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### NOTES.

#### PORTRAITS OF THE MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, HIS SON THE NINTH EARL, AND THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD DUKES.

*(Continued from page 7.)*

DOUBTS have not been confined to the identification of the portraits of the Marquis and his son the Earl. The learned have differed, or thought they differed, as to whether it is the 9th Earl or his son the 1st Duke who is represented in Vanderbank's engraving (from a Medina portrait), entitled rather lengthily, 'Archibaldus, Comes Argathelie, Dominus Kintire, Campbell, et Lorne, hereditarius Justiciarius Generalis S.D.N.R. [Supremi Domini Nostri Regis] Vice Comet<sup>us</sup> Argathelie Insularum aliorumque Magnus Hereditarius Hospitii Magistri et Prefectus Cohortis Peditum Regis' (Fig. 8). A copy of this engraving is No. 63 of the exhibited Engravings, Scottish National Gallery of Portraits). Medina, who is said by the engraver to have painted the portrait, did not arrive in Great Britain till 1686, the year after the execution of Archibald 9th Earl. This, however, is perhaps not very conclusive, as the portrait might possibly have been taken of the Earl during his exile on the Continent. But the discussion is unnecessary. Beneath an oval which surrounds the portrait are the Argyll arms. And on each side of the oval are four coats of arms. On the right side are the coats of Argyll, Morton, Morton, and Marischal, on the other side are those of Moray, Gordon, Home, and Dudley. These are the coats of the eight grandparents of Archibald, 10th Earl, afterwards 1st Duke of Argyll. There is but one observation which remains to be made—that as Vanderbank died in 1697, four years before the Earl became a Duke, the engraving is undoubtedly contemporary. Its date is also probably not earlier than 1689, when the Earl's titles were acknowledged by the Estates. At least one portrait (Fig. 9, from portrait by Lely) of the first Duke exists at Inveraray, and bears out the character of the engraving with its broad face, straight nose, wide eyes wide apart, full lips more curved than his father's, and with apparently a small wart on the upper lip left side.

The Dalkeith portrait, Fig. 10, is titled the 1st Duke. It has no



The number of portraits supposed on insufficient grounds to represent John, 2nd Duke of Argyll, otherwise known as the Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, is remarkable, and the more so that the portraits are dissimilar from each other, while, at the same time, there is no room for doubt about the character of the Duke's features.



FIG. 9

The remarkable portrait of the Duke in his Garter robes (Fig. 11), at Inveraray Castle, by Allan Ramsay, is beyond all doubt authentic and contemporary. On Faber's engraving of it, entitled also the Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, it is dated 1740. The engraving itself must rank as a contemporary document, as it was made, if not before the Duke's death, then certainly soon after it, for Faber died in 1756. (The Scottish Portrait

Gallery copy is marked, S. P. iii. 66.) A replica of the half length of the portrait is in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith House.

Aikman painted a portrait of the Duke, which was engraved (Fig. 12) in the Duke's lifetime, and entitled on the plate 'John, Duke of Argyle



FIG. 10

and Greenwich | Aikman pinxt | Houbraken sculptst 1735 | From the collection of Sir Anthony Wescomb, Bart.' (No. 100 of Scot. Port. Gal. Col.). The Duke died in 1743. In 1745 appeared a life of him by Robert Campbell, with a portrait, or rather a caricature, engraved by B. Cole. These concur in representing Duke John to have had well

marked features, broad face, high cheek-bones, large eyes widely separated, a nose prominent towards the point, and with a low bridge.

Who then is represented by the Graves Portrait (Fig. 13)?<sup>1</sup> This portrait is at present on exhibition in Edinburgh, lent by the proprietors



FIG. 11

to the Scottish Portrait Gallery, where it is entitled and catalogued (No. 25\*)—Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. By Kneller it may be, but the Duke it is not. It is a head and bust in a oval carved gilt frame, a good painting of a man of upwards of fifty years of age, the face is a three-quarter to its left, complexion full in colour,

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced here by the kind permission of Messrs. H. Graves, London.

eyebrows arched, eyes blue, bridge of nose high, lower lip full, corners of mouth turned up, long black wig, plate armour.



FIG. 12

The same question applies to the Agar-Ellis portrait attributed to

Kneller, engraved by Lodge, x. 14 (Fig. 14), adopted by Cadell, in his Abbotsford Edition of Scott, for the engraving to head chapter xxxv. of *The Heart of Midlothian*; by Doyle in his Official Baronage article 'Greenwich,' etc. The person depicted is in the robes of the Order of the Thistle, which would date the portrait between 1703 and 1710 if it were really



FIG. 13

the duke. The features of this portrait are very regular and handsome, but they have no resemblance to those of John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich.

Dalkeith House possesses, in addition to the replica of the Allan Ramsay, another portrait (Fig. 15) entitled the Duke of Argyle and Greenwich. The portrait is attributed to Kneller. It represents a man of

scarcely middle age, clothed in plate armour ; over his left shoulder the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The Garter itself is apparent on his left leg. His left hand rests on a table which stands behind him. In his right he holds a baton. The features certainly are not those attributed by Ramsay and the engravers to the 2nd Duke of



FIG. 14

Argyll. Were it not for the presence of the insignia of the Garter, it might have been suggested that the portrait was at least as probably a representation of the great 2nd Earl of Stair as of the 2nd Duke of Argyll. It is still interesting, however, to compare with it the portrait of that Earl attributed to Kneller. Two copies of this portrait



exist—one in the possession of the Earl of Stair, at Oxenfoord Castle, the other the property of Mr. Scott of Gala, at Gala House. Which is the original and which the replica, or whether both are originals, is immaterial to the present purpose. They are practically if not perfectly identical. An engraving from the Oxenfoord portrait faces page



FIG. 15

221 of the first volume of Mr. J. M. Graham's *Annals of the Viscount and First and Second Earls of Stair*. The illustration (Fig. 16) done for the present article is obtained, by Mr. Scott's kind permission, from the portrait at Gala House. The portrait is half-length. The complexion of the Earl is fair, the eyes dark blue, wig white or, at least, pale. Under

his coat of plate armour he wears a coffee-coloured coat, or vest with long skirts. Over his left shoulder he wears the green ribbon of the Thistle. In his right hand he holds a baton. His left rests on the edge of a table in front of which he stands. On the table is a dog of the



FIG. 16

fox-terrier order, with a collar on which is printed in capital letters, EARL OF STAIRS. In the back-ground, at the figure's left, is a brown curtain or pillar: at its right in the middle distance is the not unusual cavalry skirmish, behind which is a castle, from the battlements of which rises a puff of cannon smoke.

It is doubtful, however, if more can be said at present of the Dalkeith portrait (Fig. 15) than that it represents a soldier who had exercised a military command and was a Knight of the Garter of the date of Kneller.<sup>1</sup>

(*To be continued.*)

#### WHO WAS THE LAST SCOTTISH SAINT?

A critic, reviewing, in the *Athenæum* of June 6th, Sheriff Mackay's excellent history of Fife, remarks: 'That St. Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's Queen, was the last to find a place in the Roman Calendar is open to question in view of the shrine at Rochester of St. William of Perth, the pious thirteenth century baker, who, on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, was murdered near Chatham by his fellow pilgrim and adopted son.'

Now, Sheriff Mackay's statement, thus questioned, is strictly accurate. No Scottish saint later than St. Margaret has found his or her way into the Roman Calendar. William of Rochester, as he is generally called, has no place in the Roman Martyrology, and there is no evidence of his ever having been canonised. Nor is his name to be found in any ancient Scottish calendar. But if we are to trust our earliest, and indeed only, source of information in his regard, viz., the *printed* edition of Capgrave's *Nova Legenda*, William was born at Perth and there lived as a baker until he undertook his ill-fated pilgrimage. And it is not creditable to the national piety that all traces of his *cultus*, or even of his existence, should have been allowed to vanish from his native country. There is no clue even to the age in which he lived, and yet the offerings of the worshippers at his shrine at Rochester were so magnificent that the choir and transepts of the cathedral are said to have been rebuilt by the money.

The saint's assassin, the waif whom he had picked up and adopted, was also a Scotsman; and it may interest philologists to know that he went by the name of Cokermay Doveni, or Cokerman Deveni, 'quod lingua Scotensium *inventitius David* interpretatur.' Why William was reckoned as a 'martyr' is not evident, as the attack upon him arose out of a difference regarding the best road from Rochester to Canterbury. His sanctity was manifested by a miracle. A devil-possessed or insane woman, who used to wander naked about the hills and even the villages, one day stumbled upon the bruised and lifeless body lying in a thicket. Chattering about him like a magpie, she asked him how long he was intending to sleep; and, adding that as he was so fair he deserved a fair crown, she plaited a crown of wild honeysuckle and placed it upon his head. Next day, wandering to the same spot, she exclaimed, 'For shame, still snoring! Why will you not speak to me? Give me back the crown I gave you.' And so saying she placed it, now stained with his blood, upon her own head. Quicker than words her savage nature passed away and her reason was restored. She modestly hid herself until dusk among the bushes, but soon afterwards made known the prodigy wrought on her through the merits of him whom she now recognised as a holy martyr. The body was buried in the cathedral; and February 23rd, the

<sup>1</sup> A baton, in a portrait of the date to which these belong, is not necessarily a Field Marshal's baton.

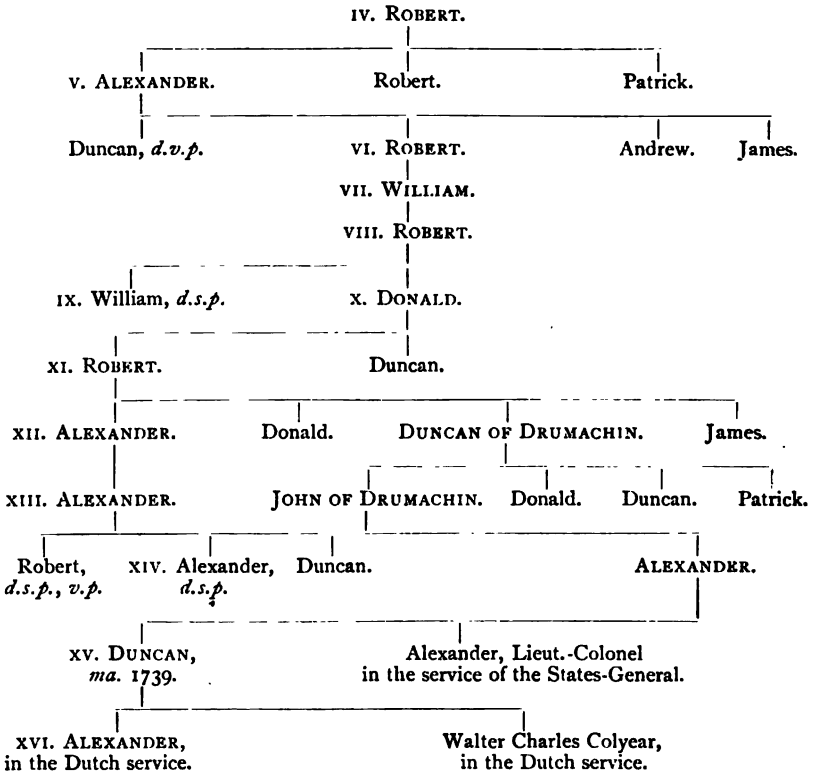
day upon which the saint is commemorated, is probably the traditional day of the burial.

Can no fresh light be thrown on the origin or date of this English legend of a Scottish saint?  
T. G. L.

ROBERTSONS OF STROWAN AND SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON,  
*ALIAS COLYEAR, BART.*

An article on this subject appeared some years ago in the *Miscellanea Her. et Gen.* (N.S. iv. 65) from the pen of the late Mr. Stodart. Since then, however, new facts have come to light which tend to modify some of the statements contained in that paper; and it may be not without value to give here a short account of a matter which still requires further elucidation.

The Robertsons of Struan were originally descended from the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles. It was not, however, till the middle of the fifteenth century that the Barons of Strowan took the surname of Robertson. Previously they had been simply called by their Christian name, with the addition of their lands, 'de Atholia' or 'de Strowan.' The following is the pedigree as given by Sir R. Douglas in his *Baronage* :—



The Roman numbers refer to the different Lairds of Struan, the persons by whom the succession of the family was carried on are given in capitals.

It is to be noted that Sir Robert Douglas states that Robert, the second son of the first-mentioned Robert (the fourth laird), was the progenitor of the Earls of Portmore (afterwards to be mentioned), thus making him ancestor of Sir Alexander Robertson, the Baronet of 1676. He does not, however, give any reason or proof of the statement.

Sir Noel Paton, who printed within the last few years a genealogical table of the Strowan family, says that Alexander Robertson of Drumachin married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Robertson of Fascally; they had a son DUNCAN (xv in preceding table), who married Mary, daughter of William, Lord Nairn. He died 1780, leaving two sons, Alexander, born 1740, died 1822, and Walter Philip Colyear, who died without issue in 1818.

Sir Noel also states that ROBERT ROBERTSON OF STROWAN (xi) married Agnes, daughter of Macdonald of Keppoch, and died *post* 1630, leaving three sons, Alexander, Donald, Duncan (Drumachin). ALEXANDER (xii) married Margaret, daughter of Græme of Inchbrakie, and died in 1636. His son, ALEXANDER (xiii) married, first, Katherine Drummond, by whom he had a son, Robert, born *c.* 1663, 'who entered the service of the States-General under the protection of his kinsman, David Colyear or Robertson, afterwards Earl of Portmore, son of Sir Alexander Robertson, Baronet, a cadet of the house of Strowan.' Colonel Colyear and Robert both accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688, where Robert died same year.

Colonel James Robertson, in his *Comitatus de Atholia*, suggests that Sir Alexander Robertson might have been the son of Patrick Robertson of Dulcaben, Dowally, living in 1649, but this, as will afterwards be shown, was not the case. The author of the *History and Martial Achievements* of the Robertsons of Strowan, who was ALEXANDER (xiv), the poet laird, the son of ALEXANDER (xiii) by his second wife, Mariota Baillie, says that Sir Alexander Robertson 'for reasons' assumed the name of Colyear, and called himself Sir Alexander Robertson *alias* Colyear. Sir David, his son, not choosing the name, adhered to Colyear.

