias Jean M'intosh. Named Jean.

[1] Daughter of Charles Mitchell of Uresland and Pitteadie.
[2] Daughter of Robert Bruce of Chalester.

35. Septr. 13, 1738. James Sutherland & Anne Broun hade a daughter baptized called Isabella Marina. G.F.—Francis Gray. G.Mo.—Marg. Ross, alias Mrs. Craigie, &c.
36. House, Novr. 1, 1738. Ro. Christy and Catherine Leask hade a daughter baptized called Sinclara. G.F.—Robert Sinclair of House, and G.M.—Phyladelphia Dammahoy his Ladie, and Catherine Sinclair, lawfull daur. to Sandsound.
37. Vallay, Novr. 28, 1738. John Scott of Melbie & Eliz. Mitchell, his spouse, hade a daughter baptized called Grissel. G.F.—James Scott, bror. to do. G.M.—Ye Lady of Giblistone & Mis Lilias Scott, her daughter.
38. Scalloway, Decr. 21, 1738. Jam. Scott hade daur. baptized called Mary, begot in fornication wt. Elspet Davidson. G.F.—James Bizet. G.M.—Margaret Strong, his wife, & Grissel Hunter, lawll. daur. to Mr. John Hunter, minr.
39. Scalloway, Decr. 24, 1738. Gilbert Bairnson & Sweety Sandersdaur. hade a son baptized called Murdoch. G.F.—Ro. Sinclair of House & And. Dick of Wormidale. G.M.—Philad. Dalmahoy, Lady of House.
40. Lerwick, Jany. 7, 173$\frac{8}{9}$. John Reid & Marg. Fraser hade a son baptized called Peter. G.F.—sd. Reid and Francis Gray, mert. in Lerwick. G.M.—Marg. Gray, spouse to the said Francis Gray.
41. Ness, Ash Wednesday, March 7, 1739. James Calder & Eliz. Forbess hade a son baptized called James. G.F.—And. Forbess in Skelberry, & James Forbess, his son. G.M.—Barbara Forbess.
42. Whiteness, Apr. 12, 1739. Laur. Tulloch & Grissel Watson hade a daur. baptized called Margaret. G.F.—John M'intosh, mert. G.M.—Jean Sinclair and Mary Watson.
43. Skelberry, Apr. 28, 1739. James Forbess & Jannet Hacroe had a son baptized called James. G.Fa.—And. Forbes. G.M.—Barbara Forbess.
44. Scalloway, May 11, 1739. James Bizet & Marg. Strang hade a son baptized called Andrew. G.F.—James Scott, etc.
45. May 12, 1739. James Broun & Jannet Farqr. hade a daur. baptized called Jannet. G.F.—Ro. Farqr. G.M.—Mrs. Sutherland, etc.
46. Wm. Henderson in Brassa,[1] and Mitchell, his spouse, hade a son baptized called Wm. G.F.—James Nicolson, writer in Ler.; Ro. Sinclair, shipmaster. G.M.—Mrs. Sinclair, his wife.
47. Thomas Eisbister and Mar. Grieg, his spouse, hade a son baptized called Laur. G.F.—Alexr. Glenny, mert., Ro. Farqr. G.M.—Mrs. Sutherland, alias Ann Brown.
48. House, May 31, 1739. James Inkster & his spouse, hade a son baptized called James. G.F.—Ro. Sinclair, of House. G.M.—Philad. Dammahoy, his Lady.
49. Lerwick, June 13, 1739. Laur. Bruce of Braewick, & Ann Nicolson, his spouse, hade a son baptized called Lawrence. G.F.—Ro. Scollay, mertt. in Ler., & Wm. Nicolson of Lochend. G.M.—Mrs. Scollay.

[1] Son of William Henderson of Gairdie and brother of Magnus Henderson of Gairdie. His wife was Catherine Mitchell, daughter of Sir John Mitchell, first Baronet of Westshore.

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

66. Cleekhimin, Decr. 16, 1740. Jam. Sutherland and Anne Broun hade a son baptized called Wm. G.F.—Robert Farqr. & James Broun. G.M.—Mrs. Broun, *alias* Jannet Farqr.
67. Brassay, Mar. 17, 1741. George Innes & Barb. Geo. daur, his spouse, hade a daur. baptized called Jacobina. G.F.—James Craigie, in Lerwick. G.M.—Marg. Ross & Sarah Livistoune.
68.[1] Simragerth, Septr. 23, 1741.—John Sutherland & Catharine Rich, in had a daur. baptized called Molina. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter and Grissell Hunter, &c.
69. Scalberry, Octr. 16, 1741. James Forbess and Jannet Hacroe, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Jannet. G.F.—And. Forbes, in Scalbery. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter & Barbara Forbes, spouse to John Strong.
70. Octr. 17, 1741, Wilsness. James Calder & Elizabeth Forbess, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Jannet. G.F.—And. Forbess, in Scalberry. G.M.—Barbara Forbess, spouse to John Strong.
71. Sumburgh, Novr. 21, 1741. Alexr. Scot, in Southvoe, & , his spouse, had a son baptized called James. G.F.—ye parent. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter.
72. St. Barnabys Chappel,[2] Novr. 22, 1741. Wm. Stout in Gerth, & , his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Barbara. G.M.—Barbara Irvine.
73. Sumbroughgerth, Novr. 25, 1741. John Fea, in Cour, & , his spouse, had a son baptized called Charles. G.F.—Charles Yoinson. G.M.—Penelope Yoinson, sert. in Sumbrough.
74. Sound in Yell, Jany. 1, 1742. Gilbert Nevin of Scousbrough,[3] & Barbara Dick, his spouse, had a son baptized called James. G.F. —The Father, Daniel M'cleron, wright. G.M.—Jean Strong, spouse to the said Daniel.
75. Febry. 5, Friday, about 9 in morn. 1742, Mr. John & Christian Hunter hade a son born who was baptized Febr. 9, named John. G.F.—Mr. Sinclair & Mr. Forbes. G.M.—Mrs. Forbes.
76. Febry. 15, 1742. Robert Hunter of Lunna & Ursella Bruce, his spouse, hade a daughter baptized called Helen. G.F.—Lunna himself. G.M.—Grisella Bruce *alias* Madam Fraser.
77. May 11, 1742. George Innes & Barbara Geo. daur. in Brassay had a daur. baptized called Elizabeth. G.F.—James Craigie, mertt. in Ler., & G.M.—Marg. Ross, & Sara Livingston.
78. Tho. Linklater and Jannet Marshall, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Jacobina, June 10, 1742.
79. Aug. 28, 1742. Nichol Broun & Barbara Mouatt had a son bapt. called Wm.; represented by the father himself.

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

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

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

80. Septr. 1, 1742. John Hacro & Agnes Wm.'s-daur., had a son baptized called John.
81. Septr. 27, 1742. John Nichol and Catherine Shuan had a son baptized called Robert.
82. Septr. 27, 1742. Alex. Watson & Barbara Strong had a son baptized called John. G.F.—Peter Watson & Andrew Nicolson. G.M.—Eliza Forbes.
83. Whiteness, Octr. 9, 1742. Laurence Tulloch & Grissel Watson had a daur. baptized called Margaret.
84. Vallay, Novr. 7, 1742. Nichol Henderson and Barbara Laing had a daur. baptized called Lilias. G.F.—Mr. Ja. Scott. G.M.—Lillias Scott.
85. Novr. 28, 1742. Thomas Stout & Marg. Strong in Northhouse had a son baptized called John.
86. Novr. 29, 1742. Mr. John Skinner & Grissel Hunter had a son baptized called James. G.Fa.—John Sinclair of Quendal junior, Esq.,[1] Laur. Sinclair of Goat. G.M.—Jannet Hacro, spouse to James Forbess, shipmaster in Scalberry. He was born ye 22d of Novr. about 11 at night.
87. March 15, 1743. John Jameson and Barbara Fraser in Braiks had a daughter baptized called Jannet.
88. Mar. 16, 1743. James Lesk and Janet Hendrysdaur., in St. Ninian's Isle had a daur. baptized called Helen.
89. St. Barnabus Chappel, March 20, 1742/3. John Stout and Helen Irvine had a son baptized called Robert.
90. Simragerth, March 24, 1742/3. George Bairnson and Anne, John's daughter, hade a daughter, baptized called Christian.
91. Simragerth, Febry. 5, 1742/3. Hendry Jameson & Ursella Gilbert's dr., in Raerwick had a son baptized called Laurence.
92. Simragerth, March 31, 1743. And. Charleson & Jean Geroik in Colipound had a daur. baptized called Christian.
93. S. Barnaby's Chappel, Apr. 10, 1743. Wm. Stout & Marg. Scot in Tob had a daur. baptized called Alice. G.F.—ye Parent. G.M. —Penelope Jonson.
94. Wilsness, Apr. 12, 1743. Wm. Meader, deceased, and Marg. Mulloch, his wife, had a daur. baptized called Elizabeth. G.F.—John Meader, his father. G.M.—Elizabeth Forbess, spouse to James Caddel, & Eliza. Muir, spouse to Charles Shuan, sailor.
95. Scatness, Apr. 17, 1743. Adam Davidson and Catherine Swintoun had a son baptized called William. Sponsor—ye father and Mr. John Hunter, minir.
96. Hogan Brassa, May 16, 1743. George Innes & Barbara George daur., had [a daughter] baptized called Katharine. G.F.—James Craigie *alias* Stebbagrind. G.M.—Marg. Ross, his spouse.
97. Houss, May 27, 1743. Robert Christy and Catharine Leask, his spouse, had a daur. baptized called Grissell. The father, sponsor.
98. Cleckhimin, June 21, 1743. Wm. Nicolson of Lochend[2] & Margaret

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

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

Stewart had a son baptized (born in fornication.) G.F.—James Sutherland, mertt. there. G.M.—Ann Brown, his spouse.

99. Whiteness, July 27, 1743. John M'intosh and Jean Sinclair, his spouse, had a daughter baptized called Barbara. Witnesses—Alexr. Sinclair of Brow and Barbara Mitchell, his spouse.

100. Lunna, July 30, 1743. Robert Hunter of Lunna and Urssella Bruce, his spouse, had a daughter baptized called Catharine. Witnesses—Theodore Noble, Mrs. Hay, &c.

101. Wilsness, Octr. 26, 1743. James Caddel, sailor, and Elizabeth Forbes, his spouse, had a son baptized called John. G.F.—John Bruce, yr. of Sumbrough. G.M.—Mrs. Hunter.

102. Lerwick, Novr. 8, 1743. Alexr. Innes, physician, and Elizabeth Pitcarne, his spouse, had a son baptized called John. G.F.—James Scott of Gibblestoun & Mr. Arthur Nicolson, mertt. G.M.—Miss Margaret Pitcarne, sister to ye said Mrs. Innes.

103. Wilsness, March 23, 1744. Wm. Nicole & Helen Omond there had a son baptized called . G.F.—John Nicole and James Calder. G.M.—Mrs. Calder.

104. Scatness, Septr. 23, 1744. Alexr. Watson, sailor, & Barbara Strong, his spouse, had a son baptized called James. G.F.—Wm. M'Kindly in Scatness & Ro Watson, sailor there. G.M.—Grissel Dougal, spouse to sd. M'Kindly.

105. Burravvoe Yell, Aug. 28, 1744. Robert Nevin and Barbara Buchan, his spouse, had a son baptized called James, presented by ye father.

106. Hogan, Octr. 7, 1744. George Innes and Barbara, George daur., had a son baptized called Magnus. G.F.—James Craigie. G.M.—Marg. Ross, his spouse.

107. Simragerth, Novr. 7 (1744). Charles Fea in Scousbrough & Christian Nicol had a daur. baptized called Isabel, presented by her Father, sole sponsor.

108. Sumbrough, Mar. 3, 1745. Laurence Nicol and Penelope Jonson had a daughter baptized called Alice. G.F.—John Nicol in Gruitness. G.M.—Helen Omond and —— Yonson.

109. Vallay, May 19, 1745. Nicol Henderson and Barbara Laing had a daughter baptized called Margaret. G.F.—John Scott of Melbie. G.M.—Lillias Scott.

110. Simbister, May 29, 1745. John Bruce Stuart & Clementina Stuart,[1] his Lady, had a daur baptized called Margaret. G.F.—Laurence Smith. G.M.—Mar. Bruce, Lady Simbister & (rest gone).

111. . . . ness, June 9, 1745. Laurence Lesk and his spouse, had a daur baptized called Barbara. G.F.—Wm. M'Kindly, presented by ye Father.

112. Decr. 21, 1745. James Forbes & Jannet had a son baptized called Robert.

(I.) Lady Gibliston, Dr. [Scots money]

Jmp. To my encouragement, ... £36 0 0

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

Cr.

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

Novr. 1736. By a ram.
By a cow.
By ballance of our last year's account, 7 16 0
1737 By a ram & a lamb & a smale ox.
By cash to my wife, 0 17 0
By cash to my selfe, 0 12 0

1738 To cash to my wife at Easter, 1738, 1 10 0
To cash, 1738, 6 0
To cash, 1738, 0 11 0
To 2 rams.
To 4 pair stockins.
To a jury ox.

(II.) Scalloway, Dr.

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

Cr.

By 1 cow,	10	0	0
By 1 lisp salt,	0	10	0
By 1 lisp malt,	1	0	0
By cash,	3	0	0
By 1 anker[2] butter,	8	0	0
By 1 lisp meal,	1	4	0
By 1 sow,	1	16	0
By 1 lisp[d] meal,	1	4	0
By lisp[d] bear,	0	12	0
By 3 lisp[d] malt,	3	0	0
By cash pd. Dr. Arch.,	7	10	0
By cash Rot. Arbuthnot,	11	6	8
By 1 anker waters,	10	0	0
By 1 lib. hemp,	0	5	0
By cash,	6	0	0

Novr. 1736.
By a cow for slaughter.
By an anker butter.

[1] Lisp, *i.e.* Lispund, a weight in Orkney and Shetland, 12 lbs., but latterly raised to 18 lbs., Scots measure.
[2] Anker, a local measure of capacity (Orkney and Shetland).

(III.) Quandall, Dr. 1735.

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

Cr. 1735.

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

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

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

Contra Cr.

Novr. 17, 1741, By 1 cow.
Apr. 41 To 1 lispd groats.
Since my coming to ye Ness,[1] May 1741—
By ½ lispd. groats.
By 5 lispd. oat meal.
By 2 lispd. dry bear.
By 1 six cord bought.
By 9¾ ells course linnen.
By 1 lispd. dry bear.

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

1735 To my encouragement,	£12	0	0

[1] Ness, *i.e.* Dunrossness parish.

Cr.

By ½ anker waters.
By 4 pints ditto.
By 2 rolls tobacco.

1738.

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

1736.

To 1 roll tobacco.
To cash, ... £3 0 0
To stick course linnen.
To 4¼ ells Scots linnen.
Novr. 25th, 1740. To 1 roll tobacco.

(V.) Fracafield, Dr. 1735.

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

Cr.

By my acco^{tt} w^{t} Jo Brebnar,	3	12	0
By 12 ells damask,	16	16	0
By bill pd. Al. Davidson,	6	8	0

By ½ lib. tea.
By 2 lib. bend leither.
By ½ lib. hops.

(VI.) Lunna, Dr. 1735.

By my encouragement,	12	12	0

Cr.

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

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

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

Cr.

By a pair shoes.
By 2 pints brandy.
By Jamaica pepper.
1738 By 1 cheese
By 2 pints waters.
1739 By 3 bottles wine.
By 1 bottle brandy.
Septr. 3, 1740. To 2 bottles brandy.
To 2 bottles rum.
To 2 bottles gin.
To ½ mutchkin oyle.
To 4 lib. sugar.

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

Ballance due Mr. Horry, ... £2 12 0

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

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

To my encouragement, ... £6 0 0

Cr.

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

(IX.) Ja. Scott, Dr.

To cash, ... 3 0 0
Mar. 13, 1736. To cash in Ler[wick], ... 0 12 0

Cr.

By 3 dozen stockens.
Novr. 1739. To 1 roll tobacco.
Decr. 28th, 1739. To an anker waters.

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

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

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

To my encouragement,	£5	0	0
To cash,	1	8	0
Novr. 1736. To note of Laur. Sinclair, mert. in Northroe,	9	0	0
To my sellary for 1736,	5	0	0
July 17th, 1738. John Hunter, Dr. to Suth.			
To cash,	0	12	6
To cash,	0	8	0
To cash,	0	8	6
To cash,	0	6	0
	£1	15	0
To nails ½ pund.	£0	5	0
Feby. 5. To cash,	0	9	0
May. To cash,	0	5	0
To 1 ell linen.			

Cr.

By cash due Mrs. Suth.,	3	0	0
By cash due her,	1	6	0
By expenses,	0	8	0
By 13½ ells linnen @ 9 sh.,	6	1	6
By sugar,	0	10	0
By ¼ lib. pepper.			
By . . . . for brandy,	0	6	0
By cash,	0	16	6
By cash,	0	6	0
By cash,	0	12	0
By cash,	0	7	0
By cash,	0	8	0
By cash,	0	5	0
By cash,	1	0	0
By ½ lispd. meal,	0	11	0
By lispd. malt,	0	16	0
	£16	13	0

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

To my encouragement.

Cr.

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

(XII.) Francis Gray, Dr.

To my encouragement.

Cr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEO OPT MAX. ET POSTERITATI SACRVM
Ioanni Betonio Scoto nobilis & optimi viri Ioannis Betonii ab
Anthmwthy filio Dauidis Betonii Illustriss S R E Cardinalis
nepoti Iacobi Betonii Reuerendiss S^t Andreæ Archiepiscopi et Regni
Scotiæ Cancellarii digniss pronepoti ab meunte ætate in huma
nioribus disciplinis & philosophia quo facilior ad rus Romanũ (cuius
ipse Consulriss. fuit) aditus pareret ab optimis quibusqz præceptorib
& liberaliter & ingenue educato omnibus morum facilitate fide pru
dentia & constantia charo vnde a Sereniss Principe Maria Scotoru
Gallorumqz Regina in præguslatoris primũ mox Œconomi munus
suffecto, eiusdemqz Sereniss Reginæ vna cum aliis, e vinculis trucu
lentiss Tiranni apud Ieuini lacus cãstrum liberatori fortiss quem
p ist varias legationes & ad Carolum 9 Gallarum Regem Christi
aniss. & ad Elizabetham Sereniss Anglorum Reginam fœliciter &
non sine laude susceptas fatis properantibus, in sux ætatis flore
sors aspera immani dysenterias morbo, e numero viuentiũ exemit
Iacobus Reuerendiss Glasquensis Archiepiscopus & Andreas
Betonii, eiusdem sereniss Reginæ, ille apud Regem Christianiss
Legatus, hic vero Œconomus, in ppetuam rei memoriã ex volũtate
& pro imperio seremss Reginæ heræ clemẽtiss F^tr mœstiss posuerũt
Obiit anno salutis 1570 Vixit annos 32 menses 7 &
diem dñi expectat apud Chathworth in Anglia
EPITAPHIVM
IMMATVRA TIBI LEGERVNT FILA SORORES
BETONI, VT SVMMVM INGENIVM SVMMVMQ2 PERIRET
IVDICIVM, ET NOBIS IVCVNDVM. NIL FORET VLTRA
DOMI ET FORIS

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

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

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

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

WHITEHALL, the 10 Sept. 1660.

His Ma^tie is graciously pleased to referr the Pet^rs to Lt.-Gen. Middleton to the end he may certifie their condition and his opinion for his relief.

(Singed) LAUDERDAILL.

A List of those Scottish officers who petitioned his Majestie.

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

J. M.

Lieutennant-Collonels—
W^m Jerdane, to foote.
Andro Kear, to horse.
Jugerie Melvein, to foote.
Johne Cokborne, to foote.
David Law, to „
James Innes, to horse.
Thomas Mearshall, to foote.
James Gordon, to dragoons.
Dunkan Cambell, h.
Alex^r Burne, f.

J. M.

Majors—
David ogilbie, to horse.
Samuel stewart, to „
John stewart, to „
Robert strachen, to „
Ro^t kear, to foote.
James durrand, to foote.
David fergesone, „
James Hossock, to horse.
James Gordon, „
Williame Moorheid, „
David Cleark, adjutant, „
Androw forester.

J. M.

Capttans—
George Abercrombie, to foote.
Joh^n Stewart, h.
„ Stewart, h.
John Maxwell, h.
Nicolas Keir, f.
W^m Sunderland, f.
Matthow Hamellton, f.
George Cambell, h.
Dohtrie Cambell, h.
James Morrisone, h.
Robert Craffurd, h.
Lewis Latter, h.
Ro^t Reind, f.
Ro^t Bruce, h.
Heugh Montgomerie, f.
Henrie Blyth, h.
Alex. Innes, f.
Thomas Fyffe, f.
Mungo Murray, f.
Androw Fullertoune, h.
James Bleketore, f.
James Gordon, h.
Rob^t Rankin, h.
John Mitchell, f.
John Smith, f.
John Finly, h.
Ro^t Carmichell, h.
Jo^n Bruce, f.
Walter Scot, f.
Charles Stevensone, h.
Pattrick Rossell, f.
Archibald Sterling, f.

Rot Gordon, f.
Heugh Abercrombie, h.
James Cuninghame, f.
Wm Lyone, h.
Androw Wood, h.

J. M.

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

J. M.

Cornnets—
Jon Banentyn.
Jon Muire.
Jon Stewart.
Jon Strachen.
Gilbert Lachlean.
Jon Mitchell.
James Courlay.
Rot Arsken.
Jon Murruy.
Rot Magumbrie.
Henrie Halleburtoune.
Wm Mackdougall.

J. M.

Ensehens—
Heugh Black.
Richard Cokrane.
Allexr Leyndsy.
Jon Hallyday.
Jon Cambell.
Allexr Musterd.
Rot Mackleanen.

J. M.

Quaytter Meaisters—
James Stewart.
Allexr Wach.
David Cleark.
Rot Schuiman (*sic*).
Daniell hunter.
Wm Johnstoune.
Thomas Urchard.
George Libertoune.
Jon Dewar.
James Wilkie.
John Scotte.

J. M.

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

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1660.

JO. MIDDLETON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geud tak a care o' me! i' Geud's neem,
I hear de mermaid sing;
Hids[1] bonnie, bonnie, bit no sae bonnie,
As Geud's bells i' heeven ring.

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

[1] Hid = it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEST BROUGH, SANDAY.

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

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

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

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

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

MAR.

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

Seal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Irish Church (Protestant), ...	639,574
Irish Presbyterians, ...	485,503
Total of Protestants, ...	1,125,077

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

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

Paupers in Ulster, 1 per cent. of the population.
,, rest of Ireland, 2¾ ,, of the population.
Poor-rates in Ulster, 2s. 5d. per head of the population.
,, rest of Ireland, 5s. 3d. ,, of the population.

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

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

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

✠ SECRETVM STEPANI EPISCOPI ROSSENSIS.

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

HENRY A. RYE.

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

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

Master of Lovat's Regiment.
Pte. Angus Campbell, Inverness-shire.
,, Murdoch Cameron, do.
Pte. Thomas Clerk, Inverness-shire.
,, Alexander Duncan, do.
Sergt. David Fraser, do.

Pte. Donald Fraser, *a dumb man said to have killed seven men at Falkirk.*
,, Donald Fraser, Inverness-shire.
,, Wm. Fraser, do.
,, Thomas Fraser, do.
,, John Fraser, do.
,, Donald Fraser, do.
,, Andrew Ferguson, Cromarty.
,, John Geddes, Inverness-shire.
,, John Grasich, do.
,, James Grant, do.
,, Charles Irvine, do.
,, John M'Donald, do.
,, John M'Vain, do.
,, George M'Culloch, Cromarty.
,, William M'Culloch, do.
,, Donald M'Adie, do.
,, Alex. M'Kintosh, do.
,, Thomas M'Intyre, do.
,, Wm. M'Vain, Inverness.
,, Donald M'Leod, do.
,, Will. M'Donald, do.
,, John M'Ivar, do.
,, John Morgan, do.
,, John M'Leod, do.
,, James M'Pherson, do.
,, William Mackenzie, do.
,, Andrew Monchall, do.
,, William Mackintosh, do.
,, Jascal Mackay, do.
,, Neil M'Goary, do.
,, Evan M'Kenzie, do.
,, Donald Ross, do.
,, Lachlan Ritchie, do.
,, Allan Stewart, do.
,, Thomas Thomson, do.

Col. Maclauchlan's Regiment.

Col. Maclauchlan, Inverness-shire.
Pte. John M'Lauchlan, Argyleshire.
,, John M'Bain, Inverness.
,, Donald M'Lean, Argyleshire.

Col. Chisholm's Regiment.

Pte. Rod. Chisholm, Inverness-shire.
,, Wm. Chisholm, do.
,, Wm. Chisholm, do.
,, John M'Donald, do.

Pitsligo's Regiment [Alexander Lord Forbes of Pitsligo]

Captain Andrew Spruel, Glasgow.
Ensign James Hay, Aberdeenshire.
Geo. Adison, 'Bawman,' do.
Donald M'Queen, 'Bawman,' Argyleshire.

Appin Regiment [Stewart of Appin].

Pte. Archibald Colquhoun, Aberdeenshire.
,, John M'Lean, do.
,, Duncan Stewart, do.

Lord John Drummond's Regiment.

Pte. Donald Cameron, Perthshire.
,, Hugh Fraser, Inverness-shire.
,, John Haggans, Lanark.
,, John M'Dowgall, Lord J. Drumond's 'Piper's Servant.'

Duke of Berwick's Regiment.

Pte. Alexander Campbell, Inverness.
,, Alexander Young, do.

Lord Elcho's Regiment.

Life-Guard Sir John Wedderburn, Augus.
,, Walter Gordon, Midlothian.
,, James Bredshaw, Manchester.
,, James Cassie, Tweed-dale.

Lord Lewis Gordon's Regiment.

Pte. John Allan, Aberdeenshire.
,, Donald Campbell, Perthshire.
,, Robert Grant, Aberdeenshire.
,, John Simpson, Moray.
,, James Stewart, Aberdeenshire.

Lochiel Regiment.

Pte. Alexander Cameron, Inverness-shire.
,, Archibald Cameron, do.
,, Donald Cameron, do.
,, Duncan Campbell, Argyleshire.
,, Alexander Macleod, Inverness-shire.
,, Donald Macleod, Argyleshire.

John Roy Stuart Regiment.

Capt. Andrew Wood, Glasgow.
Pte. John Cairn, Perthshire.
,, David Crab, Midlothian.
,, William Grant, Inverness.
,, Lachlan M'Lean, Argyleshire.
,, William Roy, Lanark.

Stoneywood's Regiment [Moir of Stoneywood].

Pte. John Beverley, Aberdeenshire.
,, Andrew Catanoch, do.
,, George Gordon, do.
,, John Mason, do.
,, Dougal Mackenzie, Inverness-shire.
,, David Ramsay, Angus.
,, Alex. Thomson, Aberdeen.
,, Donald Ross, do.

Duke of Perth's Regiment.

Major James Stuart, Aberdeenshire.
Capt. Alex. Cuning, Perthshire.
,, Alexander Buchanan, do.
Sergt. Donald Ferguson, do.
Pte. Archibald Colquhoun, Argyleshire.
,, James Drummond, Perthshire.
,, John Drummond, do.
,, William Falconer, Banffshire.
,, Wm. Harrall, Perthshire.
,, Donald Macalpine, do.
,, John M'Robbie, do.
,, James Macdonald, Inverness-shire.

Sir Alexander Bannerman's [of Elsick] *Regiment.*

Pte. David Burns, Mearns.
,, John Campbell, Argyleshire.
,, John Campbell, do.
,, Grigor Farquharson, Banff.
,, Robert Johnston, Mearns.
,, John Morrison, Banffshire.
,, James Ronaldson, Aberdeenshire.
,, John Smart, do.
,, James Stephen, Mearns.

Glenbucket's Regiment [Gordon of Glenbucket].

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

Macdonald of Keppoch's Regiment.

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

Lord George Murray's Regiment.

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

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

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

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

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

Lord Ogilvie's Regiment.

Pte. Thos. Armstrong, Angus.
,, William Anderson, do.
,, Robert Bean, Mearns.
,, Wm. Bain, do.
,, Daniel Campbell, Angus.
,, Andrew Geddes, Banff.
,, James Hasben, do.
,, James Mason, Aberdeen.
,, James Laird, Angus.
,, Alexander Mathew, do.
,, David Mitchell, do.
,, James Nicol, do.
,, John Nicol, do.
,, Alexander Piggot, do.
,, Jos. Stair, do.
Pte. Alex. Smith, Angus.
,, John Smith, do.
,, William Traill, Banff.
,, Alex. Trigg, Moray.
,, Alexander Watson, Angus
,, Alexander Wilkie, do.
,, James Wylie, do

Crighton's Regiment [James Crichton of Auchingoull, created 'Viscount Frendraught' by 'Prince Charlie'].

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

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

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

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

Colonel Francis Farquharson, Aberdeen.
Capt. John Farquharson, do.
Ensign Duncan Macgregor, do.
Pte. John Ague, do.
,, Duncan Catanach, do.
,, William Couts, do.
,, Alexander Davidson, do.
,, William Durrat, do.
,, Alex. Ledderkin, do.
,, George Macdonald, do.
,, George Murdoch, do.
,, John Macandrew, do.
,, John Macaurie, Argyle.
,, Donald Macrae, Sutherland.
,, John Smith, Aberdeen.
,, Magnus Young, do.

Clanronald's Regiment.

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

Glengarry's Regiment.

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

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

Mackintosh Regiment.

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

Names not Classified.

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

D. M. Rose.

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

402. Registers of Old St. Paul's, Edinburgh (*continued from vol.* vi. *p.* 81).—

1763. Apr. 8, f. 6. h. 5. v. In Dickson's Land, baptized a son of Jas. Park, Apothecary, & . . . . MacLean, named James-Allan. Major M'Lean, Hector M'Lean, ... Campbell, Mrs. M'Ilmeath, &c., pnt.—S. L.

,, June 10, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Moulters Hill, baptized a son of James Stewart & Alison Ruddiman, named William, pr. Lm. Wm. Inglis, Jo. Hutton, —— Munro, & —— Gardener, &c., pnt.

,, Aug. 8, f. 2. h. 6. v. In Martins Wynd, baptized a son of Nath. Spens, Surgeon, named Thomas. Jo. M'Pherson, Mrs. Douglas, &c. &c., pnt.—S. L.

,, Aug. 17, f. 4. noon. In . . . . Close, baptized a daur. of Jo. Blair of Balthaynock, & Pal. Stephen, named Christian. Misses Stephen & Butter, Mrs. Harper, &c., pnt.—S. L.

,, Dec. 7, f. 4. noon. In Kinlocks Close, baptized a son of Sir Stuart Threipland & Dame Janet Murray, named Richard. Wm. Budge, Don. Ro'son, & Mrs. Budge, Spors.—pr. Litgm.

A° Sal.

1764. Febry. 19, f. 1. h. 5. v. In the Clam-shell Turnpike, baptized a son of John Fife, Clerk, & . . . Gibsone, named Colquhon.—Sine Lit.

„ July 22, f. 1. h. 7. v. In the Caltoun, baptized a son of Jas. Robertson, Vintner, named James. *N.B.*—The child born in the 6th or 7th Month & Dying.

„ Augt. 17, f. 6. h. 6. v. In Nydries Wynd, baptized a son of Nath. Spens, Surgeon, named Alexander. Sir Robert Douglas, Jo. M'Pherson, pnt.—p. Liām.

„ Aug. 26, f. 1. h. 5. v. Near the W. Bowhead, baptized a daur. of James Heriot, Goldsmith, & Janet Heriot, named Margaret. . . . . Kerr & his wife, &c., pnt.—S. L.

„ Sep. 23, f. 1. h. 5. v. In World'send Close, baptized a son of Jo. Clarkson, Wine Mert., & Bar. Taylor, named William. Wm. & Ja. Taylor, Uncles, & R. Taylor, pnt.

„ Oct. 5. f. 6. h. 4. v. Clelands Zeards, baptized a daur. of James Stewart, Writer, & Alison Ruddiman, named Frances. Mrs. Stuart of Loudon, name mother, Messrs. W. Ruddiman, Rt. Gray, & Mrs. Threipland, &c., pnt.—pr. Litm.

„ Nov. 29, f. 5. h. 7. d. In Milnes Square—I being distressed,—my Cousin, Wm. H. Junr., baptized a son of Jo. Blair of Balthayock, & Pal. Stephens, named David.—pr. Liām.

A° Sal.

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

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

End of old Registers.

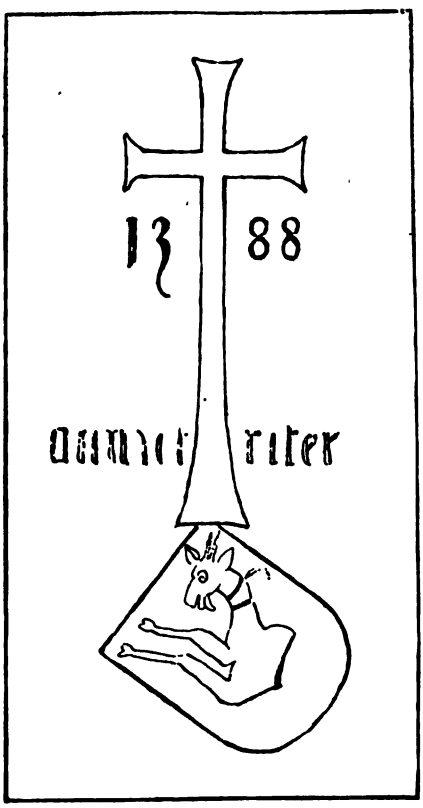
403. RECORDS OF THE MONASTERY OF KINLOSS.—In the *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. iv. page 145, Note 248, appeared copy of a charter of date 1512 illustrative of the boundaries of the lands of the Monastery of Kinloss granted in Strathisla by William the Lion in 1195-6. That charter casts additional light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

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

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

CULLEN.

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



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

405. PETITION OF JOHN EARL OF DUNDEE.—To the King's Most Excell[t] Ma[tie] the Humble Petition of John Earle of Dundie.

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

May it therefore please your Matie to take into your Royall consideracon the services and sufferings of the Petitioner being brought to that condicon, that he can neither live at home nor abroad, unlease releived by your Royall bounty, by giving him some effectual somme of money, for which, as in duty bound, Your Maties Petr shall ever pray,

DUNDIE.

Circa 1661.

From original MS. in Brittish Museum.

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

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

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

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

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

2. Adam, of Auchintuel, aforesaid.

3. Walter, of Crombie, in Banffshire.

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

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

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

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

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

2. John. 3. Alexander.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I should be much pleased to get any further information about these Urquharts. A. T. MITCHELL GILL, F.S.A. (Scot.).

AUCHINROATH, ROTHES, N.B.

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

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

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

DOLLAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAVID HUME.

HARWICH, *13th of February* 1784.

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERTVS ELECTUS CATHANEN EPUI QFIRMRT.

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

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

This is a circular seal, 1¾ in. diameter, under a heavy canopy with tabernacle work at sides, the bishop in cope and mitre, crosier in left hand, right hand raised in benediction, in base shield. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three fleur-de-lis within a bordure charged with eight buckles,

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

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

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

The fourth seal is appended by Robert, Bishop of Caithness, to a presentation of Donald Logan to Chantry of Caithness, 17th July 1584, and is the signet of the said Robert; oval 1 × $\frac{7}{6}$, a shield of arms as described in No. 2, surmounted with an earl's coronet, the letters R and S to dexter and sinister of shield, the whole surrounded with beaded border.

From the date, we may safely say, we have here the Bishop's seal when he was Earl of March. The fifth seal is from the original matrix in possession of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, Edinburgh. This seal is nearly the same as No. 2, but 1$\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, and the engraving not so bold, the whole of the canopy and tabernacle work much lighter, the inscription the same, but not within lines as the former. I have not found any impression of this seal; though I have examined a great number of documents, they all seem to be from same matrix as No. 2. I came upon one document lately with which I will bring these few notes on this Bishop's seals to a close. The seal of the commissary is appended to a feu-charter of a tenement in Thurso, to be held of the Bishop as superior, dated at Thurso, May 17th, 1582. The endorsation for Bishop Robert Stuart at St. Andrews, dated —— 1586 and unsigned; most likely it came too late, for Bishop Robert Stuart died 29th March 1586.

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

HENRY A. RYE.

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

CULROSS, 28 *Jauny* 1779.

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

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

signed WILLIAM CHRYSTIE.

ED.

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

QUERIES.

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

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

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

'MUIR-O'-LEA.'

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

DOLLAR.

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

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

R. B. LANGWILL.

CURRIE.

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

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

EDINBURGH.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

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

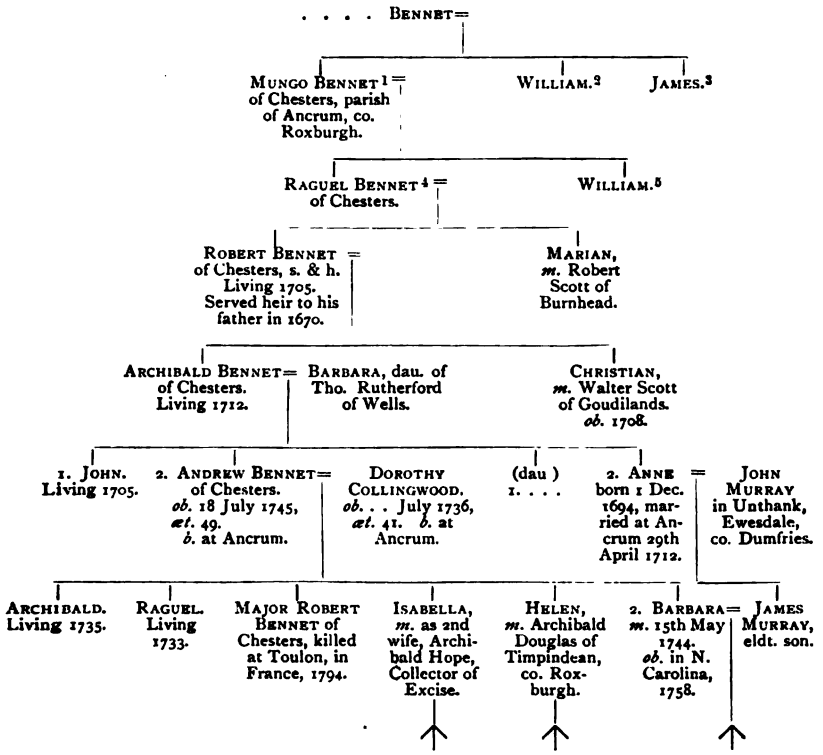
'Rockliffe, four miles beyond Carlisle [north], where dwelt the Grahams.'—A.D. 1537, *ibid.* p. 86.

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

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

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

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



K. W. Murray.

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

[1] Proofs.
Mungo Bennet in Chesters, 1573-1576 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*, vii. pp. 268, 522, 544.) "One of the 'Landit Men,'" Co. Roxburgh, 1590 (*Ibid.* iv. 783).

[2] William, brother to Mungo Bennet in Chesters, 1584 (*Ibid.* iii. 718).

[3] James, brother to Mungo Bennet in Chesters 1585 (*Ibid.* iv. 35).

[4] Raguel, son to the late Mungo Bennet in Chesters, engaged with other lords, 'sons of Barons and Gentlemen,' in a riot 1595 (*Ibid.* v. 326).

[5] Raguel Bennet, cautioner for William, his brother, charged with riot and murder, 1608-1612 (*Ibid.* viii. 668; ix. 426). [Ed.]

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

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

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

HENRY A. RYE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. H.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS H. MURRAY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. The Session drew rents for the seats, which varied in amount, as it pleased to fix. The amounts of the various yearly rents were one shilling sterling, theirtie P. Scots, twenty P. Scots, six shillings and eightpence Scots, four merks, three pounds Scots, eight shillings and fourpence Scots, thirteen and fourpence Scots, one pound four shillings Scots, two pounds Scots, eight shillings, nine shillings Scots, ten shillings Scots, sixpence sterling. It cannot be said that the Session had at any time a large income for the support of the poor from seat rents. From the year 1709, when details of sums drawn are first given, till 1756, when these details end, the total sum obtained amounts to £243, 1s. 0d. Scots, which is little more than £5 Scots per annum.

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

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

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

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

J. G. CHRISTIE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Swane
Duncansone

The q^lk^ day cõperit Johne Swane lore mer & burges of Sterling on ye ane pt & Johnnet Duncãsone docht to umq^ll^ Williame Duncãsone on ye uȳir p^t^ qwha bay^t^ in ane voice grants lauchfull promeis of mariage ilk ane to uyers rex^tue^ and promesis God willing to cõpleit ye same betwix & ye xvi day of December nixt and ȳfor desyrs ye banns to be lau^lle^ pclamit according to ye order q^lk^ I ye said reder promesit to do and in ye name of ye kirk admonesit yame to abstein fra carnall dell q^ll^ ye co pleiting of ye said mariage under ye paine conteinit in ye Act of pliament made anent fornicaðun qwho promesit to obey ye same. In witnes q^r^of yã hawe subscryvit yir pñts w^t^ ȳ hands on followis day zeir plaice & witness foirsaid.

Johne Swane & Jonet Duncansone
w^t^ our hands rex^tue^ at ye pen of
James Duncansone noť publice manu pprie
J. Duncansone.

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

1585.

Nov. 23. Johne Swane, loremer and burges, and Jonet, daur. of late Wm. Duncanson.

Dec. 11. James Thomeson, son of Thomas Thomson, webster, and Margaret, daur. of late James Neilson in Canglor.

Jan. 5. James Grahame, servant to James Campbell of Arn Kinlairgs, and Grissall Callender.

„ 8. Pawll Mentayth, sone to Rot. Mentayth in Alvath, and Elizabeth, daur. of Archibald Smith, burges.

„ 15. Johne Donaldson, servant to Antanie Bruce, and Geilles Buckim in Alvath.

„ 17. Robert Wright, loremar, and Hellein, daur. to late —— Blair in Campsie.

„ 22. Thomas Willeson, tailzor, and Issobell, daur. to Gilbert Bogson, alias Duncanson, flesher.

„ 28. James Thomeson, elder, maltman, and Jonet Hay, servitrix to the Lady Elphinstone.

Feb. 13. Alexr. Downy, servant to Alexr. Bruce of Airth, and Marion, daur. to late James Blackburn.

„ 28. William Fothringame and Jonet Robertson.

Mar. 16. Andrew Robertson, baxter and burges, and Cathrein, daur. of late James Moresone.

1586.

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

Dec. 22. Johne Donaldsone, alias Downy, son to Thomas Donaldsone, in Plaine, and Hellesone Gillespie.
„ 24. Johne Andirson, Baxter & Burges, and Marjorie Edmane.
Feb. 7. Andro Logane, parichioner of Grantoun and in Leith, & Agnes, daur. to late John Leishman.
„ 12. James, son of Alexr. Schort, burges, and Anna, daur. of Walter Neische, co-burges.

1587.

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

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

1588.

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

to the lady Anabill Murray, Countess of Mar, and Elet, daur. to late Johne Auchmutty, burges.

Jan. 8. Johne Ferriar, servant to James Erskein, son to Alexr. Erskein, of Gogar, and Agnes, daur. to James Stewart, officer to ye Commissrs of Stirling.

,, 17. Johne M'Condochie, servant to Margaret Narne, relict of late Wm. Smith, and Jonet, daur. to Thomas Richardson, mail-maker.

Feb. 1. James, son to Henrie Richardsone, and Barbara Robertson.

,, 1. William Mathir, Cordiner, and Maise, daur. to late Donald Spittell.

Mar. 2. Mr. James Pont, Comissr. of Dunblane, & Abigaill Strang, in the parish of Edinburgh.

,, 9. Andrew Scharar, burges, and Hellein, daur. of late Michall Gairdner & Margaret Rae, his relict.

,, 21. Mr. James Elphinstone of Findnachtrie, one of the senators of the College of Justice, and Sara, daur. to late Johne Mentaith of Carse, and Hellein Mentaith, his relict.

,, 21. James Aissone, mairchand and burgess, and Hellein, daur. to late George Forester in Schiphawt.

1589.

Mar. 30. Johne Moresone, zwnger, and Cristane, daur. to Alexr. Bwey, couper and burges.

May 10. Andro, son to late Richard Kidstoun, in Gowan Hills, and Jonet Rany, servant to David Rany in Craigend.

,, 12. William Galbrayt, servant to Rot. Alexr. and Cathrein Crytesone.

,, 17. Duncan, sone to and appearand air to John Patersone, burges, and Marion, daur. to late Alexr. Alschunder of Menstrie. 'James Alschunder hir maist speciall friend alyve' is mentioned.

,, 24. William Burne, zowngcr, in Cambuskenneth, and Barbara, daur. to Rot. Johnsone, in ye Wallir, in the parish of St. Ninians.

,, 30. Johne Glen, Elder in Cambuskenneth, and Elet., daur. of James Andro in Sheok.

June 7. Archebauld Alexr., brother to the late Alexr. Alschunder of Menstrie, and Elizabeth, daur. to Rot. Alexr., burges.

,, 8. James, son to late Michall Garidner, Mr. Canonner to ye King's Matie, and Agnes, daur. to Andro Cowane, burges.

,, 21. Thomas Glen, zowngcr, & Bessie Abircrumbie in Wast Grainge.

July 2. Johne Gray, sometime servant to late Anna, Comptes of Mar, and Margaret, daur. to late William Patirsone, webster.

,, 6. Johne Bell in Cambuskenneth and Jonet Scobie in Keir, parish of Dunblane.

,, 19. William Glen in Cambuskenneth and Jonet Sibbald.

,, 24. Archibald Harlau in Tillicultrie and Marione Andirsone, servant to Mr. Johne Colvill, chantor of Glasgw in Sterling.

Aug. 17. Alexr. Robertson, wright, and Jonet, daur. to late Wm. Forsyth.

,, 17. Johne Sinclar and Geillis Sinclar.

July [*sic*] 31. Patrick McKeun and Issobell Raunald, servant to the laird of Craigengelt.

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

1590.

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

Nov. 28. William Wilsone, wrytter, and Jonet, daur. to John Aissone in Craigenforth.

Dec. 12. Johne Tullot, now in Stirling, late of Muthill (broght testifie from Mr. Johne Davidsone, minister there), and Isbella Ewein in Bordenyt, in the parish of Shagayt.

„ 2 [*sic*]. James Narne, burges, and Issobell Callender, daur. of Catherin Forester, relict of late Alexr. Wyse.

„ 26. Ambrose Bryse, chapman, and Jonet, daur. to late Alexr. Duncansone, burges.

Jan. 18. Alexr., son to late Johne Ker, walkar, Milne of Keir, and Jonet, daur. to late Michell Ewing, maissone.

„ 24. Johne Soirlie, chapman, and Jonet Cunynghame, servant to Mr. John Colvill of Strarndie.

„ 27. Patrick Home of Argattie, and Margaret, daur. to Rot. Haulden in Balowill.

Mar. 18. Rot., sone to late Wm. Robertsone in Castlehill, and Grissall, daur. to Wm. Suord.

Feb. 9 [*sic*]. James Mentayth, servant to James Dog, and Magdalin Uttein.

1591.

April 24. Johne Millar Cordiner in Milnburn, par. of Dunblane, and Jonet, daur. to late Henry Stein in Cambuskenneth.

May 5. James Michell, baxter, & Marione, daur. to late Johne Hendirsone, baxter.

„ 31. Herculus M'Nellane, cordener, and Elet. Lockart.

June 19. Waltir Sterling, burges, and Jonet Mentayth in Edinburgh.

„ 23. Johne, son & heir of late Johne Leggat, baxter & burges, and Marione Thomsone, daur. to Jonet Archebauld, midwyf.

Aug. 7. Wm. Burne in parish of Bothkenness, and Hellein Clark, servant to Cristopher Lamb.

„ 9. Thomas Thomesone in the parish of Corneill, and Cathrein, daur. to late Andro Tailzour, baxter.

„ 23. Duncane Ure, servant to Walter Forester, appearand of Poldan, and Issobell Mayne.

Sept. 26. James, son to Alexr. Forester, Burges, and Agnes, daur. to late Mathew Hud.

Oct. 2. Johne Myll, tailzor & burges, and Issobell Narne, servitrix to Malcolme Wallace.

„ 5. John Ervein, webster in Bothkenner, and Cristane Huttone, servant to Johne Bennie, webster.

„ 16. Johne Patirsone, baillie of Sterling, and Jonet Cairnis.

„ 17. Andro Kidstoun, and Agnes Duncansone.

„ 27. Thomas Bawchok, chapman, and Elizabeth Liddell.

„ 30. Wm. Galbrayth, and Jonet Henrie.

Nov. 2. Andro Gillaspie, servand to Thomas Mitchell, & Bessie Gilmour.

Dec. 18. Wm. Lawsone, Merchant, and Hellein Forsyth.

Jan. 6. Wm. Quhyt, servant to Johne M'lewd, and Jonet Strang in ze Canongait of Edinr.

„ 9. David, sone to John Richardsone, cairtur, and Jonet, daur. to James Garrow in Corntoun, parish of Logie.

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

1592.

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

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

(*To be continued.*)

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

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

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

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

Humbly Sheweth,—

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

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

EDIN., 7 March 1707.

Her Māties High Commissioner and the Estates of Parli^{t} haveing heard this petitione, they grant the desire y^{r}of, and alloues the petitioner to assume & use their ancient surname (*sic*) of Graham, and discharges the nickname of Pyet in all tyme comeing.

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

423. Ross Family—Corrigenda et Addenda.—Volume iv. of *Scottish Antiquary.*

Earls of Ross.

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

Balnagown.

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

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

Pitcalnie.

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

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

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

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

Kindeace.

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

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

Inverchasley.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALROSSIE.

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

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

INVERCHARRON.

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

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

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

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

BREALANGWELL.

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

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

ACHNACLOICH.

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

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

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

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

'1. Hugh. (See *below*.)[1]

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

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

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

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

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

132. Hugh.
(1.) Eleanor.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRIESTHILL.

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

SHANDWICK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOGIE EASTER.

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

BALMACHY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"ALEXANDRI ROSAEI DE SEIPSO EPIGRAPHE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise

Alexander Nisbet's Heraldic Plates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WATERSTON & SONS,
56 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH.

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

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

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

'The North quartair fra beneth Belge-brig.

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

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

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

'The landwart burges.

Richart Cristison.
d. Adam Scot.
Johne Eston, zongr.
Johne Crawfurde.
Nicoll Crawfurde.
John (*sic*) Paterson.
Robart Johnson.
William Johnson.
d. William Donaldson.
Johne Richie.
Steven Stole.
d. Johne Grehme.
d. Johne Grehame in Drip.
David Grahame.
Johne Main.
Henry Levingstoun of Gr. zeirds.[1]
Robart Richison.
Andra Nairne.
d. Johne Leishman.
d. Johne Grahame in Karse.
Robert Johnson in Touchgorme.
William Johnson.
Richart Cristison.
James Paterson.
Johne Aisson.
Adam Scot.
Nicoll Crawfurd.
David Balfour in powis.
Johne Callender of —— (?)
d. Johne Greham in Drip.
d. Henry Levingston of Green Yards.
d. Johne Mains.
Andro Buchanan.
The larde of Tullochan (?)
James Erskein of Little Sauchquhy.'[2]

[1] Henry Livingstone was Provost of Stirling 155[illegible].
[2] James Erskine, First of Balgownie and Little Sauchie.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Grant by the King of the lands of Burgall to Thomas Erskine 'de Haltoun' and Elizabeth Scrimgeour, his wife, date Mar. 8, 1525. (No. 308.)

(2) Grant by the King to the same of the lands of Ethibeton (*sic*) Forfar, resigned by John Striveling de Kier, date Feb. 11, 1531-2. (No. 1132.)

(3) Confirmation of the lands of Kirkbuddo and Holemylne (*sic*) Forfar, to the same, dated Mar. 8, 1531-2. (No. 1149.)

(4) Grant by the King of the lands of 'Petpollox le Hauch de Brechin' Reidscheill, Tuliarblait, Reidhauch, and Cragindowy, in the lordship of Brechin to the same on their own resignation, dated June 10, 1532. (No. 1180.)

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

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

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

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

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

HERBERT H. FLOWER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OMNIA QVAE LONGA INDVLGET MORTALIBVS ÆTAS
HÆC TIBI CATIE ALEXANDER PRIMA IVVENTA DEDIT
CVM GENERE ET FORMA GENEROSO SANGVINE DIGNA
INGENIVM VELOX INGENVVMQVE ANIMVM
EXCOLVIT VIRTVS ANIMVM INGENIVMQVE CAMENÆ
SVCCESSV STVDIO CONSILIOQ PARI
HIS DVCIBVS PRIMVM PAGRATA BRITANNIA DEINDE
GALLIA AD ARMIFEROS QVA PATET HELVETIOS
DOCTVS BILINGVAS QVAS ROMA SION ET ATHENA
QVAS CVM GERMANO GALLIA DOCTA SONAT
TESTICET IN PRIMA RAPVERUNT FATA IVVENTA
NON IMMATVRO FVNERE RAPTVS OBIIS
OMNIBVS OFFICIIS VITÆ QVI FVNCTVS OBIIT
NON FAS HVNC VITÆ EST DE BREVITATE QVERI
HIC CONDITVR M. ALEXANDER COKBVRNE
PRIMOGENITO IOANNIS DOMINI ORMISTON
ET ALISONÆ SANDILANDS EX PRECLARA
FAMILIA CALDEROVIANA ORIVNDVS
POST INSIGNEM OLIM VARVM PROFESSIONEM
OBIIT ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 28 CALEN SEPTEB

QUERIES.

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

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

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

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

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

Andrew Irongray.

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

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

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

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

W.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. H. St. Clair.

Morgan City, La., U.S.A.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

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

A. W. G. B.

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

A. W. G. B.

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

A. W. G. B.

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

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

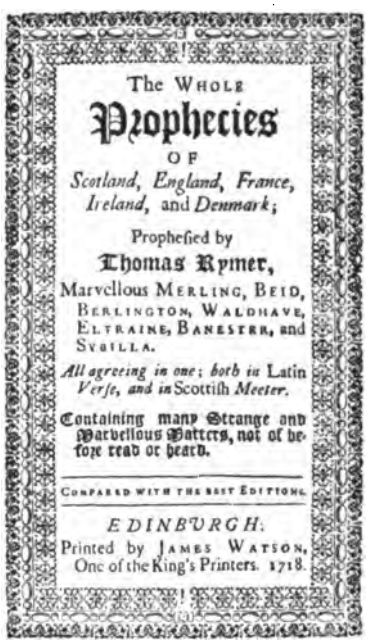
XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—The branch of the Bennet family settled in Sweden is descended from James Bennet, son of William, said, but incorrectly, to have been a son of William Bennet of Grubet (*Scot. Antiq.* iii. 59). The pedigree supplied by Mr. Murray (vi. 141) gives two Williams, one a brother of Raguel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

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

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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

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



The WHOLE

Prophecies

OF

Scotland, England, France, Ireland, and *Denmark;*

Prophesied by

Thomas Rymer,

Marvellous MERLING, BEID, BERLINGTON, WALDHAVE, ELTRAINE, BANESTER, and SYBILLA.

All agreeing in one; both in Latin *Verse, and in* Scottish *Meeter.*

Containing many Strange and Marvellous Matters, not of before read or heard.

COMPARED WITH THE BEST EDITIONS.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by JAMES WATSON, One of the King's Printers. 1718.

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

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

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

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

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

FIG. 1.

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

FIG. 2.

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

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

FIG. 3.

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

INDEXES TO VOL. VI.

I.—GENERAL INDEX.

NOTE.—*The compiler of the Notes on the Ross Family is having a reprint of his work made (50 copies for private circulation). To this will be appended a very full index. As these notes extend over several volumes of the 'Scottish Antiquary,' we have decided to give this index (revised as to pagination), when the notes are completed, instead of including the names in this Index.*—ED.

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THE SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

or

Northern Notes & Queries

EDITED BY

THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

F.S.A. SCOT., CONC. SCOT. HIST. SOC., F. HUGT. S.

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

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

[We regret that a plate of the ancient Jougs at Ceres, which was intended for this number, has not come to hand. We hope to give it in September.—ED.]

432. ALEXANDER STEWART, EARL OF MAR, was a natural son of Alexander, 'the Wolf of Badenoch,' the fourth son of King Robert II. He married Isobel, Countess of Mar, and as her husband and also as holding a grant of the Earldom, he was Earl of Mar and Garioch. Of him the late Dr. Burnett, King of Arms, writes in his introduction to the fourth volume of the Exchequer Rolls (p. lxxiv), 'Wyntoun (L. ix. c. 27) represents him as leading a body of auxiliaries to the Duke of Burgundy, who in 1408 quelled a rebellion in Liège. . . . Becoming the same year a

widower he took for second wife a noble lady of the Low Countries. . . . The receipts for his pensions show that his absences from Scotland were not of very long duration.' In the Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 250, he is styled (13th March 1410) 'Alexr. Senescall Comes de Mar et de garuiach ac dñs de Duffle in Brabancia.' The name of his wife is given in a charter preserved in the Courfedale de Brabant, Brussels (Reg. 119, fo. 76), 9th February 1432. In this the Duke Philippe de Bourgogne authorises his 'lieve mohte, vrouwe Marie van Hoerne, grevinne van Merre, vrouwe van Duffel van Waelhem van Gheele, ende van Hairlaer,' to take a foreign 'momber' (trustee) *because her husband, the Earl of Mar, has not for a long time past being in Brabant and is no more in the position to go there.*'[1] This lady was sole daughter and heir of Willem van Hoorn and his wife Marie van Randerode; her first husband was Thiery de Lienden; Thiery died 1408 (*mon. inscr.*). The will of Mary, Dame de Duffell, is dated April 1433. Her nephew and heir, Johan van Hoorn, Sire de Perwez, in a document dated 28th June 1436, calls himself 'l'heriter de notre bien aimée dame et tante, dame Marie d'heureuse mémoire, countesse de marr et de Garviach, dame des pays de Duffel et de Gheel.' Alexander, Earl of Mar, left no issue, his illegitimate son Thomas having predeceased him. It may be mentioned that in some notices of this Earl of Mar in Brabant documents, furnished by Baron de Linden, he is styled John,—he does not appear in any as Alexander.

433. ERSKINE OF DUN (vol. iv. pp. 116, 183; vi. pp. 49, 182).—An interesting paper appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser*, January 29, 1892, on 'The House of Ethie.' We give an extract which bears on the family of Erskine of Dun: 'A quaint, carved bedstead in the room bears the arms of John Erskine of Dun, and of his wife Dame Magdalene Haliburton, of Pitcur, with the date 1608. Magdalene Haliburton was afterwards the wife of the first Earl of Ethie (now Northesk).'

434. STEEL PENS.—When steel pens began to come into general use there was a prevalent idea that the metal would prove injurious to the permanency of manuscript. The Rev. George Hallen, B.A. Oxon. (born 1794, died 1880), made the following note in a commonplace book which he kept, under date February 16th, 1834, fifty-eight years ago: '*Mem.* I have written the above extract and this with a steel pen; I mention it that I may see whether, as some assert, the ink will change colour or injure the paper.' The ink is quite black, and the paper uninjured. ED.

435. BISHOP STEPHEN OF ROSS (vi. p. 127).—It occurs to me that the old Bishopric of Ross in Ireland, now united with Cork, may be meant, not the Scottish Ross. I have an ancient copy of Musculus on the Psalms, in which is inscribed the name, 'Thoma Wybergh, Rossen decani,' which I have supposed to refer to the Irish diocese, of which the seal should be traceable. W. B.

[Stephen Brown was Bishop of Ross, Ireland, 1402 (Ware's *Antiq. of Ireland*, p. 43). ED.]

436. PRICES OF SALMON PURCHASED FOR THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND, 1511-1553.—The two Tables which follow have been framed in illustration of the prices of salmon in Scotland in the

[1] This with other information about Marie van Horne has been kindly sent us by Baron de Linden, Bath.

reigns of James IV., James V., and Queen Mary. The materials have been obtained from the Royal Household Books of these reigns preserved in the General Register House. The first year for which these books are extant is 1511-12, and the last 1552-53. Between these years there are many unrepresented in these Records, and hence the absence of prices for so many years of the period braced in Table I.

The prices paid for the salmon are in the Scottish currency of the period, which may be taken as equal to one-third of the value of English money for the first year of the Table, and one-fourth for the other years. To illustrate the difference between the prices of salmon in Scotland and in England, at the period, it may be noted that while in Scotland in the year 1533-34, 589 salmon were purchased for the household of James V. at an average price of 2s. 5¼d. Scottish money (see Table I. below), in 1533 662 salmon were purchased for the Monastery of Durham at 8¼d. each English money. (J. E. Thorold Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices in England.*) Eightpence farthing may seem a cheap rate for the purchase of salmon—but when the purchasing power of money then, and now, is taken into account it cannot be held to be so. Thorold Rogers, in his work above referred to, speaking of the prices of fish generally in early times, says that fish was so dear that it could hardly have been consumed by the poorer classes except as a luxury and a relish.

The numbers of salmon yearly purchased during the period 1533-1543 will be noticed. In the year 1534-35 the purchases include 665½ fresh salmon, 343 fresh grilse, 41 salt salmon, and 36 barrels of the latter. Taking each barrel of salt salmon to have contained 25 fish, the total number of salmon and grilse, salt and fresh, consumed in the royal household that year amounts to 1949½ fish. At this time the annual export of salmon from Scotland, averaged more than 5000 barrels of salted fish, containing probably more than 200,000 salmon and grilse; and taking the royal household as an example for estimating the home consumption of the period, that also must have been enormous. To have yielded the fish required for supplying such a home and foreign trade, the Scottish rivers must have been much more productive then than now.

The number of fish which the Scottish salmon barrel of the period contained has been ascertained thus: Four barrels of salmon are recorded in the royal household books to have contained 94 fish—an average for each of 23½, or say, in round numbers, 25 salmon; seven barrels of grilse are recorded to have contained 451 fish, equal to an average of 64$\frac{3}{7}$ for each, or, in round numbers, 70 grilse. These averages are checked in this manner: 58 barrels of mixed salmon and grilse are recorded to have contained 990 salmon and 1260 grilse, and supposing these to be packed separately, and 25 salmon placed in each barrel of salmon and 70 grilse in each barrel of grilse, the salmon would fill 39½ barrels and the grilse 18; together just a fraction less than the number of barrels they were packed in when mixed.

As the question whether or not the weight of Scottish salmon has been decreasing is of considerable interest, it may be worth while showing what would be the weight of a Scottish salmon in the first half of the sixteenth century, which may be done on the assumption that there were 25 fish in each barrel of salmon and 70 in each barrel of grilses. Although the capacity of the Scottish salmon barrel was at different times varied from 14 gallons of the Stirling pint to 10 gallons, the capacity of the barrel in

the year 1562, according to the burgh laws of Dundee, was equal to 11½ gallons, and that may be taken with much probability as representing the capacity of the barrel during the preceding half-century. The weight of a Scottish gallon of water is a little over 30 pounds, and the weight of 11½ gallons of water, the contents of the salmon barrel, would therefore be about 345 pounds; and as the weight of fish may be assumed to be much the same as that of water, 345 pounds would be the weight of fish in a barrel, equal to an average of 13 lbs. 13 oz. for each of 25 salmon, and in the case of grilse of 4 lbs. 15 oz. for each of 70. These weights correspond in a remarkable manner with the average weights of salmon and grilse of the rivers Dee and Don for the ten years 1791-1800, as per Return printed in the Parliamentary Report on Salmon Fisheries 1825, there stated as follows, viz. Salmon, 13 lbs. 11 oz.; Grilse, 4 lbs. 7 oz.

The higher prices paid in 1542 and subsequently than had been paid in the earlier years of Table I. will be noticed. This was probably in consequence of a rise in prices in Scotland, similar to the rise of prices which Mr. Thorold Rogers mentions had taken place in England about that time.

WM. TRAQUAIR.

EDINBURGH.

TABLE I.

Average Prices of Salmon purchased for the Household of the Sovereigns of Scotland in the 17 *years under-noted, between* 1511 *and* 1553.

YEAR.	FRESH SALMON AND GRILSE.				SALT SALMON AND GRILSE.			
	SALMON.		GRILSE.		Purchased by No.		Purchased by Barrel.	
	No. Purchased.	Average Price.	No. Purchased.	Average Price.	No. Purchased.	Average Price.	No. Purchased.	Average Price.
1511-12	282	2/11	138	0/9¼	...	...	..	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1531-32	513	3/6¼	131	0/11	S. 52	3/3½	6	65/-
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1533-34	589	2/5¼	...	...	S. 132 G. 21	2/6½ 1/1½	27	68/-
1534-35	665½	2/10⅝	343	0/11¾	S. 41	2/9½	36	58/4
1535-36	431	2/6½	196	0/11	S. 231 G. 28	2/7¾ 1/1½	48	68/-
1536-37	264	2/8½	145	0/11¼	S. 10	2/7½	...	...
1537-38	451	2/9	383	0/9¾	S. 77	2/11	45	62/4
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1542-43	468	4/4¼	65	1/4½	...	...	...	...
1543-44	12	5/7	16	1/6	S. 3	5/4	...	...
1544-45	82½	6/6½	9	2/11	S. 27	5/2	3	80/-
1545-46	76½	6/-	8	2/3	S. 39	6/0½	1	90/-
1546-47	109	6/2	29	2/0¼	S. 41	5/2	2	80/-
1547-48	110¼	6/8½	...	..	S. 18½	5/-	...	...
1548-49	83	8/7¾	15	2/8	S. 1	8/-	...	...
1549-50	149	7/4¾	11	2/10	S. 2	5/-	2	100/-
1550-51	103	8/8½	...	...	S. 13	5/8¼	1	100/-
.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1552-53	113	6/5½	5	2/3½	S. 41	6/3	2	140/-
TOTAL,	4501¾	...	1496	...	777½	...	173	...

TABLE II.

Average of the Monthly Averages of each Year's Prices of the Salmon included in Table I.

Month.	Nos. of Salmon purchased.	AVERAGE PRICES.		
		Of the whole 17 years.	Of the 7 years between 1511 and 1538.	Of the 10 years between 1542 and 1553.
October, . .	10½	6/1½	5/–	6/11
November, .	3	6/4	3/8	9/–
December, .	85	6/8½	4/3	7/5½
January, . .	117½	7/0½	4/3¾	9/–
February,. .	398½	5/11	3/7	7/11½
March, . .	778¼	5/5½	2/11	7/5½
April, . . .	394½	5/5	2/10	7/5
May, . . .	791½	4/5½	2/8	5/9½
June, . . .	882	4/5½	2/4½	6/7½
July, . . .	634	4/3½	2/5¾	5/8½
August, . .	373	4/9¼	2/6½	6/8½
September, .	34	4/7	2/1	9/10
TOTAL, .	4501¾			

437. PROCLAMATION OF BANNS.—It was customary when banns of marriage were proclaimed to hand to the clerk of the Kirk Session in addition to the usual fee a sum of money or a ring, which was termed a 'pand,' and which was returned at the end of a year after marriage if in the mean time the parties had conducted themselves in an orderly manner. The 'Instrument' we print shows that by the middle of last century opposition had arisen against this custom. The Instrument also shows that it was not deemed necessary to publish the banns in the Parish Church, but in the place of worship attended by the man or woman, in this case the 'associate church' Dunfermline. It may be well to add that there is proof that the contemplated marriage took place, but whether with or without the Innerkeithing banns we have failed to discover, the registers being imperfect. The descendants of Andrew Cant are the present owners of a small property at Masterton, near Dunfermline, which his ancestors owned in the 16th century. Several of the family held good positions in Dunfermline, but we have searched the register in vain for a John Cant who might have been the grandfather of the philosopher, Emanuel Kant, who was by tradition a Scotsman, and about whom inquiries are being made.

> Att Innerkeithing the twelth day of January one thousand seven hundred and fourty-five years and of His Majesty's reign the eighteenth year

Which Day, In presence of me, Nottar publick, and witnesses subscribing, compeared personallie Andrew Cant, taylor in Mastertoun, and past with me the said Nottar and witnesses to the personall

presence of William Roxburgh, present Dean of Guild of Innerkeithing, and Elder of the said parish, he being appointed by the Kirk Session During the vacancy of a Presenter in the said parish to uplift the money arising from Proclamations and Baptisms and to keep a Register for that purpose and to order their Proclamations, He being for the time within his own dwelling house in Innerkeithing, and there the said Andrew Cant exhibited and produced and caused me, Nottar publick, openly read a testifycate signed by John Thomson, Clerk of the associate Session at Dunfermline, dated the tenth day of January current, Testifying that the said Andrew Cant is a single person and that he had Given up his name to be proclaimed in order to the solemnization of marriage with Elspett Ogilvie in the parish of Innerkeithing and that there was nothing known to impede the same. And after reading thereof the said Andrew Cant Required the said William Roxburgh to proclaim him at least to order him and the said Elspett Ogilvie to be proclaimed in the Church of Innerkeithing Sunday first and for two sundays thereafter, and offered him half a crown as the presenters and beddalls dues, which he refused to take, and which half crown was consigned by the said Andrew Cant in the hands of me, Nottar publick, and therefor the said Andrew Cant protested that if the said William Roxburgh should refuse, at least faill, to proclaim him and the said Elspett Ogilvie in order to marriage, he having offered and consigned all the dues he was obliged to pay, That the same should not stop or hinder his being married with the said Elspett Oglivie. But that the proclamation at Dunfermline should be sufficient and that it should be lawfull for any minister to marry them without incurring the penalty of law annent irregular and Clandestine Marriages, and that he the said William Roxburgh should be lyable in all Coast, skaith, and Damnage he should sustain by his Refusal. To which the said William Roxburgh answered that it has been the immemorial practice of the parish of Innerkeithing, when the bride Resided there, for the Bridegroom to lay a paund of Eight pounds scots, in case of ante-nuptial fornication or not solemnising the marriage within fourty Days, otherwise to give half a crown to the poor, and untill half a crown be Given to the poor, Beside the half crown offered for the Presenters and Beddalls dues, he could not order the said Andrew Cant and Elspett Ogilvie to be proclaimed, and thereupon, and upon all and sundry the premises, the said Andrew Cant asked and took instruments in the hands of me, Nottar public, subscribing, these things were done Day, place, money, year of God, and Kings reign Respective forsaid—

Before and in presence of Peter Ireland wright at the Hill near Dunfermline and William Jameson, Coaller in Doulock, witnesses specially called to the premises.

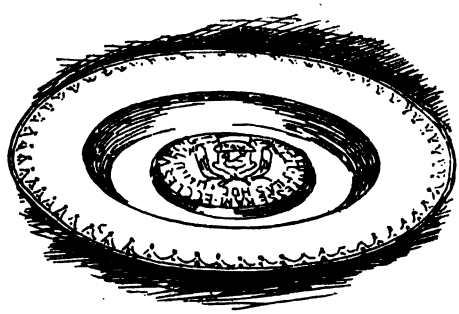
PETER IRLAND *Quod Attestor*
W. J. WILL: WALKER, *N. P.*

438. OLD COMMUNION PLATE, DUNDEE.—By the courteous permission of the proprietors of the *Dundee Advertiser*, etc., we give the following note from the pen of A. Hutcheson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. The illustrations have been kindly lent by A. H. Millar, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.:—

The important book on *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, by the Rev. Thomas Burns, has directed notice towards a subject which has been rather neglected hitherto. We must point out that there are older pieces

of communion plate in Dundee than those to which Mr. Burns referred. The oldest piece alluded to by him bore the date of 1774, though we stated that there was at least one piece of plate a hundred years earlier than that date. On examining the plate preserved in the Town House, Dundee, we found quite a number of articles to which Mr. Burns makes no reference. Two examples of genuine old plate are here engraved.

The oldest piece is a salver made of silver bearing the Dundee mark and the initials 'T. L.,' for Thomas Lyndsay, a Dundee silversmith, who was admitted burgess in 1662. It is circular in form, measuring 19 inches in diameter, with a broad, flat rim, the centre of the salver being raised in a half-spherical form. Upon this raised portion the coat of arms of the Fithie family is engraved, with the following inscription in block letters :—



Johanes Fithevs in Amoris Tesseram Ecclesiæ Taodunensi.
Ad Sacram Cœnam Celebrandam Vas hoc Argentevm Dono Dedit 1665.

From this it appears that the salver was presented by John Fithie, merchant, the member of a family that had settled in Dundee early in the sixteenth century. The first of the name was John Fithie, a smith, who was entered burgess 17th October 1517. The donor of the salver was John Fithie, son of James Fithie, skinner, and he was made a burgess on 9th October 1632. His brother Henry was minister of the Mains in 1633, and was deposed for malignancy in 1649; and it is probable that James Fithie, who was ordained to the parish of Mains in 1663, was the son of the donor. John Fithie entered the Town Council in 1639, was Treasurer in 1648, Guild Councillor in 1664, and Bailie in 1665. It was in the latter year that he presented the salver; and though it bears the inscription that it was given to the Church of Dundee, it has always been used in the Second Charge or South Church.

