

Northern Notes and Queries

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

97. SCOTTISH NOTES ON THE ARMADA.—England, just 300 years ago, was menaced by a foe to whom she may well have appeared as insignificant as did David to Goliath. Three hundred years ago she struck, as it were, the keynote of her great national song 'Britannia Rules the Waves,' for she had swept the Armada from her coasts, had scattered it so completely that the celebrated Pasquinade appeared in Rome, the satire of which lay in its covert allusion to the benediction bestowed on the expedition by the Pope: 'Pontificem mille annorum Indulgentias largiturum esse, de plenitudine potestatis suae; si quis certo sibi indicavit, quid sit factum de Classe Hispanica: quo abierit; in coelumne sublata, an ad Tartarum detrusa; vel in aere alicubi pendeat; an in aliquo mari fluctuet.'

Scotland points with pride to Bannockburn, and can well understand how England is stirred when the glories of her old sea fight are spoken of. The Tercentenary of the destruction of the Armada is to be held at Plymouth this summer. The assistance of archæologists has been invited to erect

what may be termed a literary cairn, and we have been honoured with a place on the Committee. We must therefore add our offering, though it be but a pebble.

Scotland was only indirectly threatened by the danger which England rose as one man to meet. It is true that had Spain become the master of the southern part of the island, Scotsmen would soon have been called on to show that the spirit which had stirred them against an invader was still alive. King James VI. must have remembered that he was the heir to the English throne, and he offered Elizabeth the support of his army. He seems, however, to have been just at that time more occupied 'in commenting of the Apocalypse, and in setting out of sermons thairupon against the Papists and Spaiyards.' England would have been more grateful had he sent out some casks of gunpowder to the English ships when they had to leave the chase of the flying enemy 'about opposite Edinburgh' through lack of ammunition. But if James appears to have been apathetic, one at least of his subjects was on the alert. After the English admiral had inflicted some damage on the enemy he retired to Plymouth, leaving certain 'advice boats' to bring him news; one of these was commanded by Captain Thomas Fleming, a Scotsman. We must let Macaulay sing his exploit, which took place July 19, 1588—

'It was about the lovely close of a warm summer's day,
There came a gallant merchant ship full sail to Plymouth Bay;
Her crew had seen Castile's black fleet beyond Auvigny's isle,
At earliest twilight, on the wave, lie heaving many a mile;
At sunrise she escaped their van, by God's especial grace,
And the tall *Pinta* till the noon had held her close in chase.'

What occurred after is a matter of history well known to all. The shattered Armada sought safety in the northern seas, and, when the English fleet had to give up pursuit, 'the stars in their courses fought against Sisera.' The huge vessels were driven hither and thither by a tempest; most of them had lost their anchors, and were forced to keep out at sea. As they neared the Hebrides their danger became greater, and the wrecks are believed to have been numerous. Traditions exist on the west coast of Spanish guns being brought up from the sea, and of Spaniards having found a home on the islands; but these and other traditions have not been investigated much as yet. We hope to find opportunity for hunting up facts that may throw light on a tradition that the wreckage of the Armada supplied timber for making the frames on which the bells of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, now hang. Wreckage so far south would indicate that the storm inflicted heavy damage before the Armada reached the Hebrides. There is, however, proof that one vessel was wrecked on the Fair Isle, one of the Shetland group, and good reason to think that on the Meeth Shoal, near Reawick Head, another came to grief, for the number of Spaniards who came to Anstruther, as will presently be mentioned, exceeded in number the survivors of the crew of the vessel wrecked on Fair Isle, and this can only be accounted for by supposing that they were joined by the crew of another vessel, probably the one said to have been wrecked on the Meeth Shoal; be that as it may, we know something of the Fair Isle wreck. John R. Tudor, in his valuable work *The Orkneys and Shetland*, pages 431-439, gives some interesting information which he has collected with much pains. The shipwrecked Spaniards, on landing, purchased food from the islanders; but

the supply running short, they were forced to fall back on such of their ship stores as had been saved. The natives, fearing a famine, began to make things generally uncomfortable for their unwelcome guests, some of whom got thrown over the rocks, while on others rocks fell with equally fatal effect. On this Don Gomez, the captain, sought the assistance of Andrew Umphray of Berry, tacksman of the island, who had them conveyed to Dunrossness. Mr. Umphray treated them hospitably till a vessel was procured to convey them to Dunkirk. A chair said to have belonged to the captain remained at Dunrossness till it was presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, by the late Mr. Edmiston of Burness; a silver cup, also, with heraldic shields, was given by Don Gomez to Malcolm Sinclair, and is now in the possession of Col. Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie. Such, we believe, are the only actual relics of the wreck at Fair Isle. In 1593 William Irrewing of Sabay undertook, by all possible means, to 'winn ye ordinance that was tint [lost] yair (at Fair Isle) in the Spangzest Schip,' but we are not told of the success of the enterprise. It has been held by some that the present Fair Islanders show some signs of Spanish blood in their veins, but this seems improbable. More credible is it that the peculiar patterns in which the women of the island knit the stockings of home-dyed wool are to be traced to Spanish influence, as they closely resemble those still worn by the fishermen in Spain, and are Moorish in design, and brilliant in colour. The after-history of Don Gomez is to be found in the Diary of the well-known divine, James Melville, who was at the time minister of Anstruther, a port in the Firth of Forth. This work has been printed by the Wodrow Society. It is, however, rather scarce even in Scotland, and I am sure that many readers of *N. N. & Q.* will be glad to possess the whole passage. I therefore will not apologise for giving it.

' M. D. LXXXVIII.

'That wintar the King was occupied in commenting of the Apocalypse, and in setting out of sermotes thairupon against the Papists and Spainyarts: and yit, by a piece of grait owersight, the Papists practeised never mair bissellie in this land, and maid graitter preparation for receiving of the Spainyarts nor¹ that yeir. For a lang tyme the newes of a Spanishe navie and armie² haid bein blasit abrode; and about the Lambes tyde of the 1588, this Yland haid fund a feirfull effect thairof, to the utter subversion bathe of Kirk and Polecie, gif God haid nocht wonderfullie watched over the sam, and mightelie fauchten and defeat that armie be his souldiours, the elements, quhilk he maid all four maist fercelie to afflict tham till almost utter consumption. Terrible was the feir persing war³ the pretchings, earnest, zealus, and fervent war the prayers, sounding war the siches and sobbes, and abounding was the teares at that Fast and Generall Assemblie keipit at Edinbruche, when the newes war credible tauld, sum tymes of thair landing at Dunbar, sum tymes at St. Androis, and in Tay, and now and then at Aberdein and Cromertie first: and in verie deid, as we knew certeanlie soone efter, the Lord of Armies, wha ryddes upon the winges of the wounds,⁴ the keipar of his awin Israell, was in the mean tyme convoying that monstruus navie about our costes, and

¹ Than.

² The 'Invincible Armada,' which, through the merciful Providence of God, was wonderfully dispersed and destroyed so shortly afterwards.

³ Piercing were.

⁴ Winds.

directing thair hulkes and galiates to the ylands, rokkes, and sandes, wharupon he haid destinat thair wrak and destruction. For within twa or thrie monethe thairefter, earlie in the morning, be brak of day, ane of our bailies cam to my bedsyde, saying, (but nocht with fray,¹) "I haiff to tell yow newes, Sir. Ther is arryvit within our herbrie this morning a schipe full of Spaiyarts, bot nocht to giff mercie bot to ask!" And sa schawes me that the Commanders haid landit, and he haid commandit tham to thair schipe againe till the Magistrates of the town haid advysit, and the Spaiyarts had humblie obeyit: Therfor desyrit me to ryse and heir thair petition with tham. Upe I got with diligence, and assembling the honest men of the town, cam to the Tolbuthe; and efter consultation taken to heir tham, and what answer to mak, ther presentes us a verie reverend man of big stature, and grave and stout countenance, grey-heared, and verie humble lyk, wha, efter mikle and very law courtesie, bowing down with his face neir the ground, and twitching my scho² with his hand, began his harang in the Spanise toung, wharof I understud the substance; and being about to answer in Latine, he haiffing onlie a young man with him to be his interpreter, began and tauld ower againe to us in guid Englis. The sum was, that King Philipe, his maister, haid riget out a navie and armie to land in Eingland for just causes to be advengit of manie intolerable wrangs quhilk he haid receavit of that nation; but God for ther sinnes haid bein against thame, and be storme of wather haid dryven the navie by the cost³ of Eingland, and him with a certean of Capteanes, being the Generall of twentie hulks, upon an yll of Scotland, called the Fear Yll,⁴ wher they maid schipewrak, and whar sa monie as haid eschapit the merciles sies and rokes, haid mair nor sax or sevin ouks suffred grait hunger and cauld, till conducing that bark out of Orkney, they war com hither as to thair speciall frinds and confederats to kiss the King's Majestie's hands of Scotland, (and thairwith bekkit⁵ even to the yeard,) and to find releiff and comfort thairby to him self, these gentilmen Capteanes, and the poore souldarts, whase condition was for the present maist miserable and pitifull.

'I answerit this mikle, in soum: ⁶ That whowbeit nather our frindschipe, quhilk could nocht be grait, seing ther King and they war frinds to the graitest enemie of Chryst, the Pape of Rome, and our King and we defyed him, nor yit thair cause against our nibours and speciall frinds of Eingland could procure anie benefit at our hands for thair releiff and comfort; nevertheles, they sould knaw be experience, that we war men, and sa moved be human compassione, and Christiannes of better relligion nor they, quhilk sould kythe,⁷ in the fruicts and effect, plan contrar to thars. For wheras our peiple resorting amangs tham in peacable and lawfull effeares of merchandise, war violentlie takin and cast in prisone, thair guidis and gear confiscat, and thair bodies committed to the crewall flaming fyre for the cause of Relligion, they sould find na thing amangs us bot Christian pitie and warks of mercie and almes, leaving to God to work in thair harts concerning Relligion as it pleased him. This being trewlie reported again to him be his trunshman,⁸ with grait reverence he gaiff thanks, and said he could nocht mak answer for thair Kirk and the lawes and ordour thairof, onlie for him self, that ther war divers Scotsmen wha knew him, and to whome he haid schawin courtesie and favour at Calles,⁹

¹ Affright, terror.² Touching my shoe.³ Past the coast.⁴ Fair Isle.⁵ Made obeisance.⁶ In brief.⁷ Manifest.⁸ Interpreter.⁹ Calais.

and as he supposit, sum of this sam town of Anstruther. Sa schew him that the Bailies granted him licence with the Capteanes, to go to thair ludging for thair refreschment, bot to nane of thair men to land, till the ower-lord¹ of the town war advertised, and understand the King's Majestie's mynd anent thame. Thus with grait courtesie he departed.