But a more careful examination of the subject shows that the statement is hardly correct, and that, instead of Sir Alexander changing his name from Robertson to Colyear, he changed it from Colyear to Robertson. We know that his father was Major David Colyear, because it is on official record (*Inquisitiones Gen.* 5987) that on the 24th day of March 1677 Colonel Alexander Robertson *alias* Colyear was served heir-general to his sister Joanna, daughter of Major David Colyear.

This being so we have next to inquire, who was Major David Colyear? This is not certain, but we know a little about him. He married Jean Bruce, daughter of John Bruce of Airth by his wife Margaret, third daughter of Alexander, afterwards Lord Elphinstone. Her (Jean's) brother Alexander, who ultimately succeeded to Airth, served under Prince Rupert in Germany and was for many years in the Low Countries in the service of the States-General, and therefore a brother officer of David Colyear, who married his sister. Alexander Bruce himself married a Dutch lady, Anna van Eyk. From certain official deeds we learn that David Colyear was married to Jean Bruce at least before September 1643, and that he died before March 1647. They had three daughters, one married to Thomas Dunbar of Grange, another, Martha, to Sir John Nicholson of Tillicoultry, and the third, Joanna, as we have seen,

died unmarried in 1677. The only son of David Colyear and Jean Bruce of whom there is any record is the one who afterwards became Sir Alexander Robertson or Colyear.

From a funeral entry of Sir Thomas Nicholson, son of Sir John Nicholson and Martha Colyear, preserved in the Lyon Office, and other sources, a partial pedigree of David Colyear can be made out, by which it appears that though we cannot trace who his father was, he had a connection with the Robertsons of Strowan through his mother, his father having married a daughter of John Hay of Muchalls, second son of George, sixth Earl of Errol, by his wife Margaret, daughter of ALEXANDER (v) Robertson of Strowan. That he had some connection with the Robertson family seems almost certain, otherwise we should hardly have found one of the sons of the undoubted LAIRD OF STROWAN (xv) bearing the name of Walter Charles Colyear. Of the reasons which induced him to take the name of Robertson nothing is known, and it is not likely that they will now be discovered, though possibly some light may be thrown on his life by the volume dealing with the officers of the Scots Brigade in the Dutch service at present being prepared by the Scottish History Society.

Sir Alexander was created a Baronet in February 1677. He is said to have acquired a fortune in Holland. At all events, his son, Sir David (who never took the name of Robertson), was created, 1699, Lord Portmore and Blackness, and in 1703 Earl of Portmore, Viscount of Milsington, and Lord Colyear. He had a record of very distinguished military service, married, 1696, Catherine, Countess of Dorchester, and died 1730. In the patent of nobility he is described as 'e familia illustri et honorabili recta linea prosapiam suam ducere,' and his father, Sir Alexander, is styled 'ipsius pater demortuus Dominus Alexander Colyear.' No allusion at all is made to Robertson.

Sir Alexander had another son, Walter Philip Colyear, also in the service of the States-General. He became a Field Marshal, and died at Maestricht, November 1747, aged 90. His daughter Elizabeth married, in 1709, Lionel, first Duke of Dorset.

There is a portrait still in the possession of the representative of the Bruces of Airth of the wife of Major David Colyear, Jean Bruce, though it is wrongly labelled as the Countess of Portmore.

Some notes on the Arms of the families may not be out of place. Those of the Robertsons of Struan are well known:—*Gules*, three wolves' heads erased *argent*, armed and langued *azure*; crest, a dexter hand holding up an imperial crown proper; motto, 'Virtutis gloria merces,' with a wild man in chains lying below the escutcheon. The crest, motto, and 'wild man' were granted by King James II. to ROBERT ROBERTSON (iv) in commemoration of his having apprehended the murderers of his father, James I.

The Colyear arms are given in a seventeenth century armorial as—*Sable*, a cross patée fitchée *or*; no crest given; motto, 'Nihilo nisi cruce.' The Arms given to Lord Portmore on his creation as a peer bear no relation to these, viz., *Gules*, on a chevron between three wolves' heads *argent*, as many oak-trees eradicated proper, fructed *or*; crest, a unicorn saliant, armed and maned *or*; motto, 'Avance'; supporters, two wolves proper. The wolves' heads are probably from the Robertson coat, the unicorn perhaps from the Scottish Arms, but more likely from the Arms of COLLIER families in England, e.g. Collier of Darlaston had a grant

(*temp.* Elizabeth R.), *argent*, on a chevron *azure*, between three demi-unicorns courant *gules*, as many acorns slipped *or*. The acorns also may have developed into oak-trees on Lord Portmore's Arms. This does not, however, suggest in the least that there was any relationship with these English Colliers, merely that the English Herald who granted the Arms to Lord Portmore took them as a foundation, not knowing any other.

Colyear (Colzear, Colzier, Collier, etc.) is a Fifeshire name, and it is not unfrequently met with in old charters and other documents, possessing lands in the vicinity of Kirkcaldy, Pitkinny, and Lochgelly. It is singular that in the latter family, Colyear of Lochgelly, there should also have been an *alias*, for we find in 1661 a service of John Strathendrie *alias* Colyear, as heir to his father John Strathendrie *alias* Colyear.

J. B. P.

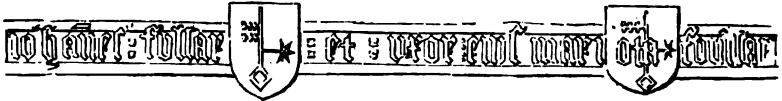
#### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

According to John J. Bond, the year in England, until 1066, was reckoned to begin on Christmas Day; from 1067 until 1155, on the 1st of January; and from 1155 to 1750, on the 25th of March (*Handy Book for Verifying Dates*, 1866, p. 20). On the 26th of March 1555, Giovanni Michiel, the Venetian Ambassador in England, writes that, three days before, the Papal Legate had arrived with the rose, sword and hat for their Majesties, 'and so yesterday, the day of the annunciation, and commencement of the year according to the English style, the ceremony was performed in the private chapel of Her Majesty's palace' (*Venetian Calendar*, vol. vi. part i. p. 32). Nevertheless, it was customary in England and elsewhere, during the sixteenth century, to speak of the first of January as New Year's Day. For example, Lisle, in writing to the English Privy Council from Alnwick, on the 1st of January 1542-3, refers to 'this present Newyeres daye'; and dates his letter 'this present Newyeres daye att night' (*Hamilton Papers*, i. 352, 353). Again, Jones, in writing to Throckmorton from London on the 31st of December 1560, dates his letter 'New Year's Eve' (*Foreign Calendar, Elizabeth*, iii. 478); and Randolph, in writing from Edinburgh on the 31st of December 1563, speaks of next day as being New Year's Day (*Ibid.* vi. 650). It would be an easy matter to give many more instances (see *Ibid.* v. 605; vii. 13; Stevenson's *Illustrations of the Reign of Queen Mary*, Mait. Club, p. 146; *Spanish Calendar, Elizabeth*, i. 512; Wright's *Elizabeth*, i. 182, 185; Ellis' *Original Letters*, first series, ii. 195). In Scotland prior to 1600 the year also began on the 25th of March; but there are traces of the same popular reckoning as in England. A sixteenth century chronicler, for example, thus relates the marriage of James the Fifth and his first queen in 1536-7:—'Upoun fyrst day of Januare, being new yeir day, the Kingis grace was marijt on the said Magdalene, at Pareis' (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 21). In at least one case, it would appear that the 25th of December, rather than the 1st of January, was observed as New Year's Day (*Register of St. Andrews Kirk Session*, i. 404). This custom of popularly beginning the year with the 1st of January was by no means confined to Great Britain. Until 1564 the year was reckoned in France to begin on Christmas Day, on 25th March, or at Easter; yet, nine years before, the little Queen of Scots, who had been longer in France than in her own country, regarded the 1st of January as New Year's Day. This instance

is rather striking though certainly not unique. One of her themes is dated, 'dernier jour de cest an 1554'; and the one which follows it, '5 Janvier 1554' (Montaignon's *Latin Themes of Mary Stuart*, Warton Club, letters lvii, lviii). The popular reckoning had no doubt survived from very early times. Perhaps the custom of giving New Year's gifts had helped to perpetuate it (see Perkin's *Works*, 1617, ii. 676; Brand's *Observations on Popular Antiquities*, chap. xvi.). D. H. F.

#### TWO FOUNDERS OF ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, PERTH.

In St. John's Church, Perth, on the eastmost pillar of the choir (south side), the accompanying inscription—'Johannes Fullar et uxor ejus Mariota Foullar'—is very beautifully and clearly cut on a band running round the pillar at a height of about seven feet above the floor. The



letters, which are raised, are about three inches high, and the length of the inscription is about six feet. As will be observed from the sketch, there are two shields accompanying the inscription; each contains a figure composed apparently of a key and a spur. These do not appear to be heraldic emblems, but of the nature rather of Trade Marks. It is evident that Johannes Fullar and his wife Mariota were very important people in connection with this, the Parish Church of Perth; and yet in none of the principal books relating to the city is there any mention made of their names—such books as *The Book of Perth*, *The Chronicle of Perth*, *Perth—its Annals*, *Memorabilia of Perth*, *The Blackfriars of Perth—the Chartulary and Papers*. Nor is there any reference in these books to the inscription. In short, their memory appears to be entirely forgotten.

I send this sketch of the lettering in the hope that some of your readers may be able to throw some light on the subject. I may mention that the church was probably erected about the year 1400. The inscription is part of the original design of the pillar.

THOMAS ROSS.

#### THE TOMBSTONES OF KING JAMES I. OF SCOTLAND AND HIS QUEEN.

I beg to draw attention to a great mistake recently committed in St. John's Church, Perth. Against the east wall there were fixed two grave slabs, having incised figures on them, supposed to be those which covered the remains of King James I. and his Queen. These have recently been concealed by the erection of an organ so close against them that they are as effectively lost as if they were in the deepest pool of the Tay.

T. R.



## ALGERINE PIRATES AND SCOTS CAPTIVES.

The Barbary pirates have been so long extinguished as an offensive power, that it is difficult to realise how much terror they inspired among the mercantile nations of Europe from Italy to Iceland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and though Scotland, from its northern position, suffered considerably less from their ravages than England, where the corsairs preyed on the Cornish and southern coasts, and Ireland, where Baltimore was sacked in 1631, we have many notices in the Privy Council and Presbytery Records and in the Calendars of the State Papers (Domestic), of Scotsmen who suffered captivity in Algiers, and these notices it may not be thought amiss to put together and glance at. It must be remembered that the lot of a captive Scot was singularly unlucky, as, unless private aid reached him, he had small chance of being ransomed from slavery, and as a member of a Protestant nation, his claims to freedom were disregarded by the charitable Fathers of the Redemption.

Almost the first public notice of any effort that appears to have been made for relief of the Scottish slaves was a collection appointed to be taken at Aberdeen on their behalf in 1579. Of this one Andrew Cook was treasurer, and the money was to be applied to the support of 'Scottishmen prisoners in Argier in Affrik, and other parts within the Turks' bounds,' but little appears to have been done, at least till 1583. About the same time (says Colonel Playfair) the Master of Morton and the Master of Oliphant fell also into the clutches of the 'Moors,' and though the latter in 1582 supplicates Queen Elizabeth to aid him to fit out an expedition for his relief, yet in 1589 they were still in captivity.

In 1615 the Privy Council recommended to the charity of the public the case of the Scots captives, especially that of Andrew Robertson, John Cowie, John Dauling, James Pratt, and others, formerly mariners of Leith, who had been captured off the coast of Barbary, and held in bondage until redeemed by James Fraser, a resident at Algiers (most likely the 'Mr. Frizell,' afterwards consul there), for the sum of £140, and three years later the Bishop of Dunkeld reports that he has obtained some subscriptions, but that certain presbyteries (amongst them Atholl) refuse to contribute. A ship called the *William* of Burntisland was captured off the Irish coast by the Moors, and in 1620 her skipper, Robert Cowan, and six of his crew, are in captivity and thought worthy of assistance, which, we are told, was collected in the parish churches to a large amount.

Not only were there Scots prisoners at Algiers, but the corsairs of Sallee also obtained some slaves, for whose assistance there was a collection at Lanark in 1625, and in 1631 a double disappointment awaited a prisoner, one David Gardiner of Leith, in whose petition it appears that he had almost recovered his ship from the Algerine pirates when a difficulty was raised that he was not an Englishman but a Scot, wherefore he prays that letters might be dispatched to show that 'peace extends to all the King's subjects.'

On January 29, 1634-5, Archbishop Spottiswood of St. Andrews writes to the Master of Requests for Scotland enclosing an 'Information' of an unusual nature on behalf of two young men now detained in the Spanish Galleys. The circumstances were peculiar, for, on being first captured by

the Algerine pirates, they were 'compelled to be circumcised, whereof the Spaniards makes a pretence to keep them slaves, alleging them to be renegadoes.'

The examination of Christopher Pige of Plymouth, late a prisoner at Algiers, throws some more light on the number of Scottish prisoners at this time. He says, 'since his being there, 36 sail of English, Scottish, and Irish ships have been taken, and there are now 400 captives of English, Scots, and Irish. Ten sail of ships were to be made ready to come to England and Ireland this spring.' When at Sallee 'there came in ten Sallee men of war, which brought in 300 Christians, Scottish, Irish, and French. They had taken eight sail of English, Scottish, and Irish ships. Believes there are 150 prisoners in Sallee of the last named nations. . . . The Sallee men of war most of all frequent the English, French, and Irish coasts, and last summer some of them were as high as the Isle of Lundy.'

The ransoms demanded were various. In 1636 (in which year the *John* of Leith was taken by three Turkish war ships, off the coast of France), that asked for James Deuchar was 1200 merks; and in 1643, £100 is paid by the Glasgow Treasurer to James Bogle to help him (who had been assisted by John Cochrane, a fellow prisoner) with his ransom; again, in 1646, Edmond Casson, agent for the English Parliament, liberated two Scotswomen, Alice Hayes of Edinburgh and Elizabeth Mancor of Dundee, at ransoms of 100 and 200 double pesetas respectively.

The Records of the Commission of the General Assemblies give an interesting list of the Scottish slaves, who amounted in 1647 to fifty-four in all, of whom seven were at Tunis and the rest at Algiers, and among the latter eleven women. Though negotiations were entered into, so that the English agent should treat for their liberation, there continued to be constant captures of prisoners and collections for their relief. In 1661, one is ordered for John Dennestoune, son of Andrew Dennestoune, Burgess of Glasgow, and in 1675 Aberdeen and Stirling subscribed towards the ransom of some captives, natives of Inverkeithing. In 1680 Pittenweem contributed to the same charity. The latest subscriptions I have found are £3 Scots at Cockpen in 1695, and a collection for certain Kirkcaldy captives, at Aberdour in Aberdeenshire in 1700, the necessity for private subscriptions being probably done away with in 1724 by the will of Thomas Betton, who bequeathed his fortune to certain charities, one of which was the Redemption of *British* slaves in the hands of the Barbary Pirates.