Besides this salver there are eight cups used in the South Church, which were presented by various persons previous to the middle of last century. Three of these bear the inscription—*Ex Dono Jacobi Smith, mercatoris,* but no date. As they have the mark of Robert Gairdyne, who was a Dundee silversmith in 1683, they were probably given by James Smith, who was harbour-master in 1696. The only cup amongst the eight which is dated has the following inscription :—*Thomas Read de Auchinleck, mercator, Deidonanus Poculum hoc Ecclesiæ Taodunensis in Eucharistæ usum Dono dedit. A.Æ.C. MDCCXXXIII.* It bears the maker's name of Charles Dickson, a Dundee silversmith, who came to the burgh in 1722. Thomas Read of Auchinleck was afterwards forfeited for his concern in

the Rebellion of 1745. He had been in the Town Council almost continuously from 1707 till 1739, having frequently held the office of Bailie. Another of the cups with Dickson's mark has no inscription, and one bearing the mark of Alexander Smith (1726) is also without inscription. The seventh cup is thus marked:—*Ex dono Alexandri Maxwell, Mercatoris, Deidonani, in usum Ecclesiæ.* It has Charles Dickson's mark. Alexander Maxwell entered the Town Council in 1716, and was Bailie from 1723 till 1730. The remaining cup has a very special interest. It has no date upon it, and as the town mark of the silversmith is obliterated, it is not easy to tell who the artificer was from the mere initials 'I. S.' The inscription, as will be seen from our illustration, is engraved in a graceful current Italian hand, and is as follows: *Gul. Guild S.S. Theol. Dr Ecclesiæ Taodunensis me dono dedit.* It seems very probable that this cup is really the oldest piece of church plate in Dundee,

and was given by Dr. William Guild, the eminent Principal of King's College, Aberdeen. Dr. Guild was the son of a native of Dundee, an armourer, who afterwards settled in Aberdeen. He was born in 1586, and was minister of King Edward Parish in 1601, and of Aberdeen in 1631. Through the influence of Dr. Young, Dean of Winchester (also a native of Dundee), Guild was made one of the Royal Chaplains in 1619, and then received the degree of D.D., an honour almost unknown in Scotland at the time. He died in August 1657, and his name still survives in Aberdeen as that of a public benefactor. His affection for Dundee was shown by his mortification by deed dated 1656 of an annual sum for the support of a bursar for four years at St. Andrews University. It is almost certain, therefore, that this cup was presented by him to the South Church shortly after 1619. It measures 9 inches high by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches across bowl. The eight cups used in St. Andrew's Church, Dundee, are all inscribed,

and have been given by prominent burgesses. Five of them are the gifts of single donors, the cost of each of the remaining three having been shared by two persons. Seven of them were made by William Scott, silversmith, Dundee, the remaining one bearing a London maker's mark. The inscriptions are identical in form, only the names being different:— *The gift of the Rev. James Blinshall, D.D., and the Rev. Mr. John Snodgrass, ministers of Dundee. To the Kirk-Session and Trades there. For St. Andrew's Church Erected by them. A.D.* 1774. Dr. Blinshall was ordained minister of the Third Charge (now united to the Second Charge, and known as St. Paul's) on 6th September 1764, and remained in that office till his death on 14th August 1803. John Snodgrass was admitted minister of the Second Charge on 10th November 1774, and was minister there for seven years. The two clergymen had united to purchase one of the Communion cups for St. Andrew's, which had been built as a Chapel of Ease in 1772, but had not a minister till May 1775. The other joint donors were Messrs. Andrew Jobson, merchant tailor, and Alexander Watt, dyer; and Messrs. Charles Jobson, merchant, and Patrick Crichton, writer, after whom Crichton Street was named. The other cups were given by John Thoms, merchant; Alexander Thoms, merchant; Donald Ritchie, merchant tailor; Alexander Wright, merchant; and John Wright, of London, merchant. These pieces of plate are interesting in many ways, showing the advanced state of the silversmith's art in Dundee at an early time, and preserving the memory of the benefactors who presented these articles for use in the sanctuary.

439. EXAMINATION FOR LORD'S SUPPER, 1591.—The first volume of the Registers of Stirling ends with an entry made March 159½, after which is written the table of forbidden degrees, and then an interesting form of 'examination for the Lord's Supper.' The writing throughout the volume is the same, being, doubtless, that of James Duncansone (*Scot. Antiq.*, vi. p. 16), and the date at which the 'examination' was written may thus be ascertained. The bottom of the leaves are somewhat frayed, and a few words lost. Neither Dunlop's valuable work on *Confessions*, nor Bonar's on *Catechisms*, refers to anything in any way resembling the Stirling document, which I think is of sufficient interest and value to be printed *literatim et verbatim*. The contractions in the original are numerous, but the writing is clear. In 1590 an 'Examination before the Communion' was authorised by the Assembly (Dunlop, vol. ii. p. 364). This was the joint work of Messrs. John Craig, Robert Pont, Thomas Buchanan, and Andrew Melville. The Pont family had some connection with Stirling, for we find (*Scot. Antiq.* vi. p. 164), 'Mr. James Pont, Comissr. of Dunblane,' younger brother of Robert, the reformer and joint composer of the Examination, was married at Stirling to Abigail Strang, 2d March 158⅝.[1] It is possible that he may have had a hand in producing or introducing the 'Examination' under consideration.

THE MANIR OF YE EXAMINATIONE BEFOIR YE LORD'S SUPPER.

℣. Qwha creatit man & womã. ℟. god of his mercie and gudeness qwha creatit all ye rest of ye creaturs boy[t] visabill & invisabille all for his

[1] *Scot. Fasti* state that Mr. James Pont was appointed to Dunblane 1598, and that he died 1602, without issue, leaving Abigail Strang his widow. It is clear he was at Dunblane before 1598.

awin glorie & sum for ye service of man. Q. in qwhat estait was man & womã qwhen yai war creatit be god at ye begining. A. in ane happie & blissit estait, to wit of perfyt uprichtnes & holynes bayt of body & sawll qlk consists in ye trew knawlege of god ye creator in fayt, obedience, lowe to god & our nytbur. Q. ffor qwhat end did god creat mã & womã & bestow upone yame so grit gracis. A. To ye end yay may serwe him and glorefie p̃petuallie ye creator. Q. Bot did yay continew in yat blissit & happie estait. A. No surlie bot yay did fall ỹfra be disobedience and so be yt fall lossit bayt all ye uprichness qrin yay war creatit yair fre wills & also yame selffis in ye plaice of ye qlk uprichtnes succeidit ye corruptione of ye haill natur of mane callit sin originall & ye wrathe of god qlk is ane iust pwneismẽt of ye same qrupone did follw ye dayt bayt of body & saull and so be yat fall made yair estait maist unhappie & miserabill. Q. Qwhow hes god usit ye miserablle fawll of mã. A. he hes twrnit ye same wonder for . . . to his awin glorie be finding out a way . . . yame yat belevis fra yt miserie. The . . . of his sone christ Jesus be qw . . . deliverit frome all miserie /[1] to ye end god's mercy may yby appeir towards us. Q. ffor qwhat end are we delyverit. A. to serve our redeimer and delyverer according to ye rewll prescryvit to us conteinit in ye awld & new testament qrof god him self is ye awthor & ye pp̃heits & appostills pennars & wretars of ye same in ye wlk is conteinit all things necessarie for us to knaw concerning salvatione. Q. Qwhat manir of service acceptabill to him hes he prescryvit in his word. A. Yat service stands in four principall p̃ts. The first we awcht to put or traist and confidence in him. Secundlie we awt to obey his coñandmẽts, Thirdlie we sould be ernist in praying unto him & in calling upone his name. ffourthlie we mane bayt acknawlege in or hairt and confess in our mowthe yt we ressawe all gude things at his hand praysing and thanking him alwayis for ye same. [Ye 1. pt of ye worshepping of god].[2] Q. Qwhat is ye first pt of ye trew service & wirschepping of god. A. To put or trust and confidence in him qlk thing than we do qwhen as we ar assurit yt notwtstanding we be miserabill sinners yit god qwha hes powar owir all things bayt in hevin & earthe extending ye same to our preservatione & defence and in lyk manir his p̃fyt gudenes to bestow upon us all gude things necesarie for or sawllis & bodies and yat for chrysts saik qwha is ye grund & obiett of or fayth. . . . [Q.] Qwhat is ye fayt yat yow sayis . . . chryst. A. It is ane swre & . . . of gods tend lowe towards . . . . . ettin yat for . . . /throuch ye mereitts of chryst Jesus. Q. Qwhairin is ye breife sowme of our fayt contennit. A. In ye artickeills of our beleif qwhairin we ar tawght yat yair is bot only ane god distingwesit in thre p̃sonis, To wit, ye father, ye sone, & ye holly gaist according as ye holy scriptur beiris witnis of him. Q. Into how mony principall pairtts may ye haill artickills of or beleif be redwcit? A. Into four, qrof ye first p̃t conteins iij p̃pirties attribwtit unto god qrin he is callit ane faỹ cheiflie in respect of christ qwha is his naturall sone, nixt in respect of us unto qwhome he is becõit ane father for chryst's saik againe he is callit omnipotent, becaus he hes powar abowe all things bayt in hevin & earthe, Last of all he is callit creator bayt of hevin and earthe becaus he hes made ye same and all ye creaturs yairin conteinit and also governis & prservis ye same saw yt wtout him yay all in ane momẽt should perreis. Q. Qwhat is conteinit in ye secund pt of or

[1] These lines show end of page in the original.
[2] In margin.

beleif? A. Ane schort narracīun of o^{r} redemptione wrocht be ye sone of god qwha is vary god & vary mane made man to yis end, y^{t} in his māhed he my^{t} die for o^{r} sinns and in his godhed he my^{t} be abill to beir ye buirding of ye wrathe of god for our sinns. Q. Qwhat tytills or stylls is attributit ta him in y^{t} secund p^{t}? A. he is callit Jesus . . . to us y^{t} he was appointit of his . . . to his pepill. he is callit . . . be ye hallie gaist / king, preist & propheit, his kingdome consists in ye rewlling of our saulls be his word & spirit to lyf evirlesting, his preisthed is ane offeice q^{r}by he reconceills god ye fathir w^{t} us, he is callit ane propheit, becaus he is ye only Doct^{r} & teicher of his kirk. He is callit Gods only sone becaus he is swa be natur and we gods sonnes be graice, he is callit o^{r} lord becaus all powar bay^{t} in hevin & earthe is gevin to him. he was consavit of ye hallie gaist y^{t} he my^{t} be w^{t}out sin by wayis he could not hawe saiffit us frome o^{r} sinns, he was borne of marie ye virgen ane virgen baythe befoir & eftir his birth that we my^{t} knaw y^{t} he come of ye tryb of Judah according to ye forespaiking of y^{e} p̄pheitts q^{r}of marie come, he twik his manhed of hir y^{t} in o^{r} natur he my^{t} wirk ye work of o^{r} redemptione be suffering of ye cursit deathe of ye croce to delyvir us fra ye curs of god, and in his saull he sufferit ye feirfull angir of god for o^{r} sinns w^{lk} is his discending to ye hell. Q. Qwhat confort hawe we of his suffering bay^{t} in body and saull. A. we ar made fre frome ye iust wrathe of god and terro^{r} of deathe, ffor his rysing frome ye deathe assuris us yat we sall gait thrwch him victorie owir ye same & yat our deathe is nothing ells bot ane entrance to lyf evirlesting. Q. Qwhat confort hawe we of his assentione. A. he passit up to heavin to prepair placis for us . . . in possessione of ye hevin in o^{r} natur . . . ing y as our onlie . . . god. Q. Qw . . . of god . . . ather / grantit to him fra ye q^{lk} hevins we lwik for his gain coming to rendir to ye godlie evirlasting lyf and to ye wickit evirlesting day^{t} & confusione. Q. Q^{t} is conteinit in ye third p^{t} of our beleif. A. our beleif, in god ye holie gaist qwhais office is to mak us p̄ticipant of o^{r} salvatione & redēptione by forming preserving and augmenting fay^{t} in us qwhairby we apprehend chryst and all things in him necesar for o^{r} salvatione. Q. Qwhat is ye fourt p̄^{t} of our beleif? A. It concerins ye kirk, yat is to say ye c̄pany of ye fay^{t}full to qwhome ī chryst belongis evirlesting lyf & ye benefeitts of god bestowit on ye same. This kirk is callit holy becaus Chryst purgis it and maks it p̄ticipant of his sanctification & holines. It is callit universall becaus it is no^{t} bund to ony ane plaice or tyme. It is callit ye comwnion of Saincts becaus ye haill members ar uneit & knit togidder in ane body to qwhome comonly belongit chryst and his benefeitts. The gifts yat god promesis to yis his kirk ar remissione of sinns rysing againe of ye body & lyf evirlesting [. . . p̄^{t} of ye service of God][1]. Q. Qwhat is ye second p̄^{t} of ye trew service of god? A. It stands in dew obedience to ye law q^{lk} teiches us o^{r} dewatty towards god set furthe in ye four precepts conteinit in ye first p̄^{t} of the . . . & o^{r} dewatty towards our nybur in ye . . . . . conteinit in the second tablle . . . comandement? A. . . . FAICE.[2] qwhairin / we ar comandit to acknowlege god as o^{r} only trew god and to gif him his awin hono^{r} forbiddand us to set our hairtts upone ony vȳir thing or to transfer ony p̄^{t} of his hono^{r} frome him to vȳis qlk gif we

[1] In margin.

[2] "Thou shalt have none other gods before my face" *Calvin's Catechism* (Dunlop, ii. 178).

do it will not be unknawin to him seeing y^{t} all things, yea & ye leist tho^{t} of o^{r} hairt, is alwayis present befoir his faice. Q. Qhat is ye second comandment? A. THOU SALL NO^{T} MAK TO THY SELF ONY GRAVIN IMAGE ets qwhairin we ar forbiddin to corrupt ye service of god no^{t} only be making and geving off reverence to Imagis, bot also be ony vȳir Imagination or Inventione of o^{r} awin hairt. Q. Rehers ye third. A. THOU SALL NO^{T} TAK YE NAME OF YE LORD YR GOD IN UAINE. Qwhairin we ar comandit to use his name w^{t} all kynd of reverence at all tymis bot cheiflie in testefeing of ye trewthe befoir ane juge or for ane mater of grit ĩportance q^{r}by gods hono^{r} and cheritie amang men is menteinit evin so we are forbidden all mainswering rashe & inadvysit aithis and all irreverent noising of gods name. Q. Rehers ye fourt Comandement. A. REMIMBIR TO KEIP HOLY YE SABBOTHE DAY. qwhairin be ye Sabbothe day is meint ye day of rest q^{lk} is appointit cheiflie for ye worshepping of God and to be spent in hally and godlie exerceis as awcht to be usit y^{t} day yat is to say in calling ferventlie on god in reiding and heireing diligentlie of his word in considde . . . his works and gudenes tow . . . we aucht to be occup . . . zit yat day is . . . godlie exer . . . ment./ A. HONOUR THY FATHIR AND THY MOTHUR ets, qwhairin we are cõmandit to hono^{r} yat is to say to lowe, feir, reverence, help and obey all thais yat are plaicit abowe us q^{r}swevir yai be, as parents, magistratts, husbands, preichers and maisters in all things y^{t} is no^{t} repugnãt to gods word. Q. Rehers ye sext coñand. A. THOU SALL NOT SLAY. qwhairin we ar coñandit no^{t} onelie to keip our hands clein fra slawchtir, but also o^{r} hairtts fra envy haitred & every desyr to hurt our ny^{t}bur and is coñandit to beir ane lowe and gudewill to yame. Q. Rehers ye sevint coñand. A. THOU SALL NOT COMIT ADULTRIE. Quairin is forbidden all incest adultrie fornicatin, all filthie lusts all unchastnes of speitche all unclein wantwones in countenãce & jestis and be ye contrar honestie in all things is coñandit. Q. Rehers ye awcht coñandmẽt. A. THOU SALL NOT STEILL qwairin are forbidden no^{t} onlie thift powesit be ye law bot also all fraud & disseat and wrong q^{lk} is unfit to be done to o^{r} nẽbur in his gair in ye uyer p^{t} is coñandit all equitie justice plaine & upry^{t} dealling w̃^{h} all men. Q. Rehers ye IX coñand. A. THOU SALL NOT BEIR FALS WITNES AGAINIS YI NICHTBUR. Qwairin ar forbidden all kind of leis sclandering and bakbytting of o^{r} ny^{t}bu^{r} and heiring of sic things also and is coñandit all wpry^{t} speiking and heiring of things concerning o^{r} ny^{t}burs. Q. Rehers ye last coñand. A. THOU SALL NOT COUET THY N^{T}BURS HOUS. In ye fermer coñandments ar a . . . affections of ye mynd unto . . . yeir forbidden all ly^{t} . . . sich^{t} aweit we . . . aweit we strywe / agains ye same. Q. Are we able to keip his law and fulfill it in every point? A. No, bet yit no^{t} ye les we ar not subject to ye curs of god for not observing of ye same forsameikill as Chryst our Sawio^{r} hes fulfillit ye same for us qwhais ry^{t}tenes is comptit ours be fay^{t}. Q. ffor Qwhat end y^{r}foir servis it to us yat beleifis. A. It is ane rewll to led our lyf be, to let us se our sins & to leid us to Chryst [y^{e} 3 p̃^{t} of ye worshepping of god].[1] Q. Qwhat is the thrid p̃t of ye hono^{r}ing of god? A. it consists in praying, q^{lk} onlie in ye name of Christ o^{r} mediator owcht to be made unto god ẽnall onlie qwha onlie is alwayis present abill to heir & of omnipotent powar to g^{r}nt us our desyr in all things that is lesum to us to ask, serving to Gods glorie our awin weill and our ny^{t}burs. Q. Qwhat forme and

[1] In margin.

rewll of prayer hes yew? A. That q^lk Christ himself has lernit us to wit OUR FATHIR QUHILK ART IN HEVIN ets. Q. Quhow mony petitions is conteinit in yis prayer. A. sex q^rof ye first thre belangs onlie to ye glorie of god & ye uyir three belangs properlie to o^r awin comodetie, and it is directit only to god qwhome we callit OUR FATHIR q^lk is ane name maist sweit in ye earthe to asswre us of his favo^r Secondlie in comone he is callit OUR FATHIR because ye prayers of ye fay^tfull is meid comonlie in ye name of ye haill body of ye kirk he is callit OUR FATHIR IN HEUIN to mak a distinctione betuix him & earthlie fayrs and to signefie his majestie & powar Qwhilk is ye first petitione. A. HALLUID . . . In ye q^lk petition q^rby be ye name of . . . stand ye grit tytills & . . . . . be his . . . . . / naims of god ar sanctifeit and hallwit be us qwhen we think & speik reverentlie of yae so yane we desyr yat we all may think and speik reverentlie of god and of all things q^rby he is knawin and his glorie advencit. Q. Q^lk is ye secund petitioun. A. THY KINGDOME CUM. q^rin we desyr at god may ring mair & mair in his kirk and in ye hairtts of all ye fay^tfull and also in suppressing of sathune & all his ennemeis. Q. Qwilk is ye third petitione? A. THY WILL BE DONE IN EARTHE AS IT IS IN HEUIN. Qwhairin we pray to god yat he wald chainge & fassone our wills q^lk is naturallie evill to his gude will, and yat we desyr nothing y^t his godlie will mislyks, and so all things yat we awcht to seik for ye advansmet of gods glorie is contenit in yir thre petitions q^lk him we desyr abaw all uyir becaus gods glorie abaw all uyir things sulld be meist deir unto us. Q. Q^lk is ye fourt petitione? A. GIF US YIS DAY OUR DAYLIE BRED. In yis petitione we pray for all things necessar for us in yis present lyf and yis words day & daylie schawis unto us yat we sould be content of yt w^lk gods gets us pśentlie and seik daylie . . . him sic things q^lk ar necessary for . . . . . ye fift. A. FORGIF US OUR . . . . . all men hes mistir . . . . . we are put in . . . . . if we wald / hawe god forgevand us. Q. Rehers ye last petitione. A. LED US NOCHT INTO TEMPTATIONE Qwhairin we pray y^t god wald not gif us owir into ye craft of ye deuil and snairs of ye warld or to o^r awin lusts q^lk all heir is meint be yis word temptatione. Bot yat he wald inarme us agains o^r enemies and in his mercie mak us to owirtñ ye same. Q. Qwhairfoir in this conclusione for thyne is ye kingdome ye powar and ye glorie put in ye end? A. ffirst to lat us understand yat he is bay^t abill and will also grant to us thais things yat we desyr seing he hes a kingdome abowe all kingdomes and powar abowe all powars and glory yat is infinit, and nixt yis servis for and solemp thanksgeving to him befoir qwhome we hawe powrit out our prayers [ye 4 pt of ye worshepping of god].[1] Q. now let us cum to ye foirt pt of gods trew hono^ring. A. y^t stands in praysing and thanking him. Q. Quhow awcht we to prais him? A. we awcht to prais him in our hairt, wt o^r mowths, in o^r lyf and conversatione and in y^t lawfull calling qhairunto he hes callit us. Q. ffor qwhat thing sould we prais him. A. for all his benefeitts, spirituall & temporall. Q. Qwhat in caice he straik us w^t povertie seiknes temptatione of ye mynd deathe & vy[2] crosses? A. we aucht to prais him. Q. qwhow seing yat yir ar not benefeitts bot rayer cwrses & maledictions. A. ye lord maks yir to be blissings & benedictionis to his awin servands. Q. now hawe we spokin of ye foirt part, ye rycht service of god q^rof fayt is the . . . d w^lk I ope . . . fay^t nwresit in o^r hairts [?] and . . . . . A. . . . . Q. Qwhat . . .

[1] In margin. [2] other.

institut / be god & left to ye confort of ye kirk qr̃in ye lord be sum outwurd & externall signes represents unto us spirituall things and sealls up ye same in or hairtts. Q. off how mony p̃tts consists ane sacrament. A. of twa, to wit ane outward & visiblle signe, & ye invisabill graice. Q. ar yois all qwha ressevis ye outward signis p̃ticipant also of the invisablle graice? A. Na, bot ye fayᵗfull onelie yõis resawe ye outward signe, swa ye lord bestowis upone yame ye graice: as concerniñg ye wickit and infayᵗfull albeit yaj ressawe ye sygnes yaj ar noᵗ p̃ticipant of ye graice. Q. How mony sacraments hes chryst left to be usit in his kirk? A. onlie twa, to wit, baptisme & ye holy supper. Q. Qwhat is baptisme? A. Ane certane entrie as it war qrby we ar ressavit in ye kirk & houshald of god. Q. qwhat is ye outward sign in baptisme? A. Wattir qwhairwᵗ ye p̃sone is baptezit or sprinklit. Q. qwhat is ye graice signefeit yrby? A. ffirst yat our sinns are purgit and clenyit nixt yat we begin to be new borne againe, qlk new birth of ours stands in deing to sin and rysing to richteusnes. Q. how dois ye outward signe resembill yis? A. Wattir clenyis and so resembills ye purgein & clengein of our sinns, so the dipping in ye wattir or sprinkling wᵗ ye wattir represents or mortification or deing . . . sin . . . & or taking or rysein out of ye wattir . . . or . . . to newnes of lyf. Q. qlk is ye . . . . nt? A. ye holy supper of ye . . . . . ffinition of his holy supper. A. . . . yet qrinto ar / twa elements breid and wyne to represent unto us ye memorie of ye dayᵗ of chryst, and or coñection wᵗ him & incorporation in him is servit up spirituallie be fayᵗ and mairowir or coñectione ane wᵗ ane vỹir heirby is expressit & last solem thankis ar gevin to ye lord for yir his benefeitts. Q. Qwhat yane ar ye outward signis in yis sacrament? A. that bred & yᵗ wyne. Q. Qrfoir are yaj two signis in ye supper and ane onlie in baptisme? A. the wattir allane in baptisme it suffeces to represent remissione of sinnis & or regenerationi and yfor wattir onlie is ye element in yᵗ sacrament. Bot bred onlie or wyne onlie suffeicis noᵗ to represent ye spirituall graceis signefeit in yis sacrament bot bayᵗ suffecis and yfoir y ar twa signs Q. Qwhat then is signefeit be yir twa signis. A. that chryst is as it war ye haill meat & drink yat is ye haill & sufficient fwde of or sawlls nwresing yame to lyf evirlesting. Q. qwhat sygnefeit be ye bred? A. the body of chryst. Q. qwhat is signefeit be ye wyne. A. a haill chryst. Q. is chrysts body in ye bred or his blude in ye wyne? A. na, bot chrysts body is in hevin qr we awcht to lift up our hairtts yᵗ we may apprehend him. Q. qwhairfoir yane is the bred callit his body and ye wyne [? his blood. A.] means ye bred is ye sacrament of his . . . . ye sacrament of his blood. Q . . . . be ye breking of . . . . . / Q. qwhat meint ye distributione. A. that Christ wᵗ all his spiritualgracis is distributit amang us. Q. qwhat meins ye receiving wᵗ ye hand of ye breid & wyne. A. that we resawe be faithe ye body & blude of Chryst. Q. Qwhat is signefeit by ye eatting of ye bred & drinking of ye wyne? A. that Chrysts bodie and blude is our meit and drink, yat is ye perfyt nowrishment of ye saull. Q. is yair na mair signifeit yrby? A. heirby is farther signefeit yat Chrysts becoming ane wᵗ us, and we ar conjoint wᵗ him wᵗ an straitt coniunctione, then meit and drink wᵗ or bodellie substance. Q. is it lesum to ony mortall man to change onything in yie institutione. A. na, surelie. Q. then qwhat thinks thow of somé qwhat substracts ye use of ye coup frome ye comone peopill. A. they braik ye ordinance of ye lord. Q. qwhat is our dewtie yat we may cum richtlie to ye supper of ye lord?

A. we awcht to try and examin o^{r} selffis. Q. qwhairof awcht we to try & examin our selfiss? A. Off our faithe and repentance. Q. qwhat thinks thow of yame qwha cumis to ye tablle w^{t}out faithe and repentance. A. they eat and drink yair awin dañatione, not regairding ye body of ye Lord. Q. qwhen in ye end of yame yat servis god . . . of befoir. A. . . . . is/ estait of ye godlie is truly happy in yis earthe and ye estait of ye wickid maist miserable. A. Yis trewlie: and y^{r}four we qwhome god hes mercifullie callit in Chyrst are happie heir, and our full happinies sal appeir, qwhen all teirs sal be weipit away from our eyis, and we sal regne in glorie qwhairwnto ye lord our god thruch Jesus Christ mot bring us all. Amen.

440. Ross Family—Corrigenda et Addenda.—Vol iv. of *Scottish Antiquary.*

Balmachy (*continued from vol.* vi. p. 175).

'James Ross, another son of (193), Walter, third of Balmachy, by his second wife, Jean Douglas, and therefore brother to (195) George, and (199) William (*see correction about their paternity post*), had by his first wife —— ——,

'(1) Robert, "of the Charter House," who married . . . , Margaret . . .; she was buried at Richmond, Surrey, 4th September 1638, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, baptized there 29th July 1638.

'(1) Katherine.

'By his second wife, Jane . . ., who was buried at Richmond 26th May 1676, he had—

'(1) Thomas, baptized at Richmond 14th December 1617.

'(2) William. (See *below.*)

'(3) Thomas. (See *post.*)

'(4) James, baptized 17th October 1626, and buried there 9th October 1628.

'(5) James, baptized 12th March 1628-9.

'[1] Elizabeth, baptized 2d March 1616-7, buried 2d July 1620.

'[2] Jane, baptized 17th January 1622-3, buried 31st March 1638.

'[3] Marie, baptized 14th July 1625, buried 2d September same year.

'[4] Sara, baptized 20th February 1629-30.

'[5] Bridgett, baptized 11th April 1633.[1]

'The will of James Ross, dated 20th May 1642, was proved in London, February 1643. In the Probate Account-Book at Somerset House he is described as—"Nuper de Windsor in com' Berks, deceden' tamen intra paroch' Sĉi Martini in Campis in com' Midd." James Ross styles himself "one of the pages in ordinarie of His Majesty's bedchamber;" he appoints executors his sons William and Thomas. His property consists of ready money, goods, debts, bonds, and obligations to the amount of about £1600. He also states that he is "possessed of a term of 46 years, to commence at Easter 1646, in the demesne lands of the manor of Grantham, Co. Lincoln," which he leaves to his son William, Fellow of

[1] To the kindness of Mr. J. Challenor Smith I am indebted for the above extracts from his transcript of the registers of Richmond, Surrey.

King's College, Cambridge. The king owes him £140 upon debentures out of the great wardrobe for "my liverie, for three years ending at Midsummer next." To his son Thomas he leaves the Constableship of the Castle of Lancett, in Cornwall, for his life, according to the grant made by the King. He makes provision for his wife and children by her. Robert, his eldest son, by his first wife, is not named, but to Robert's daughter Margaret he leaves legacies, and also provides for his daughter Katherine. He names as supervisors to his will Sir David Cuningham, "Knight and Barronett and Cofferer to the Prince His Highness, and Robert Lewis, of Gray's Inn,"[1] to whom he leaves twenty nobles for a ring. By a codicil, in place of his son Thomas, he names "his cozen," Robert Ross, executor.

'In the indices to the *Patent Rolls* of James I. there are, it appears, no references to James Ross or his relatives, who probably went to England to seek their fortune at the accession of Charles I., from whom they obtained many and varied grants.

'On the 14th June 1626 Charles I. grants to James Rosse, "our trusty and well-beloved servant," the office of footfostership or keepership of the King's deer within the Forest of Galtres, Co. York, during his life, with 4d. per diem (*Patent Rolls*, 2 Charles I., p. 20, No. 7). From a Sign Manual of Charles, it appears that Ross had some rights in King's Sedgmoor. On 20th March 1628, James Ross and other four pages of the King's bedchamber-in-ordinary receive a grant of the fees following on the consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and on the creation of every Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, Baronet, and Knight, varying from £15 for a Duke to £4 for a Baronet or Knight (*Ibid.* 3, Charles I., p. 1, No. 6). He next receives a warrant for £300 in lieu of a previous grant of Spanish tobacco (*Sign Manuals*, Charles I., vol 7, No. 53), and 14th July 1632 £166, 13s. 4d., being part of a fine imposed by the Lords of the Star Chamber on James Caston (*Patent Rolls*, 8 Charles I., p. 6, No. 11).

'On the 13th March 1635, James Ross obtains the following Patent: "Charles, etc.—Whereas the art, mistery, and invention of making of red lead and white lead of the materials of this Kingdom for the use of painters hath been found out and attained unto, or at leastwise brought to a greater degree of perfection than formerly hath been known by the industry, charges and expenses of our well-beloved servant, James Rosse, one of the Pages of our Bedchamber, and such artists and workmen as he hath employed therein: Know ye that we, being willing to recompense the industry, labour, and expenses of the said James Rosse in the premises, and in consideration of his long and faithful service to us done, and of the yearly rent hereby to us reserved and to be yearly paid during the term hereby granted." The King grants to him and his deputies sole licence, power, privilege, and authority to "use, exercise, practice, and put in ure the said art, mistery, and skill of making of white lead and red lead for painters with the materials of this our kingdom," and to sell the same; forbidding all others to import white lead, or to make or export white or red lead. One moiety of forfeitures to go to James Rosse, the other to the King. Rosse is to enjoy this monopoly for 14 years, rendering to the

[1] He was steward of the Manor of Richmond. He left a silver cup to Gray's Inn, of which there is a sketch in their books. His monument is on the south wall of Richmond Church.

King £20 yearly. Power to destroy unlawful furnaces, mills, engines, instruments, etc. Dated at Westminster, 13th March. By writ of Privy Seal (*Patent Roll*, 10 Charles I., part 37, No. 15).

'On 1st December, same year, the King grants a further Patent as follows: "Charles, etc.—Whereas we are given to understand by the humble Petition of our well-beloved servant James Rosse, one of the Pages of our Bedchamber, and of our well-beloved subject Alexander Roberts, Gentleman, That they having observed the great loss which redoundeth to us and our Realm by the new accustomed manner of making red and white lead both by destruction of the silver contained in the lead out of which the said white and red lead hath formerly been made, And also by the now usual manner of glazing of earthenware with lead, Have by their travail and charge found out and practised a new way of making of red and white lead and glazing earthenware with lytharge (out of which the silver is first extracted), being an Invention not heretofore practised by any but by them or one of them, or by their or one of their directions. By means whereof much silver will be saved, the lead also preserved, and a great part of the lead formerly spent therein will be spared. . . . On consideration of the long, faithful, and acceptable service to us done and performed by the said James Rosse, . . . we do give and grant to them . . . full authority that they . . . shall or may use, exercise, and put in ure the said Art and Invention of making of white lead and red lead with lytharge or lead out of which the silver is or shall be first extracted." . . . Term, 14 years. Yearly rent after the first year, £20. Dated 1st December.[1] By writ of Privy Seal. (*Patent Roll*, 11 Charles I., part 11, No. 5.)

'1. William Ross, baptized at Richmond, Surrey, 30th March 1618, was admitted scholar of King's College, Cambridge, 6th October 1636, and fellow 6th October 1639. The entry of his admission is as follows: "Guilielmus Rosse ætat. 17 annor. natus in Richmond com. Surrey in festo Pasche." He was elected "extraordinarily" to his scholarship, owing to letters from the King. Of these there are two; one dated 20th December 1625 (11 Charles I.), stating him to be a son of James Rosse, then in the King's service, and requesting that he might be elected to the next vacancy. This letter appears to have been returned to the King owing to some informalities, an excuse for not conforming with the request. A more peremptory letter, signed by Windebank, was sent on 6th January 1636 (new style), which was subsequently acted on.

'William Ross was in residence for some time after becoming a fellow. He took his B.A. degree under the privileges of the College without examination. The last entry for his quarterage is in the Michaelmas quarter, 1643; it includes 10s. paid to him as "Lecturer," which seems to have been one of three small offices held by B.A. fellows at that time. The last entry for commons is in December of that year.

'Anthony Allen says of him, "William Rosse, fellow A.B., went into the King's army; died at Oxford about November 1643. An excellent good scholar."

'2. Thomas Ross was baptized at Richmond, Surrey, 11th September 1620, and buried there 29th October 1675. He appears to have been twice married, first to Edith . . ., and, secondly, to Mary . . ., and to have

[1] In *State Papers, Domestic*, Docquet, 20th November 1635, there is a notice of the above patent.

died *s.p.* His father having obtained a grant from the King, 14th August 1638, of the office of Constable of the Castle of Launceston, otherwise Bunhed, in Co. Cornwall, for his life, "in reversion" (*Patent Rolls*, 14 Charles I., p. 42, No. 38), names his son as successor, who, 19th July 1661, surrendered the office, which was then granted to Philip Pipe. In 1637 Dr. John Bastwick and William Prynne, who were imprisoned in the castle, were removed thence to the castle in the Isle of Scilly (*State Papers, Domestic*).

'On 31st March 1649, Thomas Ross was ordered to be summoned to give an account for the printing of the Alcoran, which Stevenson the stationer received from him. On 4th April he was dismissed with a caution not to meddle more with things of that nature (*Proceedings of the Council of State*). For the next five years there is no notice of him, unless he can be identified with the Thomas Ross, who, together with John Cardoll, petitions the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents, stating that certain manors and lands in Kingsteinton, Co. Devon, were purchased by them of the Trustees for the sale of the lands of Deans and Chapters, as by deed enrolled 20th March 1650-1. They cannot enjoy the benefit because the premises are under sequestration for the delinquency of Dr. Hinchman, Prebendary of Sarum. Their petition was referred to the Commissioners, 13th April 1652 (*Royalist Composition Papers*, 1st series, vol. 77, p. 267).

'Thomas Ross was an active agent for the Royalist party, and (17th February 1654) was with other suspected agents ordered to be committed to the Tower. A warrant was issued from the Council to Colonel Berkread to receive them, having been apprehended on suspicion of treason (*State Papers, Domestic, Proceedings of Council*). On 10th May following, he being prisoner in the Tower, petitions the Protector and Council for speedy trial or release. He declares "that he never acted pregiudicially nor harboured a mutinous thought, but receiving a note, now in the hands of Council, from Mr. Dulton, was engaged to meet him and some others, all strangers to himself, at the Ship Tavern, in Old Bailey, and so was taken by Lieut.-Col. Worsley." On 1st September "His Highness" ordered a report to be made to him on the condition of the prisoners in the Tower. Thereupon Thomas Ross and five others were ordered to be set at liberty, on sufficient bail to the Lieutenant of the Tower, to do nothing to the prejudice of the State, and a warrant was issued to Colonel Berkstead to discharge them (*State Papers, Domestic*).

'Between 1655-58 there are many letters of Thomas Ross from Paris to Secretary Nicholas[1] touching the Royalists and their proceedings. In them his wife is constantly named. Whilst he was at Paris in 1655 and 1656, and at Brussels in 1658, she was writing to him from London, and actively engaged with the Royalist agents in forwarding letters to the King and to the Duke of York. F. N. R.

441. ORKNEY FOLKLORE. SEA MYTHS.—7. *Finfolkaheem.*—To the Orkney peasant in olden times the sea was a demigod; raging, ruthless

[1] "He had been employed by Charles I. during the war, and he served him faithfully, but had no understanding in foreign affairs. He was a man of vertue, but could not fall in with the King's temper or become acceptable to him. So that, not long after the Restoration, Bennet, afterwards Earl of Arlington, was by the interest of the Popish party made Secretary of State.—BISHOP BURNET, *Hist. of His Own Time*, vol. ii. p. 156.

in its anger, yet full of beneficence to him in its gentler moods. From the sea he obtained great part of his subsistence. And when in stormy winter he could no longer fish on the sea, from the sea came swarms of cod-fish into every sheltered cove, or, if this supply failed him, he formed, or eked out a scanty meal from shell-fish on the shore. In the long winter evenings his cottage was cheered by the dim light of his fish oil. Without forest trees, and with little commerce to convey timber to his islands, he gathered from the friendly sea driftwood, from which he formed his rude implements. The apocryphal story is told of a minister who, from the pulpit in his prayer, presented the following petition: 'O Lord, gin it be Thy will to cast a ship awa', send that bracken ship to the poor island of Sanday.' The Orkney peasant had found on his shores, and utilised into the coarsest of implements, rich mahogany, long before that wood was known in the British market. He called it flesh-wood, and like other tropical products, was probably conveyed hither by the Gulf Stream. The Orkney peasant, where unable to obtain peat moss, found a ready fuel in rain-washed and carefully dried sea-weed. The sea storm that wrought ruin to many was fraught with a blessing to him. Every tempest that lashed the ocean covered his shores with heaps of sea-weed, by which he forced crops from his rudely cultivated land. The very sheep, that provided him with his homespun garments, browsed at ebb-tides on the flora of the sea. If his superstitious mind was sorely troubled by a dream of more than ordinary evil portent, he might not whisper a word of that dream in mortal ear till he went to the beach all alone, and told his gloomy vision to the sea. And, when in the last dire extremity of frail human nature, reason reeled, and some poor wretch, wearied to madness of earth, hopeless of heaven, and fearless of hell, sought for himself an untimely grave, he found that grave ready made in the sea.

If the sea supplied many of the Orcadian's physical wants, it certainly afforded him ample scope for the creative faculty of his superstitious mind. Man, though sunk in ignorance, and far down in the scale of civilisation, still retains the uncultured power of imagination. And if in this state he cannot create grand epics, or exquisite fictions, which are to be the treasures of all time, he can call into imaginary existence a spirit world; and can people that world with multitudes of spiritual, and semi-spiritual beings, in whose existence and power he firmly believed. His wild creations, looked at objectively, may seem the idle fancies and fruitless rubbish of ignorant superstition; but, if regarded from their subjective side, they open up to us weird vistas, through which we catch rare glimpses of the mind of our barbarous forefathers, and which reveal hazy snatches of unwritten history. And is not all this creation of the spiritual, this fervent craving after the unseen, only a blind groping after lost Deity?

The Orcadian not only peopled the sea, but created for some of his fancied beings an imaginary abode at the bottom of the ocean. And he nowhere more nearly approached the gorgeous descriptions in the Arabian tales than in portraying the cities and palaces of this submarine country. The sand of that country was gold dust, its palaces, built of coral and crystal and adorned with pearls and precious stones, shone like stars in the weird light of that magic land; all furniture and utensils were silver and gold; the halls were hung with gorgeous curtains, the colours of which were like the aurora borealis in most brilliant coruscations.

The name of this wonderful country was Finfolkaheem, that is to say,

home of the Finfolk, and was the native place and beloved abode of all Finfolk. Though situated at the bottom of the ocean, I have heard it more minutely described than any well known city is in the pages of a gazetteer. It may, therefore, be truly well thought that the description is wholly imaginary. But, reader, had you said so to one of my old informants, he would have smiled at your scepticism, and said, 'Hids a' thee kens aboot it; seein' is believan' a' the warld ower.' Finfolkaheem has been seen by mortal eyes, has been visited by mortals, some of whom have returned, giving, of course, a true account of what they saw. And without giving any description of mine, I shall tell the story of a man who visited and dwelt in this sea-bottom city.

Arthur Deerness was a stately and well-favoured young man. He was well built and strong withal. No one could match him at throwing the big hammer or putting-stone. He lived in a house called Corsdale, and that house is standing yet. Arthur courted Clara Peace: she was a daughter of the Laird of Norse Skeel. She was a bonnie lass, and folk said they two would make a stately pair. And they were to be wedded a month after Hallomass (Martinmas).

Now, it happened, after corn came in, one bonnie evening, that Arthur went to take limpets for bait. And he was picking limpets on the outer point of Hamaness, when he saw a lot of big limpets stuck on the upright face of a rock, hanging over the sea; so, to get at the limpets, he lay down on his breast, with head and hands hanging over the rock. He had raised his pick to strike off a limpet, when he heard most delightful music, that set his brain in a whirl, and sent a tremor through all his body. He lay like a thing bewitched, and could neither move lip or limb. You see, he had not power to say, 'God save me.' The music was so sweet and soft, it fairly enchanted him. Then he saw below him in the sea, a most beautiful face, like the face of a woman—but never woman had a face so fair. The next moment, he felt two long arms round his neck, and he was drawn into the sea, and he knew nothing more for a time. When Arthur came to himself, he found he was sitting in the bow of a little boat; and that boat gliding over the sea swift as an arrow through the air. In the stern sheets sat the most beautiful creature he ever beheld. Her face was so unutterably lovely, and her hair shone like purest gold. And oh, her eyes! no tongue could tell their beauty. She was naked above the waist. And he could see glimpses of her pearly white skin between the tresses of her yellow hair, that hung down over her waist. The back of her silvery skirt was flung over the stern into the sea, and was twisted together like the tail of a fish, and with this tail she propelled the boat. But he saw under her skirt two milk-white feet resting on the bottom of the boat. Arthur saw that the boat was rushing on towards the setting sun, and every stone of Orkney out of sight. He knew that he was in the hands of the mermaid, and a dreadful longing came over him for home and for his dear Clara. It came into his mind to say an eerisen (a short prayer). And as he tried to remember the words, the mermaid sprang to the bow, threw her arms around his neck, kissed him, and breathed into his mouth. Her kisses were strangely sweet, and her breath went down his throat like honey. And with that his mind was changed. He thought no more of home or of his Clara. And he was madly in love with the mermaid. So they both sat down together lovingly in the stern. She began to look

up to the top of the sky for a certain star; she saw it, though he could not. And when she came right under that star she cried out—

'Sea, sea, open to me!
Open the door to Auga.'

Auga was her name. And when she said these words, the boat, mermaid, and Arthur, sank in the deep sea. And Arthur found he could breathe in the sea like a fish.

When they came to the bottom they were in the middle of a great town. And Auga led Arthur into a grand palace. In the entrance-hall he saw a great many women-servants grinding pearls on querns. Auga led Arthur into a beautiful chamber, called the silver chamber. She left him for a little; and when she returned he felt as if he had looked on the noonday sun, so grand was Auga in her beauty. No fishy tail had she; she stood before him in the lovely form of woman, but more lovely than any woman born of human-kind. Gold and silver glistened on her robe, but were dimmed by the glow of her golden hair. A string of pearls hung round her neck, each pearl as big as a cockle-shell. She wore no other gem; for no diamond could shine beneath the sparkle of her lovely eyes. Her eyes were a deep blue, like a cloudless summer sky. And her love shone through her eyes, as the sunshine through the blue sky. Arthur and Auga sat and courted in the silver chamber. She told him that he was in the great town of Finfolkaheem. That he was to be her husband, evermore true to her, and she to him. And that, after living three years there, he would be made a burgher of the town, and would rise to great honour. And she said, 'Thou must needs prepare for the great foy (a feast), which my folk are making ready to welcome thee here.' And with that she began to comb his long hair. And even as she combed she kissed his well-favoured face. And Arthur was fairly full of love to her. Then she took out from a chest a grand silken robe, that covered Arthur from shoulders to feet. Then two of Auga's maids entered, and each laid hold of one of Arthur's feet, pulled off his rivlins and stockings, and washed his feet. For, you see, he behoved to go into the foy-hall with bare feet, as all the Finfolk did. They next anointed his feet with a sticky ointment, and then strewed them over with pearl dust. Then were Auga and Arthur conveyed into the foy-hall. It was a wonderful hall. The walls, the pillars, the roof, and the floor of the hall were crystal. And every part gave out a light like the light of the meericals (light of the phosphorous in the sea). The hall was full of finmen and mermaids. When Auga and Arthur entered, there arose a mighty shout of triumph and welcome. They were led to the high seat, and all the great folk of the town sat on each side of them. Then all the mermaids came up to Arthur, and every one of them kissed his feet. For, you see, they liked to kiss man flesh, and they could not kiss his lips, as Auga would not allow that. And Arthur thought them all beautiful, but none so fair as his own Auga; her eyes outshone them all.

Then they all sat down to a great feast. On the tables were big troughs heaped with whale flesh, roasted and boiled, and some of it stewed in whale blubber. There were small troughs with roast and boiled seals, and otters. There were big saes (tubs), filled with whale and seal soup, made thick with the roes of cod-fish. On smaller dishes were fish of all kinds. Chapped (mashed) heads, and livery foals,

(cakes made of fish livers, still used in Orkney). There was no bread. And the only kitchen was sea-weed boiled in oil or stewed in seal fat. And Arthur thought it all very good; for his mind was changed. And when the horns and quaichs ran dry, the mermaids filled the one with foaming ale, and the other with blood-red wine.

And then there was set before Auga and Arthur a big roasted emmer goose (Great Northern Diver). And a very old finman, with a beard down to his girdle, cut the goose lengthways, right in two. And he said, 'Now, bairns, there is a half for each of you. And each of you must eat every morsel of the half; must pick the bones bare. The bones will be counted when ye are done, to see that each one has eaten the whole. For this is the true sign of marriage among Finfolk. So beware, both, not to leave one morsel of your half, for on this depends your luck.'

While Arthur was eating his half of the goose, he was aware of a black cat sitting on his knee; and he knew that no other body saw the cat. And as Auga picked the wing of her goose, the cat took the half of the marriage bone from Auga's plate, picked it bare and left the bone on the plate. And as Arthur picked his wing, the cat seized the leg of the goose, picked the bones and left them on the table. And Arthur was glad of the cat's help; for he felt he was packing his stomach beyond its power; yet he thought it a shame to be beat by Auga. But he did not know the good the cat did him by eating part of his half; for by this the cat broke a dangerous charm. When the goose was eaten, stoop and roop (all and whole), the man with the long beard counted the bones of each half, and found them equal. Then he set between Auga and Arthur a great horn mounted with silver and pearls, and filled with blood-red wine, the smell whereof was delectable. And says he, 'This is your wedding horn, drink it fair between you both, and it makes you two one for ever and aye. And Trow crack the jaw of the one that drinks unfair!' Auga drank with right goodwill. But when Arthur made for drinking, the cat knocked her head on the bottom of the horn, so that most of the wine he should have swallowed ran down between his robe and his skin. And this the cat did every time he drank. Arthur was vexed, as the wine was so fine; but he had no power to hinder the cat.

When the wedding horn was dry, the young maidens carried Auga to one end of the hall, and laid her on a rug. The young men carried Arthur to the other end of the hall, and laid him on another rug. And the maidens rolled Auga to and fro on the rug, while the men rolled Arthur. This was done to help digestion, and to hinder bad effects from their heavy meal.

After the rolling, the company went into the dancing-hall. And oh, but it was beautiful! Its walls were hung with curtains that showed all the lovely colours of the merry dancers (the Aurora borealis), when they are at their brightest. And by a cantraip of the Finfolk, these curtains were kept in perpetual gentle motion. So that the curtains showed the motion as well as the colours of the merry dancers. And in that hall the company danced for long. Everybody danced with bare feet. And Arthur thought it a pretty sight, to see the milk white feet and ankles of the mermaids, tipping out from under their embroidered skirts. Arthur danced madly with the rest; for the ale-horn was seldom from his head.

When they had danced till they were tired, they all sat down on the floor, and a big sae (tub) was borne around, full of what was called 'good-

night drink.' Every one's horn was filled out of that sae. Then the company all joined in a song; all in praise of Finfolkaheem. The song is called 'The Finfolk's Foy Sang.'[1] It was a curious song, for all the lines ended in one rhyme, and when they sang the last word, they gave such a shout, that Arthur thought they would have split the roof.

Then two stately maidens took up Auga, and bore her out of the hall, on the 'king's cushion,' six maidens going before, and five following. After a little while a horn sounded, and two stalwart finmen took up Arthur and bore him away, six young men going before, and five behind. They bore Arthur into a golden chamber, where Auga lay in bed. Now, the young men took off Arthur's clothes, and laid him in bed beside Auga. And then the thirteen young men and the thirteen young maidens danced round the bed and departed. Now Arthur was very drunk; yet he was sure he saw the black cat sitting on the foot of the bed. He saw the cat dive under the bed-clothes. And then he felt her lying between him and Auga in the form of a great eel. And when he tried to put his hand over to Auga, the eel would bite his hand. And in his heart he cursed cat and eel; but he could not help himself. And like many another witless body, he mistook a blessing for a curse. He heard the eel whispering sweet dreams in Auga's ear; and with that he fell asleep.

Auga and Arthur arose at rising-time; you know there was neither night nor morning in Finfolkaheem. And when they had finished breakfast they kissed one another most lovingly. Then Arthur went out with the finmen to hunt. They rode on sea-horses, and hunted all the wild creatures in the sea. And when they were tired, they came home and feasted. And this continued many days, Arthur did not know how long. He saw that the town of Finfolkaheem was exceedingly great and beautiful; and in it were many great houses, and fair gardens, wherein grew all manner of richly coloured sea-weeds, delectable to behold. The Finfolk had large flocks of whales, sea-cows and sea-horses, all tame. At the blowing of a horn, the herds drove the flocks to the town; and the mermaids milked the whales and sea-cows. The milk of the whale is highly esteemed by the Finfolk. Arthur thought it great amusement when the finmen took him out to hunt with them. They hunted on sea-horses; and otters and seals served as dogs. When Arthur returned from hunting, Auga was so fond and loving. She washed his feet and combed his hair; and always supplied him with the best of food. Arthur was as happy as the day was long; and truly the day was long enough in Finfolkaheem. And he never once thought of his own home; and his once dear Clara never came into his mind. You see he was bewitched; and the mermaid Auga had thrown a charm on him.

Now, it came to pass, that when Arthur disappeared from his home, there was great lamentation and sorrow among his friends; and many days were spent in searching for him. On the evening of the day of Arthur's disappearance, Clara heard the news. She sunk into a state of

[1] Among my juvenile papers I found a copy of the Finfolk's foy song; but as, when a boy, I added some lines to the oral original, and as I now, at a distance of nearly half a century, cannot distinguish between my tinkering and the original lines, it would be unfair to present the lines as a genuine product of tradition. However, as the editor wishes, I shall give it, such as it is, in the next number of the *Scottish Antiquary*. It is the only instance of continuous rhymes I have met with among our rude native verses, and is, so far as I know, a form of verse only used by some of the troubadours.

stupor; and sat in speechless, tearless grief. Her parents sent for her Aunt Marion, as the best physician for their daughter. Aunt Marion was the goodwife of Grindaley; she was a speywife, well known for her great wisdom and skill, not only in curing bodily ailments, but for giving relief to the suffering mind. Indeed, she had more wit (wisdom) than her own; but she never made a bad use of it.

So soon as Marion got the message, she sent the messenger back, bidding him tell the folk of Norse Skeel she would be with them in the morning, and to keep a good heart meanwhile. Then Marion locked herself up in her little chamber. What she did there, Best knows, for I know not. However, she was there till past the middle hour of the night. And when she came out she was in a great sweat, as if she had been working hard. In the morning she rode over to Norse Skeel. She called at Corsdale on her way; and bade Arthur's folk cheer up. For, she said, 'Your son 's a living man; and if all goes fair, ye 'll see him yet.' But the wise folk shook their heads and said, 'The goodwife of Grindaley is wrong this time, anyway.' Marion went to Norse Skeel, where she did what she could to cheer up Clara, who was sorely cast down at the loss of her lover. Three weeks passed away, and there was no sight or sign of Arthur, so that all hope of his being alive, or of even finding his body, was given up. And men mourned for him, for he was greatly beloved by all who knew him; but Clara mourned most of all.

Now I must tell you about Arthur, and what became of him. One day Arthur and Auga sat in her chamber most lovingly together. She sat on his knee, her arms around his waist and her head on his breast. He had his left arm around her neck, his left hand on her bosom. While with his right hand he patted her head and stroked her long yellow hair. And as she looked up in his face with her two lovely eyes, and smiled on him, Arthur thought he never saw anything so bewitchingly beautiful, and he was wholly overcome by a transport of love; and would have been undone, had he not been befriended by the black cat. Unseen by Auga, the black cat sat on his left shoulder watching every motion. Now, it came to pass, as Arthur stroked Auga's hair with his right hand, the cat seized the forefinger of that hand in her two fore-paws, and before you could say 'cutty' the cat drew a cross with Arthur's finger on Auga's brow. Then Auga gave a piercing shriek. There was a noise louder than the loudest thunder. The sight went out of Arthur's eyes; and he fell senseless on the floor. How long he lay he knew not; and when he came to his senses he found himself lying on the rocks at Hamaness, where he had been picking limpets when Auga took him away, and who should he see standing over him but the good wife of Grindaley. Arthur took her hand as he rose to his feet, and says he to her, 'The Best be thanked for thee and thy black cat! But for you both, I should have been a prisoner all my life in Finfolkaheem.' The speywife brought him home; and all his love for Clara returned stronger than ever, and they were married next Martinmas after, and lived in joy many years.

The old folk said that they have often heard in the mirk of the morning Auga sing a doleful ditty on the rocks of Hamaness.

And this is a true tale, for my grandmother knew an eerieoye (great-grandchild) of Arthur and Clara. No doubt about it at all.

W. Traill Dennison.

442. BRIDE'S WEDDING OUTFIT AT COMMENCEMENT OF LAST CENTURY.—A correspondent has sent us an 'account of debursement' for a bride's wedding outfit at the commencement of the last century. The list of articles and the prices are interesting.

		lb.	s.	d.
Item,	24 Eles floured silk stuff at 10 sh. sterl. ye yeard	144	00	00
It.	4 yeards shallum seardge at 18 sh. per ellis .	003	12	00
It.	to ye taylour for makeing ye Gowne . .	003	00	00
It.	Ten yeards [?] silk att 3 sh. sterl. per ell .	028	00	00
It.	Seaven yeards black floured silk stuff for ane petticoat 7 sh. sterl. per ell is . .	029	08	00
It.	six yeards of Laice att 6 sh. sterl. & 6d per ell	023	08	00
It.	4 yeards edging at 6 sh. pr. ell . .	001	04	00
It.	4 yeards inglish mushing 4 sh. sterl. 9d pr. ell .	011	08	00
It.	3 yeards & half Holland & halff querter .	006	15	00
It.	Ten yeards Calligo at 27 sh. scots per ell .	013	10	00
It.	3 ells of blew cloath at 7 sh sterl. pr. ell .	022	12	00
It.	for shoes & slippers	003	00	00
It.	for stokings	005	12	00
It.	for Ribbons six ells for strapps . . .	003	12	00
It.	Gummed Ribbons for her head . .	004	16	00
It.	Ane pocket bible new	003	00	00
It.	Six ells of edging laice at 9 sh. scots pr. ell .	002	14	00
It.	Two yeards Black Gaas for a huid . .	002	08	00
It.	for a plaid	023	00	00
It.	for ane skarff not yet come to hand . .			
It.	ane black luit string aprone . . .	002	14	00
It.	ane pair black silk gloves . . .	002	16	00
It.	ane . . . and Rell	002	09	00
		12) 305	13	00

25 pounds sterling, [blotted] shillings.

J. F.

443. RETOUR OF THE LANDS OF WEDDERBURN, A.D. 1469.—Hæc inquisitio facta fuit apud Berwick, Coram provido viro Ad. de Nesbit de eodem vic in hac parte . . . confirmato duodecimo die mensis Maij anno Domini mit quadragintesimo sexagesimo nono per hos probos et fideles . . . vid. Archibaldum Douglas, Georgium Home de Hassingtoun, Georgium Ker de Samuelstoun, Wilielmum Gairlie de Hoprig, Robertum Douglas de Mordington, Thomam Home de Toningham, Davidem Lumisden de Blanhern, Patricium Sligh (?) de Cumledge, Alexrum Chirnsyde de Whitsumlaws, Davidem Rentoun de Billie, Joannem Ellum de Butterden, Nicolaum Fermer . . . Thomam de Edingtoun de eodem, Robertum Nisbet de Mungoswalls, Joannem Lumisden, Archibaldum Lumisden et Patricium Hangangside. Qui jurati dicunt quod quon David Home de Wethirburn miles Avus Georgij Home . . . obiit ultimo vestitus et . . . ut de feudo et fidem et pacem Dom. nostri Regis de omnibus et singulis terris de Wethirburn cum per, et in una terra husbandia cum dimidio in Hutun jacen. infra vicec. de Berwick. Et quod dictus Georgius Home est legitimus et propinquior haeres dicti quondam Davidis sui Avi de dictis

terris cum pertinent. Et quod est legitimae aetatis. Et quod dictae terrae de Wethirburn valent nunc per annum Decem libr et tantum valuerunt tempore pacis. Et quod dict terrae de Hutoun valent nunc per annum viginti solid et tantum valuerunt tempore pacis. Et quod dictae terrae de Wethirburn tenentur de dict Domino nostro Rege in Capite, Reddendo eidem unum denarium argenti ad festum per nomine albae firmae si petatur tantum. Et quod dictae terr de Hutun tenentur de eodem Domino nostr. Rege reddendo . . . denarium argenti nomine Albae firmae in festo per. Et quod sunt in manibus dicti Domini nostri Regis . . . ad confectionem portium (?) per mortem dicti quond. David ob defectum . . . qui suum non prosequen et non aliter. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum dict Adami de Nesbit . . . una cum sigillis quorundam aliorum qui dictae Inquisitione intererant . . . anno et die mensis supradictis.

[L. S.]

[Ab Autographo penes D. Home de Wedderburn.]

J. Wood Brown.

444. Cutlers of Kinross.—In an interesting article on Kinross which appeared in the *Scotsman* of April 19, mention is made of the cutlers—'a class of mechanics now lost to Kinross.' The most trustworthy steel blades came from Kinross. They were in every packman's box and bundle; were sought for at every Scottish fair. The Kinross guild of knife-grinders, proud of their pre-eminence, had even the hardihood to challenge that ancient English home of cutlery, Sheffield itself. They circulated their challenge with their wares. For example:—

In Kinross was I made,
Horn haft and blade:
Sheffield, for thy life,
Show me such a knife.

The cutler has cut his last stick, and travelled away from Kinross for ever. It is very desirable that the early history of local trades should not be lost. We trust that some of our readers will furnish information about the guild of Kinross cutlers, and, if possible, supply a list of names. If there did exist a guild, properly so called, the minute-book may still be in existence, and would, doubtless, prove well worth careful examination.—Ed.

445. Hock Day (vol. v. pp. 40, 73).—Mr. W. L. Hockaday was lately plaintiff in a lawsuit in the west of England. The name is now rare—in fact, we have never met with it in modern name lists—and it seems desirable to make a note of it. It may have been derived in some way from the Hock Day mentioned in the notes referred to above.

446. Dutch Brass Boxes (vol. iv. p. 177; v. pp. 67, 171).—A correspondent suggests that a possible use to which these brass boxes were put was the conveyance of Dutch tulip bulbs—one of the latest drawings has three forms of tulips engraved on the bottom. Some of the bulbs fetched large prices (£100 and more). A. G. Y.

[The boxes appear to be hardly large enough to hold tulip bulbs—but we welcome any suggestion as to their possible use.—Ed.]

447. A SCOTTISH SONG.—We print a song which appeared lately in an Edinburgh newspaper. We also give extracts from a letter which accompanied it over the initials 'W. G. R.' The writer is well qualified to speak on such matters. In the same paper a letter appeared, signed 'A. Cairns, junr.,' in which it was stated that 'Mr. Arthur Cairns, 110 Victoria Road, Dundee,' was the author of the song. W. G. R. received the following information from Provost Peattie of Crail (a hale and hearty octogenarian), which disproves this assertion. Speaking of the version of the song as supplied to the newspaper by W. G. R., Mr. Peattie states it is the first time he ever saw it in print, and proceeds, 'Mr. Cairns could never be the author when he was born in 1840. I had it 18 years before that time.' W. G. R.'s introductory remarks are as follows: 'It is sung with great gusto and effect by my worthy friend Provost Peattie of Crail. I have never heard any one else sing it, and I believe "The Land o' the Thistle and the Brose" has never been in print. The tune is majestic, and the chorus stirring; but I cannot give you its name. To hear and see the Provost sing it is a treat never to be forgotten, and luckily his kindly neighbour, Mrs. Lilley, has rescued the air by noting it down. A copy of her music is before me now. The Provost informed me that he took down the words, and learned the tune, from the singing of an old soldier called Tom Cameron, in Perth, about the year 1822, but he does not know the name of the tune, and never saw the words in print. Probably it was Cameron's own composition. Provost Peattie is satisfied that the word "malapaloons," occurring in the third verse, is exactly as Tom Cameron sang it, but he has never met any one who could translate it. I have made a hunt after it at the Advocates' Library without success, and can only conjecture that it must be Arabic, and picked up by old Cameron when in Egypt with his regiment early in the century. "Malalampoons" hardly meets it, and the only other word at all like it is "malapairs"—*i.e.* mischances or misfortunes. I ought to add that the verse about Tel-el-Kebir is the Provost's own composition. Many years may he be spared to sing his songs to the delight of his friends.'

THE LAND O' THE THISTLE AND THE BROSE.

May the sons o' the mountain ever be free,
And slavery and tyranny oppose, man;
And lang may we boast o' oor ain liberty,
That sprang frae the sons o' the brose, man.
Chorus—
Then hey for the plaidie and ho for the meal,
Hey for the bonnets and ho for the steel,
Hey for the whisky, the hearts that are leal,
The land o' the Thistle and the Brose, man!

The Southern chiels they are aye for the beef,
When oor country they try to oppose, man;
But the only gude thing gies oor callants relief
Is their favourite bumper o' brose, man.
Chorus.

In Egypt they played me sic malapaloons,
And gae me sic terrible blows, man;
But now I can hear by the sound o' their drums,
The wretches are hungry for brose, man.
Chorus.

At grand Waterloo, where Napoleon the Great
Nae langer oor clans could oppose, man,
He cried out 'My heroes, comè let us retreat,
'Don't ye see they're the sons o' the brose,' man.
Chorus.

At Tel-el-Kebir, where Arabi flew
At the sight o' oor Highland Brigade, man,
They followed him up to his hold in Cairo,
And led him captive to Wolseley the Great, man.
Chorus.

Lang, lang may we live, ever happy to sing
The dangers oor lads could oppose, man,
And aye let oor toast be the favourite thing—
'Oor sons an' a bumper o' brose,' man.
Chorus.

448. AN IDEAL NEWSPAPER.—The ideal newspaper, like the ideal poet, painter, or statesman, has yet to be evolved. Imperfection is the common portion of man in this world, and how much soever we may strive to ameliorate the conditions under which we live, 'tis plain that all our efforts are as vain imaginings, our resolutions as empty shadows. This hypochondriacal, not to say pessimistic, strain of reflection is indulged for no other purpose than to draw the attention of the reader to a somewhat remarkable newspaper prospectus. A prospectus in which the best features of the newspaper are admirably and skilfully blended with the most agreeable characteristics of the Schoolmen; where the promise of culture and refinement is amply fulfilled by the perspicuity, grace, and elegance which distinguish the language of the preliminary statement, and where the purity, propriety, and reasonableness of the principles propounded leave no scope for complaint on the ground of political partisanship. Such was the character of the prospectus which the promoters of the *Clydesdale Chronicle* caused to be issued from Glasgow in the month of November 1807. Alas, that their efforts should have experienced no adequate requital, and that the scheme so auspiciously launched should have failed of the intended effect! The public to whom the proprietors of the new journal appealed for approbation and support proved unexpectedly coy. Perhaps the bill of fare made promise of dishes too highly seasoned or extravagantly composed to suit the rough west-country palate. Perhaps the good Glasgow folk took offence at the slightly didactic tone assumed in the prospectus, and argued from thence a corresponding pride and haughtiness in the retailing of the weekly news and gossip. The cause we are at liberty to speculate upon; the effect is too firmly fixed in history to have need of our attentions, for the *Clydesdale Chronicle*, after a brilliant but flickering existence, closed its mortal career not very long after its introduction into a cold and pyrrhonic world. For the purpose of giving the reader some idea of the varied and numerous excellences embraced by this admirable journal, a few excerpts from the prospectus referred to above may not seem altogether inappropriate. Our editor thus adventures the scope of his literary design:—

'The project of which we now offer to the public a prospectus, originated in a belief that a newspaper, conducted upon popular principles, has, for some time, been a *desideratum* in North Britain.

'The numerous news journals already in circulation may, notwithstanding the claims that their editors confidently lay to independence, be

divided, like those which the tyranny of Buonaparté has established in France, into two classes—1st, those which support the Court party; 2nd, those which altogether abstain from political discussion. This state of the National Press will not be viewed with much complacency. The connection that subsists between the political principles of a people, and the liberty which that people enjoy, is intimate and indissoluble. If liberty, then, be the most inestimable of blessings, it must be of infinite importance that past notions of government should be widely diffused. It has, indeed, been asserted that politics is a study with which men in a private station have no concern; and wit has been exercised, and ingenuity fatigued, in endeavouring to attach ridicule to the patriotism of retired life. But the ridicule has been much misplaced; if there be anything concerning which a certainty of opinion can be attained, it is, that every person is deeply interested in the preservation of the liberty of the land he lives in; and he that would inculcate maxims of apathy to State affairs, must either "plead exemption from the laws of sense;" or, "fierce for chains," court the extinction of the brightest prerogative of mankind. History has been too uniform in its representations to admit a doubt that liberty will be soon torn from a people who have ceased to exert a strenuous vigilance in its defence. . . .

'This notorious and shameful want of a Scottish patriotic journal we venture to offer to supply in the *Clydesdale Chronicle*. Believing that ardent and honest, and firm and independent, principles are, more than great talents, wanted for the undertaking, we have not hesitated to attempt to fill a vacancy which men of superior abilities have suffered so deeply to disgrace their country. Our principles have already been in some degree disclosed. They are strictly constitutional; and are, with slight modifications, those which have been professed and generally acted upon by the Whigs. The probability of success, we, of course, think sufficiently strong to sanction the undertaking. A majority of the nation, there can be no doubt, have imbibed and retained the political sentiments of their Whig ancestors: and however L—— M——[1] may have discountenanced the friends of constitutional liberty in Scotland, he has been far otherwise than successful, in awarding them so entire a discomfiture, as might be inferred from an inspection of the public prints. On the contrary, if they have not, like the wayfaring herb, thriven the faster for the foot of an oppressor, hard usage has not, in a very considerable degree, lessened their number. A lavish allotment of lucrative employments may have been more successful in promoting a dereliction of principle; but it is, of course, only the scum of the higher members of society that is obnoxious to this contamination. A vain effort, therefore, should this prove, to establish a Whig journal, the failure must be ascribed to another cause than to a want of sympathy between the principles of the *Clydesdale Chronicle* and those of the nation, and we trust a new attempt will be made by some public-spirited person, whose talents bear a mintage better suited to command a prosperous circulation. The *Clydesdale Chronicle* will be a weekly publication, containing neither advertisements nor hired paragraphs. . . . The following are the heads under which the contents of it are to be arranged:—

1. Military and Naval Operations.
2. Foreign Occurrences.
3. Ministerial Politics.

[1] Lord Melville (?).

4. Opposition Politics.
5. Parliamentary Debates.
6. Summary of Politics.
7. Virtuous and Patriotic Actions.
8. Crimes, Vices, and Prodigious and Unlucky Accidents.
9. Other Incidents.
10. Scottish News.
11. Agricultural and Commercial Notes.
12. Literary Intelligence.

'Under I. will be contained a history of military and naval operations, carefully composed from authentic documents, to which a regular reference will be made, and which will be inserted immediately after the history, either at length or abridged, as the importance of the subject may require. This plan, we think, combines several advantages.

'1. The accuracy of the history is brought at once within the comprehension of a transitory examination. 2. The documents are all arranged in a manner likely to give facility to the memory in retaining their contents. And 3. Such results are deduced from them as seem most material to be generally known.

Under II. will be contained a collection of foreign miscellaneous occurrences. Under III. will be contained a correct analysis of the political opinions promulgated by the London journals which espouse the cause of the ministry. Under IV. will be contained a similar analysis of the opposition journals. . . . V. The Parliamentary debates will be given on the same plan, and we think that here it is attended with some striking advantages. . . . VI. We intend to dedicate this section to the insertion of notices of virtuous and patriotic actions. We embrace, in their fullest extent, the sentiments of the poet regarding the utility of praise, "One good deed dying tongueless slaughters a thousand, waiting upon that;" and we think that the praise which is paid to benevolent exertion, like mercy, blesseth him that gives, as well as him that takes. To contemplate the virtuous actions of mankind, is, probably, the most delightful of intellectual pleasures. VIII. Will comprise such a selection from the provincial and London papers as may amuse, by exciting surprise, or instruct, by warning, the inexperienced. . . .

'XII. Literary intelligence. Newspapers are not, perhaps, well fitted to stand instead of a magazine or review. When the mind has been roused or exalted by patriotic contemplations, its attention is not to be happily solicited, but by what is new, wonderful, or piquant. To this half-inspired tone of mind we will vigilantly advert in compiling this department, and will endeavour to make our selections accord with it, as nearly as the nature of the subject will admit. This division will contain:—1, literary notices; 2, account of remarkable new publications, particularly those of Scotland; 3, poems and pieces of wit; 4, memoirs of eminent literary and political characters. . . .

'This paper will be published every Wednesday morning, price nine shillings a quarter. . . . The publication of the first number of the *Clydesdale Chronicle* will take place upon the 23rd December, being the 119th anniversary of our glorious Revolution.'

Such, then, was the *Clydesdale Chronicle*, and it must be confessed that if ever newspaper deserved to succeed, that paper was the one whose prospectus is printed above. Unfortunately, worth is not always the best

title to longevity, in proof of which we have only to remember this brilliant attempt to found the *Clydesdale Chronicle.*

DUNBAR. STUART ERSKINE.

449. LIST OF SCOTS REBELS, 1745 (vi. 25, 54, 127, 159).—The Rev. J. T. F. Farquhar, Dunblane, sends us an interesting letter written by James Stormont (his ancestor), mentioned in *The List of Rebels*, Scot. Hist. Soc., p. 234. His wife's sister, to whom he refers, was married to M'Neill, nephew of the Duke of Argyle, and it is interesting to know that by her efforts his sentence of death was commuted to banishment to the West Indies. He is described in 'the List' as 'of Lidnathy,' 'an ensign in Lord Ogilvie's regiment, where he continued till diperst.' The letter is stated to have been written while lying under sentence of death in Southwark Gaol. Addressed to his father, J. Stormonth of Kinclune.