'That night, the Lard² being advertised, cam, and on the morn, accompanied with a guid number of the gentilmen of the countrey round about, gaiff the said Generall and the Capteanes presence, and efter the speitches, in effect, as befor, receavit tham in his hous, and interteined tham humeanlie, and sufferit the souldiours to com a-land, and ly all togidder, to the number of threttin score, for the maist part young berdles men, sillie, trauchled,³ and houngered, to the quhilk a day or twa, keall, pattage, and fische was giffen; for my advyse was conforme to the Prophet Elizeus his to the King of Israel, in Samaria, "Giff tham bread and water," etc. The names of the commanders war Jan Gomes de Medina, Generall of twentie houlkes, Capitan Patricio, Capitan de Legoretto, Capitan de Luffera, Capitan Mauritio, and Seingour Serrano.

'Bot verelie all the whyll my hart melted within me for desyre of thankfulness to God, when I rememberit the prydfull and crewall naturall of they⁴ peiple, and whow they wald haiff usit us in ceas they haid landit with thair forces amangs us; and saw the wounderfull wark of God's mercie and justice in making us sie tham, the cheiff commanders of tham to mak sic dewgard⁵ and curtesie to pure simen, and thair souldarts⁶ so abjectlie to beg almes at our dures⁷ and in our streites.

'In the mean tyme, they knew nocht of the wrak of the rest, but supposed that the rest of the armie was saiffie returned, till a⁸ day I gat in St. Androis in print* the wrak of the Galliates⁹ in particular, with the names of the principall men, and whow they war usit in Yrland and our Hilands, in Walles, and uther partes of Eingland; the quhilk when I recordit to Jan Gomes, be particular and speciall names, O then he cryed out for greiff, bursted and grat.¹⁰ This Jan Gomes schew grait kyndnes to a schipe of our town, quhilk he fund arrested at Calles at his hamcoming, red to court for hir, and maid grait rus¹¹ of Scotland to his King,

¹ Feudal superior.

² The Laird of Anstruther.

³ Feeble.

⁴ These.

⁵ Salutation, God save you. Dieu garde.

⁶ Soldiers.

⁷ Doors.

⁸ One.

⁹ Galleons.

¹⁰ Sobbed and wept.

¹¹ Praise.

* In the *Catalogue of Early Printed Books in the British Museum*, we find the only work on the Armada entered as printed in 1588, is the following:—

'ASKE (*JAMES*) Elizabetha triumphans. Conteyning The Damned practizes, that the devilish Popes of Rome have used ever sithence her Highnesse first comming to the Crowne, by moving her wicked and traitorous subjects to Rebellion and conspiracies. . . . With a declaration of the manner how her excellency was entertained by her Souldyers into her Campe Royall at Tilbery, . . . and of the overthrow had against the Spanish Fleete et. *S. J.* Printed by T. Orwin, for T. Gubbin, and T. Newman, London. 1588. 4to. [Press ref.] G. 11241.'

Since writing the above I have met with a reprint of a work which seems to be probably the one which Melville procured. It is to be found in vol. ii. of the *Harleian Miscellanies*, and is entitled 'Certain Advertiments out of Ireland, concerning the Losses and Distresses happened to the Spanish Navy, upon the West Coast of Ireland, in their Voyage intended from the Northern Isles beyond Scotland, toward Spain. Imprinted at London, by J. Vautrollier, for Richard Field, 1588.' Vautrollier's known connection with Scotland makes it likely that copies of this work would be sent to St. Andrews, the seat of a University.

See also 'A Packe of Spanish Lyes,' in the same volume; in this reference is made to Scotland's conduct in supporting England.

tuk the honest men to his hous, and inquiryt for the Lard of Anstruther, for the Minister, and his host, and send hame manie commendationes. Bot we thanked God with our hartes, that we haid sein tham amangs us in that forme.'

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

'SPANISH WRECKS OFF ABERDEENSHIRE.—There is a tradition among the people of the north-eastern coast of Aberdeenshire that two ships belonging to the Spanish Armada—the *St. Catherine* and the *St. Michael*—were wrecked on that coast in 1588. Is there any authentic record of such having occurred? D. A.—*N. and Q.*, London, Feb. 18.

98. THE BELLS IN ST. GILES'S.—The large bell, which is rung for public worship, is a recast of an old bell of date 1460, which, according to Dr. Laing, bore a Latin inscription terminating in those words, 'Defunctus plango; vivos voco; fulmina frango;' signifying, 'I mourn the dead,' which refers to the solemn sounds of the passing bell on the occasion of a death; 'I summon the living,' which means the call to church or to arms; 'I disperse the thunder,' which refers to the old superstitious belief that thunder could be dispersed by making loud noises with bells, and which belief is, strange to say, not quite abandoned, for as lately as 1852 the Bishop of Malta ordered the church bells to be rung for an hour to allay a thunderstorm!

The only bell in St. Giles's that has survived the pre-Reformation times is that small bell, without rope or clapper, which hangs dismally in a dark corner of the steeple. It bears an invocation to the Virgin Mary, in Latin, with the date 1504. According to tradition it was the Vesper bell of St. Giles's; but also most probably it was employed as the Ave or preparatory bell, tolled to call worshippers to a preparatory prayer before the larger bell rang for public worship. The ringing of what is now called the 'warning bell' on Sunday mornings may be traced to this ancient practice.

I. H.

99. THE KINGLASSIE BELL.—The Bell of Kinglassie Parish Church bears the following inscription:—

× SR TREAOR KNIGHT TREVALLIN GAVE THESE THRE BELLS 1636.

The bell, which measures 2 feet 1 inch in diameter across the lip, and 1 foot 6 inches high, hangs in the belfry at the west end of the church.

I have set down the date at 1636. It is, however, proper to mention that there is what seems to be a default in the casting at the first 6 in the date, which makes that figure look somewhat like a 5; but it is improbable that the inscription can be so early as 1536.

It does not seem likely that Kinglassie can have been the original destination of the bell. A gift of three bells to a parish church in Scotland at that date would have been a very unusual circumstance. Then the names 'Treavor' and 'Trevallin' suggest an English origin. If this surmise is correct, it would be interesting to know the first destination of the bell, and under what circumstances it subsequently came to be located at Kinglassie. The Church of Kinglassie is of great antiquity, it being one of those founded by David de Bernham, Bishop of St. Andrews in 1243; but although the present structure, particularly at the eastern end, offers evidence of considerable age, it has been much altered, and it is questionable if any part of the original building now remains. The kirk-

session records, which go back to 1694, do not throw any light on the origin of the bell. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to aid in this inquiry.

A. HUTCHESON.

100. INSCRIPTIONS ON ENGLISH EARLY POTTERY.—Believing that not a few collectors would appreciate a list of the names, initials, or inscriptions, occurring on pieces of English pottery of the earlier *fabriques*, I am collecting information with a view to publication. I have already notices of such specimens as are to be found in the public and larger private collections, but am desirous of including as many as may be of those in private hands, and my object in asking you kindly to insert this letter is to encourage possessors to communicate with me. The principal varieties of pottery which I propose to include in my list are the following:—

Slip Ware, including Toft; Marbled Ware; Lambeth, Bristol, and Liverpool delft; Salt-glazed ware; Jackfield, Nottingham, Fulham, and Lambeth Stone Ware.

Porcelain, and the later descriptions of pottery, such as Leeds and Wedgewood, are outside the scope of my inquiries.

Replies, stating size of specimens, and giving full particulars of the inscriptions or dates, will be gratefully received by yours obediently,

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.
Childwall, Richmond, S.W.

101. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [*continued from page 136*].

November 11, 1565.

John Peter & Catherine Rutherford.
Robert Mill & Margaret Wilson.

December 9, 1565.

John Finlayson alias Panton & Christian Colt.

December 16, 1565.

William Glass & Christian Mason.

November 25, 1595 [*sic*].

George Jackson & Janet Clerk.

^{24/} December 23, 1565.

Andrew Hude & Agnes Martyne.
George Christy & Margaret Watson.

January 20, 1565.

Alexander Balneaves alias Pyper & Janet Glook.

(*N.B.*—Anciently the name Pyper was very frequent in Perth, & very considerable Persons are called by that name in the Charters of the Religious Houses. About the Time of the Reformation the principal Families of that name changed it for Balneaves. A Branch of one of the Families of Balneaves were for near a hundred years Ministers of Tibbermuir, & acquired great Property, particularly the Estate of Carberry in Perthshire.)

Note.
Pyper alias
Balneaves.

January 13, 1565.

William Nicolson & Agnes Colyng.
Alexander Rayt & Margaret Scott.

February 3, 1565.

Thomas Wilson & Agnes Dog.
Walter Peter & Helen Lorne.
Finlay Reid & Janet Wilkie.
William Edward & Catherine Randy.

February 24, 1565.

George Low & Isabell Anderson.
Thomas Robertson & Isabell Gill.
James Broun & Christian Maxwell.

May 19, 1566.

William Adamson & Helen Donaldson.

June 16, 1566.

William Wilson & Elizabeth Martyne.

July 7, 1566.

Hugo Mowat & Elizabeth Chalmer.
George Ranaldson & Christian Stewart.
Gilbert Walker & Christian Moir.
25/ James Williamson & Christian Swan.

July 14, 1566.

Thomas Robertson & Isabell Grimmont.
John Neving & Agnes Bowar.

July 21, 1566.

John Tendall & Helen Johnston.

September 8, 1566.

John Bog & Christian Anderson.

October 30, 1566.

John Rannald & Elspith Fisher.

November 17, 1566.

David Murray & Elisabeth Rattray.
Laurence Steil & Margeret Peblis.

November 24, 1566.

John Eldar & Bessie Paterson.
John Martyne & Marion Stevenson.

December 12, 1566.

John Eldar & Christian Braidlow.

December 15, 1566.

James Simpson and Janet Millar.
Thomas Lammerkin and Janet Eldar.

(*N.B.*—None of the Marriages which happened at Perth in the year 1567 are marked in the Register. Some blank Leaves intervene between Decem^r 15, 1566 & January 4, 1567-8.

The Queen, being now a widow, was met in her way from Stirling, April 24 1567, by James Hepburn Earl of Bothwell at Almond Bridge near to Linlithgow; who took Hold of the Queens Horse, and led her Captive, seemingly not much against her inclination, to his Castle of Dunbar where he detained her ten days.

Note.
The year 1567
blank in the
Register.
Keith.
The Queen,
married to Earl
of Bothwell
Duke of
Orkney.

April 27, 1597.—A Sentence of Divorce was passed between him & his Countess the Lady Jean Gordon Sister to the Earl of Huntly, to whom he had been married about six months. ^{26/} Many of the Nobility, among whom was the Earl of Murray, had subscribed a Bond signifying their opinion that the Queen should marry the Earl of Bothwell, he having been acquitted of the Charge of the Kings Murder. The Queen on the Evening of May 14, approved of the Bond. And Thursday May 15, 1567 was married at Holyroodhouse to the Earl of Bothwell, by Adam Bothwell Bishop of Orkney. The Queen a short time before Marriage created the Earl Duke of Orkney.

June 16, 1567.—The Queen was committed a Prisoner in the Castle of Lochlevin. She was conveyed to the Place of her Confinement by William Ruthven, now Lord Ruthven, who was along with his Father at the Slaughter of David Rizzio, & is said to have held a Pistol to the Queens Breast the time while the Murder was going on. Her other Conductor to the Castle of Lochlevin was Lord Lindsay. Bishop Lessly says, she was conveyed thither in the night, & with Haste, in disguised apparel: and that after a few days, she was stripped & spoiled of all her Princely Attirement, & Clothed with a coarse brown Cassoke.