A. F. S.

#### THE ROMAN CAMP AT ARDOCH.

Most of our readers are probably aware that the Society of Antiquaries has been making excavations in the well-known camp at Ardoch during the summer months. We understand that the fragments of carved stones and other articles which have been found are sufficient to settle in the affirmative the long disputed question whether the Romans ever were at Ardoch or not. It is thought, however, that their occupation of this station must have been of a comparatively temporary nature, as the discoveries recently made indicate that most of the buildings within the rampart were made of wood. The principal rampart appears to have consisted of layers of earth and sods on a rude stone foundation, a construction similar to that of the Antonine Wall. Traces have been

found of what is supposed to have been a small mediæval chapel, built long after the site had ceased to be used for military purposes, and it is interesting to note that this second occupation of the ground appears to have quite passed out of human memory. No important objects have been found as yet, but only about one-fourth of the area of the camp has been examined, and already the operations have afforded much valuable information.

#### RECENT DISCOVERY OF CELTIC CROSSES IN ST. ANDREWS.

From time to time many fragments of Celtic crosses have been found at St. Andrews. These fragments vary in length from eight feet down to a few inches. Not the least interesting are three which were discovered, on the 4th of July last, a few yards to the eastward of the east gable of the cathedral. These three are of one type, and a type that is not uncommon; but they were found standing in a row—apparently in their original position—like modern head-stones in a cemetery, placed hard against each other. The central one, the tallest of the three, was unfortunately damaged by the grave-diggers before its nature was perceived. Both on the obverse and reverse, it shows part of the shaft of an incised cross. One of these shafts has a zig-zag ornament on each side of it; and the other, a double spiral. On this stone the plain base, intended for insertion in the ground, measures fourteen inches on the one side and twenty-one on the other. A key pattern has adorned both edges. The fragment which was on the north side of it shows much wasted traces of interlaced work, as well as part of the shaft of an incised cross. The one which was on the south side shows the spiral and key ornaments on the reverse, and the key on its remaining edge. The three stones vary in thickness, from five to seven inches; in breadth, from twenty-one to twenty-one and three-quarters; and in height, from twenty-two and a half to thirty-one and a half inches. When discovered the bases of all the three were about six feet below the surface of the ground. Unfortunately they had suffered at some previous time or times by grave-diggers, who cannot now be cross-examined as to what they did with the fragments then broken off. Near to them, but not quite so deep, was a portion of a stone coffin, which had been hewn out of the solid.

D. H. F.

#### THE MENTEITH-GRAHAM COAT-ARMOUR.

Having raised the question as to what in the present day should be the metal of the Graham quarters of the Menteith shield, I think it right to make clear in detail my reasons for holding it to be *or*. My line of argument has been that *or* being the field of William Graham, the seventh and famous Earl of Menteith (and Earl of Strathern and Airth), and his successor, the last Earl, any change of the metal of the field amounts to a *difference*, and so cannot represent the principal arms of the house of Menteith. The Lord Lyon<sup>1</sup> against this seems to hold that because Sir David Lindsay's MSS. (1542, giving it *argent*) had the official *imprimatur* of the Privy Council given to them in 1630 as documents of authority, the Privy Council have fixed what the Menteith coat should be. I am

<sup>1</sup> *Vide Notes and Queries*, 22nd February 1896.

bound to say that such a quotation greatly surprised me, who have always looked upon armorial authority as personal to the Sovereign, the Fountain of Honour, and his Deputy—in Scotland the Lyon King. For this reason, and others to follow, I have little regard for the Privy Council in this matter. Since 1630, the Lyon proceeds, the metal 'may have been altered, but without any authority.' Why the Lyon King makes use of the term 'may have been,' when the Lyon Office and the College of Arms, London, have endorsed an alteration, I cannot guess, but shall go on to discuss whether there was authority or not. If there was none, the Lyon Office has perpetrated an extraordinary series of blunders and contradictions. It was in 1630 that the Privy Council gave countenance to Lindsay's mss., but whatever value any one may attach to their patronage must surely vanish before the *imprimatur* of the king himself given to a volume of the arms of the Scottish nobility, prepared for his Majesty's use by the Lyon Office subsequent to the year 1633. No higher authority can be had than this volume, unless it can be shown to be a fraud and a forgery, a contingency so remote that it need hardly be mentioned, for every other ms. may fall under the like suspicion if it comes to that. But why has the Lyon Office up till now forgotten, ignored, or been ignorant of it? It unmistakably blazons and illuminates the Graham quarters of the Earl of Menteith's shield *or*.<sup>1</sup> This volume, a delight to behold, is carefully blazoned and richly illuminated, its title being 'Illuminated Peerage of Scotland most beautifully painted and ornamented by order of King Charles the First by the Herald Painters of the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, for His Majesties private Library.' By order of the King's Majesty, the Fountain of all honours and dignities! There can be no greater authority than the conjunct one of the sovereign and his deputy the Lyon King of Arms. I fix the volume as having been prepared subsequent to 1633 from the fact of the Earl of Menteith being therein styled Earl of Airth, which title had been conferred on him in this year. He was the most remarkable member of his lofty line, and for a period the most powerful nobleman in Scotland—the Scottish Buckingham in fact. It was he who rashly, though from a blood point of view rightly, said 'that he had the reddest blood in Scotland, and that the king was beholden to him for the crown,' referring to his descent from Prince David, Earl Palatine of Strathern, the first son born to King Robert II. in wedlock, and a younger brother of the half-blood to King Robert III., from whom King Charles descended. The arms thus given were borne by this Earl and his grandson and successor, the last person to bear the ancient title of Menteith. Prior even to 1633 we find the Lyon Office acknowledging the Menteith field to be *or*. The Menteith's bearings, as per the king's volume, within a bordure *azure* for difference, were granted by Garter King of Arms to Sir Richard Graham, Bart., of Esk, in 1629, on an attestation by the Earl of Menteith and Thomas Drysdale, Islay Herald, that he was descended from John, second son of the first Earl.<sup>2</sup> It is now proved that his lordship was wrong in assigning this origin to Sir Richard, but it does not alter the fact that the arms were granted as

<sup>1</sup> 1 and 4, *or* on a chief *sable* three escallops of the first; 2 and 3, *or* a fess chequy *azure* and *argent*, in chief a chevron *gules*. Supporters, two lions rampant guardant *gules*, armed and langued *or*, collared *sable* charged with three escallops *or*. Crest, a falcon's head *proper*. Motto, Right and Reason. Mantling *gules* turned ermine, same as Montrose.

<sup>2</sup> *Scottish Arms*, by R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute.

those of Menteith, Lyon matriculating them later in the century, also *or*, for Sir Richard's grandson, the first Viscount Preston, who, the last Earl assured Lyon, was descended of Alexander, eldest son of the first Earl of Menteith.<sup>1</sup> He was as wide of the mark as his grandfather had been, for, if true, this would have put Lord Preston over his own head, the Earl himself being descended from Patrick, the third son. Alexander and John, it is proved, left no male issue. Further acknowledgment by the Lyon Office for *or* being the Menteith field was when arms were matriculated by Walter Graham, first laird of Gartur, and Sir William Graham, first of Gartmore, the former in 1673 and the latter about the same time, after his marriage with the sister of the last Earl of Menteith.<sup>2</sup> As a matter of fact Gartmore<sup>3</sup> cannot be shown to be descended of Menteith, but the first laird was granted arms on the understanding that he descended from John, the mistaken ancestor of Sir Richard of Esk. The Earls never matriculated, but that their cadets, or supposed cadets, did so while the title was still borne, and were granted *or*, in all common sense must be taken to bear out that the Menteith field was looked upon and acknowledged by the then Lyons to be *or*. If the Earls themselves at this period—1629 to 1694—carried *argent* (which they did not, as I have shown), how does the Lord Lyon justify his predecessors for having invariably granted their cadets *or* during the same period? That prior to 1629 the Earls bore *argent* (so did the Earls of Montrose) has nothing to do with the case, my contention simply being that any change of the metal of the field from what the last Earls bore amounts to a difference, and cannot represent the principal arms. This brings us down to the year 1883, when the next grant of Menteith arms is recorded, from the time Walter Graham of Gartur matriculated his in 1673. To Gartur, as I have said, they were granted *or*, and to Mrs. Barclay-Allardice, claiming descent from a sister of the last Earl, they were granted *argent* in 1883 by the late Lyon, Mr. Burnett. I must presume that Mr. Burnett, disregarding the matriculations just quoted for the Grahams of Gartur, etc., was guided by the *imprimatur* of the Privy Council (1630), and, perhaps, to some extent, by an unauthorised presumption of the Allardice family that the Menteith field was *argent*. This, on their behalf, is shown by the difference between the original *Douglas Peerage* (1764) and Wood's edition of the same (1813). In the former, which gives Gartur<sup>4</sup> as continuing the line of the Earls, there are no arms blazoned, but the plate represents *or*. In Wood's *Douglas*, for some indefensible reason the male line (of Gartur) is supplanted by that of Allardice, and the Menteith arms are blazoned *argent*, clearly showing by what influence it came to be so. Notwithstanding, the plate correctly remained *or*. The question is, was Mr. Burnett right in 1883, for if so his predecessors must have erred when matriculating *or*

<sup>1</sup> *Red Book of Menteith*, by Sir William Fraser.

<sup>2</sup> Their only son died unmarried in 1708.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide Notes and Queries*, 31st August and 19th October 1895.

<sup>4</sup> To have been quite correct Leitchtown should have been given, of which family Gartur was a cadet. This position got reversed after the loss of certain papers in 1715 on the occasion of the Highland army looting Leitchtown. Up till the time (1818) when the Gartur family came to an end, that of Leitchtown differentiated themselves by a *bordure sable*, their crest being and remaining as Menteith, an eagle's head *proper*; motto, Right and Reason. Thereafter the representative of Leitchtown bore Menteith undifferentiated, his next brother, Mr. William Leckie Graham, merchant in the West Indies, using Gartur, *i.e.* Menteith within a *bordure sable* and *or*; crest, a dove rising with a twig of palm in her beak *proper*; motto, Peace and Grace.

for Gartur and the others. The evidence I humbly think is entirely against Mr. Burnett, who was in error unless we can away with the king's volume and the Menteith cadet matriculations following thereon. It can hardly either be too bold a thing to say that the then Lyons, contemporaries of the last two Earls, knew better, apart from any evidence we may have, than Mr. Burnett what the Menteith coat was, and I can but hope that his successor will eventually say of the 1883 matriculation what Mr. Burnett said of a Keith matriculation in 1801, 'I can only give as excuse that *I* was not then Lyon.'<sup>1</sup> To back the error would but be to petrify a very absurd anomaly. Which is this, Mr. Graham of Leitchtown as heir-male of the Earls is head of the house of Menteith, and as such inheritor of the principal arms. He is also, as heir-male of Gartur, entitled to the arms matriculated by Walter Graham, cousin of Gilbert Graham, second laird of Leitchtown. According to the Privy Council theory Mr. Graham inherits *argent* from the Earls, and by the Lyon Office record (1673) he is enjoined to bear *or*. Is the Privy Council's authority to be of more weight than the Lyon Office in a heraldic question? I trow not, and consider that the king's recognition of what the arms were is above either; it is of more effect than the authority of any herald past, present, or to come.

Mr. Balfour Paul has stated that out of eight mss. of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which he has examined, only one, and that of date about 1663, gives the Menteith field *or*. As I have before remarked, it has no bearing on my argument what the sixth and previous Earls bore, notwithstanding I here give an analysis of the twelve mss.<sup>2</sup> of these centuries in the British Museum that give Menteith and Montrose together. I have personally examined them. For Menteith six give the field as *or* and six as *argent*, while eight give Montrose as *or* and four as *argent*. In five of them Menteith and Montrose are given simultaneously as *or*, in three of them simultaneously as *argent*, in one Montrose is *argent* when Menteith is *or*, and in three Menteith is *argent* when Montrose is *or*. I am not concerned to lay stress on these manuscripts or deduce anything from them, it being apparent from other sources as well that both Montrose and Menteith used *or* and *argent* variably and not as differences.

<sup>1</sup> In a letter to a gentleman regarding the arms of the Earls Marisshall (1671) granted in 1801 to Alexander Keith of Ravelstone and Dunottar. *Scottish Notes and Queries*, May 1, 1894.

<sup>2</sup> Inclusive of the King's volume. It was presented to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.G., by Keith Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth, January 1, 1851, and purchased of Dr. Lipmann, April 2, 1887, by the Trustees of the British Museum. The other mss. I quote from are: Harl. ms. of the Arms of the King, Nobility, and Gentry of Scotland, by Henry Lily (exhibits a peculiar rafter-shaped chevron with a cross-beam, somewhat after the capital letter A); Lansdowne ms., An account of the King's Nobility and principal Gentry of Scotland, with very masterly trickings of their Arms by Holland, 1585; Harl. ms., Arms and Pedigrees of Nobility and Gentry of Scotland, by John Withie, etc., seventeenth century; Arms of the Nobility of Scotland (in this, above Menteith—which is given *or*—is written 'the Earle of Menteith of auld wass'); Lansdowne ms., List of the Nobility of Scotland with their arms; Arms in colours of the Scottish Nobility with notices of Families, 1681—in this the paternal quarters are 2 and 3, and shield is supported by two belled and hooded falcons standing on stumps of trees, the chevron being as in Lily's ms.; Stowe ms., Arms, Crests and Supporters of Scotch Nobility in 1677—same as the King's volume; Arms coloured of the Kings and Nobility of Scotland by Robert Jermy, 1585; Arms, Crests, and Mottos of Scottish Nobility; Stowe ms., Arms of Scotch Nobility, etc., seventeenth century—Montrose and Menteith *or* on a chief *sable* three escallops *argent*; Lansdowne ms., Arms of King James, etc., and all the Scotch Nobility.