'DEAR FATHER,—I would have often wrote to you since I was made a prisoner, but could not write to you anything certain, and till now expected liberation, as I was not a very atrocious offender. God Almighty overrulleth all things, to whose pleasure I humbly submit. I am condemned to die on Friday next, for a cause, and in a way and manner that is no reflection on you or any of my connections. I think you can make the payment of Andrew Edward's bond and drafts, but wish you would not distress my wife this season, as I understand she is to sow this crop till she displenishes. As to my 1000 merks due by Lednathy's heir at your death, you have paid it, but have my bill for an equal sum till that time, the one whereof will correspond the other. I hear that Edward's money is paid. I received by way of Dundee, in July last, 4 guineas, which I supposed came from you or my mother, and Thomas Hogg told me my brother Alexander advanced him 7 guineas when he came up here, for which I can only return you thanks, as I cannot repay them. It is proper you dispose of your land to some of your sons in life, and, if you design my unhappy children anything further, I wish you would bestow it on James, to enable him to follow the business he is presently bound to. God Almighty only knows what shall become of my nine poor helpless babes, to whose providence I earnestly recommend them. My wife's sister hath done all a woman was capable to do to save my life, and though all proved ineffectual, I owe her the same gratitude which, with my last breath, I pay to her memory, for never one man received kinder offices from a stranger undeservedly. It is needless to descend into reflections how this violent death I am brought to. I waited on you, parents, and told you as I could not have family peace I was run this extreme to procure bread. As I perish in the attempt, I humbly submit to the dispensation of Providence. The great adorable and incomprehensible Trinity crown the grey hairs of you my parents with a full remission of all your sins and repentance unto life, that you may finish your pilgrimage happily, and thereafter enter into life everlasting, through the meritorious satisfaction of our Lord Jesus Christ. May all my brethren, sisters, and relations be the peculiar care of Heaven here and hereafter, is the earnest prayer of, dear father, your most respectful and obedient son, JAMES STORMONTH.'

'SOUTHWARK GAOL, LONDON, *Feb. 12th*, 1747.'

The writer's wife, Elizabeth Farquhar of Pitscandly, retained her estate with her name. She was of old royalist stock, but seems not to have got

on well with her husband. A Stormonth tradition asserts that she betrayed him to the Hanoverians, but our tradition I understand denies this. Probably some foolish act on her part was open to distortion.

450. SNUFF-TAKING IN CHURCH.—The following extract from the Brechin Kirk-Session Records will no doubt interest our readers :—

"1638—Oct. 2. Thomas Will, Alexander Gawin and others, being called in this day before the Sessioune for taking of snuff in tym of divyn service, and that publickly to the offence of vthers, ane ewill example to wy^rs to doe the lyk, they confessed and promises not to the lyk in tymes to come or wy^r wayes to vnderlye the censur of the Session."

451. COMMISSION BY PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, 1745.—The Rev. J. T. F. Farquhar, Dunblane, has sent us a copy of the original commission bearing the signature of Charles Edward, in favour of Thomas Farquhar. His name does not occur in *The List of Rebels* printed for the Scot. Hist. Soc.

'Charles, Prince of Wales, &c., Regent of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and the dominions therewith belonging, To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Farquhar, in Glendale (Stendale ?), Greeting—Wee reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Courage and Loyalty and good Conduct, Do hereby Constitute and appoint you to be a Captain of his Majestie's troops in the Regiment commanded by Robertson of , and to take your Rank in the Army as such from the date hereof: you are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty and trust of Captain aforesaid by exercising the soldiers in arms and by doing everything which pertains to the office of Captain, and wee hereby require all and sundry the Officers and Soldiers to obey you, and yourself to follow all such Orders, admtions and Commands as you shall from time to time receive from us, our Command in Chief for the time being, or any other your superior officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you.

'Given at Perth, this tenth day of September, 1745.

CHARLES P. R.'

452. FUNERAL INTIMATIONS OF TWO CENTURIES.—On few points is mankind more conservative than on funeral customs, and, selecting one point, it is interesting to observe what changes have occurred in Scotland in the form of making funeral intimations during the last two centuries or so. In early times the intimations were made on paper of almost foolscap size, which, however, gradually diminished, but the size has been singularly uniform up to the present date. Black edging does not appear on the oldest intimations, and even about 1753 the edging appears, now at least, to be rather silvern than black. From 1770, or perhaps earlier, there is a black edging, but so slight as to be scarcely discernible. About 1818 the edging is usually about $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch in breadth, and like specimens are found about 1823. However, I have one specimen, of date 1808, which is fully $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch in breadth, and this is about the breadth that has continued to prevail till the present day. From a considerable collection in my possession the following typical copies of intimations are subjoined. In Jervise's *Inscriptions*, p. 383, appears an interesting note on the funeral expenses of Miss Elizabeth Arbuthnot of Findowrie, 1704.

W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

(1) *Countess of Sutherland.*

'Dunrobine, the 9th July 1658.

'RICHT WORSHIPFUL,—The Lord having upon the 29th instant removed my consort from her pilgrimage to her eternal rest in the bosom of her Redimer, and purposing through his goodwill to have her corps interd at Dornach upon Tusday the 10th of Agust, I doe intret your worship may be here at Dunrobine be 8 a cloke the day forsaid for doeing her the last honore by convoieng her corps to the said burial-please, which will doe me ane singulare courtsie and ingagde me to doe the lyke upon ocesion; and remenss, right worshipful, your worship's servant and coosin,

'J. SOUTHERLAND.'

[The preceding is from Capt. Dunbar's *Social Life.* The deceased was wife of John, 14th Earl of Sutherland, who, as the above exemplifies, put the initial letter of his Christian name to his signature.]

(2) *The Laird of Newtown, Morayshire.*

'For the Right Honourable the Laird of Gordonstoune, These.

'Bishopemeill, the 29 of Januarij 1663.

'RIGHT HONOURABLE,—It has pleased the Lord to remove my husband, the Laird of Newtoune from this lyffe to that eternall. Therefor these are seriouslie intreating the favour as to honour his funeralls with your presence upone Seitterday the last of this instant, betwix twellfe and one, from Sant Julles Kirk to the Trenitie Churche, to his beireall.

'I doe lykweis humbely intreat your honour for the leine of your mort-clothe, for it is mor to his credit to have it nor the comone mort-clothe of Elgine, seing we expek sinderie of his freinds to be heire. So, to your honour's favorabill ansuer, and ever, I continew, as becometh your honour's most humbell servant, JEAN CAMPBELL.'

[To Captain Dunbar-Dunbar, Sea Park, Forres, we are indebted for the foregoing.]

(3) . . . *of Melgund.*

'Melgund, 1672, May 16.

'COUSING,—Satturday next be ten in the forenoone is the dyet I intend the buriale, so vith your convenience come or not as you find cause, either shal be taken by, Your Louing Cousing, H. MAULE.

'The buriale is on 18 instant.'

[To 'his Louing Cousing, John Maule, chamberlane off panmure.']

(4) *Countess of Moray.*

'From Castle Stewart,

'January 5th, 1683.

'SIR,—I doe intend the funerall of the Countess of Morray, my mother, upon Wednesday, the 17th of January instant, to which I intreat your presence be eleven a clock att Durnuay, from thence to her buriall place in Dyke; and this last Christian duty shall verrie much obleidge, Sir, your assured to serve you, DOUNE.'

[Addressed to James Dunbar of Inchbrok.]

(5) *Mrs. Cumming of Logie.*

To the Laird of Newton, younger, at Duffus,

'Loggie, January 18th, 1734.

'SIR,—As it hath pleased God in his wise providence to remove my dear wife, I am determined to bury her, Tuesday next, since the body can keep on longer. I therefore intreat the honour of your presence here by ten a' clock that day, which will much obledge, Sir, your most humble servant, ALEXANDER CUMMING.'

(6) *Mrs. Smith or Dunbar (of the family of Tiftie's Annie).*

'The favour of your Company here upon Saturday next, the seventeenth instant, by eleven o'clock forenoon, for conveying the corps of Elizabeth Smith, my deceast Mother, from this place to the Kirk of Fyvie, the place of interment, is earnestly intreated by your most humble servant,

'Miln of Tiftie, 15 Nov. 1859. GEO. DUNBAR.'

[Addressed to Alexander Gordon of Aberdour. The paper is almost of foolscap size, and the black edge is so slight as to be scarcely recognisable.]

(7) *Lieut. William Gordon, Montblairy.*

'Park, 19th December 1776.

'SIR,—My nephew, Lieut. William Gordon, of His Majesty's 52nd Regiment of Foot, died at Montblairy on Wednesday, the 18th currt., and is to be interred at the Kirk of Park, upon Saturday, the 21st inst. The favour of your presence at the house of Park by 11 o'clock, Saturday forenoon, to witness his interment, will very much oblige, Sir, your most humble servant. [Name blank.]

['To William Rose, Esq., at Montcoffer.']

(8) *John Innes of Muiryfold.*

'SIR,—The favour of your presence here on Saturday, the 7th current, by eight o'clock of the morning, to accompany the corpse of the deceased John Innes, Esq. of Muiryfold, from this to the Church of Marnoch, the place of Interrmen, will much oblige, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, J. INNES.

'Banff, 4th October 1780.'

(9) *Capt. Gordon of Park.*

'Peterhead, Septr. 19th, 1781.

'SIR,—My uncle, Capt. Gordon of Park, died here this morning, and is to be interred at Ordywhile, Monday, 24th current. The favour of your Company that day, by twelve o'Clock forenoon, at the house of Park, to attend the Corps to the place of interment is earnestly requested by, Sir, your most obt. Humle. servant, ERNEST GORDON.'

(10) *Robert Grant, W.S., Edinburgh.*

'Edinburgh, 14th July 1783.

'SIR,—Mr. Robert Grant, Writer to the Signet, my Father, Died on Friday last, the 11th currt., and is to be interred on Tuesday, the 15th instant, in the Grey Fryars Church Yeard at four o'Clock afternoon. The favour of your presence to accompany the Funeral, from his house in

Carruber's Close to the place of Interrment, will much Oblige, Sir, Your Most Obedt. Servt., P. GRANT.

'Coaches will attend. You are requested to be present at the Chesting at half an hour after 3 on Tuesday afternoon.'

[Address: 'William Rose, Esq., at Mr. George Robinson's, Newtown.' Black seal with Grant arms. Size of paper 9×7¼ in.]

(11) *Lady Innes.*

'SIR,—The favour of your company upon Saturday, the 21st curt., to meet the corps of Lady Innes, my deceased wife, near Rothiemay, by Twelve o'Clock noon, to attend her Remains from that to the Church of Marnoch, the place of Interment, and thereafter to dine at Kinairdy, will much oblige, Sir, your most obedt. servt., JAMES INNES.

'Achanacie, Oct. 18th, 1786.'

(12) *Miss Frances Duff, niece of Lord Fife.*

'Rothiemay, 8th March 1787.

'DEAR SIR,—Miss Frances Duff, my niece, died Here Tuesday last, and is to be Interred at Grange upon Monday next, the 12th curt. The Honor of your Company Here by Eleven of the Clock that Day, to attend Her Funeral to the Place of Interment, will confer a singular Obligation upon, Dear Sir, your Most Obedt. Humble Servant,

'ARTHUR DUFF.'

[Address: 'William Rose, Esq., Mountcoffer.' The paper is slightly black edged, of similar form to the intimations of the present day, but rather larger, and sealed with black wax showing the Fife arms.]

(13) *Countess-Dowager Fife.*

'Rothiemay, January 17th, 1788.

'SIR,—Jean, Countess-Dowager of Fife, my mother, died yesterday. The favour of your Company here on Monday, the twenty first Instant, by Eleven o'Clock beforenoon, to attend her funerall from this house to the family Burriall place at the Church of Grange, is requested by, Sir, your mo. obt. Hue. Sert., LEWIS DUFF.'

[Paper slightly black edged, with black wax seal bearing the Fife arms.]

(14) *Mrs. Munro, Banff.*

'James Munro's respectfull Compliments to Mr. Rose, and intreats the favour of his Company on Thursday first, the 5th currt., at 4 o'Clock afternoon, to accompany the Corpse of his Deceased Mother, from her house to the Church Yard of Boyndie.

'Banff, 4th June 1788.'

(15) *Bailie Ogilvie, Banff.*

'Banff, 26th January 1788.

'SIR,—The favour of your Company upon Monday next, the 28th inst., by Twelve Mid-day, to attend the Funeral of the deceased William Ogilvie, my Father-in-Law, from his house to the Churchyard of Banff, the place of Interment, is earnestly requested by, Sir, your most obedt. humble servant, WILLIAM SHAND.'

(16) *Dr. Alexander Abernethie, Banff.*

'Captain Hay presents his compliments to Mr. Rose, and requests the favour of his Company upon Friday next, the 11th instant, by Twelve Mid-day, to accompany the Funeral of the late Dr. Alexander Abernethie, from his house to the Churchyard of Banff, the place of Interrment.

'Banff, 7th Febry. 1791.'

[The paper is slightly gilt edged.]

(17) *Rev. C. Cordiner, Episcopal Chapel, Banff.*

'Banff, 21st November 1794.

'DEAR SIR,—The favour of your company to attend the funeral of my deceased father, from his house to the Churchyard of Banff, on Monday, the 24th curt., at 12 o'clock noon, will much oblige, Dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, JAMES CORDINER.'

(18) *Harriet Donaldson, Banff.*

'Mr. Donaldson's Compliments to Mr. Rose, and requests the favour of his Company to-morrow, at Two o'Clock afternoon, to accompany the funeral of his Deceased Daughter, Hariot, from his House to the Church Yard of Banff, the place of Interment.

'Banff, Sunday, 20th September 1795.'

(19) *Alexander Milne of Chapelton.*

'Corsairtly, 19th November 1801.

SIR,—The favour of your Company upon Monday, the 23rd curt., at 12 O'clock, to convey the remains of Alexander Milne of Chappelton, my father-in-law, from this to the Church Yard of Keith, the place of interment, and thereafter to dine at Skinner's Tavern, Keith, is earnestly requested.—I am, Sir, your obdt. sert., ALEX. MILNE.'

[Address: 'William Rose, Esquire of Gask.' The intimation bears a black seal and a black edging scarcely perceptible.]

(20) *Lord Alexander Gordon.*

'Lord Alexander Gordon died here last night.

Edinr., 9th January 1808.'

[The preceding intimation has a deep black edging similar to that now in use.]

(21) *Earl Fife.*

'The Earl of Fife requests the Honor of Mr. Rose's presence on Saturday, the 25th curt., at 12 o'Clock noon, to accompany the Funeral of his Brother the late Earl, from Duff house to the Family vault; and afterwards to dinner at Anderson's Inn, Banff.

'Aberdeen, 20th February 1809.'

(22) *Mrs. Garden Campbell, Troup.*

'Mrs. Garden Campbell, of Troup, died here last night.'

'Carlogie Cottage, 11th July 1821.'

(23) *Captain James M'Lean, Portobello.*

'SIR,—The favour of your company at the funeral of Captain James M'Lean, my late father, from his house here to the place of interment in the Calton Burying Ground, Edinburgh, on Monday next, the 17th July instant, at one o'clock afternoon, will much oblige, Sir, your most obedient servant, ALEXANDER MACLEAN.'

'11 Brighton Place, Portobello, 15th July 1826.'

'Coaches will attend at the Register Office, at 12 o'clock.'

[Address: 'Lieut. Gilchrist, Arthur Place, Edinburgh.' The foregoing intimation is written, not lithographed. The paper has a slight edging of black.]

(24) *Miss Robinson, Banff.*

'Mr. Robinson requests the favour of your presence on Friday, the 11th inst., at one o'clock afternoon, to accompany the remains of his deceased sister, Miss Robinson, from her house to the Churchyard of Banff.

'Banff, 8th July 1834.'

453. ROB ROY'S BAPTISM.—'On the 7 day of March 1671, Donald M'Gregor in Glengill, pr. of Calender, upon testifical from the minr. yrof, Margaret Campbell, son baptized called Robert ——. Witness Mr. Wm. Andersone, minr., and Johne M'Gregore.'—(*Buchanan Parish Register of Baptisms.*) A. B.

454. STIRLING REGISTER.—*Marriages.*—(*Continued from* vi. 168.)

1593.

Mar. 31. Rot. Cowane, warkman, and Christian, daur. to late Alex. Drysdell, travellur.

April 2. James Car, tailzour, and Marjorie, daur. to late Wm. Ambros.

„ 7. James Mairten, servant to Mr. George Erskein, and Margaret Andirson, daur. to Margaret Forester.

„ 15. Wm. Crichtoun, servant to the Earl of Mar, and Jonet, daur. to late Patrick Michell, burges.

„ 21. Edward Hall, merchant, and Christian, daur. to James Robertsone, fleschur.

„ 25. Christopher Cuninghame, servant to Wm. Cuninghame of Polmais, and Margaret, daur. to late James Layng, maltman.

May 3. Johnne Pantoun, sometyme servant to late John Campbell of Caddell, and now to the Earl of Argyll, and Elizabeth Maxtown, servant to Johnne Clark, baxter.

„ 20. William Andirsone in Tibbermure, and Elizabeth Donaldsone, sometyme servant to Wm. Gillaspie, burges.

„ 29. Mr. Richard Haulden, constabill of the Castle of Stirling, and Jonet, daur. to late James Oliphant, burges.

June 16. Nicoll Murdo, servant to James Duncansone [reider], and Bessie Mairtein, parish of Kincairdin.

July 11. Johnne Mentayth, servant to Mr. Richard Haulden, and Bessie, daur. to late Johnne Jaffray, smith.

„ 22. Johne Russall, baxter, and Elizabeth, daur. to James Russall, servant to the Countess of Mar.

Aug. 4. Robert Graham of the Fauld, in the realm of Ingland, and Lucris, 'dochtir naturall' to late Johnne, Lord Fleming.

„ 27. William Moresone in Campsie, and Jonet, daur. to late Johnne Moresone, Cowper.

„ 31. Mr. Patrick Scherp, principall of the College of Glasgow, and Marie Foullis, relict of late Johnne Haulden, appearand of Balwill. *N.B.*—This is not signed as the rest are—the marriage was apparently to take place in Glasgow.

Oct. 13. Johnne, son to late James Hendirsone in Maner, and Agnes Thomesone, relict of late Thomas Crystesone, under the Castell Wall.

Nov. 16. Johnne Soirlie, chapman, and Cathrein Maillar, servant to Wm. Elphynstone.

„ 16. Andro Hendirson, chapman, and Jonet, daur. to late Robert Donaldsone, burges.

„ 21. William Brog, servant to the Earl of Mar, and Annapill, daur. to late Wm. Mentayth of Randefurd.

„ 29. Alex. Jaffray, sawar, and Marjorie Haddirwick.

Jan. 5. Johnne Alschunder, last servant to Duncan Paterson, maltman, and Agnes Thomeson, last servant to Johnne Paterson.

„ 10. Hew Sword, garitur in the Castell, and Hellein Mureson.

„ 12. Johnne Cariot in Cambusbarrone, and Hellein Aicken.

„ 16. Johnne Michell in Airth, and Agnes Henrie.

„ 16. Andro Thomeson, tailzour, and Issobell Gillaspie, servant to Wm. Gillaspie, merchant.

Mar. 23. Robert, son to Johnne Levingston of Ester Greinzairds, and Elizabeth, daur. to Johnne Donaldson, burges.

„ 24. Johnne Drumond, stabler, and Elizabeth Trumbill, servant to Andro Lowrie.

1594.

Mar. 29. Andro, 'sone naturall' to Paull Cunyngham, and Issobell, daur. to late ——(*sic*) Murdosone.

„ 29. Thomas, 'appeirand' son of Robert Craigengelt of that ilk, and Issobell, daur. to James Kinross of Kippenross.

May 4. Johnne, son to Hucheone Millar in Lang Carse, and Jonet, daur. to James Archibauld, baxter.

„ 14. Robert Houstoun, cordener, and Margaret, daur. to James Russall, baxter.

„ 17. James, son to Alex. Erskein of Gogar, maister of Mar, and Marie, daur. to Adame [Erskein], comendator of Cambuskenneth.

„ 28. James Hauldene, writer, Edinburgh, and Annapill, daur. to Johnne Murray, burges.

„ 31. Johnne Tailzour, last servant to James Crystie in Spittall, and Issobell, daur. to Patrick Lourie.

June 1. Thomas, son to Andro Zung in Douven, and Grissall, daur. to Andro Lowrie, burges.

„ 8. Johnne, son to late Johnne Layng, maltman, and Cathrein, daur. to Alex. Zung, baxter.

„ 14. Thomas, son to late Robert Morlaw, burges in Selkrig, and Issobell, daur. to late Wm. Stevinsone, burges.

June 12. (*sic*) Robert Spence, servant to Andro Buchanan, secretar to the Earl of Mar, and Agnes, daur. to late ——(*sic*) Gothray in Castell Hill.
,, 12. (*sic*) Robert Watsone, last servant to Wm. Andirsone in Shiphawt, and Jonet Patirsone.
,, 22. Johnne Gillaspie, servant to Waltir Cranstoun with my lady Auchnoull, and Issobell Gilmuir.
,, 29. Patrick Logane in Airth, and Elizabeth, daur. to late Johnne Andirsone, cordener.
July 20. Alexander, son to Johnne Andirsone in Brounshill, and Cathrein, daur. to James Archibauld, baxter.
,, 20. George Birkmyr, parish of Inschinnan, and Jonet Cunynghame, relict of late James Dalmahoy in Cambuskenneth.
,, 23. Alexr. Uttein, skinnar, and Cristian Michell, relict of late Johnne Gaw.
Sep. 1. Adam Colquhoun, servitur to the Earl of Mar, and Agnes Camrun, relict of the late Wm. Stewart.
Oct. 10. Patrick Ranald, cuik to the Mr. of Elphynstone, and Elizb., daur. to Johne Hill, maltman.
,, 6. (*sic*) Mr. William, son to Robert Cunynghame, burges, and Margaret, daur. to Archd. Cunynghame, burges.
,, 5. (*sic*) Johne, son to late Thomas Baird, warkman, and Marione Makiliohne, servant to Antone Bruce.
,, 19. Colin, son to Georg Lapslie, at the birg miln, and Jonet, daur. to late James Layng, maltman.
,, 19. Lourance Irland, wryter in the Canongate, Edinburgh, and Issobell, daur. to Wm. Lawson, travellur.
,, 26. Johne Rob, servant to David Forester, and Jonet Henrie in Craigs Clos.
Nov. 1. Alexander Craigengelt, officer, and Janet Castellaw.
,, 10. Johne Car, at the birg milne, and Issobell, daur. to George Lapslie, millar.
Dec. 5. Johnne, son to Androw Cunynghame, burges, of Donfreis, and Elizabeth Robertsone, relict of late Robert Porterfield, servant to his Majesty.
,, 8. (*sic*) Andro Fargusson, cordener, son to Thomas Fargussone in Balquhoppill, and Issobell, daur. to William Stevinsone.
,, 15. Thomas Greinhorne, travellor, and Jonet Gillaspie, now in Cambusbarron.
,, 19. John, son to John Blaw of Westkirk, and Cathrein, 'dochtir naturall' to Mr. Wm. Erskein, persone of Campsie.
,, 19. Johne Brys, fleshur, and Elizabeth Wys.
,, 22. Robert Thomeson, fleshur, and Margaret, daur. to Alexr. Wys.
,, 22. John Forsyth, youngr., and Issobell, daur. to late William Smyth, in litill Sauchie.
,, 29. James Ranald, baxter, and Jonet Andirsone, relict of late Gilbert Edman, baxter.
Feb. 6. Alexr., son to late William Sibbauld in Cambuskenneth, and Cathrein, daur. to Andro Glen.
,, 13. James Ramsay, Messinger, and Euphame, daur. to Stevin Aickman.
,, 23. William Hud, nottary, and Issobell, daur. to Andro Williamson, married at Leith, burges.

Mar. 23. Robert Baird, in Edinburgh, and Christian, daur. to Johne Archibauld in Tullibodie.

1595.

July 6. Johne, son to late Wm. Crawfurd, and Bessie Gilmour, relict of late Andrew Gillaspie.

BAPTISMS.

1587.

April 10. Margaret Kincaid, daughter of John Kincaid and Issobell Uttein. *W.*[1] Johne M'bene, Johne Kincaid, mailmakir, Johne Gib.

„ 20. Cathrein fergussone, daughter of Johne fergussone and Jonet boomane. *W.* Johne forester, James forester, Andrew liddel, Wm. hud, Ormond blacatur.

„ 23. Johne blacatur, son of Ormond blacatur and Bessie murdo. *W.* George spittell, mchd., Thomas andrson, chapman, Edward hall, chapman, Johne croming.

„ 23. James Donaldsone, son of Johne Donaldsone and Maish Auchmwtty. *W.* James alex^r, tutor of Menstrie, Robt. forester, bother to Alexr. forester of garden, Arthur cwnynghame.

„ 23. Johne Cuthbert, son of Wm. cuthbert and Jonet car. *W.* Johne cuthbert, skinner, Johne car, Alexr. thomson, maltman, Johne bennet in blair.

„ 30. Thomas robertson, son of Duncan Robertson and Jonet Miln. *W.* James Ramsay, messinger, Wm. Hog, candilmaker, Gilbert Finlason, flesher.

„ 30. Jonet Dewnie, daughter of Duncan Dewnie and Margaret Wilsone. *W.* Johne Cuthbert, skinner, Johne Duncansone, skinner, Duncan Zwng, skinner, Patrick Zwng, webster.

„ 30. Andro Ra, son of Andro Ra and Margaret Robertsone. *W.* Alexr. Schort, merchand, Andro Lowrie.

„ 30. John Kinross, son of David Kinross and Issobell Awchmwtty. *W.* Mr. Johne Stewart, James Schaw, Andro Mathow.

May 4. Andro Grahame, son of Johne Grahame of Incheirne and Christane Grahame. *W.* Andro Bradie, Mr. Johne Archibould, Johne Willesone.

„ 4. Jonet Robertson, daughter of Andro Robertsone, baxter, and Cathrein Robertsone. *W.* Johne Andersone, baxter, Robt. Finlayson, flesher, Johne Moresone, cowper, Alexr. Schort, merchand.

„ 4. Cathrein Norwall, daughter of James Norwall and Issobell Gillies. *W.* Johne Lochand, merchand, Patrick Pierie, James Garrow in corntoun, Malcolme crystie, yr.

„ 14. Johne Kincaid, son of Johne Kincaid and Margaret Layng. *W.* James Layng, maltman, Wm. Gillaspie, maltman, John Scott, potter.

[1] *W.* = Witnesses.

May 14. George Narne, son of George Narne and Elizabeth Layng. *W.* Alexr. Paterson, litster, Waltir Mwreson, John Mitchell, litster.

„ 21. Thomas Sword, son of Crystie Sword and Jonet Watsone. *W.* Alexr. Lowrie, merchand, ~~Alexr. Sword in Menstre~~ (*sic*), David Nyccoll, Thomas Andirson.

„ 21. Johne Moreson, son of Johne Moresone and Cathrein Cowane. *W.* Johne Jamesone in Cambus, Duncan Gib, maison, Alexr. Lambert in Dolur, Johne Lambert.

„ 21. James Thomsone, son of Henrie Thomsone and Margaret Wallace. *W.* James Schaw, Andro Andirsone, Wm. Schort, cordiner, Bartilmo Thomsone.

„ 21. Alexander Aissone, son of late Thomas Aissone and late Christane Zung. *W.* Alexr. Schort, merchand, Alexr. Zung, baxter, Andro Cowane.

„ 25. Jonet Cowane, daughter of Waltir Cowane and Jonet Alexander. *W.* Duncan Forestir of Grein, Malcolm Wallace, tailzor, Archibauld Alexander, merchand, John Scharar, merchand.

„ 25. Issobell Ramsay, daughter of James Ramsay and Margaret Hestie. *W.* Johne Crawfurd, merchand, Archibauld Smyth, yr., Johne Hodge, officer.

„ 28. Elizabeth Grahame, daughter of John Grahame and Marione Gilbert. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxter, Gilbart Edmane, baxtir, Wm. Edmane, baxter, Johne qwhtbrw, baxter, James Grahame, servant to Johne Grahame of Montroise.

June 1. Jonet Watsone, daughter of George Watsone and Margaret Russell. *W.* Johne Whytbrw, baxter, Johne Hendersone, zwngr., Johne Miller, cowper.

„ 4. James Hestie, son of Johne Hestie, ... (*sic*). *W.* John Reddoch of Codcush, James Castellaw, Alex. Zung, baxter, Johne Leggat, baxter.

„ 8. Elizabeth Allane, daughter of Johne Allane and Euffame Maine. *W.* John Henderson, baxter, Gilbert Edman, baxter, Duncan Karkwood, maison.

„ 21. Robert Wilsone, son of Andro Wilsone and Cathrein Rutherfurd. *W.* Duncane Mairechell, Thomas Watsone, merchand, James Levenox, messinger, Robert Kinross.

„ 11. Hellein Thomsone, daughter of James Thomsone and Margaret Kincaid. *W.* Alexr. Thomsone, maltman, Johne Marschell, John Kincaid, zwngr.

„ 11. Duncane Richardsone, son of Richard Richardsone and Agnes Tailzour. *W.* Duncan Narne, Johne Richardsone, Johne Levenox, messinge.

„ 11. Agnes Nycoll, daughter of David Nycoll and Christane Zwng in Cambuskenneth. *W.* George Norwall, marchand, Alexander Callender in Manir, Johne Hendersone, zwngr, Crystie Sword, merchand.

„ 15. Elizabeth Burne, daughter of John Burne and Jonet Alexander. *W.* James Alexander, tutor of Menstrie, Arch^{d}. Alexander.

„ 18. James Greg, son of Johne Greg and Marione Windezetts. *W.* James Forester, James Robertsone, flesher, Duncan Mwresone.

June 29. James Forester, son of Duncan Forester of Qweinshawt, and Margaret Dwglas. *W.* David Balfour of Powhouse, Henry Abircrumbie of Carsie.

July 2. Thomas Bruce, son of John Bruce of Auchinbowie and Cathrein Knox. *W.* Wm. Cwnyngham, fear of Glengny (?), Wm. Cwnyngham his sone, James Mentaith of Randeford, Johne Elphinstone, parson of Invernachtie, Duncan Narne.

„ 9. Margaret Aissone, daughter of Malcolme Aissone and Jonet Blackburne. *W.* James Ramsay, messinger.

„ 16. Jonet Gichane, daughter of Johne Gichane and Marjorie Philp. *W.* Thos. Willesone, cordener, Gilbert Crysteson, skinner, Gilbert Edmane, baxter.

„ 16. Cathrein M'Gregur, daughter of Mathow M'Gregur and Jane Norwall. *W.* Johne Andirsone, baxter, Moses Schort, merchand.

„ 16. James Aisplein, son of James Aisplein and Hellein Scott. *W.* Johne Swane, spurmaker, James Aissone, chapman, David M'bene, Andro Lowrie, merchand.

„ 20. David Forester, son of Johne Forester and Margaret Cornwell. *W.* David Forester of Queinshawt, David Forester of Logie, Malcolm Wallace, tailzor.

QUERIES.

CXCII. ELIOTSWALL.—Where is the place called 'Eliotswall' in Berwickshire, or about it? I find this name in a summons of 1684 as that of a place where conventicles were held. J. W. B.

CXCIII. BROWN OF LOCHHILL.—Wanted any notes of information about the family of Brown of Lochhill, Dumfriesshire, mentioned in Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland* under date March 11, 1528. J. W. B.

CXCIV. SIR ARCHIBALD BETON, or Bethune. Knighted by James I. of England, at Hampton Court Palace, about 1620.

DAVID BETON, M.D. of Padua, F.R.C.P. England, Physician-in-Ordinary to Charles I., admitted fellow of the R. C. P. 1629. Died at Berwick-on-Tweed and there buried, July 1639; his widow Hester survived him. I should be greatly obliged for any information as to these, particularly as to their parentage and families. S. S. B-B.

CXCV. FAMILIES OF ROBERTSON AND GEMMEL.—Information is requested on the following matters of family history:—

(1.) Whether the Robertsons of Lawhope are descended from the Robertsons of Earnock; and if so, from what member of the latter family?

(2.) Whether any genealogical account can be obtained of the Gemmels of Aryshire, in addition to the notes in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*? CHEVRON ARGENT.

CXCVI. WILLIAM NAPIER, PROVOST OF GLASGOW.—Can any of your readers give authentic information as to descent of William Napier, Provost of Glasgow, 1693-4; likewise as to the family of his wife, Margaret 'Balzie,' who died, his widow, 1722, having 'mortified' £100 Scots to the Merchants' House of Glasgow?
T. J. F.

CXCVII. CAMPBELLS OF GLENLYON.—1. Grissel, wife of Patrick Campbell of Ardeonaig, is said to have been a daughter of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon. Proof of her parentage wanted.

2. Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurchy, married Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, contract dated 25th June 1632 (*Gen. Reg. of Sasines*, xxxiv. fol. 171). Duncan Stewart and Nisbet (*Appendix*) state, however, that she was wife of Duncan Stewart of Appin. Is there proof of this? If so, it must have been a second marriage. A. W. G. B.

CXCVIII. CAMPBELL OF DUNEAVES.—Duncan Campbell, first of Duneaves, is stated in Anderson's *Scottish Nation* (vol. iii. p. 693) to have been second son of Robert Campbell of Glenlyon.

Robert Campbell of Glenlyon married, 22nd October 1663, Helen Lindsay, daughter of the Laird of Erelick. Their first child was Archibald, born November 1664, who must have died young. John, who succeeded to Glenlyon, may have been born 1665. Duncan, unless twin brother to John, cannot have been born before 1666; yet we find Duncan Campbell of Tenevies (Duneaves) was infeft in the lands of Murthly, Sasine Registered 15th November 1684 (*Gen. Reg. of Sasines*, vol. li. fol. 65).

Were there two Duncan Campbells of Duneaves? and, if so, what relation was the earlier one to Robert Campbell of Glenlyon?

I have seen a statement that the lands of Duneaves came into the Glenlyon family as a marriage portion with the daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurchy. A. W. G. B.

CXCIX. SCOT—A GOLDSMITH.—Can any one give information regarding a goldsmith and engraver in Edinburgh about 1690 named Scot, or regarding his family? W. B.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XXIX. GRAHAMS OF GARTUR.—I find in *Acta Parliamentorum*, vol. xi. p. 144, year 1704, 'John Græme of Garture'; and in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, p. 81, 'Walter Grahame of Garture, whose great-grandfather was a second brother of the Earl of Monteith, bears the arms of that family, as above blazoned, within a bordure chequé, Sable and Or. Crest—a dove resting, with a twig of a palm-tree in its beak proper. Motto—Peace and Grace.—L. R.' And I also find in the Island of Inchmahome, on the Lake of Monteith, the following inscription:—'Sacred to the memory of

John Grahame of Gartur, last male representative of that family, who died 28th April 1818, aged 69 years.'

R. C. GRÆME, Lt.-Colonel.

LIX. WILLIAM GED, Jeweller (vol. i. p. 150).—I have not been able to get access to the earlier numbers of the *Scottish Antiquary*, and, consequently, am not aware if the attention of your correspondent has been drawn to Maidment's *Letters of Bishop Percy*, on pp. 180 and 181 of which work reference will be found to Ged. R. B. LANGWILL.

XCI. BENNET OF CHESTERS.—I observe in Calderwood's *History* (Wodrow Society), vol. iv. p. 662, the following statement included in a report of the General Assembly of 1588:—'Merse and Tiviotdaill. Item, Professed Papists, Sir John Bennet,' property not mentioned. This was long before the Baronetcy was conferred.

In *Scottish Arms* (if I do not mistake) is the statement, 'We find Adam Bennet at Chesters in 1580.' William, parson of Ancrum, who acquired Grubet, and is called 'a younger-son of Chesters,' was the father of the first baronet of the name. I have seen allusions to a William Bennet, minister of Monimail, and afterwards of Edinburgh, about 1640. Later, Robert of Chesters, minister of Kilrenny, who was sent to the Bass, is mentioned in *History of Roxburghshire.*

As the name is not common in Roxburghshire, it might be worth while to inquire whether the family did not come from the banks of the Forth, on both sides of which—especially in Fife and Stirlingshire—the name occurs frequently, and seems to have obtained rather early prevalence. Thus, in Beveridge's *History of Culross*, it is stated that Robert Bennet was one of the first bailies there, in 1588. The name occurs in documents and lists relating to proprietors, Members of Parliament, and clergymen, both before and after the Reformation, who were connected with that region; though it is said that those in Teviotdale were regarded as heads of the family. W. B.

The pedigree of this family, which was put forward (vi. 141) for correction or verification, I have since found to be inaccurate, inasmuch as Andrew Bennet was twice married, and left issue by both wives. The following extracts from the Parish Register of Ancrum, from the commencement to 1746, prove this fact, besides giving the names of several members of the Bennet family, who may belong to the Chester's branch, but whom I cannot place. Further information will be very acceptable.

Extracts from Parish Register of Ancrum.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

1712. April 6. This day Mr. John Murrry, in the parish of Ewes, and Miss Ann Bennet, second daughter to the Laird of Chesters, were proclaimed in order to marriage *pro primo.* The said Mr. Murray having produced a testimonial from the parish of Ewes.

1712. April 30. Mr. John Murray and Miss Anne Bennet were married.

1713. Mar. 27. Robert Olipher in the parish of Jedburgh and Agnes Bennet were married.

1714. Oct. 10. Mark Chislom, portioner, in the parish of Abtrull, and Barbry Bennett, in this parish, proclaimed *pro tertio.*

1718. Feb. 16. James Storrie in this parish, and Jean Bennet, in the parish of Bedrull, were proclaimed, *pro tertio.*

1719. Nov. 22. That day Andrew Bennet of Chesters, and Dorothy Collingwood, in Litill Rill, in the parish of Whithangem, in England, was proclaimed for the first time.

1721. Dec. 12. Cloth money from William Bennet, 12s.

1726. Dec. 18. Cloth money for Margaret Bennet.

1729. July 26. Robert Bennet and Margaret Blaikie, both in this parish, gave in their names for proclamation, and gave 14s. to the poor.

„ Oct. 3. Robert Bennet and Margaret Blaikie were married.

1736. Jan. 4. John Watson, in Castledean parish, and Jean Bennet in this parish, were proclaimed the first time in order to marriage—Jan. 18th, proclaimed the third time.

1737. June 5. Andrew Bennet of Chesters and Mrs. Ann Turnbull, daughter to Robert Turnbull of Standhill, were proclaimed the first time in order to marriage. June 12, Chesters being this day twice proclaimed, being 2nd and 3rd time.

1741. Feb. 15. Paid in by Jean Bennet of principal 12 pound Scotts that her deceased husband James Storrie was owing to the poor.

1744. May 13. Miss Barbara Bennet's bride money £6, 6s.

BAPTISMS.

1705. Dec. 27. William Bennet, portioner of Ancrum, a son, baptised James.

1706. Mar. 25. Walter Scott, son-in-law to the Laird of Chesters, a daughter baptised Margaret.

1709. Aug. 1. William Bennet, portioner of Ancrum, a child baptised.

1724. Nov. 29. Andro Bennet of Chesters, a daughter, baptised Barbara.

1727. Mar. 4. Andro Bennet of Chesters, a son, baptised Alexander.

1728. Apr. 29. Andro Bennet of Chesters, a daughter, baptised Jean.

1729. May 7. Andro Bennet of Chesters, a son, baptised Thomas.

1731. Oct. 4. Andro Bennet of Chesters, a daughter, baptised Ann.

1732. Dec. 27. Andro Bennet of Chesters, a son, baptised Ragual.
1738. Apr. 2. Andro Bennet of Chesters, a daughter, baptised Helen.
1739. Oct. 19. Andro Bennet of Chesters, a daughter, baptised Agnes.
1741. Feb. 6. Andrew Bennet of Chester, a daughter, baptised Isabel.
1743. Jan. 1. Andrew Bennet of Chesters, a son, baptised John.
1744. Sep. 26. Andrew Bennet of Chesters, a son, baptised Robert.

K. W. MURRAY.

CLXXII. HANNAN FAMILY.—I have a copy of an old catalogue of the sale of a library (that of Wedderburn of Blackness) at Dundee in 1710, in which the names of the purchasers of the books are written in the margin. Among them Thos. Hannan appears several times. A. W.

CLXXXV. VILLAGE CROSSES.—Mr. J. W. Small, F.S.A. Scot., Stirling, has printed in a supplement to the *Stirling Sentinel*, 23rd Dec. 1890, a list of old market crosses, with engravings of sixteen. If Mr. Irongray has not seen this we shall be happy to send him the paper. We are informed that Mr. Small has made additions to his list, which we have no doubt he would furnish if requested. ED.

CLXXXVI. TOMBSTONE, 1645.—

1. From CASSELL'S *Old and New Edinburgh, Its History, its People and its Places.* By James Grant.

On the same side of the loan are the gates to the old mansion of the Warrenders of Lochend, called Bruntsfield or Warrender House, the ancestral seat of a family which got it as a free gift from the magistrates, and which has been long connected with the civil history and municipal affairs of the city,—a massive, ancient and dark edifice, with small windows and crowstepped gables, covered with masses of luxuriant ivy, surrounded by fine old timber, and near which lies an interesting memorial of the statutes first made in 1567, the days of the plague, of the bailies of the muir,—the tomb of some pest-stricken creature,[1] forbidden

[1] As will be seen from the engraving (given in the book), Wilson would seem not to have deciphered the tombstone correctly. These lines are inscribed on the tomb:—

This saint whos corps lyes bu
ried heir
Let all posteritie adimeir
For vpright lif in godly feir
Wheir judgments did this land
surround
He with God was walking found
For which from midst of feirs (?)
he's cround
Heir to be interd both he
And friends by providence agrie
No age shal los his memorie
His age 53 died
1645.

the rites of sepulture with his kindred. 'Here,' says Wilson, 'amid the pasturage of the meadow, and within sight of the busy capital, a large flat tombstone may be seen, time-worn and grey with the moss of age; it bears on it a skull, surmounted by a winged sandglass and a scroll, inscribed *mors pace . . . hora cœli*, and below this is a shield bearing a saltier, with the initials M.I.R., and the date of the fatal year 1645.[1] The M surmounts the shield, and in all probability indicates that the deceased had taken his degree of Master of Arts. A scholar, perhaps, and one of noble birth, has won the sad pre-eminence of slumbering in unconsecrated ground, and apart from the dust of his fathers, to tell the terrors of the plague to other generations.' In that year the muir must have been open and desolate, so the house of Bruntsfield must have been built at a later date.

2. From *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time.* By Sir Daniel Wilson. Second edition.

The 'Statuts for the Baillies of the Mure,'[1] first enacted in 1567, were renewed with various modifications at this period (visitation of the plague in 1645), sealing up the houses where 'the angel of the pestilence' had stayed his boding flight, and forbidding to his victims the rites of sepulture with their kindred. One interesting memorial of the stern rule of 'the Baillies of the Mure' during this terrible year remains in a field to the east of Warrender House, Bruntsfield Links, a central spot in the old Borough Muir. Here, amid the luxuriant pasturage of the meadow, and within sight of the busy capital, a large flat tombstone may be seen, time-worn and grey with the moss of age; it bears on it a skull, surmounted by a winged sandglass and a scroll, inscribed *mors pace . . . hora cœli*; and underneath a shield surmounted by the letter M, bearing a saltier with the initials I.R., and the date of the fatal year 1645. The M over the shield in all probability indicates that the deceased had taken his degree of Master of Arts. A scholar, therefore, and perhaps one of noble birth, has won the sad pre-eminence of slumbering in unconsecrated ground, and apart from the dust of his fathers, to recall the terrors of the plague to other generations.

[A very similar reply has been sent us by R. P. Dollar.—Ed.]

[1] 'Statuts for the Baillies of the Mure, and ordering the Pest. For ordouring of the said mure, and pepill infectit thairupoun for clenging of houssis within the toun,' etc. 'That the Thesaurer causs mak for everie ane of the Baillies, Clengers, and Berears of the deid, ane gown of gray, with Sanct Androiss corss, quhite behind and before; and to everie ane of them, ane staff, with ane quhite clayth on the end, quhairby they may be knawn quhairever they pass. That thair be maid twa clois beris, with foure feet, coelorit over with blak, and ane quhite cross, with ane bell to be hung in upoun the side of the said beir, quilk sall make warning to the pepill. . . . That with all deligence possible, sa sone as ony houss sal be infecti', the haill houshald, with their gudds, be deprescit towert the mure, the deid buriet, and with like deligence the houss clengit,' &c. Council Register, 1567. Maitland, p. 31.

NOTICE OF BOOK.

Nisbet's Heraldic Plates (1695-1704). Edinburgh: George Waterston & Sons.—This exceedingly handsome and well-printed volume must have caused its talented editors, Andrew Ross, Marchmont Herald, and Francis G. Grant, Carrick Pursuivant, much labour. In the Introduction they give a very full account of the Nisbet family. They completely vindicate Alexander Nisbet, the Herald, from the attacks made against him, and they expose the unfair tampering to which the manuscripts he left behind him were subjected.

The volume does much to complete the work he commenced, and is a proof of the growing popularity of Heraldry as a science. The editors have brought most of the pedigrees up to date, and have thus conferred a boon on genealogists. The style of the engraved atchievements belong to the debased period of decorative art, but the drawings are vigorous, and in many cases offer suggestions which might help to tone down the exuberant fancy which, as in Foster's Peerage, distort what should be dignified though conventional. One plate is especially interesting, viz. 'Skene of that Ilk' (p. 76), and is referred to by the editors. Much discussion has been of late going on as to the correct Highland dress. The arms of Skene are supported on the dexter by 'a Highlandman in his proper garb' —that is, in tartan trews, jacket, and plaid across right shoulder; on the sinister 'by another in a servile habit'—that is, with kilted plaid, bare legs, and stockings gartered below the knee, which 'servile habit' is now regarded as the 'full dress' Highland garb, and as such is worn by chiefs and Cockney tourists.

The latter part of the volume is extremely interesting and instructive, though the day has gone by when out-of-the-way charges and divisions of the field find favour with heralds. We would point out what seems to be a misprint. On the atchievement of the Earl of Winton (p. 72) is an escutcheon with horizontal lines (*azure*) charged with a star and bordure *or*, but in the letterpress this escutcheon is described as *argent*. If this description is correct, it is a very rare instance of metal upon metal. We may be allowed also to regret that in the index the 'Macs' are placed after the 'Mus.' We are aware that this arrangement is not without precedent, but it is confusing, especially when no space is left between 'Mushet' and 'Macgibbon.'

The work forms a volume of the greatest interest and importance, and as only two hundred and forty-five copies have been printed for sale and presentation, the fortunate possessors may rest assured that it will become exceeding valuable.

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

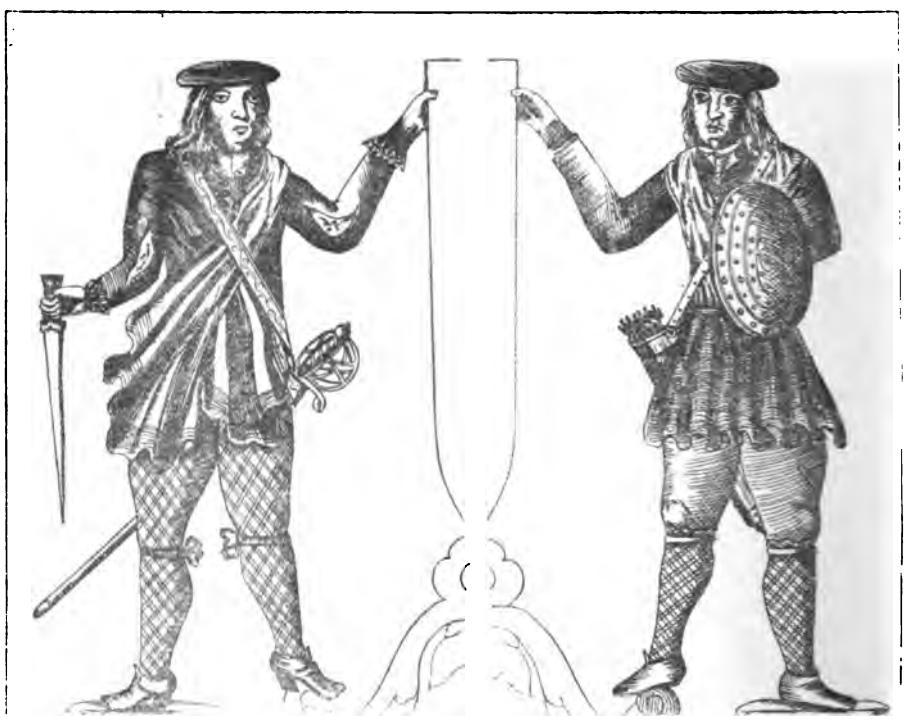
All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of* '*The Scottish Antiquary*,' The Parsonage, Alloa.

455. TARTANS IN FAMILY PORTRAITS.—On page 48 of the June number, the editor comments on the illustration of the arms of Skene of that Ilk in Alexander Nisbet's *Heraldic Plates* recently published. A reproduction of the supporters of these arms is here given as being of interest to antiquaries. The date of registration of the arms is about 1672. The block employed in printing has been prepared for the forthcoming work, *Old and Rare Scottish Tartans*, on which the present writer is engaged. It will be issued in November next, by Mr. G. P. JOHNSTON, 33 George Street, Edinburgh. There are representations of Highland dress in the arms of other families, such as Grant of Dalvey, Macfarlane of that Ilk, Macpherson of Cluny, etc., figured in various Heraldic works. The writer would feel much indebted for any references to other arms of this description, and especially with the supporters in colour. Information regarding these may be sent direct to D. W. STEWART, 151 Brunts-

field Place, Edinburgh, and will be duly acknowledged in the next number of the *Scottish Antiquary*.

For the earliest records of the Highland dress, we must look to the sculptured stones, such as those existing at Iona and elsewhere. The dress at one time appears to have been identical with that in use in Ireland, judging from representations on ancient stone carvings throughout that country.

There is a great dearth of early engravings of the costume of the Highlanders, but a few occur in French works, and some very curious cuts of the Irish dress appear in Derrick's *Image of Ireland*, 1581. The antiquity of the Highland dress; whether the kilt or trews was the oldest form; and the ancient use of tartans as clan distinctions, are questions which cover too much ground to be discussed at present.



A subject of more general interest will be found in the following account of a recent examination of collections of family portraits in Highland dress. These are of the utmost importance as preserving a record of the tartans in use when the pictures were painted. A careful study of these, and of examples of tartan fabrics which can be proved to date from the risings of 1715 and 1745, reveals the fact that almost all the tartans differ from those at present in use. Some of those who deal in such things assure us that the antiquity of the so-called clan patterns is very great, and many writers allege in general terms that these designs were used as clan distinctions from the earliest period. Sir Walter Scott, in a

letter to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, dated 1829, says: 'It has been the bane of Scottish literature and disgrace of her antiquities, that we have manifested an eager propensity to believe without inquiry.' The halo of romance surrounding the Jacobite struggle inclined many, and still induces others, to accept as authentic and reliable, statements which in different circumstances would be more closely sifted. Thus it is that the tartans—always specially identified with the Jacobite cause—have won much favour, and those who find one represented as bearing their name accept it as their ancient clan pattern without the inconvenience of investigation, or putting any awkward questions.

The earliest portrait showing a coloured representation of tartan is believed to be one of the sixteenth century, which existed in Paris about forty years ago, and was there known as the Countess of Lennox, mother of Lord Darnley. Two copies of the picture exist—one belonging to the family of the late Mr. Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, and the other in the collection of Mr. Burnley Heath, London. These have been several times exhibited. Mr. Heath catalogued his as a possible portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and in a recent letter to the writer he mentioned that a search in Paris some years ago for the original was unsuccessful. Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple, a high authority, believed in the authenticity of the portrait as that of the Countess of Lennox, but unfortunately other particulars known to him regarding the picture have not been recorded.

The copies exhibit careful painting in every detail. Although only about eight inches by five, and the figure full length, each line is clearly defined. The tartan—a very beautiful one—is reproduced in silk for *Old and Rare Scottish Tartans.* It is hoped that this, together with the publication of all that is known of the picture, may lead to further information regarding the original.

CLUNY CASTLE.—Here is preserved a curious portrait believed to represent Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, and dating from about 1700. It shows a coat, plaid, and trews of different patterns of tartan, the prevailing colours being dark. The drawing of the tartans, more especially of the plaid, has been rather poorly done, and the designs vary entirely from the present Macpherson tartans. There is also a charming portrait of Prince Charles Edward, although not in Highland dress. Mr. Eneas R. Macdonell of Morar states in a letter dated 3rd August that this painting had belonged to Cardinal York, but was looted by the French. It was subsequently acquired through Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe from a French refugee by a relative of Morar's, into whose collection it passed, and thence to Cluny Macpherson. In the entrance hall, draped above the weapons and sporran of the Prince, is a very fine specimen of those silk tartan plaids long manufactured at Barcelona for the Highland chiefs and their ladies.

CASTLE GRANT.—By far the largest collection of portraits in tartan dress is that belonging to the Countess of Seafield at Castle Grant, and as these have not hitherto been recorded in full they are here enumerated. The titles, dates, and artist's name (Ri. Waitt) are painted on the canvas of Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive:—

1. Brigadier Grant of Grant, 1713.
2. Donald Grant of Glenbeg, 1713.
3. Patrick Grant of Miltown, 1714.

4. Mungo Grant of Mulloch-hard, 1714.
5. —— Grant of Delbuaick, 1714.
6. David Grant, of Delbuaick, 1714.
7. Patrick Grant of Tullochgriban, 1714.
8. Alister Grant 'Mohr,' Champion, 1714.
9. Piper to the Laird of Grant, 1714.
10. John Grant of Burnside, 1725.
11. Robert Grant of Lurg, *ætat.* 92 (*circa* 1775).
12. —— Grant—an old and very curious life-size painting of a hero of the Clan Grant, who, according to tradition, successfully defended a bridge against a body of Camerons.
13. A gillie is represented in tartan in a picture of which the principal figure is Sir James Grant of Grant, the founder of Grantown, 1766.

The portrait of Alister Grant 'Mohr' is almost identical with several so-called Rob Roy portraits (one of which is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh). It has also been called a portrait of Rob Roy, but shows a figure with coal-black hair, which was no characteristic of the MacGregor. The picture bears that it was painted 'ad vivum,' and is full length life-size, as is also that of the Piper to the Laird of Grant, who is stated to have been a William Cumming. Only one of the tartans—that in the portrait of Robert Grant of Lurg—resembles any now in use. He is painted in what is practically the 42nd tartan, called also the undress Grant. [There is at Troup House a portrait of the same individual in a red tartan, now termed the 'Fraser,' which, however, differs from the oldest known patterns of that clan.] There are several modern portraits in tartan, including the late Earl of Seafield and Lord Reidhaven, in the patterns known as dress and undress Grant.

Here also is the original drawing of David Allan's 'Highland Dancing,' dated 1780. The collection of arms and armour is probably unequalled in Scotland. The equipments of the Strathspey Fencibles are, for the most part, in fine preservation; and the examples of ancient weapons are exceedingly good.

INVERNESS.—In the town hall is a life-size full-length portrait of Major Fraser of Castle Leather (sometimes called Castle Heather). It is said to be a copy of a picture of date 1723, last heard of in London. The figure is vigorously painted, and the face exhibits great firmness, totally different from the ill-favoured visage seen in reproductions of the picture. It shows a very effective tartan in the plaid, the coat and trews being of a simple check. There is also a copy by J. W. Hayes, of the Bodleian Library portrait of Flora Macdonald, in a plaid of red and green tartan. An extensive collection of Scottish portraits and historical relics made by the late Mr. A. T. F. Fraser of Abertarff was dispersed some years ago. It included portraits in tartan plaids of the Honourable Sybella Fraser of Lovat, youngest daughter of Simon, Lord Lovat, of the 'Forty-five,' and of the Honourable Mrs. Archibald Fraser of Lovat, both acquired by Sir William Augustus Fraser, Bart. of Ledclune. A portrait of a boy in a tartan suit was secured by Lord Lovat. A fine portrait of the late Mr. Fraser when a child, in a suit entirely of tartan, painted by Thomson of Duddingston, is in the possession of his daughter, Miss Fraser of Abertarff, who is a great-great-grand-niece of the celebrated Lord Lovat. There were at one

time several early portraits in tartan owned by families residing in or near Inverness, but diligent search has as yet failed to discover them.

MOY HALL.—The splendid and tasteful residence of The Mackintosh chiefly interests us on account of the unique collection of specimens of the old hard tartans there preserved. They form the finest series known, and the title-page bears that they were 'Collected by my father in the year 1848. These are believed to be the only authentic tartans, and are bound by me, Alexander Æneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh, 1873, with a view to their preservation at Moy Hall as correct patterns.'

Through the courtesy of the Chief and his lady a full record of these patterns has been obtained, together with drawings of those hitherto unrecorded. Many choice paintings and historical relics are preserved here, including two swords said to have been at the clan battle of Perth, in 1396. In a series of exquisite tapestries recently designed, is a spirited rendering of an incident of the '45, showing the raising of the clan by Lady Mackintosh, in which the Highland dress and tartans are well displayed.

DUNROBIN CASTLE.—In the collection of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland only one painting exists in tartan dress. It is a life-size portrait of William, Earl of Sutherland (1735-1766), painted by Allan Ramsay in 1763. The tartan is identical with that in the portrait of Robert Grant of Lurg at Castle Grant, painted about 1775, which is also known as the Sutherland and *Clan* Campbell pattern. It is generally admitted that this was the government tartan introduced after the Highland companies were formed.

BARROGILL CASTLE, CAITHNESS.—It will surprise some to learn that in this remote part of Scotland, on the shores of the Pentland Firth, and within five miles of John o' Groat's, there is to be found a collection of portraits in Highland costume. The earliest of these is a life-size full-length portrait of Kenneth, third Lord Duffus, who was involved in the rising of 1715. It was painted in the beginning of last century, and the owner, Mr. Frederick Granville Sinclair, points out that it is the work of two artists,—the greyhound and minor details being by a different hand. The tartan is a pleasing arrangement of red, green, and white, altogether different from the presently accepted patterns of the families of Sutherland and Sinclair, to which Lord Duffus belonged. Two magnificent life-size portraits by Sir John Watson Gordon deserve particular notice. They are striking examples of the work of this great artist, and display a most effective treatment of the Highland dress. One is the 13th Earl of Caithness (1790-1855) in a coat, long plaid, and kilt of the red Sinclair tartan. The other represents the Earl's younger brother (Colonel Sinclair) in the same tartan. Among the more modern portraits is one of the 14th Earl, and another of his lady, both painted by Lawlor, about twenty years ago. There are also portraits of the 15th Earl when a boy, and a companion picture of his sister, Lady Fanny Sinclair. All are represented in the red Sinclair tartan.

DUNVEGAN CASTLE.—On the west coast of Skye, about twenty-six miles by road from Portree, is situated the ancient fortress of the Chiefs of Macleod, believed to be one of the oldest inhabited houses in Great Britain. A portion of the building was erected in the ninth century, and additions have been made at various times up to the present day. The walls are in some places from 9 to 12 feet in thickness, and contain several secret chambers used for purposes of concealment. It

was defended by cannon, some of which still exist, bearing traces of great age. The castle contains numerous important pictures by British and foreign artists. The portraits are principally the Chiefs of Macleod and their ladies. The earliest portrait in tartan dress is titled 'Normand, 19th Chief of Macleod, died 1772.' It is life size, and was painted by Allan Ramsay. The coat and trews are of the simple red and black check known as 'Rob Roy,' and the plaid is a red, blue, and green tartan.

Alister MacIan MacAlister, a grandson of the tailor who made this suit, now lives in a cottage near Dunvegan. He is upwards of eighty years of age.

Another portrait, life size three-quarter length, is that of John Normand, 21st Chief (died 1835), who is shown in that Macleod tartan which is the same as the Mackenzie. He holds a snuff-box, very carefully painted in a tartan resembling the yellow Macleod (Macleod of Raasay), but exhibiting a slightly different arrangement of the stripes. The present Chief, the 22nd of the line, has been painted in Highland dress by James Archer, R.S.A. A fine portrait, about one-third life size, of John Macleod, last Macleod of Raasay, has a kilt of the yellow tartan worn by that branch of the clan.

Among the numerous relics are some of the Jacobite period, including a waistcoat of the Prince and a lock of his hair, once the property of Flora Macdonald.

ARMADALE CASTLE.—Situated on the south-eastern coast of Skye, this comparatively modern Gothic building, the property of Lord Macdonald of the Isles, contains among other treasures a picture painted about 1750, of which a sketch is here given. The figures are life size. The

one on the right is Sir James Macdonald, who died at Rome in 1766, aged twenty-six. His brother Sir Alexander, afterwards first Lord Macdonald, is shown on the left. Another portrait of the latter, also life size, and painted about 1765, is in the Lord of the Isles hunting tartan. It is a notable example of artistic treatment of the Highland costume of that time, and it is to be regretted that the painters of these portraits are unknown.

By permission of Lord Macdonald of the Isles these tartans will form two of the plates in *Old and Rare Scottish Tartans.*

BIEL HOUSE.—In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. N. Hamilton Ogilvy, is a half-length portrait of David, Lord Ogilvy, afterwards 6th (attainted) Earl of Airlie (1725-1803). He fought at Culloden with Ogilvy's horse.

The coat shows a red and blue tartan, and the plaid a more elaborate arrangement of red, blue, and green.

It is said to be the work of Allan Ramsay.

D. W. STEWART.

August 1892.

(*To be continued.*)

456. AN OLD PETTY HIGHLAND LAIRDSHIP AND ITS OWNERS.—There is in the *Origines Parochiales* (vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 167, 168), under *Lismore*, the following notice of a small property in Argyleshire, which is of some interest:—

'In 1595 Duncan Stewart of Appin granted in heritage to Gillimichaell M'Ewin V'Illemichaell in Annat the *domus* bruerii of Annat in Appin in the lordship of Lorne, with the croft annexed to it, with pasture for six great cows and their followers, three cows of one year and of two years, and one horse and one mare for the labours of the said croft and the necessity (*necessarie*) of the said house, and with all their privileges, commodities, and pertinents, as Gillimichaell and his predecessors *bruerii dicte domus* possessed them in times past—the house and croft being bounded by "the rivulet of Annat on the west, the pule called the Lyn Rweagh on the south, the rivulet of Achnagon on the east, and the ridge (*lie edge montis*) between the rivulets of Achnagon and Annat on the north."'

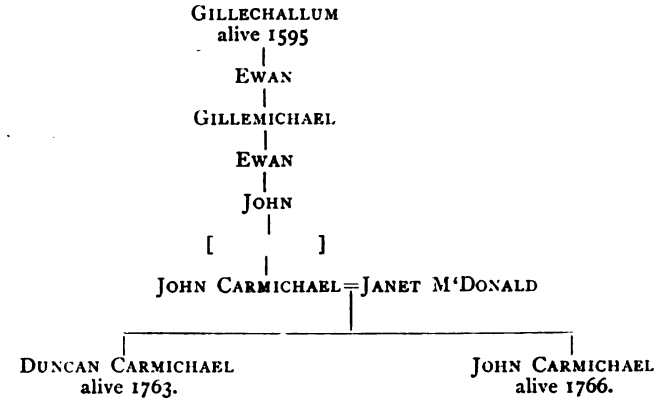
The descendants of the above Gillimichaell M'Ewin M'Illemichaell possessed the small estate for nearly two hundred years, and latterly bare the surname of *Carmichael.*

On 26th November 1763, Duncan Carmichael, soldier in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, eldest lawful son and heir of the deceased John Carmichael, sometime residenter in Glasgow, disponed to John Carmichael, tobacconist in Glasgow, his brother-german, 'ALL and WHOLE the Brewstead or Brewhouse of Annat in Appin, lying in the lordship of Lorn and sheriffdom of Argyle, with the croft annexed thereto, and pasturage of six great cows and their followers among the cows of one year and two years old, and one horse and mare for the labouring of the said croft, with houses, biggings, mosses, muirs, meadows, grassings, sheallings, woods, as well oak as other woods, parts, pendicles and universal pertinents of the same used and wont, and bounded as contained in the rights and infeftments thereof heretably and irredeemably without any manner of reversion. . . . RESERVING always to Janet MacDonald, his mother, her liferent annuity of the rents, maills, farms, and profits of the said lands, during all the days of her life.'

John Carmichael, again, on 26th December 1766, with consent of Janet M'Donald, his mother, sold the above subjects to Duncan Campbell of Glenure. They are thus described in the disposition: 'as the deceased Gillimichael M'Ewan vic Killichallim, grandfather to vmq^{le} John M'Ewan vic Kilmichael vic Ewan vic Gillichallim alias Carmichael, grandfather to the deceased John Carmichael, father to the disponer, and his predecessors in the said Brewstead, possessed the same at any time heretofore, which Brewstead and croft are bounded and marched betwixt the burn of Annat on the west, the pool called Lynaneyh on the south, the burn of Achnagon on the east, and the edge of the hill betwixt the said burns of Achnagon and Annat on the north parts.'

The family, doubtless, were hereditary brewers, and the above note

(taken from a scroll deed in the possession of the writer) furnishes us with the names of seven generations of lairds, thus :—



One would like to know the origin of the family, how it came to adopt the surname of Carmichael, and if there are descendants. MAG.

457. OLD DUTCH ALBUM.—We have lately been shown a book, a description of which may interest our readers.

This volume is $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick. It is very handsomely bound in brown leather, the sides and back being embossed in a cinqo-cento style and heavily gilt; the edges are gilt and stamped. There have been strings in lieu of clasps. On the fourth page is written, in an early seventeenth century hand, 'harie Levingstone / pluto (?) Murrier / que changer.' On the top of the opposite page is the date 1595, below which is emblazoned in gold and colours, *or*, three bends *gu.*; quarter quarterly, 1 and 4, grand quarter lozengy, per bend, *arg.* and *az.*; 2 and 3 quarterly, 1 and 4 *or*, a lion ramp. *gu.*; 2 and 3 *or*, a lion ramp. *sa.* *Crest* on a helmet, mantled *or* and *gu.*, a plume of peacock's feathers issuing from an heraldic coronet, *or*. On either side the crest, the motto 'Consilio non impetu'; below the arms, 'Albrecht van scaghen / vicit vim virtus.' The book is apparently intended as an album in which friends wrote their signatures, and in some cases emblazoned their arms. The pages are not numbered. The first page made use of for the purpose intended is the 41st, on which is a well-executed emblazon without any signature or other writing. The arms are *or*, two bars *gu.*; crest on a helmet, mantled of the colours, two feathers, *or*; on page 60 no arms are painted, but the following is written: '1.5. MB. 97 / Constant / Bernardt de Bongardt / de Nyenroden'/; then a flourish; below '1597 / Espoier me confort / Marie De Lochorst'; then a flourish; below 'An. 1599/ Spes mea Christus. Godt is mein hap / Brevis vitæ cursus, et incertus / finis ejus / Dederich van der Boetzeler / S.S.B.' On the top of page 61, '1596 / ores qu'en masque bas le monde / Qui mieux peut mieux la seconde / Moy point / ' at the bottom of the page, in the same hand, 'Joseau de Wittrusorff.' On page 94, at the top, '1594 / fide et Cõstantia,' near the bottom, 'Nicolaus Zulemis Leavinais / Hage Comitis.' On page 106, near top, 'Gloria invidiam vince / Theodorus a Scaghen, an. 1601.' On page 109, near top, '1595 / Durum patientia frango / CIVMA / Ch de Mathelesse';

below, 'Changer ne veux / P. De Halmale.' On page 110, 'Ingratis servire nefas'; below, emblazoned quarterly, 1 and 4 *or*, three crescents *sa.*, 2 and 3 *or*, a fess cotized *sa.*, surmounted by a saltire cheque *gu.* and *arg.*, on a helmet mantled of the colours, and surmounted by a cap *sa.*, turned up *gu.*, two windmill sails. Below, 'Jacobus a Duvenvoerde / Anno 1594 15° Decembrie.' On page 112, emblazoned quarterly, 1 and 4 *az.*, a lion ramp. *arg.*, langued and armed *gu.*; 2 and 3 *arg.*, a cross engr. *gu.* on a helmet mantled of the colours, issuing from a coronet a tub *az.*, hooped *arg.*, holding a plume of feathers *sa.*; below, 'Gerardus De Schoten / 1596.' On page 116, 'virtus premium est optimum / D. P. T.' Lower down, to the side, 'Busto clamor von / alum / sisland / Lugd. Bav. / 9 Oct. 1594.' Page 117 at top, 'Perieram ni periissen.' Halfway down, 'Symbolum & manus / Joannis Renziers ab / Hellem in Hellem Schilt / mollde, & Syde sin cressy / Diõr sysolldiæ primatis & / dynasta Lugduni Ba / tavorum. An. 1594 / 13 die octobris.' The writing is very cramped and hard to decipher. On page 133, written upside down in pale ink, at top, 'Anno 1597, 5 Septe. / virtuti parent omnia' / at bottom, 'Nobilissimo et bonæ spei / juveni Alberto a Sougen / cognato suo plurimũ colendo / Janus a Luten, scripsi.' On page 141 at top, '1594 / mediocria meliora / Loyal e Secret,' at bottom, 'Generoso nobili juveni Alberto / Ionck Herren tot Scager, officiosa / amicitiæ monumen. Lugd. Batav / L. M. P. / Lucas Langannantell Pais / upascem.' Page 155 at top, 'Audi Alteram partem / Niclaes De Bronchorst / Vander stadt / 1594 /.' Page 172 at top, 'Unum est necessarium,' in middle of page emblazoned *arg.* a unicorn ramp. *sa.*, horned and hoofed *or*, on a helmet mantled with the colours issuing out of a wide circlet coronet, a demi unicorn as in the arms; below, 'Hoc susceptæ ac deinceps conteruendæ amicitiæ / nostræ nobilissime Alberte a Scaven monumentum / libens posui / Cornelius vander Myle / Lugd. Bat. Anno Christi M. D. XC. V. nonis Aprilis / Huc adverte aures, currit mortalibus œvum / nec nasci vis posse datur.' The entry on page 184 is of great interest, on the top of the page are written the following lines:—

Ne curiosus quære causas omnium,
Quæcunq libris vis Prophetaꝝ edidit
Afflato cœlo, plena veraci Deo.
Nec operta sacri supparo silentii
Irrumpere aude, sed pudenter præteri,
Nescire velle, quot magister maximus
Docere non vult, crudita inscitia est
Josephus Scaliger Iul. cas. F.
scribebam Lugduni Batavor

FVIMVS TROES.

Page 192, near the top a small shield bearing a fish in pale, colours not blazoned; below it, 'Ne robur fluminis ictum,' below, 'Generoso probo doctoque / juveni S. Alberto / a Scuguens amicitiæ / hoc symbolum libens / adscripsi. Antonius / Trutius M. D. XC. VI. / iiii. Cal May.' Page 222 at top, 'Adhuc mea messis in herba est;' at bottom, 'Jac de Zayllende Nyeidt / 1603.' Page 224 at top, 'Si mon desir sestance in trophant lieu / jy suis contrainct parla force d'un Dieu.' Near bottom, 'Arnoult de Zuyllen de Nyevelt, 1601.' Page 231 contains a curious

Z

emblem. On the top of the page is written, 'Quid not speramur amantes, Jasparus L. Bloys dictus / Treslong.' Below, in the centre of the page, is a flaring heart, opened in front, and disclosing the letter C surmounted by a royal crown. There has been an apparently later addition made to this, of waves of the sea, and in the outside margin a cliff or fort on which a man is standing, who is ejecting water into the sea. These are all the original contributions to the album which remain. A few pages have been cut out, and a few of the remainder are filled with recipes and devotional passages in Dutch and French. Perhaps some of our readers who are well acquainted with the Livingstone pedigree will be able to identify 'Hary Livingstone,' who may have been an officer employed in the Dutch wars.

The book was apparently in Holland as late as 1674, for the following appears over that date on the seventh page:—'Aen Dieu mon espoir / Jeanne Theodora / de Wylich / fille du la maison / de kerhendon es / kry le 5 senome du / moy de out / 1665.' She again enters her name in another place over the date 1674. ED.

458. OGILVIES IN AUSTRIA.—The following notes sent me a few years ago by my late friend Father Gall, Paris, will, I believe, interest some of your readers. W. CRAMOND.

'I have often heard from competent and well-read persons that some time after what is called the Reformation a great body of Ogilvies emigrated *en masse* to the shores of the Baltic, and settled in Poland, principally in the province of Podlachia. This they are said to have done to enjoy the free exercise of their religion. It is *certain* that a colony of Ogilvies is there now, and has been there for a long period. And, curiously enough, I met an English gentleman in Paris some years ago who assured me that the statement was absolutely correct, for he knew all that country well. I asked him simply whether he knew any *Scottish* families settled there. 'Yes,' he answered, 'and they are all Ogilvies.' . . . Were these emigrant Ogilvies from the North or from Forfarshire? If they were from the North, was the Martyr among them?'

The following notes were extracted by Father Gall himself from the archives of Prague:—

'*From the Archives at Prague, S. Nicolas Platz.*

'Jacobus Lord *Ogilvy*, ψ[1] Joanna de Forbes.

'Patricius *Ogilvy*, dominus de Muirton ψ Isabella Murray, commarcha de Smidehill. + [1] Dantisci, Oct. 1712, ætat. 62.

'Georgius Baro *Ogilvy* de Muirtoun. S. Caes. Maj. colonellus en Castri Spielberg ad Brunam Commandans. ψ Euphroisia Veronica de Reichsperg.

'Isabella Joanna Baronissa de *Ogilvy*, quæ nupsit Jul. Weickardum Comitem ab Heussenstein.