Her son James VI. (who had been [*sic*] in the Castle of Edinburgh on Wednesday June 19, 1566, betwixt the hours of nine & ten in the forenoon) was Crowned at Stirling, July 29, 1567.

Severable venerable writers have of late years employed themselves in vindicating the Character of Queen Mary. Her being a Papist seems to have been the Chief Cause of all her troubles.

In an old Manuscript Chronicle of memorable occurrences, it is said, Cat Harrow in Perth. 'The Cat Harrow in Perth the 22d Day of May 1667 years.' Whether the Cat Harrow means a disease, or a Strict Judicial Enquiry, I have not been able to discover.

Also in the said Chronicle is mentioned 'the Down falling of the Bridge of Almond falls. Bridge of Almond, the 23d Day of November 1567 years.'

January 4, 1567.

Alexander Neving & Margaret Methven.
David Simson & Elspith Martine.
Andrew Adam & Marion Adam.

^{27/} January 11, 1567.

Thomas Cous-schank & Alison Oliphant.
Robert White & Christian Ray.

January 16, 1567.

Patrick Galloway & Agnes Donaldson.

January 18, 1567.

George Muline & Margaret Cuthbert.

February 1, 1567.

John Gibson & Christian Ireland.
George Maline & Margaret Mowat.

February 8, 1567.

William Bruce & Violet Fargusson.
Walter Sowttar & Helen Galloway.

February 15, 1567.

Patrick Fleming & Margaret Anderson.
Patrick Richardson & Elspith Stennis.
Gillespy M'griegor & Christian Broun.
Alexander Tod & Nanse Bane.

February 22, 1567.

Patrick Bruce & Marion Rollok.

February 29, 1567.

Duncan Bow & Marion Erskine.

Note.
Keith.
Queen attempts
to escape.

(*N.B.*—March 25, 1568, Queen Mary made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from her Prison in Lochleven. The manner of it was, she was accustomed to lie long in Bed in the morning, by which means the Day was always pretty far advanced before any Notice was taken of her in the Castle. Early in the Morning of March 25, her Landress came to her Chamber, being accessory to the Queens Design. The Queen dressed herself in the Cloathes of the Landress, & taking a Bundle of Linen in her Lap, and putting her Muffler upon her Face, she passed without Hindrance out of the Castle, & entered the Boat which had waited to convey the Landress over the Loch. After the Boatman had rowed for some time, one of them said merrily 'Let us see what manner of Dame this is' and then offered to pull down her Muffler, she put up her hands to hold her Muffler, and they observed that her hands were very fine and white. They immediately suspected whom she was, & began to express their wonder at her Enterprise. She, without being dismayed, charged them in their Lives to proceed with her to the Shore. They did not however regard her Commands, but rowed back again only promising that they would give no information of what had happened to her severe Keepers the Laird of Lochleven & his mother.

The Queen
escapes.

Sunday May 2, 1568 about seven oclock in the Evening, while the old Lady and her eldest son William were at Supper, George Douglas another of her Sons effected the Queens escape from the Castle.

Battle of Lang-
side.

May 13, 1568.—The Battle of Langside was fought, in which the Queen's Party was defeated. She viewed the Battle from an Eminence, & seeing her Parts defeated, she fled toward England, from whence she never returned.)

June 13, 1568.

Robert Lyell & Janet Low.

July 4, 1568.

Andrew Wilson & Janet Lamb.
Andrew Robertson & Christian Fell.
Slevin Halkerstone & Isabell Weddell.

July 6, 1568.

David Young & Sybilla Rynd.
Andrew Broun & Marjorie Scott.

July 18, 1568.

William Campbell & Bessie Blair.

August 1, 1568.

David Tham & Agnes Anderson.

August 13, 1568.

Nicol Rannaldson & Elspith Bowie.

September 5, 1568.

Patrick Inglis & Janet Robertson.

Andrew Robertson & Isabell Anderson.

September 7, 1568.

William Monorgan & Janet Prior.

^{29/} September 19, 1568.

James Thomson & Bessie Lufferand.

William Smith & Janet Ireland.

David Simpson & Elspith Mertyne.

September 27, 1568.

James Henderson & Catherine Syme.

October 3, 1568.

James Richardson & Marjorie Neving.

(*N.B.*—From some Memorandums of Contracts at the End of the Note. Register, it appears that James Richardson & Marjorie Neving were contracted for Marriage August 2. James having not yet attained his perfect age, his Father John Richardson gave his consent to the Banns being published.) Richardson.

October 10, 1568.

John Lufferand (his wives name not marked).

James Henderson & Catherine Syme.

(*N.B.*—They seem to have been twice sett down thro' a mistake.)

November 1, 1568.

George Patillo & Janet Jamieson

William Davidson & Margaret Sharp.

Robert Ray & ——— Dundas (his wife's first name not mentioned).

December 3, 1568.

William Watson & Janet Cock.

(*N.B.*—The above names not fully legible, therefore uncertain.)

December 19, 1568.

Michael Dundas & Violet Glas.

David Pitcaithly & Janet Nevill.

December 26, 1568.

Robert Mathew & Janet Lowrie.

January 30, 1568.

Patrick Walker & Janet Tod.

February 6, 1568.

Robert Tyrie & Janet Ritchie.

^{30/} February 20, 1568.

Alexander Peterkin & Violet Rynd.

Henry Drummond & Catherine Brown.

William Wilson & Margaret Eviot.

February 22, 1568.

John Monipenny & Bessie Black.

Thomas Goodman & Isabell Snell.

Fastrens Even the 22 Day of February 1568 years (meaning, no doubt, Shrove Teusday [*sic*]).

April 24, 1569.

James Ramsay & Christian Elder.
John Donaldson & Christian Donaldson.

May 8, 1569.

Andrew Wilson & Janet Salmond.
James Moncrief & Margaret Pitscottie alias Loncarty.

(*N.B.*—Pitscottie was the Sirname of the Lairds of Loncarty for more than 200 years.)

May 21, 1569.

George M'Grigor & Mause Fleming.

June 12, 1569.

Patrick Bowman & Christian Lothian.

July 3, 1569.

Thomas Hind & Barbara Gowane.
John Blane & Catherine Fyffe.

July 10, 1569.

Nicol Blair & Helen Lockhart.

August 14, 1569.

William Car & Christian Chrystie.
David Johnstone and Giles Fleming.

102. CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS (*see pp. 127-128*).—'The Clock-makers' Land . . . took its name from an eminent watchmaker, a native of France, named Paul Romieu, who is said to have occupied it from the time of Charles II., about 1675, till the beginning of the 18th century. His sign, a gilded ball representing the moon, was made to revolve by clockwork, and projected over the street on the front of the house from the third story. It remained there till the demolition of the house in 1835.'—*O. & N. Edinburgh*, vol. i. 319. An F.S.A. says he made watches, an extremely rare thing in Scotland. Is it known that he made many? Where can any of his work be seen? What became of his sign? Is the above almost all that is known of him?

'The first Knockmaker appears in 1647, but his business was so limited that he added thereto the making of locks.'—*O. & N. Edinburgh*, vol. ii. 263. This seems incorrect (*see a former query*), a lantern clock in the Antiquarian Museum being made by one Humphrey Mills (no town or date on it), who is known to have been in business in 1606. I shall be glad to learn who this Knockmaker was, and from what source the statement has been made. Grant quotes from the *Traditions of Edinburgh*, but Dr. Robert Chambers must have had some reason for the statement.

'In the ancient mansion of Meggetland Robert Gordon, a well-known Goldsmith in Edinburgh, died in 1767.' In what sense was he well-known? Notes on him would be appreciated.

Is anything known of what the condition of the Gold and Silversmith trade in Edinburgh was previous to 1750? Also the same in reference to the Clock-making trade previous to the same date. Extracts from Records, or other sources, would be much appreciated.

In my collection of old watch-movements is one named Patrk. Gordon, Edinburgh. From its having the very scarce silver serve ornamentation on the plate pillars, I consider it to have been made in the early half of the last century. What is known of him?

'21st June 1733.—The Provost reported that the Committee formerly named for communing wth Alex^r Smith anent making a Clock to the Town House,—that they had accordingly communed with him, and that he was willing to make a Clock to the Town House of any Dimensions the Councill pleased to name, and to allow them six or twelve months tryall, and to Referr the sufficiency and price of said Clock to two tradesmen, to be chosen ane by the Town and ano^{ther} by him, after said tryall, and if found not sufficient, to take her back. The Councill recommend to the Provost and Bailie Kinloch, when at Edinburgh, to advise what kind of a clock will be best, whether ane eight-day or thirty hour clock.

'On 15th July 1735 the Provost reported that he had enquired in Edinburgh what clock would be most proper to the Town House, and recommended that a thirty hour clock was best ; and that the wheels were all to be made of brass.

'After the Clock had been tried for six months, two referees were appointed to value it, as agreed on, George Scott, Clockmaker, Canongate, Edinburgh, being the Town's Referee, and they made a Report to the Council on 5th May, 1737, that the referees had valued the Clock at £150, and £8, 8s. was allowed between the referees as their fees for the Report, all which was approved of.'—*Burgh Charters and Records of Dundee.* J. A. Abd.

The first Scottish minister who carried a watch was Mr. David Williamson, minister of St. Cuthbert's, or the West Kirk. After his decease in August 1706, at the age of seventy-two, it was valued for probate at £36,—surely an error on the part of the valuator, or else it must have been a very valuable watch. It would be interesting to know what has become of it.

Mr. Williamson, was the son of a glover in St. Andrews ; he studied at the University of that city, and was in 1661, at a mature age, ordained to the second charge of St. Cuthbert's. A vigorous upholder of Presbytery, he was persecuted by the Government of Charles II., and as minister of the first charge of his parish was extruded in 1674, and also denounced rebel. Subjected to imprisonment, he was liberated at the Revolution, and by his Presbyterian brethren was appointed one of their Commissioners to convey their congratulations to William III. on his accession. In 1702 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. Mr. Williamson attained a measure of celebrity on account of his marriages ; he was husband of seven wives. Of these, the names of six have been preserved, viz. :—Isobel Lindsay, Margaret Scott, — Murray, Margaret Melwing, Margaret Dougal, and Jean Straiton. In relation to his marriage with Miss Murray, his third wife, who was daughter of the Laird of Cherrytrees, it is told that they became acquainted when he was sheltered in her mother's house, under the disguise of a female, a party of dragoons being sent out for his apprehension. His feminine disguise is humorously celebrated in the song of 'Dainty Davie,' of which some stanzas are preserved in Herd's collection.