I see no reason for admitting that Sir David Lindsay's ms. of 1542 (laid before the Privy Council) is of any particular value over any other ms. that has been quoted, while there seems reason for doubting that it correctly represented what the third Earl of Monteith did bear. As per that nobleman's seal (1539), he carried his escallops on a fess and not on a chief (as given by Lindsay), possibly as a difference, in which case no change in the metal of the field was necessary; besides he had distinguishing quarterings. The truth is, I think, that the metal of the primitive Graham shield<sup>1</sup> cannot be ascertained as between *or* and *argent*, and to say in any hard and fast manner that Kilpont (or Menteith) was *argent*, while the chief line, Kincardine (or Montrose), was *or*, can only be met by the rejoinder that for all we know exactly the reverse was the case. We can only surmise what the Kincardine field was when Kilpont branched off. It is safe to conclude, however, that when Kilpont became a head, the field of their shield was not changed, because the seal of Sir Patrick Graham of Kilpont<sup>2</sup> (who became Earl of Strathern) exhibits an indented chief for difference. Had the field been altered the indentation of the chief would not have been needed. Sir Patrick's son (Malise,<sup>3</sup> made Earl of Menteith in place of Strathern) instead of on a chief bore chequy (probably *azure* and *argent*), the escallops on a fess. What his grandson, the second Earl of Menteith, bore is not known, but as above stated, the third Earl,<sup>4</sup> as per his seal, also carried the escallops in fess, and thereafter the quarterings distinctly differenced Menteith from Montrose, and neither of them were particular regarding the metal of their Graham quarters, which they both varied. And finally, in the seventeenth century we find the Lyon Office recognising them both as bearing *or* and granting accordingly patents of arms *or* to the cadets of both. In view of this evidence I think it is quite clear that the matriculation of 1883 was either a slip or an error of judgment on the part of the late Mr. Burnett, none of whose predecessors had ever matriculated a Menteith Graham coat *argent*.

WALTER MALISE GRAHAM EASTON.

[This letter and the comparative value of certain Scottish Armorial will be noticed in our next number.—Ed.]

## OLD SCOTS BANK-NOTES.

(Continued from p. 19.)

### *The Royal Bank of Scotland.*

The Royal Bank of Scotland is in a manner the lineal descendant of the Darien Company.

<sup>1</sup> An ancient heraldic poem on the seige of Karlaverock, A. D. 1300, states that—

Henri de Graham unes armes  
 Avoit vermeilles come saunc  
 O une sautour et au chef blanc  
 Ou et trois vermeilles cokilles.<sup>2</sup>

(i.e. Henry de Graham had the field of his arms as red as blood, with a white saltier and chief, on which were three red escallop shells). This denotes that the head of the house bore silver in his arms and not gold, the latter accordingly would become the differencing metal. I observe also in this poem (of which there is a copy in the British Museum, Bib. Cotton. Caligula A XVIII.) that Thomas, Lord Dacre, bore a red shield with three white escallops.

<sup>2</sup> *A Treatise on Heraldry, British and Foreign*, by Rev. John Woodward and George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms.

<sup>3</sup> *Red Book of Menteith*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

By Article 15 of the Treaty of Union between Scotland and England, that moribund company was dissolved, England agreeing to indemnify the shareholders for their losses. This indemnity eventually formed the greater part of the 'Equivalent Fund,' which the Government, instead of paying in cash, issued debentures for. It was not till 1719 that the debt was placed on a sound footing. An Act of Parliament was then passed incorporating the creditors of the Fund into a Company to be called the Equivalent Company.<sup>1</sup>

About this time the prosperity of the Bank of Scotland had been attracting considerable attention. Before the Equivalent Company was

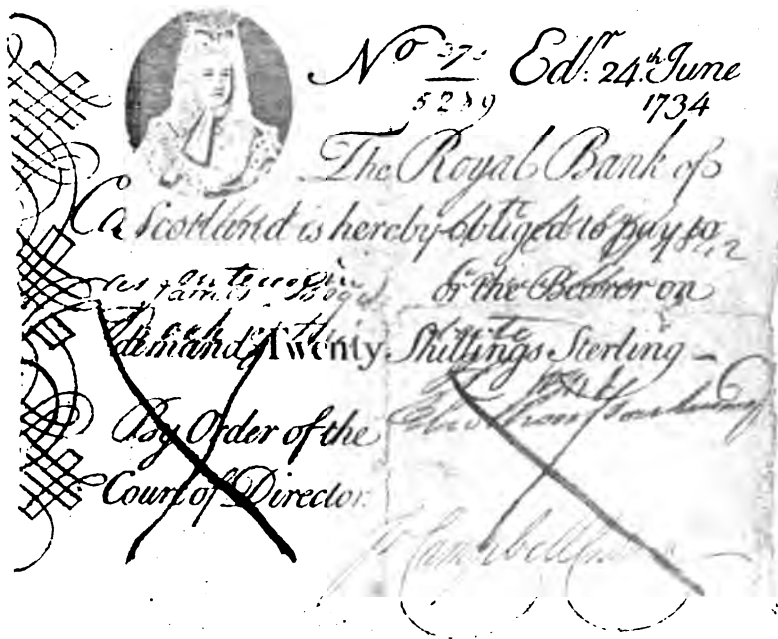


a year old it made overtures for union with the Bank. They were rejected, and were succeeded by a resolution to obtain a separate banking charter for the Equivalent Company itself. This also was distasteful to the old Bank, and a campaign of plotting and counter-plotting, and of recriminating pamphlets ensued. William Paterson had been a Whig and in favour of the union of the countries; the holders of stock in the Equivalent Company had paraded the same politics. The old Bank had opposed the union. It had attempted to possess itself of the management of the Equivalent Fund. When it entered the arena of controversy and

<sup>1</sup> The capital of the company, amounting to £248,550, os. 9½d., contained one item of £18,241, 10s. 10½d., granted to William Paterson on account of his services and losses in connection with the Darien Company.



opposed the granting of a bank charter to the Company it was met with the imputation of Jacobitism. Its literary champion, the anonymous author of the *Historical Account of the Bank*; indignantly repudiated the charge. The rival author of a *Letter containing Remarks on the Historical Account of the Old Bank* retorted 'I am very glad to hear that the accusation is not true. I can't deny but that I have often heard, and do still daily hear, the leading men of that Bank loaded with that calumny . . . and I protest I know many people who have in the innocence of their hearts said the same thing of the Old Bank, meaning it, to my certain knowledge, as a compliment to them.'<sup>1</sup> The one pamphleteer accused the



old Bank of descending to bribery to frustrate the granting of a bank charter to the Company; the other retorted that from its champion's language the Company was itself evidently familiar with such methods. But the old Bank's opposition was vain. On 31st May 1727, the Royal Bank charter was granted in favour of such of the members of the Equivalent Company as should choose to join it. And on 8th December of the same year the Royal Bank of Scotland opened its doors and issued its first notes with a portrait of King George II. in an oval at the left upper corner; a loyal and dutiful acknowledgment of the Hanoverian favour for an institution by no means tainted with the slightest suspicion of Jacobitism. The date of issue of these notes is in MS. The exact day of the opening of the Bank's doors was probably uncertain when the

<sup>1</sup> Per J. S. Fleming—*Scottish Banking; A Historical Sketch*, Blackwood, 1877, p. 14.

copper-plate was engraved and the forms thrown off. Thomas Thomson, accomptant, and Allan Whitefoord, cashier, sign this issue.

The signature of John Campbell, Cashier, appears on the next note—the note of 24th June 1734. Campbell, who had formerly been assistant secretary, had been appointed second cashier in that year. In July 1745 he was promoted to the office of Principal Cashier, or, in other words, manager.<sup>1</sup> On Saturday and Sunday, 14th and 15th September of that year, news having reached Edinburgh of the Highland army's approach, the effects of the Bank were packed up and transported to the castle. The Cashier remained in the town, and, separated from the



regular books of his bank, transferred the entries of his banking transactions to his own personal diary. The diary, now in the archives of the bank as the only original record of the bank's operations during the Highlanders' occupation of the town, might almost rank as a Jacobite relic.<sup>2</sup> The manager of the great Whig bank, he dines at Holyrood Abbey with the Earl of Breadalbane and Murray of Broughton, receives informa-

<sup>1</sup> In the Royal Bank the cashier came in time to be manager. In the Bank of Scotland the treasurer became so. While in the later banks the principal official is termed manager or general manager, in the Bank of Scotland he retains his title of treasurer, and in the Royal Bank, of cashier.

<sup>2</sup> See *Leaves from the Diary of an Edinburgh Banker in 1745* [Edited with Introduction by J. A. Fleming, Advocate], 4to, privately printed, 1881. Reprinted with Introduction and Notes by H. J. Paton in *Scottish History Society Miscellany*, vol. i. 1893.

tion of the landing of the French ship at Montrose, is shown a letter of Lord Lovat's about his clan rising, and so on; writes on 17th October to Lady Glenorchy, who is at Taymouth, 'and told her all was well, quiet here, frequent reinforcements, ship landed at Montrose, one of distinction from thence lodges in Abbey.' On 1st October Murray of Broughton, as secretary for the Prince, had protested for payment of £857 Royal Bank notes in the current coin of the realm, 'and on failure thereof within forty-eight hours that the estates and effects of the directors and managers should be distressed for the same.' The Cashier explained that their coin was in the castle, but Murray was inexorable. The directors were then hurriedly convened, and resolved that 'if possible money might be got out for answering the demand.' A letter stating the case was prepared and sent to Guest, the general commanding in the castle, who replied verbally, and to the effect that he was not prepared to give the directors formal permission to withdraw their coin, but that if they came and took it away without leave he would ask no questions. Before Sunday, 27th of that month, the Prince had received payment of £6500 worth of Royal Bank notes alone, all taken out of the custody and with the general knowledge of King George's officer. At the end of November, after the insurgent army had left Edinburgh, the Royal Bank directors ordered a separate list to be made up of the names of such of their customers as were concerned in the Rebellion. They might have headed the list with the name of John Campbell, Cashier to the Royal Bank.

During the rebel occupation of the town the directors of the bank burned great numbers of their notes, and tore up more which they had not time to burn. A new issue of notes was made on 9th February 1750, with a new portrait of George II. And till the end of the century the Royal Bank notes continued to be characterised by the presence of a picture of the representative of the House of Hanover.

*(To be continued.)*

#### JAUNT BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND THE WEST COUNTRY, 1781.

The following account of a Jaunt between Edinburgh and the West Country was evidently written by an inhabitant of Edinburgh. It came into the writer's possession along with some other papers of a miscellaneous description purchased several years ago at an auction sale. No clue to its authorship has been discovered.

A. R.

#### OBSERVATIONS UPON A JAUNT TO THE WEST COUNTRY, WITH MR. JAMES ROBINSON.

Having long been intending to make a visit to Mr. Gideon Gray at Stirling, and on occasion of that, to visit some other parts of the West Country, I was happy to find in Mr. James Robinson an agreeable companion, not only willing, but anxious to make such a tour along with me. It was on

SATURDAY, 14th July 1781,

that we sett off from Edinburgh by half-past five o'clock in the morning, and reached Linlithgow to breakfast; a charming ride thro' a rich country, full of handsome country seats, but we were particularly pleased with Mr. Johnston's house of Champflourie, within two miles of Linlithgow.

We left this place so soon as the horses were ready for travelling, and proceeded westward for the Carron Works. The first appearance of the Firth of Forth from this road is uncommonly beautiful, and the frequent peeps you have of it thro' the openings of wood or rising grounds, together with the face of the country and gentlemen's houses, conspire to make these few miles uncomparably agreeable. We saw Lord Errol's seat of Callendar House about half a mile from Falkirk, which tho' pleasantly enough situated, is but an old pile of building, not over elegant. Pass thro' Falkirk, a pretty good country town with many tolerable houses. Cross the Great Canal by a drawbridge, and reach Carron works by 12 o'clock. Our names being given up to the clerks, they furnished us with a passport, and a guide to conduct us thro' the works. The whole is surrounded with a wall, and the work houses within are so numerous as to have the appearance rather of a great town than the offices of a private company. We were first shown the large cylinders which serve to blow the smelting furnace, where the metal is melted into the oar by charcoal. The cylinders go by means of an immense wheel in the outside and several smaller pieces of machinery within, and this wheel, large as it is, is so constructed as to be apparently driven by a very insignificant run of water. The oar is drawn out of the furnace below like liquid fire, and received into moulds of clay, which are placed along the floor for that purpose. We saw the large hammer, which goes, like the whole of the machinery here, by water. The oar is wrought in this office, and beat out into bars of iron, by means of this hammer, which can be regulated to go fast or slow as occasion requires. We were lucky enough to be present at the casting of a very large cauldron, a sight indeed very worthy our attention. I looked in to the furnace, as well as the immense glare would permit, and saw the metal boiling like any other liquid. When everything was ready the furnace was opened, and the metal, issuing out, ran along a clay conduit, and emptied itself into the mould, where there were a great many air-holes, because if the air don't get immediate vent, it bursts asunder and perhaps sets the whole house on fire. After this operation I found a smell of the fresh air rather more than agreeable. If so, what must be the sensations of these people so immediately concerned in it, who got upon the top of the mould and trampled down the clay after it was over. In another office we saw them busy casting the Carron grates upon amazing fine clay moulds, in doing which they take the metal from the furnace in great ladles, put a clay cover over the mould, and pour the metal down a hole in the middle of it. Most of the other operations we likewise saw going on, except those which are done secretly, and admittance refused to every one alike. The works are supplied with water by means of a very large aqueduct taken off from the river Carron two three miles above, runs thro' the field, and joins again at the Carron Wharf; and as even this is often insufficient, they draw it back by fire-works, and have then the use of it a second time. There are generally about 1200 people at work, and with the coal, etc., the Company have altogether about 2000 in their service. Sir Michael Bruce's house of Stenhouse stands very near the Carron works to the north, which must make its situation very unpleasant, but I am informed he got a great sum of money by the works being sett down on his ground, to compensate that disadvantage. Having dined, we return towards Falkirk, and in our way thither stop and view the Great Canal. Examine the locks, but had not the good fortune, either now or on our way to Carron in the forenoon,

to see any vessels pass the locks. The Canal is at present within about a mile of Glasgow. A branch is to strike off a mile or two from this end of it, which will join the River Clyde opposite to Inchinnan Bridge, on the road betwixt Glasgow and Dumbarton, and make the whole compleat. Pass thro' Falkirk and continue westwards. About a mile from this last mentioned place, the Canal runs across the high road, and is conveyed over above it by a very strong bridge. Pass thro' below it, and continue to travel thro' a pleasant country, till we leave behind us Torwoodhead, a beautiful place belonging to Mr. Dundas, and sheltered with an immense quantity of wood. The face of things then begin to be a little duller and less variegated, till we come near Stirling, the look of which, especially the Castle, very much resembles Edinburgh; and there is even a range of rocks far from being a bad model of the figure and situation of Salisbury Craigs there. Arrive at Stirling by 5 o'clock in the evening. I drank tea with Mr. and Mrs. Gray, and in the evening, piloted by Mr. Gray, we went up to the Castle, which is garrisoned by Invalids, and not in very good repair. But from it we had one of the finest views perhaps in Britain, along the Firth of Forth, and the extensive carse country on each side of it. As the evening was dull we could not discern Edinburgh Castle, which is seen perfectly from this place. The windings of the River Forth are amazingly curious here. From Stirling to Alloa is four miles by land. By water it is no less than forty English miles. We spent the remainder of the evening in walking about the town, which is neither neat nor regular, and has a continual and very considerable ascent from the toll-bar to the Castle. The principal street is very short and at the top of the hill. We were also in the bowling green and the public walk on the south side of the town, which is led along the top of a fine woody brae, and is both retired and agreeable. The inhabitants seem to be sensible of this, for in the middle of it is a monument erected to the memory of the person who planned it out. There is a very good inn at Stirling and also at Linlithgow, and considering that Carron is not a through fair, the Inn there is very far from being despicable. Pass the evening in the inn with Mr. Gray, where he was so good as sup with us, seeing Mr. Robinson was a little indisposed, and did not choose to sup at Mr. Gray's house, for being out under night. This day's journey may be found fully delineated in Taylor and Skinner's Survey and Maps of the roads of Scotland, page 14th, which book we carried along with us, and found in it a most useful and entertaining travelling companion. It consisted in whole of 35 miles.