'Georgius Benedictus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy* D. in Zahorzan. S. Cæs. Maj. actualis Camerarius et Generalis campi Mareschallatus Locum tenens, necnon Gereniss: Poloniarum regis et Saxoniæ electoris consiliarius intimus concilii bellici præses, generalis campi Marischallus et duorum Regiminum colonellus, ψ

[1] ψ stands for spouse, + for died.

Maria Anastasia Zucmanteliana de Brümath, filia Joannis Georgii Yuckmantel de Brümath et Mariæ Anastasiæ Storzelianæ de Büchsein. Obiit, Dantisci, Oct. 1710, ætat. 62.

'Carolus Hermannus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy* D. in Zahorzan et Gasthon. S. Cæs. Maj. consiliarius intimus Camerarius. Consiliarius aul. Bell. generalis Campi Mareschallatus locum tenens unius regimmis peditum colonellus, totius militiæ in Regno Bohemiæ et Metropolis Pragensis commandans, natus 31 Dec. 16—, fit generalis, rei tormentariæ Præfectus, Feld zeugmeister An. 1735.

'1. Carolus Hermannus *Ogilvy*, duxit Catheram Annam Reginam comitissam de Weltz, dominam in Leipersdorff in inferiore Austria. Copulati Viennæ in domo Brunileriana per Episcopum Libenicensem D. Ignatium de Lovina, 20 Febr. An. 1713.

'2. Carolus Josephus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy*, natus, Viennæ, 2 Dec. 1713, a Cæsare Carolo VI. ex fonte baptismali levatus.

'3. Josephus Wilhelmus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy*, fit ecclesiasticus Pragæ, Sept. 1738.

'4. Eugenius Joseph Liber Baro de *Ogilvy*, obiit, Viennæ, Mart. 1721.

'5. Franciscus Wenceslaus Liber Baro de *Ogilvy*.

'6. Dorothea monialis Sancti Francisci de Sales Viennæ 1713.

'7. Theresia ψ Joannis Adolphi comitis de Kannetæ.

'8. Maria Anna.

'9. Wilhelmina.'

459. HOLIDAY NOTES ON THE WELSH MARCHES.—We trust that the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* will not be displeased if we insert an article which does not deal with the northern portion of our Island, but with the border-land between England and Wales. Our excuse is that a summer visit to the locality convinced us of its great wealth of natural beauty, and antiquarian objects of interest. It is a locality almost unknown to the tourist, and the guide-books pass it by with but slight notice. We established ourselves at

EWYAS HAROLD, a village about twelve miles south from Hereford and a mile from the Pontrilas Station on the Great Western Railway. The affix Ewyas was applied not solely to one parish, but to several places in the district, and denotes the possessions of the once powerful family of de Ewyas. Tradition states that Robert de Ewyas was a natural son of King Harold, but this is doubtful. They ceased at an early date to be lords of the manor of Ewyas Harold, for in 1299 it was in the possession of John de Tregoz. His daughter and heir Clarice married Roger de la Warr, and in 1315 her son John, second Baron de la Warr, was lord of the manor. The celebrated Roger Mortimer, executed for treason in 1330, was at the time of his attainder lord. We have not discovered how he obtained possession of it. For some years it appears to have been in the hands of the Crown, but in 1427 Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, was lord. In 1435 Joan, widow of William Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny, held the

Manor as her jointure, her son Richard, Earl of Worcester, left an only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Neville, first Baron Abergavenny, who was in 1476 (*jure uxoris*) lord of the manor. Since that date it has remained in the Abergavenny family. The village which is close to the church has nothing of special interest in it, but to the north-west rises a mound now covered with large trees; this was the site of the castle said by Leland to have been 'builded by Harold befor he was kinge, when he overcame the Welschmen.' All remains of it have long since disappeared. Below the castle, by a small trout stream, was a small priory which has also left no trace behind. The church is an interesting structure, but it has been much spoilt by the indiscretion of the modern church restorer; the tower is massive, and contains a fine chime of six bells. It is, however, in a dangerous condition, and would be all the better for a substantial buttress, which should be allowed to tell its own tale, and say, I am here to support my venerable but tottering friend. In the south wall of the tower is a large middle pointed door of fine proportions: this doubtless was the principal entrance to the the church; unfortunately it is not now used, but a south door, with a porch of feeble design, has been added to the nave. The open seats have been constructed out of finely carved Jacobean oak pews. No exception need be taken to them, but in the chancel where they are arranged as stalls, very commonplace poppy head finials have been added. In a recess in the north wall of the chancel is the recumbent effigy of a lady, of 13th century work, but the name of the person commemorated is not known. A slab broken across, but with a fine floriated cross on it, has been affixed to the vestry wall for preservation. Murray, in his guide for South Wales, states that a casket was discovered in the wall of the church enclosing the heart of a lady. The Registers are not very old, nor are they interesting. At the north-west of the church rises a hill round the sides of which are cottages with luxuriant gardens and well-stocked orchards. A shady and most lovely lane winds about between them, and here a painter would find abundant employment for his brush. The summit of the hill is flat, and forms Ewyas Common, on which the parishioners have a right to pasture their cattle. The view is extensive, and takes in the Welsh mountains and portions of the more gently undulating counties of Hereford and Monmouth.

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF DORE.—This venerable fabric is in the valley to the north of the common, from whence it is seen nestling amongst trees. The Abbey was founded in the beginning of the 13th century by Robert de Ewyas for monks of the Cistercian order, and consisted of nave, choir, north and south transepts, side choir aisles, and eastern ambulatory, divided into two aisles by a row of pillars, together with the usual monastic buildings. The style of architecture throughout is 'First Pointed.' The roof of the aisles and ambulatory are vaulted with stone; the tower is not central, but occupies the south-east angle of the south transept and aisle; between its basement and the south wall is a small vaulted chapel. The tower contains a chime of six most melodious bells, the sweetest we have ever heard. The abbey was granted by King Edward VI. to the Earl of Bedford (*Proc. in Chancery*, vol. ij. p. 398), but it has frequently changed hands. The nave of the church and the monastic buildings have been destroyed, and only the two easternmost pillars between nave and nave aisles now remain; the archway has been built

up, and the rest of the building is used for divine service. Up to 1634 the church of the parish was nearly a mile distant to the north-west. The lord of the manor, Viscount Scudamore, roofed in the choir and transepts of the Abbey Church with a flat roof of very good design; the side posts resting on the corbels that formerly supported the vault are well carved, in a style not quite out of harmony with the older work. Across the west arch of the choir a rather heavy but handsomely carved oak screen was placed, supporting in the centre the Royal arms, on the north side the Scudamore arms, and on the south the arms of the see of Canterbury impaling Laud. The following inscription runs along the beam of the screen: 'VIVE DEO GRATUS+TOTI MUNDO UMULATUS+CRIMINE MUNDATUS+SEMPER TRANSIRE PARATUS.' The transepts are without pews, but in the space to the west of the choir screen are several old oak pews, not now in use, the panels of which are well carved. Against the west wall, which cuts off the ruined nave, is a gallery, with a handsomely carved front. The carved pulpit, which stood outside the screen, is now placed inside the choir. The altar table is a huge slab of stone about 12 feet long and 4 feet broad, resting on three supports, which appear to be sections of the nave pillars. Tradition says it is the original altar stone. Above the arches, which open out the choir to the eastern ambulatory, is a three-lighted east window filled with stained glass, bearing the date 1636. The centre light represents the Ascension, the side lights contain figures of Apostles. In one of the south windows of the ambulatory is a fragment of old armorial glass, the shield *sa.* bearing what is apparently an ox yoke in bend between two pheons *or*, the supporters being savage men bearing clubs. Two effigies of knights are placed against the east wall, perhaps commemorating some of the de Ewyas family. We have seen a statement that Gerard Sitsilt, or Cecil, ancestor of the ennobled families of Cecil, was buried in this church under a tomb bearing his arms. As his grandson, Sir John Sitsilt (son of John Sitsilt and Sibil, daughter of Robert de Ewias), was living in 1337, one of these tombs may possibly be his. In a recess in the north wall is a small loose stone, on which is carved the effigy of a bishop, with a much mutilated inscription in Lombardic characters. It has been suggested that it commemorates the burial of the heart of John Breton, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275. Le Neve does not state where he was buried, but mentions that the heart of his predecessor, Peter de Edgeblank, who died 1268, was buried at Aqua Bella, in Savoy, his body in his own cathedral. There is a seventeenth-century altar tomb to Serjeant Hoskyns, a lawyer who lived in the reign of James I. Of more modern mural slabs it is not necessary to speak; we have referred in a separate note to one commemorating some members of the Campbell family (see p. 66). Doubtless the existing portion of the church owes its preservation to the repairs executed in 1634. At present service is performed in the choir, which is screened off on west, north, and south from the transept and side ambulatories. The area thus used is quite large enough for the small population of the parish. The screening might, by a small outlay, be made more seemly, and by the use of glass the fair proportions of the church might be shown. We earnestly trust that the modern church restorer will not be allowed to tamper with this fine relic of the past. We cannot refrain from giving two passages which should be studied by would-be church restorers:—

'The public cannot be too often or too forcibly reminded that it appertains to no individuals of any generation to tamper with monuments which are the property of the ages, so long as they can be preserved by the jealous care of succeeding generations of antiquaries.'—(*The Antiquary*, vol. xx. p. 76.) 'In the craze for church restoration, the main idea seems to be to have everything spick and span new, and everything that stands or stood in the way of this idea is to be obliterated, thereby destroying the individual characteristics of each building, and sweeping away from the walls and floors of our ancient churches the principal part of the sculptured and graven history that does not happen to come within the charmed Gothic period.'—(*Ibid.*, vol. xix. p. 259.)

A moderate sum would suffice to secure the roof from decay, remove the whitewash from columns, capitals, and groining, protect the graceful iron hinges on the north door, place the floor of the choir in good order, fit it with suitable seats, and screen it from the rest of the church. The panels of the fine old Jacobean pews could be used for the base of such screen as we have suggested, but we hope the west gallery and choir screen will be spared. A liberal allowance of fresh air admitted between Sundays through open doors and windows would do much to remove the damp which stains the walls, and a less ugly stove than that in use would suffice to warm the choir during the winter. Our visits to this lovely old church were frequent, and every visit disclosed fresh charms. Seldom is such a church to be met with now—so ancient, so pure in architecture, so instructive, so full of interest as connected with its Laudian renovation, so little injured by 'restorers,' whose bad new work, and often ill-judged meddling, disgust alike the ecclesiologist and the antiquary. In taking leave of Abbey Dore, it may be well to state that the 'Form of Consecration of the Parish Church of Dore, Palm Sunday, 1634,' has been preserved. It was edited in 1874, with annotations, by Rev. John Fuller Russell, Rector of Greenhithe, Kent, and published by Pickering, London. It is interesting as showing Archbishop Laud's anxiety to re-establish and regulate those forms and ceremonies of the church which had fallen into disuse.

KILPECK.—About five miles north of Ewyas Harold, and a mile from the St. Devereux Station are the ruins of Kilpeck Castle, and the very interesting parish church. Of the castle only the fragments of a wall remain. The church is, however, in good order; the restoration it underwent in 1848 was judicious; new features were not introduced, and what was old was carefully preserved. It consists of a nave with bell turret on western gable. At the east of the nave is a small choir or ante-chancel in which is placed a large and massive circular font; the basin is of sufficient capacity for the immersion of a prize baby. The inner chancel or sanctuary is groined. The style of the whole building is ornate Norman. The carving of the arches is rich, a singular feature is the presence of small statues in the jambs which support the choir arch. Another peculiarity is a row of carved corbels or gargoyles forming a line on the exterior of the west wall, and being a continuation of similar ones, which are carried along the north and west walls and round the chancel under the roof. Some of these gargoyles project nearly two feet, and represent the heads of dragons with their tongues projecting and turned back into their mouths forming loops. Professor Freeman considered that the interlaced patterns of the carving on the jambs of the south door indicate Irish influence.

They bear a resemblance to the Celtic ornamentation so well known to Scottish archæologists.[1] There was formerly a priory connected with the church, founded by Hugh Fitzwilliam, and transferred in 1134 to St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester. All traces of the monastic buildings have disappeared. Between Ewyas Harold and Kilpeck stand the churches of Kenderchurch, Wormbridge, and St. Devereux—old buildings now restored, and without any special point of interest.

GROSMONT.—An ancient borough, which is about four miles south-east of Pontrilas Station, and in the county of Monmouth. It has ceased to be a town in size and appearance. The market-place stands in the centre of the main street. Unlike most Herefordshire and Monmouthshire market-places, which are built of wood, this is of stone. The town hall is supported on round-headed arches, the market was held in the space below; in the middle of this open hall two large octagonal stones are placed one on the other, forming a massive counter. On examination it is evident that they once formed the base of a market or churchyard cross, and are now in an inverted position. Near the village, on the banks of the Monnow, and on a site chosen for its natural strength, are the ruins of the castle. Not only was it one of a line of fortifications erected along the Welsh Borders, but together with Skinfirth and Lantelieu (or White Castle), it formed a group of castles which were usually under the same governor. We find King John, in 1201, made the following grant: 'Sciatis nos commisse dilē ī fideli nr̄o Huƀ de Burgo Cañar̄ nr̄o, ad sustentand se in servicō nr̄o, castella de Grosmūt, Schenefrith, ī de Lantelieu cū ptiñ suis.'—*Rot. de liberat*, p. 19. The following extracts are also of interest:—

1253. 'Homines Regis de Grosmunt Eskenfrith et de Albo Castro finem fecr̄unt cum R. p̄ auxilio tūs fretacōis R. in vascon.'—*Rot. Orig.*

1291. 'R. assignavit Willmo Hatheway Castrum, villam et honorem de munemuth & Castra de Grosso Monte, de Skenefrith & de Albo Càstro et te̊e que Edmundus frat R. hábuit ultra Sabrinam cum fœdu' militum &c. custod' donec R. alia inde p̄cepit.'—*Ibid.*

1296. 'R. cepit Homagium Hen de Lancast' filii bone memorie Edmundi dudum fratris R. defuncti de Castro villa & honore de monemuwe, Castris de Grosso Monto, Skenefrith et Albo Castrie & maneriis &c.'—*Ibid.*

1326. 'R. assignavit Richm Wroth' & Johēm Wroth' ad capiend' & seisend' in manu R. quibusdam de causis omnia castra, t̄ras, ten' bona & catalla Henric' de Lancast' in t̄ra de Grosmound & custodiend' quousq &c.'—*Ibid.*

In Grosmont church is a tomb to Mr. Gabb, who was, in 1638, Mayor of Grosmont and 'of the three castles.'

The ruins of the castle show it was not only a building of some size and strength, but that it was also a suitable abode for royalty. According to tradition the Earls of Lancaster and other royal owners resided in it. One noticeable feature is a tall and graceful chimney which stands as perfect as when the stones left the masons' hands. Round the castle was a deep moat, in the side of which is at present a well, which may have served not only to keep the moat full but also to supply the castle.

On the south side of the village street stands the parish church,

[1] Query: is not Kilpeck of Celtic origin? Kil = cell or church.

remarkable for its octagonal tower. The nave, which is large, is not now used, and it presents a very forlorn appearance. In a north transept are huddled together in disgraceful confusion marble monuments which have been removed from the 'restored' eastern portion of the church. It is sad to think that in the last half-century thousands of memorials to the dead have been torn from church walls in England, and left to be broken to pieces. Truly we may say with Weever, 'Alas! our own noble monuments and precyouses antiquyties wych are the great bewtie of our lande, we as little regarde as the parynges of our nayles.' In most cases the custodians of ill-treated churches have not even taken the trouble to preserve copies of inscriptions which might prove valuable evidence in our courts of law. Usually, however, the misdeed is more hidden from view than it is at Grosmont. The chancel and eastern portion of the church is screened from the nave, and is used for divine service. It looks fresh and trim, but claims little notice at our hand. Some of the work is of course old, some is manifestly modern. Before we leave the building we must notice a huge block of stone standing in the south transept. It was to have been carved into an effigy of a knight in chain armour; the head and hands lifted in prayer are roughly executed, the rest of the figure has been hardly attempted. It is interesting as a rare, if not unique, instance of a 13th century effigy left unfinished within a church.

The home of the family of Cecil is near Grosmont. Though not ennobled till Queen Elizabeth, in 1571, created her trusted councillor William Cecil Baron Burghley, the Cecils held a good position as country gentry, owning the estate of Alt-yr-ynis. The mansion is now a farm-house not far from Grosmont. Lord Burghley took great pains to prove his descent, and from records he collected there is proof that he was son of Richard Cecil or Sitsilt, as the name was spelt. Richard was groom of the wardrobe to King Henry VIII. He was the son of David Cecil, sergeant-at-arms and steward of the king's manor of Coleweston, Northamptonshire. This David was second son of Philip Cecil, and his wife, Maud Vaughan, the grand-daughter of Richard, Lord Talbot. David, like many younger sons, travelled up to London to make a position for himself. He seems to have been apprenticed to a citizen, a sievemaker on London Bridge, and this circumstance, common as it was at the period, was made use of to taunt his descendants with. They, however, successfully proved their gentle descent. The head of the house and his descendants continued at Alt-yr-ynis. Amongst the Marquis of Salisbury's family papers at Hatfield is a 'Genealogy of the Sitsilts of Haultereinnes in Evas, Hereford, in two branches. Sir W. Cecil, Ld Burghley, and Wm. Sitsilt of Haultereinnes, A.D. 1588.' The family, however, has now disappeared, though it existed as late as the commencement of this century, as a tomb with the Cecil arms carved on it in Grosmont churchyard testifies.

SKINFRITH is more than six miles from Pontrilas railway station, and has retained that rural simplicity which its secluded situation has obtained for it. Like Grosmont, from which it is about three miles distant, it is on the Monmouthshire side of the Monnow. The castle, which has already been mentioned, does not occupy such a commanding site as Grosmont, but it has been a fortress of great strength and the residence of royalty, when the border wars with Wales were raging, or when a pacific policy suggested interviews with the native princes. The ruins do not retain any features of architectural interest;

they have evidently served the villagers as a convenient quarry for building materials.

The church, which is opposite the main entrance to the castle, consists of nave, north and south nave aisles, chancel, and western tower. This last is constructed in a style almost peculiar to Monmouthshire; a section of a stumpy spire rests on the tower, from this rise vertical beams about a foot apart, and two feet high on the top of these the spire is completed. The effect is curious but picturesque, and it is strange that architects have not made use of a striking and not expensive mode of constructing a steeple to a country church. The six bells are, we believe, in good order, and were cast by Rudhall of Gloucester early in last century. The east window contains some old stained glass, some of it *in situ*; the remainder collected from other windows. The nave and chancel seats are modern, constructed partly from the old pews; they are plain and in no ways objectionable. The font at the west end is plain but ancient. There are no seats in the south and north aisles, but in the latter has been placed for preservation a fine old square 'faculty' oaken pew, three sides of which are magnificently carved, the workmanship being of early seventeenth century date. Near the east end of this aisle is a stone altar-tomb. On the top slab are incised figures of a man and woman. The man, with moustache and long forked beard, wears a long gown; he has on his head a flat cap. The woman is in the usual costume of the Elizabethan period. Round the figures is the following inscription:—

'In hoc tumulo conditæ (*sic*) sunt corpora Johannis Morgan Armigeri qui obiit 2 die Septembris Anno Dñi 1557 et Anne uxoris ejus quæ obiit 4 die Jan. Anno Dñi 1564. Quorum animabus propicietur deus.' On the margin of the slab has been added, 'J. M. obiit 7. d. Jan. 1587.'

At the west end of the tomb are the Morgan arms, on a chevron between three spear heads, three roses slipped; crest, a bowed arm, the hand holding a ball—or fruit? The colours are not given. At the east end of the tomb are these arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of ten over all six escutcheons, three, two, and one, each charged with a lion rampant, *Cecil*; 2 and 3, a plate between three castles with triple turrets, *Caerleon*. Above the shield, a wreath, surmounted by an unhewn block of stone, on which the crest has never been carved. On the south side are four kneeling figures of young men; on the north side, of four young women. It is evident that John Morgan's wife was a Cecil, and descended also from the Caerleon family. The main entrance to the church is by a south door, which is protected by a fine old porch of stone and wood. As a simple parish church, it proved the most interesting it was our privilege to visit. The registers date from the middle of the 17th century; they, however, do not possess any specially interesting entries.

1688/9. Feb. 12. Buried 'Maria Midlemore (sacra fuga) Juratione Jac Scudamore, 17 Feb.' She was probably a Roman Catholic or 'Recusant.' There were many belonging to that body in the neighbourhood, and a few are still to be found.

1728. May 30. Buried, 'John Cesill,' is the only early formal entry in which the name occurs. Amongst the clerical signatures, however, appear 'W. Cecil,' in 1760, and 'Philip Hastings Cecil,' vicar, who first signs the book in 1769. His youngest child, Susannah, was baptized in 1794. In 1784 his son, Philip Hastings Cecil, was baptized. Locked up with the register books is a most valuable relic, nothing less than a pre-

Reformation cope. It is of crimson velvet, the side orphreys and the neck-piece are of linen, on which are embroidered figures of saints under canopies. On the back of the collar is the virgin and child; below the collar on the velvet, the virgin in a long robe is supported by two angels. On either side, and below her, are six winged cherubims standing on wheels. On either side, but below, are double-headed eagles with wings expanded; the rest of the robe is semée of fleur-de-lis. The embroidery on the orphreys is worn and tarnished, but the velvet with the embroidery on it is in very good order.

GARWAY is about two miles from Skinfrith, on a hill on the Herefordshire banks of the Monnow. The chief feature of the church is the tower, a massive building standing at an angle to the west wall of the nave, and a few feet from it; it is, however, connected to it by a low roofed passage. It was evidently built for strength, perhaps to form a temporary refuge during an incursion of wild Welshmen. Tradition says that during the civil war it was used as a prison for local offenders. Near the church is a circular dove-cote, with nesting places for 500 birds; it is said to have been built in the 14th century (Murray's *Handbook to South Wales*, p. 78). Near the road from Garway to Pontrilas stand Kentchurch Court and Church, the former the seat of the Scudamore family; the latter, a small building which has been restored. We had not time to examine it.

It may be noted that near Pontrilas Station is the 'Great House,' an Elizabethan mansion standing back from the road, with an avenue of lime-trees leading up to the front door. Near the 'Great House' is the old farm known as Pontrilas Court, a good specimen of a Herefordshire yeoman's dwelling and surroundings. By the side of the Hereford and Abergavenny road, which passes through Pontrilas, can be traced for several miles the remains of the old tram road, made to convey goods and coal between Hereford and the mining districts of South Wales. It must have been a clever piece of engineering work at the time it was executed. It is not marked in the ordnance map, and ere long it will be levelled and forgotten, unless the 'Tram Inn' Station (the first out of Hereford) keeps the former existence of it from being lost sight of altogether. Our work is done, at least for the present. The points of interest in such a country cannot be exhausted in one visit, or described in one slight sketch. We trust to see and enjoy it again, and discover fresh charms. We can only say that if any reader of the *Scottish Antiquary* cares to follow in the track the Editor trod during his late holidays, we can promise that he will find a happy hunting-ground, stocked with all that nature and art can give to satisfy his cravings. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

460. CAMPBELL FAMILY.—A plain marble tablet on the south wall of the choir of the church of Abbeydore, Herefordshire, records the following:—

Robert Campbell, M.A., Rector of the Parish, died 9 July 1801, aged 57.
Francis Campbell, M.D., died 15 Jan. 1804, aged 79.
Captain William Campbell, died 7 October 1801, aged 65.
Archibald Campbell, M.D., died 4 May 1805, aged 63.

Amongst the marriage allegations at Hereford is:—

'1764. April 5. Duncan Campbell of Ledbury North, Bachelor, and Sarah Dike of Maidstone.' (Query, in Herefordshire?)

These notes may prove interesting to a genealogist. ED.

461. PRECEPT OF CLARE CONSTAT, by James Weymis of Bogy, Master John Moncreif of Eister Moncreif, George Auchinlek of Balmanno, and Alexander Ruthven of Frieland, Commissioners of John, Earl of Gowrie, for giving sasine to William Coustoun, as son and heir to Gilbert Coustoun in Ferrietown, of the croft called Stewart's Bank, in the territory of the town of Clackmannan. Dated at Edinburgh, 1st June 1596.

'Jacobus Wemyis de Bogy, Majister Joannis Moncreif de Eister Moncreif, Georgius Auchinlek de Balmanno, et Alexander Ruthven de Frieland, comisionarii nobilis et potentis Dñi Joannis comitis de Gowrie, Dñi Ruthven et Dirltoun, etc., superioris Dominii subscriptarum et speciale mandatum et protestatem habentes per prefatum nobilem Domiū nobis concessu cum expressu consensu et assensu curatorum suorū pro eorum interesse ad intrandum et recipiendum liberos tenentes et alios wassallos dti comitatus De Gowrie et ad confirmandū quascunq, alienationes factas vel frendas per quoscunq, dtos wassallos vel eorum quemlibet Durante ex suis comitis extra patria absentia prout in literis comissionis nobis desuper conconsessu latius exponnitus dilectis ñris Davidi Bruce de Bratthiburne et vīm cuilibet coniñctim et . . . ballivus ñris in hae parte specialiter constitutis sltui arma per auctorititu instrā documenta et evidentias coram nobis producta et ostensa clare constat et est notum q. quondam Gilbertus Coustoun in ferrietoun pater Willmi Coustoun latoris pñtium obiit ultimo vestitus et sasitus ut de feodo in fidem et pacem seu regis de omnibus et singulis terris sive crofta cum suis pertentiis jacen in villa de Clakmannan infra vicecomltatū eiusd. videlicet croftum trē vulgariter nuncupat lie Stewartis Bank in Territorio ville de Clakmannan inter terram quondam Joānis bruss et nunc Dñi Davidis Bruce de Clakmannan militis ex orientali et terram vulgariter nuncupat lie Park et parte occidentali et alterum croftam jacen infra territoriū dtē ville de Clakmannan inter terram quondam Willelmi Allanesone et nunc Willelmi Andersone ex orientali et terram Joannis Herkill ex occidentali partibus ab una et aliis, Et q. dictus Willelmus Coustoun est filius legitimis et propinquoir heres eiusdem quond. Gilberti Coustoun sui patris de omnibus et singulis prescriptis terris sive crofta tre jacen ut supra vulgariter nuncupat lie Stewartis Bank cum suis pertinen antedict Et q. est legitie etatis Et q. eodem terre et crofta prescript vulgariter nuncupat lie Stewartis Bank cum pertinen proprius de Abbate seu comendatario et conventu Monasterii de Scona et eorum successoribus nunc vero de dict nobili dño tanz^{n} comite de Gowrie heredibus et successoribus suis imediate tenentur in feodo et hereditate nuperpetuū pro āime solutione sex solidorum et octo denariorum usualis monete regni Scotiæ ad duos anni terminos usuales festa viz. penthicostes et Sancti Martini in hyeme per equales portiones nomine feodifirme tantum VOBIS IGITUR et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et . . . ballivus nostris in hac parte antedictes stricte precipimus et firmiter mandamus quatenus visis pñtibus indilate statum sasinam hereditariam pariter et possessionem realem actualem et corporalem omniū et singularum prescript trarum sive crofte tre vulgariter nuncupat lie Stewartis Bank cum suis ptinen antedict jacen et bondat ut supra prenoiato Willelmo Coustoun tangz^{n} filio herediđict quondam Gilberti Coustoun sui patris vel suo certe actornato lavri pñtium per tre et lapidis fundi earum ut moris est traditionem in forma juris solita secundum tenorem dicte carte foedifirme prius desuper concert iuste haberi faciatis tradatis et deliberetis (saluo iure cuiuslibet et hoc nullo modo omittatis De q. faciendum vobis ballivus ñris antedtis

nostrum irrenotabilem tenore pñtium comittimus pōtatem. In cuius rei testimo[n] histe pñtibus (per Jacobum Bowar servitorem dti Magri Joannis Moncreif scripī) at manibus nris subscripīt sigillum proprium dte comitis est appensum apud Ed[r] die primo mensis Junii anno dñi miller simo quīgen[imo] nonagestino sexto coram his testibus Adamo Auchinlek dti Georgii Jacobo Bowar signo dti magri Joannis Murdocho M'Kenzie appareñ Ardafewie.

Alexander Mowat writes :—

Jacobus Bonar No[rius] attestaris subscriptionem dict Joanis Moncreif et Georgii Auchinlek teste hoc mei chirographs.

J. MONCREIF.
G. AUCHINLEK.

The above deed, of which we give a reduced photoglypt, is on parchment, and has attached to it, in the usual way, the seal of the Earl of Gowrie. It is in the possession of a lady in Dollar. It is interesting as containing some names that are notable in Scottish history.

John, 3rd Earl of Gowrie, in whose name the deed is executed, was the chief actor (or victim ?) in the famous so-called Gowrie Conspiracy of 1600. He was at this time (1596), nineteen years of age, and had for two years been studying abroad at the University of Padua. Hence the reference in the deed to his absence from Scotland. He returned to Edinburgh in May 1600. After the Reformation most of the property of the monastery of Scone (of which the land conveyed by this document formed a part) was given to his father, William, the 1st Earl of Gowrie.

James Wemyss of Bogie was the second son of Sir David Wemyss of that ilk, progenitor of the Earls of Wemyss. He obtained from his father, in patrimony, the lands of Bogie in the Parish of Kirkcaldy (now in Abbotshall). He was afterwards knighted by James VI., and was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland in 1591. He lived to a great age, and died in 1640.

John Moncreif of Easter Moncreif was evidently the father of John, the 1st Baronet of the Moncreiff family (created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1626). In most of the pedigrees the latter is said to have been the *grandson* of William Moncreif, no mention being made of his father. By this deed the blank is supplied. The title '*Magister*' indicates that he was a scholar and probably a minister.

George Auchinlek of Balmanno, in the Parish of Dron, Perthshire, was a great favourite of the Regent Morton, and the highest in the land paid court to him because of his influence with the Regent. He fell into obscurity and contempt when Morton perished on the scaffold in 1581, and in March 1582 was put to the torture by the Earl of Arran in order to extort from him a confession of certain crimes with which he was charged, but which he denied. He was one of those who took part in the Raid of Ruthven in August 1582. When the Earl of Arran came to Ruthven House to gain access to the King, the Earl of Gowrie met him at the gate, and would have killed him if Auchinlek had not held his hand as he was about to draw his dagger to stab him.

Alexander Ruthven of Freeland, in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire, was a younger son of William, second Lord Ruthven, and granduncle of the Earl of Gowrie for whom he here acts as commissioner. He died in 1599, and was succeeded by his son William, who married Elizabeth,

a sister of the above John Moncreif. His grandson, Sir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland, was raised to the peerage as Lord Ruthven in 1651.

John and David Bruce were the representatives of the family so long the feudal proprietors of Clackmannan, the last direct male heir of which, —Harry Bruce—died in 1772.

Murdoch M'Kenzie, who is mentioned as one of the witnesses, was the son and heir of Roderick Mor M'Kenzie of Ardefillie, the founder of the families of Redcastle and Kincraig (Mackenzie's *Hist. of the Clan Mackenzie*, p. 398). He succeeded his father in 1615.

Gilbert Coustoun, the father of William Coustoun in whose favour the deed is executed, is described in the Bruce Charter, along with Henry Younger and Herbert Brown, as one of the 'inhabiters of Lord Erskine's land in the Ferryton,' in the parish of Clackmannan, 20th March 1534 (*Scot. Antiquary*, iii. 6.)

N.B.—It is curious to find the name of *James Bowar* (*Bower* or *Bour*) associated here with that of the Earl of Gowrie, since this was the very name of one of the conspirators in the Gowrie conspiracy, to whom was committed the perilous task of carrying the letters which passed between Logan of Restalrig and the Earl, when they were devising their plot (Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, ii. 272 *et seq.*). It is probably nothing more than a coincidence, but the conjunction of names is strange and noteworthy.

ROBERT PAUL.

DOLLAR.

462. STIRLING REGISTER—(*Continued*).

Aug. 6. Johne Downy, son of Alexr. Downy and Marione Blackburne. *W.* Johne Sim in Bothkenner, Wm. Blackburne, maltman.

,, 13. Alexr. Grahame, son of Mwngo Grahame of Wrchill and ——— (*sic*) Edmeston. *W.* Thomas Erskein, Michaell Elphinstone, Mr. Johne Stewart, James Schaw.

,, 13. Robert Mairschell, son of Wm. Mairschell and Hellein Jarvy. *W.* Johne Mairschell, litster, George Lapslie.

,, 13. Johne Gillaspie, son of Wm. Gillaspie and Issobell Michell. *W.* Mr. Henry Layng, Robert Buchanan.

,, 20. Agnes Wilsone, daughter of David Wilsone and Cathrein Steinson. *W.* Gilbert Edman, baxter, Wm. Adamsone, Thomas Adamson.

,, 24. John Erskein, son of Alexr. Erskein and Issobell Smyth. *W.* Johne Forsyth, eldr., gardner, James Cwnynghame, Patrick Bawhok.

,, 27. James Fothringhame, son of Wm. Fothringhame and Jonet Robertsone. *W.* Ormond Blacatur, Thomas Andirson, George Spittall, merchand, James Richardson, merchand.

,, 27. Jonet Lawsone, daughter of Thomas Lawsone and Margaret Cadby. *W.* Johne Narne, merchand, Alexr. Zwng, baxter, James Wilson in Craigfurth, Bartilmo Thomson.

,, 27. Andro Robertsone, son of Alexr. Robertsone and Issobell Wallace. *W.* Andro Andersone, baxter, Andro Fargusson in Leckie, Patrick Dik in Carlecraig.

,, 27. Johne Ramsay, son of Johne Ramsay and Jonet Fuird. *W.* Alexr. Millar, merchand, Johne Clarke, baxter, George Ramsay in Alway

Sept. 3. Duncan Norwall, son of Thomas Norwall and Christane Craig. *W.* John Mitchell, litster, Thomas Mitchell, litster, Duncan Patersone, maltman.

„ 3. Anna Miln, daughter of Johne Milne and Hellein Willesone. *W.* Alexr. Mentayth, servant to my Lady Argyll, Henry Miln in Mentayth, John Willesone, merchand, John Lowdiane, tailzour.

Oct. 1. Hellein Castellaw, daughter of Johne Castellaw and Margaret Baverage. *W.* James Mentayth of Randefurd, Paull Dog of Dunrobein, Robert Forestir of Bogwen, Henrie Miln.

„ 5. Andro Andirson, son of Johne Andirson, litster, and Jonet Schort. *W.* Andro Lowrie, George Narne, litster, Alexr. Thomsone, maltman.

„ 8. Alexander Airthe, son of David Airthe and Marione Watsone. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxter, Thomas Downie, smyth, John Cuthberth, skinner, Johne Thomson, bonit maker.

„ 8. Thomas Muirhed, son of Henrie Muirhed and Jonet Wallace, for [as much as?] newlie returnit furth of flanders, ye woman upone suddenlie beind delyvir of hir birthe in yis toune. The names of ye parechioners (?) [are witnesses instead of friends.?] *W.* David Muirhed in Drip, Thomas Anderson, chapman, Wm. Cristtesone in Craigforth.

„ 22. Johne Lockhart, son of James Lockart, born in Leckie, and Margaret Reid, born in Coyll. *W.* John Hennie, tailyor, Duncan Buchanan in Arnmuir in Kippen, Andro Wrycht in Arneprior, Patrick Harvie in Kep.

Nov. 2. Jonet Donaldsone, daughter of Johne Donaldsone and Helleson Gillaspie. *W.* Wm. Gillaspie, messiger, Robt. Downy.

„ 5. James Mairschell, son of Johne Mairschell and Sara Kincaid. *W.* James Gairdner, cănwner (?), Alexr. Patersone, litster, George Narne, litster, Alexr. Kincaid, maltman.

„ 12. Elizabeth Smyth, daughter of John Smyth ats Gou and Crystane Mitchell. *W.* Johne Willeson, merchand, David Nycoll, Archibauld Allan, merchand, Andro Tailzour.

„ 12. Magdalen Allan, daughter of Arichbauld Allan and Marione Scharar. *W.* Archd. Allane, wrettar, Thomas Maclinn, Johne Donaldson, yngr., merchand.

„ 16. Henry Abircrumbie (*sic*), son of Andro Kilbwey and Agnes Donald. *W.* Henrie Abircrumbie of Carsie, John Marschel at Miln, for (?) Wm. Johnstoun in Coulehews, George Lindsay in Cavill.

„ 19. —— (*sic*) of Donal M'Corran and Bessie Leitche. *W.* Johne Garvey, Thomas Leitche.

„ 30. Hellein Adameson, daughter of Thomas Adameson and Marione Wilsone. *W.* Rot. Stevison in Craigengelt, John Waren (?) in Walter syd, James Downy in Baillerop Miln, Johne Pet Craigforth.

Dec. 3. John Lecky, son of John Lecky and Hellein Buchanan. *W.* Walter Moreson, maltman, John Gib, cutler, Wm. Gillaspie, maltman.

„ 3. Barbara Tulliallane, daughter of Alexr. Tulliallane and Jonet Murdo. *W.* James Castellaw, baillie, Andro Murdo.

Dec. 7. Androw Zwng, son of Duncan Zwng and Hellein Gallaway. *W.* Androw Liddell, Jone Cowrie in brugh medw.

„ 10. Issobell Norie, daughter of Wm. Norie and Elet. ormond. *W.* James Aisplein, cutler, David Wilsone, broust, Allane boyd, tailzor, Jone Steinsone, chapmã.

„ 10. Hellein Allane, daughter of Jone Allane and Marione Hill. *W.* Jone Cristeson in Craigfort., Rot. Stenison in towr., Androw Liddell hir bror., Wm. Andersone, litster.

„ 14. Jone Mentayt., son of James Mentayt. of Randeford and Cristane Reid. *W.* Jon., Erlle of Mar, lord Erskein, Jone Callendr. of Manir, Jone Murray of touchadam, Mr. Jone Colvill.

„ 17. Elet. Pennecwik, daughter of David Pennecwik and Cathrein gillaine. *W.* Alexr. lowrie, mcht., Androw Zwng, mcht., Jone Lockart.

„ 17. Grissall Brady, daughter of Androw Brady and Margaret Stewart. *W.* Patrik Kinross, Rot. Alexr., David Maisterton, servand to my Lord of Mar.

„ 21. Henrie haigy, son of Petir haigy and Issobell Marischell. *W.* Henrie abircrumbie of Carsie, Duncã forester of prenishawt., George Narne, lits.

Jan. 4. Elizabeth Stalkar, daughter of Wm. Stalkar and Cathrein rynd. *W.* Malcowme Wallace, Wm. and Jone Awchtmwtty, Wm. baittone.

„ 7. David Willesone, son of Thomas Willesone and Cristaine philp. *W.* David Willesone, Drip, James Smyt., Dinertayt., Jone Willeson, mechand, Wm. Schort, cordener.

„ 7. Jonet Crawfurd, daughter of Jone Crawfurd and Cristane buchanã. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxtr., Andro Anderson, baxtr., Jone Grahame, Jone Swan, lorimer.

„ 7. Cathrein Kinross, daughter of Patrik Kinross and Cristane Alexr. *W.* Williame Stalkar.

„ 7. George lawsone, son of Edward lawsone and Cathrein thomeson. *W.* George grahã, sone to Mwngo grahã of Rachdouie.

„ 7. (*sic*). of Johnne Downy and Elet. Wilsone. *W.* Rot. rolsone, wryt, Duncane Mwreson, malt, Duncan palsone, maltmã, Alexr. Wilsone, malt.

„ 8. Chairlis Jarvie, son of Thomas Jarvie and Jonet lockart. *W.* Thomas Downy, smyt., Jone Cuthbert, skinr., Thomas Walkar in plain, Thos. Gallway in cudiffeld.

Thir thre bairns wt ye parents and witnesses follwein, dwell wtin ye prochin of St. Ninian Kirk.

„ 8. Rot. thomesone, son of Rot. thomesone in bairsyd and Iossbell Smyt. *W.* Jone nicoll in ye miln, Rot. Sawyar in longoir, Wm. patone in Donole, Jone richardson in street.

„ 8. Wm. patone (*sic*), son of James Stein in plain, and Marione patone. *W.* Wm. patone in Donobe, Jone richardson in street.

„ 8. Margaret gourlay, daughter of Jone gourlay in lowt. and Margaret fargusson. *W.* Jone henrie in lowt., Jone Millar, ỹ.

Feb. 4. Jonet bennet, daughter of gregar bennet and Marione bennet. *W.* Andro Zwng, Andro Andirson, Alexr. Dawson.

„ 4. Margaret cwnỹgham, daughter of Andrew cwnỹgham, and Issobell M[r]do. *W.* Jone Aissone in Craigfort, Andrew Cwnỹgham, James Wallace, Jone Ewein, maisson.

Feb. 4. Jonet thomesone, daughter of James thomesone and Issobell Ester. *W.* Jone broun, son to Alexr. broun, websr, Jone Mr̃ray, sone to Thomas Mr̃ray, James Durham, son to Mr. James Durham.

„ 13. Margaret Andirsone, daughter to Jone Andirsone and Marjorie Edniã. *W.* Andro Andirsone, David Jamesone, tullibodie, Alexr. bweyd, in towt.

„ 13. Jone M'Cawla, son of Thomas M'Cawla and Jonet Gillaspie. *W.* Andro Andsone, baxt, James richardsone, Jone Edmane, Jone Clark, baxt.

„ 13. James Stewart, son of Johnne Stewart, fidler and Agnes Cameron. *W.* James Schaw, Andro liddell, gilbert Edman, James Stein in Drip.

„ 13. Issobell Smart, daughter of Jone Smart and Margaret Donaldson. *W.* Rot. thomson, maltman, Alexr. Smart in corspatrick, George turner, Jamet thomson, maltmã.

„ 13. Thomas bennet, son of Wm. bennet and Jonet arch. *W.* Thos. Gallaway in polmais cwnỹgham, James Wilson in . . . (?)

„ 22. Geills Wallace, daughter of Malcolme Wallace and Elet. forester. *W.* James Schaw, Walter Neisch, Wm. Stalkar.

„ 22. Margaret Jameson, daughter of George Jameson and Margaret Smyt. *W.* Jone hudsone.

„ 25. Alexr. Cuthbert, son of Jone Cuthbert and Cristane Car. *W.* Alexr. Steinsone, messinger, Jone Duncansone, skinner, Wm. —— (?) flesher.

„ 25. Marione levingstone, daughter of Mr. henrie levingstone and Agnes Gray. *W.* Duncan Narne of lokishill, James Duncanson, reder at Sl̃ing, Mr. Alexr. Juill (?)

In the prochin of S. Ninian's Kirk, yir three bairns follwein and ỹ parents dwells.

„ 25. Johnne Hog, son of Johnne Hog, sr̃vand to my lord of Mar and —— (*sic*) Richie. *W.* James schaw, Jone Murdo, Tailzor, Waltir Mwreson, henrie balfour.

„ 25. Margaret Smyt., daughter of Johnne Smyt. in Coillsowt. and Jonet forester. *W.* Jone richardson, bãnok, george forester in schiphaut.

„ 25. Wm. crysteson, son of Archebauld crysteson in towt. and Margaret Wilson. *W.* Alexr. bwey in towt., Jone home in towt.

„ 25. Thomas tailzor, son of William tailzor and hellein gillaspie. *W.* Thomas tailzor, tailzor to my, James rot., flescher.

„ 25. James Allane, son of James Allane, flescher in Sterling, and Margaret Gilcreist. *W.* Duncan leischman, James gairdnar, James Allan in Sauchie.

„ 28. Alexr. forester, son of James forester and Jonet Cousland. *W.* Alexr. wysh, Jone lowdiane, Rot. rotsone, pewderer, Duncan Mwreson.

Mar. 10. Hellein Reid, daughter of Thomas Reid and Jonet finlasone. *W.* Rot. forester of bogwhen, James reid in baharty, James Gairdner.

„ 14. Johnne bruce, son of Antone bruce and Jonet leischman. *W.* Mr. Jone Elphinston, person of finmacth (?), henrie abircrumbie of Carsie, Waltir Cowan [name torn off].

Mar. 21. Jonet forsyt., daughter of Alexr. forsythe and Issobell Donaldson. *W.* Waltir Mwresone, maltmã, Andro Andirson, baxt., Andro liddell, tailzor, Jone Hendirsone, baxt.

" " Barbara Stevinsone, daughter of Thomas Stevinson and Margaret Johnson. *W.* Johnne Alexr. Chapman, Alexr. Duncan, servand to Thomas Michell, litst., Wm. Cowan in conc̃gorm.

" " Johnne Airthur, son of henrie Airthur and Agnes Wilsone. *W.* Johnne Graham, swascher, Johnne hendirson, baxt. Johnne Porṫ, m̃chñt, William Edmune, baxt.

" " Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Walter Clark and Margaret paṫsone. *W.* Rot. patirsone in Dunblane, Thomas Clark, gairdner, Thomas Russell.

1588.

April 7. James Watsone, son of Patrick Watsone and Margaret aissone. *W.* Johnne Dicksone, James thomeson, maltmã, James aissone, mc̃hand, Johnne Watsone in schiphaut.

" " James Hwttone, son of Wm. Hwttone and Bessie Wilsone. *W.* George Narne, lister, Thomas Downy, smyt., Duncan Kirwood, maltm̃, James Ramsay, messinger.

" 14. Marjorie Schaw, daughter of James Schaw of Sawchie and —— (*sic*) Meldrum. *W.* William Schaw of Knokhill, henrie abircrombie of carsy, Rot. craigengelt of yat ilk, Rot. forestr. of boywan, James schaw.

" 21. Agnes Zwng, daughter of Umqll. Wm. Zwng and Issobell Rollog. *W.* Jone. mitchell, litster, Rot. thomson, maltmã, henrie abircrombie of carsy.

" " Annabell Alexr., daughter of Johnne Alshunder and cristane archibauld. *W.* Jone. crysteson in craigfort., Adam Wingzet in well pk̃. Wm. Wilsone in Knokhill, Thomas Andirson, merchd.

" 28. Ewffam Cwnynghame, daughter of Andro Cwnynghame and Janet Davie. *W.* Jone. Aissone in craigfort., James Wallace, malt.

" " Patrick Millar, son of Johnne Millar and Janet Stein. *W.* Rot. Cosin, Patrick Davids̃, Wm. Maissone, cordener.

Upon ye ix Day of Maij 1588, ane man chyld born be Marion Cãpbell, gwhen scho was light iiij zeir syne or ỹby was baptizit and callit Duncan, albeit ye fayir y of be unknawin, qlk scho afferms publie, becaus scho was lyt. qwhen ye same was gottin wt hir, according to ane ordinance of ze pbrii of Sterling made heirernent upon ye vii day of Maij instant.

May 14. Margaret thomesone, daughter of James thomesone and Jonet Hay. *W.* Rot. thomesone, maltmã, Duncan Kirkwood, Wm. Hwttone, Johnne Roṫson in levelands, Walter Richardson in Kir——(?).

" 25. Elit Gillaspie, daughter of Wm. Gillaspie and Margaret levenox. *W.* Jone. Willeson, merchd., Jone Angus, elder, James Wilsone in ochtbanach.

" 30. Johnne Schort, son of Wm. Schort and Hellein forsyt. *W.* Alexr. Schort, merchand, Johnne Willesone, m̃chd̃, Duncan leischman, m̃chd̃.

June 2. James Duncansone, son of Johnne Duncansone and Jonet

gentilmane. *W.* Crystie Hendirson in paithfutt, Johnne Hwttone in spittell, James Duncansone, sone to Johnne Duncansone in logy, John Cuthbert, skinner.

June 9. William gotfray, son of Johnne gotfrey and Jonet Jarvy. *W.* Thomas Matk (?), m̃chd, James Hendirsone, baxt., Wm. Edmane, baxt., Peter Haigy, saidler.

„ 23. James forester, son of David forester and Jonet Alschunder. *W.* James forester, appearād of garden, Thomas levingstone, appearund of Hañg, James Sinklar, feur of craigarnall, Mr. James Pont, comissr. of Dunblane.

„ 30. James Roĩsone, son of Rot. Roĩsone and Jonet Scot. *W.* James Reddoch of Cambus, Jone. lowdiane, tailzor, Jone. Scot, Pottr., Jone Kincaid, coither.

„ „ Johnne patirsone, son of James patirsone, and Jonet Kirkwood. *W.* Lawrence patirsone in couldinhove, James Ramsay, messingr., Jone patirsone, baxt., Duncan patirsone, maltman, Rot. Buchanan, litster.

„ „ Jonet Hall, daughter of Jone Hall and Margaret Hendsone. *W.* David Cairncross, saidler, James Ure, m̃chd, George burn in gogar.

„ „ Margaret Ewein, daughter of Jone Ewein and Margaret Schaw. *W.* Johone Mitchell, lits., James Richardson, maltm̃, Alexr. Wttein, skinner, Adam Grohyt.

July 7. —— (*sic.*), of Alexr. thomesone and Isabell forester. *W.* Johnne Andirsone, litst., Alexr. lockhart, maltm̃, Andrew broun, tailr.

„ 14. James Cwnỹghame, son of Andrew Cwnỹghame and Cristaine Cwnỹghame. *W.* James Cwnỹghame, port. in ye Castle, henrie maistertone, glassin wryt, Jonet lockart, Thos. Cwnỹghame in Alloway.

„ „ Jonet Zwng, daughter of Walter Zwng and Issobell Zwng. *W.* Antone bruce, Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Jone Patirsone, Archibauld Alexr.

„ „ Barbara Neilsone, daughter of Thomas Neilsone and Hellein levenox. *W.* Androw Cwnỹghame, James Neilson in awcht banok.

„ „ Johnne Nycoll, son of Johnne Nycoll and Agnes Stevenson. *W.* Rot. Thomson, maltm, Thomas Downy Smyt., Jone Steinsone, m̃chd, James Vichet.

„ 21. Gilbert Watsone, son of George Watsone and Margaret Russell. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Gilbert Edman, baxt., Jone Hendirson, eld.

In ye town of Cabuskynet.

„ 28. Alexr. Maissone, son of Wm. Maissone and Bessie Mathir. *W.* Johnne bwrne, Johnne Maleice, Wm. Mayne in Cābuskynt., Rot. Cosin in Cābuskynt.

Aug. 4. —— (*sic*) of Alex. lockert and Bessie Norwall. *W.* Alexr. thomsone, malt., Wallis Mwreson, malt., Johnne layng.

„ 8. Bessie M'Comie, daughter of Andro M'Comie and Cristen M'Kewn. *W.* Andro Scharar, m̃chnd, Allane M'dwgall, David Ra in tullibody, gilbert finlasone, flesher.

IN S. NINIAN'S PROCHIN.

Aug. 11. Cristane lecky, daughter of Rot. lecky and Jonet buntein. *W.* Alexr. lecky, appearand of yat ilk, Rot. lecky of kepdarro, Walt Mwreson, maltman in Sterling, Alex. turnbill in gargunock.

IN S. NINIAN'S PROCHIN.

" " Agnes Mathi, daughter of Alexr. Mathi and cristane m'fie. *W.* Jone. Gourlay in lecky, Jone. crystie in ğgunok, John Thomson in bogwhan, Andro Zwng, yair.

IN STERLING.

" " Margaret Gib, daughter of James Gib in mossyd and grissall witherspoone. *W.* James Schaw, broỹ to wmqll. Sir James Schaw of Sawchie, Alexr. patersone, lits.

" 15. Agnes forester, daughter of Johnne forester and Margaret Cornwell. *W.* Rot. Cornwell of bonyard, Rot. Sailtone, prebender of logy.

" " Grissall forsyt, daughter of James forsythe and Ewffame Cowane. *W.* Petir haigy, Duncane Mworeson, Jone Mitchell.

" 18. Henrie Narne, son of Duncan Narne of lokishill and Cristane levingstone. *W.* Mr. Henrie levingston, miñster, James Castellaw, James schaw.

" 25. Cristane Hodge, daughter of Johnne Hodge and Geills Kininmouthe. *W.* Rot. forester of Bowghen, Andro Andirson, baxt., Andro Hwltone, saidler.

Sept. 1. —— (*sic*) of Alex. Rotsone and Jonet Gib. *W.* Duncan Patirson, maltm̃, Waltir Mwreson, maltm̃, Duncan leischman, smyt.

" 8. Hellein Watsone, daughter of Walt. Watson and Hellein Stein. *W.* Alexr. Patirson, litst, Duncan bennet, Alex. Duncan, litst, Jone Ewein, maisson.

" 15. Margaret Dawson, daughter of Alex. Dawson and Margaret Thomson. *W.* Rot. Steinson in tont., Rot. Steinson in stig.

" " Margaret Rotsone, daughter of Alexr. Rotsone and Issobell Wallace. *W.* James Russell.

" " Cristane qwhytbrw, daughter of Johnne qwhytbrw and Margaret Cairns. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, Wm. Edmane, Cristall Cairns.

" " Alexr. Stevinston, son of Umqll. Alexr. Stevinson and Matie Actein (?). *W.* James Abircrumbie of Carsy, Jame Cristeson, Duncan Mwreson, maltman.

" 22. Marione Ure, daughter of Donald Ure and Issobell Wilsone. *W.* Donald Ure in Torwood, Jone Robin in boguhadroch, James [name torn off].

" " Jone Jamesone, son of Umqll. thomas Jameson and Hellein Wilsone. *W.* Jone James or —— (blot) maker in Edr., Duncan Zwng, mchant, Wm. Gillaspie, maltm.

" 29. Malcolme thomesone, son of Johnne thomeson and Grissall Mayne. *W.* James Castellaw, Jone Michell, litst., David airche, skiner.

" " Marie lourie, daughter of Andro lourie and Bessie Willesone. *W.* James Schort, mcht., John Miln, tailỹr.

Oct. 10. Johnne Edmane, son of Wm. Edmane, baxt., and Jonet Zwng. *W.* Jone andsone, mchand, Duncan patsone, mchand, Jone Scherar, mchand, Alex. Zwng, baxt., Jone quhytbrw, baxt., Jone Andirsone, baxt.

„ 20. Jonet thomesone, daughter of Robert thomesone and Hellein laing. *W.* Wm. Gillaspie, maltmã, Archibauld Smyt, Johnne Kincaid.

„ „ Jonet Swan, daughter of Johnne Swan and Johnne (*sic*) Duncansone. *W.* Duncan Gib, maisson, James Ure, chapmã, Jone Orok, Thomas glen, Jone Duncansone, zwngr in logy.

„ „ Thomas Clark, son of Johnne Clark, baxt., and Jonet crystesone. *W.* Thos. Aisplein in Cowy, Thos. ranald in Clakern, Thos. Patson, grainger (?) in Couldenhow milns.

Oct. 13. (*sic*) 'borne on ye 11 day at V hors bef,' Anna Duncansone, daughter of James Duncanson, reidr., and Elet buchane. *W.* Duncã Parson, mchant, Jone Scharar, mchant.

„ „ —— (*sic*) of Duncan Kirkwood and Elet leischman. *W.* Jone Mrchell, litst., Jone thomesone, Alex. thomesone.

„ 24. Hellesone M'corrane, daughter of Donald M'corrane, zunger, sclatter, and Margaret m^r^do^t^. *W.* Andro liddell, tailya, Johnne hairt, Henrie Maisttoun, glassinwrỹ.

„ 27. Margaret Crystie, daughter of Wm. Crystie and Hellein Montgmrie. *W.* Thomas boyd, cwik, Wm. thomesone in quhins (?), Jone bennet, yr., Jone richardsone at Daw well.

Nov. 10. Andro Duthie, son of Umqll. Jone Duthie and Margaret gib. *W.* Jone Duthie in Doun, Jone Duthie in Clesch, Jone gib in Stling, Arch. Duthie.

'The parents of yis bairne follwing dwells in ye baid w^t^in ye proschin of Kincardin, was baptizit be licence of ye mist. y^r^of.'

„ 14. Wm. Norwall, son of Thomas Norwall and Hellein Downy.

„ 17. Jonet Wilsone, daughter of Johnne Wilsone and Hellein Wilsone. *W.* Thomas Neilson, skinr., James aissone, chapmã.

„ 28. Thomas neilsone, son of Thomas neilson, skinner, and Cathrein Archebauld. *W.* Jone leischman, tailzor, Jone Gib, cuitler, Thomas forester in schiphard.

„ „ Margaret M'ray, daughter of Jone Murray and Agnes ray. *W.* Jone Jameson in cauglur, Andro Andsone, tayr.

Dec. 2. Jonet Wallace, daughter of James Wallace and Euffame aisson. *W.* Jone Andsone, mchant, Thomas neilson, maltm̃, Andro Cwnyngh.

'In litill sauchie w^t^in ye prochin of S. Ninians.'

„ 2. Elet Steinsone, daughter of Johnne Steinson and Jonet Jull. *W.* Wm. bow in caing . . . . (lost), Andro Ro^t^sone in Coaldanhow.

„ 8. Wm. Andirsone, son of Johnne Andirsone and Sara Duncansone. *W.* Jone Patson, mchand, Walter neische, Wm. M'ray, varlat to ye kyngs ma^t^.

„ „ Cristane Huttone, daughter of Andro Huttone and Margaret Hwttone. *W.* Andro liddell, tailyr., Alex. thomson, maltm, Rot. Ro^t^sone.

„ „ Barbara Huchone, daughter of Johnne Huchone and Agnes Hairt. *W.* Jone Miln, tailr., Wm. Hud

Dec. 15. Sara bruce, daughter of George bruce and Agnes Donaldson. *W.* David bruce of grein, Antone bruce.

„ „ Jonet Patsone, daughter of Duncan Patsone and Jonet cossin. *W.* Jone Patsone, mchand, Jone Narne, mcd, David Ewein in wast Grainge.

(*To be continued.*)

463. SKEAN DUBH.—The sketch here given represents a skean dubh in my possession which is said to have belonged to and been worn by Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Lochow, commonly known as 'Black Duncan,' who married Marjory Stewart of Albany, a niece of King Robert II., and whose son, Archibald, was the founder of the House of Argyle, the head of the most powerful Scottish clan.

The handle, or 'grip,' is of appletree wood, carved to represent a continuous band interlaced. It is decorated at each end with open work in pewter. This, however, at the top is imperfect, and has partly crumbled away.

The blade has been of considerable length, but by frequent sharpening is much worn.

The shaft of the blade penetrates the entire length of the handle, which has evidently been surmounted by a stone or other ornament.

At the Naval and Military Exhibition held in Edinburgh some years ago, a collection rich in the older Highland arms, only two skean dubhs were, if I remember rightly, shown (one of which was only a copy of an old pattern), and neither claimed such antiquity as that in the enclosed sketch.

I am therefore led to think that the extreme antiquity of this specimen will make it interesting to antiquarian readers. A. SCOT RANKIN.

464. CANT FAMILY.—Inquiries have been made about the Scottish family of Cant in connection with the parentage of Hans or John Cant or Kant of Memel, who was grandfather of the philosopher Immanuel Kant and was (as stated by Immanuel) a Scotsman. The name occurs in Scottish records of the fifteenth century as connected with Edinburgh and Dunfermline. The earlier members of the family were merchants engaged in the cloth trade It is therefore probable that they came from Holland, where the name was and is common. The publications of the Huguenot Society show that several Dutch Cants settled in London and Colchester during the sixteenth century; at the latter place they were weavers.

Adam Cant was a burgess of Edinburgh in 1463, and in that year was in possession of Priestfield, now Prestonfield. Henry Cant represented Edinburgh in the Scottish Parliament from 1473 to 1493. His eldest son was Adam Cant, proprietor of Priestfield in 1486. In 1519 Henry Cant, presumably a son of Henry the member, was proprietor of the estate. Turning to the accounts of the Lord Treasurer, we find Henry Cant supplying silk and cloth to the Royal family from the years 1473-1496. And Henry Cant the younger from 1474-1496. Also a Thomas Cant in the same way of business from 1473-1496. There was 'Master Johne Cant,' doubtless a priest, who in 1474 purchased for the Queen a 'mes buke' (mass book). The name also occurs in the 'Ledger of a Halyburton.' James Cant paid money in 1497. In 1493 Johne Cant is mentioned as being 'in Jon Vakeois hous in Brugis.' In 1495 'Sald 3 sekis forest voll that John Cant left in Beotyknecoss hous, merkyt with Thom Cantis mark.' In 1498 money was received from 'John Cant for fynans (finance) that his fadir was awand to my L.' From an entry p. 114 it seems probable that Thomas Cant was the father of John. The *Act. Dom. Conc.* give us the following names :—

1491. May 20. Thomas Cant, burgess of Edinburgh.
1481. June 6. Patoun Cant, burgess of Edinburgh.
1476. Oct. 7. Henry Cant, a Lord of Council.
1490. Nov. 6. Walter Cant and Margaret Liberton, his wife, daughter of Henry Liberton and grand-daughter of William Liberton.

Mylne's MSS. give us (34.6.9 page 99), Adam Cant, Dean of Guild, Edinburgh, in 1447.

From such materials it is of course impossible to construct a pedigree, but they show that the family was numerous and flourishing. The records of the Privy Council prove that they were not only in Edinburgh, but at Leith and other seaports during the sixteenth century. The names John, Walter, and William Cant occur from 1546-1587. Thomas Cant also appears as a proprietor of the estate of Saint Giles Grange. He was, however, a Leith merchant or shipowner, and had three sons, John, James, and Thomas. He had also three brothers, Walter, John, and William. Of these, John had a son, Walter, who purchased the property of Saint Giles Grange from the elder branch. William, the youngest brother of Thomas, was tacksman of the Aberdour ferry, and had a son Walter, also of Aberdour. He was also probably the father of William, burgess of Edinburgh, and a tailor, who had issue Walter and James, the former an advocate, who died without issue. James, his brother, was served his heir in 1668. William may also have had issue a son John. A John Cant married at Edinburgh, in 1644, Joan Chalmers; and a John Cant, 'workman,' had born to him in 1654, by Grizzall Knox his wife, a son John. Joan Chalmers and Grizzall Knox may have been first and second wives of the same man. Of the family of Saint Giles Grange it is only necessary to remark that Mr. Andrew Cant, grandson of Walter, was minister at Aberdeen and the celebrated Presbyterian divine, and his grandson Andrew was a bishop at the time King William III. disestablished Episcopacy. To this branch also belonged Mr. Andrew, Principal of Edinburgh College, son of the minister of Aberdeen.

Besides the Cants connected with Edinburgh, there was a John Cant, burgess of Pittenweem, whose son John was served his heir in 1636. His heir was his grand-daughter Margaret, served heir 1668. A John Cant was

served heir to his father, John Cant, mariner, Burntisland, in 1668; he was minister of Kell, Co. Kirkcudbright, and died 1705.

Mention has been made of the Dunfermline branch of the family of Cant in the *Scottish Antiquary* (vii. 5). They had the small estate of Masterton as early as 1563, when William Kent was one of four tenants of Abbey land, in 1678.

John Kent married, at Dunfermline, Margaret Anderson—he was probably the John Kent, merchant, whose will was proved at St. Andrews in 1683. Adam was, we have seen, an old family name, and it is noteworthy that the church registers of Memel, in Prussia, record, '1678, Oct. 10, Hans Kand, shapmaker, had a son, named Adamus.' This Hans was the philosopher's grandfather, and a Scotsman. It would be well if any of our readers who search old Edinburgh Sasines and other municipal documents would make a note of any fact connected with the family of Cant or Kent. Many Scotsmen left their country on account of religious persecutions, just about the time that John Cant settled at Memel. ED.

465. THE LOWLANDERS A MIXED RACE.—It is well to keep the fact well to the fore that the inhabitants of the Lowlands of Scotland differ but little from the inhabitants of England in their racial composition. Danes, Saxons, Normans, Flemings and a small proportion of Frenchmen, have settled in both countries, and have made our people what they are. We gladly quote at some length an article bearing on this subject which appeared lately in the *Scotsman*.

'There seems a sort of tacit understanding or belief that Englishmen are in the main Saxons, while we in Scotland are altogether different—Celts or something else. Now, in the greater part of Lowland Scotland the Saxon element is just as conspicuous as it is in the south. A coloured map of the settlements of the various nationalities in Scotland shows, from the place-names, that nearly the whole of the south and middle districts, from Berwick-on-Tweed to Ayr, and down as far as Dumfries, and including also Fife and Forfar shires, are nearly as substantially Saxon as Wessex itself. Of course Celtic names prevail more in some places than others; just as in Devonshire they are more numerous than in Suffolk. But the contention that the Celtic element is not the prevailing element in Scotland is perfectly sound. The late Professor Freeman, in his *History of the Norman Conquest*, describes what philologists call the northern English dialect as flourishing at Dunfermline and in the Lothians, and then goes on to say that "this purest surviving form of English, with its rich store of ancient English forms and ancient English words, is to most Englishmen known by no other name than that of 'Scotch.'" We have evidence of this from Wycliffe's Bible, originally in manuscript about 1380, which contains numerous words still in use in Scotland, but now unknown in England—such as "burr," "sicker," "toun" (farm), and "woodnesse" (madness). The truth is, that the common English notion of Scotland being a Celtic country is true only of the Western Isles and the North-West Highlands. England itself is, proportionally, not a great deal more Saxon than Scotland. The whole of Wales and Cornwall is Celtic; Lincolnshire and the parts adjacent are given over to the Danes; and, curiously, there is in Cumberland considerable evidence of Norwegian settlements, the latter being strong also in the extreme north of the island—Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland.

Through all these, in Scotland as well as in England, there mingles, in greater or less measure, the Norman influence, representing the Romance languages, and all—Saxon and Norman, Teuton and Celt—belong to the great Aryan family. But it is well not to confound the members of the family, and this is the mistake into which our English friends frequently fall.'

466. ORKNEY FOLK LORE.—8. *Finfolk's Foy*[1] *Sang.*—The following is the song referred to in vol. vii. p. 23 :—

O' blithe is de[2] land dat 's[3] fae man far awa !
Whar wae[4] smolie[5] his lair, an' wae lauch at his la'.[6]
Whar hens never kackel, and cocks never cra' ;
Whar nichts never mirken, an' days never da'.
Whar wolfs never wirry, an' winds never bla ;
Whar frosts never sturtan[7] an' rains never fa.
Whar baests never peris[8] o' hunger i' sna ;
For de grund 's[9] never kivered[10] i' winter ava.
Whar music de saftest an sweetest o' a',
Floughs[11] oot ever mair fae[12] de Finfolk's ha,—
A right bonnie bigging[13] withoot spot or fla',
O' crystal his[14] reuf,[15] and o' coral his wa.
Whar dance bonnie lasses weel buskit an bra,
Wi' faces de fairest dat een ever sa,'
An der[16] no vero skakesem[17] i' coortin ata' ;
An dat, gin ye try dem,[18] dael[19] vero senn[20] sha'.
Whar wi' sorcery wae saften de Mester Fiend's cla',
An mester de poor[21] o' his mesterfu pa',
Whar, wur[22] flocks are de fishes wae foster an ca,
Wur flocks need nae beuls an wur baests need nae sta'.
Wae sleep tae de soond o' de sea's lullaba ;
Foo' saftly an sweet sings the sang o' his swa ![23]
Wae fill no wur waems[24] wi' what's rotten or ra',
Wae find no de wark[25] and wae hae no de sca[26]
For lice or for yuk[27] nather kum wae nor cla.[28]
Wur herts are no shilpid[29] wi envy or ga,'[30]
Wae are bald jolly fellows ! An whatever befa'
Tae a brim feeman horn, wae sall never say na.
An noo, or[31] wae bid ane anither ta ta,
Tae drink a geud nicht, sirs, wae sinno be sla,
Lets sipe[32] oot wur horns, and a lang braeth weel dra,
To soopel[33] wur wasans[34] an open wur ja,
For de warld an her feuls, let us lauch a gae fa !
An for Finfolk aheem let us gae a ha ha !
An finis' wur sang wi' a wallie hurra !

[1] *Foy*, a feast. [2] *De*, the article 'the.' [3] *Dat's*, that is. [4] *Wae*, we. [5] *Smolie*, disdain, haughty contempt. [6] *La*, law. [7] *Sturtan*, congealed. [8] *Peris*, perish. [9] *Grund*, ground. [10] *Kivered*, covered. [11] *Floughs*, flows. [12] *Fae*, from. [13] *Bigging*, building. [14] *His*, its, there being no neuter. [15] *Reuf*, roof. [16] *Der*, contraction for 'they are.' [17] *Skakesem*, nice, fastidious, coy. [18] *Dem*, them, [19] *Dael*, they will. [20] *Senn*, soon. [21] *Poor*, power. [22] *Wur*, our. [23] *Swa*, the low prolonged note of waves heard at a distance. [24] *Waems*, the belly. [25] *Wark*, a fatal disease once common in Orkney. [26] *Sca*, scab. [27] *Yuk*, itch. [28] *Cla*, to scratch. [29] *Shilpid*, sour. [30] *Ga'*, gall. [31] *Or*, ere. [32] *Sipe*, to drain out. [33] *Soopel*, flexible. [34] *Wasans*, wind-pipes.

Note.—As already stated in a previous note, these rude lines are only a fragment, tampered with by a juvenile hand. Yet, rude and fragmentary as they are, they are interesting as a vestige of Orkney oral verse. Before the jolly Norse spirit was crushed out of them by local despotism and ruinous taxation, the Orcadians were a festive-loving race. They had men called menye-singers, whose only profession was to enliven by song, recitation, and rude dramatic representation the festivities of the long winter nights. And I believe this same Foy Sang is part of an oral drama called 'The Finfolk's Play,' once acted by the menye-singers. The old words in these lines may be of some interest to the philologist. I give a glossary to the old words used in Foy Sang.

In the Orkney dialect all words ending in *aw* are pronounced with the *w* silent; for example, *law, saw, flaw* are pronounced *la, sa, fla*; and *a* is sounded as latter *a* in *papa*. Where in these lines the letter *u* occurs immediately preceded by *e*, the sound represented is that of the German *ü*. W. TRAILL DENNISON.

467. THE JOUGS.—This obsolete instrument of punishment differs from the branks, as an inspection of the plate of the latter (*Scottish Antiquary*, iv. p. 32) will show. The branks, often called the 'scold's bridle,' was an apparatus for gagging or at least incommoding a woman's unruly member. The jougs was a much more simple affair, intended only to keep an offender publicly in durance vile, and was for the neck what the stocks in England were for the legs. Both branks and jougs were known in England and Scotland. Mr. Andrews, in his valuable work *Old World Punishments* (p. 109), states that the jougs were also used in Holland. In Ayrshire they were also called 'bregan,' or as spelt in Jamieson's *Dictionary*, 'bradyeane.' They were usually fixed to the church porch or churchyard wall, and several specimens are still to be met with. In some places they were adopted by the secular magistrate, and were fixed to the market-house or town-hall. The specimen we give from a photograph by Erskine Beveridge, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., is fastened to the door-post of the Ceres town-hall. Over the door is to be seen the scales fairly balanced with weight and woolpack, and over them the words GOD BLESS THE JUST. In some cases the criminal while standing with the jougs round his or her neck had the nature of the offence put up publicly also. At Rothesay in 1661 a woman was threatened to 'be put in the jouggs and have her dittay written on her face.' In some cases public apology had to follow, as at Dumfries, when in 1837 a man was found guilty of slandering a woman, and was sentenced to stand in the jougs at the tron, and afterwards ask the woman's pardon on his bare knees at the market cross. Our readers who are interested in this and other obsolete forms of punishment should consult Mr. Andrews' valuable work. ED.