I. H.

103. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND—Continued (see pp. 89, 130).—

Elie, Fife,	b. 1639,	m. 1639,	d. 1783.
Ellon, Aberdeen,	b. 1640,	m. 1638,	d. 1638.
Falkirk, Stirling,	b. 1611,	m. 1611,	d. 1817.
Ferry-port-on-Craig, Fife,	b. 1634,	m. 1640,	d. 1783.
Fetteresso, Kincardine,	b. 1620,	m. 1620,	d. None.
Forfar,	b. 1633,	m. 1659,	d. None.
Forglen, Banff,	b. 1647,	m. 1685,	d. 1784.
Gargunnoch, Stirling,	b. 1615,	m. 1619,	d. 1818.
Haddington,	b. 1619,	m. 1619,	d. 1619.
Hamilton, Lanark,	b. 1647,	m. 1647,	d. 1647.
Hawick, Roxburgh,	b. 1634,	m. 1699,	d. 1758.
Humbie, Haddington,	b. 1648,	m. 1643,	d. 1645.
Inchture, Perth,	b. 1619,	m. 1623,	d. 1659.
Innerleithen, Peebles,	b. 1643,	m. 1642,	d. 1706.
Innerwick, Haddington,	b. 1614,	m. 1614,	d. 1663.
Inveravon, Banff,	b. 1630,	m. 1630,	d. 1636.
Jedburgh, Roxburgh,	b. 1639,	m. 1669,	d. 1641.
Kemback, Fife,	b. 1649,	m. 1648,	d. 1700.
Kenmore, Perth,	b. 1636,	m. 1636,	d. None.
Kennoway, Fife,	b. 1638,	m. 1638,	d. 1730.
Kettins, Forfar,	b. 1650,	m. 1618,	d. 1685.
Kettle, Fife,	b. 1633,	m. 1633,	d. 1700.
Kilconquhar, Fife,	b. 1637,	m. 1637,	d. 1737.
Kilmadock, Perth,	b. 1623,	m. 1623,	d. 1704.
Kilmarnock, Ayr,	b. 1640,	m. 1687,	d. None.
Kilrenny, Fife,	b. 1647,	m. 1647,	d. 1755.
Kilsyth, Stirling,	b. 1619,	m. 1619,	d. None.
Kilfauns, Perth,	b. 1624,	m. 1627,	d. 1651.
Kinglassie, Fife,	b. 1627,	m. 1627,	d. 1630.
Kingsbarns, Fife,	b. 1642,	m. 1650,	d. 1663.
Kinnaird, Perth,	b. 1632,	m. 1639,	d. 1635.

(To be continued.)

104. MIDDLETON FAMILY.—We have met with the following: ‘At Aberdeen, 1753, Mrs. Janet Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, Esq. of Seton, aged 100 years and 10 months, and relict of very Rev. Dr. George Middleton, Principal of King’s College, Aberdeen, by whom he had the late Brigadier-General John Middleton, and other thirteen sons and four daughters. Her sight and hearing were somewhat impaired about three years before her death, but her intellectual faculties continued strong and clear to the last. We see in the *Aberdeen Intelligencer* the following pleasing inscription to her memory:—

“An affectionate wife, an indulgent mother, a sincere friend, an agreeable companion; in domestic concerns a great economist, too good to be churlish, too wise to be prodigal; of exemplary piety, and universal benevolence. Happy in a calm and dispassionate temper, she bore the accidents of human life as became a Christian. Art thou surprised at her great age, O reader? I blame thee not. Reflect with me on the probable causes; it was not an indolent life, she had eighteen children; it was

not a continual sunshine, she met with cross accidents; it was not a stoical indifference, she felt for the misfortunes of others; it was a cheerful temper, a clear conscience, moderate exercise, and a temperate life."

Janet Middleton, daughter of the above, married Wm. Walker, whose daughter Susan married Rev. Mr. Forbes, and their daughter Mary Ann married Rev. Austin Jenison. Another daughter, christened 'Middleton' (as there were no sons), married J. Bell (of Bell & Rannie, wine merchants); Margaret married Duncan, Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College, Aberdeen, and another daughter remained unmarried; of these latter two Mrs. Duncan survived her husband, and lived with her unmarried sister in possession of said portrait of their great-grandmother, and about 1825 gave it to Alex. Annand, Esq. of Belmont, Aberdeen. I should be glad to know if its present home is known. I have got a miniature copy of her spouse the Principal; the original my father sent to Barham Court.

G. A. W.

105. A MAN WITH A WHITE HAT.—Nearly forty years ago it was an established rule with most boys in Edinburgh, and especially those in the Canongate, that no matter how much they might be absorbed in the pursuit of play, some of their games being of a nature highly exciting—if a small urchin who was not in the game espied a man with an out-of-the-way head-dress and shouted out, 'A man with a white hat! Touch wood and whistle!' the game would be suddenly stopped, and a general stampede take place. A rush would be made for a door-post, a wooden shutter, a fish-woman's barrow, or a baker with a board of bread on his head, and in the scramble it was not an uncommon thing to see the fish-woman and her barrow upset, or the baker knocked from under his board, which to the poor fellow was often great relief, especially if the weather was hot and the ground dry, for the weight of fifty-six loaves is rarely if ever carried nowadays. Since then one-half of this old custom has undergone a complete change. The unfortunate individual who dons a white hat has always been looked upon as a *rara avis*, set up from time to time for the youth of our towns to throw their shafts of fun and frolic at. As to the origin, I don't think we need go back further than the wearers of the first white hats, who were probably lairds; and the laird of some manor may have been a severe man—otherwise a man who was greatly feared in the district where he lived. Hence the cry of 'Look out!' or take care of, 'the man with the white hat!'

I. H.

106. OLD CUSTOMS (page 141).—What you mention about the piece of cheese and scone occurred to me some fifty years ago. Till I got home I was in ignorance of the rite and the destiny attached to the refusal thereof, *i.e.* if a female, a beard; if a male, I forget what was to happen.

G. A. W.

One of the time-honoured customs—like the old practice of 'cake and cheese' to the first individual met while carrying the baby to church to be baptized—which has gradually gone down before the pressure of modern conventionality, is that of whitewashing on a certain night in autumn when the weavers begin to light their lamps, and in the spring when the days have again lengthened, and it is unnecessary to work by artificial light in the evenings. Over the windows, and in some cases the doors, of

all the 'loomshops' in Paisley were bespattered with whitening, which was allowed to remain until dry. The rising generation will, of course, view the white 'splarges' with wonder, and ponder as to what can be their meaning; and possibly the ancient-looking mortal who sits at the loom may be as much at a loss to tell its origin, and can only say that his father did the same thing before him on 'Whitewashing Night.' In all probability the practice had no special meaning further than to mark the advent of winter, and welcome the approach of summer, with perhaps the understanding that good luck should attend them throughout the periods thus inaugurated twice a year. From a return recently made by some ingenious worthy, it appears that in 1837, when the Queen ascended the throne, there were 1165 handloom weavers in Paisley; and in 1887—when her Majesty attained her jubilee—there were only 149. At the rate of decay which these figures indicate, it would appear that the end of handloom weaving is near, and with its extinction 'Whitewashing Night' will cease to be observed.

I. H.

107. THE ASLOAN MS. AND SIR JAMES STEWART OF ARDGOWAN.—At page lxiii. of the preface to vol. v. of *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, Mr. George Burnett writes as follows: 'The scanty chronicles of the period have preserved the memory of a few of the numerous other private outrages of the period, including the slaughter of Sir James Stewart of Ardgowan at Drumglass, on the 31st May 1445, by Robert Boyd, and brutal maltreatment of his wife;' with a footnote reference to 'Asloan MS., pp. 6, 37.' I have been most kindly favoured by the permission to inspect the copy of the reprint of the Asloan MS. in the Advocates' Library, and find the entry to be as follows: 'The yer of God MCCCCXLV the last day of Maii Sir James Stewart of Auchingowne was slane, and ane with him, at Drumglas besyd Kirkpatrik, be the Lard of Duchall and Alexander the Lyle and their childer, and erdit in the Kirk of Dunbertane. And that samyn time Robyn Boyd send Schir Alexander Cunnyngghame, Chaplane to Robyn Kalendar to the Kirk of Cardros to Sir James wyf and bad her cum to the castell, efter that he had cummyn fra the slauchter of hir husband, and said thai suld send hir hame in a bait and warand her, for they gart hir trew thar was men waitand hir on hors and fut to tak hir. And schortlie throu Schir Alexanderis fair langage and hechtis, sche passit with him, and sone within vi dayis efter, for diseis sche toke hir childill and was deliverit befor hir tyme ix oulkis of ane knaif child, that leffit nocht ane hour, and was erdid besyd his fader in the kirk foresaid.'

Regarding these extracts I make the following notes and queries:—

1. Except in this fragment I have found no trace of a Sir James Stewart of Auchingowne or Ardgowan. Both places were granted to Sir John Stewart in 1390 and 1403 respectively, and descended, with Blackhall, to his son John, who is supposed to be the Johannes Seneschallus who witnessed a charter of confirmation to the Abbey of Paisley in 1424, and married Elizabeth, only daughter (by his first wife) of Sir Robert Lyle, created a peer of Parliament in 1446. His son James Stewart is the first of the name in the pedigree, but cannot have been the person slain at Drumglass, for he had a charter in 1472. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert second Lord Lyle. The original grantee had a brother, Sir James, who is always known as Sir James of Kilbryde, and who must have been about 70 in 1445, as he was old enough to deforce the Sheriff of Lanark in 1388, before his father

came to the throne. I should have suggested that the chronicler wrote Sir James in mistake for Sir John, and that he meant to refer to the original grantee, were it not that the same objection of age would apply, as Sir John of Ardgowan is supposed to have been older than Sir James of Kilbride. Sir James may possibly have been an elder son of the first grantee, who, dying as described, without issue, was succeeded by his brother John.

2. The chronicler attributes the murder not directly to Robyn Boyd, but to the Laird of Duchal and Alexander the Lyle, *i.e.* to Sir Robert Lyle, father of the first Lord Lyle, and his brother Alexander. It is remarkable that two of the immediate successors of the murdered man should have married daughters of the House of Lyle, and one of them, John Stewart, was entered as first in remainder in the Duchal settlement, as confirmed by the charter of the 6th May 1495. The chronological difficulties involved in the connections between the Lyles of Duchal and the Stewarts of Ardgowan are so great, that I should be glad if this reference to the occurrence noticed by Mr. Burnett leads to any light being thrown on the order of events.

3. Robyn Boyd was probably Robert (afterwards) 1st Lord Boyd, whose father killed Sir Alan Stewart of Derneley, near Falkirk, on the 20th Sept. 1438, and was in revenge slain by Sir Alan's brother at Craignaught, in Renfrewshire, on the 9th July of the following year. This would account for Robyn Boyd being concerned in the slaughter of another Stewart. The Asloan MS. describes Sir Alan Stewart's brother as 'Sir Alexander Stewart, Buktuth.' What is the meaning of 'Buktuth'?

4. Robyn Kalendar was probably a member of the family of Kalendar of that ilk, forfeited in the 14th century, and whose possessions were granted to Sir William Livingston in 1345. He is mentioned again in the manuscript at page 42, as Captain of Dumbarton in 1449.

Where is Drumglas? The 'castell' is, I presume, Dumbarton Castle. Why was Sir James Stewart's wife at the Kirk of Cardros? The 'bait' would take her across the Clyde from Dumbarton to Ardgowan. I can see no authority for the 'brutal maltreatment' mentioned by Mr. Burnett.