#### SUNDAY, 15th July.

Having got good beds we indulge a little in the morning, the after part of which we spend with Mr. Gray, at whose house we breakfasted. Betwixt 10 and 11 o'clock forenoon we leave Stirling and proceed south-westward for Dumbarton. Pass Mr. Seton's house of Touch, a very handsome seat, but from the road we have a very unfavourable view of it. About six miles from Stirling we saw Sir James Campbell's house of Gargunnoch, a pleasant situation, with a good house and a great deal of wood around it. Pass thro' Kippen about four miles further, where there is an inn, and here the West Carse may be said to terminate. The hills on each side draw down together, and the intermediate space grows mossy and unpolished. Stop at Bucklivie, 15 miles from Stirling, a poor insignificant

village and miserable inn, where we could get no hay to our horses nor entertainment for ourselves. Here, however, we were obliged to stay an hour and a half or two hours, for a sake of a rest to the horses. To compensate for the want of hay they got a double feed of oats, and we proceed in our journey, the country still continuing dull and wild, till we reach Buchanan Kirk, and here we first have a peep of Lochlomond. Have a distant view of the Duke of Montrose's house at Buchanan, as to which Pennant observes that it lyes in a damp situation, and tho' within a mile of so charming a piece of water, has not a view of it. The country now becomes pleasanter, and after proceeding three or four miles farther, have a most agreeable ride along the east side of the river Leven all the way to Dumbarton, where we arrived about 6 o'clock. About a mile north from Dumbarton we pass a very elegant villa belonging to Lord Stonefield, lying close upon the banks of the Leven. Dumbarton is pleasantly situated immediately at the foot of the Leven, is a small town consisting of one principal street with a few tolerable houses. Near the town stands the Castle of Dumbarton (which we went to see this evening), a most curious rock of a stupendous height, and nearly a Peninsula, lying nearly at the conflux of the Leven into the Clyde. The entry to the Castle is on the side next to the Clyde, where the Governor's house is built, and which being naturally less impregnable than the other path, is fortified with a small battery. Go up by a long stair to the rock, which is in a manner two-headed, and in the middle betwixt the two tops is the barrack for the garrison, a well of many feet deep of water, etc. On one of the summits is the powder magazine with a battery of several cannon and a watch tower where the garrison regularly keep guard every night. But on the other top, far the more stupendous of the two, is the remains of an old lighthouse. From Dumbarton Castle we had an excellent view of the adjacent country, particularly of Port Glasgow, Greenock, and the Firth of Clyde. See this day's route in Taylor and Skinner's Survey, page 48th. Not a decent inn upon the whole road from Stirling to this place, and even of that sort, only Kippen and Bucklivie.

MONDAY, 16th July.

The inn at Dumbarton is far from being good. We, however, got pretty comfortable beds, and start by 6 o'clock in the morning, and sett out for Luss. A pleasanter ride could not be wished for than betwixt Dumbarton and that place. In our way to Dumbarton, it has been observed, we came along the banks of that beautiful and rapid river Leven, which, issuing from Loch Lomond, after a course of five or six miles empties itself into the Clyde. We now cross it at Dumbarton Bridge and proceed directly up the opposite side. About two miles from Dumbarton we see a very handsome monument with a Latin epitaph, erected immediately upon the road side by the late Commissary Smollet, to the memory of his friend Dr. Tobias Smollet, a gentleman well known and much respected in the literary world. There are a great many excellent bleachfields and several very handsome country seats upon the side of the Leven, and the first upon the side of Loch Lomond is Cameron, a charming villa belonging to and possessed by Mrs. Smollet of Bonhill. The greater part of our morning stage was along the side of the Loch, immediately upon which Luss is situated, at which place we break-


fast. The inn cannot be in any shape called good, tho' I believe in that part of the country it is thought far from despicable. Breakfast being over, we hire a boat and take a sail upon the loch. The length of Loch Lomond is said to be about twenty-four miles, and its greatest breadth, which is at Buchanan and the opposite shore, upon the west, is eight miles. Upon a sort of peninsula jutting out into it, about two miles south of Luss, and finely wooded, stands Roseduie, the country seat of Sir James Colquhoun. Sir James has built here a handsome large new house, just ready to be occupied, and upon the whole I think Roseduie is the finest, most pleasant, and best situated villa I ever saw. We landed at one of the Islands belonging to Sir James Colquhoun, which is finely stocked with Deer, and with that alone. We walk'd over great part of it and saw numbers of them, with a solitary house belonging to the huntsman or forester. Pennant observes that there are about twenty-eight Islands upon this loch, the largest whereof is two miles long. Upon those of any considerable size there are onsteads of houses with arable ground and victual around them, but I think they generally incline to wood. North of Luss upon the east side of the loch is Ben Lomond, a tremendous perpendicular mountain of 3240 feet of height, from which there is an excellent prospect of the loch and adjacent country, but as it would have taken us at least two hours of fatiguing walking to have reached the summit of it, we scarcely had curiosity sufficient to prompt us to undertake it. We had the good fortune in our peregrinations upon the loch to fall in with the fishermen, and landing upon another island, we saw them draw their nets full of great variety of fish, but particularly a great many very fine large trout. The small sum of threepence procured us the pick of the perches, powans, and a very large pike, which we purchased as a regale for ourselves at Glasgow in the evening. Upon Loch Lomond and the river of Leven are most excellent salmon fishing; Sir James Colquhoun's fishing, from a very trifling rent, are now raised to £200 a year. In this part of the country the Erse language begins to be pretty generally spoken. Having spent two three hours most agreeably upon the loch, we land again at Luss, and after satisfying the boatmen, and getting our horses ready, we repossess that fine tract of country, the fertile and well cultivated banks of the Leven, till we again see it fall into the Clyde at Dumbarton Castle. Small vessels pass up this river into the loch, but it is so rapid that they are obliged to draw them upwards with horses. We dine at Dumbarton, and in the afternoon sett out for Glasgow, and have a most agreeable ride along the north banks of the Clyde, a beautiful river, yet of little service in the way of navigation, in respect of its shallowness, but of late the channel has been considerably deepened, and the river consequently rendered more useful. Have a view of many neat country seats on the opposite banks, and particularly of a very handsome large house at Inch, near Renfrew, belonging to Mr. Spears of Glasgow; but it has as yet very much of the merchant look, being naked and no wood got up about it. Get to Glasgow about 7, and lodge at that great Inn called the Saracen's Head. Before supper take a stroll out by ourselves into the park, the public walk in Glasgow, which extends pretty far upon the banks of the river, and is upon the whole particularly well adapted for the purpose. I forgot to mention in its proper place that our journey yesterday betwixt Stirling and Dumbarton consisted of 34 miles, and to regret that upon so long a cross road, there

is so far from being an inn in which a traveller could stay all night, that you can scarcely depend upon food to your horses when resting them an hour or two thro' the day. If there were a good inn built at Bucklivie, it seems the best division of the road into two stages of 15 and 19 miles. To make three stages of it, the first must be Kippen, 10 miles; second Buchanan, 13; and the third to Dumbarton, 11 miles; and yet I am uncertain if there be an inn of any kind at Buchanan Kirk. Page 12th of Taylor and Skinner's Survey contains the journeyings of to-day. From Dumbarton to Luss is 13 miles, and returning the same way makes 26, and 14 miles from Dumbarton to Glasgow makes the whole day's journey to consist of 40 miles. This evening Mr. Robinson and I sat down to a supper consisting of the following variety: ducks, pike, perches, powans, green pease, potatoes, colliflower, and tarts—a very pretty mess for two young men. We sleep in the inn, and on

TUESDAY, 17th July,

after getting ourselves made as handsome as possible, we breakfast and prepare to reconnoitre the city of Glasgow. Mr. Robinson finding that a young gentleman of his acquaintance (who we expected would have been very useful to us) had gone to the country for some days, we were obliged to hire an intelligent porter, in order to show us the town, as to which Pennant says that it is the best built of any modern second-rate city he had ever seen. The town of Glasgow consists of one very long principal street, of a mile and a half's extent, and of many others striking off on either side. At the cross, where the merchants walk betwixt one and two, this street is intersected with one equally handsome running straight across it, forming an excellent prospect of four beautiful and regular streets, and in all the four corners formed by them, the houses for a considerable length each way are built upon piazzas. The meeting of these four streets forms here by far the handsomest part of the town. Here is the tolbooth, and next to it the exchange, both very fine buildings. Under the Exchange the piazzas are by far the best, being considerably wider and more commodious for walking than the others, and before it is an Equestrian Statue of King William. As to the cross streets of Glasgow, I observed that they are generally short, and are almost always terminated with a vista of a good house or church, built immediately opposite to the end of them. In course of this forenoon we made the compleat circuit of this city, and a great part of it twice over. Saw most things remarkable about it, but particularly the College lying in the street striking north from the Cross. It has a very neat front to the street; consists first of one court, then another, and at the back of all is a very pretty garden neatly laid out in walks for the use of the students. Most of the Professors have houses in the College, and upon the whole it is a neat pile of building and uniform. We went thro' the market-places, which are admirably neat and clean, have a regular and elegant front extending on each side of the street for a considerable length and divided so that every species of marketing goes on by itself. In one of these divisions there is a large well of water, from which the other sub-divisions are supplied by pipes; and altho' this be at present out of order, yet as the slaughter-houses are removed to the river side, and as the butchers are at pains to carry as much water as cleanse the marketing places, the loss of it is not



much felt. Saw the Cathedral and viewed the inside of it, which is divided at present into three churches, two of which are above; and a place almost totally below ground and underneath one of the upper churches, very low in the roof, dark and amazingly confused with a great number of large pillars, is appointed for a place of worship to one of the parishes about Glasgow. Saw St. Andrews, or the new church, a very handsome building with a very fine portico before, but we did not go into it. Walk down the river side, pass by the two bridges, standing at a small distance from each other. At the undermost, or new bridge, is Broomielaw, or Glasgow harbour, where they load and unload their small vessels that pass up the river Clyde. If I recollect right, the sailors told us it was not three feet deep of water even at this wharf. Not unlike to London, Glasgow has its polite end, or as themselves call it, the rich end of the town; for all the principal inhabitants have flocked together to west end of it, where both the principal and bye-streets are crowded with elegant houses. Upon a north street in this west end of the town is that large and elegant house newly built by Mr. Cunninghame, and Mr. Crawford, another eminent merchant, has likewise sett down a new and handsome house in the middle of a pretty spot of garden ground, making an excellent vista for this street. If Mr. Cunninghame be first in point of elegance, Mr. Crawford's house is surely far superior in point of situation. But not to talk of particular houses, it may be observed in general that there is scarcely a bad house in all this end of the town. In the east end they are very far inferior, and indeed a great part of them mean. Most of the new houses in Glasgow consist only of two stories. For this and for ornamental building, the Glasgow merchants have apparently a considerable predilection. In the middle of the day we walked at the cross and about the street, but the streets of Glasgow appear rather dull as otherwise, and nothing of that bustle which you would expect in a place of so much trade. Return to the Saracen's Head to dinner. A most excellent inn. Consists of 36 or 40 rooms; has a charming kitchen out of the house, one very large room for numerous meetings or dancing, and a good stable court. This house seems to have very fine accommodation for strangers, with good victuals and excellent service. In particular, the rum in Glasgow, and indeed throughout the west country, is good and very strong. Having seen everything that we considered remarkable in Glasgow, we leave it about 5 o'clock and proceed eastward up the Clyde to Hamilton. Have a most agreeable ride thro' a rich corn country, interspersed with a good many gentlemen's seats. Seven or eight miles from Glasgow we see Bothwell Castle, which stands in a beautiful situation amidst a great deal of wood near the banks of the Clyde. Mr. Douglas of Douglas lives here very much, has a sett of very handsome office-houses, and proposes building a new mansion-house, as the Castle is but in bad repair. About a mile further cross the Clyde at Bothwell Bridge, pass thro' a considerable quantity of planting on each side of the road, and reach Hamilton, being 11 miles, by seven o'clock in the evening. The town of Hamilton consists of three streets, one whereof is about half a mile long, and contains several very tolerable houses. These streets branch out in this direction 

and at the end of the middle one is a very neat church with a porch before it. At the north end of this village stands Hamilton Palace,

an unhappy situation indeed, being so close to the town and the public road as to be exposed on all hands. It is a disagreeable pile of building with two very deep wings at right angles with the centre, and is at present in great confusion. Instead of handsome green plots, shrubberies, walks and the like, which one would expect to find a nobleman's principal seat environed with, the palace of Hamilton stands in an ugly park, not fencible, and victual growing in to the very door. We were too late of reaching Hamilton to see the inside of this house, because, as the Duke plays at cricket every afternoon, strangers don't get admittance then. The only thing, however, we would have seen are some very fine paintings, as to which see Pennant, where you will find a particular description of many of the most remarkable. Lodge at the King's Arms, a new inn opposite to the palace, and had very much reason to be pleased at our putting up there, as the house is well laid out and fitted up, has good beds, service and victuals, with very neat stables. This inn is built and inhabited by a soldier of the artillery, who is lately returned from America with his wife, where they picked up some money, having been suttlers to a part of the army for some time. See the road betwixt Glasgow and Hamilton, Taylor and Skinner, page 39th. Being anxious to see Chatelherault before we left Hamilton, the landlord volunteer'd to wake us early to-morrow morning and accompany us there. Accordingly, on