468. JANET BARCLAY, WIFE OF SIR THOMAS ERSKINE.—(Printed from *The Genealogist* with the kind permission of the Editor.)—The evidence produced during the hearing of the Mar Peerage case brought out the fact that the wife of Sir Thomas Erskine was Janet Barclay, daughter of Sir David Barclay of Brechin, by his wife, Christian Monteith, daughter of Elyne, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar. Accounts of the family printed in Peerages have styled her Janet Keith, daughter of Christian Monteith by another husband, Sir Edward Keith. It is notori-

GOD BLESS
THE JUST

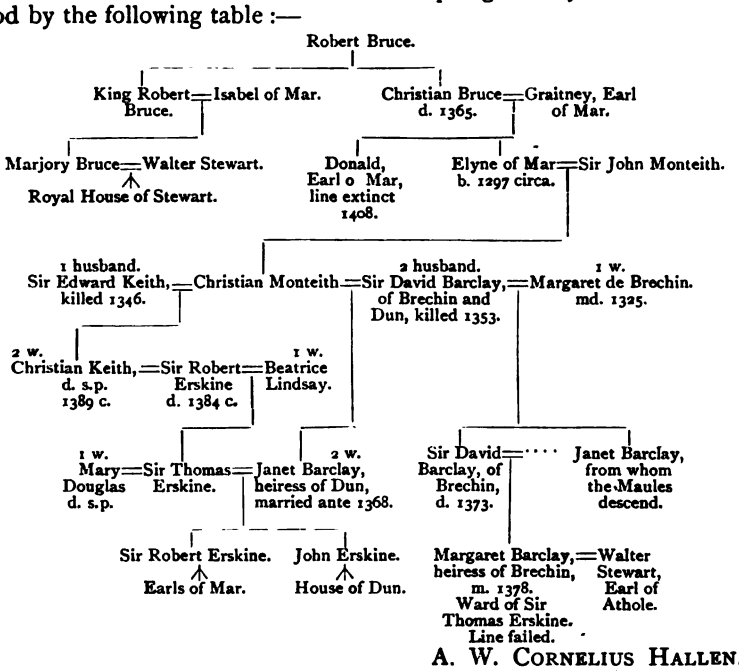
ously difficult to obtain a recognition of any new discovery which affects a long received pedigree. Burke still calls Janet the daughter of Sir Edward Keith, but to account for her being styled Barclay makes her the widow of Sir David Barclay, and mother by him of a daughter, Janet (*sic*), married (1378) to Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole. 'G. E. C.,' in the *Complete Peerage* (*voce* 'Erskine, S. B.') follows Burke's lead, but is more cautious about the daughter and leaves her anonymous. Anderson, in *The Scottish Nation* (*voce* Erskine of Dun), states that Sir Thomas Erskine married Janet, daughter of Sir David Barclay, mother of John Erskine, first laird of Dun, after the death of Janet Keith, mother of Sir Robert Erskine. The *Exchequer Rolls*, however (iii. 639), state that Robert Erskine was eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Erskine and Janet Barclay his wife. It may be well to show that, apart from the evidence which was led in the Peerage Case, Janet must have been daughter, not wife of, Sir David Barclay. Sir David Barclay married in 1325 Margaret, sister of Sir David de Brechin, who was executed for treason 1320. The King, on the occasion of Margaret's marriage, granted her brother's forfeited lands of Brechin and Dun to Sir David Barclay, his personal friend; by her he had one son, David, who succeeded to the estate of Brechin, and a daughter, Janet, from whom the Maules of Brechin descend. Sir David, the elder, was slain in 1352. About 1368, or sixteen years later, Janet Barclay became the wife of Sir Thomas Erskine. It cannot be that she was wife of Sir David Barclay, the younger, for he died about 1373, that is, after the marriage with Sir Thomas Erskine. He left a daughter Margaret, of whom in 1373, Sir Thomas had wardship and maritagium—she it was who in 1378 married Sir Walter Stewart, who *jure uxoris* was Lord of Brechin.[1] To return to Janet, she is styled Janet Barclay during her marriage with Sir Thomas Erskine, and during her widowhood till her death in 1416, sixty-three years after the death of Sir David Barclay. The Scottish custom in all official documents was, and is, to call women during marriage and widowhood by their maiden name. No instance can be adduced where in such documents a widow invariably used her first husband's name during a second marriage and a second widowhood. There is yet a further fact to be noted. Janet Barclay made a grant of the estate of Dun to John, her second son by Sir Thomas Erskine. As the daughter of Sir David Barclay she doubtless had Dun as her share of his estates. As his widow it would have been but a jointure not at her disposal. It may be well to show that Sir Thomas Erskine's marriage could not have occurred much before 1368. Fordun states that in 1357, he, with other noble youths, was sent as a hostage to England, where they abode 'for a very long time,' and on his return he married Mary, daughter of Sir William Douglas. She died in childbed (Fordun), and he married secondly Janet Barclay.

It has not been discovered whether Sir David Barclay was the first or the second husband of Christian Monteith. Her husband, Sir Edward Keith, was slain 1346, so it is probable that Sir David was the second husband. Sir Robert Erskine, the father of Sir Thomas by a first wife, married secondly, about 1358, Christian Keith,[2] and, heedless of

[1] Margaret Barclay's line failed, and the Brechin lands passed to the heirs of Janet Barclay, her father's full sister.

[2] Nov. 12, 1358.—Thomas, Earl of Mar, confirmed a Charter to Sir Robert Erskine and his wife, Christian Keith, of lands in Garioch.—*Act. Parl.*

the Scottish custom as to surnames of women, it has been stated in Peerages that Christian was the widow of Sir Edward Keith. There is no proof of this, and it may be assumed that she was a daughter of Sir Edward Keith by Christian Monteith, and elder sister of half-blood to Janet Barclay, the wife of Sir Robert's son. It cannot be doubted that these marriages were arranged with due regard to the possible extinction, not only of the descendants of Donald, Earl of Mar, and the succession to the earldom of the descendants of Elyne of Mar, his sister, but to a far more important contingency. Elyne's mother, Christian Bruce, was sister to the Bruce, and, failing his descendants, heir to the Crown of Scotland. Sir Robert Erskine was far more likely to marry a young daughter of Christian Monteith than a middle-aged matron,[1] and when no issue was born to the marriage, her half-sister and next heir was a good match for his youthful and lately widowed son. Through this marriage the Mar earldom came to the house of Erskine, though the higher prize remained with the house of Stewart. The pedigree may be better understood by the following table :—



A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

In 1386 mention is made—'Domine Christian de Keith relicti quondam Dom. Roberti Erskine.'—*Exch. Rolls*, iii. 141.

We would refer our readers to a note by the late G. Burnet, Lyon King of Arms, to the preface of the fourth volume of *Exchequer Rolls* (p. cxviii.). Our views coincide, inasmuch as Christian Keith, being the *eldest* co-heir, would enjoy for her life the heritage of the 'Ferme' of Aberdeen, and on her death *sine prole* she would be succeeded by her uterine sister, Janet Barclay.

[1] Christian Monteith could not have been born later than 1314, for her younger sister, Janet Monteith, widow of Malise, Earl of Strathern, buried her second husband, John Campbell, Earl of Athole, in 1333 (*Complete Peerage, voce* Athole and Note). In 1358, about which year Sir Robert Erskine married a second time, Christian Monteith, if living, was not less than forty-four years old.

469. DR. LEWIS BAYLY, BISHOP OF BANGOR.—Burke, in his *Peerage* (*voce* Anglesey, M.), states that Bishop Bayly, grandfather of Sir Edward Bayly, and ancestor in the male line of the present Marquis of Anglesey, was 'Bishop of Bangor, Chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I., with which monarch Dr. Bayly came into England, and was tutor to Charles I.' Burke, in his *Landed Gentry* (ed. 1871) (*voce* Bailie of Ringdufferin), states that Alexander Baillie, second son of William Baillie of Lamington, settled in Ireland about 1620, and founded the family of Ringdufferin; but in the very next article (*voce* Baillie of Dochfour) Burke states, 'The tradition is, that the three eldest sons (of Sir William Baillie of Lamington) had mutilated a clergyman' . . . and 'were obliged to fly. The eldest settled in Inverness-shire; from him springs the family of Innishargie, and its derivative branch of Ringdufferin. The third went to the Isle of Anglesey, and founded the family of which the Marquis of Anglesey is a descendant.' The elder brother is said to have been alive in 1452. These three accounts, as will be seen, contradict each other, and, as regards Bishop Bayly, can be shown to be incorrect. Bayly was a very common name in the western counties of England, and many bore it with the Christian name Lewis. Lewis Bayly, with whom we are dealing, is stated by Anthony A. Wood to have been incumbent of Shipton-on-Stour, and before 1600 was Vicar of Evesham, both in the diocese of Worcester. Anthony A. Wood states his belief that he was a native of Wales, but goes no further. Instead of coming to England with James I., he was holding his second English living three years before the death of Queen Elizabeth. From *The Suffolk Pedigrees*, edited by C. Metcalf, we learn that his first wife was Judith, daughter of Thomas Apleton of Little Waldingfield. A son, Thomas, was born of this marriage in 1607. His second wife was a Baganel, and from his son by her the Marquis of Anglesey is descended. He must have married thirdly a daughter of Sir Sackville Trevor, Knt., for on February 7, 1626, he wrote to him styling him his father-in-law, and giving an account of the coronation of Charles I., and the part he himself took in it (5th Rep. Com. in His. MSS., 1876, p. 411). The pedigree given in Forster's *Peerage* is correct, save that he has perpetuated Burke's myth about the Scottish descent.

ED.

470. SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE NEAR SELKIRK.[1]—In the course of operations connected with the outflow from the Haining Loch, near Selkirk, there has been discovered a subterranean passage, the existence of which was entirely unknown. The loch is drained by a small rivulet known at different periods as the Mill Burn, Clockie, and Clocksorrow. (There is a Clocksorrow also at Linlithgow. Can any ingenious philologist suggest its meaning?)[2] After leaving the lake, the burn flows through a deep gorge known as 'The Linn,' and it is about ten feet from the top of the right bank where the secret passage begins. At present the aperture, which has evidently been narrowed since the subway was constructed, is just high enough to admit a man stooping as low as he can; but, ten feet in, it

[1] Reprinted from the *Scotsman* with the kind permission of the Editor and Mr. T. Craig-Brown.

[2] Three writers whose letters appeared in the *Scotsman* of August 15 concurred in deriving 'Clock-sorrow' from the Gaelic *Clachach* stony, and *Sruath* a stream—making the name signify 'the stream of the stony channel.' ED.

expands to a height of six feet, and so continues in a straight line for 140 feet. It runs from N.N.W. to S.S.E., ending obliquely against the cellar wall of the mansion-house, just under the front portico. That is plainly not its original termination; and the conclusion is that it was built up in 1794, when the present house was constructed. Three apertures in the wall are also obvious interpolations of the same date. The passage, which is two and a half feet wide, is very substantially built of stone and lime, the bottom being paved with river-stones, depressed towards the centre. It must have run some distance under an old house known to have occupied the site of the present one, and which was itself on the site of an older tower. The floor of the passage was probably at one time about level with the loch, although it is now 17 feet above it. Over 230 years ago, the laird of Haining, a Riddell of Riddell, lowered the loch—about 17 feet according to tradition. In 1661 an action was brought against him by the Mayor of Berwick, who alleged that by draining the lake into the Tweed he had caused great destruction amongst salmon, to the loss of the fisheries at the river mouth. Haining did not deny the destruction of fish, but claimed his right to lower the loch by its natural outlet, a burn which turned a mill. His argument was sustained, the Court declaring that 'it was the proper use of rivers to carry away the corruption and filth of the earth, which should not be hindered by any right of fishing, which was but a casualty given and taken with the common use of the river.' Truly an excellent and encouraging precedent for the modern polluter!

The fact of the bottom of the passage being nearly level with the former surface of the lake would seem to justify a guess that it may once have been a water channel. But that is untenable. A drain two feet square would carry away the loch's biggest overflow at top-flood, whereas this subway is 6 feet by 2½ feet, and its bottom can never have been below the highest level of the lake. That it should have been constructed 6 feet high is sufficient evidence that it was made for a secret passage, although it is impossible to say at what period. If one were to hazard a guess, it would be that it formed a covert exit from the Haining Tower occupied by the Scotts (cadets of Buccleuch) from before 1463 until 1625. They led a turbulent life, one of them being the man who sped the arrow that killed the 'outlaw Murray,' and who afterwards himself fell at Flodden. The egress of the passage afforded any one using it ample opportunity of escaping without observation. It is in the steep bank of the 'Linn,' down the bed of which a man might continue his flight for hundreds of yards unperceived. Another theory might be advanced—that the subterranean path was connected with the old Castle of Selkirk, on the adjoining Peel Hill—the *castellum meum* of David I. in his Selkirk Abbey charter (*c.* 1109). In September 1302, it was reported to Edward I. of England that his 'fortress of Selkirk was almost finished; a postern made out of the same, faced with stone; besides a drawbridge and portcullis with a good bretasche above.' Captured from the English after Wallace's return from his long absence in France, and then retaken from the Scots, the Castle of Selkirk was again repaired by Edward's order to such effect that his son Edward II., in 1310 made it his head-quarters for several days. If excavation were to reveal a continuation of the secret passage beyond the walls of the mansion-house, much might be said in favour of its connection with the ancient castle; but in the absence of any such evidence it would be gratuitously hazardous to assume it.

In MacGibbon & Ross's *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* there are several references to similar subways, notably one at Yester Castle, which, says Mr. Ross, was doubtless a secret passage by which a garrison might retreat, or hold communications with the outside.

T. CRAIG-BROWN.

QUERIES.

CC. ROB ROY.—The Buchanan Parish Register gives the name of his mother as Margaret Campbell. To what family of Campbell did she belong?

General David Stewart of Garth, in his *Sketches of the Highlanders*, states that she was of the Glenlyon family, being sister to Robert Campbell, who was in command at the massacre of Glencoe; Sir Walter Scott (*Introduction to Rob Roy*), that she was a daughter of Glenfalloch; and Kenneth Macleay (*Memoir of Rob Roy*), that she was a daughter of Duneaves (Taineagh).

There seems to be quite as little agreement as to the parentage of his mother in the more recent histories and notices of Rob Roy. In Burke's *Landed Gentry*, edition 1848, her father is said to have been Campbell of Glenlyon, but in the later editions, and in the *Peerage*, William Campbell of Glenfalloch. A. H. Millar, however (*History of Rob Roy*), follows Macleay's account, and Keltie (*History of the Highlands*), although in one place expressly stating Glenfalloch family, in another implies Glenlyon.

Macleay's 'Campbell of Duneaves' may be identical with the 'Campbell of Glenlyon' of other accounts, Duneaves having been, I believe, possessed by Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon in right of his wife.

In the 1848 edition of *The Landed Gentry*, Rob Roy's sister, Sarah, is said to have married Macdonald, brother to Glencoe. From Alexander Macdonald's own evidence before the Glencoe Commission 1695, we learn that his wife was niece to Robert Campbell of Glenlyon. A. W. G. B.

CCI. FAMILY OF BISSET.—Information is requested on the following matters of family history:—

1. Are the Bissets of Glenalbert connected with the Bissets of Lessendrum; and if so, how? If not, from whom were they descended?

2. Was Robert Bisset, of Glenalbert, Commissary of Dunkeld about 1720, any relation of the Rev. Thomas Bisset, D.D., of Logierait (mentioned in the *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*)?

3. Any notes of information about any of this name will much oblige. A. BISSET THOM.

CCII. REV. JAMES MILLER.—Reference to any obituary notice, or other source of information regarding the personal history of the Rev. James Miller, the author of a work entitled *The Sibyls Leaves*, Edinburgh, 1829. He seems to have resided for some time in the district of Glenalmond. CHARLES H. GROVES.

CCIII. NAIRNE OF SANDFORD.—Would any of your readers supply, along with proof, evidence on the following points of family history?—

(1) Was Alexander de Narne of Sandford, 1445-57, the son of Michael de Narne who witnessed charters of Robert, Duke of Albany, and who was designated 'Armiger' and 'Scutifer Noster'? In the Exchequer Rolls, vol. v., p. 243, the following occurs: '*domino* Alexandro de Narne compotorum retulatori.' Does 'dominus' occur elsewhere? If so, where?

(2) Agnes, 2nd (?) daughter of Peter Bruce of Earlshall, is said to have married Nairne of Sandford. Which of the Nairnes did she marry? A. F. C. K.

CCIV. PATRICKSON, DOUGLAS.—About the middle of last century, Captain Patrickson of the H.E.I.C. navy, married Lady Nancy Douglas. She eloped with him from some Scottish port. Captain Patrickson was proprietor of Glengare, Co. Cork. A daughter, Catherine, born about the year 1769, was the offspring of this marriage. Information is wanted as to the parentage of Lady Nancy Douglas. G.

CCV. MAITLAND, CAMPBELL.—Alexander Maitland, 4th son of Charles, 3rd Earl of Lauderdale, is said by Douglas to have married 'Miss Janet Campbell.' Can any of your readers give the parentage of Janet Campbell? They are also said to have had a numerous family. I shall be glad if any one can give details. J. T.

CCVI. STEVENSON.—General Patrick Gordon's *Diary* (Spalding Club), p. 186: 'The only officer of distinction the Czar lost during this siege was one Colonel Stevenson, a Scots gentleman,' 1699. Same vol., Appendix, p. 200, MS. inventory of the Erroll Papers at Slains, 1523: 'Instrument taken by John Stevenson as procurator for Alexander Hay of Dalgetty.'

Information of either of these Stevensons, their family and descendants, will greatly oblige. Possibly some reader having access to Scottish regimental rolls slightly anterior to former date would find light. HERMES.

CCVII. MITCHELL, BUCHANAN, DUNBAR.—James Mitchell (born about 1705) came from Glasgow or its neighbourhood about 1730 to New England, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

His elder brother, William Mitchell (born about 1704), Agnes Buchanan, his wife (born about 1700), and their son William (born about 1735), came from Glasgow in 1755 to Chester, Connecticut. Can the ancestry of these Mitchells be traced?

Family records say that Agnes Buchanan, wife of William Mitchell, was 'aunt of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan,' D.D. As he was born in 1766, she was probably his great-aunt. Dr. Buchanan was a son of Alexander Buchanan, supposed to be a native of Inveraray, who was Rector of the Grammar-School of Falkirk.

Can the ancestry of these Buchanans be traced? Are there

any living descendants of the brothers and sisters of Dr Buchanan, or of his daughters Charlotte and Augusta?

Robert Dunbar, born in Scotland, married Rose ——, probably before emigration to America. He is first mentioned in 1655, in Hingham, Massachusetts. He had a good estate for the time. Among his children were John, Joseph, and James.

Can the ancestry of Robert Dunbar, and Rose, his wife, be ascertained? Kindly reply to this magazine, or to Mrs. Edward Elbridge, Salisbury, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XXIX. GRAHAM OF GARTUR.—A pedigree of this family will be found at page 476 of Sir Robert Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland* (1764). It may be summarised as follows:—

Alexander, 2nd Earl of Menteth, served heir to his grandfather 6th May 1493, married Margaret Buchanan, and had William, 3rd Earl of Menteth, and,

Walter Graham who had a charter of Gartur, 1553, *m.* Margaret, dau. of . . . . Shaw of Knockhill, and had a son,

George Graham of Gartur, *m.* a dau. of the Laird of Kippenross, and had a son,

Jasper Graham of Gartur, *m.* Agnes, dau. of . . . . Graham of Gartmore, and had a son,

John Graham of Gartur, *m.* Isabel, dau. of . . . . Drummond of Colquhailzie, and had a son,

Walter Graham of Gartur, *m.* Marian, dau. (by Lady Margaret Erskine, dau. of James, 6th Earl of Buchan) of Sir James Graham, 2nd son of John, 6th Earl of Menteth, and had a son,

James Graham of Gartur, *m.* Anne, dau. of James Graham of Orchill, and had issue (with a married dau. Marian),

1. James Graham of Gartur, who, on the death of William, last Earl Menteth, 12th Sept. 1694, was undoubted heir-male of that ancient family. He sold his lands of Gartur to his brother William. He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Philip Wilkinson of the Kingdom of Ireland, and had issue 2 sons, David, now (1764) a merchant in in England, and John, an officer in the army.
2. John Graham, died without issue.
3. William Graham, bought Gartur; *m.* Christian, only dau. of John Somerville of Glenhove, and had issue alive in 1764,
   (1) Walter.
   (2) John, probably the John Graham of Gartur who *m.*, 10th January 1800, Matilda, 4th dau. of James Erskine of Cardross, and *d.* at Gartur 28th April 1818.
   (3) James.
   (4) Janet.

* * *

CLVIII. OLD TRADE MARK (vol. v. pp. 141, 191; vi. p. 96).—One explanation of this symbol 4 is that it represents the lines traced by the finger in making the sign of the cross. This theory, however, does not throw any light on the undoubted fact that the sign is constantly employed as a *trade* mark, and is often met with on *post-Reformation* tombstones, etc. I recently saw an antique iron signet ring, picked up some years ago in a field at Dreghorn Castle, Colinton, the property of R. A. Macfie, Esq., which bore this sign. R. P.

CLX. MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, CASHIER OF THE ROYAL BANK.—It may interest some to know that Campbell left a diary, extracts from which were privately printed in 1881 under the title, *Leaves from the Diary of an Edinburgh Banker in* 1745. In a prefatory note it is stated that he was related to the House of Breadalbane, and that, previous to his connection with the Bank, he practised as a writer in Edinburgh. In 1732 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Bank, two years later he became second cashier, and in July 1745 first cashier, an office held by him until his death on 5th February 1777. R. B. LANGWILL.

CLXXXVI. WARRENDER PARK TOMBSTONE.—This tombstone in the southern outskirts of Edinburgh, and which stood in the field behind Thirlestane Road, is referred to by Mr. (now the late Sir) Daniel Wilson, James Grant, and Miss Warrender. It was, so far as can be ascertained, an upright flagstone having on it in relief a shield bearing a Saltire, with the date 1645 underneath, and surmounted by a winged sandglass, and a skull and crossbones. The shield was flanked by the initials I. L., and over all was a scroll containing the legend, 'Mors patet, hora latet.' The following lines were inscribed on the stone:—

This saint whos corps lyes bu
ried heir
Let all posteritie adimeir
For vpright lyf in godly feir
Wheir judgments did this land
surround
He with God was walking found
For which from midst of feirs
He 's cround
Heir to be interd both he
And friends by providence agrie
No age shall los his memorie
His age 53 died
1645.

The tomb is probably the burying-place of some citizen of eminence, now unknown, who, in the fatal year of the plague, found on the Boroughmuir a resting-place apart from his fathers; and who, through the piety of his friends, had erected to his now forgotten memory this inscribed stone, to perpetuate his virtues, and to stand as a memorial of these stricken times. He may have been some relative of John Livingstone, who acquired

Greenhill in 1636, and whose tomb is in Greenhill Gardens not far distant. Miss Warrender states that when the field behind Thirlestane Road began to be built over some ten years ago 'the stone was carefully removed from its ancient site and placed safely again a wall in the garden of Bruntsfield, where, though much obliterated by weather, its carvings can still be traced.'

J. L. A.

CXCIV. DAVID BETON, M.D.—'David Beatone, physician to His Majesty,' and Ester Sallyne his spouse, had an assignation by Scott of Rossie of the life-rent of the feu-duties of the lands of Kingsbarns in the county of Fife, ratified under the Privy Seal, 30th July 1631 (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, 1633, c. 107, vol. v. p. 115). The Rev. Walter Wood suggests that he may possibly be identical with the father of Dr. James Beton of Perth. 'Dr. James Beaton of Perth was son of a Dr. Beaton, who was grandson of Alexander Beton, Archdeacon of Lothian, and Laird of Carsgownie, who was the second son of Cardinal Beton by Marion Ogilvie.' Dr. James Beton purchased in 1663 Little or Nether Tarvit, and died in 1680, aged 77. He was ancestor through his grand-daughter, Margaret Beton, of the present Earl of Lindsay (*East Neuk of Fife*, edition 1887, p. 167).

A. W. G. B.

SIR ARCHIBALD BETON.—David Beton or Bethune, M.D., was son of David Beton of Melgund, and Lucretia his wife, daughter of Robert Beton, 4th Laird of Creich. David Beton of Melgund was the eldest son of Cardinal Beton.

Sir Archibald Beton was probably of the same family.

CXCV. (2) GEMMELLS OF AYRSHIRE.—The following notes from the Printed Retours may be of service:—

1599. July 31. William Gemmell, served heir to John Gemmell, his brother, in four acres of arable land, with pasture of two cows and one horse, in the parish of Cumnok (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 24).

1616. Sept. 5. Thomas Gemmell, served heir to James Gemmell, portioner of Dalisraith, his father, in 8s. 4d. of the 33s. 4d. land of Raith, with the lands of Raith extending to a 25s. land in warrandice; and in the 33s. 4d. lands of Dalisraith, in the parish of Kilmarnock (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 155).

1632. July 28. Andrew Gemmell, served heir-male to John Gemmell, portioner of Auchinmaid, his grandfather, in two 13s. 4d. lands of Auchinmaid (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 280, 281).

1639. Dec. 14. John Gemmell in Hungriehill of Loudoun nearest agnate, *i.e.* cousin on father's side, to Mathew Gemmell, lawful son to late Thomas Gemmell in Richardtoun (*Inq. de Tutela*, 606).

1654. Dec. 19. Thomas Gemmill of Dalisraith, served heir of Thomas Gemmill of Dalisraith, his father, in the 33s. 4d. lands of Dalisraith, parish of Kilmarnock (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 471).

1672. Nov. 27. Euphemia Gemmell, served heir to Andrew Gemmell, portioner of Auchinmaid, her father, in a 13s. 4d. land of Auchinmaid, in the parish of Kilwinning (*Inq. Ret. Ayr*, 587).

1769. Jan. 27. William Gemmell of Bogside, merchant in London, served heir-general to his grandfather, Zacharias Gemmell, writer in Irvine (*Indexes to Services of Heirs*).

1787. Jan. 17. William Gemmell of Bogside, served heir-general to his brother, Robert Gemmell, merchant in London (*Indexes to Services of Heirs*).

An account of the Gemmells of Templehouse, in the parish of Dunlop, is given in Paterson's *History of Ayr and Wigtown* (vol. iii. p. 238). The Gemmells of Lugton-ridge and Deepstone are cadets of this family, being descended from two younger sons of Patrick Gemmell of Templehouse, Alexander, and Robert Gemmell, who feued, in 1663, two of the Lugton-ridges (Dobie's *Pont's Cuninghame topographized*, p. 318). A. W. G. B.

CXCVII. CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON.—1. Grissel Campbell, who married, as his second wife, Patrick Campbell of Ardeonaig, the natural son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, was the daughter, not of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, but of John Campbell of Edramuckie, descended from the Campbells of Lawers. In 1642 she, along with her husband, bought the lands of Ardeonaig from Colin Campbell of Knockhill, and the title was taken to them and to Alexander their lawful son. Patrick Campbell left issue by her five sons and three daughters. He died before July 1657.

I submit the following extract from page 11 of Kenmore Parish Register, in proof of the parentage of Grissel Campbell of Glenlyon: '16th September 1649. The banns of Dougall M'Pherson of Balchiean, in the parish of Kingowsie, and Girsell Campbell, lawful daughter to the deceased Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, were proclaimed.

2. Jean, third daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurchy was married three times, (1) to Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon; (2) before 5th January 1647 to Patrick Murray of Macgregor; and (3) to Duncan Stewart of Appin. By her first husband, who was buried between the 3rd and 10th of July 1642, she left issue four sons and five daughters. By her second marriage she had two sons and one daughter, and by her third marriage Jean left one daughter. In proof of the second marriage the following extract from Kenmore Parish Register, page 6, states that on '5th January 1647, Patrick son M'Gregor,' presented a lawful son procreated with 'Jean Campbell, lady of Glenlyon called James.'

A discharge by Patrick Campbell to Patrick Murray and to Jean Campbell, his wife, and the relief of Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, for 500 merks due the said Patrick's father by the deceased Archibald of Glenlyon, bears date 22nd May 1648. In proof of the third marriage, the following, taken from the same Register, page 18, states that on '10th July 1656, Duncan Stuart, laird of Appin, and Jein Campbels lawful dochter baptised Margaret.' A. F. C. K.

CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON. — 1. Patrick *dow ware* Campbell of Edinchip, a natural son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay, married, *first*, a daughter of the Laird of M'farlane. He married, *secondly*, Grissel Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Edramuckie. By his first wife Patrick *dow ware* had two sons, Duncan, who 'dyed in the warrs,' and Patrick, who succeeded his father. This Patrick married a daughter of James *bane* Campbell, designed sometimes of Ardeonaig, and sometimes of Fintullich. Patrick Campbell was called of Western Ardeonaig, in which estate he was succeeded by his son, Alexander Campbell.

2. A daughter (name not given) of Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon by Jean, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurquhay, was the wife successively of —— M'Gregor, Campbell of Lochnell, and Stewart of Appin. MAG.

CXCVIII. CAMPBELL OF DUNEAVES.—All the pedigree books are wrong in making Duncan Campbell *first* of Duneaves the son of Robert Campbell of Glenlyon. He was in reality his first cousin, being the eldest son of John Campbell (Robert's uncle) tutor of Glenlyon, second son of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon. There were not two Duncans of Duneaves. Duncan was succeeded by his son John. MAG.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Sibbald's History and Description of Stirlingshire, 1707, reprinted by R. S. Shearer & Son, Stirling.—This admirable reprint is another proof of the energy and good taste of Messrs. Shearer & Son. Sibbald's work is sufficiently rare and valuable to meet with the compliment that has now been paid it. Some of the writer's ideas may seem fanciful, others have been refuted, but he gives a great amount of valuable information, and, writing in 1707, the list of landowners is of use to the genealogist. In an appendix extracts from other works by the same author have been printed, 'An account of the Roman Temple benorth Carron water,' from his *Roman Monuments and Antiquities*, 'Concerning the Inscriptions found in this countrey [Queen County],' and an 'Account of the River Forth' from his *History of Fife and Kinross*, 1710. This last contains a letter from 'Mr. Alexander Wright, late minister of the Gospel at Alloway,' giving an account of the phenomenon 'the leaky tide,' as it is now called; it may interest our readers.

'There are Lakies in the River of *Forth*, which are in no other River in *Scotland*. This Lakie at low Water, in a Niepe Tide, beginneth at *Queen's*-Ferry, and goeth up in a Stream Tide, as far as the Sea filleth, which is to the Croves of *Craig-Forth*, and at Niepe Tides it goeth no farther than the House of *Maner* at low Water; at Niepe Tide, at high Water, it goeth as far as the Sea goeth, and at the Niepest Tide at the high Water, it will be two Foot higher than the Tide at full Water. At the beginning of the Stream, the Lakie riseth on so high as the main Tide by a Foot; at the dying of the Stream, when it is full Water, it will be two Foot higher than the main Tide; at a Niepe Tide and low Water, it will ebb two Hours, and fill two Hours; and at full Water, ebb an Hour

and fill an Hour. It is observable, that at the Full Moon there are no Lakies, neither at Full Sea nor Low Water, in the Stream which is at that time; but at the Neipe Tides which follow this Stream, there are Lakies according as it is set down before: But at the Stream, which is at the Change of the Moon, which is called here the *Overloup*, there are Lakies both at low Water and at high Water, as is said before, and also at the Niepe Tides which follow it, both at high and low Water. It is very remarkable at the Change of the Moon, when it is low Water, the Lakie will be two Hours, which is the beginning of the Tide for that space, and then the Tide stands, and will not ebb till the Flood come, and at full Water it will ebb and flow a large Hour. All this is to be understood, when the weather is seasonable; for in a Storm there can be no particular Account given as to the Lakies: at *Queen's*-Ferry, at Niep Tide and Stream Tides at High Water, there are no Lakies, nor in a Stream at low Water: Neither can I learn, either from Seamen or Fishermen where they begin; but it's probable they begin betwixt *Borrowstounness* and the Mouth of the Water of *Carron*.

'Sir, This Account which I give you of the Lakies, I have some of it from my own Observation, and the rest from Seamen and Fishermen which live upon the River of *Forth*, and by their long Experience affirm what I have written is of a Truth, and is attested by,

'ALEXANDER WRIGHT, *Minister at* Alloa.'

Index Armorial of the Surname of French, by A. D. Weld French. Boston, privately printed, 1892.—Mr. Weld French belongs to a school of genealogists who hold that surnames are capable of classification to a greater extent than is usually admitted. This is a view well worth consideration; the history of names has yet to be written and every contribution is of value. In the *Scottish Antiquary* attention has been drawn to the grouping of Flemish names in various parts of Scotland and England, and further investigations show that this is dependent on causes which can be historically fixed. Mr. French in his preface traces the history of the name French. Of what he says of the introduction of the name into Scotland, we can only find room for an extract:—

'It is most probable that the first occurrence of the surname of Francais bearing a prænomen or baptismal name, found in published records relating to England, was in the county of York between the years 1097 and 1101, and then in the personage of Robert Francais, one of the few recorded knights of the second Robert de Brus, whose friendship with Earl David of Scotland at the court of King Henry the First of England, seems to have culminated soon after his accession to the Scottish throne in 1124, as King David the First, by the establishment of De Brus in the Annandale of Scotland, and his son, the third Robert de Brus, inherited his Scotch possessions.

'Chalmer refers "to Robert de Brus obtaining the grant of Annandale," and goes on to state: "As the charters of King David established a tenure by the sword, we may easily suppose that Bruce brought with him into the Annandale Knights and Yeomen from Yorkshire, as indeed might be shown by tracing to their source some respectable families in Dumfriesshire." The feudality existing in Yorkshire, to which reference has already been made, the origin of the Bruces and Franceis in Normandy, the known fact that a William Franceis was a witness of charters to the

monks of Melrose in Scotland as early as the reign of King William the Lyon,—these circumstances taken in connection with later feudatory relations with the Bruces in the Annandale, strongly favour the opinion that one at least of the surnames of Franceis may have been an early settler with the second Robert de Brus in the valley of the Annan.'

'From these records of Normandy and Great Britain we naturally come to the conclusion that the earlier Christian names borne by members of the family of Bruce were Robert, William, Ralph, Roger, Richard, Adam and Pierre, and of these baptismal names, Roger, Richard, and Pierre are found in an earlier account of Normandy, before they appeared in the records of this family in Great Britain, which indicates a desire to perpetuate in the latter country the earlier names particularly associated with the Bruce family of Normandy. Amongst these Christian names, Robert, William, and Roger were the earliest recorded names of those bearing the surname of Franceis, having recorded feudatory relations with the Bruces of Great Britian; and in Scotland we also find, about the year 1200, one Adam Franceis, and at a later period most all the Lairds of Thornydykes in Scotland had Robert as their Christian name. This similarity of the earliest of these Christian names seems to give additional interest to the feudal relations of the Franceis with the Bruces.

'You find the record of the Franceis in the Cotentin at a somewhat later date than you find these few reminiscences of the Bruces; and the rolls of the 12th century, of this district, to which reference has already been made, show only two of this name, William and Roger Franceis, the same baptismal names as are found in the Annandale of Scotland after King John of England had lost the Duchy of Normandy, and then as feudatories of Robert de Brus, as appears in the Scotch record *circa* 1218, wherein it is stated "that Roger, son of William Franciscus quit claims to Sir Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, land which the grantee held of him in the territory of Annan, for the excambion of land in the territory of Moffat, which William Franciscus, the grantee's father, formerly held of Sir Robert de Brus."'

The preface, of 40 pages, deserves careful study. It is followed by the armorial, giving the arms of French, Franche, Francois, Franceis, France, Frene and Franc. The volume is unfortunately 'privately printed,' but the genealogist who can get access to it will find the perusal of it interesting and instructive.

The Laird o' Coul's Ghost. London: Elliot Stock.—This is a facsimile reprint of a Scottish chap-book of the last century. It is edited by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, Glasgow, and as the original has become very rare, it will be a welcome addition to the libraries of those curious in such literature. The story told is interesting to those who fancy ghost stories.

Map of Stirlingshire, 1745. Stirling: R. S. Shearer & Son.—This is a well-executed facsimile of the map which was published with the first edition of Nimmo's *History of the County in* 1777. It is valuable as giving old names, together with plans of the battles of Bannockburn, 1314, and Falkirk, 1298. It is brought out as a companion to Pont's (1654) maps of Stirling and Lennox, and measures 25 by 19½ inches.

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR *of 'The Scottish Antiquary,'* The Parsonage, Alloa.

471. HONOURS OF SCOTLAND.—The Sword-belt, of which the accompanying photoglypt gives a very correct idea, is admitted by the 'Society of Antiquaries of London,' before whom it was shown in the past summer, to be the belt given by Pope Julius II. in 1507 to King James IV. of Scotland. It bears the personal device of Pope Julius II., an oak tree fructed erased, and the Papal Tiara and Keys of St. Peter, with other ornaments worked in silver-gilt thread. The buckle is of silver-gilt and very beautiful, with a centre of blue enamel. This enamel has been very much injured, and the whole belt is much worn and in places nearly torn across. It appears to have been concealed with the Regalia, of which it formed a

part, in the church of Kinneff, but for some cause it was not delivered up at the Restoration with the rest of the Honours of the Kingdom, and its very existence was unknown to the Barras family of Ogilvy. It had evidently been concealed carefully by some one who, dying, was unable to speak of it, and not until about 1790, when the estate of Barras was sold, was it found wrapped up and built into the garden wall. Since that time

it has passed through the hands of Sir David Ogilvy, who found it, Sir George Mulgrave Ogilvy, his sister Mrs. Alexander Livingston-Ogilvy, her son George Livingston-Ogilvy, and his nephew Rev. Samuel Ogilvy Baker, who has now sent it to Edinburgh Castle, to be placed where it ought to be.

S. OGILVY BAKER.

MUCHELNEY VICARAGE.

We cannot do better than append to Mr. Ogilvy Baker's interesting note a portion of an article which appeared in the *Scotsman* of Nov. 29th:—

'Whether there is a large element of truth in the remark that all Scotsmen are antiquarians or not, there is no Scotsman who will not take a pleasurable interest in the restoration to its place in the Scottish Regalia of an important relic which has remained in private hands for 240 years. The Rev. Samuel Ogilvy Baker has placed in the hands of the Queen's Remembrancer the belt belonging to the sword of State, in order that it may be restored to its place, so long left vacant, among the Honours of Scotland. The broad outline of the history of the Regalia, especially of the strange perils through which it passed, is well known. How by order of the Scottish Parliament, on the 6th of June 1651, it was sent to the Castle of Dunnottar, on the rocky coast of Kincardineshire, for safe keeping; how George Ogilvy of Barras was intrusted by the Earl of Marischal with the command of the castle, and charged above all things to guard the Honours from harm; how in the succeeding November he was summoned by the Commander of the English Parliamentary forces to surrender, a summons which, though the garrison numbered only forty men, he emphatically declined to obey; how, being pressed beyond endurance by the assailants, and reflecting that it would be "an inexpressible loss and shame if these things should be taken by the enemy" he resorted to subterfuge, so that the Regalia was successfully carried out of the castle in the face of the besiegers by the wife of the minister of a neighbouring parish; and how, with lighter heart after the precious trust was removed to a place of greater safety, he continued to defend the fortress till the 4th of June 1652, when he surrendered, with all the honours of war, an empty keep, is all to be found in detail in a complete and valuable paper written by the late Mr. J. J. Reid and Mr. Alexander Brook, and published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1890. The Crown, the Sceptre, and the Sword, with scabbard and belt, were buried by Mr. Granger, the minister of the Parish of Kinneff, under the pavement within the church, and remained there till after the Restoration, when the secret was discovered to the King, the precious Honours restored to the Castle of Edinburgh, and those who had had a share in so great a service rewarded—Sir John Keith with a pension and an earldom, George Ogilvy with a Baronetcy, and Mrs. Granger with a gift of 2000 merks. The Honours, including the sword and scabbard, were thus restored; they continued to perform their journey from the Castle to the Parliament House at the opening of Parliament until the Union in 1707 closed the doors of the Parliament, and terminated their use in any public pageant. For 110 years the relics lay forgotten but uninjured in the great oak chest in which they had been placed at the Union. Unearthed at last by the insistence of Sir Walter Scott, they have since remained open to public view. But all this time where was the sword-belt? It had gone into the Castle of Dunnottar, but it had not reappeared from beneath the pavement of Kinneff Church. Long after the Civil War it was found concealed in the walls of the Manse of Barras, and having been kept as a precious heirloom in the family which had guarded the Royal Honours so well, it is about to be restored to the place it unquestionably ought to fill. The sword and scabbard now in the Crown Room and the belt were presented to King James IV. in 1507, six years before the battle of Flodden, by Pope Julius II.

The design of the latter corresponds precisely with that on the sword and scabbard, the heraldic device of the donor, an oak-tree 'fructuated and eradicated,' being reproduced many times.

It is no more than right that a relic of high historic interest should be in its proper place, open to view, and in public keeping; but it is, unhappily, rare that private owners take this generous and public-spirited view. The thanks of all who take a pride in the ancient history and proud independence of Scotland are due to Mr. Ogilvy Baker for the very real sacrifice which he has made in thus parting with a relic of priceless family interest. He has set an example which others would do well to follow. . . . Nothing could be more fitting than that the restoration of this important and long-missing relic should coincide with the removal of the Regalia to a position where it can be better seen and more appreciated by the public. Whatever decision may be taken on this point, Mr. Ogilvy Baker has earned the general and grateful thanks of the Scottish people.'

472. TARTANS IN FAMILY PORTRAITS, No. 2 (vol. vii. p. 49).—*Newhall House.*—In the notes on the Castle Grant collection in the last number of the *Scottish Antiquary* we referred to a large number of portraits of members of the Clan Grant, painted by Richard Waitt from 1713 to 1725. Yet another portrait by this artist is in the collection at Newhall House, and is there titled on the back in a modern hand, 'the old Pretender,' whom it certainly does not represent, but the subject is understood to be —— Grant, younger of Cullen. It bears on the canvas 'Ric. Waitt, pinxit 1715,' and the colour scheme only tends to increase the perplexity as to the true Grant tartan. The style of dress is a rather unusual riding costume of considerable interest.

Balgownie.—The collection here preserved is of the very highest value, including as it does the relics of the Macdonells of Glengarry, of whom the present proprietor is a direct descendant. Of greatest interest in point of antiquity is a portrait of a Highland chief represented in a splendid costume of belted plaid, richly embroidered coat, and steel helmet with ostrich plumes. It is about one-third life size, and represents in the design of the tartan, which is painted with extreme minuteness, one of the most complicated patterns at present known. Of the period to which it belongs and the subject represented there are no records, but it is believed to date about the time of Charles II. (see notes on Langton collection regarding a similar figure). There are no other paintings of subjects in Highland dress recorded where the helmet and plumes are depicted as here, but that these were in use in the Highlands at this period is well known, and such references to their use occurs, as in the contemporary Gaelic poem 'Bàs Alasdair Mac Cholla.'

Co geal ri ceò eutrom an eas
'Nuair dh'eireas e fo ghrian maidne òg,
Bha itean o chein-thìr nan coigerach,
A' sruthadh mu hoilleireachd a bheirt.

White as the curling mist of the fall
When it rises in the morning sun,
The plumes from the stranger's land
Waved round his gleaming casque.

Next in point of age and interest is the portrait of Alastair Macdonell of Glengarry, who played so prominent a part in the 'Forty-five.' It represents him in the belted plaid, and a servant in the background wears the 'breacan an feilidh,' or modern kilt. This is the earliest occurrence of this form of the dress the writer has met with in portraits. Both figures are dressed in tartans, which, while clearly decipherable, differ from each other and from any pattern at present in use, and bear not the slighest resemblance to the modern Glengarry or other Macdonald tartan. A very beautiful life-size portrait by Angelica Kaufmann represents Alastair Ranaldson Macdonell, fifteenth of Glengarry, in coat and kilt of Glengarry tartan. This is the chief whose later portrait by Raeburn, presently exhibited in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, has been made familiar by its engraving, and whose tragic death was so greatly deplored. In female portraiture few efforts are more pleasing than the representation of this chief's lady, who was Miss Rebecca Forbes of Pitsligo, and who is shown in a tartan dress of the sett known in old records as Huntly district tartan, a pattern worn by various families, Forbeses and others, in Aberdeenshire a hundred years ago and more. On the figure is gracefully draped a plaid of Glengarry tartan. In this collection are preserved many of the fine equipments of the officers of the Glengarry Fencibles, and along with these some portions of the ancient armoury of Invergarry Castle.

Of special interest are the old wall-pieces used in its defence, and several of these have or had individual names and histories of their own. There was one known as the '*Cubhag*' or Cuckoo, and the '*Ramasach*' or Ramsey. The traditions regarding these, communicated by Glengarry nearly seventy years ago, are as follows :—

'Some time after the battle of Killiecrankie, a party from the garrison at Inverness, under the command of an officer of the name of Ramsey, was ordered out to take possession of the Castle of Invergarry. The news of its approach arrived only a little before its appearance at the north end of Loch Oich, when a man rushed into the hall where the chief was at dinner, and exclaimed.—"*Tha an Ramasach a tighinn, agus buidheann mhòr dhearg leis !*" "The Ramsey is coming, and a great troop of the red soldiers!" Ramsey was well known at Invergarry, and for a determined man ; and Mac-Mhic-Alasdair, immediately rising from the table, ordered the house to be closed, and ascended the great square tower. Among the party assembled was the old armourer, who was no less remarkable for the extraordinary accuracy to which he had brought the use of the wall-pieces than the affection which he bore to them, from whence they commonly went by the name of "*Nigheanan-Alasdair-Dhuibh*"—Black Alexander's daughters. Glengarry leaned on the sill of the window, his eyes fixed on the little green corner of the lake at Aberchalader, where the road from Fort Augustus first comes in sight along the water, and old Alasdair stood behind watching over the shoulder of his chief. At length the scarlet gleam of the redcoats, and the glancing of the muskets, appeared upon the bank, and in a few moments the head of the detach ment filed down along the narrow road which led along the margin of the lake. As they proceeded the officer could be distinguished on horseback at their head. Mac-Mhic-Alasdair looked over his shoulder at the old armourer—"*An toireadh beòil-nan-tàirneanach a-mhàin an coileach-ruadh ud?*" "Would the wall-guns bring down yon red-cock?" said he. "*Tha dha ann,*" replied Alasdair, "there are two—I would not be sure of them

all—but for the *Cubhag* (Cuckoo) and her marrow, they would speak to them." "Bring the gowk," said Glengarry, turning to one of the men. The mighty hang-gun was brought; Donald laid "her" black mouth through the window, and levelled the barrel carefully on the sill. "Ay," said he, "yon should do fine." "Mark him, then," said Glengarry. Alasdair waited until the head of the column had cleared some birch scrogg-bushes, and as soon as they came out upon the open road, he laid his eye to the stock, steadied the gun, but just as he was about to pull the trigger, some interruption happened; there was a momentary halt; the officer rode to the rear, and only the top of his hat appeared above the muskets. "*Cha-n'-eil comas air!*" "It can't be helped!" said Alasdair, as he saw the officer linger; "*Gabhaidh mis' am-fear eile,*" "I 'll take the other"; and he turned the muzzle of the Cuckoo upon the sergeant. He marked him steadily for a moment, and drew the trigger. The report rolled like thunder round the lake, and as the smoke blew off out of the window, the broad halbert and stiff square-skirted figure of the sergeant were no more visible, but a crowd of the men appeared busy round a red heap upon the road. "'*S math thilg sibh!*" "You have shot well!" cried Glengarry. "*Thilg a' chubhag smugaid orra,*" "The gowk has spit upon them." At this moment the officer rode hastily to the front, and as the square-cocked hat appeared at the head of the detachment—"*Seall! ar Cabar Fèidh!*" exclaimed Mac-Mhic-Alasdair, "*Aon a ris!*" "There's the stag's head!—once more!" By this time the other guns had been brought without bidding. Alasdair chose his next favourite daughter, and laying "her" over the window, marked out the leader as he sat conspicuous on his horse. The old man levelled his eye along the barrel with a still and steady gaze; in the next moment the "bang" of the heavy gun went off through the casement, and the commander dropped out of the saddle. "*Sin a laochain!*" cried Glengarry, "*tha an Ramasach cho math ris a' Chùbhaig,*" "Bravo, my boy, the Ramasach is as good as the Cuckoo!" From that day the gun retained the name. Upon the effect of these two fatal shots, the detachment fell into confusion, and lifting the fallen bodies, made a hasty retreat to Inverness. At the sacking and burning of Invergarry in 1746, the Cuckoo and her companions were sent to Fort-William to do garrison duty against their old friends and neighbours. Here they were retained until Glengarry raised his regiment, when he succeeded in obtaining their restoration to Invergarry.'

The whole of the collection is preserved with great care, and while not of the vast extent of the Seafield collection of the Strathspey Fencibles' equipments, it includes many rare and curious items not usually met with.

Langton.—This collection of portraits is of a choice character, comprising the works of some of the most famous masters. Of prime consequence for the purpose in hand, however, is the painting called the Regent Murray, which was formerly at Taymouth, and which has been ascribed to Jameson.

It is very doubtful, however, as to whether it represents the Regent, or was painted by the artist named. The work is life size, and a splendid representation of the Highland garb. It differs from the Balgownie portrait, beside the matter of size, in the individuality of the face, the colours of the tartan, and the head-dress, which in this is a flat bonnet with a small plume. Ordinary observation would tend to an acceptance

of the tartan as simply black and white, but a careful scrutiny of the whole details of the picture, with the assistance of so valuable an authority as Mr. W. Skeoch Cumming, the well-known military artist, revealed the fact that what was in portions almost black was in reality a deep Indian red. The scheme thus obtained is a very beautiful one in red, black, and white, and of extremely early date as a tartan design. Here, too, is a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller of John Campbell, Lord Glenorchy, afterwards Earl of Breadalbane, in the Belted Plaid, painted in 1708. The tartan, carefully drawn, differs utterly from any known Campbell pattern, and this is the earliest record of what must be regarded as a clan pattern of the Campbells, if clan colours were then in use, as is commonly alleged. In general effect the design more nearly resembles the Royal Stewart tartan (before the latter was modernised) than any other, although the scheme of arrangement is by no means the same.

There is a painting of Prince Charles Edward here, which was exhibited at the Stuart Exhibition 1889,—a small whole-length figure in tartan jacket and trews by an artist unknown. It contains a representation of a tartan not previously recorded; and a further variation of design is obtained in a miniature of the Prince from the Bernal collection. The white silk sash taken from the Prince's baggage at Culloden by Rauworth, who carried the first news of the battle to the Secretary of State, is well cared for, and is in excellent preservation.

The most effective of the Raeburn portraits here is that of Sir Allan Macnab, last laird of that Ilk, who is represented in a military Highland dress; the kilt consisting of the Macnab chiefs' pattern, while the waistcoat indicates an unusual variation from the received design. Here also is a life-size painting of the second Marquis (and fifth Earl) of Breadalbane by Thomas Duncan, displaying the modern and spurious sett which now passes as Breadalbane Campbell tartan.

D. W. STEWART.

473. PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF STEWART OF STENTON, COUNTY PERTH.—King Robert II. of Scotland had issue by Mariota de Cardney. She is said to have been a daughter of Sir John de Ross, son of the Earl of Ross, who assumed the name of Cardney on obtaining from Robert II. the lands of Cardney, 19th June 1375, in which charter he is styled *dilectus consanguineus noster*, the king having married Euphemia Ross. Mariota got charters of various lands from the king, and bore to him four sons.

Mariota de Cardney is mentioned in the Treasurer's accounts for various sums of money in 1380 for buying napery for her use, and sums are also allowed for her son James for fees at St. Andrews College, 1384. Robert Cardney, Bishop of Dunkeld, was brother to Mariota.

Robert de Cardney, says Canon Mylne, Bishop of Dunkeld by his sister's interest with the king. He added to and adorned the Cathedral, and built a Bishop's Palace. He was excommunicated for some time by the Pope for ecclesiastical disobedience; he was also one of the hostages for the redemption of King James I. from English captivity. There are several sums given him by the Treasury; one for expenses in accompanying his nephew John Steuart of Cardneys when studying in Paris in 1394. He held the see of Dunkeld for forty years, and died in 1436. King Robert's sons by Mariota were—

1. Alexander Stewart, received with other charters one of the lands of Innerlunan, A.D. 1378. He died before his mother.
2. Sir John Stewart. See below (I.).
3. James Stewart got charter of Abernethy, A.D. 1373, and Kinfauns, 1383.
4. Walter Stewart, heir of tailzie to his brother in charter of Cardneys, 12th Feb. 1399.

I. Sir John Stewart (2nd son), got charter of Cardneys 1399, and of Airntully 1383. He was alive 1425. He married Jean, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall and sister of Queen Annabella. He left issue a son.

II. Walter Stewart of Cardneys, etc., had a charter of Cluny. He married —— ——, and left issue a son.

III. John Stewart of Cardneys, married Janet Wightman, and died 1540, having issue—

1. George Stewart. See below (IV.-A.).
2. Sir Walter Stewart, 1st of Dowally, which family ended in Captain John Stewart of Dowally, of the Perthshire Militia, who died at Bridge end, Perth, 1840.
3. Peter Stewart.
4. John Stewart, who got a charter of Dalguise 1543. He died 1576, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Grantully. His descendants still hold Dalguise.

IV.-A. George Stewart (son of No. III.) died before his father. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir James Liddel of Halkertoun, Chamberlain of Scotland, and left issue—

1. John Stewart. See below (IV.-B.).
2. David Stewart.
3. James Stewart.

IV.-B. John Stewart, of Cardneys (son of No. IV.-A), was M.P. 1560, and died 1563. He married Margaret, daughter of J. Ross of Craigie, by Elizabeth, daughter of John, 6th Lord Glamis.

John Stewart of Cardneys, M.P. 1560, was a keen reformer, and it was to him, as Bailie of the Regality of Dunkeld, that the letter of instruction was issued and signed by Argyll, James Stewart (the Regent), and Ruthven, concerning the Cathedral, which ran as follows:—

'Traist friendis, after maist hearty commendacioun we pray you faill not to pass incontinent to the Kirk of Dunkeld, and tak doun the haill images thereof, and bring furth to the Kirk-yayrd and burn thaym oppinly, and siclyke cast doun the alteris, and purge the Kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye, and this ye faill not to do, as ze will do us singular empleseur; and so committis you to the protection of God.' A postscript cautions them to 'tak guid heid that neither the dasks, windochs, or durris (doors) be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark.' They were unhappily animated by too much zeal to take much notice of the latter injunctions, and, sad to say, the whole building was ruthlessly sacked from end to end, no doubt the monument erected to his relative the Bishop being wrecked at this time; and it is alleged that Stewart of Cardneys completed the unholy work later on by unroofing the Cathedral.

John Stewart of Cardneys had issue—

1. George Stewart. See below (V.).
2. John Stewart got a portion of Airntully; alive 1602; he married —— —— and had issue—
   i. Thomas Stewart, portioner of Airntully, who had issue—
      (i.) John Stewart, served heir to his father, 1647.
3. James Stewart.

V. George Stewart (son of IV.-B), of Cardneys; died 1603; he married, 1566, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Stewart of Grantully, by a daughter of the third Earl of Athole. He had issue—

1. John Stewart. See below (VI.), page 108.
2. James Stewart, merchant in Perth, served heir to his brother Duncan, 1609, in his portion of Airntully.
3. George Stewart, portioner of Capeth, died before 1649. He left a son—
   i. John Stewart, who renounced Capeth 1649.
4. Duncan Stewart, portioner of Airntully.
5. William Stewart had seizin of W. Capeth, 1649.
6. Thomas Stewart, stated in the Dalguise Pedigree, written in 1780, to have been progenitor of the Stenton branch of the family, got a charter of Craigton 1595, and renounced the same 1648, and Butterstone in 1618; got Tulymet, 1618. He married Egidia, daughter of John Penicuik of Stenton. He was probably father of Patrick and Gilbert, cautioners for Thomas Stewart, afterwards of Stenton, 1656, and of George in Dunkeld, 1659, who married M. Mylne, and had a son Robert in Dunkeld, who got the crofts of Fingorth, 1655. Thomas Stewart and Egidia Penicuik had besides, probably, other issue, two sons—
   i. Walter Stewart, portioner in Dunkeld, paid tax in Cromwell's rental 1649 for Wester Capeth, alive 1651. He married —— —— and had a son ——.

STEWART OF STENTON.

(i.) ii. Thomas Stewart, of Stenton by charters 1656, 1666, of Wester Capeth 1651, 1656, 1665, of Gallowhill 1655, of Drumbellie 1660, a Commissioner of Supply 1689-1690. He married Margaret Murray.

Thomas Stewart, first laird of Stenton, appears to have acted for Lord Murray, son of the Marquis of Athole. The following letter, written by him from Tullimet, is interesting as clearing away the uncertainty connected with the death of Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. It also gives a terrible picture of the times at that unhappy period. The letter is in the charter-room at Blair.

TULLIMET, *Iulie the* 29, [16]89.

MY LORD,—Ther cam heir yestarnyt one ther march to Dunkeld the Leard of Strowane Robertsone and Duncane Menzies vith ane fore partie of King James forses, and the rest is to follow this day going for Anguse, threating all vho vill not joyne vith them in the Kings service they vill

kill and slay all who refuses to joyne. So we ar all heir in ane sad conditione for ther is none to meit and doe ane thing for the cuntre. So I beg your Lordships advyse vhat I sall doe vith vhat goodis ye haue at Dunkeld if they distroy not them befoir they leaue it for ther is nothing to be expectit from them but sewer vsage vho joyns not ther ordiris is now givine owt since the death of my Lord Dundie be one Cannone ane Scotis offi[ce]r vho cam from Irland.. Ther vas no persone kild of anie not but Dundie, 2 brithren of Glengarieis, ane second sone of Sir Donald M'Donaldis, ane Gilbert Ramsay, Pitcur, deadlie vowndit. My Lord Dundie vas shot dead one [*i.e.* at] the head of his horse[men]. Ther is seuerall souldiour kild and vowndit, but vho of King William's partie ve can not give ane accowmpt ther is so manie, ther vill be 4 or 5 hundreth prisonaris. I dout not but Glenegise hes givine your Lordship ane full accowmpt of the maner of the feight. I haue sent to your Lordship the sheip your father haid in the forrast according to your Lordships comandis. Cause grant ane receit for them. The number is 156. I haue payit them that cam vith them. They threatine your cuntrie verie hard. I ame so dampt vith thir tymeis that I cannot act nor doe anie thing as I vowld, but I ame and sall continnew your Lordships servant and sall doe vhat lyes in my pouer to preserve vhat I can that is your Lordships intrest. God pitie vs for it is sad tymes. Howeuer I ame and sall continow, My Lord, Your Lordships faithfull servant,

THOMAS STEWART.

Endorsed—Stenton, *July* 29.

Thomas Stewart and Margaret Murray had issue—

a. John Stewart, second of Stenton. See below (II.).
b. Gilbert Stewart, merchant in Edinburgh, died 1742, *s.p.*, having married Rachell, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie.
c. William, mentioned in charter 1651, probably eldest son, died young.
d. Grissel, born 1670.
e. Agnes, born 1674.
f. Margaret, married, 1698, J. Stewart of Kinnaird, a branch of the Rossyth family, and had issue.
g. Marjorie, married, 1701, John Stewart of Kincragie, and left issue.

(II.) John Stewart of Stenton (son of Thomas (I.)) was a Commissioner of Supply, and died before 1731. He married 1st Jean, daughter of Rev. Patrick Makgill, of Tealing, of the Rankeilour family, 2nd, Margaret Davidson, and had issue—

a. John Stewart. See below (III.).
b. Thomas Stewart, born 1693. In a deed by his father dated 1722 he is styled youngest son, and gets 3000 merks 'in case he returns to Brittain,' called 2nd son in deed, 1707.
c. Gilbert Stewart, born 1698, died before 1722.
d. Patrick Stewart, born 1701.
e. Margaret Stewart, served heir of provision general to her father, 1731.

(III.) John Stewart of Stenton (son of John (II.)) got the lands of

Drumgarthie and Glassingall 1743, died 1765. He married, 1724, Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick.

There is a letter at Blair written by John Stewart, third laird of Stenton, to the Duke of Athole, in reply to an urgent appeal by the Duke for recruits for the rising of 1745.

STENTOWN, *September 15th*, 1745.

MY LORD,—Your grace's of 13th current came to my hand yesterday forenoon by Mr. Laird, and in obedience to your Lordships commands I went to Dunkeld, but to no purpose, for I plainly see that the whole inhabitants there are quite degenerate from their Ancestors and not one spark of loyalty among them; and as the bearer can inform your grace, not one man of them will stir without force, and even then there is neither gun nor sourd to be had; the Laighwood men are on the same footing, and have neither arms or willingness. As for Inwar and Little Dunkeld, Charles M'Glashen tells me they have delivered four men as their quota to Mr. Mercer of Aldie. Now from what I have said I leave your Grace to consider what is to be done with these unwilling people without arms.

This is all occurs to me at the time. I wait your Grace's further orders, and with all sincerety and due respect, I ever am, My Lord, your Grace's most humble and most obliged servant,

JNO. STEWART.

In the same Jacobite correspondence at Blair there is a letter from Robert Mercer of Aldie to the Duke, in which he says that he had seen Stenton that day, with whom he had left orders about the Strathardle vassals who had not yet arrived.

From which it will be seen that the Stewarts of Stenton were quietly but actively engaged in the Jacobite cause. They do not, however, appear to have given offence to the Government.

John Stewart had issue—

a. John Stewart. See below (IV.).
b. Gilbert Stewart, born 1728.
c. Alexander, born 1734.
d. William, born 1730.
e. Margaret, alive 1759, married Patrick Greig of Haughead, surgeon in Dunkeld, died before 1752.
f. Helen. *g.* Jane. *h.* Rachel—mentioned in their father's will for mournings.

(IV.) John Stewart of Stenton (son of John (III.)) captain in 42nd Regiment, served in America, born 1729, died 1791. Married, 1768, Jean, daughter of Paul Husband of Logie. Merchant in Edinburgh. Died 1778. He had issue—

(V.) *a.* John Stewart, fifth of Stenton, lieutenant 20th Regiment, died at Port-au-Prince, *s.p.*, 1794.
b. Alexander Stewart, see below (VI.).
c. Isabella, born 1769, died 1839, married, 1793, Isaac Bayley of the 72nd Regiment; issue residing in Edinburgh.
d. Emelia, born ——, died 1843, married, 1793, Dr. Walker Arnot of Edenshed, Fife, and left issue.
e. Jane, died unmarried 1814.

f. Margaret died *c.* 1854, married George Lyon, younger of Wester Ogill, Forfarshire. Issue, Colonel George Lyon of Kirkmichael, 2nd Life Guards, and John Lyon, who bought Kirkmichael from his brother; she married, 2nd, 1821, Sir Adam Fergusson, Sir Walter Scott's friend, and son of Principal Adam Fergusson of St. Andrews.

g. Catherine, died 1836, married J. M'Ritchie of Edinburgh, and left issue there.

h. Jane, died 1814, unmarried.

i. Rachel, married, 1799, William Jobson of Dundee, merchant in London, and had issue, a daughter Jane, who married Sir Walter Scott, second Bart. of Abbotsford. He died, *s.p.*, 1848, she died 1877.

(VI.) Alexander Stewart of Stenton (second son of John Stewart (IV.)), captain 3rd regiment of Buffs, born 1781, died in London 1820, married, 1810, Jane, daughter of Rev. D. Moncrieff of Redgorton, and had issue.

(VII.) *a.* John David Stewart of Stenton, sold the estate 1834, and died *s.p.* He married, 1854, Mary, widow of J. Graham.

b. Jane, died unmarried.

VI. John Stewart of Cardneys (see page 105), died 1639, married *ante*, 1603, Barbara, daughter of W. Hay of West Gourdie, and had issue.

VII. Sir John Stewart of Cardneys, died 1646, married Jean, daughter of Alexander Blair of Balthayock, and had issue.

VIII. John Stewart of Cardneys, died 1660, married 1st, Cecil, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grantully, and 2nd, Agnes, daughter of D. Rattray of Craighall. He had issue.

IX. Patrick Stewart of Cardneys, who carried on the family. He married Agnes, daughter of Colonel J. Menzies of Culdares, through whom they succeeded to Culdares.

Arms of Stewart of Stenton.—Seal of Captain Stewart of Stenton, from his letters in British Museum: A lion rampant, over all a bend. The colours are not given. Crest: a demi-lion rampant. Motto: God help.

Arms of Steuart of Dalguise.—Or, a lion rampant, gules, over all a fess chequy, argent and azure. Crest: a demi-lion. Motto: *Hinc Orion.*

L.

474. Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B.—This distinguished soldier was the second son of Duncan, fourteenth Chief of Glengarry, by his wife Marjory, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart. of Dalvey, and was next brother to Alastair Ronaldson Macdonell of Glengarry, who is mentioned at page 102. On entering the army he was gazetted to the Coldstream Guards, and maintained the character of that celebrated regiment. He is chiefly known for his gallant conduct at Waterloo, which is narrated by Alison (*History of Europe*, vol. xii. p. 345):—

'The first of these brave officers (M'Donell) when a vehement onset had burst open the gate of the courtyard (of Hougomont), and a party of the French, great part of whom were in the end slain or taken, had rushed in, actually, by a great exertion of personal strength, drove the survivors out, and closed it in the face of the French bayonets.'

Some little time after the battle a gentleman offered a considerable sum

of money to be given to the BRAVEST MAN. The Duke of Wellington, to whom it was left to make the award, divided it between Macdonell and the sergeant who shared in the gallant exploit, and to whom his superior officer magnanimously gave his share of the prize. Sir James Macdonell became a Lieutenant-General in the army and principal equerry to the late Queen-Dowager. He died unmarried in 1857. The portrait, of which a copy is given, is by Raeburn, and is in the possession of John Alastair Erskine Cuninghame, Esq. of Balgownie, Co. Perth, the last lineal descendant and heir-general of Alastair Ronaldson Macdonell of Glengarry. The statement as to the reward of bravery is traditional in the family; it is, however, we believe, well authenticated. Colonel Sterling, commanding the Coldstream Guards, has most kindly endeavoured to procure the official records of the award, but as yet without success. We hope in a future number to give full details of honour done to one who besides and above his other honours is known as 'The Brave Man,' a hero of whom not only his clan, his regiment, and the British Army, but the whole nation may be justly proud.

A. W. C. H.

475. CANT FAMILY (vol. vii. p. 78).—See the *List of the Deans of Guild from* 1407 *to* 1890. 8vo. Printed for private circulation. I find under dates 1413, *James* Cant, and in 1443, 1444, 1445, and 1447, 1448, 1449, and 1450, *Adam* Cant, were Deans of Guild of Edinburgh.

T. G. S.

476. EXAMINATION FOR LORD'S SUPPER (vol. vii. p. 9).—In the *Scottish Antiquary* of last June is given the text of an unknown Catechism entitled 'The manir of ye examinatione befoir ye Lord's Supper,' copied into this first volume of the Registers of Stirling, in the year 1591. As to the authorship of the Catechism, or whether it was ever printed I can say nothing. But some facts regarding a similarly unique, and until quite recently, unknown Scottish Catechism, of ten years earlier date, may interest your readers.

At the Laing sale there was much interest excited at the appearance in the catalogue of the entry (No. 1205), 'Forme and maner of Examination befoir the admission to ye tabill of ye Lord. Edinburgh, Henrie Charteris, 1581, 12mo.' The date of publication was that of the first edition of John Craig's 'Shorte Summe,' to which, however, it bore no resemblance. The book had entirely passed out of memory, and no other copy was known to exist. There was naturally a brisk competition at the sale, and the volume was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Quaritch for the sum of £70.

It appeared shortly afterwards in Mr. Quaritch's catalogue announced as 'UNIQUE,' and afterwards passed into the hands of a well-known Edinburgh collector of books of this class.

It now appears that, although this copy with Henry Charteris's imprint is unique, there was a reprint made in London in the same year by Thomas Marsh; and of this edition also there is but one copy known, preserved in the library of Lincoln Cathedral. Mr. Archibald Constable pointed out the volume to me on a recent visit to Lincoln, and has since kindly furnished me with the following notes and extracts, which may be compared with the Stirling Registers Catechism. The volume contains 24 folios, including title-page and one blank folio at end, in small 8vo. The spelling is somewhat anglicized throughout. The title runs:—

The
Maner, and forme
of examination before the
admission to the Table of
the Lorde
Vsed by the
Ministry of Edinborough &
directe to the Maisters of euery
Family, that by the oft reading
thereof, they may bee the bet-
ter Instructed in the grounds,
and principall Heads of
Religion.
Imprinted At
London in Fleet-
street by Thomas
Marsh
1581.

The dedication is as follows:—'To the Maisters and Housholders of euery Family, grace bee multiplied. The care of the Church and ministry hath bene such towards you (dere brethren in ye Lord) that for your cause order hath ben taken to teach the principall heads of Religion in foure seuerall places ech Sonday, for the instruction of all in generall: and to teache youre Youth in the schooles in ye same heads, as in a most necessary doctryne. And now besides all this we offer vnto you this short treatise cõtayning in effect the groũds of Chrystian Religion: earnestly desyring you in the name of Christ Jesus to Reade or cause the same to be red diligently in your houses, for the instruction of your selues, your Children and seruants, that they may be the more able to aunswere whẽ they shalbe examined. In so doinge (deere brethren) yee shall followe the good example of *Abraham* who is commended of the Lord, in that he instructed his houshold. Your Consciences also hereby shall be the better discharged, & you shall heape vp blessinges in your houses, to your comforte & the glory of your God, who may increase you the true —godlines, and Rule your heartes euer in his true feare. Amen.'

The questions are in roman type, the answers in black letter. The heading to the text of the Catechism is 'A briefe examination of the Christian fayth'; the running headlines throughout, 'A breife examination.' The sub-divisions are—(B2) Of the fall of man; (B2 *verso*) Of the restitution; (B3) The office and duety of the [*torn*] that are restored; (C *verso*) The ii Parte of the Catechisme; (C *b. verso*) The iiii [misprint for iii] Parte of the Catechisme; (D 2) The iiii Parte of the Catechisme.

The following are some of the questions and answers, beginning with the first:—

Question. Beleevest thou there is one onely God?

Aunswer. That surely I believe, & thereof I was assured from my youth vp.

Q. What meanest thou by the Communion of Saynctes?

A. This signifieth the vnity of all the Members in the Church, making one body. So that vnity may be in the thirde note attributed to the Church.

Q. May we not then pray to saincts departed or Angells?

A. No: for then we spoyle God of his due honour, and make Gods of them.

Q. What thinkest thou of Prayer in a straunge language?

A. That is a mockery of God and an abuse of the tongue.

On the last page: *Q.* Then the state of the Godly is onely happy in this earth, and the state of the wicked most miserable.

A. Yea, truely: and therefor we whom God hath mercifully called in Christe, are happy here, and our full happinesse shall appeare, when all teares shal be wiped away from our eyes, and we shall raigne in Glory: whereunto ye Lord our GOD through Jesus Christe may bring us all. Amen.

* * *

FINIS.

Imprinted at London in Fleet-stret nere vnto Saint Dunston's Church by Thomas Marsh.

It will be observed that the last Question and Answer are verbally identical with those of the Stirling MS., but that otherwise, judging from Mr. Constable's description and extracts, there appears to be little similarity between the two Catechisms. There were doubtless many such short Catechisms in use at this time, each new one borrowing freely from its predecessors. But in the case of the 'Forme and Maner,' the simultaneous republication in an English dress of a Scottish Catechism specially intended for the use of Edinburgh, is an interesting illustration of the sort of sympathy which then existed between the London Puritans and the Scottish Church; and to bibliographers it is curious that of each impression only a single copy should be known to exist. T. G. L.

477. ORKNEY FOLK-LORE. SEA MYTHS (vol. vii. p. 81).—9. *Hildaland.*—This once popular belief had its origin, doubtless, in some atmospherical phenomena, alas! only presented to the wonder of a superstitious people who at once converted a shade, or the image of a shade, into a tangible reality.

It needs no poet's eye to discern the beauty of sky scenery in Orkney. There is only one word that can adequately convey a faint idea of the exquisite loveliness and yet majestic grandeur of our autumnal sunsets, and that word is glory. But I ask more especial attention to the wonderful effects sometimes produced in the clouds by the almost horizontal beams of a winter sun. In winter the big blurred sun, like a dropsical and bleared-eyed old man, rises only a few hand-breadths above the horizon, so that shortly before and after the winter solstice our day may be said to consist of only sunrise and sunset. On a calm frosty day huge masses of cloud may be seen hanging over the sea in every imaginable form, with here and there an opening like a curtain partly flung back, showing weird vistas that seem to lead into a world unknown. When these clouds are struck and lit up by the nearly level beams of a winter sun they form what—if allowable to use a misnomer—may be called an atmospheric fairyland. But it is with the wonderful varieties of colour displayed by such clouds that we have to do. Green, yellow, orange, purple, may be seen, of every hue and shade. Now, if the sea be smooth and its surface glassy, as it often is, even while an unbroken ground-swell

rolls over it, every colour in the clouds is imaged on the sea, as in an undulating mirror. In such images so mirrored the old Orcadian saw glimpses of Hilda-land. To those willing to be deceived, deception is easy. And yet such images in the sea show a remarkable resemblance to an Orkney landscape seen at a far-off distance. The Orcadian saw in the mirrored green hue the luxuriant grass of his native valleys. He saw in the yellow colour the golden hue of the wild mustard that so abundantly flourished in every patch of cultivated land; and, in each purple tint he saw the hue of his own heath-clad hills, while the undulations of the sea only added the charm of greater mystery to the enchanted land.

There are other conditions of the atmosphere that produce mirage in the sea, but enough, if not more than enough, has been said to show what may have been at least one origin of this sea-myth.

Hilda-land, that is, the hidden land, was by the younger of my informers called enchanted land. I, however, give the first name as that always used by the older people, and therefore more correct.

This land lay or floated on the sea in the form of beautiful islands. Fair houses, cornfields, and green pastures covered with cattle were seen on these islands.

This land was only visible at rare times, and some people had the power of seeing it far more clearly than others. One old man said, 'Hid's only the e'e that sees the unseen that can see Hilda-land,' a paradox containing more truth than he suspected. At the same time, it is well known that a representation of land is sometimes seen on the sea which proves as illusory as the mirage on the desert.

Hilda-land is the summer home of the Finfolk, or rather their occasional residence whenever they choose to enjoy life above water. And fishermen supposed to have been drowned have sometimes been carried away to Hilda-land.

