

NORTHERN NOTES & QUERIES

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Northern Notes and Queries

OR

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

All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR of 'Northern Notes and Queries,' The Parsonage, Alloa.

248. RECORDS OF THE MONASTERY OF KINLOSS.—It being very desirable that the whereabouts of very old charters be not lost sight of, allow me to inform your readers that the charter granted by King William the Lion to the Abbot and Convent of Kinloss of the whole land of Strathislay, dated at Elgin, 31st July 1195-6, and which charter appears in full in Dr. Stuart's *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss*, is now in the possession of Mr. Findlater, farmer, Balvenie, Dufftown. In examining some old papers the other day, I came upon a copy of a charter which was unknown to Dr. Stuart. This charter was granted by the Earl of Huntly to the Abbot of Kinloss, 1512. Should any of your readers wish to see the Latin copy, I shall, on application, allow them to peruse it. Meanwhile it may be presented in a more attractive form. It appears

to have been 'Englished' in Edinburgh about a century ago. [Dorso] 'Copie Charter Englished Alexr. Earl of Huntly in favours of the Abbot and Convent of Kinloss of the bounds of Huntly and Strathisla, 22 October 1512.'

'We, Alexander, Earl of Huntly and Lord of Badenoch (wishing) eternal salvation in the Lord to all who shall see or hear this writing.

'Whereas there have been of a long time several disputes, quarrels, and strifes between some of the inhabitants and tenants of our Barony of Huntly, otherwise called Strathbogie, and the tenants of the lands of Strathilay pertaining to the Abbot and Monks of Kinloss ; concerning the use and possession of a certain piece of ground called Easter Belach, and lying between that Mountain and the water of Islay. For the settling of which and the peace of the parties having had a conference with the foresaid Abbot, and having held and followed a council of several discreet men, we found that the foresaid Abbot and Monks of Kinloss were infeted by the most illustrious prince William, King of Scotland, of blessed memory, in the foresaid lands of Strathilay with certain bounds and limits ; these being marked out, and more especially towards the borders and extremities of our barony of Huntly alias Strathbogie aforesaid, by these marks, viz. : Beginning from the east, at the place where the burn or rivulet of Legin falls into the water of Islay, and going up from thence by the white Shouch in the red moss to the summit of the Easter Belach, and along the summit of both the Belachs, extending towards the west, straight as far as, or beyond and above the well, which is called Lessingown. Besides which we have seen a Charter of David, formerly son to the Earl of Fife, Lord of Strathbogy and of G. . . . his consort, asserting that there had been a dispute between the above David and these monks concerning the foresaid marches and limits ; and that he with his consort had given in a pure and perpetual donation, that piece of ground of the Belach, concerning which the dispute had arisen, freely to these Monks, by the same marks as aforesaid, viz. : from the falling of the Legin into Islay across the red moss as far as the top of the lesser Belach, and then along the back of the said mountain, towards the west as far as the divisions of the said monks from the south part of the other Belach. We have likewise seen a third charter by David, formerly of Strathbogie, Earl of Athole, grandson of the above David, son to the Earl of Fife, Lord of Strathbogy, who guarantees that he, David of Strathbogy, granted and confirmed the above donation of David, son to the Earl of Fife, made to the foresaid Monks, respecting that piece of ground of the Belach, about which there had formerly subsisted a debate between them. And lastly, we have read a confirmation by Alexander, formerly King of Scots, of blessed memory, with respect to the same charter of David, formerly son to the Earl of Fife, and certain other lands ; and because we have learned, from written evidences, that the aforesaid Abbot and Monks had a warranted and full right to the said grounds ; albeit our tenants or vassals have molested them in the peaceable possession of the same at some times ; far be it from us to intend to disturb them in any wise for the future ; nay, rather, with pious intentions, justice, and zeal, to repair the molestation given by our tenants.

'Wherefore, in favours of the venerable Father in Christ, Thomas, present Abbot of Kinloss, and the convent of the said place, and their successors, in all right and claim of right, as well claimed as possessed,