WEDNESDAY, 18th July,

by 5 o'clock in the morning, we sett out on foot for this place, lying about two miles from Hamilton, situated on an eminence opposite to the Palace, and forming a very grand vista to it. The walk betwixt Hamilton and Chatelherault was uncommonly pleasant. After crossing the Avon at the bridge we enter into a very large and extensive park of the same name, go along a road by the side of it, having on our right hand the river Avon, and a deep glen nobly wooded on each side of it for several miles upwards. In this park are an amazing number of rabbits. Indeed, it seems to be quite overrun with them. Reach the house, originally built on pretence of a dog-kennel, for which part of it is appropriated, Chatelherault is an elegant building standing within a smaller subdivision appropriated for the deer-park, some of which we saw running along on their morning rambles. Behind the house is a very neat flower and fruit-garden, and before it a fine green, from whence you have a good prospect of the country. The house itself is built in the form of four small towers running in a straight line, with handsome fronts of two storeys high and joined together with a story lower. There is none of it furnished within but two or three rooms in one of the wings, and these not very handsomely. One of them, however, is pretty large, has a fine picture of a horse over the chimney-piece, and might answer very well for dancing. The family sometimes come up to Chatelherault in the evening to drink tea, eat strawberries, or the like. On the other side of the Avon, and close by the side, is Lady Penketland's house of Barncleugh, a pleasant and romantic villa with curious gardens and policy, which, tho' neither very extensive property nor good lodging, must make a most agreeable summer retreat. Return to the inn and sett off for Edinburgh about seven, leaving behind us a rich and beautiful tract of country around Hamilton. Cross the Clyde at a new bridge about half a mile from it,

where we were charged with a shilling toll, and join the Glasgow road at the New Inn, or 36th milestone from Edinburgh. From this to the Kirk of Shots, and from thence for several miles further, till we enter Linlithgowshire about 23 miles from Edinburgh, pass thro' a poor, wild moorish country, and then begins to be a little more cultivated. Breakfast at Livingstone, a good inn; see a very neat house of Sir William Cunninghame's there, and have an agreeable ride from thence to Edinburgh, thro' a pretty and well-improved country full of gentlemen's seats and wood. Pass Calder House, belonging to the Family of Torphichen, a pleasant enough situation, but apparently a bad house. About nine miles from Edinburgh is Lord Lauderdale's house of Hatton, surrounded with a great deal of planting. Pages 11 and 10 of Taylor and Skinner's Survey will point out our road from Hamilton to Livingston, 21 miles, and from thence to Edinburgh, 15, in all 36 miles. Reach Edinburgh to dinner after an agreeable jaunt of five days, spent in admiring a beautiful tract of our own native country and in the happy intercourse of an agreeable fellow-traveller and companion. The roads throughout all the west country are good. The tolls upon most of them are frequent and very near each other. In Edinburghshire they are charged at a moderate rate. In the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling they are low. But in Lanarkshire they are all double price, and, indeed, between Stirling and Luss, where there is not a single toll at all, the roads are nowadays inferior to any we travelled through.

#### INVENTORY OF THE EARLY WRITS OF THE BURGH OF LINLITHGOW.

1. Charter by John Gardener, burghess of Lynlithcu, in favour of John, son of Clement, burghess of the said burgh and of Donbrettane, of his whole land lying within the said burgh of Lynlithcu, on the south side of the High Street, which leads from the Market Cross towards the west, between the land of William, son of John, on the east on the one side, and the land of John Smith, son of Henry Smith, on the west on the other side; for a certain great sum of money fully paid to him in his urgent need. To hold of the chief lords of the said land, in fee and heritage, rendering therefor yearly to the King and his heirs five pennies of silver, and to the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary in the parish church of Lynlithcu five shillings of sterlings, and to Thomas, son of Robert, and his heirs, twelve pennies sterlings of silver, at the two usual terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas by equal portions. Sealed with the common seal of the burgh of Lynlithcu, because the granter had no authentic seal of his own, at the said burgh, 10th April 1374. [Seal wanting.]

2. Charter by William Blakburne, burghess of Ennyrkethyne, in favour of John Brady, burghess of Strivelyne, of an annual rent of thirteen shillings and four pence, usual money of the Kingdom of Scotland, from a tenement of William Kemp, burghess of Lynlithqw, lying in Lynlithqw, on the north Raw, between the land of John of Foulis on the east and the land of John Anderson on the west, in the common street leading from the loch upon the burn; for a certain sum of money paid by the said John Brady. To hold from the granter and his heirs in fee and heritage; which annualrent remained to the granter as the first and principal annual

of the said tenement; saving and excepting the regal ferme, and of Saint Mary the Virgin of the said burgh; and he now warrants the same to the said John Brady. Sealed with the seal of the granter, together with the common seal of the said burgh of Lynlithqw, procured with instance, at the said burgh 13th August 1422, before these witnesses—David Leche, Adam of Cavers, John of Walton, John of Lowthiane, David Kemp, burgesses of Lynlithqw, and the whole community thereof, with Robert Forsith, Thomas Legat, Robert of Etale, John Darach, John of Fawsid, and Donald Bryson, burgesses of Strivelyne. [Seals wanting.]

On the back there is an official note that Sasine was given according to the tenor of the said charter by William Methkyson, then bailie of Lynlithqw, on the day of the granting of the charter to John Brady of Strivelyn, before these witnesses—John Thomson, John of Croice, John of Lowthiane, Adam Bowman of Erwyne (Irvine), John of Newton, John Hewynson, William Hackat, John of Slamanane, John Androwson, then serjeant, William of Cawyllyne, William Crowe, Sir Robert Gardinar, chaplain, with many others.

3. Charter by John Murdacson, son and heir of the deceased Robert Murdacson, burges of Lithcow, in favour of a reverend man, Mr. William of Foulis, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothvile, of all and whole his tenement, lying in the said burgh on the south side of the High Street, leading from the market thereof towards the west, between the land of John Williamson on the east on the one part, and the land of Adam Swerdslyppar on the other part, for a certain sum of money paid to the granter by the said Mr. William in his urgent need. To be held to the said Mr. William, his heirs and assignees, from the granter and his heirs, of the King in chief, in fee and heritage for ever, for payment to the King of the burgh ferme due therefrom, and to John Wischart and his heirs five shillings of Scots money yearly, at Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions. Sealed with the seals of prudent men, John Man and Henry Petri (or Peterson), then bailies of the said burgh, because the granter had no seal of his own, together with the common seal of the burgh, and dated at the said burgh 6th February 1432-3, before these witnesses—James of Parkle, lord of thāt ilk, John of Liston, bailie, John of Walton, David Leche, Adam of Cavers, John of Cors, William Buny, William of Preston, and James of Foulis, Clerk, with many others. [Two seals appear to have been appended, but both are wanting.]

4. Charter by King James the Second confirming Charter by Katrine of Rathow, in her pure widowhood, with consent of George of Levingston, her son, and of others her near friends, granting to a prudent man, John Palmar, burges of Linlithqu, all that piece of her land called the Ufynlande, lying in the territory of the burgh of Linlithqu, between the land of Cristiane of Inverduk on the west and the high (or King's) way called the Wynde on the east; for a certain sum of money paid to her beforehand by the said John in her urgent need. To hold to the said John Palmar and Janet, his spouse, and the longer liver of them, and the heirs lawfully gotten or to be gotten between them; whom failing, to the nearest heirs of the said John, and his assignees whomsoever, in fee and heritage; paying therefor yearly to the King and his successors one penny of silver in name of blenche ferme, if asked, on the ground of the said land at Whitsunday. Sealed with the seal of a prudent esquire, James of Parkle, lord of that ilk, because the said Katrine had no seal of her own, and, for the greater

security, with the common seal of the said burgh, both seals being procured by her with instance, with consent of the said George, her son, and dated at the said burgh 5th August 1447, before these witnesses—John of Cors, John of Amisfelde, and John of Calbrath, bailies; Patrick Malvile, John Were, John Broune, William Broune, John Persone, Clement of Cavelyn, William Kemp, Robert Wilson, Robert Nicholsonsone, John Litster, Thomas of Sydsersfe, Patrick of Crauforde, with many others, and James Foulis, Clerk and notary public, called as witnesses of the premises. Confirmation is dated at Edinburgh 21st September 1450.

5. Notarial Transumpt of two Charters, viz.: (1) Charter by John of Foulis, burghess of Linlithqu, to Thomas of Forest, burghess of same burgh, of seven perches of arable land, at the east end of the burgh, lying between the land of the deceased Patrick Johnstone, called the Lythouse, on the west, and the land of James of Parkle on the east; one perch of land lying on the west side of the hall of Myre; one perch of arable land between the land of Norman Yhung on the east, and the land of James of Parkle on the west; half a perch of land lying on the south of the coalheugh at the end of the said burgh; also five shillings of annual rent from the tenement of Henry Litster, lying between the land of the deceased Thomas Blaire on the east, and the land of the deceased John of Murray on the west; also six shillings of annual rent from the tenement of William Thomson and John Harpare, his brother; also thirty-two pennies from the tenement of Mr. William of Foulis; seven shillings of annual rent from the tenement of Alan, son of John; also five shillings of annual rent from the tenement of Sir William Gudwyn, lying on the north side of the High Street, for a certain sum of money paid by the said Thomas to the granter in his urgent need. To be held of the lords superiors of the said subjects in fee and heritage. Because the granter had no seal of his own, he procured with instance the common seal of the said burgh, together with the seal of a prudent man, David of Bonyntone, then bailie of the said burgh, to be appended to the charter, dated at Lithqu, 6th February 1438, before witnesses—James of Parkle, lord of that ilk, Adam of Cavers, bailie, John of Halton, Henry Petri (or Peterson), John Man, John David, John Palmare, Patrick Ka, and James Foulis, clerk.

(2) Charter by Patrick of Hathwy, son and heir apparent of Alexander of Hathway, burghess of Linlithqu, with consent of his said father, to his lovite kinsman Walter of Hamilton, of an annual rent of six shillings and seven pence and a halfpenny, to be uplifted from the tenements underwritten, viz.: nineteen pennies and a halfpenny from the tenement of John Were, lying between the land of James of Carnys on the west, and the land of the abbot of Cambuskenneth on the east; also eighteen pennies annually from the tenement of William Stoupishill, lying between the land of Archibald Malvil on the east, and the land of Walter Layng on the west; also from the tenement of Walter Layng, lying on the west of the said land of William Stoupishill, eighteen pennies; also from the tenement of the deceased Thomas Smyth, on the west of the said tenement of Walter Layng, within the said burgh, two shillings, for a certain sum of money paid by the said Walter Hamilton to the granter. To hold from the granter and his heirs, of the King in chief, in fee and heritage. Which annual rent the granter's said father resigned in the hands of David of Crauford, bailie of the said burgh, who gave sasine thereof to the said Patrick in due form; and because he had no seal of his own, he procured

with instance the common seal of the said burgh to be set to the charter, together with the hanging of the seal of his said father, in token of his consent and assent : at the said burgh, 25th February 1457, before these witnesses—David of Crauford, Thomas of Cavers, Thomas of Forest, bailies of Linlithqu, Alexander of Hathwy, James of Foulis, John Man, and David Kerse, serjeant. Which two charters Robert Begys, in presence of James of Camerone, bailie of Linlithqu, requested to be faithfully copied under form of instrument. Done at the burgh of Linlithqu on 12th May 1463, before these witnesses—James of Camerone, bailie, Thomas of Forest, James of Foulis, David Grant, David of Bonyntone, William Logane, Thomas Were, John Heriot, chaplain, James Rullis, vicar of Cariedyn, etc. The notary is Alexander of Foulis. [Seal wanting.]

6. Charter by James of Amysfeld, burghess of Linlithqu, in favour of Thomas Gray, burghess of the said burgh, of all that tenement lying in the said burgh on the north side of the High Street, between the land of Patrick Hyne on the west and the land of William Hil on the east ; for a certain sum of money. To hold from the granter and his heirs, of the King in chief, in fee and heritage, paying therefor yearly to the King the ferme of burgh due and wont, and to James of Foulis four shillings ; and to a chaplain celebrating and for ever to celebrate at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the parish church of the said burgh, three shillings usual money of Scotland, at two terms in the year by equal portions. The seal of the granter, together with the privy seal (*sigillo secreto*) of the said burgh are appended, at Linlithqu, 25th February 1474-5, before these witnesses—John Coupere, bailie, giving sasine, John Man, John Chalonare, William Murray, Michael Rate, Sir William Litstar, chaplain, Alexander of Foulis, notary, John Park, and John Skynnar, serjeants. [Both seals entire.]

7. Instrument of Sasine proceeding on Precept from Chancery in favour of William Forman, as heir of the deceased Thomas Forman his grandfather, in 4 perches of arable land at the end of the yard of a tenement lying in the burgh of Linlithqu on the south side of the High Street, between the land of the deceased John Rate on the east, and the land of Henry of Levinstoun on the west. Done on the ground of the said tenement on 21st May 1492 ; Robert of Foulis, notary ; before these witnesses—Robert Goff, Robert Wilson, Henry Syme, John Duncanson, and Duncan Dune.