Σ.

108. 'NEW CHURCH AT SHISKEN.—The present Established Church at Shisken, Arran, built in 1708, and without seats for 112 years, having become ruinous and dilapidated, the congregation unanimously resolved to erect a new church.' The above extract is from the *Glasgow Weekly Mail*, and describes a curious remnant of a past age. Is it possible that there is another kirk in Scotland without seats? I. H.

109. HOUSEKEEPING ACCOUNTS, 17TH CENTURY.—Hannah Andrews, the writer of the account-book from which the following extracts have been made, was the daughter of Robert Andrews, a substantial Edinburgh citizen. Her marriage is entered in the Edinburgh Registers: '1673, Feb. 18, John Areskine of Ballgownie, Hanna Andrewes.' Her husband, who afterwards received the honour of knighthood, was great-grandson of James Erskine, younger brother of John, Earl of Mar; in 1549 James received a grant of the lands of Balgownie, near Culross, and Little Sauchie, county of Stirling. We hope ere long to give an account of this family, which is now represented by John Alistair Erskine Cuninghame of Balgownie, the lineal descendant of Sir John Erskine and Dame Hannah Andrews.

The Lady of Balgownie was a careful housewife, and for twenty-five years after her marriage kept a daily account of income and expenditure. As she was exact in entering every item, she has left us a volume which faithfully depicts the domestic life of a gentleman's family in the 17th century. It would, of course, be impossible to give our readers a complete transcript of it. We have selected for our present number a portion from the commencement, and hope in future numbers to give portions of the book at a later period, when the expenses caused by a young family are faithfully set down.

The volume itself is a thick octavo, and in very fair condition. All the entries appear to be in Lady Erskine's own handwriting, this is fairly good, and the mistakes are few.

Accompt of Mony Recd from / Balgownie since Whitsonday 1674 / be Hannah Andrews & gewen owt be hir upon the howse

		<i>lib</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
1674				
July	Imprimus to ye poor 5s. for fish 5s. 6d. chickens 4s. } 0001 17 04			
2	for buttor 1 lib. 10d. for a Lofe 2s. }			
July	Gusberies 4s. eggs 2s. A lof 2s. for wine 2 lib. 2s. 8d. } 0004 05 02			
8	Shuger 1 lib. 6s. 4d. Sop 4s. to ye poor 4s. 2d. }			
July 16	for fish & eal 8s. 4d. cols 1 lib. 6s. 8d. butor 11s. od. 0002 06 00			
July	for shuger 2s. 4d. eal & crim 13s. od. fish 10s. 6d. } 0002 19 00			
22	hens 9s. 4d. cols 13s. 4d. briad 6s. to ye poore } 4s. 6d. }			
This 11 lib. 7s. 6d. with the 3 lib. 6s. 8d. I lent macks op ye 14 lib. 14s. 2d. wc rested of Wm. Henderson 50 lib. in page 2. B		Total	0011	07 06
July	for a hen 4s. 8d. eall 9s. 4d. to ye poor 4s. for hering } 0001 17 08			
24	4s. briad 8s. butor 5s. barm 2s. 8d. }			
July 29	herin 2s. carets 4s. hens & chickens 1 lib. 3s. } 0001 09 00			
This 3 lib. 6s. 8d. & 1 lib. 9s. I lent make up that 4 lib. 15s. 8d. that was resting in ye 3. page of B		total	0003	06 08
Aug.	Recd from Bal. } 0005 19 00			
3th	for hering 2s. od. for hens 18s. to ye poor 15s. for } 0005 19 00			
	butor 4 lib. 14s. }			
Aug.	to Margt. inch for milk 1 1 lib. 17s. 2d. for eall 1 lib. 12s. } 0013 09 02			
8	to rich benet for bread & mil bakin 19 lib. 16s. 8d. } 0022 03 02			
	Jā blaw for brid 2 lib. 6s. 6d. }			
Aug.	for briad 8s. to ye poor 6s. hering 4s. carets 3s. 8d. } 0001 01 08			
13	for butor 1 lib. 19s. 8d. to ye Lases at ye wal 6s. } 0002 13 00			
	milk 7s. 4d. }			
Aug.	for hens 2 lib. carets 6s. Gusberis & resors 1 lib. 8d. } 0003 06 08			
17	to my mother } 0001 00 00			
This 43 lib. 13s. 8d. macks out the 43 lib. 13s. 8d. that was restin in ye chest		total	0043	13 08
Aug.	Recd from Balgownie } 0002 16 (?)			
21	for eggs 16s. 6d. for briad 13s. hering 14s. poor 5s. } 0002 08 06			
Aug.	for eall 1s. 10d. A candle 4d. } 0000 02 02			
24	for eal 15s. for briad 4s. carets 8d. busams 1s. od. } 0001 15 04			
Aug. 25	to the poor 1s. 4d. for cols 13. 4d. }			
		total	0003	16 00
Aug. 27	Recd from balgownie } 0006 05 08			

Aug.	for-A Lofe 4s. for eggs 14s. 8d. for barm 1s. 4d. } 0001 15 00	
	canell 15s. }	
28	hens & chickens 2 lib. 16s. 6d. hering 12s. 8d. } 0004 01 08	
	brid 12s. 6d. }	
		total 0005 06 08
	That wc rests I lent ye 1th page of R	rests 0001 19 08
Aug. 31	Recd from balgownie	0002 18 00
	for a lofe 2s. hen 6s. 8d. ye poore 6s. 6d. herings 5s.	0001 00 02
	That wc rests I lent 11s. 4d. in ye 1st page of R & depurst 0001 lib. 06s. 06d. in ye 3 page of B	rests 0001 17 10
Passing over much matter of little interest, we take up the work—		
1675		
Aug. 17	Recd from Balgownie	0004 17 00
Aug.	for mutton 1 lib. 4s. barme 1s. 6d. burn 4s.	0001 09 06
18	caldron 2s. 6d. weshing 19s. cols to ye water 2s.	0001 03 06
	for sope 15s. 4d. candel 17s. 8d. poor 6d.	0001 19 00
		total 0004 12 00
Aug. 20	Recd from Balgownie	0003 18 04
	for buttor 2 lib. 18s. 4d. eggs 14s. chickens 16s.	0003 18 04
Aug. 24	Recd from Gorge Miler	0033 06 08
	to the grive in the valifild for cols wc was laid in } 0006 13 04	
	for ye winter storms }	
Aug.	to Jø Mideltown for caring them	0001 10 00
25	for 8 lode clakmanen cols	0003 04 00
	eall 6s. hering 3d. candel 4s. 8d. muton 12s.	0001 05 08
	That is 9 lib. gewen out in ye 5th page of B so rests böt 2 lib. 12s. 4d.	total 0012 13 00
Aug. 26	Recd from balgownie yt wc rested	0014 06 00
and 27	for cols 16s. 4d. milk 2 lib. 8s. 8d. poor 10s. 8d.	0003 15 08
	for 4 pecks of Apels 6 lib. candell 9s. 4d.	0006 09 04
	for eggs 4s. bride 1s. for ville 18s.	0001 03 00
	That wc rests I gewe owt in ye 5th page of B so rests nothing	total 0011 08 00
		rests 0002 18 00
Aug. 28	Bowred from A. M.	0133 06 08
	gevin owt of yt we I bowred aug 28	
Aug. 29	for hering 6s. 8d. buttor 2 lib. chickens 1 lib.	0003 06 08
	there is 6 lib. depurst in ye 5th page of B so rests böt	0124 00 00
Aug. 30	Recd from balgownie 5 lib. 16s. & yt wc rests	0129 16 00
Sep. 2	for 16s. 4d. cols for milk 3 lib. mutton 18s.	0004 14 04
	caldron 5s. barme 1s. 4d. burn bearen 4s	0000 10 04
Sep. 4	eggs 4s. buttor 12s. salmon 2 lib. hering 2s. poor 10s. } 0003 10 00	
	brid 2s. }	
	candell 4s. 8d. salt 3s. 4d.	0000 08 00
		total 0009 02 08

We will now select a few entries—

March sent to Edn for orengers 15s. sparlins 5s. burn bering 4s. musels 1s. burn bering 4s. 8d.

- April resons 2s. burn bering 4s.
 ‘ther is a dolor yt my mot says I have got which I do not mind’
 for wine shuger & bread at ye ferie 18s. curvie 8s. selet 8d. curons
 6d. sand 1s. winegr 8d. seck 2s. 6d. pruns 1s. 4d. roll 8d. silk 4d.
 nidels 6d.
 ‘on mark was büred from my mot and half a mark from Christen’
 spice 8d. for curdds & whey & for crime & shuger & brandie
 12s. 6d.
- May for a lame syde 19s., figges 4s. selet 1s. ridell 4s. lame legge and
 haragells 14s. cane 2s. herbs 6d. whitens 1s. 8d. nails 4d., payes
 2s. 4d., prins 1s. kell 8d. speldens 1s. 4d. gus berries 1s. 4d., mure
 fowls 1 lib. 4s. risords 6d., risarts 8d., glases 8s. jorn pan 5s. 6d.
 lam leg & haragels 14s., shuger candie 1s. 6d., selet & vinegr 1s.
- June whey 6d. milk 2s. 6d. whey 1s. 6d. for dying ribons & to hary
 colts man 2 lib. 14s., hadokes 1s. 6d. moore coke 7s. orings 6s. 8d.
 beets 1s. whey 1s. 4d., strowing 8d., cairer 6s., busams 2s. peas 2s.,
 a hame 4 lib., gusberries 1s., post 5s., heren 1s. 4. burn bering 4s.,
 shordenty 6d. for taken the goods owt of the boat 7s. 2d. at ye
 nether bowe 1 lib. 9s. 4d. custom 4s., busberis 6d.
- July pets 2s. 4d., starch 4d., Jocks cap 1 lib. 1s. 4d., knitens 1s. 8d.
 for 3 spinell yarn sping 1 lib. 16s. prunes 4s. hors 6s., to the
 culross post fowr dolors is 11 lib 04s. ood., to Thomas Arsking
 12 lib. for Ball petition 2 lib. 18s., lame 10s., haragels 5s., pise
 6s. herens 5s. A bason 2s. 4d. ribons 6s. 8d., shus mending 5s.,
 stokens 1 lib. 5s. 4d. to John Vinte to acompt 2 lib. 14s. drink
 mony to his man 4s., hops 1 lib. 4s. to Christen when she went
 wt ye child to culros 13s. 4d., paldor 6d. pruns 2s., bitts 2s.,
 drink 7s., chise 1 lib., wesher wife 16s., for a tifyen apron 3 lib.
 15s. 6d., to the ladie Ingelstown 8 lib. 14s., for my poynt nepken
 13 lib. 14s, to the post 5 lib. was all I was owen for eall at
 Edinr 16 lib., ye hors stabling two nights 1 lib. 12s. 8d. to the
 man yt opens the tolbowth dore 1 lib. 10s. boat fraught at ye ferie
 1 lib. to ye poor 1s., meat & drink at ye ferie 10s. 4d. at culros
 mutton 13s. 4d.
- Aug. sarken lining 2 lib. 6s., to the wabster 7s., ‘. . . from my going
 to Edinr on apryl 26, 1676 till now [aug. 10, 1676],’ drink mony
 13s. 4d. spent at alaway 10s., for bringing froot from throask
 7s., to ye blicher 2 lib. 18s. 10d.
- Sep. burnbering 2s., froot caring 2s., to Mr. George bavreges woman
 for lace 2 lib. 12s., prun 4d., to wilam browne Apotichiry in
 dunfarmline in full of al I owe him prosiding this day 9 lib. 8s. 6d.,
 froot bringen 3s. 4d., to ye wesher wife for al I owe hir 16s. 8d.,
 for herings to the Ballgownie men 11s. 10d. [Sep. 31, for horse
 hyre to Edgr 2 lib. 18s. for our dayet and other expences and for
 our chamer meall dowing owr stay at Edgr 30 lib. 6s. 8d.
- Oct. wax 1s. 4d., for fowls bringen 1s. whil bands 10d., resons 2s.,
 fowls & chise bringen 3s. heren 6d., stokens worken 15s. 4d.,
 nutts 6d., chise 19s., for bringing of things in ye boat from Edgr
 16s., doves 14s. 6d., burne bearing 4s., lining 8 lib. 8s.
- Nov. dowes 3s. 10d., peats 4s. 4d., nidels 10d., to the woman that
 helpet Chirste at ye wall 9s., to wife at ye wall 17s., for kiling the
 two coves 1 lib. 4s. 6d., to ym yt brought ye fowls 2s., stokens