Annie Norn was a fair young woman living on the mainland of Orkney. Annie went to the shore one evening for salt water to boil the supper in, because salt was scarce and very dear. Annie Norn never came back from the shore. Her friends and family sought her far and near, but she was not found. Folk said that she was taken by the trows, and the old folk said, 'Tak' care of yourselves, bairns, and never gang on the ground between the lines of high and low water when the sun is down. Geud tak' a care o' is a'!'

Now it happened, I think it was three or four years after Annie Norn disappeared, that an Orkney vessel was coming home from Norway in the fall of the year. And in that vessel there was a cousin of Annie Norn; they called him Willie Norn. Now this vessel was sorely beset by a violent tempest, that tossed her to and fro for weeks in the North Sea, and her crew were fairly exhausted, and lost all sense of their bearing, seeing neither sun nor star. And when the tempest abated the crew were in no better case. A thick mist lay on the sea, and as the men did not know where they were, they knew not in what direction to steer. They had a small cool of wind, enough to keep the damp tarn sails asleep. Then the crew discovered to their horror that notwithstanding the wind their ship stood still on the sea. Then were the ship's men in doleful dumps. They began to bemoan themselves, saying they were bewitched, and that their ship would be like the enchanted ship that lay in one spot till all her men died, and she became a rotten hulk. In the midst of their

lamentations they were aware of something approaching them on the sea. they saw alongside a small boat rowed by one woman. The men thought her a fin-wife, and deemed if she got on board she would do them little good. Howbeit, as they debated this point, the woman sprang over the tafferel like a cat, and stood on deck. And Willie Norn knew her to be his cousin Annie Norn; and says he to her, 'Lord, lass, is this thee, Annie?' 'O ay,' quoth she, 'hid's a' that's for me. Whoo's a' the folk at heem? Ay, boy, gin blood had no been thicker than water, thee wid no' seen me here the day.' Then, turning to the crew, quoth she to them, 'Ye muckle feuls! why stand ye gaping an' glowering at me as gin I war a warlock? Gae veer your vessel aboot,' and then she put the helm to lee, brought the vessel in the wind, and sung out her orders to the men, as if she had been a born skipper. And when the vessel got on the other tack she made more than usual headway. In a little the men saw as it were a bright cloud ahead. Then the fog lifted, and before them lay a fair land under a bright shining sun, and Annie steered them into a land-locked bay, calm as a lake, and it was encompassed by beautiful hills and valleys. Many a burn ran rollicking down the hill-sides, and sparkling in the sunshine on the green valleys below. Each bonnie burn hummed its own little song as it wimpled to the sea, and our ladies hens (skylarks) sang so that ye would have thought the sunny lift (sky) was showering music down. To the weary and tempest-tossed mariner this calm bay with its fair surroundings seemed a haven of bliss.

Annie took the men on shore, and led them up to a grand house, which she said was her home. And when she said that, Willie said, 'Bae me faith, lass, hid's nee winder that thu'r geen awa', for thu must be weel aff here.' Says Annie, 'O boy, hid's refreshan tae hear a aith (oath) ance mair; for I never heard a aith or ony swarin' since I left human kind. Na, na, Finfolk deuno spend their breeth i' swarin'. Sae, boys, I tell you a', ye'r best no sware while i' Hilda-land. And mind, while ye are here, a close tongue keeps a safe heed.'

Then she took the sailors into a big hall, and gave them plenty of meat and drink, till they were fairly full. And then she put them to bed, and they slept they did not know how long. And when they awoke they found a great feast prepared for them. All the neighbours were bidden to the feast, and came riding on sea-horses. Annie's goodman sat in the high seat, and bade the mariners hearty welcome to Hilda-land. When the feast was ended, Annie said to the men it behoved them to go on board their ship and make for home. The skipper bemoaned himself, saying he did not know where to steer for home. 'Take no thought for that,' said the good man, 'we'll give you a pilot; his boat lies alongside your ship, and each of you must throw a silver shilling into this boat as pilot's fee.' Then they all went to the shore, Annie and Willie Norn keeping behind to talk about old times, and Annie sending kind messages to her own folk. And when Willie pressed her to come home with him, she said, 'Na, na, I'm ower weel aff whar I am ever to think o' leaving it.' 'An' tell me mither I hae three bonny bairns.' Then taking from her pouch a token tied to a string of otter's hair, she gave it to Willie, saying, 'I ken thu'r coortan wae Mary Foubista, and shews no sure aboot takin' thee, for she has many offers. But whin thu comes heem, pit dis token about her hars (*i.e.* neck), and I's warrant she'll like thee better or any man.'

The mariners said farewell to Annie on the beach, and her husband rowed them to the ship. Each of the crew flung a silver shilling into the pilot's boat that lay alongside. One man sat in the boat, and as the silver fell, he laughed. Now when they had all got on board, and were to say farewell to the fin-men, says he to them, 'O mae geud freens, I hae lang wanted tae see men play at cards. Will ye play ae game wi' me afore ye sail?' 'That will we with right geud will. I hae a pack i' the locker below,' said the skipper. So they all went below, and began playing cards in the cabin.

Now, whether it was drugs in the drink, or some other cantrip of the Finfolk, I do not know; but it fell out that before the third trick was turned every one of the mariners sank into a profound sleep. Some lay with their heads on the table, and some lay over on the lockers, and there they all slept and slept; they did not know how long they slept, for hours or days. Howbeit, the skipper was the first who awoke, and having rubbed his eyes he ran up the ladder, and as he set out his head out of the companion, the first thing he clapped eyes on was the Crag of Gaitnup. He roused his men, and when they came on deck they found to their no small joy their vessel anchored safe and snug in Scapa Bay, and the morning sun 'glintan' on the cock of St. Manx—and were they not thankful to be so near home!

The fin-man had taken away the cards, and I do not know what he wanted to do with them, unless it were, as they are the Devil's books, he thought to read some devilry out of them. Many stories had that crew to tell of what they saw in Hilda-land, but I have forgotten more than half of them.

Willie Norn put the token he got from Annie around Mary Foubister's neck; and so might I get a blessing, as they were both married six weeks after he did that! Annie Norn was never seen or heard of again. And whether she be dead or living yet I do not know.

Here is another tale regarding a dweller in Hilda-land:—

Tam Scott was as clever a boatman as ever set foot on a tulfer; that was before he lost his sight, poor man! God knows, there's many a foul heart under a fair face, and Tam found that to his cost, sure am I. Now I am going to tell you how Tam lost his sight: Lord, tak' a care of us all!

Tam was at the Lammas fair in Kirkwall, where he had taken a number of folk from Sanday in his parley boat (boat of a certain old rig). Tam was going up and down through the fair when he met a big tall man, 'dark-avised' (of a dark complexion). 'The top of the day to you,' says the stranger. 'As much to you,' says Tam; 'but I'm a liar if I know who speaks to me.' 'Never heed,' says the man. 'Will ye take a cow of mine to ane of the north isles? I'll pay double freight for taking you so soon from the fair.' 'That will I,' says Tam, for he was not the boy to stick about a bargain when he thought the butter on his own side of the bread.

Tam ran to look for Willie O'Gorn—that was the man who went on the boat with Tam. He found Willie at the head of the Anchor Close lying dead drunk. Tam gave him a little kick and a big oath, and ran on to the shore; and by the time he got the boat ready, he saw the dark-avised man coming leading his cow. When he came to the edge of the water, the strange man lifted the cow in his arms, as if she had been a sheep, and set her down in the boat. When Tam saw that, says he, 'Be

my saul, geud man, ye 'r no been ahint-hand when strength was a pertin.' When they got under way, says Tam, 'Whar are we tae steer for?' 'East of Shapinshay,' said the man. When at Shapinshay, 'Where now?' said Tam. 'East of Stronsay,' said the man. When off Mill Bay in Stronsay, says Tam, 'Ye 'll be for landing here?' 'East of Sanday,' said the man. Now Tam liked a crack, and as they sailed along Tam tried hard to engage his passenger in friendly conversation. But to every remark made by Tam, the stranger only gruffly replied, 'A close tongue keeps a safe head.'

At last it began to dawn on Tam's mind that he had an uncanny passenger on board. Now as they sailed on through the east sea, Tam saw rising ahead a dense bank of fog, and says he, 'I muckle doobt he 's coman mist.' The stranger answered, 'A close tongue keeps a safe head.' 'Faith,' says Tam, 'that may be true, but a close mist winno be ower safe for you and me.' Then the man smiled a sulky smile. That was the first smile Tam saw on his dour face.

By this, the bank of mist ahead of them began to shine like a cloud lit up by the setting sun. Then the bright cloud began to rise; and Tam saw lying under it a most beautiful island; and on that fair land men and women walking, many cattle feeding, and yellow cornfields ripe for harvest. While Tam was staring with all his eyes at this braw land, the stranger sprang aft. And says he, 'I must blindfold you for a little while. Do what you 're told and no ill shall befall you.' Tam thought it would only end badly for him if he quarrelled, so he let himself be blindfolded with his own napkin. In a few minutes Tam felt the boat grind on a gravelly beach. He heard many voices of men speaking to his passenger. He also heard what he thought the loveliest music that ever lighted on mortal ear. It was the sweet and melodious voices of many mermaids singing on the shore. Tam saw them through one corner of his right eye that came below the napkin. The braw sight and the bonnie sound nearly put him out of his wits for joy. Then he heard a man calling out, 'Ye idle limmers, ye need not think to win this man with your singing! He has a wife and bairns of his own in Sanday Isle.' And with that the music changed to a most doleful ditty on the minor key. The sound of that sad wailing song made Tam's heart sore, and brought tears to his eyes.

The cow was soon lifted out, and a bag of money laid at Tam's feet in the stern sheets, and the boat shoved off. And what do you think? the graceless wretches of fin-men turned his boat against the sun! As they pushed off the boat, one of them cried, 'Keep the oustrom (starboard) end of the fore thraft bearing on the Brae of Warsater, and ye 'll soon make land.' When Tam felt his boat under way he tore off the bandage, but could see nothing save a thick mist. He soon sailed out of the mist; saw it lying astern like a great cloud. Then he saw what pleased him better, the Brae of Warsater bearing on his oustram bow. As he sailed home, he opened his bag of money, and found he was well paid, but all in coppers. For, ye see, the Finfolk love the white money too well to part with silver.

Well, it came about a twelvemonth (good grammar in Orkney dialect) that Tam went to the Lammas fair as usual. Many a time he wished he had lain in his bed the day he went; but what was to be must be, and cannot be helped. It happened on the third day of the market, as Tam

was walking up and down, speaking to his acquaintances, and taking a cog with a friend, who should he see but the same dark-avised man that gave him the freight the year before. In his own free way Tam ran up to the man, and says Tam, 'How is all with you, good man? So might I thrive, as I am blithe to see you! Come an' take a cog of ale with me. And hoo have you been since last I saw you?' 'Did you ever see me?' said the man, with an ugly look on his face. And as he spoke he took out what Tam thought was a snuffbox. The man opened the box, and he blew some of what was in it right into Tam's eyes, saying, 'Ye shall never have to say that ye saw me again.' And from that minute poor Tam never saw a blink of sweet light on his two eyes. Ye see, we should not make over free with folk we do not know.

Be as it will, that is a true tale, for Tam Scott was a forebear of Captain Scott, that is now skipper on the *Cock of the North*; and all their kind were mad on the sea.

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10. *How Eyn-hallow, once Hilda-land, was made holy.*—Eyn-hallow, or Holy Island, lies in the sound of that name. Through this sound, that separates Ronsay from the Mainland, the tides rush with great velocity. When the ebb-tide, rushing west, is met by a nor'-west gale, heaping up and driving before it the huge Atlantic waves, the two forces meet, and form a terrific sea on each side of Eyn-hallow. From Evie the sight of this tremendous tumult of waters is magnificent beyond description, while the roar of warring elements sounds in your ears like the constantly continued roll of distant thunder. The situation of this little island is well described in the following Orkney nursery rhyme:—

> 'Hyn-hallow frank, Hyn-hallow free!
> Hyn-hallow lies in the middle o' the sea;
> Wi' a rampan rost on ilka side,
> Hyn-hallow lies i' the middle o' the tide.'

This islet is not without interest to the archæologist, as on it were found the ruins of one of those small churches once so common on these islands. It is the very spot that would have been chosen for communion with his God by the Celtic missionary, who proved his love to his Saviour by preaching His gospel to the northern savages. Isolated, yet central, free of access at slack tides, yet for most part secure by its bulwarks of turbulent waters, it formed the fitting home of a marine missionary. He wanted not only free access to, but, in case of danger, security from the heathens he came to convert. He wanted, above all, a secluded oratory, wherein by fellowship with the Unseen he could keep alive that heavenly enthusiasm of love to Christ which filled his soul, making him not only a waiting but a working servant of his Master. But this is an unconscionable digression, for which I humbly ask the reader's pardon.

In giving the following tale, let me remind the reader that I only try to give in English what was told me in the Orkney dialect; and that I am not responsible for the etymology of the intelligent but wholly uneducated peasant who told me the tale.

I tell thee—(Orcadians in friendly and familiar talk use thee and thou)—the name of the isle is not Eyn-hallow, but Hyn-hallow. I have heard it called An-hallow and In-hallow; but nowadays folk are getting so new-fangled, they change the names of places. Ay, by my certy, they are

changing their very names! They may change what they like, but the name of the isle is Hyn-hallow, and I 'll tell thee why.

This isle was the last won from the Finfolk. It was the last, or hinmost, made haly (holy); therefore it is called Hyn-hallow, that is hinmost holy. There 's no doubt about it.

I shall tell thee how the winning of Hyn-hallow came about. The goodman of Thorodale married a wife; she had three sons to him, and then she died. This would not hinder him to take another wife; so he married a young lass. She was the bonniest lass in the parish of Evie, and Thorodale loved her with all his heart. One day he and his bonnie wife were down in the ebb (the land between high- and low-water tide). Thorodale sat down on a rock to tie the string of his rivlin (sandal or shoe); his back was to his wife, and she near the edge of the sea. He heard his wife giving a most lamentable scream. Turning, he saw a tall dark man dragging his wife into a boat; he rushed down, and waded into the sea, but the dark man had the woman in the boat, and pushed out to sea before Thorodale could reach them. He ran to his boat, but long ere he got his boat afloat, the fin-man was fairly out of sight; for it was a fin-man that took the wife away. Ye see, the Finfolk, Hill-trows and Sea-trows, are all servants of the 'Prince of the power of the air.'

By my certy, I wish Christian folk would serve their Master as well as the Devil's servants serve him. Be as it will, Thorodale never saw his bonnie wife any more. But Thorodale was no the man to take a blow for nought. He took up his breeches, took down his stockings, and went on his knees below flood-mark, and there he swore that, living or dead, he would be revenged on the Fin-folk.

Many a long night and day he thought how he should ever reek his vengeance on his enemy, but no way could he see. Be as it will, one day he was out fishing in his boat on the sound that lies between Ronsay and Evie. There was no Hyn-hallow to be seen in that sound then, though little doubt it was there as Hilda-land. Thorodale lay fishing at slack tide, near the middle of the sound, when he heard a female voice sing so prettily. He knew it to be the voice of his wife; but see her he could not, and thus she sang:—

'Geudman, greet na mair for me,
For me again ye'll never see;
Gin thu wad ha'e o' vengeance joy,
Gae speer the wise spay-wife o' Hoy.'

Thorodale went on shore, took his staff in his hand, took his siller in a stocking, and aff he set for the island of Hoy. I do not know all that passed between him and the spay-wife; but she told him how he might get the power of seeing Hilda-land; and how he was to act when he saw any of that land. She told him that nothing could inflict a severer blow on the Finfolk than to take from them any of Hilda-land.

Thorodale returned home, and for nine moons, at midnight, when the moon was full, he went nine times on his bare knees around the Odin Stone of Stainness. And for nine moons, at full moon, he looked through the hole in the Odin Stone, and wished he might get the power of seeing Hilda-land. After doing this for nine times, nine days on which the moon was full, he bought a quantity of salt. He filled a girnal (meal chest) with salt, and set three kaesies (large straw baskets) beside the girnal.

He had three sons grown to be young men, and he told them what they had to do when he gave them the word. Well, it happened on a beautiful summer morning, just after sunrise, that Thorodale was looking out on the sea, and he saw a pretty little island lying in the middle of the sound, where he never saw land before. He could not turn his head, or wink an eye, for if he once lost sight of that land he knew he would never see it again. So he roared out to his three sons in the house, 'Fill the kaesies, and hold for the boat!' To the boat the sons came, each carrying a kaesie of salt on his back. The salt was set in the boat, and the four men jumped in, and rowed the boat for the new land; but nobody saw it except Thorodale. In a moment the boat was surrounded by a shoal of whales. The three sons thought they should try to drive the whales, but their father knew the whales were only a ruse of the Finfolk to draw him from his purpose. And Thorodale cried, 'Pull for bare life! and Deil drook the delayer!' A great monster of a whale lay right in the boat's course, and as the boat neared it, the whale opened a mouth, big enough to swallow boat and men at a gulp. Thorodale, who stood in the bow of his boat, flung a 'guppom' (what can be held between both hands) of salt into the terrible mouth of the whale, and in a moment the whale vanished like an apparition; for thu knows, it was not whales at all, but only a trick of the Finfolk. And as the boat neared the shore of what had been Hilda-land, two most beautiful mermaids stood on the shore naked from head to waist, with hair as bright as gold, fluttering in the wind over their snow-white skin. The mermaids sang with such charming melody, that it went to the hearts of the rowers, and they began to row slowly; but Thorodale gave the two sons that sat next him a kick on their backs, without turning his head, minds thu, then he cried to the mermaids,—'Begone, ye unholy limmers; here's your warning'; and with that he threw a cors (cross) made of twisted tangles on each of them. Then the mermaids sprang into the sea with a lamentable scream. When the boat touched the land, there stood on the beach in front of the men a great and horrid monster with tusks as long as a man's two arms, and feet as broad as quern stones. The monster's eyes blazed in his head, and his mouth spat fire. Thorodale jumped on shore, flinging a handful of salt between the monster's eyes; then the monster disappeared with a terrible growl. Then there stood before Thorodale a tall and mighty man, with a drawn sword in his hand. The tall man roared out, 'Go back, ye human thieves, that come to rob the Finfolk's land! Begone! or, by my father's head, I 'll defile Hilda-land with your nasty blood!' When the three sons heard that they began to tremble, and said, 'Come home, Ded, come home!' Then the big man made a thrust with his sword at Thorodale's breast. Thorodale sprang to aside, and flung a cors on the big man's face. The cors was made of cloggirs (a kind of wild grass that adheres to the skin), so that when it fell on his face, Deilie off would it come; then the big man turned and fled, roaring as he ran with pain and grief and sore anger. Thorodale knew him to be the fin-man that ran off with his wife. Thu sees the fin-man was afraid to pull the cors from his face, because to touch it with his hand would have given him more pain; so the old folk said, be as it would.

Then Thorodale cried to his sons, who sat in the boat fairly dumb-foundered with what they saw, 'Come out of that, ye duffers! and take the salt ashore!' The sons came on shore, each of them carrying his

kaesie of salt. Then their father made them walk abreast round the island, each man scattering salt as he went. When they began to sow the salt there arose a terrible rumpis (hubbub) among the Finfolk and their kye. They all ran helter-skelter to the sea, like a flock of sheep with a score of mad dogs barking at their heels. The men roared, the mermaids screamed, and the kye bellowed, till it was awful to hear them. Be that as it would, every soul and mother-son of them, and every hair of their kye, took to the sea, and never set foot on Hyn-hallow again.

Thorodale cut nine crosses on the turf of the island, and his sons went three times round the island sowing their salt; that was nine rings of salt around Hyn hallow. But the youngest son had a big hand, and sowed the salt too fast; so when he came near the end of his last circle his salt ran short, and not a particle would his brothers spare him. So the ninth circle of salt was never completed; and that is the way that cats, rats, and mice cannot live on Hyn-hallow.

That was the way the island was delivered from unholy Hilda-land; and because it was the hinmost land made holy it was called Hyn-hallow, and that's all I can tell thee about it.

In regard to the foregoing, I may say that many of the outlying islands were believed to have been conquered from Hilda-land by the magic power of man.

In Orkney there was neither extensive forests nor lofty mountain range to which the fugitive from law could flee for safety. It would be among the rocks and caves of the more secluded islands that outlaws, or the bolder spirits of a conquered race, would resort. Here such men might for a time maintain a precarious and predatory life until some overt act of violence or rapacity on their part brought upon them the accumulated vengeance of the race in power.

Perhaps in the many stories of fin-men, who are always represented as dark in visage, we have the dimmed and blurred memorials of the Pects or Picts subdued by the Norsemen.

In the story of Eyn-hallow we perhaps have the mythical history of how a remnant of the conquered race was extirpated or expelled.

W. Traill Dennison.

478. The Pipe Banner of Alastair MacDonell of Glengarry.—Alastair Ranaldson MacDonell, fifteenth of Glengarry, was one of the last and one of the finest specimens of a Highland chieftain. His portrait by Angelica Kaufmann represents a man of grand physique and noble countenance. He kept up old Highland customs, and on the occasion of King George's visit to Edinburgh in 1822 he claimed as the representative of the Highland chiefs to be with 'his tail' in the king's bodyguard. This (as Mackenzie, the historian of the clans, records) was granted; and it is said that when Sir Walter Scott, who had charge of the programme, proposed to swear in the Glengarry men, he requested the chief to explain to them in their native tongue the nature of the oath, when Glengarry replied 'Never mind, swear them in; I will be responsible for them, and will take my own time to explain to them; I am security for their loyalty.' Glengarry was killed on the 14th January 1828, attempting to get ashore from the wrecked steamer *Stirling Castle*, near Fort-William. He was succeeded by his only surviving son, Æneas Ranaldson MacDonell, who was compelled to sell the estate with the exception of the ruins of the castle and the family

HI HO! HI HO!
CLANNACHAN III AGH CLANNADONUIL

burial-place. His three sons died without issue. Of his three daughters one only left issue, viz. Helen Rebecca, who, in 1866, married Captain John Cuninghame of Balgownie, Perthshire, representative of the Cuninghames of Comrie and the Erskines of Balgownie (see *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. v. p. 102). The only surviving child of this marriage is John Alastair Erskine Cuninghame, now of Balgownie, who is proprietor of the ruins of Invergarry Castle, and who possesses a valuable collection of MacDonell portraits and arms[1]; not the least interesting of the family relics is the pipe banner, of which we give a representation. It may have been made for the occasion of King George's visit; if older, as may well be the case, it may be presumed to have been then made use of. We believe such relics of Highland pomp are exceeding rare; we do not remember to have seen a single specimen at the Heraldic Exhibition held last year in Edinburgh. The banner, which is about a yard long, is of dark green silk, the arms and badges being embroidered in correct colours on both sides; the fringe is of yellow silk, and it is in a good state of preservation. By the kindness of Mr. Cuninghame of Balgownie a very successful photoglypt has been secured. A. W. C. H.

479. SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.—Medical practitioners in Scotland in old times—called Chirurgeon Apothecaries—must have done a good deal to show the force of this doctrine. Mortality among children was enormous, for a large share of which, no doubt, they were responsible, if the following prescription may be accepted as a fair instance of their treatment. The subject of it was a young boy born early in the last century; his brother and sister died, probably under similar treatment, whilst he survived to become a learned divine and to die in his ninety-fourth year, in full enjoyment of all his faculties:—

'I am concerned your son is again seized with nervous distempers, but I hope his youth with suitable applications will remove that obstinate distemper. I am of opinion his head be shaven close, and a setton or cord be put in his neck. Give him the vomite in the morning about nine, and warm water as it works. Give him three of the pills each night at bedtime in berrie, and one of the powders every morning in ale posset, and drop in with it 15 drops of the spirit. This method I expect will check his [illegible] until he get better.' J. F.

480. INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF SCULPTURED STONES.—[The following note is copied from the columns of the *Dundee Advertiser* by the permission of the Editor, who has kindly lent the blocks which illustrate it. —ED.] Yesterday discoveries of a character of some interest to antiquarians were made in Dundee. While workmen were preparing the trench for the culvert for the electric lighting mains at the North-West Corner of the Howff Burying-Ground, in Meadowside, they came upon a stone about four feet from the surface. On removing it the stone was found to be beautifully sculptured. The attention of gentlemen interested in such matters was called to the discovery, and after examination they came to the conclusion that the stone formed the centre portion of a Gothic window, showing the spring of the arches. The base from which the arches spring is elaborately carved with re-

[1] See note 472, page 100.

presentations of what appear to be flowers and leaves in the form of a cornucopia. The stone is about 12 inches high, 9 inches on the face, which gradually widens out to 15 inches, and has a depth of 18 inches. The second discovery was made in Couttie's Wynd and Nethergate, where operations have been started for remodelling the basement of a tenement there which has been secured by Mr. William Millar, grocer, Commercial Street. At this place some very old buildings stand, and while workmen were demolishing part of a wall they pulled out, among other stones, one which, from the fine carving displayed on it, at once attracted their attention. Like the stone found at Meadowside, it also appears to be part of a Gothic window, and seems to have been the rest from which the arches of the window sprang. The carving work, which, however, has been somewhat injured by the stone having been built into the wall, is in the form of a head. The mouldings of both stones are

almost identical, and they were doubtless part of the same class of structure. This stone varies from 12 inches to 24 inches wide, 19 inches from back to front, and the mouldings on it were of a very deep and rich character. The discoveries were reported to the Burgh Engineer, and the stones have meantime been placed in the basement of the Old Steeple.

On 21st September we recorded the discovery of two sculptured stones in Dundee—one of them having been found near the north-west corner of the Howff while the trench was being dug for the electric lighting connections, and the other discovered in a building in Couttie's Wynd. Yesterday morning another stone similar in appearance to these was found in Barrack Street, at the north-east corner of Messrs. Don, Buist & Co.'s premises, while the workmen were proceeding with the operations for electric lighting. Like the others, this has been the springing-stone at the pier between two Gothic arches. The mouldings are as sharp as though fresh from the chisel. Below the entablature a well-carved figure of a

winged cherub is still in a good state of preservation. As the back of the stone has been dressed and finished, it is probable that this stone shows the full thickness of the wall—about 18 inches. It is not likely, therefore, that these three stones formed part of any very large structure. The style of the carving belongs to the close of the fifteenth century,—certainly not earlier. Taking into account the fact that two of these stones have been found in the immediate vicinity of the Howff, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they may have formed parts of the mausoleum of the Earls of Crawford, which stood in the garden of the Franciscan Monastery, granted to the town as a burying-place by Queen Mary. The exact date of the erection of this mausoleum is not recorded, but there is documentary evidence that Earl John, who was slain at Flodden, and his uncle and successor, Earl Alexander, who died in 1517, were both interred within its walls. The latter was Provost of Dundee in 1513. The fragments that have been discovered do not afford sufficient evidence to determine definitely to what building they belonged.

481. Ross Family.[1]—Corrigenda et Addenda (*continued from vol.* vii. p. 18).—Vol. vi. p. 86, line 8. *After* 'line,' *insert*, 'In 1529 there was a preacher at Leipzig, Johann Ross, who published there, in 4to, two sermons on the Justification of the Sinner (*Rechtfertigung des Sünders*), of which there is a copy in the library of the British Museum; the preface does not give any account of the author's life or origin.[2]

'Towards the end of 1500 there was living Doctor Peter Matthes Ross, who wrote many medical treatises, which his son, also a doctor, printed at Frankfort, in 8vo, 1608 (*Grosses Universal Lexicon*, Leipzig, 1742). There is no copy in the British Museum. From the names "Peter Matthes" he in all probability was an ancestor of the Counts Ross. From Germany it is not easy to obtain information of this kind, access to documents being difficult to obtain.'

APPENDIX E.

Notes about Alexander Ross.—Sloan MS. 955, Sec. xvii.: 'Alex. Rosse was born A.D. 1650, 1 Jan.; George Rosse, 1592, 4 Sep.'

MS. in A. Ross's writing:—'Compendia mia Logices, 1650.'

History of Southampton, by Rev. G. S. Davies, 1883, p. 312: 'In 1616 (April 22) Alex. Rosse, a Scottish man, was chosen being recommended by the Earl of Hertford. In 1654 he gave £50 to the school, for which the Corporation agreed to pay £5 a year to the master out of the rent of the petty customs. . . . He became rector of All Saints', one of the royal chaplains, and was presented by Charles I. to the vicarage of Carisbrooke. He died 1653.'

P. 302: 'The money left by A. Ross in his will to the poor is now devoted to the Grammar School, £3, 5s. 4d.'

P. 369: 'Vicar of Holy Rood, Alex. Rosse, M.A., July 7, 1628, on death of last, by presentation of Charles I.'

[1] [Mrs. Reid has sent the papers connected with this family, which were left by her husband (whose loss we refer to, page 144). We have arranged them to the best of our ability, and believe that the work will be completed in a few more pages.—Ed.]

[2] Johann Rossein, Pfarr-Prediger zu Leipzig in der Anfang der Reformation. Man hat von ihm 2 Predigten von Rechtfertigung des Sünders, Leipzig, 1529, in 4° gedruck.

P. 401 : 'Alex. Ross, D.D., 7 July 1628. Rector of All Saints'.'

George Ross, at Rotterdam, anno 1661, published *Virgilius Triumphantis*, etc., by Alex. Rosse, dedicated to Charles II.

Lives of Eminent Men of Aberdeen, James Bruce, 1841 : 'The parentage of A. Ross is unknown; he quitted his native country while a young man. Of his history while at Aberdeen we have been able to learn nothing except what he has told us himself, that one morning, while walking along the banks of the Don, he had the satisfaction to hear the Water Kelpie, or some other water spirit. . . . "One day, travelling before day with some company near the river Don in Aberdeen, we heard a great noise and voices calling to us. I was going to answer, but was forbid by my company, who told me they were spirits who never are heard there but before the death of somebody; which fell out too true, for the next day a gallant gentleman was drowned with his horse offering to swim over."—ΠΑΝΣΕΒΕΙΑ, p. 77. On leaving his native place, Ross went to England, where he became master of the Grammar School of Southampton and chaplain to Charles I. He obtained these appointments through Archbishop Laud, to whom he dedicated a treatise against the Copernican system. . . . The earliest publication of Ross's now known appeared in London, 1617—a poem on the Jewish History, in two books. A third book was added in 1619; a fourth, 1632. Then *Questions and Answers on the First Six Chapters of Genesis.* In 1629 his *Tonsor ad Cutem Rasus.* Then his Latin Cento *The Christian*, in which the sacred history from the death of Abel to the birth of Christ is given in the language of Virgil. In 1642 he published *Mel Heliconium*, dedicated to the Marquis of Hertford, whose grandfather he says was "the true Mæcenas of my young Muses." In 1648 *The Philosophical Touchstone*, then *Medicus Medicatus, or the Physician's Religion cured*, 1645, an attack on Sir Thomas Browne. In 1647 a work on mythology, *Mystagogus Poeticus*, third edition in 1653 dedicated to Sir Edward Banister. One of Ross's strange notions was—"That the presence of a dear friend standing by a dying man will prolong his life a while, is a thing very remarkable and true, and which I found by experience, for about ten years ago, when my aged father was giving up the ghost, I came towards his bedside; he suddenly cast his eyes upon me, and then fixed them, so that all the while I stood in his sight, he could not die till I went aside, and then he departed" (*Arcana Microcosmi*, p. 149, London 1651). Ross believed in centaurs and griffins, in nations of pygmies and giants, and also in witches. In 1652 he published *The History of the World*, the second part in six books, being a continuation of Sir Walter Raleigh, and in the following year appeared *Animadversions and Observations upon Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World.* The most celebrated work written by Ross, with the exception of his cento from Virgil, is his ΠΑΝΣΕΒΕΙΑ, of which the sixth edition appeared 1683. His last work appears to have been *Observations upon Hobbes's Leviathan.*'

British Museum Add. MSS. 28001, f. 34.—Copy of letter in Latin to Henry Oxenden.

British Museum Add. MSS. 28001, f. 44.—Copy of letter in Latin from Henry Oxenden, with Latin Verses to A. R., New Year's Day 1645.

Same MSS. f. 52.—Letters from A. R. to my honoured friend Captain Henry Oxinden of Bareham, and various others, Bareham, Kent.

ΠΑΝΣΕΒΕΙΑ, *or a View of all Religions in the World, from the*

Creation to these Times. Together with a Discovery of all known Heresies in all Ages and Places. By Alexander Ross, 1 Thess. v. 21. Omnia autem probate quod bonum est, tenete. London, Printed for John Saywell, and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Greyhound in Little Britain, without Aldersgate, M : DC : LIII. With portrait of Alexander Ross, anno ætatis 63. Proinhart sculpsit, Londini. Book dedicated to Robert Abdy.

Les Religions du Monde, etc. Escrites par le Sr. Alexander Ross, et traduites par le Sr. Thomas La Gour, etc., Amsterdam, chez Jean Schippes, 1669. Translated into German and printed at Amsterdam. Into Dutch, 1679, etc. etc.

In *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vii.-viii., p. 61, there is an account of Eversley Church; the inscription over Ross's vault is badly given.

In Add. MSS. there are many laudatory poems addressed to Alex. Ross.

There is a letter from Alexander's brother William to the Town Council, Aberdeen, 1 Feby. 1653/4, written from some place in England; he says that Aberdeen is 'the place where I suck't my first breath.' He states that the husband of his cousin 'Marion Rose' is Thomas Mitchell.

Arms—A chevron checky azure and argent between 3 water bougets sable.

The couplet in *Hudibras* about him is—

> 'There was an ancient sage philosopher
> Who had read Alexander Ross over.'

Will of Alex. Ross, Clerk, dated 21st February 1653, made in 64th year of age—Gives epitaph to be placed over his grave; leaves to Southampton town £50 towards maintenance of schoolmaster; £50 to poor of All Saints' Parish on Christmas Eve; sermon to be preached on Christmas Day, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit,' etc., £4 of said money to be paid to preacher; £25 to poor of parish of Caresbrooke for ever to be paid on Easter Eve; £200 to the Senat of Aberdeen toward the maintenance of two 'poore schollers' born in the town and instructed in the Grammar Schoole, etc.; £50 to Senat towards maintaining two poor men in hospital; £20 to Mr. Lawrence Maydwell for a piece of plate; to Mr. Andrew Henley, study of books, with all pictures, maps, etc., at Bramshill; many legacies left, among them £10, to Sir L. Gordon of Southerland; to Mr. Roger, attorney in Inner Temple, £5; to Mr. Robert Ross, of the Charter House, £2; to Marion Ross, my uncle's daughter in Aberdeen, £50; to my brother George Ross his four daughters, £400 (£100 a piece to be paid on marriage or age of 21); to nephew, William Ross, £700 to be laid out on Cuffield Farms, which Mr. Andrew Henley is to buy for him; £5 to library at University of Oxford; £50 to Cambridge; to my brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Urry, £5; my wife's wedding ring to her sister, Mrs. King; to her husband one of my enamelled rings; nephew William is left entirely to the care of Mr. Andrew Henley to be soberly and religiously brought up, etc., etc.; Mr. Andrew Henley, joint executor with my brothers George and William.

Proved at Westminster, 19th April 1654, by Andrew Henley and William Ross.

APPENDIX F.

No. 1.

$\frac{3}{3}$ 1876.

Dear Sir,—It would seem that the first Ross in Shetland was a Sir John Ross. This is the tradition the Bergen Rosses get, and this is the reason why we looked for some information on that matter in the *England's Nobility*, but could not find out that the Admiral John Ross (Lockard) had had relations answering to the Shetland and Bergen Rosses. My opinion is that there exists relationship between these two families, only I cannot find it out.

Later, when I have been able to gather more general particulars about the descendants of G. Ross in Norway, I shall feel great pleasure in telling you. I have some friends in London, and my own brother lives there often. Mrs. Lund is sorry that she knows nothing else about the heritage of Mr. George Ross but what the newspaper article says. I for my part have never put much faith in such things; it raises expectation, and gives only disappointment. MINA BRANDT.[1]

No. 2.

BERGEN, $\frac{28}{3}$ 1876.

DEAR SIR,—To-day Mrs. Lund has got from her son at Hamburg, George Ross Lund, a book with the title, 'Culmen's Classified and Descriptive Index to Advertisements for Next-of-Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, Persons wanted, etc. etc., 1665-1872, together with a list of British subjects who have died intestate in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, America, and the Cape of Good Hope,' and at page 101 you will find as follows: 'Ross, George O., d. Enfield, 1825.'

Here, I think, you will find the origin of the 'great inheritance at Dundee, etc.,' but how to act further on this notice I do not at all understand. That book, 'unclaimed property,' has cost about only two shillings, and it would certainly have interest for you.

Since I last had the pleasure of writing to you, I have found out some more facts about George Ross. In a letter-book belonging to a Bergen merchant of those times, J. Wies asks George Ross when he was going to Havre de Grace to buy him some French articles. If George was born in 1727, he was only aged 21 in 1748. But if he was born in 1720, he was aged 28 at 1748. He was much admired by the wealthy Bergen people, who sent their young lads with him abroad, that they might improve by his superiority in knowledge and manners. I enclose to-day a photograph of the seal used by this Bergen George Ross. In the *Peerage* you will see a similar one, the arms of the Lockhart Ross family; only the roses are there a wreath of laurels.

I do not remember, when I last wrote to you, if I had received a notice out of *Times* for $\frac{28}{2}$ 1876, making inquiries about *ancestors* of a William Ross, perhaps a native of Scotland, who lived 1771 in the borough of Southwark. But you have seen it of course, and understood that *this William Ross* is a nephew of the Bergen George Ross.—Believe me, dear Sir, sincerely yours, MINA BRANDT.

[1] [This and the following letter are not given in full, as they contain irrelevant matter. —ED.]

482. SKEAN DUBH (vol. vii. p. 78).—The skean dubh, of which a wood-cut appears at p. 78, if not the same, is the counterpart of one I saw in the window of an Irish dealer in second-hand furniture in Crieff about three summers ago. It also was said to have belonged to Black Duncan. I asked the woman in the shop how she knew that the dirk had ever belonged to Black Duncan. 'Sure it was found at Finlarig Castle.' That may have been sufficient proof for a second-hand furniture dealer that it belonged to Black Duncan, but seems slender. J. M'G.

483. PEEBLES OF DEWSBURY, Co. YORK.—Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire (1665-6) is now being printed in the *Genealogist*, with additions by J. W. Clay, F.S.A. With the kind permission of the Editor and Mr. Clay, we print the pedigree of Peebles of Dewsbury, which will, doubtless, interest our readers. We must, however, state that we have failed to discover 'John Peebles, D.D., and Bishop of —— ? in Scotland,' or 'Andrew Peebles, D.D.,' his son. The only family of the name of any position in the country in the seventeenth century were 'of Chapelhill,' Co. Perth. Dr. Scott (1771-1808) in his notes to his transcript of the Perth Registers mentions the family: 'The first proprietor of Chapelhill was Oliver Peebles, who married, in 1564, Jean Thornton; he was also a burgess and merchant of Perth' (*Scot. Antiq.*, vol. i. and ii. (comb.), p. 134). I can find no trace of any Andrew Peebles in connection with the family.

N.B.—The portion of the pedigree printed in *italics* is Dugdale's, that in roman type being Mr. Clay's annotations. A. W. C. H.

Agbrigg and Morley Wap. *Hallifax 2° Apr.* 1666.

Peebles of Dewsbury.

ARMS:—Argent, on a chevron engrailed sable between three parrots vert a fleur-de-lis. An escutcheon of pretence: vert, a saltaire engrailed or (Franke).

I. *JOHN PEEBLES, D^r in Divinity, and B^p of . . . in Scotland, obijt circa ann. 1604, mar. Jane, daughter to Will'm Middleton of . . . in Scotland.* They had issue—

II. *ANDREW PEEBLES, D^r in Divinity and Chaplaine to K. James w^th whom he came first into England a° 1603, dyed in a° 1632, mar. Anne, daughter of William Ramsey of Drackton in Scotland Esq^r.* They had issue—

1. John Peebles (III.).
2. Andrew Peebles of Would-Newton in co. Ebor, marr. Beatrice, daughter to . . . Conyers of . . . in com. Ebor.

III. *JOHN PEEBLES, Batchelour in Divinity and Rector of Would-Newton in com. Ebor. æt. 70 ann. 2° Apr. 1666, mar. Sarah, daughter of William Booth of . . . in co. Cestr. gent.* at Halifax 7 Jan. $161\frac{8}{9}$, who was bur. at Wakefield 24 Feb. 1667 (?). They had issue—
John (IV.).
Grace, bp. at Halifax 12 Dec. 1619.
Mary, bp. at Halifax 27 Oct. 1622.
Alice, bp. at Halifax 21 Sept. 1630.

IV. *JOHN PEEBLES*, or Peables, *of Dewsbury in com. Ebor, Esq^r one of the gentlemen of the privy Chamber in ordinary to his Ma^tie K. Charles the 2^d, æt. 35 ann. 2° Apr. 1666.* J. P., Clerk of the Peace, West Riding. Purchased the Manor of Dewsbury. Nicknamed 'the Devil of Dewsbury' for his persecution of dissenters; (?) bp. Halifax 8 May 1627, bur. at Dewsbury 12 Mar. 1684 æt. 54, M.I., d. intestate. Adm. granted at York to his three sons-in-law 3 Apr. 1685. He *mar. Elizabeth, daughter and sole heire to Robert Franke of Alwoodley in com. Ebor*, she d. 25 Jan., bur. at Dewsbury 28 Jan. 1681 æt. 49 M.I. They had issue—
John Peebles, æt. 1 anni & dim 2° Apr. 1666, b. 8 Oct., bp. at Dewsbury 21 Oct. 1665, d. 10 Mar. and bur. there 14 Mar. 1672.
1. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Joseph Richardson, Rector of Dunsfold, Surrey, Lord of the Manor of Dewsbury in her right; b. 18 Aug., bp. at Dewsbury 9 Sept. 1657, mar. there 7 Aug. 1683, bur. at Dunsfold 14 Oct. 1726.
2. Jane, died young, b. 22 Aug., bp. at Dewsbury, bur. there 2 Sept. 1659.
3. Anne, wife of William Turner, b. 6 Dec., bp. at Dewsbury 19 Dec. 1661, mar. there 13 Oct. 1681.
4. Mary, wife of Bartin Allott of Bilham Grange, bp. at Dewsbury 5 Jan. 1663, mar. there 4 July 1682, d. 6 May 1696 (Hunter).

It is believed that the entries from the Halifax and Wakefield registers are properly placed, as they suit in all particulars. There is an entry in Wragby register '1608, Aug. 7, Anthonye, son of Mr. Audrey Peble, bp.' which may refer to this family.

484. SOME OLD BELLS IN SCOTLAND (vols. i. ii. (comb.), 36, 160, 164, iii. 129, iv. 85, 134).—*Melrose Abbey, the Clock Bell.*—This pretty little bell was evidently made in Holland, as were most of the old bells in Scotland, both from the name of its founder, and the shape of the loops technically called 'canons' on its crown, and to which the iron slings are fastened to bolt it to its headstock. It bears the legend in small roman letters:

SOLI · DEO · GLORIA · IAN · BVRGERHVYS · ME · FECIT · 1608.

Beneath the legend was a freize of leaves with seven points, the stems of

each being divided and bent in a semicircular form to meet the ones on either side. Between the leaves and the legend run two lines of small beads. The leaves point downward, and above the legend is another freize and beads, with the leaves pointing upwards. Its diameter is $16\frac{1}{4}''$. Its weight by comparison with similar bells of known weight about 1 cwt.

Monkton Parish Church, Ayrshire.—There is a cracked bell here, kept only as a curiosity, which was brought from the dismantled older church some few years ago. It has large Dutch canons with a beaded ornament on each, and is much smaller at the waist and shoulder than is usual. The legend in black letter is:

SANC · TE · CVTHBERTI · ORA · PRO · NOBIS · IB.

Above this runs the same freize as on the Melrose Abbey bell, and the stops are single leaves of the same. This bell was probably cast, if not by the same Jan Burgerhuys, by a predecessor of his. Although, as he cast the Melrose bell as late as 1608, he was hardly likely to have been a founder before the Reformation, it is still possible he did cast this bell, as invocations to Saints are in England at least comparatively frequent as late as 1600, or even later. The black letter is of a late character, and might well belong to the end of the 16th century. Its diameter is $15\frac{5}{8}''$.

Prestwick, Ayrshire, the Board School Bell.—This was brought from the old church of Prestwick, about 1880. Diameter 14″; weight about $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., Dutch canons, legend in same type as Melrose bell, but no freize:

MICHAEL · BVRGERHVYS · ME · FECIT · 1619.

Tradition says some foreign sailors carried it away one night for a ship's bell. Some time afterwards, whilst loading at some foreign quay, some Prestwick sailors recognising its sound boarded the foreigner by night and got the bell back again.

Rutherglen Parish Church, Lanarkshire.—The bell here is another specimen from the same foundry as the other bells. The lettering is, however, much larger:

SOLI · DEO · GLORIA · MICHAEL · BVRGERHVYS · ME · FECIT · 1635
CIVES · REVTHERGLENENSES · ECCLESIÆ · SVÆ · PAROCHIALI · DONANT · CAMPANAM · HANC

There is a freize below the legend consisting of dragons placed in pairs. They are bent in crescent form, the necks of each pair being bound by a sort of brooch, and their tails also are bound to a floral ornament so as to form a continuous freize. The bell is long in the waist, with a flat crown and Dutch canons. It is of a very inferior tone. Diameter $26\frac{1}{2}''$; weight about $3\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.

Jedburgh Town Steeple.—Three of the bells here came from the Abbey some years ago, when the tower became unsafe to hold them, but one has been since recast. They consist of a pair sometimes rung together, the smallest being used as the hour bell, and a small bell, probably the sanctus or saving bell of the Abbey, but now used as the fire bell. This last bears the legend in Lombardic characters preceded by a small plain cross:

CAMPANA · BEATE · MARGARETE · VIRGINIS.

It is short in the waist, with a very high crown and English canons. Diameter $17\frac{1}{2}''$. It is impossible, unless other bells of similar lettering and cross and of known date are found, to determine its age. Lombardic,

which preceded the black letter of the 15th century, was used by bell-founders as late as 1700 on work of ornate character when there was room for it, much as nowadays roman type is often used instead of small print. Besides this, old type was handed down from generation to generation. The shape of the bell is that usual in early 15th century work, but this is not a good guide, as some founders of a much later period were much behind the times in the designing of bells. I have seen several 18th century bells quite as badly shaped. One thing is certain, that it is pre-Reformation, but that is all. The smaller or recast bell of the pair is quite blank. The larger bears the legend:

ROBERT · LORD · IEDBWRGH · HIS · GIFT · TO · THE · KIRK · OF · IEDBWRGH · 1692
IOHN · MEIKLE · ME · FECIT · EDINBWRGI.

Above and below the legend are freizes evidently reproduced from older Dutch bells. The upper is the same as on the Rutherglen bell. The lower is similar, but the dragons heads are bound to a wreath encircling a grotesque human head. On each side of the waist is a circle enclosing Lord Jedburgh's arms and supporters. The shield bears a chevron charged with three roses. The supporters are roedeer, and a crown of five points surmounts the shield. The motto below the shield is FORWARD. This ornate bell is cracked. An attempt has been made to mend it by brazing the crack, but, as always is the case, this has only made the tone worse, whilst disfiguring the bell. Diameter $30\frac{1}{2}''$; weight about $5\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. There are four other bells in the tower, but these were only cast and placed there in 1881.

Alloa, St. Mungo's Old Kirk.—There was once a Dutch bell here, as the present bell bears the legend:

IMPENSIS JOHANNIS COMITIS DE MARR ET YAROCHIÆ ALOENSIS · P · O ROTERODAMI · F A^O. 1668 · RECAST BY J · F ERSKINE OF MARR ESQ^R. JULY · 1818.

Glasgow Cathedral.—Here was another Dutch bell. Its representative bears the legend:

IN THE YEAR OF GRACE MCCCCCLXXXXIII MARCUS KNOX A MERCHANT ZEALOUS FOR THE INTEREST OF THE REFORMED RELIGION / CAUSED ME TO BE FABRICATED IN HOLLAND FOR THE USE OF HIS FELLOW CITIZENS OF GLASGOW AND PLACED WITH SOLEMNITY IN THE TOWER / OF THEIR CATHEDRAL · MY FUNCTION WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE IMPRESS ON MY BOSOM · ME AUDITO VENIAS DOCTRINAM SANCTAM / VT DISCAS AND I WAS TAUGHT TO PROCLAIM THE HOURS OF UNHEEDED TIME · CXCV YEARS HAD I SOUNDED THESE AWFUL WARNINGS WHEN / I WAS BROKEN BY THE HAND OF INCONSIDERATE UNSKILFUL MEN · IN THE YEAR MDCCXC I WAS CAST INTO THE FURNACE REFOUNDED AT / LONDON AND RETURNED TO MY SACRED VOCATION

READER
THOU ALSO SHALT KNOW A RESURRECTION.
MAY IT BE UNTO ETERNAL LIFE
THO^S. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT · 1790.

It is again broken, a large piece having been knocked off its lip. The inscription is the longest on any known bell in the world. It is fastened to the stock of the older bell, as is shown by the piece cut out to receive the large Dutch canons. Its diameter is $45\frac{3}{4}''$, and its weight about 17 cwt.

WM. C. SAUNDERS.

485. A RELIC OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.—In December 1885 there was a sale in Belfast of some *débris* from the library of the late Archbishop Trench, which had been found unsaleable in Dublin. Among some purchases which I made was a copy of the first edition of Calvin on Isaiah, a beautiful folio, printed and published at Geneva, by John Crispin, in 1551. The title-page was slightly torn, but it was otherwise in fine condition internally, though the binding was very dirty and in bad order. Nobody wanted it, and it was knocked down to me for a shilling. I at once put it into a binder's hands for a careful restoration of the exterior.

I had observed that the volume possessed some interest, an account of its previous owners, and a closer examination confirmed my impression. It bears the autographs of three of them.

1. The book is bound in brown leather, stamped on both sides with the initials D. F. within a small ornamental shield, ungilt. At p. 637, the end of the commentary, the following is written, in a very neat, minute hand:

lector bone · hunc legito · et non penætebit ·
dauid forrest
iulii · 17 · a° 1552.

Of this David Forrest I find, from Hew Scott's *Fasti*, that he was 'reader' at Carluke, 1574-6. He has made several brief marginal notes, in rude Latin, several referring to circumstances of his day, some of which may be worth copying.

On Is. vi. 7, Calvin argues against a merely figurative presence of Christ in the Eucharist, 'he presents his body by the hand of the minister'; here Forrest warns: *lege caute.*

On Is. xix. 16, Calvin has a remark about warlike nations becoming weaker than women; Forrest notes: *heus et in scottis uidi.*

On Is. xxiii. 8, Calvin reproves the luxury of Venice merchants and Antwerp traders; Forrest adds: *caueāt · ueneti · et antuerpiæ · exemplo · tiri · et · tu lundina*; where *tiri* refers to Tyre, and *lundina* to London.

On Is. xxxiv. 11, Calvin refers to the Divine mercy in restoring cities; Forrest exclaims: *o quando fit ut te laudem pro reparata hadingtona.* This pious and patriotic wish, referring to the condition in which Haddington was left after the withdrawal of the English forces on 1st October 1549, implies some personal connection of Forrest with the place, I imagine.

On Is. xlii. 16, Calvin teaches that divine help is nearest when resort to human counsel is abandoned; Forrest affirms: *experimento rem didici esse ueram.*

On Is. xliv. 25, Calvin condemns astrology as mere imposture; Forrest writes: *obnixe rogamus dominū ut tueatur pia ingenia ne obcecantur iis imposturis.* This prayer might have been uttered in regard to Melancthon; but I presume that Forrest was thinking of some native theologians who had a leaning towards astrology.

On Is. xlv. 14, Calvin refers to submission to the church (*ecclesia*) as a sign of true conversion; Forrest comments: *pii semper magnifaciunt congregationem*, a distinction of terms which those versed in the history of the Scottish Reformation will appreciate.

On Is. lxi. 2, Calvin maintains that vengeance on the impious is part of the Divine plan for freeing the church; Forrest instances: *ut uidemus cæsarem deiectū propter salutem germani eccle.*; an allusion, I suppose, to the

humiliation of Charles v. which produced the treaty of Passau, August 1552.

2. The title-page of the book bears an autograph which first attracted me to the volume. It has been obliterated, but is perfectly legible, as the ink smudged over it has faded. In good bold letters stands the signature *Adamus Episcopus orchaden.* As I had biographised Adam Bothwell (1527-1593) for Leslie Stephen's *Walhalla*, I was glad to possess a specimen of the script of him who united Queen Mary in her ill-fated marriage to the Duke of Orkney and Shetland, and who crowned and anointed the infant James VI. Bishop Bothwell evidently read Calvin's commentary with care. He observes and corrects errata, and discovers a knowledge of Hebrew, a language, according to M'Crie, 'almost entirely unknown in Scotland' till John Row, who had learned it in Italy, began to teach it at Perth in 1560. Hebrew words, as cited by Calvin, are nearly always unpointed: in one case Bothwell rewrites the word, supplying the points. I am ignorant of the place of Bishop Bothwell's education; he was probably trained abroad; his repute was that of a canonist and jurist; and, so far as I know, the marginalia now brought to notice exhibit the only extant proof of his interest in theological studies. In writing his life I followed what I thought good authority in making him the son of Francis Bothwell by his (first) wife, Janet Richardson: but he was by the second wife, Katherine Bellenden (*see* Maidment's *Scottish Ballads*, 1868, ii. 324 *sq.*).

3. The third autograph is also on the title-page of the book, and is apparently that of the person who unsuccessfully attempted to smudge out the sign and token of Bishop Bothwell's prior ownership. As the title-page is here torn, all that remains of the third autograph is *Arch. Ham.* . . .; but there can, I think, be no doubt that this may be filled up as Archibald Hamilton. There were so many of both these names, that, in the absence of comparison of signatures, it may be a vain guess to attempt to identify this particular one. Hence I merely hazard it as a possible conjecture that it is Archibald Hamilton (1580-1659) who was son of Claud Hamilton of Cochno, Dumbartonshire, was educated at Glasgow, and became in 1623 Bishop of Killala and Achonry, and in 1630 Archbishop of Cashel and Emly. Archbishop Hamilton, who also was a Calvinist and a pluralist, left Ireland in 1641, and died in Sweden.

I may just add here that in a later edition of Calvin on Isaiah, the Geneva folio of 1617, bought by me some time previously to the one above described, there are the autographs of five successive Presbyterian divines of Ireland, beginning with Thomas Gowan (1631-1683), a native of Caldermuir, who migrated to Ireland about 1658, and in 1674 founded at Antrim a 'School of Philosophy' which, with the assistance of the celebrated John Howe, developed into the first training-school for the Presbyterian Ministry in Ulster. A. G.

486. WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD (vol. iv. p. 190).—There were only three Lairds of Barrowfield. Their immediate ancestor was 'a younger brother of the family of Walkinshaw of that Ilk in the reign of King James VI. (Semple's *Crawford Hist. of Renfrewshire*, p. 23). As will be seen hereafter, he must have been a brother of Mr. Patrick Walkinshaw of Garturk, sub-dean of Glasgow.

The late Mr. Stoddart, Lyon-Clerk Depute, p. 387, says: 'James of

TABLE I.

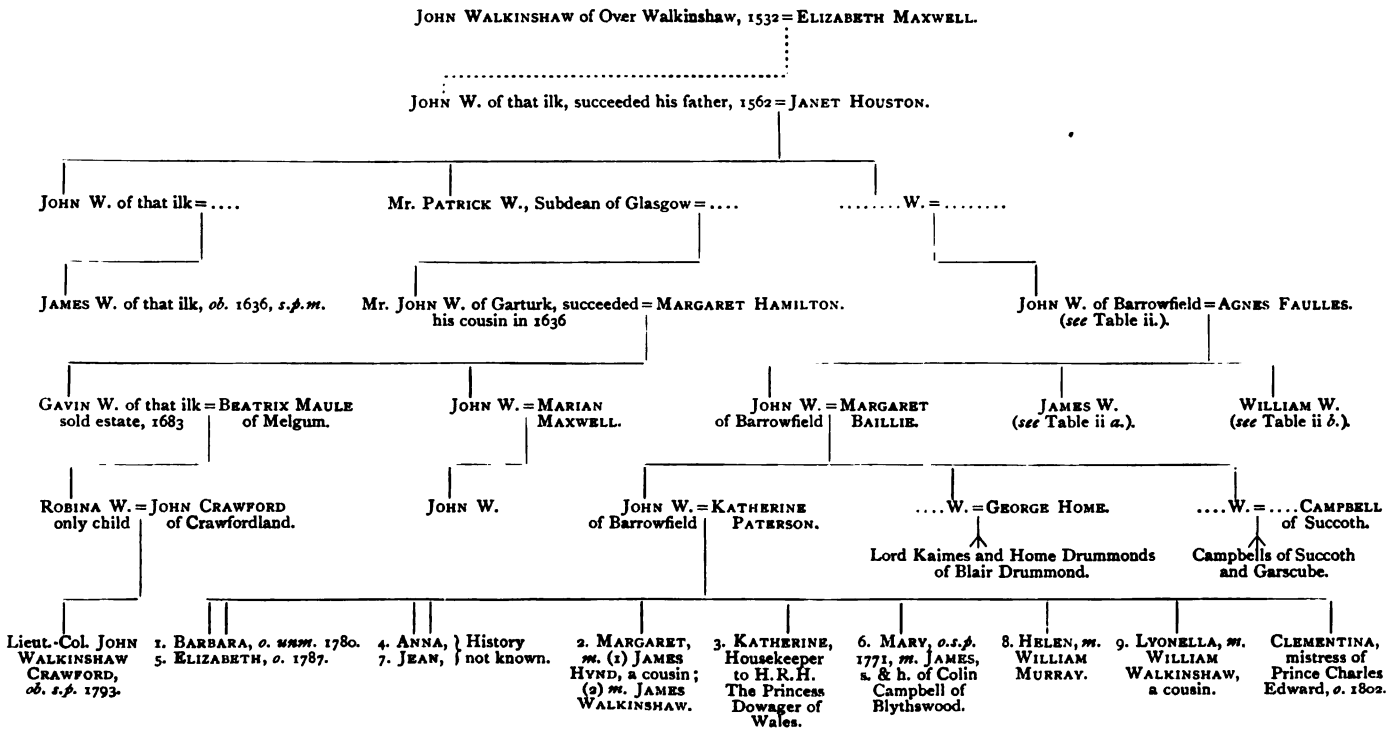
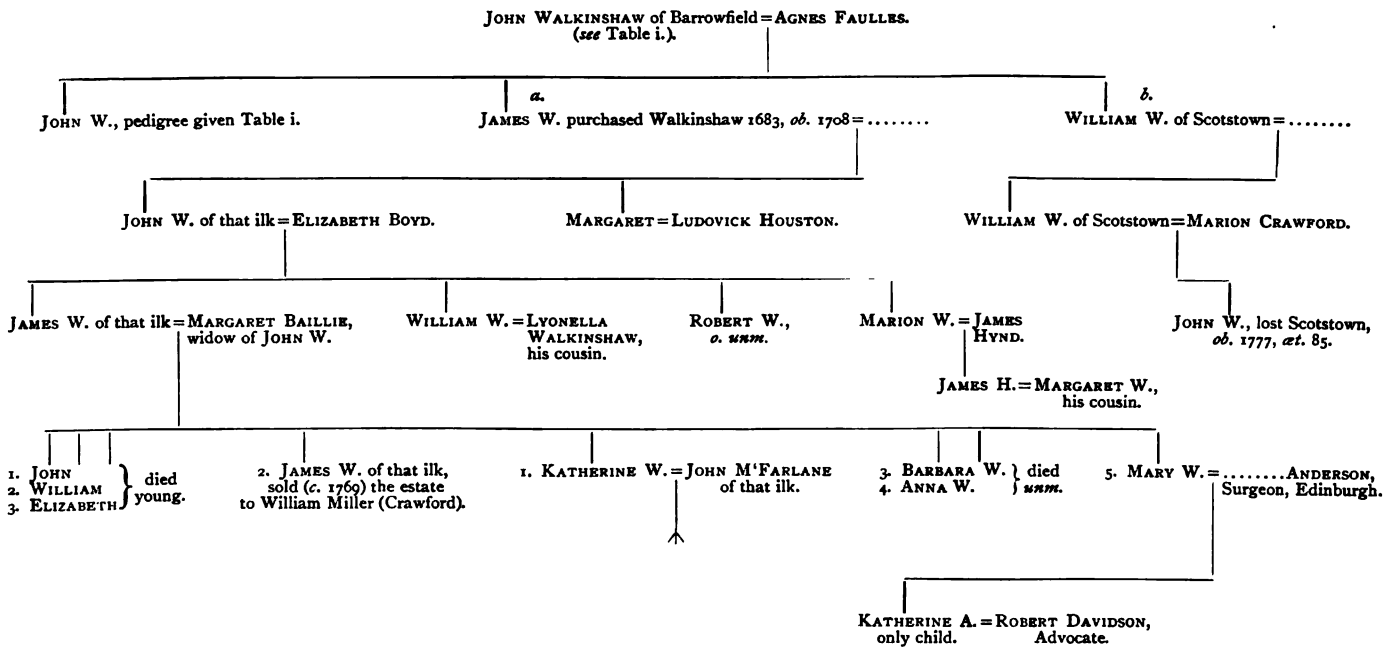

JOHN WALKINSHAW of Over Walkinshaw, 1532 = ELIZABETH MAXWELL.
JOHN W. of that ilk, succeeded his father, 1562 = JANET HOUSTON.
JOHN W. of that ilk = ...
Mr. PATRICK W., Subdean of Glasgow = ...
.....W. = ...
JAMES W. of that ilk, ob. 1636, s.p.m.
Mr. JOHN W. of Garturk, succeeded his cousin in 1636 = MARGARET HAMILTON.
JOHN W. of Barrowfield = AGNES FAULLES. (see Table ii.).
GAVIN W. of that ilk sold estate, 1683 = BEATRIX MAULE of Melgum.
JOHN W. = MARIAN MAXWELL.
JOHN W. of Barrowfield = MARGARET BAILLIE.
JAMES W. (see Table ii a.).
WILLIAM W. (see Table ii b.).
ROBINA W. only child = JOHN CRAWFORD of Crawfordland.
JOHN W.
JOHN W. of Barrowfield = KATHERINE PATERSON.
....W. = GEORGE HOME.
Lord Kaimes and Home Drummonds of Blair Drummond.
....W. = ...CAMPBELL of Succoth.
Campbells of Succoth and Garscube.
Lieut.-Col. JOHN WALKINSHAW CRAWFORD, ob. s.p. 1793.
1. BARBARA, o. unm. 1780.
5. ELIZABETH, o. 1787.
4. ANNA, } History
7. JEAN, } not known.
2. MARGARET, m. (1) JAMES HYND, a cousin; (2) m. JAMES WALKINSHAW.
3. KATHERINE, Housekeeper to H.R.H. The Princess Dowager of Wales.
6. MARY, o.s.p. 1771, m. JAMES, s. & h. of Colin Campbell of Blythswood.
8. HELEN, m. WILLIAM MURRAY.
9. LYONELLA, m. WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, a cousin.
CLEMENTINA, mistress of Prince Charles Edward, o. 1802.

TABLE II.


JOHN WALKINSHAW of Barrowfield = AGNES FAULLES. (see Table i.)
JOHN W., pedigree given Table i.
a.
JAMES W. purchased Walkinshaw 1683, ob. 1708 = ...
b.
WILLIAM W. of Scotstown = ...
JOHN W. of that ilk = ELIZABETH BOYD.
MARGARET = LUDOVICK HOUSTON.
WILLIAM W. of Scotstown = MARION CRAWFORD.
JAMES W. of that ilk = MARGARET BAILLIE, widow of JOHN W.
WILLIAM W. = LYONELLA WALKINSHAW, his cousin.
ROBERT W., o. unm.
MARION W. = JAMES HYND.
JOHN W., lost Scotstown, ob. 1777, æt. 85.
JAMES H. = MARGARET W., his cousin.
1. JOHN
2. WILLIAM
3. ELIZABETH
} died young.
2. JAMES W. of that ilk, sold (c. 1769) the estate to William Miller (Crawford).
1. KATHERINE W. = JOHN M'FARLANE of that ilk.
3. BARBARA W.
4. ANNA W.
} died unm.
5. MARY W. = ...ANDERSON, Surgeon, Edinburgh.
KATHERINE A. = ROBERT DAVIDSON, Advocate.
only child.

that Ilk died 1636, leaving three daughters . . . but his cousin and heir-male, Mr. John of Garturk, took the designation of "that Ilk," and inherited part of Walkinshaw. His son Gavin in 1683 sold Walkinshaw to his cousin, James Walkinshaw, merchant in Glasgow, and died 1713, leaving an only child, Robina.' Mr. Stoddart, having shown how Robina's line failed in 1793, says 'a younger son founded a family of wealthy Glasgow merchants, of whom John, a magistrate of the city, 1655, acquired Barrowfield. *Glasgow Past and Present*, vol. ii. p. 510, says: 'He first acquired the lands of Camlachie in 1669, and shortly afterwards those of Barrowfield. He was Dean of Guild 1667-8, and also in 1672-3 (*Hist. Merchant's House*). He died 1589, having married, first, a lady whose name does not appear, and apparently without issue; second, Agnes Faulles; and third, Janet, daughter of William Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, the latter without issue (*Glasgow Past and Present*). The same authority says: 'By Agnes Faulles he had a son and heir, who succeeded him.'

John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield and Camlachie, like his father, a man of wealth, etc. . . . Mr. Stoddart says that James, who bought Walkinshaw from Gavin as above, was second son of John, first of Barrowfield, and that William, who acquired Scotstoun, and 'who wears a Mullet,' for third son, 'was James,' brother.

In M'Ure's *Hist. of Glasgow*, Book ii. p. 207: 'John Walkinshaw, younger of Barrowfield,' James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, and William Walkinshaw of Scotstoun, appear in a list of 'Sea Adventurers trading to sundry places in Europe, Africa, and America since the year 1668.'

John, second Laird of Barrowfield, married Margaret, sole child of the second marriage of the Rev. Robert Baillie, D.D., Principal of the University of Glasgow. Her mother, a daughter of Dr. Strang, who preceded Dr. Baillie as Principal of the same University, Mrs. Wilkie, 'a widow gentlewoman,' whom Robert Baillie married, 1st October 1650 (see 'advertisement' to Dr. Baillie's *Letters and Journals*, Ebro. 1775). By her he had John, third Laird of Barrowfield, and two daughters.

Mr. Fraser Tytler, in his *Life of Lord Kames*, says: 'His mother was a Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and granddaughter of Mr. Robert Baillie, Principal of the University of Glasgow,' and adds in a footnote: 'Another of Mr. Walkinshaw's daughters married Mr. Campbell of Succoth, grandfather of the Right Honourable Ilay Campbell, Lord President of the Court of Session.'

Mr. Stoddart proceeds: 'John, third of Barrowfield, having taken part in the rising of 1715, his estate was forfeited and sold, 1723. He died before July 1731.'

Glasgow Past and Present says: 'He and his brother-in-law, Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, were taken prisoners at Sheriff Muir, and confined in Stirling Castle on a charge of high treason; but he escaped by the address of his wife, who changed clothes with him, and remained in prison in his stead.'

He was included in the Amnesty of 1717, and returned to Barrowfield; but his fortune was greatly impaired, and this once wealthy family was reduced to great straits. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn. They had no son, but ten daughters.

25 Nov. 1780.—At Edinburgh, aged 97, Mrs. Katherine Paterson, daughter of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, Bart., and widow of Mr. John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield (*Scott's Mag.*).

It may be noted that Hector Graham, Esq. of Leix Castle (Ireland), great-grandson of Sir Richard Graham, Knt. (*c.* 1600, see *Scot. Antiq.*, vol. i. and ii. comb., p. 152), married Jane, daughter of Mungo Walkinshaw of Ireland. His daughter, and eventually his heiress, Isabella Graham, married George Perry, Esq. of Seskinore, Ireland. Some reader may be able to inform us from whom the father of Hector Graham's wife was descended. J. F.

487 (*a*). OLD LINEN (vol. i. ii. (comb.), 26, 46; iv. 74, 81).—My forebear, who is believed to have owned this tablecloth, was a merchant in Kilmarnock in the latter half of the sixteen-hundreds. The family record says 'his business was to supply the itinerant merchants through whom the internal trade of Scotland was then carried on with the various articles of Merchandise which they carried on their pack-horses through the various districts of the West of Scotland and of Galloway and Niddisdale, and to buy and export to Holland, through Borrowstoness, the coarse domestic woollen manufactures of Ayrshire, and to import in exchange for these tobacco, indigo, iron, cards, and the various articles of necessity and luxury, which could only be obtained at that period from the countries of Europe which had commercial intercourse with India and America, but of which Scotland had none.'

There is no mention of his having visited Holland in the course of trade, but judging from the custom of others, it is probable he did. This cloth, however, may have been in the family even before his time, but of this we have no knowledge. J. F.

The linen of which the history is given above is interesting, not only on account of its age, but as reproducing in what is evidently a later style of art the design represented in page 75 of vol. iv. of the *Scottish Antiquary*; instead of an orange-tree in the centre a spray of orange is given, but without fruit. On the housings of the horse of the earlier St. George are armorial bearings which have been conjectured to be those of Sir John Norreys, the English commander in Flanders in 1574. What is apparently an oval shield rests on the flank of the later horse, but it is charged with the same arms; the town in the centre of the later design is of more modern appearance, and there is no name over it. In the bottom centre is an oak-tree with acorns instead of the olive, which was a common symbol of the Flanders in prosperity. The dog at the foot of Queen Elizabeth is more correctly drawn than in the older design. It is impossible to ascertain the exact age of this very interesting cloth. The early design may have been a popular one, and reproduced with slight changes by later weavers, even when the political events commemorated by it were matters of past history.

The size of the cloth is 7 ft. 2 in. by 6 ft., and the design is repeated on it nine times. ED.

(*b*). OLD LINEN.—Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of letter from Mrs. Morgan, who gifted the ancient tablecloth to the Anti-Corn Law Bazaar, which appeared in *The League* of 26th April 1845. Mrs. Morgan, writing in 1845, speaks to knowing the cloth for 60 years, and the present owner has had it since that date, in all 107 years without doubt, so that the date 1661 may be considered authentic, the craze for antiques of every class having hardly commenced 107 years ago.

I annex as full a description as I can put together.—Yours faithfully,
J. W. M.

Ancient Damask tablecloth, 230 years old, marked with initials, with old sewn letters $\overset{T.}{T.F.}$ 1661, also in another place E.B., and in marking ink 'S. Morgan.' Length 2¾ yds. Breadth 2½ yds.

Top row of figures running across cloth: 'Elias iii. Re cap. xvii.,' figure of the prophet being fed by ravens.

2d row. 'Elias in Curru iiii. Re cap. 2.,' the prophet, with uplifted hands, in a chariot drawn by two horses.

3d row. 'Helizeus Jordane,' the prophet smiting Jordan with his mantle.

4th row. 'Mons Oreb iii. *Regum* cap. xvii.,' the prophet standing before a mountain.

5th row. An altar with the word 'Elias' inscribed thereon with a figure of the prophet on each side of it, and a three-headed figure of Baal sitting on a throne with the word 'Baal' inscribed thereon.

6th row. 'Vidua zarepte iii. Reg. cap. xviii.,' figure of the prophet with child in his arms and the widow standing in front of a house.

Bottom row. Same as top.

The whole interspersed with angels (winged figures) and ravens.

'Helizeus' in third row is only instance of that spelling.

Regum in full in fourth row only.

Extract from *The League*, April 26th, 1845.

PARKFIELD COTTAGE, NEAR STONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

'Dear Sir,—I this day send, in a parcel by railway, a damask table-cloth, which according to the date marked in one of the corners, and which I have every reason to believe is correct, is 184 years old. It came into my possession as part of the property of a gentleman of Bristol, Mr. William Ford, with whom I resided from about two years old till his death, and who, through his mother, was the last representative of a respectable Quaker family of the name of Tyley, some of whom were living in Bath in the early part of the seventeenth century. I have also an old silver pepper-box with the initials $\overset{T.}{C.L.}$, Caleb and Love Tyley, who were probably the descendants of $\overset{T.}{T.F.}$, the owners of the cloth.

These circumstances are mentioned as rendering it probable that the date on the cloth, 1661, was the *real* date at the time of marking. I have myself a perfect recollection of the table-cloth for 60 years, in consequence of the impression made upon my mind as a child, by the figures represented upon it from Scripture history. Perhaps some of the manufacturers of modern table-linen may like to possess this ancient specimen of their craft; and I, therefore, with great pleasure send it, and the enclosed £5 in aid of the funds of the Anti-Corn Law Bazaar. With the sincerest wish for the success of the great undertaking in which you are engaged.—I am, dear sir, yours respectfully, SUSANNA MORGAN.

QUERIES.