8. Confirmation by John, Prior of St. Andrews, of a Charter by Sir John Pumfray, chaplain, granting to God and the chaplains therein mentioned, an annual rent of 13s. 4d. from the third part of the tenement of the land of Hakat pertaining to the granter in heritable right, lying in the said burgh on the east side thereof, between the land of Clement Gray on the north, and the land of the deceased John Muyr on the south, for an anniversary to be solemnised on the day of his death, with masses of *requiem* on the morrow, as the custom is, in the parish church of the said burgh, before the altar of St. Katherine the Virgin, for the souls of himself, his parents, and ancestors and successors, and of all the faithful dead. To hold the aid annual rent, at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions, divided thus : to the curate of the said church for the time being, annually, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of the holy rood, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of St. John the Baptist, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of St. Peter, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of

the altar of St. Andrew, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of *Corpus Christi*, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of St. Anthony, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of St. Sithe, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of St. Ninian, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of the holy Trinity, ten pennies ; to the chaplain of the altar of St. Salvator, ten pennies ; and to the parish clerk of the said burgh, for his fee for ringing the bells of the church, ten pennies ; to the beadle ringing the bell through the town, two pennies ; and to their successors for ever in pure and simple alms. Because the granter had no seal of his own he procured instantly the seal of Thomas Forest, bailie of the prior of St. Andrews, giving sasine, together with the common seal of the burgh of Linlythgow, to be appended to the charter, before these witnesses—Mr. John Wallace, vicar of Linlythgow, Mr. Laurence Wallace, John Knollis, Alexander Frisar, Andrew Craufurde, Robert Amifelde, Henry Forest, John Denis, Sir David Smyth, chaplain, Henry Frostar, John Schaw, William Dumbarton, John Young, John Cowane, and Robert Fowlis, notary. Dated at Linlythgow, 7th July 1492. Confirmation is dated at St. Andrews, 3rd May 1495. [Seal wanting.]

9. Confirmation by John, prior of St. Andrews, of a Charter by William Rouch, son and heir of the deceased Andrew Rouch, burgess of Linlithqu, granting to Henry Forestar of Pertintoskane, his whole tenement lying in the burgh of Linlithqu, on the north side of the High Street, between the land of John Cowane, fuller, on the east, and the land of John Cavers on the west,—for a certain sum of money. To be held from the granter and his heirs of the prior of St. Andrews in chief, in fee and heritage, for the yearly payment to the said prior of three shillings. Dated at the said burgh, 6th September 1501, before these witnesses—Thomas Forest, Archibald Cornvele, bailie of said burgh, Andrew Scot, Sir Andrew Davidson, and William Maknakle, chaplains, John Palmar, Archibald Craufurd, Patrick Bennet, William Hynd, John Dunteline, Allan Makeson, Sir John Maknakle, curate of the burgh and notary public, and Henry Forest, serjeant of the said lord prior. The confirmation is dated at the metropolitan Church of St. Andrews, 20th October 1503. [Seal wanting.]

10. Charter by Thomas Forest, burgess of Linlythqu, in favour of Henry Forest, his son, burgess of said burgh, of the frank tenement (or freehold) of that tenement in the said burgh, on the north side of the High Street, between the land of George Kent on the east and the land of Andrew Skot on the west, which tenement the said Henry had from his said father in fee and heritage. Also the west half of the arable land lying near the place of the Carmelite Friars of Linlythqu, on the north side of the said place, which lands belonged to John Palmar, between the land of the friars of Linlythqu on the west and the land of the same friars on the south, and the common vennel on the east, and the land of the Laird of Colstoun on the north. And also one acre of arable land, with the pertinents, at the east (?) end of the burgh, which acre belonged to Sir Thomas Galbrath, between the land of the deceased John Coupar on the east, the land of the Chaplain of St. Brigid on the west, and the common vennel on the south. To hold from the granter and his heirs of the King, in fee and heritage, for the yearly payment to the King of ten pennies for the ferme of burgh and other annual rents due and wont ; reserving to the granter during his life the frank tenement of the said arable lands. Sealed with the granter's own seal and the common seal of the burgh

on 10th February 1504. Witnesses—Mr. John Wallace, vicar of Linlythqu; Sir George Jonsone and Sir William M'Nakil, chaplains; David Newlands, bailie of the said burgh, giving sasine; Andrew Forest, Patrick Newlands, John Kettilstoune, Rankin Maknakle, notary, etc. [Granter's seal entire, burgh seal about one-fourth remaining.]

11. Instrument of Sasine in favour of John Fothringhame, son and heir of the deceased John Fothringhame, sometime burghess of Dundee, in four acres of arable land lying within the burgh roods of the said burgh on the west side thereof, between the lands or roods of Mr. Thomas Luffail on the east, and the land or kirk roods of the vicarage of Dundee on the west. Sasine is given by David Pollok, junior, one of the bailies of the said burgh, on the ground of the said lands on 22nd January 1522-23. Witnesses—Alexander Craill, Thomas Smyth, and Ronald Makrekye, goldsmith. David Robertson is notary.

12. Precept by King James the Fifth under the Testimonial of the Great Seal, addressed to James Robison, Robert Skot, and Peter Newlands, bailies of Linlythqu, as sheriffs in that part, for infesting the bailies, councillors, and community of the said burgh in the right and privilege of choosing and having a provost within the said burgh, which provost and bailies and their successors shall be his Majesty's sheriffs within the said burgh, liberty and territory of the same, with power to hold courts of the sheriff of Linlythqu within the said burgh as often as needful, with all the fees and duties thereto belonging, in the same manner as the provost and bailies of Edinburgh, or other sheriffs within burgh. Dated at Falkland 31st August 1540.

13. Instrument of Sasine proceeding on the foregoing Precept, and in terms thereof. Done above the Market Cross of the said burgh on 23rd October 1540. Witnesses—Andrew Ros, Alexander Bartilmo, Peter Moubray, David Reid, William Hamilton of Humbe, Philip Quhtheid, William Crawford in Kynneill, Robert Ros, Mr. James Knollis, rector of Roskeyne, Sir George Skougall, rector of Inchemauchane, Sir Henry Louk, William Jak, William Davison, James Newlands, Patrick Newlands, chaplains, and Sir David Hutoun, chaplain and notary public. Thomas Johnston is notary to the sasine.

14. Licence by Donald, abbot of Cupar, to Sir Thomas Hammylton, professed monk of the said abbey, to pursue debtors and detainers of any goods, movable or immovable, falling to him by reason of the death of his brothers-german and cousins, and to dispose of them according to his own will. Given under the signature of the abbot and convent at the monastery of Cupar, 29th March 1549.

15. Duplicate of the said licence on paper.

16. Licence by Donald, abbot of Cupar, to Sir Thomas Hammylton, professed monk of the convent of Cupar, to resign in favour of his beloved grandson, Richard Jamissone, a certain tenement lying in the burgh of Linlythquho, on the south side thereof, near the burn of the cross. Dated at the monastery of Cupar, 14th May 1549. With signatures of the said abbot, Thomas Hammylton, sub-prior, John Frog, Adam Andersoun, John Fogow, Peter Trent, James Maistertoun, Thomas Cowlte, John Lowson, W. Auchinlek, James Mychelson, Alexander Anderson, Bernard Murdoson, John Turnbull, Silvester Irland, William Blayr, William Baxter, Andrew Moncur.

17. Procuratory by Robert Frisell, son and heir of the deceased



John Frisell, to Richert Carmichael, burges of Edinburgh, empowering him to compear before James, prior of St. Andrews, and to resign in his hands, as superior, his third part of the tenement of land of the late Patrik Harkes, burges of Linlythquhow, lying in the said burgh, between the lands of the deceased David Dawe on the north and the lands of the late 'my lord Halket' on the south, in favour of Robert Carmichael. Sealed and subscribed by the said 'Robert Freser' at Dunfermline, 22nd April 1554. Witnesses—William Halywell, William Carmichael, Adam Hali-burtoun, and George Makkeson. [Part of seal remaining. This writ is in vernacular.]

18. Instrument of Sasine proceeding on Precept by James, prior of St. Andrews, engrossed therein, directed to Robert Wethirspun, provost of Linlythqu, and James Dennestoun, bailies in that part, for infesting Robert Carmichael in the third part of a tenement of land of the late Patrick Harkes, burges of Linlythqu, lying in the said burgh, between the land of the deceased Thomas Dane on the north, and the land of the late laird of Halket on the south; which third part formerly belonged to Robert Fraser, son and heir of the deceased John Fraser, and was resigned by him to the said Robert Carmichael. Dated 25th June 1554. Witnesses—James Kaa, Thomas Forest, Robert Gardinar, burgesses of the said burgh, James Robison, John Wethirspun, and Thomas Knollis, serjeants of the burgh. John Makneill is notary.

19. Charter by Peter Newlands, burges of Linlithqwo, with consent of Agnes Cwninghame, his spouse, in favour of the chaplains of the parish church of Linlithquo, namely, to the curate and parish clerk thereof, the chaplain of the altar of the holy blood, the chaplain of the blessed Mary, the chaplain of the holy blood, the chaplain of Saint Katherine, the chaplain of the altar of Saint Brigid, the chaplain of the altar of Saint John the Evangelist, the chaplain of the altar of Saint John the Baptiste, and the chaplain of the altar of Saint Andrew, and their successors, of an annual rent of seven shillings, furth of his tenement fore and back, with the yard and pertinents thereof, lying in the burgh aforesaid, on the north side of the High (King's) Street, between the lands of James Ka on the east, and of the late Marion Crawford on the west, for the obit and anniversary of the deceased James Nasmyth and Elizabeth Louk, his spouse, to be celebrated yearly in all time coming at the altar of *Corpus Christi*, within the said church, to be divided equally between the said chaplains, thus, each chaplain to receive eight pennies, the parish clerk six pennies, and the chaplain of the said altar of *Corpus Christi*, for preparation of the table, and for the lights, eight pennies, and the beadle, for ringing *Volebis* through the town, two pennies, for a certain sum of money paid to the said Peter in his urgent need by Robert Gardiner, executor of the said Elizabeth. To hold from the granter and his heirs, of the queen and her successors, in fee and heritage. The seals of the granter and his said spouse are appended, at Linlithquo, 13th November 1556. Witnesses—John Newlands, son and heir apparent of said Peter, John Gray, William Knollis, the bailie giving sasine, Henry Kent, Robert Gray, serjeants, and Henry Foulis, notary. The granter subscribes with his hand, and his wife by touching the pen led by the notary. [Seals remain, but the second one wants three quarters.]

20. Discharge by Dame Jane Levingstoun, prioress of Manuell, to William Park, treasurer of the burgh of Linlythgow, in name of the

community thereof, for ten merks, for the feu mailes of the two mills belonging to the convent, viz., the 'borrow mylne and the litill mylne,' which sometimes pertained to John Forest in feu ferme, but are now holden of the said prioress by the town, as for the term of Whitsunday preceding, and for other ten merks for the term of Martinmas 1562. Dated at Linlythgow, 4th July 1563. Witnesses—Archibald Wilson, Robert Reull, John Thomson, elder, James Crawford in Hanyng, and Nicol Thownis, notary. Subscribed by the said prioress, and by Margaret Cokburne, one of the sisters of the convent, by their touching the pen of the notary, 'because we culd not write.' Mr. Alexander Levingston, procurator of the granters, is mentioned. [Paper writ, in vernacular.]

21. Precept by Mary Queen of Scots, under the signet, addressed to George Thownis, as her sheriff in that part, to charge the provost and bailies of Linlithgow to put to execution a decret of removing obtained by Nichol Townis, sheriff-clerk of Linlithgow, before the Burgh Court, against John Newlands, ordaining him to flit and remove himself, wife, family, and bairns, from the said Nichol's 'yard and orcheard of his tenement of land liand in the said burgh, betuix the lands of James Ka and John Newlands on the eist, Johnne Fermour and Lambertis yard on the west, oure peill and gardin on the northe, and the hie streit on the south pairts.' Dated at Edinburgh, 7th August 1564. [Paper writ, in vernacular.]

22. Instrument of Sasine proceeding on Precept by James, prior of St. Andrews, in favour of Robert Carmichael as heir to the deceased Robert Carmichael, his father, of the third part of a tenement of the late Patrik Herkes, burgess of Linlythgow, lying in the said burgh, in the barony of the said prior, between the land or tenement of the late Thomas Dauie on the north, the land of the late laird of Halkheid on the south. The precept is dated at the priory of St. Andrews, 4th August 1567, and sasine is given by James Forrest, bailie, on 10th September same year. Witnesses—James Ka, Alexander Ka, Andrew Coall, burgess of Linlythgow, and John Knollis, serjeant. Nicol Thownis, notary.

23. Instrument of Sasine proceeding on Precept by James, Lord of Torphichine, addressed to Walter Colquhoun, bailie in that behalf for infesting James Dalmahoy, as heir of the late William Dalmahoy, his father, of a tenement or temple land, fore and back, under and above, with yard thereof, lying in the burgh of Linlythgow, on the north side of the High Street, between the lands of the late Thomas Shaw on the east, of the late Thomas Forrest on the west, at the lower east gate. Precept is dated at Torphichen, 18th March 1575-6, and sasine is given by the said Walter Colquhoun on the 20th March same year. Witnesses—Hector Paterson, Patrick Talyeour, Robert Alason, and William Bryce, serjeant of the burgh. Notary, Nichol Thownis.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE COMMISSARIOT REGISTER OF SHETLAND.

*(Continued from p. 39.)*

	VOLUME II.	
	30th July 1619.	
283.	Mans Martinson in Hopford, Weisdale.	285. Breta Androsdochter, spouse to Erasmus Skowissone in Hamer, Unst.
	3rd August 1619.	286. Joseph Stewartson in Stoiff, Unst.
284.	Nicol Jacobson in Hanager, Unst.	287. Marion Androsdochter, spouse to Erasmus Nicolson in Daill, Unst.

7th August 1619.

288. Mart Olasdochter, spouse of Arthur Quhyte in Tresta, Aithsting.  
289. John Manson in Bronnatwatt.  
290. Gregorius Williamson in Pasbuster.

9th August 1619.

291. Katherine Petersdochter, spouse of Magnus Robertson in Houff.

13th August 1619.

292. Magnus Johnson in Levenwick, Dunrossness.

16th August 1619.

293. Ingagert Nicolasdochter, spouse to Thomas McCoit in Weisdale.

2nd September 1620.

294. Bryde Laurensdochter, spouse of Magnus Peterson in Uyeasound.  
295. Magnus Direckson in Grutquoy, in Walls.  
296. Katherine Mudie, spouse to Alexander Rethin in Brebister.

7th September 1620.

297. Geilles Benedictson in Howasetter, Aithsting.

14th September 1620.

298. John Manson in Bigsetter, Aithsting.  
299. Laurence Bruce of Cultmalindie, indweller in Muness, Unst, died August 1617. Andrew his son.

7th October 1620.