worken 5s., bringing the furnetowr from Edg to lith & for custom & other dewes, 13s. 8d. [paid by boatman himself out of his own pocket & repaid him] burne bearing 4s., to James when he went to Edgr at Fathers diser 6s. 8d., a thrid leace 8d., paper 6d., cadrons 6s., Whit Leace at ye fair 1 lib. 16s., horne spoons 9s., coals at clackmanean 1 lib. 16s., left to ye howse to buy things to ye children 10s., to anne when she went to ye wadding for hirself 13s. 4d. to John for himself 1 lib. 12s., to Balgownis for regestrating S. W. M. band 2 lib. 13s. 4d., for the horning thereupon 2 lib. 16s. 8d. to him to buy chesnuts 9s., jock's gowne 7s., there was 9s. stolen from me,' for ye horse stabling ye last time 1 lib., to Ball for carvie to give his wife 12s., for a litel lock to ye clok bage & a meas pillon 18s.

Dec. Edgr I recd at sevrall times mony from culross wc was the pryce of ye two kows was sold 36 lib. os. od. to thomas arskan to buy himself stokens 4s. 9d. [Dec. 9] we day wc cam from Edgr, to ye lases at ye wall to get them drink 2s. 8d., burn bearing 4s., caldren & barme 4s., for ye heckess 3s., liat 1s., nidel 6d., clowe 10d., thrid 4d., coronis 6d., spice 2d., for worken tow per stockings to Johnie in part pynt 5s., to the nurse to pay something she was owen of hir owne 2 lib. 18s., for tubs at ye wall, 'in part paymt of two per pertrichs 13s. 4d. so I owe for them yet eight shi eight penies scots,' cadron 2s. burne bearing 4s., reasons 13s. 4d., to the nurse to give the woman that nurses hir child 3 lib., boat fraught to ye Ness 14s., '. . . thrie dolors on of them a leg is 6 lib. 12s.,' for the whit mending 6s. 8d. to the culross drumor in hansell 1 lib. 6s. 8d.

110. DUTCH OR GERMANS IN GLASGOW (*see* page 13 of *N. N. & Q.*).—In the Index to Testaments-Commissariat of Glasgow (vol. for years 1666-1680) occurs:—'Zacharias Zebbes, Sugarbaker in Glasgow within the Citie and par. thereof—13 March 1680.' R.

111. 'THE ORIGINAL OF THACKERAY'S COLONEL NEWCOME.—While carrying out operations in connection with the building of the new Holy Trinity Church at Ayr, the workmen found the remains of the late Major Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, the stepfather of the late W. M. Thackeray, novelist. The remains were subsequently interred under the chancel of the new church. Major Carmichael Smyth was the original of Colonel Tom Newcome, one of Thackeray's well-known and admirably portrayed characters. He died in Ayr in 1861. Immediately before his death the Major exclaimed, 'Adsum' (I am here), as if in response to some real or imaginary call from the silent land. Mr. Thackeray attended the deceased's funeral at Ayr, and the following memorial in the church was erected in 1887 by some members of the Thackeray family:—"Sacred to the memory of Major Henry William Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, who departed this life at Ayr, 9th September 1861, aged 81 years. Adsum.—'And lo, he whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master.'—*The Newcomes*, vol. iii. chap. 26." On the rebuilding of the church, his grave was brought within the walls. He was

laid to rest immediately beneath this place by his stepson, William Makepeace Thackeray.'—*Scotsman*.

112. BILL OF FARE.—The Pen and Pencil Club have this year been fortunate in selecting two gentlemen to compose the Bill of Fare for their Annual Supper who have in a high degree a love for old Scottish customs. We do not apologise for inserting this clever document in our columns, feeling sure that many 'a Scot abroad' will read it with pleasure, and our English readers will see that Scotland can supply a feast with dishes peculiarly her own. The mottoes are felicitous; in fact the whole performance will serve as an excellent model for any giver of a feast anxious to escape the usual rut of dishes with French names, though often of good old Scottish or English materials.

EDINBURGH PEN AND PENCIL CLUB.

SCOTCH NICHT.—17th January 1888.

'And noo a rantin' feast weel stored,
Saur sweetly on the festive board.'—*Picken's Poems*.
A Grace (but no) as lang's my arm.'—*Burns*.

Billo' Fare.

POWSOWDI AND COCKIE-LEEKIE.

Wi' rowth o' reekin' kail supply
The inward man.'—*Ferguson*.

COD AND OYSTER SAUCE.

HADDIES.

' . . . He's no ill boden
That gusts his gab wi' oyster sauce
An' cod weel soden.'—*Ferguson*.
'They're braw caller haddies.'—*Antiquary*.

SHEEP'S HEAD AND TROTTERS.

HAGGIS.

'A sheep's head owre muckle boiled is rank poison.'—*Bailie Nicol Jarvie*.
'A haggis fat, weel tootled in a seything pat.'—*Ferguson*.

DRAMS.

'An' his nose is juist a sicht, wi' drinkin' drams.'—*Outram*.

BEEF AND GREENS.

BUBBLY-JOCK AND HOWTOWDIES.

We'll live a' the winter on beef an' lang kail,
An' whang at the bannocks o' barley meal.'—*John, Duke of Argyll*.

Noo, maister, I sall thank ye for a prievin' o' your bubbly-jock.'—*Saxon and the Gael*.

'A fine fat howtowdie . . .
The fowl looks weel, an' we'll fa' till her.'—*Allan Ramsay*.

MARROW BANES.

'Nil nisi bonum.'
'Os homini sublime dedit.'

KAPERS.

'Do you not remember, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper.'—*Clan Albyn*.
'Then auld guidman, maist like to rive,
Bethankit hums.'—*Burns*.

TODDY.

'A guid auld sang comes never wrang.
When o'er a social cogie.'—*William Reid*.
'The hour approaches Tam maun ride.'—*Burns*.
'Landlady, count the lawin'.'—*Burns*.
'Guid nicht, an' joy be wi' ye a'!'—*Old Song*.

W. G. R.

WATERLOO HOTEL.

We wish we could give the two etchings which adorn this production, they are by a talented member of the Club, and complete the excellence of the whole composition.—ED.

113. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.—We believe that the volumes in preparation this year are making good progress. As to membership, not only is the list full, but the number of libraries allowed to share the benefits of membership, over and above the 300, is ever increasing. Not only do residents in Scotland take an interest in it, but several distinguished American men of letters have either joined or are waiting their turn to enter. One of the latest additions is G. D. Weld French of Boston, U.S.A., a zealous genealogist, and a subscriber to *Northern Notes and Queries*.—ED.

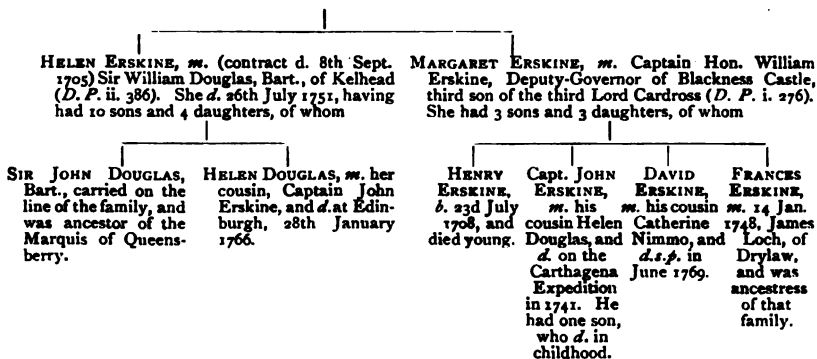
QUERIES.

LXIII. 'LADY' OF AN OLD SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD.—Is that the correct orthography of the word? The late M'Arthur Moir of Hillfoot, when one day speaking of the number of persons settling at Dunoon, said, 'The laird and his *leddie* could scarce walk on their ain grund,' explaining, at the same time, that 'leddie' was the proper Scottish correlative for 'laird,' and not the English 'lady.'
G. A. W.

LXIV. REV. JAMES MURRAY.—Could any of your readers direct me to local works where mention is made of Rev. James Murray, or give me any information about his parentage? He is said to have come from the Highlands, and was educated at Edinburgh University. From 1693 to 1735 he was minister of Penpont in Dumfriesshire, and a friend of Rev. Thos. Boston of Ettrick, author of the *Fourfold State*. He purchased several small properties in Annandale, and married Miss Isabel Laurie, daughter of the minister of Kirkcudbright. Any information about his family or anecdotes regarding him would be welcome?
THOMAS H. MURRAY.

LXV. COLONEL JOHN ERSKINE, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF STIRLING CASTLE.—I shall be glad of information about Colonel John Erskine, Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle, who is twice men-

tioned in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, through the marriage of two of his daughters, as follows :—



He must be distinguished from Colonel Hon. John Erskine, third son of the second Lord Cardross, who, after the accession of William III., was made Lieut.-Governor of Stirling Castle, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle. Helen and Margaret could not have been his daughters by any of his four wives (see Erskine of Cardross in *Burke's Landed Gentry*). Colonel John, the deputy, was probably a relative appointed by the Lieut.-Governor to perform his duties, and family tradition points to his having belonged to the Alva branch of the House of Marr.

John Erskine, 7th Earl of Marr, had by his second marriage seven sons, of whom the fourth was the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, Kt., who died on the 8th July 1663, having had five sons, the four eldest of whom are thus placed by Douglas (*D. P.* ii. 214) :— (1) Thomas, *b.* 1641, *d.s.p.*; (2) John, *b.* 1642, also *d.s.p.*; (3) Charles, served heir in general to his father on 15th July 1665, created a Baronet in 1666, served heir to Thomas, his eldest brother, on 3d April 1672; from him descends the present Earl of Roslyn; (4) James, *b.* 26th March 1645.