CCVIII. NAPIER-HALDANE.—Robert Napier of Kilmahew is said by the late Mr. Denistoun in his MSS. (Advocates' Library) to have married Katherine Haldane. In a work entitled *Genealogical*

Notices of the Napiers of Kilmahew, published 1849, at p. 24, speaking of the Haldanes of Gleneagles, the writer adds, 'from a daughter of which family sprang the later Napiers of Kilmahew.' It may be fairly assumed, I think, that this assertion is correct, as John Napier, last male of his line, who was son of the aforesaid Robert and Katherine, named in his unrecorded deed of entail, 'David, brother of John Haldane of Gleneagles, and John Haldane of Lanric,' among other heirs. Can any one confirm my suggestion that John Napier's mother was daughter of Sir John Haldane, who married Katherine Wemyss, or otherwise identify her? In this case David's father, Mungo Haldane, was John Napier's cousin-german, and John of Lanric, as son, or perhaps grandson, of Patrick of Lanric, was also his near kinsman. It is curious that Katherine does not appear in the Haldane pedigree as given by Mr. Dennistoun. J. F.

CCIX. (*a*). THOM.—Wanted the parentage and connections of the late Rev. —— Thom, Dean of Brechin; and also of the late Adam Thom, LL.D., born at Brechin 1804, and afterwards a Judge in the North-west of Canada. Was there any connection between them?

(*b*). M'CULLOCH.—Wanted the parentage and connections of —— M'Culloch, Sheriff of Dingwall about the end of last century.

(*c*). BISSET.—Wanted—(1) The relationship between Major John Bisset, 9th Foot, who died in 1814, and Rear-Admiral James Bisset, who died in 1824. If not brothers, who were their respective fathers? (2) The parentage and connections of Lieut.-General Andrew Bisset, Colonel of a regiment of Foot in Ireland, buried in the East Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, in 1742. (3) The parentage and connections of Sir John Bisset, K.C.B., Commissary of the Forces in the Peninsular War, who died at Perth in 1854. A. BISSET THOM.

GALT, ONT., CANADA.

CCX. FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN SCOTLAND (1803-1814).—Can any one tell me the names of the places in Scotland at which French prisoners of war on parole resided? A little information on the articles manufactured by these prisoners is also desired. I am informed that toy coffins made by French prisoners were found in Salisbury Crags. Would any one kindly inform me as to this? F.

Can any one give information as to the French prisoners of war in Scotland so far as to tell the places at which prisoners of war were located in Scotland? Any out-of-the-way information in regard to the life of the prisoners will be acceptable, especially if hitherto unpublished. J. G.

CCXI. REBELS OF 1745.—'John Beaton' in one list, described an apothecary, pleaded, or was found, guilty at York, and seems to have been sentenced to death, but I can find no record of his actual fate. Who was he, where did he come from, and what became of him? Any particulars will oblige. ST. ANDREWS.

CCXII. CAITHNESS LEGION OF HIGHLANDERS.—In *The Correspondence of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.*, London 1831, Sir John Sinclair refers to the raising in 1794 and 1795 of two battalions of Fencibles, and states that they had monthly parades, when Muster Rolls of exceptional particularity were used; they gave the men's age, height, county of birth, and other unusual details.

Being anxious to see these rolls for genealogical purposes, I have tried all likely places, and find that neither the War Office Record Offices in London or in Ireland, where the Legion served during the Rebellion, the Clerk of the Peace for Caithness, nor the Provost, Sir J. G. T. Sinclair, know anything about them.

Can any one tell me of their actual or probable whereabouts? ST. ANDREWS.

CCXIII. ROBERT DE KELDELETH.—The writer of the article on this somewhat celebrated ecclesiastic in the *Dictionary of National Biography* states that 'he bore a local Fifeshire name which is said to be now represented by Kinloch.' Is this so? Doubtless the statement is made on the authority of the Editor of the *Registrum de Dunfermlyn* (see his preface, pp. xi, xii). But it is difficult to see how the latter should have come to this conclusion. In the *Registrum* is incorporated a taxation roll of the diaconate of Linlithgow, in which roll the 'ecclesia de Keldeleth' appears along with those of Gogar, Halys (Colinton), and Rathen (Ratho). Is it not more probable that Currie is the 'Keldeleth' referred to? That the parish of Currie was known in olden times as Killeith is a well-established fact. Thus, on 25 July 1609, James Foullis of Colinton is served heir to his father 'terris ecclesiasticis ac gleba ecclesiae parochialis de Curry *alias* Kildleithe' (Inquisitiones). And it may be mentioned that to this day the southern portion of the parish is known as *Kinleith*.

R. B. LANGWILL.

CURRIE.

CCXIV. 'POOR FOLK OF CURRIE.'—This phrase occurs in the second stanza of a broadside entitled *The Cardinal's Coach Couped*, reprinted in Maidment's *New Book of Old Ballads*. Can any one throw light on the reference? R. B. LANGWILL.

CURRIE.

CCXV. HILLCOAT, NAME AND FAMILY.—Can any correspondent give information? In the Roll of Voters for the Burgh of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1741, I find Thomas Hillcoate and William Hillcoat registered as voters under the Guild of 'Smiths,' and in the rolls for the elections of 1774, 1777, and 1780, there appear various others of the same name, registered under the same guild, and doubtless descendant. Is anything known of them prior to this? Are the Registers of the Smiths' Guild of Newcastle still extant, and if so, where can they be examined?

ROBERT GUY, The Wern, Pollokshaws.

CCXVI. GRÆMES OF DRYNIE IN ROSS-SHIRE AND OF DAMSIDE IN PERTHSHIRE.—Can any one furnish me with particulars of the former

family since it was founded by Archdeacon Græme *circa* 1573? He was a second son of Græme of Inchbrahsie and Aberuthven.

I would also like to know if Robert Græme of Damside was a son of Inchbrahsie's. Robert was town-clerk of Perth *circa* 1690, and I presume a grandson of his married Miss Deans of Woodhouselee 1740. Had they any *sons*, and when did Damside pass into the Beveridge Duncans hands? Kindly reply direct to Miss L. Græme, 8 Catherine Place, Bath, Somerset.

CCXVII. ST. DEVEREUX—KILPECK—KENDERCHURCH (vol. vii. p. 62).—Are there any accepted derivations of these names, which occur in your very interesting notes on the Welsh Marches, a district with which I am but slightly acquainted? Who is St. Devereux? Is Kilpeck dedicated to St. Patrick, or to whom? Can Kenderchurch be equivalent to Charmelkirk, anciently Childenkirk=the Church of the Holy Innocents? W. T. D.

CCXVIII. SIR JAMES MURRAY.—I have a note to the effect that Sir James Murray of Kilbaberton was the second son of Patrick Murray of Falahill, and that, in early life, he was party to the slaughter of one David Stewart. I have, however, no evidence to support this statement. His will is dated at Holyrood House, 14th May 1634, and he died in December following, leaving a widow, Katherine Weir, and several children.

K. W. MURRAY.

CCXIX. ARMS WANTED.—I am searching, at present unsuccessfully, for the name of the family or families using the following arms: *Argent* on a bend *sable* 3 roundlets *or* between 2 unicorns' heads erased. I know that Smythe, Smith, etc., of Yorkshire have a coat something resembling it. It is on a book-plate empaled with the Arms of Hopper of that Ilk. R. P. H.

CCXX. MACKAY'S REGIMENT.—Is there any history, or are there any records, of the Regiment of Major-General Mackay? When was it raised, and when disbanded? R. P. H.

CCXXI. OLD DESIGNATIONS OF RELATIVES.—I should feel obliged if some reader would give a list, with their meanings, of the old Scottish terms for relationship, as 'Oye,' 'Guidschyr,' etc.

R. B. A.

CCXXII. CHRISTIAN HEARSEY.—Any clue to the ancestry of Christian Hearsey, who married David Gavine of Langton, Burnside, about 1750, will oblige? C. H.

CCXXIII. CANT—BISSET.—1. Information wanted about the parentage of Hugh Cant, born in Bishopmills, Caithness, about 1800, and also of his wife Ellen M'Culloch, sister of a Mr. M'Culloch, Sheriff of Dingwall.

2. Information about the family of Bisset who once lived at Errol, Perthshire. A. BISSET THOM.

CCXXIV. SOMERVILLE FAMILY.—I would be glad of any information as to the Somervilles of Cambusnethen, Somervilles of Kennox, and the Somervilles of Plain. The only information I am in possession of at present is derived from the *Memoirs of the Somervilles*, published 1815. S. A. B.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XXIX. GRAHAM OF GARTUR.—Two additions may be made to the pedigree of Graham of Gartur given in last number.

Duncan Stewart says John Stewart, of Annat, Co. Perth, married Janet, daughter of Gaspard (=Jaspar) Graham of Gartur, as his first wife.

M'Kerlie says that Thomas Stewart of Ballymoran, Co. Down (great-grandson of the Parson of Kirkmahoe) married Margaret, daughter of Walter Graham of Gartur, 'stated to have been the last cadet of the family of the Earls of Menteth' and had a son, John Stewart, who was in possession of Ballymoran in 1773. (*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, v. 442.) * * *

LXX. FRATER.—The following entry is from the Register of Baptisms, Canongate, Edinburgh; it goes far to prove that Frater, Frere, and Freir are forms of the same name:—

1652, March 30. Margaret, daughter of Andro Frater, couper, and Christian Condie. *Witness*—George freir. ED.

CXCIV.—DAVID BETON, M.D., AND SIR ARCHIBALD BETON.—I am indebted to your two correspondents for their answers, but is there any real evidence that Dr. David was either grandson of Archdeacon Alexander, or father of Dr. James of Perth? and what authority is there for saying that Dr. James of Perth *was* the son of a doctor?

The unsigned answer seems clearly wrong, for in 1586 David Beton of Melgund settled Melgund, with the consent of his wife Lucretia, on James, his eldest son, with remainder to John, and a further remainder to David, son of Melgund and Lucretia (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, A.D. 1580-1593, No. 1121). And in 1606 James Beton, son of David of Melgund, was retoured heir of David, his brother-german, in certain lands mentioned (*Inq. Sp. Supp.* County Forfar). Thus unless David of Melgund had two sons named David, one of whom was excluded from the settlement of the family estate, it is clear that Dr. David, who died in 1639, was not a son of David of Melgund, for his son David was dead in 1606.

Here, too, permit me to note that Dr. Joseph Robertson, in his valuable preface to *The Inventories of Mary, Queen of Scots*, omits any mention of the marriage of Lucretia Beton (who was one of the Queen's 'filles damoiselles') to David of Melgund, but asserts her marriage 'after 1575' to Andrew Wyshart of Muirton, whom he states that she survived, and he adds that she died in November 1623, having by her will left all her property to Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, and his daughter Mary.

If this Lucretia was widow of David of Melgund, here is further evidence against Dr. David being her son, for she would hardly exclude her own issue in favour of strangers. But I have somewhere seen that Melgund and Lucretia had a daughter Lucretia, and I would suggest that possibly the Lucretia who married Wyshart was daughter to Melgund, not his widow. This too would more plausibly account for her property being willed away. But Dr. David's parentage is still not solved.

I ought to add that both your correspondents make Dr. David grandson of the Cardinal, but without evidence there seems a *prima facie* doubt that a man, dying in 1639, was son of a man who received letters of legitimation in 1539.

CXCVII. Will A. F. C. K. say where the Discharge by Patrick Campbell can be seen, and favour, J. M'G.?

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Views of Stirling Castle, Antient and Modern. Stirling: R. S. Shearer & Son.—A handsome volume, containing 14 views of Stirling Castle. The earlier views are specially instructive, as showing how by judicious restoration the building might reassume much of its ancient stateliness. Mr. Shearer and his brother, who is a skilful artist, have done their work well, and produced a book which will be valued by every patriotic Scotsman, and will, we trust, have an influence with those who have the means as well as the will to follow the example set by the late Mr. Nelson in rescuing from neglect the Palaces of Scotland. As the member for the Stirling Burghs is now Minister for War, the town on the Rock should use every effort to secure attention being paid to the Fortress Palace, which has too long been deformed by hideous adaptations to modern barrack requirements.

An Opening Address, by R. Rowand Anderson, LL.D. Edinburgh: Macfarlan & Dickson.—The new School of Applied Art, Edinburgh, was fortunate in securing Dr. Anderson to deliver the opening address. No man is better qualified than he is to speak on the subject. His address is full of instruction, of encouragement, and of warning. We can only find room for one pregnant passage: 'Think of the enormous wealth that is spent, the number of hands employed in the various industrial arts, and keen competition they are subject to. Other nations are straining every nerve to gain supremacy, and unless we do the same we must yield to the cultivated intelligence and skill of others' (p. 22). We strongly advise our readers to study this address.

The Castle and the Lords of Balveny, by Wm. Cramond, LL.D. Elgin: *Courant & Courier* Office.—Dr. Cramond has added yet one more to his most interesting and valuable Booklets. We trust that he may some day be induced to publish an edition of his collected works. He has the skill, not only to select what is most suitable for his purpose, but to clothe it in an attractive dress. Happy are the Castles and other old-world relics that attract his attention, for they are rescued from that oblivion which too often attends decay. The Castle of Balveny has this good fortune; not only is it well described, but a clear genealogical account is given of the owners of it.

John Laurie, Schoolmaster of Invershin, by Daniel W. Kemp. Edinburgh: Norman Macleod.—John Laurie, whose real name was George Crathorne, was a curious instance of a man seeking to hide himself from his youth up from his own land and kindred, and settling down in Sutherlandshire as a country schoolmaster. A strain of eccentricity ran through his life, and Mr. Kemp has done well to give us a brief account of it. The case is interesting as a psychological study.

THE LATE FRANCIS NEVILE REID, ESQ.

It is with sorrow that we have to record the death of Francis Nevile Reid, an early and a valued contributor to the *Scottish Antiquary*. His history of the Earls of Ross and their descendants has been received as a welcome addition to Scottish Genealogy. He was known to be a writer of close and accurate research as a genealogist. He ever made his presence valued by his public-spirited benevolence, proving that antiquarian proclivities need not impair the active work of life. We cannot do better than quote from a letter received since his death from one who knew him and his work: 'He was son of the late Mr. Nevile Reid of Runnymede, by his second wife, Caroline, third daughter of the seventh Lord Napier. He was born in 1827, and married, in 1859, Sophia, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, seventh Baronet, but leaves no family. The climate of southern Italy suiting both Mr. and Mrs. Reid, who were not robust, he purchased the ancient Palace of Ravello, three miles from Amalfi; it covered several acres, but Mr. Reid retained the Tower, the Saracenic court, and enough for a considerable modern house, made most comfortable for the many visitors whom Mr. and Mrs. Reid entertained. Mr. Reid threw himself into works of utility and beneficence; he brought water from the mountains to the village of Ravello, cultivated lemons, walnuts, olives, and vines, introducing new species from France, while luxuriant gardens descended towards the sea by many terraces. Much was done for the district; a carriage road was made, whereas formerly only mules and portantinas could approach the house. The fragments of marble which had formed the beautiful gallery of the Cathedral were recovered and replaced, and the Cathedral restored, for which he received the thanks of the Italian Government. Not only were the poor attended to, but young men were educated, and much employment given. He died beloved and respected by high and low.' The record of such a life affords consolation to those from whom it has been taken.

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

CONTENTS.

FRENCH "GENTLEMEN GLASS-MAKERS,"

THEIR WORK IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

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488. Glass-making in Sussex, Newcastle, and Scotland.—Glass-making, though it has now been an important branch of Scottish industry for many years, did not establish itself in this country till after King James VI. had ascended the English throne; and though it most probably arrived from the sister-country, it had not long been resident there. France had been for more than three centuries its home—not indeed its birthplace, but the land of its adoption and of its prosperity. France has not proved herself the kindly foster-mother of many handicrafts; and when the religious troubles which followed the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, drove over to England thousands of industrious and intelligent Protestants, they brought with them the skill of making glass and weaving silk—only two handicrafts, but each of great importance, and each of the highest value to Britain. Handicraft was despised in France; the gentleman who meddled with it was supposed to defile not only his own hands but the blood of his race—

he and his posterity became ignoble. The old French taunt that the English were a nation of shopkeepers showed their estimate of trade and handicraft. It is therefore not to be wondered at that, compared with Flanders, France was poor in her industrial resources. It is a curious fact that glass-making was regarded as an exception to the law that handiwork degraded the doer of it. Glass-making was carried on as an hereditary business by men who were formally recognised as noble, and were styled in legal and other documents 'gentilshommes verriers'—'gentlemen glass-makers.' This was no mere accident attending the circumstances of one exceptional family. In the two French provinces of Lorraine and Normandy glass-making was carried on, and in each province there was a group of families closely connected by repeated intermarriages. These men were by royal patents recognised as gentlemen glass-makers. There may have been other provinces in which the same thing occurred; if so, we have not discovered the fact. Bernard Palissy wrote:—'L'art de la Verrerie est *noble*, et ceux qui y besongnent sont *Nobles*;' and M. Sauzay, in his interesting work, *Les Merveilles de la Verrierie*, informs us that the general opinion, '*admitted even in the present day*,' is that formerly the mere trade of glass-making carried nobility with it. This opinion is erroneous, but it is perfectly clear, from a decree in the *Cour des aides* at Paris, in 1597, that a *gentilhomme* did not forfeit his nobility by exercising the art of glass-making.

'*Les Gentilshommes verriers*' *of Lorraine.*

The four families who held this unique position in Lorraine were de Hennezel, de Thiétry, du Thisac, and du Houx. Monsieur de la Chenaye-Desbois, in *le Dictionnaire de la Noblesse de France*, etc., gives the following account of the family of Hennezel, the chief of the four; the fact that it came from Bohemia suggests that, being of noble rank before coming into France, it was allowed to retain it in consideration of the importance of the industry introduced:—

'HENNEZEL.—Noblesse originaire du Royaume de Bohême, dont la principale branche est établie en Lorraine, depuis environ quatre siècles. Elle y a joui, dès ce temslà, des distinctions des premières de la Province, s'y est alliée avec les Maisons de l'ancienne Chevalerie, et y a assisté aux Assises. Plusiers branches sont actuellement répandues en Suisse, en Hainaut, en Franche-Comté, en Nivernois, en Champagne, et autre Provinces du Royaume. Elle s'est par-tout constamment maintenue dans son lustre, par les grandes alliances, la possession des fiefs, et les dignités Militaires' (*le Dic. de la Noblesse de France*, viii. p. 25).

The following is the descent of the main stock (*abridged*):—

I. Henri Hennezel, 'Ecuyer,' by his marriage, 30th May 1392, with Isabeau d'Esche, acquired a portion of the lordship of Bouviller and Belrupt. His son,

II. Henri de Hennezel, 'Ecuyer,' summoned to the 'Assises de Provence,' 21st March 1417; married Louise de Bouzy. His son,

III. Jean de Hennezel, married, 6th July 1446, Beatrix, daughter of the Sire Andre de Barizey, 'Ecuyer,' Signeur de Blainville, etc., and Beatrix de Thiancourt, his wife. He had issue:—

1. Didier. (See below.)
2. Claude, of whose posterity nothing is known.

3. Jean, who married, 12th March 1520, Jeanne de Maillevæcourt.

IV. Didier de Hennezel, 'Ecuyer' (son of Jean III.), married first Marie-Anne de Thiétry, by whom he had issue:—

1. Guillaume, who succeeded him.
2. Nicolas. (See below as No. V.)
3, 4. Didier and François, of whose posterity nothing is known.
5. Georges.

He married secondly Cathrie de Bouzy, by whom he had issue:—

6. Claude, of whose posterity nothing is known.
7. Isabelle, who married Antoine du Houx.

The date of Didier's death is not stated.

V. Nicolas de Hennezel (second son of Didier IV.), married in 1506 Cathrie de Raincourt, daughter of Pierre de Raincourt, 'Ecuyer,' Seigneur de Raincourt, and Jeanne de Gyonvelle, his wife; he qualified as 'Ecuyer,' 1517. He had issue:—

1. Nicolas, who had two sons, Hector and Lewis. Settled in Switzerland.
2. Christophe, died 1552.
3. Catherine, married first in 1520 Henri de Thiétry, 'Ecuyer,' and secondly in 1535 Charles du Thisac, 'Ecuyer.' She died 1574.
4. Nicola, married in 1539 Jean du Thisac, 'Ecuyer.'
5. Isabelle, married in 1539 Guillaume du Houx, 'Ecuyer.'
6. Yolande, married in 1551 François du Houx, 'Ecuyer.'

It may be noted that M. Desbois says not a word about glass-making. At the time his work was issued (about 1750), any reference to trade, however much and uniquely honoured, would have been unsavoury to a French noble. It should also be noted that not a word is said about any of the family migrating to England; if they did so on account of their Huguenot proclivities, such a fact would not be regarded with any favour by their relatives. It is well known that Huguenot members of old French and Flemish families are quietly dropped out of the family history. M. Desbois fails to account for four male members of the family.[1] Amongst these we may conjecture was the ancestor of the English branch. I have given so much of the pedigree not only to show this, but also the marriages with de Thietry, du Thisac, and du Houx.

'Les Gentilshommes verriers' of Normandy.

M. le Vaillant has written a most interesting work on the four families who held in Normandy the same position the de Hennezell, de Thiétry, du Thisac, and du Houx families held in Lorraine.[2] The names are de

[1] Several members of the Hennezel family not given by M. Desbois, together with Thisacs, Thiétrys, and du Houx are mentioned by M. Beaupré in his work entitled *Gentilshommes verriers, ou recherches sur l'industrie et les privilèges des verriers dans l'ancienne Lorraine aux* 15, 16, *et* 17 *siècles*. Nancy, 1847, p. 41, *n.*

[2] *Les verreries de la Normandie, les Gentilshommes et Artistes verriers Normands*. Par O. le Vaillant de la Fieffe. Rouen, 1873.

Bongar, de Caquery, le Vaillant, and de Brossard. A very noble origin is claimed for these families (the authority being a MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale): 'Les familles Cacqueray, Bongard, Brossard sont citées avec les dits le Vaillant dans des chartes Normandes, pour descendre des ducs de Normandie' (p. 461). M. le Vaillant does not give a pedigree of his ancestors and their associates, but he gives several instances of intermarriages. It may be noted that he also says not a word about Huguenot refugees, and thus we get no help to affiliate those of the name we meet with in England. We find, however, that Pierre de Bongard, the son of William, married in 1556 Madelin de Cacqueray, and had four sons. The names of two only are given, David and James, and nothing is said as to what became of Pierre. We also find Pierre le Vaillant, son of Pierre, alive in 1576. We find that in 1575 Antoine Becque complains of the conduct of 'Perot and Jhon Browngard, workmen under him.' This, and the fact that, later on, Peter Bongar was a glass-maker and a gentleman in Sussex, make it probable he was the Peter or Perot of Normandy or his son.

Foreign Glass-makers in England.

Smiles, in his *Huguenots*, states (p. 111), without giving his authority, that 'two Flemings, Anthony Been and John Care, erected premises for making window-glass in London in 1567, and the manufacture was continued by their two fellow-countrymen, Brut and Appell.' Stow states that the manufacture of glass was established in England at Crutched Friars (London), and in the Savoy in 1557.

The glass-maker at the Crutched Friars was an Italian, Jacob Venalini. His works were destroyed by fire. Another Italian named Verzellini started a glass-house at Greenwich.[1] Little more than this was known of the history of the trade till Mr. Grazebrook published his admirable little work on the families of Hennezel, Thiétry, and Thisac in 1877.[2] Since that time other facts have come to light which enable us to trace the spread of the handicraft and its introduction into Scotland.[3]

[1] We gain some information about Jacob Verzellini from the inscription on his monumental brass at Downe in Kent. He was born at Venice in 1522, and married in 1558 Elizabeth, 'borne in Andwerpe of the ancient house of Vanburen and Mace.' He died in 1606. She was born in 1534, and died in 1607. The issue of the marriage was six sons and three daughters. Francis Verzellini, son and heir of Jacob Verzellini the elder, esquire, was plaintiff in a Chancery suit in 1621. The defenders were Peter Manning and Elizabeth, his wife, Michael Palmer and Mary, his wife, and Jacob Verzellini the younger.

[2] *Collections for a Genealogy of the Noble Families of Henzy, Tyttery, and Tyzack, 'Gentilshommes verriers' from Lorraine*, by H. Sydney Grazebrook, F.R.H.S. Stourbridge, 1877. This book is now scarce. I must here acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Grazebrook for much information most kindly given.

[3] One family of French glass-makers I have not been able to trace in its native land. Jeremy Bagg was a glass-maker at Greenwich in 1642. In 1623 Abraham Bigoe had a glass-house in the Isle of Purbeck, and at Ratcliffe, Middlesex. In 1619, Jeremy Bago married Susanna Henzy at Stourbridge. In 1655, Abraham, son of Abraham Bigo, was baptized there. In 1637, Philip Bigoe, a Frenchman, of Birr, King's County, was naturalised in Ireland. Ananias Henzy of Stourbridge settled in Ireland; his youngest son was named Bigo Henzy. I have not investigated the history of glass-making in Ireland, but I find that in 1595 George Long wrote to Cecil, Lord Burghley, 'upon making glass in Ireland' (*5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* p. 279), and in 1619 there was a lawsuit about 'a deed of partnership in patent glass-works in Ireland' (*33rd Rep. Dep.*

'Les Gentilshommes verriers' in England.

Antoine Becque, *alias* Dolin, and Jean Quarré (the persons referred to by Mr. Smiles as 'Been' and 'Care'), and later on, Peter Briet and Peter Appell (the assigns and deputies of John Quarré), were not themselves glass-makers, as we find by an application by one George Long in 1589 for a patent for making glass (Lansdowne MSS. No. 59, Art. 72). 'Att what tyme that Troubles began in France and the Lowe Countries, so that Glass could not conveniently be brought from Loraine into England, certain glass-makers did covenant with Anthony Dollyne and John Carye, merchants of the said Low Countreys, to come and make glass in England.' This covenant or agreement exists, and is dated 'the xvij daye of the monethe of April 1568.' It is between 'Thomas and Balthazar de Hennezel, esquiers, dwelling at the Glass-houses in the Vosges, in the countrie of Lorraine,' and 'John Chevalier, Chatelain and receyvour of Fonteny-le-Chastell, as well in his owne name as of John Quarré, of Antwerp, at this present dwellyng in London,' who 'hath obteyned, as well in his name as in favour of me, the said Chevalier, privilege and permission of the Majestie of the Queen of Englande, for the terme of xx yeares, to make and builde in the said Countrie of England ovens to make great glas, &c.,' and the said Hennezels agree to 'transport themselves, as soon as possible may be, to the said countrie of Englande,' and to 'conduct, bring, and enterteyn fower gentlemen glasiers ('gentilshommes verriers'), that is to say, two terrieures and two gatherers.' Where these men commenced operations we are not told. The *Registre de l'Eglise Wallonne de Southampton*, printed for the Huguenot Society, gives a list of those who made profession of their faith and were admitted to the Lord's Supper. The following extracts are of interest:—

1576. 7 October.

Jan du Tisac, Pierre Vaillant, Glaude Potier } ouuriers de Verre, a la Verriere de boute haut.

1577. 6 October.

Monsieur de Hennezé et s. f., Louis de Hennezee, Arnoul Bisson, Jan Pernè } tous de boc-quehaut.

Keeper, p. 668). I believe the Bigoes had also something to do with glass-making in Bristol.

A list of foreigners in London in 1618 is given in Mr. Durrant Cooper's *Foreigners in England* (Camden Society). The following are described as glass-makers:—

Broad St.

Angelo Barcaluso, . . .	Born in Venice.
—— Baonuvden, . . .	,, ,,
Francis Rosse, ...	,, ,,
Francis Booteso, ...	,, ,,

Liberty of the Clink.

Nicholas Closson, looking-glass maker, born at Amsterdam.

Lambeth.

Cloade Gillett, ...	Born in High Burgundy.

1577. 7 October.

Jan Buré, J. F. (*i.e.* Bachelor).[1]

1579. 4 Janry.

Monsr. du Hou, Verrieren, a bouquehaut.

The exact locality of the glass-house called Bouquehaut cannot now be determined; it is possible that it was the same as one which existed a few years later in Sussex at Wisbro' Green, in the neighbourhood of Kirdford. Southampton is nearly 40 miles as the crow flies from Kirdford, still there was probably no French church nearer. It is certain that at Wisbro' Green the French 'gentilshommes verriers' were to be found. The Parish Register contains the names of Henzy (Hennezel), Tyttery (Thiétry), Tyzack (Thisac), Bongar, Cockery (Cacqueray), and there John Quarry, 'master of the glass-house,' was buried. It will be seen that at Wisbro' and at Southampton both Lorraine and Normandy names are met with. The following extracts from the Wisbro' Register show that the union was closer than for mere trade purposes.

1581.—Bapt. David, son of Mr. Burye (*alias* Tyzack), glass-maker and stranger. Baptized at Kirdford.

158⅘.—Feb. 20. Married, John Tizacke (*alias* Burrye) and Mary, daughter of Peter Bongar of Wisbro' Green, Sussex, gent., by licence.

The following entries are also of interest:—

1589.—Nov. 29. Buried, Anthony, son of Peter Boungar, frenchman. Aged 21. (Reg. of All Hallows, London Wall, London.)

1599-1600.—March 21. Buried at Wisbro' Green, Daniel Tytery, gent.

The will of Isaac Bongar (probably a son of Peter Bongar, gent.), of Pulbro', Sussex, is dated 1642. He had two sons, Peter, baptized at Wisbro', 1606, and John. Peter had a son, Isaac, mentioned in the will. We shall refer to Isaac Bongar, the elder, later on, in connection with the Newcastle and the Scottish glass-works.

Glass-making was carried on in Sussex as early as 1557, when Thomas Charnock mentions the fact:—

> 'As for glass-makers, they be scant in the land;
> Yet one there is, as I do understand,
> And in Sussex is now his habitation—
> At Chiddingsfold he works of his occupation.'

There was a glass-house at Beckley, near Rye, in 1579, where worked Sebastian Orlanden of Venice, Godfrey Delakay, John Okes, and Sondaye Exanta of Lorraine. 'Bugles' were made there, and 'amells' (? enamels), and 'glasse in collers.' In 1580-1, the Mayor and Jurats of Rye complain that 'by sundry iron-works and glasse-houses already erected, and of some continuance, the woodes growing near the Tounes of Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye, are marvaylously wasted and decayed.' They state

[1] Probably a son of John Tyzack, *alias* Burye, and father, by a first wife, of Daniel; baptized 1581; if so, Mary Bongar was his second wife. Besides the *alias* Burye of the Tyzacks, we find Tyttery *alias* Rushar (? Rochier) and Bigo or Bigault *alias* Clarboy (? Clarbois). The present family of Hennezel in France is d'Ormois. These are all probably *noms de terre*, and were soon dropped in England.

that 'there was of late a glasse-house in the parish of Beckley . . . and now there is another in the parish of Nordiham . . . these glasse-houses are very hurtfull, for as the woodes about them decay so the glasse-houses remove and follow the woods with small charge, which the iron-works cannot so easily do' (*13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* App. pt. iv. pp. 65, 76). It may be noted that in 1571 Claude de Hue and his wife were members of the French Church at Rye (p. 6).

Another glass-house was at Newent in Gloucestershire, on the borders of the Forest of Dean, where wood for the furnaces was abundant. All that is known of it is told by three entries from the Bishop's transcripts of the parochial registers at Gloucester. The original registers are lost.

1599.—May 6. Baptized, Thomas, son of Anthony —— (*sic*) of the glasse-house.

1599.—Oct. 29. Baptized, Tyzack Abraham (*sic*), sonne of a frenchman at the glasse-house.

1601.—Feb. 24. Margaret —— (*sic*), daughter of Anthony Voydyn, glass-founder. [Not stated whether baptized or buried.]

A glass-house existed in Gloucester, the buildings being erected near the Westgate in 1694. There are entries of the Tizack family, glass-makers, in St. Nicholas' Register, Gloucester. Ward, in his History of Stoke-upon-Trent (p. 124), speaks of a glass-house which formerly existed there, and refers to an entry in the Register A.D. 1668.

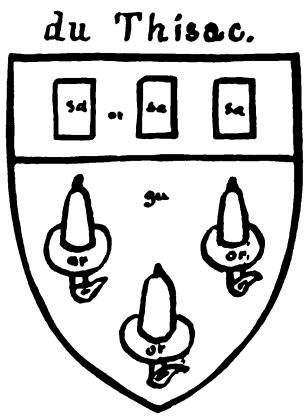
'Les Gentilshommes verriers' at Stourbridge and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

When glass-makers and iron-founders came to England in the sixteenth century they located themselves, as we have seen, where wood was abundant, and thus we find them in Sussex and near the Forest of Dean; but when the rapid consumption of timber alarmed the public, and experiments were made which proved that coal was a suitable substitute for wood, it was ordered that coal alone should be used, and thus the glass-makers were compelled to shift their quarters. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the north, and Stourbridge, near the Staffordshire coalfields, in the Midlands, were chosen as the new sites for the work, and the Henzys, Tysacks, and Titterys were able to commence operations simultaneously at both these places. The du Houx family did not remain in Stourbridge. Three children were born to Jacob du Houx and Ann Tizack, his wife, in Stourbridge. His name occurs, 1636-1637, in the Register of All Hallows, London Wall, London; in 1616-21, Isaac du Houx was at the glass-works, Hyde, Cheshire.[1] A change took place about the same time in the management of the works. As we have seen, the first glass-makers were brought to England by Anthony Becque and Jean Quarré. We find that in 1607 Sir Percival Hart and another had a grant, in reversion after Sir Jerome Bowes, of the monopoly of making Venice glasses. These monopolies were common, and were a convenient method of raising money for the Crown, though they were most injurious to the skilled craftsman. About 1615 Sir Robert Mansell obtained a patent for the exclusive right of making all glass in England. This led to many quarrels, some Venetians who sought to make green glass drinking-glasses found that it barred their

[1] Some notices of the Hyde Glass-works are to be found in Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i. pp. 405-408.

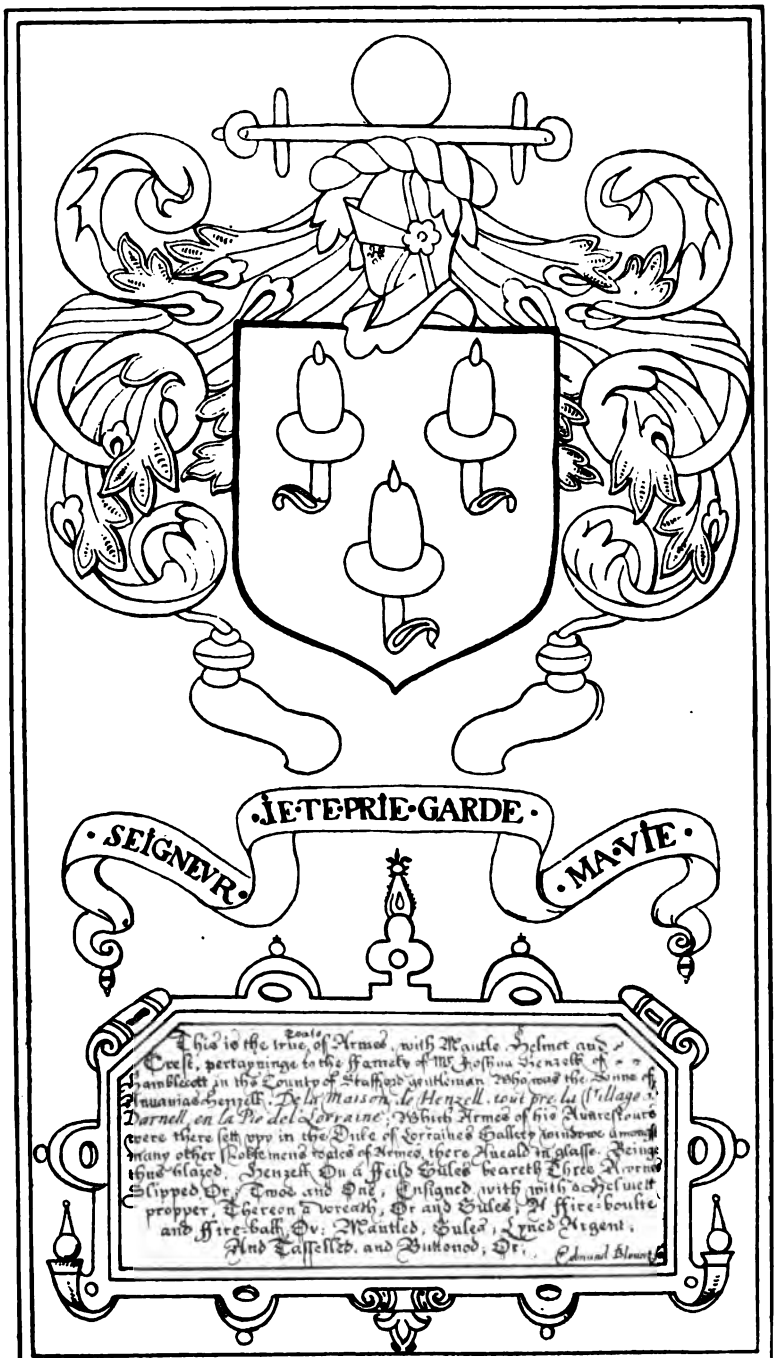
way, and they complained bitterly. But Sir Robert held his own, and, as we shall presently see, had the area of his monopoly extended to Scotland.

The Stourbridge and the Newcastle Registers contain many entries of the four Lorraine families. They continued to intermarry, and moved backwards and forwards between the two towns with a frequency that is surprising when the length of the land journey is taken into account, but which shows the close relationship which long continued to exist between the descendants of the first immigrants. In 1617, we find in the Register the burial at Newcastle of Edward Hensey, 'servant to Sir Robert Mansfield' (*sic*); in 1627 was buried Peregrine Hensey, 'gentleman.' Turning to Stourbridge, we find in 1625 the marriage of Jacob du Howe and Anne Tizacke; in 1615, Paule, the son of Jacob Henzie, was baptized. It would serve no purpose to encumber this account with further selections from the scores of entries concerning these families in the Registers, but I would mention that a descendant of the Stourbridge Henzies has in his possession an old seventeenth-century painting upon vellum of the arms, crest, and motto of the family. Of this I am able to give a copy, through the kindness of Mr. Grazebrook. The arms are *gu.*, three acorns *or*; the crest, 'A fire bolt and fire ball'; the motto, 'Seigneur, je te prie garde ma vie.' Under wreaths is the following inscription in German text: 'This is the true coate of armes, with Mantle, Helmet, and Crest, pertayninge to the ffamely of Mr. Joshua Henzell of Hamblecot in the County of Stafford, gentleman, who was the Sonne of Ananias Henzell de la Maison de Henzell, tout pré le village de Darnell en la Pie de l'Lorraine; which Armes of his Anncestours were there set upp in the Duke of Lorraine's Gallery windowe amongst many other noblemen's coates of Armes there annealed in glasse.' Then follows a description of the arms, which is more concisely given above. The will of Paul Tizack of Stourbridge, 1663, is sealed with his arms, which bear a strong resemblance to those of de Hennezel, and suggest that du Thisac and du Thietry were originally *noms de terre*, and that the three families were of one stock. It is curious that the supporters attributed to de Hennezel by M. Dubois are the same as those used by all the four Normandy glass-making families, viz. 'Deux lions au naturel.'



Glass-making in Scotland.

Glass was in use in Scotland, as it was in England, long before any recorded instance of its manufacture in the land occurs. The Exchequer Rolls, which contain a vast store of information not as much utilised as it should be, refer in 1329 to 'opus vitreum' or 'glassin werk' of the windows of a new chamber built by King Robert Bruce at Cardross. In 1389, we find £30 paid for glass for the Abbey of Paisley. There are numerous entries to be met with. In 1497 we find (*Account of Lord High Treasurer*, vol. i. p. 364) 'to Dene Mathow in payment of the glassin werk, xxxvi.s.' This was Dean Mathew Taket of Culross who was



This is the true Coate of Armes, with Mantle Helmet and Creste, pertayninge to the ffamely of Mr Josua Henzell of Hamblecott in the County of Stafford gentleman, who was the Sonne of Thomas Henzell. De la Maison de Henzell. tout pre. la Village de Darnell, en la Pie del Lorraine; Which Armes of his Auncestours were there seth vpp in the Duke of Lorraines Gallery amongst many other Noble menes Coates of Armes, there Nueald in glasse. Being thus blaized. Henzell On a ffeild Sules beareth Three Ayernes Slipped Or, Two and One, Ensigned with with a Helmett propper, Thereon a Wreath, Or and Sules, A ffire-boulte and ffire-ball Or: Mantled, Sules, Lyned Argent, And Tasselled, and Buttoned, Or. Edmund Bloun[t]

(p. 370) in receipt of a pension from the king in the same year. Other entries show that he was employed in laying out a garden at Stirling for the king, buying trees for it and seeds. He certainly was not a glass-maker, and probably imported the glass he used, for Culross was a port much frequented by foreign traders. If glass was made in Scotland even during the sixteenth century, we have no record of the fact, and considering the backwardness of the country at the time in all handicraft, it is extremely improbable, as we have seen it was not made in England till the middle of the sixteenth century, and then only by foreigners. Perhaps both in England and Scotland the larger monasteries did a little in the way of making stained glass for their windows. Though even there the coloured glass may have been imported in sheets packed in 'cradles' and cut, figured, and burnt in kilns after its arrival at the monastery. Bohemia and Venice seem to have remained the real home of coloured glass-making after plain glass-making was carried on in France, England, and Scotland.

The first glass-making in Scotland of which we know anything certain, was in 1610. The work was carried on on the coast of Fife near Wemyss, where there are natural caves still known as 'the glass-house caves.' The Lowlands of Scotland had not sufficient wood to attract glass-makers or iron-founders in earlier times. The only iron-founders who carried on their work selected the Western Highlands. Their work, however, was never of much magnitude. The fact that glass-making is first met with near Wemyss, indicates that it must have been commenced after it was discovered that coal could be used, for Wemyss is well supplied with coal, but has no large woods near at hand.

In 1610 the first known patent for glass-making was granted to Sir George Hay for a period of thirty-one years. But we do not know the names of the operative glass-makers, or where they came from. In 1627 this was transferred to Thomas Robinson, a merchant tailor in London, who, for £250, transferred it to Sir Robert Mansell. Doubtless Sir Robert was glad to obtain the whole monopoly, for he had had his troubles. In 1620, a John Maria dell Acqua, a Venetian glass-maker, who worked for Sir Robert in England, was offered, and apparently accepted, the post of master of the glass-works in Scotland. He, however, returned to England, for a complaint is made that he and a Bernard Tamerlayne had stolen away to England though receiving good wages in Scotland. About this time, owing to Sir Robert Mansell's influence, there seems to have been a danger of the Scottish glass-works collapsing. The glaziers of London petitioned that they may be allowed to proceed, as Sir Robert's glass was scarce, bad, and brittle. There was a strong party feeling in the matter, for in 1621, April 4, other glaziers certify that Sir Robert's glass was cheap, good, and plentiful, and superior to that brought from Scotland (*Dom. Ger. State Papers*, 1621). When the Lorraine 'gentilshommes verriers' left Sussex for Stourbridge and Newcastle, the Bongar family of Normandy origin does not seem to have accompanied them. Isaac Bongar, of whom we have spoken, died in Sussex in 1642. He apparently had not chosen to work under Sir Robert; he very possibly was for a time in Scotland, and seems to have done what he could to harass the monopolising knight. He was accused of buying up glass and selling it at high prices; for this he got into prison. He was also charged with raising the price of Scotch coal—shipped doubtless at or near Wemyss, with tampering with

the clay used at Newcastle, and with enticing away Sir Robert Mansell's foreign workmen, to Scotland doubtless, for where else could they get work? Well, then, might Sir Robert have been glad to get this independent 'gentleman glass-maker' under his thumb. Most likely, after the Scottish works were under the control of Sir Robert, Isaac Bongar returned to his Sussex home, and enjoyed himself as a country gentleman till his death. Of Sir Robert we need say little more. If it was strange that the French nobility became glass-makers, James the Sixth thought it also strange 'that Robin Mansell, being a seaman, whereby he got so much honour, should fall from water to tamper with fire which were two contrary elements.' As late as 1642 he had some trouble with the Greenwich glass-makers, who disregarded an order to answer at the bar of the House of Lords. The influence of Sir Robert was doubtless now much decreased (*5th Rep. Com. His. MSS.* pp. 19, 23). Jeremy Bagge and Francis Bristow were the glass-makers summoned. The Commonwealth released glass-making and other industries from the thraldom of monopolies.

When Cromwell occupied Leith he built a large fort, called the Citadel. It contained a spacious court-yard and chapel. At the Restoration, the Citadel was sold by the Government, and it was afterwards occupied by some English settlers who worshipped in the chapel, which is styled in the South Leith Register of Marriages, November 8, 1660, 'The Citydaill Church.' In fact they appear to have worshipped in it as early as 1658, when (December 23) we find 'the English Congregation in Leith' mentioned. Unfortunately the Registers of this Church have disappeared. Hutchison, in his *Traditions of Leith*, states that glass-making was carried on in the Citadel by English workmen, and gives the following curious advertisement from the *Kingdom Intelligencer*, December 24, 1663,—The paper seems to have been printed in the Citadel:—

'A Remarkable Advertisement to the Country and Strangers. —That there is a glass-house erected in the Citadel of Leith, where all sorts and quantities are made and sould at the prices following, to wit, the wine glass at three shillings two boddels, the beer glass at two shillings six pence, the quart bottel at eighteen shillings, the pynt bottel at nine shillings, the chopin bottel four shillings six pence, the muskin bottel two shillings six pence, all Scots money, and so forth of all sorts, conform to the proportion of the glasses: better stuff and stronger than is imported.'

We may note that beer, at least under this name, was previously unknown in Scotland, the word in use being ale.

This advertisement shows that drinking-glasses and bottles were made in 1663. The earlier glass-makers seemed to have manufactured only 'broad' or window glass. Amongst the names of foreign glass-makers at Newcastle occur David, Abraham, and Isaac Lisko. In 1682, David Lisk was married at South Leith to Beatrix Craft. Other foreign names are also met with—Dalyvaile (1647), Sautier (1660), Rogere, 'one of the English congregation,' 1658, and it may be noted that a family of Rogers were glass-makers at Stourbridge, and intermarried with the Tysacks. Casse (1659), Everet (1659).

The glass-works in Leith flourished for many years. In 1783 there were six glass-houses. Many will remember the cones of the glass-house in Salamander Street (suggestive title) between the north side of the Links and the sea.

Glass-houses existed in Glasgow in the early part of last century, if

not earlier. In the Register of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, are many entries of glass-makers, who were mostly Englishmen, as their names show, and, in some cases, are stated to have come from Newcastle. One case is interesting as showing that the descendants of the Lorraine 'gentilshommes verriers' were still connected with the work. There is an entry of the baptism in 1784 of a child of 'William Tweeddal, Chrystal glass-maker, and Ann Tissaac his wife.' In the last century, large glass-works were established at Alloa, where many hands are still employed. It may be that as the handicraft came into Scotland by way of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, so some mention of the fact may exist in the Records of that city, or in the family papers of its citizens. It is unfortunate that the early Parochial Registers of Wemyss are lost. The existing books commence 1660, and throw no light on the matter. It is exceedingly probable that the earlier books contained the names of some of the Newcastle descendants of the original 'gentilshommes verriers' of Lorraine 'seduced' from their misliked service under Admiral Sir Robert Mansell, 'sole glass-maker of England,' by Mr. Bongar, one of the Normandy 'gentlemen glass-makers,' who was allied by marriage with the Tyzacks of Newcastle and Stourbridge. Bongar was clearly connected with the Scottish works before Sir Robert Mansell obtained the Scottish monopoly, for we find him named in the proceedings referred to above. That only one sort of glass was made in Scotland during the early part of the 17th century is shown pretty conclusively by the customs levied in 1612 on imports and exports. Glass was imported from Burgundy, Normandy, Flanders, Venice, and England of various kinds and for various uses, for windows, mirrors, and for the table; under the exports, all that refers to it is contained in a few words —'Glasse, the cradle, iij. li.'

I have not found any entries concerning ordinary glass-makers in any early parochial registers in Scotland except Leith. The following extracts from the Edinburgh (Canongate) Register are, however, of some interest:—

'1650.—March 8. Baptized, Sarah, daughter of Richard Traveis, Looking-glass maker, and Sarah Crispe.

'1652.—Feb. 21. Baptized, Richard, son of Richard Traves, maker of soing glasses, and Sarah Traves.

'1653.—April 8. Bapt., Anna, daughter of Richard Traveis and Sarah Traveis.'

He was, I think, an Englishman, from the fact that in the second and third entries his wife bears his name and not her maiden name as in the first entry; besides, Traveis and Crispe are both English names.

We trust that any reader of this paper who may be able to throw additional light on the subject will communicate his information to the *Scottish Antiquary*. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

489. THE BRAVE MEN AT HOUGOMONT.—Much interest has been taken in the note on Sir James Macdonnell (vii. 108). It seems, however, still uncertain who shared the award with him. Sir John Hay Dalrymple writes: 'I can amplify the story of the reward for the greatest bravery which your correspondent communicates. Lord Saltoun shared with Sir James Macdonnell and the sergeant the praise of the great Duke of Wellington for the most conspicuous act of personal bravery the Duke had ever witnessed. A distinguished surgeon in the army, whose

name I have unluckily forgotten, died *circa* 1846 or 1847. He left by will £10,000 to be given to the bravest man in the British army, and the Duke of Wellington was to be sole judge. The executors approached the Duke, who at once undertook the task. He said: "There are, of course, many brave deeds of which I have no personal knowledge, it cannot mean those. It must mean some act of which I was a personal witness. The shutting of the gates of Hougomont after they had been forced by the French was the bravest deed I ever saw. It was done by Sir James Macdonnel, Lord Saltoun, and Sergeant ——. Sir James Macdonnel and Lord Saltoun could not take the money, so I gave it to Sergeant ——." The *Times* of that year gives the names and the award. It is fixed in my memory by an interesting circumstance in the year 1847. I was a guest at Eglintoun Castle. Lord Saltoun was also there. Lord Eglinton, whose proverbial hospitality was accompanied by great tact, was entertaining several officers from the neighbouring garrison. This was just after Chillianwallah, when the 14th had gone threes about, in consequence of a mistaken order. The 14th had been much in Scotland, and were very popular. Two of the younger officers were commenting on this unfortunate circumstance in a manner which would soon have given offence to many of Colonel King's Ayrshire friends. Lord Eglinton intervened, and said to Lord Saltoun, or rather across him: "We must all agree to leave this to be settled by Lord Saltoun, whom the Duke has just recognised as one of the three bravest men in our army—Saltoun, how do you feel when you are going into action?" Lord Saltoun pulled up his shirt collars, and said: "Well, I always feel in a d—d funk, but I never tell anybody." This turned the laugh.'

Sir John's letter makes it clear that there were three men selected, but he does not remember the name of the sergeant.

A distinguished officer, who was in Canada with the Prince of Wales in 1860, writes concerning the sergeant: 'His name was Macdonald, and I met him in Canada in 1860. He was a very fine specimen of a Highlander, a man of great strength and broad-chested, about 5 feet 10½ inches in height.

'He was then occupying a subordinate position at Quebec, and being aware of his distinguished services at Waterloo, I ascertained from him what he would most wish to have in his old age. He told me that it would be a great comfort to him if he could obtain the position of Fort-Adjutant at Kingston (Canada), on account of the increased rank that the position would give him, and the better pension that it would give his widow. As this appeared but a small recognition of his services, I represented the whole of the circumstances on my return to England, and had the great satisfaction of seeing the post conferred upon him within a very short time.

'He had served in the 71st Highland Light Infantry, a regiment which he always referred to with enthusiasm, and I think he served in another for a short time, besides the Coldstream Guards. . . . I understood in Canada that it was £200, and that Sir James gave £100 to Macdonald.' My correspondent suggests inquiries in Canada; these I have made, but as yet without success. I hope my Canadian readers will assist me.

We have now the name of the sergeant, and the fact stated that there were three and not two men selected by the Duke, but the amount of the award is still uncertain.

The *Annual Register for* 1846, p. 298, produces other two Hougomont heroes:—'Died, Nov. 27, 1846, at Whitehall, in his sixty-fifth year, Mr. Brice M'Gregor, formerly of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, one of Her Majesty's Yeomen. He was a native of Argyleshire, enlisted at Glasgow into the 3rd Guards in the year 1799, and went through the chief actions in the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington. At Waterloo he was a sergeant-major, and assisted Colonel Ure and Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, of the Coldstream Guards, in barring the door at Hougomont, and, being a man of great bodily strength, was of much use in keeping the enemy out of the house. He was also singly attacked by a French cuirassier, who struck at M'Gregor with his sword. The cut was parried, and M'Gregor shot the cuirassier dead on the spot, and rode into the square on the horse of the vanquished Frenchman; M'Gregor cut the eagles from the saddle-cloth of the cuirassier in remembrance of the event. In 1821 he was discharged from the Guards, receiving a handsome pension, and for his long service and good conduct the field-officers of the brigade of Guards appointed him keeper of the Foot Guards, suttler's souse. King George IV. afterwards appointed him a Yeoman of the Guard, which place he held until the time of his death.'

Though joined with Sir James Macdonnell in the defence of Hougomont, it is not stated that M'Gregor received any of the legacy, so that Sergeant Macdonald's position is not materially disturbed. Further investigations may make the whole transaction clear and consistent.—ED.

490. THE COLQUHOUNS AND BOYDS (iii. 56, iv. 75).—The following note may throw some light on the difficulties in the pedigree of these families:—

At p. 91, vol. i. *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Sir William Fraser says:—'The daughters of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by Lady Elizabeth Stewart, were—1. Marion. She married, first, Robert, Master of Boyd, eldest son of Robert, fourth Lord Boyd. He died before his father, and to him she had no issue.'

It seems extremely improbable that the husband of Marion Colquhoun was Robert, eldest son of Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, as stated by Sir William Fraser.

The date of the marriage of Sir John Colquhoun and Margaret Stewart seems to render this alliance almost impossible. Fraser certainly gives no authority for the date, nor for the dates of the births of any of the children of Sir John. Marion comes first of the daughters, following the same order as in Douglas' *Baronage*, and I do not see any reason for questioning the order as given; but it leads, I think, conclusively to this, viz. that, making every allowance for unknown and possible circumstances, Marion could not have been born much later than the year 1500; her parents having been married about 1480. Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, appears to have been born in 1517. It is not likely therefore that she married him, being at least seventeen years of age at the time he was born—much less was she likely to marry his son. If we are to be guided by dates as they stand, we can, I think, only conclude that she was the wife of Robert Boyd, to whom the honours of the family were restored in 1536, and who afterwards married Helen Somerville. We know that such a marriage without a dispensation from the Pope—they being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity—could at any time be repudiated. It would only

be one of numerous instances of the kind constantly occurring in old times. There is no mention anywhere of such dispensation, and a sufficient reason for repudiation would be her having proved childless, irrespective of any other consideration.

It is true that Robert Boyd at that time was neither Master nor Lord, but it may not be considered unreasonable that writers in later times, looking to the fact of his restoration, may have loosely designated him by one or other title. Probably, with the exception of Sir William Fraser, their ideas as to which Master or Lord was in question, were not very clear. With reference to this, it may be interesting to see what each says. Crawford, writing in 1710, says 'Marion Colquhoun, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, and Dowager of Robert, Master of Boyd.' Douglas' *Baronage*, 1798, uses the same words in the Jordanhill pedigree, but in that of Colquhoun it says 'Marion md. Robert Lord Boyd, and 2ndly Captain Thos. Craufurd of Jordanhill.' Fraser, however, asserts that she married 'Robert, Master of Boyd, eldest son of Robert, fourth Lord Boyd. He died before his father, and to him she had no issue.' For this, however, he does not give any authority, and it is evidently less worthy of consideration than the others.

So far as we see, Crawford is the only authority for this marriage, and it is possible he was mistaken altogether.

Marion Colquhoun is stated to have married, 'secondly, Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, a younger son of Laurence Craufurd of Kilburnie. To Captain Thomas Craufurd, Marion Colquhoun had only one daughter, Marion, who became the wife of Sir Robert Fairley of that Ilk, in the shire of Ayr. She predeceased her husband, who married, secondly, Janet Ker, eldest daughter and heiress of Robert Ker of Kersland.' (She died 1594, M.I.)

Sir William gives as his authority for this marriage Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire*, Robertson's edition, 1818, pp. 68, 71.

Semple's edition, 1782, is to the same effect, and says: 'By his testament, bearing date in Nov. 1602, he bequeathed his body to be buried at Kilbirny, having erected a stately tomb at that church, with this inscription —'Here lies Captain Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill, sixth son of Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny, and Janet Ker, eldest daughter of Robert Ker of Kersland, his spouse.'

Paterson, in his *History of Ayr and Wigtown*, vol. iii. part i. p. 180, corroborates this marriage, saying that Janet Ker was his, Capt. Thomas Crawfurd's, second wife.

Vol. iii. p. 57 (*a*), Sir John Colquhoun's wife was evidently a daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, slain 1439, and not of a Thomas Lord Boyd as stated in the Colquhoun pedigree. She is not mentioned in the Boyd pedigree, but that is not an insuperable difficulty.

Sir William Fraser, in *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*, p. 38, says: 'Sir John was related by marriage to Robert, first Lord Boyd,' *i.e.* they were brothers-in-law, and at p. 45, 'Sir John married, first, —— Boyd, a lady of the family of Lord Boyd, by whom he had a son Humphrey, and a daughter Margaret. Lady Luss predeceased her husband, who married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Dunbar, second daughter of James Dunbar, fifth Earl of Murray. This lady was the relict of Archibald Douglas, who obtained with her the Earldom of Murray, having been the sixth Earl of that name. Her eldest sister Janet, with whom she

was co-heiress of the Earldom of Murray, had, by reason of her seniority, a preferable right, and indeed actually assumed the dignity. But Archibald Douglas, after his marriage with Elizabeth, succeeded, from the almost unlimited power which his family wielded in the affairs of state, in securing that earldom to himself. The marriage of Archibald Douglas and Elizabeth appears to have taken place in 1442. . . .

'Having engaged in the rebellion of his twin brother, James, ninth Earl of Douglas, against King James II., the Earl of Murray was slain in the battle with the King's troops, which was fought on the 1st of May 1455, at the small river Sark in Arkinholm, in the County of Dumfries. His head was cut off and carried to the King. In the following month of June, all the lands, rents, possessions, superiorities, and offices of "Archibald, pretended Earl of Murray," were declared to be forfeited to the Crown, and the title of Earl of Murray was soon after conferred by the King on his youngest son, Prince David. . . .

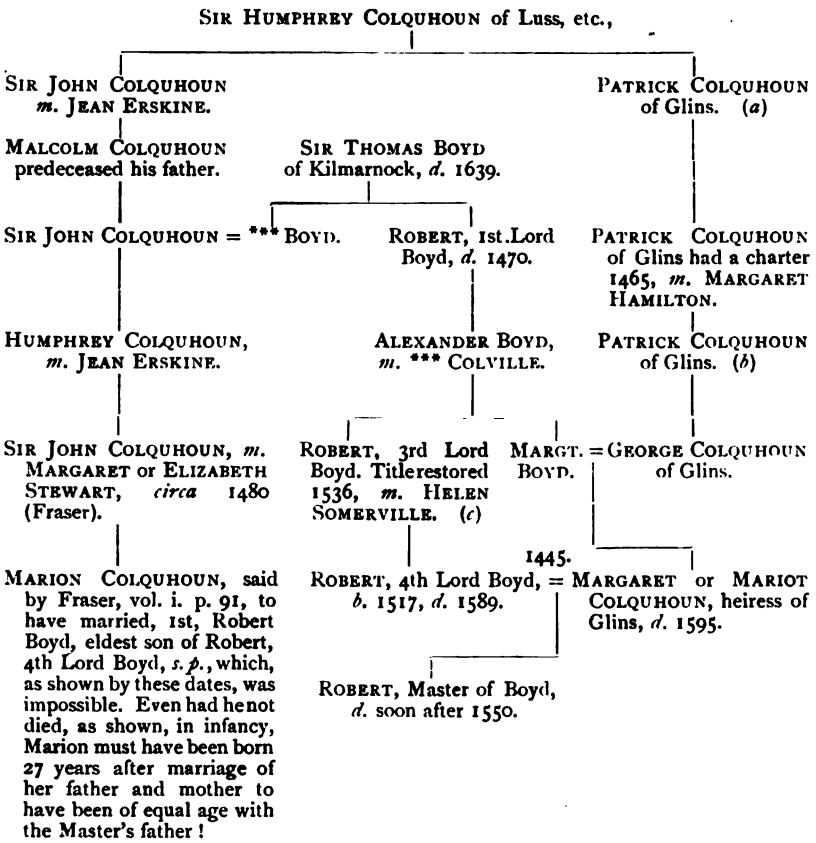
'After the death of Archibald Earl of Murray, his relict, Elizabeth Dunbar, married George Lord Gordon, afterwards second Earl of Huntly'—contract dated Forres, 20th May 1455—'only nineteen days after the death of her first husband. . . . Motives of family aggrandisement, it may be supposed, led to this marriage of the heir of the house of Huntly with the heiress of the Earldom of Murray.'

He afterwards divorced her. They were within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, and no papal dispensation having been obtained, 'from neglect or otherwise, as was agreed in the marriage contract, a ready pretext at any time could be found for its dissolution. The fact of her having been deprived, by the forfeiture of her late husband, of the Earldom of Murray, it is not improbable, may have been the main reason why she was repudiated by Lord Gordon. That she was deprived of the Earldom is evident from an entry in an Exchequer Roll of the account of the Earldom of Mar, between 21st July 1455 and 12th October 1456, to the effect that the Thanedom of Kintore was in the hands of the King "by the forfeiture of Elizabeth of Dunbar, formerly Countess of Murray." . . . The exact date of the marriage of Elizabeth Dunbar with Sir John Colquhoun of Luss has not been discovered, but it took place prior to 26th June 1463. An extract from the Account of Bothkennar, etc., from 6th August 1462 to 26th July 1463, establishes this point, and also proves that a pension had been granted her by the Crown.'

There seems to have been no issue of this marriage, and Sir John's children, by his first wife, were Humphrey, Robert, and Margaret, as given by Douglas.

I think it may be seen from the accompanying sheet that there is no apparent inconsistency in the marriages of the Colquhouns, Boyds, and Stewarts. J. F.

[We hope in the next number of *The Scottish Antiquary* to print an interesting note on this subject. It reached us, however, too late for incorporation in this number.—ED.]



(*a*) Douglas says 2nd, Fraser says 3rd son. Douglas says he lived temp. James II. (who *d.* 1460), and *d.* early in reign of James III.

(*b*) He was 2nd son. Fraser says his elder brother John succeeded to Glins soon after, but gives no authority, 1465. Douglas also says that John carried on the line of Glins without naming date of succession. Both say he was father of George. John, however, must have *d. s. p.*, as proved ex *Acta Dom. Con.* vol. xxxii. fol. 148, 18th March 1519, where we find 'George Colquhoun of Glen, son and heir of the late Patrick Colquhoun of Glen' mentioned. In the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland* there is a remission to Patrick Colquhoun of Glins for having held Dumbarton Castle against the King, 1489. (Also to Patrick Colquhoun, son of the Laird of Luss, for same crime, 1489. This was the 3rd son of Humphrey Colquhoun, according to pedigree in first vol. of the *Chiefs of Colquhoun.*) Douglas says Patrick, brother of John of Glins, was 1st of Barrowfield, but Fraser says his son Patrick was 1st of Barrowfield.

(*c*) Douglas, quoting Crawfurd, gives 1536 as date of restoration, and calls him 3rd Lord, as if the title had not been in abeyance. Fraser says: 'Margaret Colquhoun, sole heiress of her father. She *m.*, contract dated 1535, Robert Boyd, her cousin-german, and by this marriage the estates of Glens, Bedlay, Banheath, Stable Green of Glasgow, and other lands, passed to the family of Boyd. Robert Boyd was restored to the estates and honours of Lord Boyd before 1st Sept. 1548, when their son, the Master of Boyd, granted a charter of the lands of Law in Kilbride, "Nobili dominae Margaretae Colquhoun, sponsae nobilis domini Roberti Domini Boyd patris sui." She was interred in the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, where a tomb is erected to her memory. On the front of the tomb, below her crest of arms, are the words—"Dame Margaret Colquhoun, Lady Boyd, 1595."'

491. TARTANS IN FAMILY PORTRAITS, No. 3 (vol. vii. p. 100).—*Loudoun Castle.*—On page 102 reference is made in connection with the Langton collection of portraits to the great dissimilarity in the Campbell tartans. We have here another variation in the fine life-size portrait of John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun (1701-1782), Captain-General of His Majesty's Forces in North America, painted by Allan Ramsay. The tartan, of the origin and duration of which no record can be obtained, consists of a red ground with a pleasing arrangement of black lines of various widths. The dress is a military one, and is believed to represent the uniform of Loudoun's Highlanders, embodied in June 1745, under the Earl of Loudoun as Colonel. Faber's engraving of the painting in 1755 bears that it represents the earl 'in the regimentals of his Highland Regiment.'

The list of officers who held commissions in this regiment is unusually interesting, including as it does many of the most distinguished names in the Highlands, such as John Campbell, who afterwards became Duke of Argyll, and a Field-Marshal; John Murray, afterwards Duke of Atholl, Macpherson of Clunie, Sutherland of Forss, Campbell of Ballimore, Campbell of Ardslignish, Campbell of Achallader, Campbell of Glenure, Munro of Novar, and the sons of such as Macleod of Macleod, the Earl of Moray, Lord Reay, Macnab of Macnab, Grant of Rothiemurchus, Munro of Fowlis, etc.

The Regiment had the uncommon experience of not having its companies united until long after its formation, the two main divisions having been prevented from effecting a junction during the rising of 1745-46. The three companies that took part in the battle of Preston in 1745 were, officers and men, captured by the army of the Prince.

Of curious interest here, on account of its direct connection with Prince Charles Edward, is a miniature in oil of himself which he is said to have presented to one of the ladies of the Loudoun family—the only member of that family with Jacobite sympathies, as the Loudoun Campbells were generally Hanoverian. There is a tartan carefully depicted in the coat, and it adds one more to the many setts in which the Prince has been represented.

Another Jacobite picture here is that of Flora Macdonald, who is represented half-length life size, in a tartan gown, the sett being the so-called 'Rob Roy' check—a pattern very commonly produced by Highland looms last century, and worn in many families, as is evidenced by numerous portraits. The painting, which is the work of W. Robertson, bears 'ad vivum fecit, 1750,' and a lengthened Latin inscription relating to the adventures of the Prince. It refers to the details of his escape from the mainland with Flora, disguised as 'Bettie Burke,' to his subsequent wanderings in Skye, and to his departure from the house of Macdonald of Kingsburgh with Malcolm Macleod. In connection with this it may be permissible to refer to the account of the later incident, as contained in the MS. of Bishop Forbes, 'The Lyon in Mourning,' preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, where under a scrap of tartan and a bit of red lining is recorded in the Bishop's writing:—

'The above are pieces of the outside and inside of that identical waistcoat which Macdonald of Kingsburgh gave to the Prince when he laid aside the woman's clothes. The said waistcoat being too fine for a servant the Prince exchanged it with Malcolm Macleod. Malcolm, after parting with the Prince, and finding himself in danger of being seized, did

hide the waistcoat in a cleft of a rock, where, upon his returning home in the beginning of September 1747, he found it all rotten to bits, except only as much as would serve to cover little more than one's loof, and two buttons, all of which he was pleased to send to me. The waistcoat had lain more than a full year in the cleft of the rock, for Malcolm Macleod was made prisoner sometime in July 1746.'

The short letter which accompanied these has just been printed for the first time in *Old and Rare Scottish Tartans*, and is sufficiently quaint in form to be of interest:

'Reverend Dr. Sir,

You 'l received from the bearer all that was to the for of the weast Cot that the P. gave to me, because no Body cou'd get it where I put it till I came home my self likwise tow of the Buttons that wor in it. I cou'd get that from Kingsborrow you desired me —— however he has it. I have more to tell you when I see ——. Writ to me by the Bearer mind me most kindly to Lady Bruce & all aquantance Especiall Lady Balmirina & her sister.

I 'm

Rasay, October 13 1747. Your very humble servant,

MAL MAC LEOD.'

The neighbourhood of Loudoun Castle contains many venerable antiquities, such as Druidical remains and the ruins of numerous castles or forts. It witnessed struggles against the English by Wallace and by Bruce, besides in later times the battle of Drumclog, where Dundee lost many of his troopers. The magnificent but decaying pile of the castle itself, with its large library, is surrounded by the beauties immortalised in Tannahill's 'Loudoun's bonnie woods and braes.'

Eglinton Castle.—The Montgomerie family has been settled in the west of Scotland from a very early period. Sir Hugh Montgomerie's death at the battle of Otterburn is referred to in the old ballad of *Chevy Chase*—

'He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree,
An arrow of a cloth-yard long
Unto the head drew he.

Against Sir Hugh Montgomerie,
So right his shaft he set,
The gray-goose wing that was therein,
In his heart-blood was wet.'

Of the many fine pictures in this collection the earliest which is interesting for the purpose in hand is a somewhat rudely painted portrait of Prince Charles Edward, half-length life size. The tartan is simple red and black check, a very unusual pattern in representations of the Prince. The artist's name and the history of the picture cannot be ascertained. There is a singular portrait of Archibald, 11th Earl of Eglinton (*circa* 1715-1796), a life-size bust representing him in a military feather bonnet with a plaid of curious design and colouring of tartan wrapped round his shoulders. He it was to whom the Government in 1757 issued letters of service to raise a Highland corps, and from his close family connections with

Macdonald of Sleat and Moray of Abercairney he soon raised a regiment of 1460 men. He was afterwards a general in the army and colonel of the Scots Greys in 1796. A very striking life-size painting by an unknown artist represents Hugh, 12th Earl of Eglinton, in the uniform of Montgomerie's Highlanders. The tartan, and the dress generally, is a near approximation to that of the Black Watch of the same period. Of the uniform of the latter a hundred years ago one of the best representations in any collection is that in the life-size portrait here of Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, by Angelica Kaufmann. These two fine works, which are fittingly hung side by side, are most valuable to students of the details of military dress. Of the latter painting several copies have been executed for municipal bodies in Ayrshire. There is here an extensive collection of arms and armour, and many interesting mementoes of the celebrated Eglinton tournament. The family tartan of the Montgomeries is preserved in the mountings of some early furniture, and the sett of it is identical with an example in the collection of tartans formed by the late Dr. Skene.

Fingask Castle.—The family of Threipland of Fingask was one of the most devoted to the Jacobite cause during the risings of last century; and the collection of relics relating to those involved is unusually extensive and curious. The intimacy of the Threiplands with Prince Charles Edward having been of the closest character, many of the objects were direct gifts, while others were acquired in later times. A French artist, W. Delacour, who executed numerous portraits about the middle of last century, painted one of Sir Stuart Threipland in Highland dress of coat and belted plaid. Failing to realise the true system of wearing the plaid, the effect as depicted by the Frenchman is somewhat unhappy. It has been engraved as frontispiece to *The Threiplands of Fingask* (Chambers, Edinburgh, 1880). Two miniatures on ivory represent the Prince in tartan costume. The sett of tartan is alike in each and the work is a marvel of fine rendering of the detail of a somewhat complicated pattern in small compass. In this collection is preserved the tartan cloak of the Prince. Many surmises were made at various times as to what family the pattern of the tartan had belonged, and only recently the writer was able to ascertain that with one minute difference it agreed with specimens of tartan associated with James Drummond, Duke of Perth, who died while endeavouring to escape to France in 1746.

A considerable portion of the Fingask collection, including the miniatures and cloak referred to, have just been placed on loan in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh. D. W. STEWART.

The illustration of the Highland chief is from the painting now at Langton House, Berwickshire (the Hon. Mrs. R. Baillie Hamilton's). See *Scottish Antiquary*, pp. 102-3. It has been called the Regent Murray, and attributed to George Jameson, 'the Scottish Vandyck.' Campbell of Islay suggested it might be an Earl of Mar. The dress points to its being of the time of Charles II. There are in existence three copies of the picture, none of which, curiously, have been long hereditary in the families of the present owners. The oldest in appearance is that in the possession of John Alastair Erskine Cuninghame, Esq. of Balgownie (see *Scottish Antiquary*, page 100), believed to have been in the collection of Mr. Beckford of Fonthill, and sold in London about 1819. The third copy—a miniature—belongs to the Earl of Moray, to whose ancestor it was

transmitted anonymously. The Langton picture, which is life size, was formerly at Taymouth.

In magnificence of dress and appointments, as well as in the extraordinary labour bestowed on the rendering of details, the portrait is unique among those in Highland dress. D. W. STEWART.

492. OLD STIRLING REGISTER (*continued from Vol.* vii. *p.* 78).—

Dec. 15. Malcolme thomeson, son of Gawin thomeson and Janet Sword. *W.* Thomas Willeson, Malcolme Willeson, Thomas thomeson, cordenar.