300. Michael Craig in Brebisterbank in Walls, died March 1618; given up by Thomas Cheyne of Vaila, on behalf of Margaret, Jean, and another his children.  
301. Gilbert Thomason of Swinsetter, Tingwall.  
302. Nicol Smith in Bedallistoft, Delting.  
303. Manss Cogill in Gairthe, Papa Meikle, Walls.  
304. James Olason in Sudaford, Yell.

30th October 1620.

305. Andrew Gifford of Wodderstay, Delting, died 10th January 1620. Agnes Robertson his relict, John and Gilbert his sons.

3rd September 1621.

306. Ola Manson in Ledamwick, Dunrossness.  
307. Marion Thomasdochter, spouse to . . . Laurenson in Daill, Unst.  
308. Nicoll Symonson in Wallisgort, Unst.  
309. Ola Jonson in Gardie-be-north, Unst.

7th September 1621.

310. Janet Flett, spouse to James Stephenson in Fairawell, Fetlar.  
311. James Jamesson in Lugondail, Fetlar.

8th September 1621.

312. Andrew Peterson in Aith, Fetlar.  
313. Ola Robertson in Crosburnford, Fetlar.  
314. Katherine Jonsdochter, spouse to Erasmus Nicolson in Netherhoull, Yell.

19th October 1621.

315. John Copland in Ska in Unst.

23rd October 1621.

316. Magnus Wishart in Kirbister, Orphir.

2nd November 1621.

317. Marion Erasmusdochter, spouse to William Olasone in Kirkabister, Lunnasting.  
318. Marion Olasdochter, spouse to Christopher Manson in Fitch, Dunrossness.  
319. George Sinclair in Maeland, Burra. Michael his eldest son.

29th December 1621.

320. Marion Magnusdochter, spouse to Malcolm Manson in Maland.  
321. Ola Nicolson in Howis, Quhyteness.  
322. Anne Mansdochter, spouse to James Johnneson in Foulay.  
323. Andrew Umphray of Berry, Tingwall, died 9th March 1621. Jean Sinclair his relict, Andrew and William his sons. Mr. William Umphray, vicar of Bressay, is a witness to his will.

12th January 1622.

324. Patrick Manson in Starpagairt, Weisdale.  
325. Katherine Jacobsdochter, spouse to Mathew Erasmussen, Aithsting.

15th August 1622.

326. Nicol Olason in Gibhouse, Fetlar.  
327. Erasmus Manson in Langhouse, Fetlar.  
328. John Manson in Luteland, Fetlar.  
329. Martin Manson in Hogsetter, Weisdale.

2nd September 1622.

330. Christopher Manson in Fitch, Dunrossness.

(*To be continued.*)

## QUERIES.

**LOLLARDS OF KYLE—MURDOCH NISBET.**—In a well-known passage of Knox's *History of the Reformation*, i. p. 7 of Laing's edition, he mentions the prosecution of the Lollards of Kyle by Robert Blackader, Archbishop of Glasgow, before James IV. and his Great Council in the year 1494, and gives as his authority the Register of Glasgow, probably meaning the Books of the Official, not now known to be extant. Knox says their number was thirty, some in Kyle Stewart, some in King's Kyle, and some in Cunningham, amongst whom he names,

George Campbell of Cessnock,	Helen Chalmers,
Adam Reid of Barskymming,	Lady Polkelly,
John Campbell of Newmills,	Marion Chalmers,
Andrew Shaw of Polkemmock,	Lady Stair.

Can any of your readers inform me: (*First*) Of any authority, contemporary or nearly contemporary to 1494, for the origin or existence of these Lollards of Kyle; (*Second*) Of any mss. or traditions in the Families of descendants of the persons named relating to the Lollards of Kyle; (*Third*) Can any of your readers supply any of the missing links in the following genealogy:—

*Murdoch Nisbet*, supposed to be one of the Lollards of Kyle who went abroad to escape persecution before 1500, but afterwards returned, and is believed to have died in Ayrshire, probably in the parish of Loudon.  
Ancestor of

*James Nisbet* of Hardhill in the parish of Loudon, who probably died about 1650. His son,

*John Nisbet* of Hardhill, the well-known covenanter, born 1627; executed at the Grassmarket, 4th December 1685. His life is given in Howie's *Scots Worthies* and in *Dictionary of National Biography*. His son,

*James Nisbet* of Hardhill, a covenanter, and afterwards Serjeant in the Cameronian Regiment, born 1667, survived 1724. His life, written by himself, was published in Edinburgh in 1827 by William Oliphant under the title *Private Life of the Persecuted, or Memiors of the First Years of James Nisbet, one of the Scottish Covenanters*.

I ought to say that I am already acquainted with the story of Serjeant Nisbet and Lord Grange as told in Wodrow's *Analecta*.

Æ. J. G. MACKAY.

**SEAL OF A BISHOP OF ARGYLE.**—In my searches for Episcopal seals at the Record Office I came upon a document said to bear the seal of a bishop of Down and Connor. I had this document out and examined the seal, but to my surprise found the legend round seal ended *Episcopi Ergadiensis*. The seal is  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$  in., pointed oval, and under a trefoil canopy, pinnacled and crocketed, stands our Lady crowned, the Holy Child on the left arm, in her right hand a palm branch, between a sainted bishop with a crozier on right hand, and St. Andrew with saltire cross on left-hand side. Branches of foliage over their heads; at each side a kind of engrailed design with fleury cusps, and a small quatrefoil in each space. Below, a bishop with mitre and crozier kneeling three quarters to the

left hand in adoration. Between a masoned wall on the left hand and a shield of arms on the right, a unicorn sejant.

S' . . . I · MISERACIONE · DIVINA · EPISCOPI · ERGADIENSIS.

The workmanship of the seal seems to point to foreign origin. I cannot find the unicorn sejant borne by any British family. From the writing of the document, and the workmanship of the seal, it may be 14th or 15th century work; there is no date to the document. The MSS. Catalogue [Chapter House Documents with seals  $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} S \\ B \\ I \end{smallmatrix} \right\} 55$ ] gives these particulars: Down and Connor, Bishop of, Petition to the king touching matters in Ireland, under seals of Bishop, Prior of Down, Archdeacon of Down, Abbot of Bangor, Abbot of Sabello, Abbot of Ives, Abbot of Jugo dei, Commonality of Duno and town of Kilchett. Can any reader help me to identify the owner of this seal? Was there a bishop of Argyle about the date named who might have been translated to Down and Connor? I can find nothing in Keith to help me.

HENRY A. RYE.

FORBES.—Who were Lt.-Colonel Alexander Forbes of the Royal Regiment of North British Grey Dragoons, and his brother, Captain Hugh Forbes of the Royal Regiment of Blue Guards, afterwards Major of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards? Both were living in 1750.

'SPERNIT HUMUM.'

DUNBAR.—Who was Ronald Dunbar, W.S.? He was practising in Edinburgh in 1750. The *History of the Writers to the Signet* mentions that he was apprentice to Ronald Campbell, W.S. (Succoth Family). Any information will oblige,

'SPERNIT HUMUM.'

BRUCE OF LANGLEE.—George Bruce of Langlee was a Depute Clerk of Session about the beginning of the present century. Was this family descended from the Bruces of Powfoulis?

'SPERNIT HUMUM.'

STEUART.—Charles Steuart, Writer to the Signet, born 1760, was the second son of James Steuart, Writer in Edinburgh. From what family was James Steuart descended?

'SPERNIT HUMUM.'

M'KAIN OF ELGIN.—A family of this name was settled in Elgin about 1740, and it is believed some generations earlier. One of them married a Leslie. The Marriage Register or Register of Birth of James M'Kain required, and any early information about this family. To what clan would they belong? It is believed that some were at Culloden in 1745. Would spelling it *M'Kean* be the more correct way?

W. JAMES M'KAIN.

[See below—Reply.—ED.]

REBELS OF 1715.—I am anxious to know if there is any List of the Rebels of 1715.

E. J. M.

## R E P L Y.

M'KAIN OF ELGIN.—In a note in *Old and New Tartans* (G. P. Johnston, Edinburgh) under the Mackeane (MacIan) tartan, which is there reproduced, it is stated that the name is spelled Mackeane, Mackane, MacIan, Macoin, Maceoin, etc., and that the name is that of a sept of the clan Macdonald. Has Mr. M'Kain consulted the Elgin Parish Registers in the Edinburgh Register House and the other usual sources of information? ED.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*An Archæological Survey of the United Kingdom, the preservation and protection of our Ancient Monuments*, by David Murray, LL.D., F.S.A., (Glasgow, 1896, MacLehose and Sons) 8vo, 113 pp. price 2s.—This is a strenuous advocacy of an Archæological Survey of the United Kingdom made by and at the expense of government, similar to the Topographical and Geological Surveys which have been already executed. That such a survey is practicable has been proved by experience, as Dr. Murray learnedly shows in his pamphlet, which, historically, is a Survey of Surveys already undertaken here and in other countries. And we heartily agree with him that a survey such as he proposes would be of the very greatest service to science. As Dr. Murray points out, we are far behind several other countries in this matter, and have no reason to be so. Dr. Murray does not stop with the display of the arguments for a Survey. He proceeds to discuss the details of the nature and system of the Survey. A Survey in order to be useful must be conducted throughout on one pre-arranged method and system. Maps founded on the present Government Survey maps, and marked to indicate the position of objects of archæological importance, along with relative memoirs, illustrated when necessary, referring to the maps, and containing concise descriptions of each object whose position is indicated there, are among Dr. Murray's suggestions.

But every archæologist in these islands ought to read Dr. Murray's monograph for himself. The question has only to be thoroughly discussed in order to be decided on unanimously. Might not Dr. Murray add to his services in this matter by drafting a scheme of a Survey, with directions for map marking, schedules of particulars to be noticed in describing objects of interest, and so on? Such a scheme should be drafted betimes and extensively tested experimentally before it is stereotyped in an ordinance of government.

Dr. Murray's attack on the law and practice of Treasure Trove and his observations on the preservation of ancient monuments and on the manner in which Sir John Lubbock's Act is administered, are well worthy of attention. Bold antique type, paper, and antique paper-cover assist in making the book attractive and pleasant to read.

*The Balladists*, by John Geddie, 'Famous Scots Series' (Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh and London), 8vo, price 1s. 6d.

--A very readable little book, and a praiseworthy attempt to bring the old Scotch ballads before the public in a cheap and attractive edition. The book itself does not attempt more than, as the author says in his preface, 'to extract the marrow of Scottish ballad minstrelsy,' but it is calculated certainly to succeed in stimulating new interest in it. A book of only 160 pages, divided into seven chapters, with headings, such as 'Ballad characteristics,' 'Ballad growth and history,' as well as chapters on the mythological, romantic, and historical ballad—it cannot fail to be interesting. Of course as a natural consequence of its brevity more space has been given to what one may call the prose of the book and less to the actual ballads themselves—the whole ballad not being given always—only a verse or two as a specimen. It is the book of the balladists, not a book of ballads. The bulk of our balladists belong to the early part of the sixteenth century, and their compositions were made to be sung or chanted. Whether the ballads were made for the tunes which they were sung to or *vice versa* is a question impossible of solution; at this date they must be taken together, not dissociated. *The Balladists* has also another sphere of usefulness in this decadent age; as the author himself puts it, 'the present is a time when a long and deep draught from the Scottish ballads seems specially required for the healing of a sick literature.' The fountain-head to which Chaucer, Gavin Douglas, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Burns, Scott, and Stevenson have all at times gone for refreshment and new inspiration.

*Knowledge, an Illustrated Magazine of Science, Literature, and Art.* The August number of this magazine contains the second part of a short article by G. F. Hill, M.A., on English Coins. One paragraph is devoted to Scottish Coins, another to Irish Coins. The article is illustrated with a full page (large 4to) photographic plate.

*The Guide to Cullen*, by William Cramond, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., etc., third edition, re-written (G. Seivwright, Cullen, 1896), price 2d. It is the historical and archæological parts of this interesting little Guide that the *Scottish Antiquary* is concerned with, and these, as might be expected, are accurate and interesting beyond the measure of the ordinary guide-book. Cullen, with its historic church, rich in early sculptured stone and inscription, and in monuments old and new, with its Findlater Castle and Cullen House, its neighbourhood rich in places of archæological interest—Inaltrie, Fordyce, etc., etc., is a choice place for an archæological Rambler piloted by Dr. Cramond's Guide-book.

*County Records of the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, in England*, A.D. 1100-1350, by A. D. Weld French (Boston, 1896, 8vo, privately printed). Mr. Weld French is already known as the author of the *Index Armorial of the Surname of French*, and of the *Frenches of Scotland*. The volume now before us is an important addition to these works, if indeed it be not the most important work which French has yet produced. The book consists of abstracts of deeds or records of transactions of any sort in which occur any one of the surname of French or its variations, and must contain practically, if not actually, all the early notices extant of possessors of the name. The arrangement of the book is minutely geographical, not only are the extracts grouped according to

their counties, but, where possible, under their particular hundreds also. The text extends to upwards of 550 pp., and there is an Index covering 39 pp., double columns, small print. It is a pity that every important surname has not such a recorder. If people who, like Mr. French, have had searches made, would only, like him, print them, they would confer a priceless service on subsequent investigators in the same fields, and save the public records much tear and wear.

*Genealogical Queries and Memoranda*, a quarterly magazine devoted to Genealogy, Family History, Heraldry, and Topography, edited by George F. Tudor Sherwood. Annual subscription (payable in advance), 3s. 6d.; single numbers, 1s.—This magazine is to some extent a new departure. Queries, which form the bulk of its contents, and which are really advertisements that information is wanted, are inserted on the advertisement principle, in this instance, at one shilling for each query of three lines, and fourpence per additional line. Querists may also advertise the amount of the reward, if any, which they are prepared to give for the information they are in search of. The editor predicts that his magazine will not encroach on the field of other genealogical and heraldic magazines. But in any case his magazine is calculated to be useful to investigators.

*The Church and Parish of Bellie*, by William Cramond, A.M., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. (reprinted from the *Elgin Courant and Courier*), 1896, 8vo, price 6d.—Dr. Cramond adds here another of his many valuable contributions to our library of local history. Though a great part of his book appears to be a series of extracts from registers and records, it is all the more valuable and reliable, and none the less interesting on that account. Few imagine how much of the life and history of a parish may lie hid in its own kirk-session records. Here is one of Dr. Cramond's extracts from the Records of the Kirk-Session of the Parish of Bellie:—'March 16th [1746]. This day the minister intimate the Duke of Cumberland's proclamation, dated 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 until the Duke's army came past, 12th April 1746.'