There are reasons to suspect that the names of the 2d and 4th sons have been transposed, and that James was the 2d son who *d.s.p.*, and John the 4th son. These reasons are :—

(1) Euphame Cochrane, eldest daughter of William Cochrane of Ochiltree, and sister of the 8th Earl of Dundonald, *m.* (*D. P.* i. 175) 'Col. John Erskine, brother to Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Bt.; two of their daughters are entered in the register of Edinburgh; Mary, baptized 8th June 1715, and Elizabeth, 1st Dec. 1717; the eldest was *m.* to Alexander Webster, D.D., etc.' and we know he had another daughter, Euphame, the wife of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck (*D. B.* 460). This shows that Sir Charles Erskine's brother John did not die without issue.

(2) William Erskine, 8th Earl of Buchan, resigned his honours on the 8th April 1677, in order that the following series of heirs might be called to the succession :—Lord Cardross and his three brothers; William Erskine, Cupbearer to His Majesty; Sir

Charles Erskine of Alva and his brother John. This shows that John Erskine was younger than Sir Charles.

(3) Lady Mary Maule, *m.* Charles Erskine, 10th Earl of Marr, who *d.* April 1689, and after his death *re-m.* a son of the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Kt. In the Panmure pedigree (ii. 355) this son is said to have been Col. John,¹ and in the Marr pedigree (ii. 217) he is said to have been Col. James. Here, however, a fresh difficulty crops up, for if we suppose Col. James to have been the 2d son and to have *m.* the Dowager Countess after 1689, why was he passed over at his father's death in 1663 and superseded by his younger brother Sir Charles?

I think we may conclude that Sir Charles Erskine's brother John was not the 2d son who died without issue; that he was the husband of Euphame Cochrane, and the father of the three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Euphame; and that he may have been the Deputy-Governor and father of Helen and Margaret. The question remains if Helen and Margaret were daughters of Euphame Cochrane? I think it must be answered in the negative, for (1) they would have certainly been named in the Dundonald pedigree, and (2) they were both married several years before Mary, who seems to be the Mrs. Webster styled 'eldest,' was baptized. Therefore if Col. John, Euphame Cochrane's husband, was identical with the Deputy-Governor, father of Helen and Margaret, he must have been married more than once, and Helen and Margaret must have been his offspring by a previous marriage. I have a note (which needs confirmation) that the mother of Helen and Margaret was a daughter of William Cunningham of Broomhill. There were three William Cunninghams of Broomhill. The first was Provost of Ayr in 1664, and purchased Broomhill (or Brownhill) from Sir John Cunningham, the 1st Bt. of Caprington. His son, the 2d William, was also Provost of Ayr in 1670 and 1686, and his son, the 3d William, died in 1755, leaving co-heiresses (see Paterson's *Ayr*, vol. ii. 474). If my note is correct, she was probably a daughter of the first William, possibly of the second.

It is possible that Col. John's first wife may have been the Dowager-Countess of Marr, and that she, and not William Cunningham's daughter, was mother of Margaret and Helen Erskine.

For the solution of these problems the records of Stirling Castle, the archives of the Erskines of Alva, and the papers and family tradition of the numerous descendants of Helen and Margaret Erskine suggest themselves as likely sources of information. Σ.

I.XVI. MARRIAGE OF 4TH VISCOUNT GARNOCK.—*Burke's Peerage* (article 'Lindsay, E.') states that George, 4th Viscount Garnock (who succeeded as 21st Earl of Crawford) *m.* 'Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill,' and *Douglas' Peerage*, i. 393, gives the date of the marriage as 26th December 1755,

¹ The Alloa Registers give the marriage of John Erskine of Alva and Mary Maule, Countess of Mar, April 29, 1697.—[ED.]

and adds that her mother was 'Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall,' and that she (Lady Crawford) 'died at Rosel, 6th October 1809, in her 74th year.'

But in *Douglas' Baronage*, page 465, we are told that Sir Archibald Hamilton's daughter Elizabeth *m.* 'Mr. William Cunningham of Broomhill, and had issue several children, but only three daughters survived,' and two only of these are mentioned, viz. Elizabeth Cunningham, wife of James Hamilton of Stevenstoun, and Anne Cunningham, who *m.* first John Hunter of Ayr, by whom she had two sons, and secondly 'Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, Esq., to whom she had three daughters, one whereof is now Countess of Crawford,' (her second daughter, Margaret Hamilton, *m.* 24th December 1764 Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, Bt., and I cannot trace the third daughter).

It will be observed that the *Peerage* makes the Countess of Crawford's mother to have been daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, while the *Baronage* makes her his granddaughter.

Again we find from the *Scots Magazine*, vol. xxii. page 156, that the marriage of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill to Anne Cunningham, Mrs. Hunter, took place on 3d April 1760, or five years later than the marriage of the lady said to be her daughter. (This is from a note taken some years ago, and which I am at present unable to verify.) How are these discrepancies to be reconciled?
Σ.

P.S.—Since writing the above query, I find that Paterson's *Ayrshire*, vol. ii. p. 103, assigns four daughters to Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill (1. Jean, Lady Garnock; 2. Frances, *d. unm.* 1798; 3. Ellinora, Countess of Eglintoun; 4. Margaret, Lady Cathcart). Burke, on the other hand (*Landed Gentry*, 6th ed., p. 723), places them thus: (1) Jean, Lady Garnock; (2) Margaret, Lady Cathcart; (3) Frances, *m.* Capt. John Ferguson of Greenvale; (4) Eleanor, Countess of Eglintoun. Burke further gives the wife of Robert Hamilton (mother of Lady Garnock) as 'Jean Mitchell, an heiress, widow of Major Garth.' Douglas (*Peerage*, i. 510) says that Eleanor Hamilton was cousin of her husband, the 12th Earl of Eglintoun. These statements are, in themselves, irreconcilable, and add to the difficulty that besets Lady Garnock's parentage.

As regards the John Hunter, Anne Cunningham's first husband, Paterson (vol. i. 204) states as follows: 'John of Milnholm and Millquarter (now Craigie House), born 11th August 1702, *m.* Anne, daughter and heiress of William Cunninghame of Broomhill, by Anne Hamilton, his wife, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Archibald Hamilton, Bart., of Rosehall, M.P. for the county of Lanark, and by this lady was ancestor of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.'
Σ.

LXVII. INSCRIPTION IN MONZIEVAIRD OLD CHURCHYARD.—In Monzievaird old churchyard, situated within Ochertyre policies, is a tombstone bearing: 'HIC · IACET · FIDVS · MINISTER · VERBI · DEI · HENRICVS · ANDERSON · PASTOR · DE · MONIVAIRD · OBIT ·

5 · IVN · 1641 · ÆTATIS · 52 · TA · ANA · ZHTEITE.¹ The above is round the stone; in the centre is M. H. A. about a shield with, apparently, the Anderson coat of arms. Below is MEMENTO · MORI, and below that again is a shield with three birds and M R on either side. Whose arms are they? MCG.

LXVIII. WILLIAM DUFF, M.A.—Mr. William Duff, M.A., was Regent or Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College of Aberdeen from 1727 to 1739. What biographical particulars are known of him, at which University did he take his degree of M.A., when and where was he born, and when and where did he die (state authorities)? C. MASON.

LXIX. BLASONBERRY.—What is the probable origin of this word, which occurs as the name of a hill in Berwickshire? GEO. FRATER.

LXX. SURNAME OF FRATER.—Will any reader kindly say if they have noticed the occurrence of this surname in Berwickshire or Roxburghshire before the year 1684, when it occurs as 'George Frater, Weaver, Galashiels,' in Wodrow's *History of the Persecution*, etc. I should also be glad to have suggestions as to the probable origin of the surname. GEO. FRATER.

The Edinburgh (Canongate) Registers give the baptism of John, son of Andrew Frater, 'Couper,' and Christian Condie his wife, Sept. 19, 1654.—[ED.]

LXXI. STRATH HOOPER.—In the upper part of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, not far from Allargue, is a strath called 'Strath Hooper' (I have not the Ordnance Map to refer to for the exact locality). Can any one account for such a name in such a district? R. P. H.

LXXII. RUSSELL.—Is the English ducal house of Russell Scottish in origin? I ask this, because it is a very common name in Scotland, at least about Edinburgh, whereas in England the Russells are few, and all, I think, claim a connection with the ducal house. The fact of the first Russell being in England before the time of the great influx of the Scots into England (and that he lived in the reign of Henry VII.) should not militate against his being a Scot. There were, we know, occasional Scots in England during the Middle Ages. Murdoch, Archbishop of York, must have been one. Why then should not the first Russell have been a Scot? *Northern Notes & Queries* has given a list of Scots settled in London in 1567. Does Russell mean the 'red-headed one'? G. H.

LXXIII. REID, READ, REED, AND READE.—My impression is that Reid is Scottish, the last three words English. Are they different forms of the same word? And if they are, is it possible that all the holders of the name, however spelt, take their origin from the river Reed in Northumberland. This is almost incredible, as the name in one form or another is very common, and is found everywhere. Scott, in the seventh note on *Rokeby*, says that

¹ Greek—'Seek things above' (?).

the Reeds of Reedsdale were a very ancient family, and derived their name from the brook on which their mansion stood. This is a matter of some little importance archæologically, as the Reeds are not an insignificant family, but have made their mark in Border history. See note 22 of *Rokeby*. G. H.

LXXIV. MONTSERRAT OR MONTFERRAT.—Is Montserrat or Montferrat the name of the Conrad who played an important part in the Third Crusade. This question may, I think, be legitimately asked in *N. N. & Q.*, as this Conrad is one of the chief characters in Scott's *Talisman*. Scott writes Montserrat, the editor of *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi*, Bishop Stubbs of Chester, gives Montferrat in his notes. In the *Itinerarium* itself, Conrad is always, I think, called 'the Marquis,' the name of his Marquisate not being given. Both Montserrat and Montferrat might easily describe the same range of mountains, the former referring to their rough and jagged appearance, the latter to the character of the stone of which they were composed; or has a mistake been made between 's' and 'f'? G. H.

LXXV. JOHN MACFARLANE OF ARROCHAR.—Can any of your readers give me any information about the family of John Macfarlane of Arrochar? He was Colonel of a Dumbarton volunteer force at the Revolution. Irving, in his *History of Dumbarton*, says 'he had, among other children,' Walter, William, and Alexander. Where can I find any mention of his 'other children,' and who did they marry? THOMAS H. MURRAY.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XIX. CRUISIE.—I saw one dug out of the dungeon of Fintallich Castle this summer. It had the outer saucer you mention, was made of what must have been pretty thick sheet-iron, as it was deeply corroded, and to it were attached, if I remember, two spikes, one horizontal to stick into a wall, and another vertical to go into a plank, as circumstances might require. There was also a substantial chain in the wall of the dungeon by which the captive or criminal was secured till his turn came to 'do the laird's bidding.' G. A. W.