„ „ Jonet Coüsland, daughter of Alexr. Coüsland and Margaret Schort. *W.* Johnne Mwschat, not, Alexr. Patsone, litst., James Schort, mch.

„ „ Jane Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark and Marion thomson. *W.* James thomson, maltm, Jone Kincaid, cutler, Thomas Willesone, cordenar.

'The parents of yir bairns follwing dwells in S. Ninians prochin, baptezit in absence of yair mister.'

„ „ Cristane lecky, daughter of Rot. lecky in branyll. and Jonet bunteyne. *W.* Alexr. leckie, apperand of yat ilk, Rot. leckie of Kepdairrot, Waltir Mwreson, maltma.

„ „ Agnes Maclinn, daughter of Alexr. Maclinn in boqwhen and Cristane M'kie. *W.* Johnne Gourlay in leckie, Jone Crystie in gargunok, Jone thomeson in boqwhen, andro zwng, yair.

Craiginfort.

„ 22. James Craufurde, son of Wm. Craufurd and Bessie Drysdell. *W.* Andro Andsone, baxt., henrie Maistertoun, glassinwryt, James Aissone, chapma, Jone Aissone in litill raplot.

„ „ Duncan ro'sone, son of James rotsone in Badindayt. and Hellein patsone. *W.* Wm. Car, Wm. ro'sone, Duncan rotsone, flescher.

„ „ Alexr. Gillaspie, son of Rot. Gillaspie and Marione Duncanson. *W.* Wm. tailzor., Jone ranald, Jone Duncan, Ormond pett.

„ „ Issobell buchane, daughter of Johnne buchane in Carse and Elet Wilsone. *W.* Johnne Wilsone, James bennet.

in Stirling.

„ Dwgal grahame, son of James grahame and Grissil Callender. *W.* Alexr. patsone, litster, Jone Andirsone, litst, Rot. Hendsone in Corntoun, Thomas zwng, y.

„ „ Johnne gawie, son of Johnne gawie and Cathrein Wttein. *W.* Johnne Kincaid, cutler, Jone Kairncors, travellur, Wm. lawsone.

„ 29. James bruce, son of Johnne bruce of Auchinbowie and Cathrein Knox. *W.* Mwngo Grahame of Urchill, Rot. Graham of thornik.

„ „ Wm. ro'sone, son of Andro rotsone and Cathrein Moresone. *W.* Rot. ramsay, not, Andro Scharar, m., Wm. Edmã, baxt. for[s.][1]

Jan. 5. Anna Archebauld, daughter of Adame Archebauld and Elet Stevinsone. *W.* Andro buchãan, not, James rotsone, flescher.

„ 9. Jonet Hendirsone, daughter of John Hendirsone, zwngr., and

[1] This contracted word appears occasionally above an entry. After much consideration, I think it stands for 'fornicators,' thereby showing the child was illegitimate. Till

Jonet Zwng. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Gilbert Edmã, baxt., Jone Andersone, baxt., Wm. Gillaspie, maltmã.

Jan. 16. Robert Hairt, son of Johnne Hairt and Jonet Crystie. *W.* Rot. forester of boqwhen, Malcolme crystie in corntoun, Jone Kemp, yr.

„ „ Johnne Hendirsone, son of George Hendirsone and Marione Maclinn. *W.* Alexr. Patsone, litst., James Hendirson, baxt., Jone Hendirson, baxt., zngr.

„ 26. James cwnyghame, son of James cwnygha and Elet Mwre. *W.* James forest, appearand of garden, William Cwnygha of Polmais. Johnne Ewein, Maissone.

„ 30. Margaret Kincaid, daughter of James Kincaid and Bessie Campbell. *W.* Alexr. Campbell, comendat of Ardchattan, James schort, Alexr. lowrie, Johnne M^{a}schell, litst.

Feb. 2. Elet M'fadzean and Jonet M'fadzean, twin children of Johnne M'fadzean, tailzor, in the prochin of Kincardin. *W.* James Grahame, James Garrw in Corntoun, Patrick Drumond, James Cwnynghame.

„ 5. Jonet Camrun, daughter of David Camrun and Jonet Kar. *W.* Jone Gourlay in leckie, Jone Millar in levelads, Edward Chalmir.

„ 9. Johnne Cowt, son of Johnne Cowt and Margaret beny. *W.* Jone Mairschall, litst., Jone richardson, Mailmaker, Duncan Kirkwood, maltma, Jone Cuthbert, skinner.

for^{s}.

„ „ Barbara Waltston, daughter of William Waltston and Jonet Jarvy. *W.* Johnne Angus, sert. to my lady Mar.

„ „ Jane forest, daughter of James forrest and Cristane Hyndma. *W.* Jone Norwall, Wm. Cwnygham, Thomas Richie.

for^{s}.

„ 23. Jone M'Neill, son of Jone M'Neill and —— (*sic*) Drysdell. *W.* Jone Mrray, sone to umqll. thomas Mrray, burges of Stling, Thomas Meson, mchd.

„ 27. Margaret fargussone, daughter of Jone fargussone and Jonet bwmane. *W.* Rot. forest of boqwhen, Andro Andsone, baxt., Jone Mairschall, litst., Jone Crawfurd, mchd.

„ „ Agnes M'Dickon, daughter of Patrick M'Dikon and Margaret Crawfurd. *W.* David Airche, skiner, James Hendson, baxt., Jame Aisplein, cuitler.

Mar. 2. Duncane Norwal, son of George Norwall and Sibilla Patirsone. *W.* Duncane Patirsone, Alex. Patirsone, Wm. Gillaspie.

I had a good reason for this conclusion I omitted it. I now give the earlier names with dates where it occurs.

1587. May 25. Isobell Ramsay.
„ June 18. James Greg.
„ Aug. 27. Johnne Ramsay.
1587-8. Jan. 7. George Lawsone.
„ Feb. 4. Margaret Cunynham.
„ „ 22. Margaret Jameson.
„ March 21. Elizabeth Clark.
1588. April 28. Eupheme Cunynghame.
„ „ „ Patrick Millar.
„ Dec. 8. Barbara Huchone.

Mar. 6. Cathrein Wilsone, daughter of Andro Wilsone and Cathrein Rwtherfurd. *W.* Waltir Neisch, Johnne Moreson, bax., Thomas leiche.

'Upone the ix Day of Marche, 1588, I. James Duncansone, Reider at Sterling, entit to ye mistraoun of ye sacramet of baptisme according to my admissione yto.'

,, 9. Marione thomesone, daughter of James thomeson and Issobell Ester. *W.* James Thomson, maltma, Thomas Downy, smyt., James Wallace, mcd., Archibauld benny.

,, ,, Elet. Williamsone, daughter of Waltir Williamson and Issobell Hill. *W.* Malcolme Willesone, Thomas Richie under ye castell, Waltir lowrie, messing, Henrie Mayn in carse-miln.

,, 16. Andro liddell, son of Andro liddell and Jonet rotsone. *W.* Duncan Patirson, Johnne Donaldsone.

,, ,, Elet finlasone, daughter of Rot. finlasone and Hellein car. *W.* Johnne Donaldsone, Jone lockart, Andro Scharar.

,, ,, Johnne Reid, son of Johnne Reid and Issobell lowrie. *W.* Johnne Scot, potter, Jone prestone of Cambus, Thomas reid, flescher, gilbert thomesone, flescher.

,, 20. Jonet bog, daughter of James bog and Issobell Norwall. *W.* Williame Norwall, George Narne, Johnne Mwschet.

1589.

,, 30. Margaret Narne, daughter of George Narne and Elet Layng. *W.* James gawbrayt., burges of Glasgw, Petir Haigy.

,, ,, Johnne Grahame, son of Jone Grahame of Inscherie, and Cristane Grahame. *W.* Adame Archebauld, Mr. Johnne Archebauld.

,, ,, Agnes Schort, daughter of James Schort and Anna Neische. *W.* Alexr. Schort, Waltir Neische, Johnne Willesone.

Apr. 3. Alexr. levingstone, son of Mr. Henrie levingstone and Agnes Gray. *W.* Alexr. forester, sone to ye laird of garden, James Crichtone, fear of Ruthve, Mr. Richard, wryt.

,, ,, James lowrie, son of Johnne lowrie and cristane gib. *W.* James zwng in Stling, James bichat, yair, James Gilleis in drip.

,, 6. Jonet bruce, daughter of Antone bruce and Jonet leischman. *W.* Andro logane in leyt., David forester of logy, Thomas bruce of lairbarns scheillis.

,, ,, Johnne Sterling, son of Johnne Sterling and Elet gillaspie. *W.* Adame Archebauld, Mr. Jone Archd., Henrie Mrray.

,, 16. Michaell Allane, son of Archebauld Allane and Marione Scharar. *W.* Johnne Scharar, mchd, Alexr. lowrie, mchd, Ormond blacatur, mchd, Alexr. zwng, baxt.

,, 20. Duncan Watsone, son of Johnne Watsone and Marione Gichane. *W.* James Archebauld, baxt., Andro Andirsone, Jone Quhytbill, Gilbert Duncan.

,, ,, Jonet Dewar, daughter of Johnne Dewar and Marione Huchone. *W.* James levenox, messinger, Alexr. Schort, mcht.

,, ,, 'This bairne, borne in craginfot., was baptezit at ye desyr of ye mister of S. Ninians Kirk.' Jonet Petir, daughter of Jone Petir in craigentot., and Jonet crystesone. *W.* Jone Aissone,

sone to James Aisson in Craigenfot, Adame thomeson, yr., Thomas Soirlie, yr.

Apr. 27. Agnes Ewein, daughter of Johnne Ewein and Hellein cwnygha. *W.* Rot. Cwnyghame of Lacheland, Rot. Donaldson in Mossyde, Duncan Gib, maisson, Jone broun, maisson.

„ „ Robert coir, son of Wm. coir and Marione Ra. *W.* Andro lowrie, George lapslie, Jone Mwresone, Rob. Colvill.

(*To be continued.*)

493. JANET BARCLAY.— Mr. J. H. Round, in the January number of the *Genealogist*, has criticised my paper (*Scot. Antiq.* vii. p. 82, and *Genealogist*, vol. ix. p. 4) on the paternity of Janet, wife of Sir Thomas Erskine. His paper is too long for production here, and it contains much that is irrelevant. The consideration of it has convinced me of the strength of my position, and has led me to search for fresh matter to corroborate what I have asserted. As regards the use by females of the paternal name, I am assured by the most eminent living Scottish authorities that, save incidentally, and apparently accidentally, women in Scotland retained, in all official documents, their father's name during maidenhood, marriage (one or more), and widowhood (one or more). This was Riddel's view, and it is held as strongly by David Masson, Esq., LL.D., Historiographer-Royal for Scotland, and by T. Dickson, Esq., LL.D., Curator of Historical Documents, Register House, Edinburgh. Though a record of the marriage of Christian Monteith, the widow of Sir Edward Keith, to Sir David Barclay, has not yet been found, it may be held as certain that she had a husband named Barclay, and that by him she had a daughter Janet. Janet is persistently, both as wife and widow, styled in official documents Barclay, never Keith. The onus of proving that she used, and was officially designated till her death by a former husband's name, rests with those who accept a story founded on ignorance or carelessness of national customs. Scottish experts will not accept a fancy pedigree disfigured by such manifest incongruities.

The late Mr. Sinclair maintained that sometimes a widow even after her second marriage retained her first husband's name. The instance he gave is unfortunate for his view. Peerage compilers, from Douglas onwards, have stated that Sir Robert Erskine married Christian Keith, *widow* of Sir Edward Keith, and *daughter* of Elyne of Mar. No proof has been produced for this description of her; but Sinclair uses her case in support of his view. This is truly unfortunate for his view. Sir Robert Erskine did marry Christian Keith, who, in a charter dated 1361, printed in the *Chartulary of Cambuskenneth* (p. 255), is styled 'consanguinea' by Janet, Countess of Strathearn. This Countess was a younger sister of Christian, the wife of Sir Edward Keith. Had the charter been granted to her, the word *soror* would undoubtedly have been used, but being granted to her daughter, the niece of the Countess, the word *consanguinea* is appropriate. As the dispensation for Sir Robert's marriage with Christian is in existence, it is to be hoped that it will be examined, as it probably would put an end to further controversy about that marriage at least.

It may be well to show that the myth of Janet's marriage with a Barclay is most improbable. There were in the fourteenth century two distinguished knights, Sir David Barclay, the elder, and Sir David Barclay, the younger,

his son. Janet Barclay was married to Sir Thomas Erskine before 1369 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 64). Sir David, the younger, was alive 1371, so he may be put aside. Sir David, the elder (who was probably her father), died in 1351. If she was his widow, she must have remained unmarried for seventeen years, though young in years and a most tempting match in many ways,—that is not very likely. Next, if she was left a widow in 1351, her grandmother, Elyne of Mar, who would then be only fifty-four years old, would boast a *widowed granddaughter*!—that is not very likely. Lastly, if she was only twenty in 1351, she must have been eighty-five when she died in 1416. She must also have been considerably older than her husband, Sir Thomas Erskine,—that is not very likely.

To me it is quite clear how the names Janet *Keith* crept into the pedigree, causing genealogists, especially in England, perplexity, as to why late writers call her Keith, while contemporary and official writers style her Barclay. Peerage compilers, as early as Douglas, were aware that the Erskines had a retour as heirs of the old Mars through Janet, Christian, and Elyne. As Christian was known to be the wife of Sir Edward Keith, they jumped at the conclusion that Janet was the daughter of this marriage. They never seemed to have had a suspicion that she may have married after Sir Edward's death. It is now clear that she must have done so, and the proof positive may yet be discovered amongst the Papal dispensations or elsewhere. If it be objected that this second marriage is a mere conjecture, I reply it is a more reasonable and satisfactory conjecture than any of those which appear in recent peerages to explain the position of Janet Barclay. If conjectures are not to be received, well and good, then let only what is proved be printed, viz. 'that Sir Thomas Erskine married Janet Barclay, who was a daughter of Christian, the eldest daughter of Elyne of Mar, and that through this marriage his son became heir of the Earls of Mar. The name of Janet's father, and the date of his marriage with her mother Christian, have not yet been ascertained.' This would leave the matter open, and would not pledge any writer to statements in themselves improbable, and open at any time to be rudely demolished. It will be something worth living for if the stereotyped 'Peerage' myth of a 'Janet Keith, etc. etc.,' should give place to something more in accordance with known facts and national usages. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

494. OLD BELLS OF SCOTLAND (vols. i.-ii. comb., 36, 60, 164, iii. 129, iv. 85, 134, vii. 129).—The bell which for about 200 years hung in the belfry of the original Parish Church of Greenock was, about sixty years ago, removed when the church was condemned as unfit for occupancy as a place of public worship, and suspended in the spire of the new West Parish Church, in which it serves as a chime. Its dimensions are 18 inches in length, 12 inches in circumference at the apex, and 4 feet 6 inches at the mouth. It has a sharp, clear sound, but its tongue is now silent, the chime being produced by the back stroke of the hammer attached to the large bell which is rung for public worship. The old bell bears the following inscription: FOR THE CHVRCH OF GRINOK, the date 1677, and the letters R. P. Between these two letters are figures or emblems representing three small bells placed in triangular form *** apparently the motto, crest, or trade-mark of the maker—and further down the mediæval words—VIVOS VOCO MORTUOS PLANGO FULGURA FRANGO. It has been suggested that the letters R. P. are the initials of *Richard* or

Robert Purdue, famous bell-founders in Wiltshire. The word CHVRCH employed instead of KIRK would seem to indicate that the bell had been cast in England, not in Scotland, as the latter country appears not to have had in it, at that period, any persons capable of casting such a bell. There may not be much in the conjecture, seeing that both CHVRCH and KIRK have, according to Sir George M'Kenzie and other antiquaries, a common Greek root, Κύριου οἶκος, 'the Lord's house.' The old bell which for so long a period served for the *whole town* of Greenock was evidently not the original one, for we find an entry in the Records of the Presbytery of Paisley, in which Greenock was then included, bearing that about the time of the new bell being procured the old one had been *riven*. We are of opinion that it cannot admit of doubt that the church which was erected by John Schaw, the laird of Greenock (called by George Crawfurd, 'Greenock's ancestor'—by way of distinction from the numerous *Johns* who succeeded), under letter of licence from King James VI.—'for a consideration,' no doubt, as was usual—must have had a bell as ordained by the Book of Discipline. This was, we believe, one of the first, if not the first, Protestant place of worship built in Scotland after the Reformation, and was not, like most of the others in the county and throughout Scotland, *transformed* out of a Roman Catholic church or chapel.

When the New or Middle Parish of Greenock was disjoined from the Old in 1741, public worship was conducted for about twenty years in a building belonging to the community, in which a loft was fitted with pulpit and pews. In 1760 the new church was occupied, but had not originally any spire or steeple. The desirableness of being provided with both steeple, clock, and bell having been agitated, a subscription was raised among the inhabitants to provide the necessary funds, with the aid of a balance which remained of a subscription raised to oppose the Popish claims in which Lord George Gordon fared so disastrously; the Town Council agreeing to make up any deficit. It was not till 1787 that these desiderata were supplied. The clock had *three* copper dials, and on each Dial appeared in large letters the year 1787, the first two figures on the upper corners, the last on the lower. The bell ordered was not to exceed 1000 lbs. weight, and was procured from London, as appears by the following quaint inscription:—

'Ye ringers who would happy be,
In concord live, and unity.'

W. & F. Mears (late Lester, Pack & Company, London), fecit 1787.'

We say the bell *had* the above inscription, but it is no longer to be read—the bell having been 'broken by the hand of inconsiderate unskilful men,' as was the case with the Glasgow Cathedral bell noticed in *The Scottish Antiquary*, vol. iv. p. 131, and replaced twice over by bells of native manufacture, neither of which gave out the sweet tone of the original, one of the finest in the west of Scotland. It will be noticed that the Glasgow bell bears the date 1790, and the founder's name, *Thomas Mears*, who in all probability was related to one of the partners who cast the Greenock bell. G. WILLIAMSON.

GREENOCK.

495. ORKNEY FOLK-LORE.—11. *Selkie Folk.*—In the superstitious faith of many nations, the belief has been entertained that certain

of the lower animals could transform themselves into the human shape, and assume the faculties of man. And this belief was strongly cherished by the Norsemen, in common with their cousins of the Teutonic race. Man, in ignorance and pride, raised a huge barrier between the instinct of the lower animals and his own more God-like reason. And the slight attempt on the part of an inferior creature to cross this imaginary barrier was regarded as a proof of human intelligence. The possession of human intelligence by a lower animal could only be accounted for by assuming that such an animal was a human being in disguise. Many wild notions were held as to the origin of animals having this power; but all of them with which I am acquainted, must have originated since the introduction of Christianity. Suffice it to say that nowhere was the mythical doctrine of the metamorphosis of animals more firmly believed in than among the Orkney peasantry.

In Orkney, selkie was the popular name for seal. Seals were popularly divided into two classes; namely, first, the common seal, here called tang fish, which had no power to assume the human form. These, like other inhabitants of the sea, were called fish. To the other class belonged all seals larger in size than the *Phoca vitulina*; such as the great seal, rough seal, Greenland seal, crested seal, and gray seal,—all of which have been seen in Orkney waters. And it was this class of larger seals that were called 'selkie folk,' because they had the power of assuming the human form. The believers in this myth were never at a loss to account for its existence; but the causes assigned for the origin of this amphibious human race, so far as known to me, must have been imagined since the introduction of Christianity. Some say the selkie folk were fallen angels, who, for a more trivial fault than that of those consigned to the infernal regions, were condemned to their present state. Others held that the selkie folk were human beings, who, for some grave misdemeanour were condemned to assume the seal's form, and to live in the sea, and were yet allowed to take human form and shape when on dry land. 'And who kens,' said one of my old gossips, 'but they'll maybe some day get leave to come back tae their auld state?'

It was believed that males among the selkie folk sometimes held secret and illicit intercourse with females of the human race. Sometimes these marine gallants became the paramours of married women. The ballad which I hope later on to give is an instance of such connection. And however ungainly the appearance of these gentlemen when in the sea, on assuming human shape they became in form fair, attractive, and in manner winning; and by their seductive powers the female heart seems to have been easily conquered. And if the selkie gentlemen were attractive in the eyes of earth-born women, the selkie females were no less charming in the estimation of men.

Indeed, to see a bevy of these lovely creatures, their seal skins doffed, disporting themselves on a sea-side rock, was enough to fire with admiration the coldest heart.

Let it be noted that the selkie nymphs always appear in groups; they never sit alone combing their hair like the mermaid; and, unlike her, are not represented as wearing long golden hair. And, unlike the mermaid, the selkie folk were never represented as dwelling in 'Finfolk-a-heem.'

The only home of the selkie folk was some far outlying skerry, or sea-

surrounded rock. Indeed, my old informants regarded the selkie folk as a wholly different race of beings from the Finfolk.

Writers on the subject, trusting to incorrect versions of old stories, have often confounded mermaids and seals together, and have treated the two as identical.

Hibbert in his valuable work on Shetland has fallen into this error, and has been followed by most others whose writings on the subject I have seen. This error is easily accounted for. Most of those writers were unfamiliar with, and had not from childhood lived among the peasantry; had not sat for long winter evenings by the cottage fireside listening to the often tedious and long-winded, but spontaneous flow of old tales, from the lips of men and women who believed in the truth of what they told; and, more essential still, those narrators had not a doubt but that their fireside hearers believed in what they heard.

No Orcadian peasant would lay bare the treasures of his wild lore before the eyes of a stranger. The peasant believed, often correctly, that educated people held his lore in contempt. When they asked questions on old subjects, he suspected their only object was to make him and his stories objects for amusement. In asking for old lore among the Orkney peasantry, I suspect the proverb must be read, 'Seek, and ye shall not find it.'

But to return, the seals when in human shape were generally seen on a dry, but sea-surrounded, rock, where in groups they lay basking in the sunshine, or gambolling about in the sunny atmosphere, with their seal skins lying beside them on the rock. The moment that any disturbance arose, or alarm was given, the whole flock flung their sea garments on, and leaped into the sea.

It was only at certain periods and conditions of the tide in which the seals had power to assume the human shape. But these periods were a subject of dispute among my oral authorities.

Versions of the story I am now to tell were at one time rife in every Orkney island; and some of them have already appeared in print. The man who told me this tale was a native of North Ronaldshay, was well read in English literature, and so familiar with Shakespeare that any six lines of that author you quoted he would tell you from what play your quotation was taken. Though above superstitious belief in, he possessed an inexhaustible store of old-world tales. He often assisted me in clearing up some difficulty in Orkney folk-lore.

The goodman of Wastness was well-to-do, had his farm well stocked, and was a good-looking and well-favoured man. And though many braw lasses in the island had set their caps at him, he was not to be caught. So the young lasses began to treat him with contempt, regarding him as an old young man who was deliberately committing the unpardonable sin of celibacy. He did not trouble his head much about the lasses, and when urged by his friends to take a wife, he said, 'Women were like many another thing in this weary world, only sent for a trial to man; and I have trials enouch without being tried by a wife.' 'If that ould fool Adam had not been bewitched by his wife, he might have been a happy man in the yard of Edin to this day.' The old wife of Longer, who heard him make this speech, said to him, 'Take doo heed de sell, doo'll may be de sell bewitched some day.' 'Ay,' quoth he, 'that will be when doo walks dry shod frae the Alters o' Seenie to dae Boar of Papa.'

Well, it happened one day that the goodman of Wastness was down on the ebb (that portion of the shore left dry at low water), when he saw at a little distance a number of selkie folk on a flat rock. Some were lying sunning themselves, while others jumped and played about in great glee. They were all naked, and had skins as white as his own. The rock on which they sported had deep water on its seaward side, and on its shore side a shallow pool. The goodman of Wastness crept unseen till he got to the edge of the shallow pool; he then rose and dashed through the pool to the rock on its other side. The alarmed selkie folk seized their seal skins, and, in mad haste, jumped into the sea. Quick as they were, the goodman was also quick, and he seized one of the skins belonging to an unfortunate damsel, who in terror of flight neglected to clutch it as she sprang into the water.

The selkie folk swam out a little distance, then turning, set up their heads and gazed at the goodman. He noticed that one of them had not the appearance of seals like the rest. He then took the captured skin under his arm, and made for home, but before he got out of the ebb, he heard a most doleful sound of weeping and lamentation behind him. He turned to see a fair woman following him. It was that one of the selkie folk whose seal skin he had taken. She was a pitiful sight; sobbing in bitter grief, holding out both hands in eager supplication, while the big tears followed each other down her fair face. And ever and anon she cried out, 'O bonnie man! if there's onie mercy i' thee human breast, gae back me skin! I cinno', cinno', cinno' live i' the sea without it. I cinno', cinno', cinno' bide among me ain folk without my ain seal skin. Oh, pity a peur distressed, forlorn lass, gin doo wad ever hope for mercy theesel'!' The goodman was not too soft-hearted, yet he could not help pitying her in her doleful plight. And with his pity came the softer passion of love. His heart that never loved women before was conquered by the sea-nymph's beauty. So, after a great deal of higgling and plenty of love-making, he wrung from the sea-lass a reluctant consent to live with him as his wife. She chose this as the least of two evils. Without the skin she could not live in the sea, and he absolutely refused to give up the skin.

So the sea-lass went with the goodman and stayed with him for many days, being a thrifty, frugal, and kindly goodwife.

She bore her goodman seven children, four boys and three lasses, and there were not bonnier lasses or statelier boys in all the isle. And though the goodwife of Wastness appeared happy, and was sometimes merry, yet there seemed at times to be a weight on her heart; and many a long longing look did she fix on the sea. She taught her bairns many a strange song, that nobody on earth ever heard before. Albeit she was a thing of the sea, yet the goodman led a happy life with her.

Now it chanced, one fine day, that the goodman of Wastness and his three eldest sons were off in his boat to the fishing. Then the goodwife sent three of the other children to the ebb to gather limpits and wilks. The youngest lass had to stay at home, for she had a beelan (suppurating) foot. The goodwife then began, under the pretence of house-cleaning, a determined search for her long-lost skin. She searched up, and she search down; she searched but, and she searched ben; she searched out, and she searched in, but never a skin could she find, while the sun wore to the west. The youngest lass sat in a stool with her sore foot on a

cringlo (a low straw stool). Says she to her mother, 'Mam, what are doo leukan for?' 'O bairn, deu no tell,' said her mother, 'but I'm leukan for a bonnie skin, tae mak a rivlin (shoe or sandal) that wad ceur thee sare fit.' Says the lass, 'May be I ken whar hid is. Ae day, whin ye war a' oot, an' ded tought I war sleepan i' the bed, he teuk a bonnie skin doon; he gloured at it a peerie minute, dan folded hid and led hid up under dae aisins abeun dae bed.' (Under the aisins—space left by slope of roof over wall-head when not beam-filled.)

When her mother heard this she rushed to the place, and pulled out her long-concealed skin. 'Fareweel, peerie buddo!' (a term of endearment), said she to the child, and ran out. She rushed to the shore, flung on her skin, and plunged into the sea with a wild cry of joy. A male of the selkie folk there met and greeted her with every token of delight. The goodman was rowing home, and saw them both from his boat. His lost wife uncovered her face, and thus she cried to him: 'Goodman o' Wastness, fareweel tae thee! I liked dee weel, doo war geud tae me; bit I lo'e better me man o' the sea!' And that was the last he ever saw or heard of his bonnie wife. Often did he wander on the sea-shore, hoping to meet his lost love, but never more saw he her fair face.

Not only did females of the finfolk sometimes become the temporary wives of men, but males of the watery race frequently formed illicit connection with fair ladies on land. These gentlemen never abode for any length of time on shore. They only came on land to indulge unlawful love. And as when divested of their sea skins they were handsome in form and attractive in manners, they often made havoc among thoughtless girls, and sometimes intruded into the sanctity of married life.

Many wild tales were told of the amorous connection between fair women of earth and those amphibious gentlemen. If a young and fair girl was lost at sea, she was not drowned, but taken captive by selkie folk or finfolk. And in olden times mothers used to sin, that is, to paint the sign of the cross on the breasts of their fair daughters before going by sea to the Lammas Fair. If a beautiful girl grew up to womanhood without the enjoyment of matrimonial bliss, she sometimes indulged in illicit amours with one of the selkie folk. Again, if a married woman found her husband unfaithful to her, she would revenge herself by secret intercourse with a marine lover.

Among many wild tales of the kind, I give one said to have happened in the last bygone century. The name only of our heroine is changed, because her descendants are still among us; and if any of them should read these lines, let them not think that aught offensive is intended. If the lady was their ancestor, she was also a near relative of ancestors of mine.

Ursilla was the daughter of a laird belonging to one of the oldest families in Orkney. She was handsome and pretty, but had a sternness of manner, and that firmness of features which often presents a masculine exterior in females of Norse blood, and often hides, as with a film of ice, a loving heart within.

Ursilla was not one to wait patiently till some one turned up to offer himself as her husband. Indeed, had any one presumed to approach her as a lover, she would have treated him with haughty disdain, regarding his bold presumption as sufficient ground for his rejection. She determined not to be chosen, but to choose for herself. Her choice fell on a young

handsome fellow, who acted as her father's barn-man. But she knew that any disclosure of her passion would mortally offend her old father and bitterly mortify his family pride, and might lead him to disinherit her. So she locked up her love in her own breast; kept watchful eye on the object of her love, and treated him to a full share of the scoldings she daily bestowed on the servants.

When, however, her father died, and her tocher was safe, she disclosed her passion to the young man, and commanded him to marry her—a command which he was too gallant to disobey. Her marriage excited among the gentry great indignation: to think that one of their class should marry a farm-servant! Ursilla treated their contempt with indifference; she made a good housewife, managed her house well, and also, it was said, managed her husband and the farm.

So far I have given what I believe to be a true account of Ursilla, having had it from descendants of her relatives. What follows I believe to be an imaginary tale, invented by gossips, in order to account for a strange phenomenon visibly seen on her descendants: and it is only given to illustrate one of the popular beliefs.

Yes, Ursilla was married, and all went well and happy, so far as outward appearances showed; yet Ursilla was not happy. If disappointed in her husband, she was far too proud to acknowledge it, knowing that the gentry would only say in derision, 'She shaped her own cloth, let her wear her ill-fitting dress.' Whatever the cause might be, there was a terrible want—a want that Ursilla felt bitterly. And she was not the woman to sit down and cry over sorrow; she determined to console herself by having intercourse with one of the selkie folk.

She went at early morning and sat on a rock at high-tide mark, and when it was high tide she shed seven tears in the sea. People said they were the only tears she ever shed. But you know this is what one must do if she wants speech with the selkie folk. Well, as the first glimpse of dawn made the waters gray, she saw a big selkie swimming for the rock. He raised his head, and says he to her, 'What's your will with me, fair lady?' She likely told him what was in her mind; and he told her he would visit her at the seventh stream (spring tide), for that was the time he could come in human form. So, when the time was come, he came; and they met over and over again. And, doubtless, it was not for good that they met so often. Any way, when Ursilla's bairns were born, every one of them had web hands and webbed feet, like the paws of a selkie. And did not that tell a tale? The midwife clipped the webs between every finger, and between every toe of each bairn. 'She showed the shears that she used to my grandmother.' So said the narrator. And many a clipping Ursilla clipped, to keep the fins from growing together again; and the fins not being allowed to grow in their natural way, grew into a horny crust in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. And this horny substance is seen in many of Ursilla's descendants to this day.

Whatever may be thought of this tale, its last sentence is quite true. The horn still appears in feet and hands of some of the lady's descendants. One, two, or three in a family may show the abnormal horny substance; while brothers and sisters are entirely free from the troublesome horn.

Some ten years ago, while engaging a harvest hand, I said to one of these men, 'Of course, you can do all kinds of harvest work?' 'Oh na, sir,' said he, 'hid's nae use tae tell a lee aboot hid; but I cinno' bind a

sheaf wi' this plaguid horn in me livs' (palms of the hands). Another of the same family told me that when, through the growth of the horn, he was unable to walk or work, he would, with hammer and chisel, cut off large slices of horn from the soles of his feet. This growth is by no means confined to those engaged in manual labour. I have felt it on the hands of one of the same race who followed a profession where manual labour was not required.

This curious phenomenon seems well worthy of careful investigation by the physiologist. Pity it could not be traced to the seal; we might then be in sight of the missing link.

Many wild tales were told of the offspring of such strange parentage who had webbed hands and feet; but the foregoing will serve to illustrate a once popular belief. W. TRAILL DENNISON.

496. 'BUT AND BEN.'—It is perhaps not generally known that these words, so much associated with Scotland, constitute one of the many links uniting Lowland Scotland and the Netherlands. The great number of words which are common to 'broad Scotch' and to Dutch can be realised by merely glancing at a Dutch dictionary; and I have heard a Leyden professor say that, although he could read without much difficulty the ordinary text of any of the Waverley Novels, he had no difficulty whatever when he came to the Scotch dialogues. 'It isn't Scotch at all,' he would say; 'it is Dutch.'

With this in view, one is not surprised to read that in the course of the Shrovetide (Fastern's E'en) festivities at Dunkerque, where Flemish (*i.e.* Dutch) is still the language of the people, the maskers are invited to *kom beine*, a phrase rendered *entrez chez nous* by the French narrator,[1] but which we in Scotland would translate (if 'translate' be the word) by the familiar 'come ben.' The more correct Dutch form appears to be *kom binnen*, which the dictionary renders 'walk in.' In *binnenland* and its antithesis *buitenland*, the Dutch equivalents of our 'British and foreign,' or 'at home and abroad,' we see the 'but and ben' of Scotland very clearly. Their connection with 'in-by' and 'out-by' is also apparent, and their affinity with 'within' and 'without.' In its sense of 'without' or 'except,' 'but' is still used in Scotland and England; in the Clan Chattan motto, 'Touch not the cat *but* a glove,' and in the everyday proverb, 'It never rains *but* it pours.' DAVID MACRITCHIE.

EDINBURGH.

497. SHOOLBRED (vol. vi. p. 40).—The following extract from Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 446, will throw some light on the derivation of the name: 'These scholars seem to have been the lowest order of the ecclesiastical ministry, and to have been clerics who were undergoing a course of training and instruction to fit them for performing the service of the church. . . . We find them under the name of Scolocs in three of the churches belonging to St. Andrews. . . . In 1387 the church lands of Ellon are called the Scoloc lands, and were hereditary in the family of the Scolocs who possessed them. . . . These Scolocs were finally ejected altogether from the lands which they appear to have tilled.'

In the Indexes to the *Inquis. Retor.* we find—

In co. Dumfries, 'Scolilands.' In co. Fife, 'Scollowland' and 'Shulbraids,' which is elsewhere written 'Schuilbraids.'

[1] M. Desrousseaux, *Revue des Traditions Populaires*, Feb. 1893, p. 79.

R. Scott Fittis, in his *Ecclesiastical Annals of Perth* (p. 20), shows that the Scolocs had been in possession of the Kirktoun of Arbuthnot, and were expelled from them, and that amongst the bondmen of Dunfermline Abbey in the fourteenth century were several who were called 'Scolocs,' and had children. ED.

498. COMMUNION TOKENS.—During the past few years a good deal of interest has been taken in the old Communion tokens used in the various Scotch Churches.

My own exhibit of tokens in the Bishop's Palace of the Glasgow Exhibition attracted a good deal of attention, very many people then, for the first time, having an opportunity of seeing a fairly representative collection.

Thinking this subject may interest others, I herewith send you copies of a few tokens for illustration, which on account of their dates, shape, or connection with some of the older parishes, may be the more acceptable.[1]

Many of the earlier tokens are not dated, having only the initials of the ministers or church, making it difficult, in some cases, to correctly locate them. The earliest dated piece yet met with appears to be one of Carmichael, '1648.'

The metal ticket, or token, may have come into use at the time of the Reformation: there appears to be no authentic information that it was used prior to that period. In the old Kirk Records of some parishes are to be found interesting particulars in connection with the use of the token, notably of Glasgow, St. Andrews, Perth, and Stirling, dating from about 1560 to 1590.

It may perhaps be a surprise to many to learn that the token was used in some of the Scottish *Episcopal* churches, in the northern districts, during the past, and early years of the present, century. Of course they are now out of use; but few Episcopal tokens are now met with, all very similar in character to Monymusk, Old Deer, Forgue, and Methlick. The one of Dundee, 1782, may be almost unique in having a bishop's mitre on obverse. In many churches the token has now given place to the *card*, possibly found more convenient.

If any readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* have specimens of tokens, and will favour me with particulars, I shall be very glad, for I am very desirous of gaining further information, and increasing my collection, particularly of the Episcopal and old parishes. J. H. PRATT.

GLASGOW.

499. 'VIRGÆ AARONIS.'—(Query, relics?) In Robertson's *Index to Charters* (pp. xi, xii) is a list of charters and goods removed by order of King Edward I. in 1292 from Scotland to Berwick-upon-Tweed. Among the various articles are—

'Duo godeta vitrea.
Virgæ Aaronis.
Tria cornua eburnea.'

The last, doubtless 'unicorns' horns,' which were supposed to possess healing powers, and were counted among royal jewels (see *Scot. Antiq.*,

[1] The plate had to be slightly reduced in size; the specimens are therefore not quite so large as the originals.—ED.

AP 1688
Eyemouth
IM
Kilmarnock
E.P NOCK 1809
BREC HIN 16 78
Brechin
1782
LADY GLENORCHY'S CHAPEL 1754
Edinburgh
I·H·S
Dysart
Inverness
CA 1796
Cathcart
GVMC P4C
Stranraer
DK 1712
Inverness
KIN CLA VEN
K·B· 16CL92
East Kilbride
O·D
Hadelogton
1688
Glasgow
1831 ST JOHN'S PARISH LEITH
Kirkbean
B
1776
Renfrew
1771
Shandrid
M 1776 B
Alnwick
Arbroath
GLASGOW 1777 CAROXY
CHLS 1742
Mauchline
GLASGOW CATHEDRAL
CONCORDE GLAS. 1783 THE FREE
Glasgow
I·S
Cruden
GASK JUNE 1701
Gask
C·K 1735
Glackmannan
CONSTOUN 1729
1709 C
1703 RO
Cannister
Potteries

vols. i. and ii. comb. p. 92). What were 'virgæ Aaronis'? Had the first word been in the singular we might have conjectured it was a special relic. Hone, in his *Ancient Mysteries* (p. 115), in a list of relics preserved at Hanover, mentions 'two pieces of Aaron's rod.' The rod of Moses is found as a relic (*N. & Q.*, 8th S. iii. p. 169): 'There is preserved in the Chetham Library, Manchester, a holograph letter from Lawrence Vaux, the ejected warden of Manchester Collegiate Church, asking for admission among the Canons Regular at Louvain in 1572. At the foot of the MS. there is scribbled in another contemporary hand the following words:—

'O Vesania' Anglicam, que ho'inem [?] seduxit et abduxit, atque utina' no' cu' da'no et jactura n'ra, qui sacrilegio abstulit sanctas reliquias Capilloru' dn'i, et parte' ex virga Moysis ad longitudine' digiti humani in argento conclusas pulchri, etc.'

Is there any record of the above-mentioned relics—the hairs of our Lord, or a piece of the rod of Moses—having been in possession of the church at Manchester or of any other church in England? Vaux carried away with him to Louvain a quantity of church plate and vestments, a list of which is given in his will (dated May 4, 1573), printed with other documents in the introduction to the edition of his *Catechism*, published in 1885 by the Chetham Society. It is suggested that Vaux may have complained to his brethren of his inability to save the relics in question, and hence this curious note.—T. G. L.' It is just possible that the early 'virgæ Aaronis' do not refer to 'rods of Aaron' or 'pieces of the rod of Aaron,' but to some implement or ornament known by that name. If the words are found in any other mediæval inventories, we should be glad to be informed.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

500. THE NISBET FAMILY—M'DOUALL OF LOGAN.—The charter following, in possession of the Right Honourable Lord Sinclair, Nisbet House, Berwickshire, is of extreme interest as the earliest writ known to be in existence relating to the lands in that county, for so many centuries the patrimony of the Nisbets of that ilk. Raecluch continued in possession of the family until the disasters of the Civil War compelled Sir Alexander Nisbet of that ilk (the grandfather of the great herald) to part with the lands. Additional interest attaches to the deed in respect that it is probably the oldest writ extant relating to the ancient family of M'Doualls of Logan, and reveals them as landowners in Berwickshire in the fifteenth century. The seal of Patrick attached to the charter, showing the lion rampant, is in good preservation. MARCHMONT HERALD.

'Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Patricius Macdowale de Logane Salutem in domino sempiternam Sciatis me concessisse vendidisse titulo vendicionis tradidisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse provido viro Philippo de Nesbyt filio Ade de Nesbyt de West Nesbyt omnes terras meas de Reycluch cum pertinenciis jacentes in Lammermor infra vice comitatum Berwici pro quadam certa summa pecunie michi per predictum Philippum in mea magna vrgente necessitate gratanter pre manibus persoluta. Tenendas et habendas prèdictas terras cum pertinenciis predicto Philippo heredibus et assignatis suis de domino de Drylton in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas et diusas suas antiquas in viis semitis aquis stagnis riuulis boscis planis pratis pascuis et pasturis cum moris marresiis petariis, turbariis aucupacionibus venacionibus et

piscacionibus pomeriis columbariis fabrinis brasinis lapide et calce cum curiis et curiarum exitibus eschaetis heryheldis bludwetis et marchetis mulierum cum libero introitu et exitu et communi pastura Ac etiam cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus et aysiamentis ac justiis pertinentiis suis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis sub terra quam supra terram prope et procul ad predictas terras spectantibus seu quomodolibet spectare valentibus in futurum adeo libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sicut ego vel predecessores mei dictas terras cum pertinentiis liberius quietius plenarius integrius honorificentius melius seu pacificentius tenui seu possedi tenuerunt seu possederunt aliquo tempore retroacto; Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Philippus heredes et assignati sui domino Waltero de Haliburton domino de Drilton heredibus et successoribus suis dimidietatem unius panis cyrothecarum precii duorum denariorum supra solum dictarum terrarum ad festum natiuitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste nomine albe firme si petatur tantum pro omnibus aliis seruitiis secularibus exacionibus et demandis que de dictis terris cum pertinenciis exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri. Et ego vero dictus Patricius heredes et assignati mei omnes et singulas predictas terras cnm pertinenciis predicto Philippo heredibus et assignatis suis in omnibus et per omnia ut predictum est contra omnes mortales warantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus: In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum apud Hadyngtoun primo die mensis Julii anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo secundo hiis testibus Roberto de Ingaldiston balliuo dicti burgi Willielmo Harpar clerico Ricardo Lamb notarius publicis Domino Thoma Dauison capellano et Alexandro clerici cum multis aliis.' (L. S.)

'To all who shall see or hear this charter, Patrick Macdowale of Logane, greeting in God everlasting:—Know ye me to have granted, sold, and in virtue of sale conveyed, and by this my present charter, confirmed to a prudent man, Philip of Nesbyt, son of Adam of Nesbyt, of West Nesbyt, all my lands of Reycluch, with the pertinents lying in Lammermor, within the county of Berwick, for a certain sum of money thankfully paid to me beforehand by the hands of the foresaid Philip in my great and urgent necessity: To hold and to have the said lands, with their pertinents, by the said Philip, his heirs and assignees, of the Lord of Drylton in fee and heritage for ever, by all their ancient and righteous meiths and marches in roads, footpaths, waters, ponds, streams, woods, plains, meadows, grazings, and pastures, with muirs, marshes, mosses, turfs, hawking, hunting and fishing, orchards, dove-cots, workshops, brewhouses, stone and limestone, with courts and their issues, herezelds, bludwitis and marriage tax, with free ish and entry and common pasturage, and also with all and sundry liberties, commodities, and easements, with their proper pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, as well under the earth as above the earth, near and far, to the said lands belonging or that may belong in any manner of way in time coming, as freely, quietly, fully, completely, honourably, well, and in peace, as I or my predecessors held or possessed the same most freely, quietly, fully, completely, honourably, well, and in peace at any time past: Giving therefor yearly the said Philip, his heirs and assignees, to Walter of Haliburton, Lord of Drilton (Dirleton), and his heirs and successors, one-half of a pair of gloves of the

value of two pennies, upon the ground of the said lands, at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in name of blench farm, if asked only, for all services, exactions, and demands which might be asked or required out of the said lands, with their pertinents, in any manner of way; And I, the said Patrick, my heirs and assignees, will warrant, acquit, and perpetually defend in all and by all, as said is, the foresaid lands, with their pertinents, to the foresaid Philip, his heirs and assignees. In witness whereof, my seal is annexed to this my present charter, at Haddington the first day of the month of July in the year of our Lord One thousand four hundred and forty-two, before these witnesses, Robert of Ingaldiston, baillie of the said burgh; William Harper, cleric; Richard Lamb, notaries public; Sir Thomas Davidson, chaplain; and Alexander, clerk, with many others.' (L. S.)

501. THE ROSS FAMILY (*continued from Vol.* vii. *p.* 127).—

APPENDIX G.

GRAY OF SKIBO AND OVER SKIBO, IN THE PARISH OF CREICH, SUTHERLANDSHIRE (*see* Ross of Pitkerie and Cromarty, *ante*).—The family of Gray of Skibo is stated by Sir Robert Gordon, *History of Sutherland,* to descend from Lord Gray 'of Foulls.' The second son of Lord Gray, having slain the Constable of Dundee, fled to Ross, where he acquired lands *circa* 1456. His descendant, John Gray, in the time of Adam Gordon, fourteenth Earl of Sutherland, 1514-37, settled in Sutherland, entering the service first of Robert Stewart, and then of Andrew Stewart, bishops of Caithness. From Bishop Andrew, John Gray obtained, as a reward for the many services rendered to the bishops, the feu of the lands of Culmaly, Kirkton, Rogart and Cuttle. He afterwards exchanged Culmaly and Rogart with the Earl of Sutherland for Sordell or Swordell, Creich, and the rest of the church lands in that parish. The Earl afterwards named him heritable Constable of the Castle of Skibo, and gave him the feu of the lands of Nether Skibo and others.

In 1529, in a feud between the bishop and —— Sutherland, laird of Duffus, the latter was slain at Thurso, by one of the clan Gun, a retainer of Bishop Andrew Stewart. The heritable Constabulary of Skibo Castle, the heritable Bailliary of the bishopric of Caithness, and a feu of lands were offered to the young Laird of Duffus, in compensation for his father's murder, but he refused the offer, and summoned the bishop to compear in Edinburgh. Protected by his many powerful relatives, the bishop paid no attention to the citation.

The young laird then seized on Alexander Gray, Vicar of Far, who was in the bishop's service, and carried him off to Duffus House. On hearing of this, the bishop sent John Gray of Culmaly to Edinburgh to cite the Laird of Duffus and his uncle, the Dean of Caithness, to compear before the Council. On presenting themselves, they were placed in ward, and as the only hope of regaining their liberty, and avoiding severe penalties, they agreed with the bishop to discharge him and his servants of the slaughter of the late Laird of Duffus, without obtaining any compensation, and to set free Alexander Gray.

The above-named Lord Gray 'of Foulls' was Andrew Gray, Lord Gray, only son and heir of Sir Patrick, Master of Gray. He died — February 1513-14, having married, as second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John

Stewart, Earl of Athole. Their second son appears to have been Andrew, the slayer of the Constable of Dundee; he married —— ——, and had two sons, Andrew and Alexander, Vicar of Far, who had a son, James, living 1544. Andrew is said to have been twice married, to have had by his first wife, —— ——, John Gray of Culmaly, by his second wife, —— ——, Patrick Gray.

Alexander Gray was chaplain of the chaplainry of Kinnald, in the cathedral church of Caithness in 1544, and from 1529-59, Vicar of Far. In 1544 he settled his lands of Auchinlony, in the diocese of Caithness, on John Gray of Culmaly (see *below*) and his male issue, by his then wife, Jonet Mathesoun, sister to the Chancellor of Caithness, with remainder to Patrick, brother of John, and his male issue, whom failing to their cousin, James, etc., etc. (*Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii., part 2). In the settlement Sir Alexander Gray does not state his relationship to these three persons. It would seem that Jonet Mathesoun left no issue.

I. John Gray of Culmaly, Kirkton, Rogart, Cuttle, of Nether Skibo, and heritable Constable of the Castle of Skibo, as previously stated, in 1544 exchanged Culmaly and Rogart with John, Earl of Sutherland, for Sordell and Creich, and was thereafter designated 'of Swordell.' He died at Skibo —— 1586, and was buried at Dornoch, having married before 1567, as second wife, Elizabeth Barclay of Culerne and Pitcorthy, by whom he had, with Mr. William of Dornoch,

II. Gilbert Gray, second of Skibo and Swordell, Chanter of Caithness 1554-83, when he resigned the office. He was served heir of John, his father, 23rd June 1597, in the lands of Hospittill (*Sutherland Retours*). John, Earl of Sutherland was served heir to his father, 22nd July 1605, when the lands of Skibo Mains were reserved to Gilbert Gray of Swordell (*Retours*). He married, first, Christian, daughter of Robert Munro, fifteenth of Foulis, and had,

3. George. (See *below*, No. III.)
4. Robert, 'of Ospisdale' 1606, 'of Creich' also. He married —— ——, the eldest daughter of the second marriage of Alexander Gordon of Sidderay, by whom he had,
    1. Alexander, married —— ——, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Gairloch.
    2. Robert, of Balator (*MS. M'K. pedigree*).
5. Mr. John, Dean of Caithness, appointed to the Deanery by James VI., 5th January 1608. He married —— ——, and had, with other children, 'Master' Robert, provost of Dornoch, served heir to his father, the Dean, 13th June 1656 (*Retours Ross et Crom.*).

[1.] Bessie, married —— Robert Murray of Pulrossie.
[2.] Jane, married —— William Cuthbert of Castle Hill or Drakies.

Gilbert Gray died at Skibo, 3rd October 1624, having married, secondly, Christian, widow of Andrew Munro, tutor of Foulis, and daughter of Mr. William Munro of Cullicudden, and had,

1. Robert.
2. Andrew.
3. Alexander.
4. John.
5. Gilbert.

Another account makes Robert the youngest, and Gilbert the eldest.

III. George Gray, third of Skibo, married, as first wife, Jane, daughter of John Gordon of Embo, by whom he had,

1. Robert. (See *below*, No. IV.)
2. Alexander. (See *post.*)

[1.] Bessie, future spouse to Hector Douglas, apparent of Muldarg (*Inverness Sasines*, 12th August 1630), liferentrix of Muldarg, 4th March 1670. She married, secondly, Andrew Ross, Provost of Tain. Sasine on disposition by John Gray of Arboll to Bessie Gray, then relict of the Provost, of certain lands in Dornoch, 8th August 1668.

[2.] Janet, married —— John Munro of Lemlair.

[3.] Christian, married —— H. Munro.

George Gray died at Skibo, 11th July 1629, having married, secondly, Isabel, daughter of John Dunbar of Moyness (she married, secondly, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kilchrist), and had, with other children, 3 John Gray.

IV. Robert Gray, fourth of Skibo, died 1693. It has been impossible to obtain any information about the family of this Robert, except that he left,

1. Robert. (See *below*, No. V.)
2. Alexander.

V. Robert Gray, fifth of Skibo, heir to Robert Gray of Skibo, his father (*Gen. Retours*, 26th February 1693, Bundle 9, No. 165), of Skibo (*Inv. Sas.* 17th October 1698). He died *circa* 1714, having married Isobell, third daughter of Sir George Munro of Newmore. He disponed and alienated to Robert, Gilbert, Anna, and Lucy, his lawful children by Isobell Munro, 14,500 merks to be divided among them in different proportions, and the town and lands of Migdale, redeemable by his eldest son George. (Disposition dated 31st August 1711, Sasine on it 1st October.) Then he made a disposition of wadsett and fee to George, his eldest son, to Robert and Gilbert, his second and third sons, to Anna and Lucia, his third and fourth daughters, of the town and lands of Nether Skibo as security for their portions of 12,500 merks (Sasine 24th February 1713). He disponed the fee of the said lands of Nether Skibo to the issue male of his sons George, Robert, and Gilbert, whom failing to the heirs-male of Christian Gray, his eldest daughter, wife of John Gordon of Gavitie, that heir-male to bear the name and arms of Gray of Skibo, whom failing to the heirs-male of each daughter in succession, with the same conditions. At Skibo, 14th January 1713. Alexander Gray in Skibo is a witness.

1. George. (See *below*, No. VI.)
2. Robert.
3. Gilbert. He received a bond from his father for 2500 merks on the town and lands of Mekill and Little Swardells, Tulloch, Bellacherrie, Little Creich and Migdaill. Bond written by Mr. George Gray of Creich, 26th May 1707. William Gray in Spainzeedale, Robert Gray, son to Robert Gray of Skibo, and Walter Ross in Dornoch, witnesses.

[1.] Christian, married —— John Gordon of Gavitie.

[2.] Helen.

[3.] Anna, married Robert Gordon, brother to Sir John Gordon

of Embo. Contract dated at Balchroggan 14th July 1716. She is described as daughter of the deceased Robert Gray of Skibo, and sister of George Gray now of Skibo. By a discharge dated at Dornoch 20th May 1724, Sir George Gordon received from George Gray 2500 merks tocher of Mrs. Anna. (*Register of Deeds, Dalrymple Office*, vol. cxvi. p. 1.)

[4.] Lucia, married —— Robert, son of John Gray of Newmore. His relict, 1742. Sasine 29th June on heritable bond by Robert Gray, Writer, Edinburgh, in favour of Lucia Gray and Issobell and Lucia Gray, children of her and her deceased husband, of an annual rent of £50 out of the lands of Ardinsh, in the parish of Creich.

VI. George Gray, sixth of Skibo, married Elizabeth Dalrymple, whose paternity is not stated. (Marriage contract dated at Edinburgh 8th January 1719, Sasine on it 2nd March 1720.) Her husband settles on her a liferent of 1000 merks 'furth of the lands of Allonsty, Ardullie, Hiltoun, Balblair, etc., in the parish of Dornoch. The contract was written by Robert Dalrymple, Writer in Edinburgh. Among the numerous witnesses were John, Earl of Sutherland, David, Earl of Glasgow, William, Lord of Strathnaver, John, Lord Boyle, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord President, Robert Dundas of Arniston, etc. They had issue.

1. Robert. (See *below*, No. VII.)
2. George.

[1.] Isabel, co-heir of provision general to her father, 29th November 1739 (*Service in Chancery*).

[2.] Jean, also co-heir, married —— George Sutherland. (*MS. pedigree.*)

VII. Robert Gray, sixth of Skibo, baptized at Dornoch —— 1731 (*Parish Register*), served heir-male special to his grandfather, Robert Gray of Skibo in Skibo Castle and Mains, in the office of Constable of the Castle in 'Swardells,' etc. (*Service in Chancery*, registered 24th May 1737.)

To return to (i.) Alexander, second son of George Gray (III.) of Skibo by Jane Gordon of Embo. By a disposition dated at Skibo 15th June 1694, Sasine on it 7th January 1695, George Gray, Writer in Edinburgh, heritable proprietor of the lands of Over Skibo, disponed them to Alexander Gray (brother to Robert Gray of Skibo) and Anna Munro his spouse, and the survivor of them, in conjunct fee, and to their heirs in fee, whom failing to Alexander's heirs-male, etc. Witnesses, Robert Gray of Skibo, James Gray in Pitachgussie, Mr. Robert Gray, Commissary of Sutherland, who died before June 1724, leaving an only son, Hugh, whose wife was Jean Crawfurd (Sasine), and William Gray, son of the above Master George. Anna Munro, wife of Alexander Gray, was probably of the family of Teaninch. They had

1. John. (See *below*, No. ii.)

[1.] Jean, in all probability sister to the above John, who acted as attorney for her (Sasine 26th January 1725) in a life-rent right and disposition, granted by John Murray of Pulrossy, in favour of Jean Gray, his spouse, of the town and lands of Fload, parish of Creich.

ii. John Gray, second of Over Skibo, served heir-general to his father,

Alexander Gray of Over Skibo, 20th October 1741 (*Service in Chancery*), having married Katherine, daughter of Duncan Fraser of Achnagairn and widow of Andrew Ross of Pitkerie, by whom he had,

1. Alexander. (See *below*, No. iii.)

[1.] Christian, married —— as second wife, Thomas Houston. P.

[2.] Katherine, married, 5th November 1758 (*Dornoch Register*), Hugh Houston, 'soldier in Lord Lovat's Company,' and had with other children a daughter, Anna, who married —— Hugh Houston of Creich; their eldest daughter, Katherine, married Charles Munro of Allan, whose son is David Munro, now of Allan.

iii. Alexander Gray, third of Over Skibo, served heir-general to his father 22nd December 1775 (*Service in Chancery*). There is a Sasine dated 8th October 1764, on precept of *Clare Constat* by Alexander Gray in favour of Hugh Munro of Teaninich, nearest heir-male to his great-grandfather, Hugh Munro, of the town and lands of Milntoun of Coulmalachie, otherwise called the Milntoun of Alness. Another Sasine, on Charter under the Great Seal, 6th August 1776, Sasine 20th September, in favour of George Ross of Pitkerie, and also on disposition by him to Alexander Gray of Skibo (*sic*) in fee of the davoch lands of Tarness and Peddiestoun, parts of the barony of Cromarty. He was Depute-Clerk of Session, who died — May 1767, having married —— Rebekah Macdonald (*Bible at Dunnikier*), by whom he had

1. Alexander. (See *below*, No. IV.)

[1.] Janet, only daughter, born —— 1746, married —— 1769, James Townshend Oswald of Dunnikier. P.

iv. Alexander Gray, fourth of Over Skibo, served heir-special to his father in Milntoun of Culmalachie and Over Culmalachie, now called Teaninich, Ross-shire, 1st February 1779 (*Service in Chancery*). There is also a Sasine 18th May, same year, on Precept from Chancery to the same effect (*Inverness Sasines*, vol. xiii. fol. 433). He was head of the firm of Gray & Ogilvy, Army Agents, London, and resided at Springwell Place, Herts. He inherited the estate of Cromarty from his half-uncle, George Ross, and immediately after his death assumed the name of Ross. He married —— Mary Susanna, only daughter of Richard Wainhouse, who had taken the name of Emmott, and had by her, who died 1st April 1829 (*Gent.'s Mag.*),

[1.] Ellen, who married —— 1805, her first cousin, Alexander Oswald.

[2.] Caroline, married —— Edward Parkins, *d.s.p.*

[3.] Harriet Susanna, married, 13th April 1811, George Green, who died 10th August 1839. Their grandson is the present Walter Green Emmott.

Alexander Gray Ross dying without legitimate male issue, the estate of Cromarty, in virtue of the settlement made by the above-named George Ross, devolved upon Katherine Munro, daughter and heiress of Duncan Munro, third of Culcairn, and second wife of Hugh Rose of Glastullich, she being grandchild of Jean Ross (sister of George), by her husband, Mr. Robert Kirke of Dornoch. There was much litigation before Mrs. Ross entered into possession, the opposer to her claim being an illegitimate son of George Ross.

NOTE.—The Gray family spread rapidly, and obtained much church preferment:—

Sir Thomas Gray was Vicar of Rosmarkie, 1546.
William Gray, minister of Assynt, 1576.
William Gray, treasurer of Caithness, 1577, 1602.
Master James Gray, preacher at Lairge, 1649, and William, his son, at Clyne; he was admitted prior to 21st November 1638, when he was a member of Assembly, continued in 1664 (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*).

The Grays of Arboll and Newtoun, and various other families, derive their origin from Gray of Skibo.

502. SCOTTISH COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON.—The parish register of S. Christopher-le-Stocks, in the city of London, records the burials, in the same year, of two gentlemen who are described as 'Scotch Commissioners.' With regard to one of them, Mr. Patrick Bell, his name is well-known, and appears in the documents of the period. He was buried at the expense of the parish, which was then, I believe, intended as a compliment. The second, 'Eliazer Burthicke,' although described as a Scotch Commissioner, must have been in a different position to Mr. Patrick Bell, inasmuch as his name is not included in the list of those sent from Scotland. Possibly he may have occupied some less important position, and this is borne out by the fact that he did not in his burial receive a like honour to that conferred on Mr. Bell. The entries run:—

'Anno 1642. Pattricke Bell, one of the Comrs. of Scotland, 15th Aug. 1642, was buried. Eliazer Burthicke, one of the Comissioners of Scotland the 8th Decem. 1642, was buried.'

DANIEL HIPWELL.

17 HILLDROP CRESCENT, LONDON, N.

503. ARCHIBALD, EARL OF DOUGLAS.—Note respecting Archibald the Grim, third Earl of Douglas, by the Rev. W. M'Gregor, Stirling (inserted in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage* in Free Library, Edinburgh, in manuscript).

J. F.

'The editor of the new edition of the *Peerage of Scotland* seems to have committed a mistake in stating (pp. 425-6.) Archd. third Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, called the Grim, as being a natural son of the good Sir James Douglas, in place of being the son of William, first Earl of Douglas by Lady Margaret Dunbar, and succeeded James, second Earl of Douglas, in preference to George, Earl of Angus.

'In support of this statement the editor quotes a charter of Robert II. dated 2nd June 1372, confirming a charter of Archd. de Douglas, Lord of Galloway, founding an hospital at Hollywood, for the souls of Robert and Edward Bruce, and also "Domini Charissimae memoriae progenitoris nostri domini Jacobi de Douglas," from thence assuming that the founder was the son of the Good Sir James Douglas. This quotation however is completely fatal to the hypothesis, as progenitor does not imply father, but ancestor, and that not nearer than grandfather, and of course ascertains that Archd. the Grim was not the son of the Good Sir James. What has tended to mislead the editor is a dissertation by Lord Hailes on the same subject, who was probably himself misled by Froissart, who had (*Remarks on History of Scotland*, chap. vi.) mistaken Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, for the Earl of Douglas.

'But this error that learned Lord acknowledges in an after publication, which the editor of the *Peerage* had not observed. It is true, and in this it is believed the mistake originated, that Good Sir James had a natural son Archibald, but who never was Lord of Galloway, who was taken prisoner at Halidon Hill, 1333, and also at the battle of Poictiers, 1356, and appears to have been confounded with Archd. the Grim, who, it is said, was also taken prisoner at Poictiers.

'Now if Archd. the Grim was the son of the Good Sir James, and at Halidon, he must have been born about 1315, have survived his father also seventy years, and been about eighty-six at the time of his death in 1401, which is not at all probable, as it appears from history that, ten years preceding that event, he was always employed in active service.'

QUERIES.

CCXXV. Sir William Wallace.—Is the marriage of Sir William Wallace to Marion Braidfoot, heiress of Lamington, and of their daughter and heiress to Sir William Bailie of Hoprig, a myth?

There are many families who believe themselves to be descended through this marriage from Scotland's renowned hero, to whom the answer to this question is of interest.

In *Lives of the Bailies* (Edinburgh, 1872), it is recounted how Lamington was possessed by the Braidfoots, who, father and son, were killed in a siege of Lamington Tower by the English, and whose daughter was taken prisoner and carried to Lanark Castle, and brought up as a ward of the Crown by Lady Hazelrig, wife of Sir William Hazelrig, the English Governor of Lanark.

'Hazelrig designed Marion as wife for his son Arthur, but she escaped, and is said to have been married at Lanark Church to the celebrated Sir William Wallace. . . . Of this marriage Crawford, the author of the *History of Renfrewshire*, says there was only one daughter, who became wife of Sir William Bailie, and so brought the lands of Lamington into the family.'

This is hardly a correct quotation, as Crawford does not allude to whom Sir William Wallace married, but says: 'He left only one daughter, who was married to Sir William Bailie of Hoprig.' In *The Career of Major Broadfoot*, published 1888, a footnote at p. 2 says: 'Sir Hugo de Bradfute of Lamington was the head of this branch (which had settled in Galloway and Lanarkshire). His only daughter, Marion, married Sir William Wallace, the Scottish hero—their daughter married "Captain Bailie."'

On the other hand, the Reverend Charles Rogers, D.D., in *The Book of Wallace*, p. 21, says: 'According to Henry the Minstrel, he wedded Marion Braidfoot of Lanark, a damsel who is credited with providing him with shelter subsequent to his conflict at Lanark, and to avenge whose death he slew the English Sheriff. The marriage, which is evidently devised by

the Minstrel to follow up the tradition poetically embodied by Wyntoun as to the patriot's rescue by a gentlewoman in the place when pressed by conflict, is by the same hand described as attended with the birth of an heir, and the preservation of the patriot's line in connection with a Lanarkshire estate. Thus, after alleging that his "auctor," John Blair, had described Marion as the patriot's "Rychtwyss wyff," he proceeds:—

> "A child was chewyt thir twa luffaris betuene,
> Quhilk gudly was, a maydyn brycht and schene;
> So forthyr furth, by avyn tyme off hyr age
> A Squier Schaw, as that full weyll was seyne
> This lyflat man hyr gat in mariage."'

Footnote to this says, 'Henry's *Wallace*, B. vi. 11, 66, 72.'

'In his next line, the Minstrel proceeds—

> "Rycht gudly men come off this lady ying;"

'And in the edition of Henry's poem, issued in 1594, follow these lines—

> "This vthir maid wedded ane Squyar wicht
> Quhilk was weill knawin as cummin of Baliol's blude,
> And thair airis be lyne succeided richt
> To Lammintoun and wther landis gude,
> Of this mater the richt quha vnderstude,
> Heirof as now I will na mair proceid;
> Of my sentence schortlie to conclude,
> Of vthir thing my purpois is to reid."

'Not finding these eight lines in the old MS. of the poem, Dr. Jamieson rejects them, but with some hesitation.

'The lines were certainly not in the original poem. Since they give forth a statement as to a second daughter, which is in direct antagonism to the Minstrel's narrative, that of the patriot's marriage there was born one child only.

'Yet, on this interpolation, wholly unsupported as it is, George Chalmers has, in his *Caledonia*, ventured to set forth that Sir William Wallace "left no legitimate issue, but had a natural daughter who married Sir William Baillie of Hoprig, progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington."

'And in his *History of Renfrewshire*, George Crawford proceeds a step further, by ignoring the illegitimacy, and asserting that the patriot left an only daughter who was married to Sir William Baillie of Hoprig. The entire narrative is baseless; the patriot died unmarried. Nor does he seem to have had any illegitimate offspring.'

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to clear up this question.

One would think the Lamington charter-chest must contain something in proof or disproof one way or other. J. F.

CCXXVI. OWNER OF ARMS WANTED.—I should like to know if any of your readers can tell me to what name the following arms be-

long:—'per pale indented *ar.* and *vert*, 3 demi lions, ramp. *gu.*' I do not *know* the crest if there *be* any, as I have only seen this quartered with 'Thomson.' 'GREEN AND SILVER.'

CCXXVII. ABBOT OF MELROSE.—In the *Annals of Teviotdale*, by the Rev. Jas. Morton, under the head of Melros Abbey, p. 239, I find the following:—

'Some years after this (1510) there is reason to think that a nephew of James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was Abbot. Pitscottie states that the abbacy of Melros, with many other benefices, was given to James Beaton who was Bishop of Glasgow till 1522, when he removed to St. Andrews. This probably means that he had the disposal of them, and Dr. Magus in a letter informs Cardinal Wolsey that the abbots of Melros and Dunfermline, both brethren and nephews to the Archbishop, be slain.'

Can any one give me the name and date of this abbot of Melros? HENRY A. RYE.

CCXXVIII. SIR WM. COCKBURN, BART.—Wanted the parentage of Sir W. James Cockburn, Bart., ensign in the 26th Regiment in 1780, died at Athlone, Ireland, in 1800, a major in the 1st Regiment, leaving his Nova Scotia Badge to his brother James in the 60th Regiment; another brother George was in the Guards at the time. C

CCXXIX. MATTHEW WILLIAM MILLER OF LANARK.—Can any of your readers give me information relating to the family of this name who lived in Lanark in the early part of this century, and also from whom they were descended? The person named above became, it is believed, a cabinetmaker and upholsterer in South Audley Street, London, and had a brother Robert, who kept a private hotel in Jermyn Street, London. Were they descendants of the Millers of Glenlee, Ayrshire? J.

CCXXX. THOMAS C. LATTO (author of *The Kiss ahint the Door*), is said to have been the son of the parish schoolmaster of Kingsbarns, co. Fife, and to have been born in 1818. Information is requested concerning his father (dates of birth, marriage, and death, names of wife, children, and descendants), and also similar information concerning *his* father. G. L.

CCXXXI. LOWSON, SURNAME OF.—Information is requested about the name of Lowson (Louson, Loweson). Is the name restricted in its origin to Forfarshire and Eastern Perthshire, or does it occur in any other part of Scotland or in England? Any references to early occurrences of the name which your readers may chance to notice in their reading will be welcomed. G. L.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCI. FAMILY OF BISSET.—In a set of old Court of Session papers I find a State of the Process of proving the tenor Mrs. Mary Robertson lawful daughter to the deceased Eugene Macdonald of Glenteltane against the Officers of State on behalf of His Majesty as come in place of Alexander Robertson, late of Strowan, etc. This document seems to have been printed for an action in 1758. The first witness whose deposition is annexed is Thomas Bisset of Glenelbert. The second is James Bisset, Commissary of Dunkeld, son to Thomas Bisset of Glenelbert. J. M'G.

CCX. (*a*) FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN SCOTLAND (1803-1814).—A party of French officers and their servants was stationed in Sanquhar (Dumfriesshire) for several years. The last of them left early in 1815. See *History of Sanquhar*, by James Brown, page 269. J. M. H.

(*b*) Some of these were stationed at Selkirk, and also at Hawick. At the latter place, in the year 1812, upwards of 100 officers, prisoners of war taken in the French ranks, arrived, and remained till 1814. When they came the rules were that they must be in the houses where they were billeted by 8 P.M., and they must not stroll further than a mile from the town. By degrees this rule was relaxed, and the Hawick prisoners met those of Selkirk at the hamlet of Ashkirk, half-way between the two towns. Many of the prisoners were exceptionally neat handed, and employed their time in bone and wood carving. A friend of mine has a beautiful model of an old three-decker man-of-war, with port-holes, guns, spars, rigging, etc., all executed with much neatness. They were also clever at cutting out silhouette portraits, and I have a silhouette of a relative which was done by one of them. They were very fond of thrush-pie, and nearly cleared the districts of that bird, so many did they shoot. The prisoners made many acquaintances in the town, and grew to be much liked by the inhabitants. Some never returned to their native land, and their descendants live in Hawick to this day; while those who did go back to France kept up the friendships they had made, and revisited the place of their exile in more peaceful times. At the period in question the farm of Goldilands, two miles from Hawick, was tenanted by a fine old Scottish gentleman, Mr. James Elliot. He became very intimate with several of the prisoners, and one of them, after his return to France, sent his portrait with 'Hurrah for Goldilands' written underneath. W. E. WILSON.

(*c*) French Prisoners of War are said to have been located at Peebles, and afterwards at Sanquhar. See *Chambers's History of Peeblesshire*, p. 277.

CCXVII. KILPECK.—According to a local antiquary, Kil, cell of; Pec(k), Pedec. Some think this a corruption of Patrick, but others of

another early saint whose memorial is lost in the mist of traditional past. 'Pedec,' old British saint—we know no more. In Doomsday Book the name is spelt 'Chipcite.' This proves nothing, as the half Norman half Anglo-Saxon spelling was, of course, peculiar.

ST. DEVEREUX is really a Norman way of writing 'St. Dubricius,' and has nothing to do with the family of Devereux, Viscount Hereford, of this and Radnor County. Dubricius preceded St. David as Prince and Archbishop of Menevia, comprising Hereford, Monmouth, and South Wales generally. Dubricius was for many years head of a religious house at Hentland, near Ross, and spent much of his time between Madley and Hentland. He was, next perhaps to St. David, the greatest of the Welsh saints. The fifth and early sixth centuries were the times in which he lived.

KENDERCHURCH, I think, is a corruption of Gwent(er) Church, *i.e.* church on the borders of Gwent, a large early British district, *Kentchurch* being named from the same cause. The present dedications of Kilpeck are St. David and St. Mary, who was 'our Lady of the chapel of Kilpeck Castle'; and St. Mary the Virgin also is patron saint of Kenderchurch. E. R. F.

CCXIX. ARMS WANTED.—It is possible that R. P. H. may find some information of value if he applies to Sir Matthew Dodsworth (Smith Dodsworth), Thornton Hall, Bedale. There are many representations of arms at Thornton Hall. J. C. C.

CCXX. MACKAY'S REGIMENT.—It is possible that the Records of the Royal Scots Regiment, raised by Lord Reay during the Thirty Years' War, may have some reference to the Regiment referred to.

The First Battalion of the Regiment (Royal Scots), is at York (1892). J. C. C.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

[Several books have been sent to us for review, but in some cases too late for this issue. We have been obliged to defer our literary notices to the July number. We believe that authors will prefer a careful opinion deferred to a hasty notice rushed through the Press.—ED.]

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