XXII. ROBERTSON OF MUIRTOWN.—The descent of Robertson of Muirtown, county Elgin, for four generations, will be found in the pedigree of Robertson-Macdonald of Kinloch-Moidart in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and in the *Scottish Nation*, vol. iii. p. 348. William Robertson of Muirtown, the last mentioned, was succeeded by 'his eldest son, who left issue,' who was of Gladney, in Fife. Principal Robertson, the historiographer, was his grandson. The pedigree throws no light on the supposed relationship between the Principal and the physician at

Richmond, nor on the sale of Muirtown by the latter. *The Genealogist's Guide* refers to a Robertson pedigree in the addenda to the 2d edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, where the pedigrees are generally less abridged than in later editions. I cannot refer to the addenda, the only *complete* copy of which, that I know of, is in the Advocates' Library. Σ.

XL. HAWKSHAW, PEEBLES.—Hawkshaw is in Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire, about ten miles from Moffat. It was one of the many old towers (the furthest up) that dotted the Tweed from its source to Berwick, but it has been long pulled down, and only the site can be identified.

The owner in the 16th century was a Porteous; a later proprietor was William Govan, from whom it passed to his nephew, Adam Stewart, in 1819. It is now the property of Mr. R. Bell.

At a Wapenshaw at Peebles, 15th June 1627, 'The Laird of Hawkshaw absent himself, four of his men present with lances and swords, horsit.'

G. G.

XLVI. GALLOWAY.—If W. M. C. is not satisfied with Mr. Skene's explanation of the origin of the name 'Galloway,' I cannot hope to convince him. But when he says that 'the first syllable of that word is generally pronounced like the last syllable of "servant-gal," he is giving an opinion about as rational as if he were to say that the last syllable of Paris is usually pronounced to rhyme with Isis. In this country that is so; but to hear the real sound of the name of a place it is indispensable to hear it pronounced by natives. If he will travel along the Portpatrick Railway, put his head out of the window at New Galloway Station, and ask the nearest bystander the name of the place, he will learn the original and true pronunciation of the word, in which the *a* varies in sound between 'father' and 'fall,' the latter being apparently the older, and most in use in hill districts.

That the first syllable is the qualitative is shown by the accent. In compound names there is no rule less variable than that under which the accent falls on the qualification: in Scotch Gaelic, where the qualification has two syllables, the accent is on the first syllable. Instances of the accent following the qualification, according as it precedes or follows the substantive, are Càmling, Lincòm, *i.e.* *cam linn, linn cam*, the crooked pool; Dhùloch, Lochdhù, *i.e.* *dubh loch, loch dubh*, black lake, etc. Mr. Skene's interpretation of Galloway so far accords with this rule, *gall gaidhel*, the stranger Gaels. Nor do I see why W. M. C. thinks that a mixed race is indicated. They were Gaels, but separated from, strangers to, isolated from the rest of their race.

On the line of the Deil's Dyke, that ancient rampart which, running from the shores of Loch Ryan to the valley of the Nith, separates the Pictish Principality of Galloway from the territory of the Welshmen of Strathclyde, there is a moorland ridge called Drumgalgal, which seems to signify *druim gall gaidhel*, the ridge of the Galwegians.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

XLVIII. HORN.—The suggestion that Whithorn (not Glastonbury) is Ynys Vitryn seems to render more doubtful than ever the derivation of its last syllable from *ærn*. Even if the vowel has been broadened, how came the 'h' to be inserted? The Anglo-Saxon Dictionary which I consulted has '*Ern*, a place, v. *Ærn*,' and also '*Hern*, a full tide, ebbing and flowing water, *æstus*.' Did the word *ærn* die, leaving no heirs, or can it be traced in any living language or dialect? Such proper names as Whitehouse, Stonehouse, etc., are naturally very common; but is there any instance of another Whitærn? The old spelling of the name often begins with 'quh,' which usually indicates a guttural. There is Monquhitter in Banffshire. For the Witter in Down Mr. Joyce gives an Irish derivation. If the name Whithorn belonged originally to the island, and not to the town, it may make a great difference.

The names about Sorby may be Anglian, as Sir H. Maxwell supposes, or Scandinavian as Canon Taylor thinks. The *Nordisk Conversations Lexicon* makes Den and Angel two brothers, whose united armies drive the Germans out of Denmark. It must be difficult to distinguish between the language of the 'two brothers,' even if the word be Gothic at all. At anyrate Sorby, Sorbie, Sorbietrees, Sorbiodunum, Soroba, etc., occur in various parts of Britain, and some of them may bear analysing. Colonel J. A. Robertson, in his *Gaelic Topography of Scotland*, states that in a charter of Alexander II. the Findhorn is called the Earn, and this seems corroborated by Invererne and Earnhill lying to the north of Forres.

The local pronunciation of the Fife town appears to be Kinn-gorn, and there is Kinghornie on the Kincardine coast.

It is the frequent recurrence of the syllable 'horn' that makes one think it must be some common word. Here are a few more instances:—Pykehorn and Knockhornan, in Wigtownshire; Blawhorn Moss, near Bathgate; Strathhorn and Netherhorn, near Rayne, Aberdeenshire; also Enthorn, Dumfriesshire; Nenthorn, near Kelso, and doubtless your readers could add others in Scotland. There are plenty in England. W. M. C.

LXII. KINDLIE TENANT.—Mr. Hutcheson raises an interesting question in respect of this well-known term. The Duke of Argyle, in his recent work, *Scotland as It Was and as It Is*, luminously discusses the nature of this tenancy, and sums up the evidence as 'clearly distinguishing them from ordinary agricultural tenants, especially in this, that their rent was from the first fixed at a rate below that of ordinary value, and had never been on the footing of a rent variable from time to time, like the rent of ordinary farms. The ultimate decision of the Courts of Law in Scotland recognised this tenure as virtually the tenure of a feu—just as James VI. and the Duke of Lennox, on another kind of evidence, had recognised the tenure of the mill at Partick by Crawford of Jordanhill, as the tenure of a feu. In virtue of this decision the kindly tenants of Lochmaben' (holding from the days of Robert the Bruce) 'became proprietors, and

have ever since been entered as such in the valuation roll of the country' (2d edit. p. 130).

The meaning of the word 'kindly' has travelled a little distance from its literal meaning in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English. A.-S. *gecyndelig* (Bosworth), M. E. *kyndeli*, signify 'natural.' It is in this sense that the word occurs in the Litany, 'the kindly fruits of the earth'; it was probably in this sense that it was originally applied to a particular mode of tenure, though the modern modification of meaning to signify 'generous, kind,' is not inappropriate, either as applied to tenants or fruits. It must be noted, however, that it could not originally have borne the meaning of 'generous' or 'kind,' because the generosity lay in the landlord who let his land on peculiarly easy conditions, either to those who had earned his favour by valuable service, or to his kinsfolk in humble circumstances. A question was raised in *Notes and Queries* not long ago as to the meaning of the term 'kindly Scot.' I think there is no doubt it means a natural Scot, a Scotsman born, though frequently used of late with a more emotional significance.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

A kindlie tenant was a tenant who paid his rent in *kind*—not in money, and not necessarily in personal service; sometimes in lambs, sometimes in a foal, sometimes, and most frequently, in poultry. I dare say there may be instances of cattle and grain, but I don't know them.

JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbadoes, by N. Darnell Davis. Argosy Press, Georgetown, New Guiana.—This is a well-written account of the troubles which Barbadoes suffered in the days of the Commonwealth. The author has evidently taken pains to obtain accurate information, and he presents it to his readers in a pleasant manner. The histories of our Colonies are not as well known as they should be; we welcome this work all the more that it is so carefully compiled. We regret, however, to have to complain that there is no index.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science, No. XII.—Under a somewhat cumbrous designation, this Society is doing a good work. In this, the last report, both Science and Literature are well represented; the three papers embraced under the latter head are all interesting. Perhaps the one which will be most enjoyed is that entitled 'Former Social Life in Cumberland and Westmoreland,' which contains a good account of the 'Statesmen' and their way of life.

Merchant and Craft Guilds, a History of the Aberdeen Incorporated Trades, by Ebenezer Bain (J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark), Aberdeen, has given us special pleasure in perusing. It does much to throw light on the trade history of Scotland in the past, and brings before us vividly the power of the old Trade Guilds. Nowhere in Scotland was it greater than in Aberdeen, and the perusal of Mr. Bain's carefully-written book will

prove as useful as it will certainly be interesting. One interesting fact is all we have space for. Mention is made (p. 153) of a charter dated at Wick, 19th of October 1523, and delivered by 'John o' Grot, of Duncansby, baillie to the Earl [of Caithness] in these parts.' Here we have direct information as to the origin of the name 'John o' Grot's House.'

Memoir of the Family of M'Combie, by William M'Combie Smith, Blackwood, Edinburgh, is a good specimen of what a family history may be made. The M'Combies are a branch of the clan M'Intosh, and their earlier history is merged in that of the clan, and is indistinct; but from the time they appear under their present name, Mr. Smith has been not only able to trace them, but to make their history interesting. We think that it would have been an advantage in such a purely genealogical work if a good pedigree chart had been inserted. The book is well printed, and is a satisfactory addition to Scottish genealogical literature. It will, we trust, be used as a model by those who understand the utility of such works.

Cæsar in Kent, by Rev. Francis T. Vine. London: Elliot Stock.—Though the landing of the Romans in England is only indirectly connected with Scottish history, our readers will find much to interest them in the account of that event which Mr. Vine has carefully compiled. He has evidently spared no pains to find out every incident that has been recorded, and to fix on the exact locality of Cæsar's landing. A good map gives much assistance to the reader.

The Story of some Famous Books, by Frederick Saunders. London: Elliot Stock.—This little book affords excellent reading for spare half-hours, and will prove a useful present to young men and women, who will find in it much interesting information about matters with which they will be expected to show acquaintance. We are, however, surprised that no mention is made of such famous books as the *Arabian Nights* and the *Divina Comedia*.

Amongst the latest English provincial archæological periodicals we must welcome *Suffolk Records*, *Dorsetshire and Somersetshire Notes and Queries*, *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, and the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*. Their appearance is a sign of the healthy state of archæology in England, from the specimens we have seen we can recommend them, and we wish them success.

Mr. W. B. W. Phillimore, of Lincoln's Inn, in his *Index Library* (monthly), is supplying a want, viz. copies of the mss. Indexes which exist in the Record Office and elsewhere, which are in some cases difficult of access, and always more wearisome to consult than the clearly printed pages of the book which lies before us.

Irish Pedigrees, by John O'Hart, Dublin: James Duffy.—This is a work, the like to which will, we trust, some day appear in Scotland—a carefully prepared list of Irish families: (a) Ancient Irish; (b) new settlers; (c) modern gentry, with genealogies. The work is at present incomplete, but Mr. O'Hart is working hard to make his book a full record of Irish Pedigrees.

Transcript of St. Botolph Register (Part VI.).—With this part the first volume of these Registers is completed. When the entries to 1753 have been printed, the Editor will commence the *Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral*, London. The value set upon these transcripts of *London City Church Registers* is shown by the Dean and Chapter intrusting the Editor with the work of editing the *Registers of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese*.