which belongs to us or our predecessors, or can pertain to our successors, We, for ourselves and our heirs, have for ever renounced, and by these presents do renounce, and besides, as far as we can, or our right extends, the above-mentioned piece of ground, viz. :—beginning at the said place where the burn of Legin falls into the Water of Islay, and from thence going up from the (I say by the) white shouch and new stank, cast in the red moss, as far as the foot of the Belach hill (or Easter Belach) and from the farther end or extremety of the said shouch or stank, and the foot of the Belach, going up as far as the Monks' Cairn, and from the Monks' Cairn, ascending straight to the top of the Easter Belach; and passing along the top of that mountain towards the west, to the top of the other or Meikle Belach, until it come straight to or beyond and above the well of Lessingoun. We have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, and confirm to hold and possess, by the said abbot and convent and their successors from us, our heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual donation, with all its liberties and accommodations, rights, houses, buildings, mills, multures, smithies, moors, and marshes, and other aliments and pertinents whatsoever, belonging to these grounds, or that can in any manner justly belong for the future, freely, quietly, well, and in peace, as the charter of our said Lord, King William, bears; without any impediment to them in any wise, by us or our heirs, upon the performing, or causing to be performed and celebrated, and that yearly, by the said abbot and convent and their successors for our happy prosperity and that of Elizabeth Gra, Countess and Lady of Glammis, and our consort; and for our souls, and predecessors and successors in the wake of all the Saints, one Mass, with wonted and customary funeral rites, with singing as is decent, and solemnities requisite, alone, instead of every other burden. And we truly, Alexander, Earl aforesaid, and our heirs, shall, with all our strength as much as in us lies, warrant, secure, and defend the foresaid abbot and convent, and their successors, from all molestation or disturbance, in the peaceable possession and enjoyment of the foresaid grounds for ever. In testimony of which thing, our seal is affixed to these presents on the twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand five hundred and twelve.'

This charter possesses interest *inter alia* for this reason—it shows at an intermediate stage, namely, in the sixteenth century, the names of localities known hitherto only in the twelfth and in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The question will naturally be asked, 'But where is the original charter, and why has it not hitherto seen the light?' To this question I can only answer, 'The probabilities are that the original is to be found in the charter-room of the Duke of Fife.'

W. CRAMOND.

Cullen.

249. OLD DATE AT FALKLAND PALACE.—The question of the origin of the use of Arabic numerals in the expression of dates is an interesting one, and has occupied my attention at intervals for some years. During that time I have collected numerous instances of early dates in Arabic numerals, and have come to the conclusion that a fairly regular historic progress marks the use of such numerals in the expression of dates, a progress which can be traced through the modifications of fashion in the formation of the figures.

Such a chronological succession, if established by authentic instances, would prove of inestimable value in detecting false and manipulated dates, of which not a few instances are known to exist. This subject might very properly be taken up in *The Scottish Antiquary*. Will you permit me to invite from your correspondents notices with careful drawings of such fifteenth or sixteenth century dates as may be known to them. As a beginning allow me to give a drawing of the lettering and date repeated several times on the quasi-classico-Jacobean columns interposed in the walls of the east wing of the Palace of Falkland. In most works the initials are said to be those of James v., and Mary of Guise. Dr. Jamieson, author of *Select Views of the Royal Palaces of Scotland*, quoting from Pennant, says, 'Beneath some of these pillars was inscribed I.R.M.G. 1537, or *Jacobus Rex Maria de Guise*,' the fact being that the letters are I.R.5.S.D.G. 1537, that is, James Rex 5 Scotorum Dei Gratia 1537. The



letter 'S' for Scotorum is turned the wrong way, possibly to distinguish it the better from the '5' which the 'S' if formed the right way would have very much resembled, and so have led to confusion. The figure 7 is in the common form of the earliest examples of this figure. The 5 is also characteristic of the period when it was beginning to diverge more and more from the almost perpendicular line which led to its being sometimes mistaken for the figure 1 to the fuller curves of modern times. The date 1537 puts Mary of Guise out of the question for this inscription, since, even supposing that Magdalen was already dead when these pillars were erected, the marriage of James with Mary did not take place until 1538. The presumption would seem to be that the alteration on the palace was begun on the old or east wing in 1537, either before or after Magdalen's death, the part with the inscription probably after the death, since her initials are absent. Then in the following year, and as a preparation for the reception of Mary, the corridor and new south wall facing the courtyard would be erected, bearing round the pillars on that side the name of 'JAMES 5,' alternating with that of 'MARIA D.G.'

It seems impossible to avoid mentioning in this connection the excellent and praiseworthy work being done at Falkland Palace by the Marquis of Bute in laying bare the foundation of the ancient Castle of Falkland, and I have to bear personal testimony to the courtesy displayed in permitting visitors to view with freedom the buildings as well as the progress of the extremely interesting operations.

ALEXANDER HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.

250. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 128*).—
December 20, 1579.

Richard Drone & Margaret Sadler.

Thomas Robertson & Margaret Jack.

December 27, 1579.
John Marshall & Helen Bell.

January 3, 1579-80.
Thomas Jack & Catherine Comry (perhaps Omay).

The names of the married since Mr. James Smyths Admission to the Reading at Perth.

(*N.B.*—Concerning Mr. James Smyth see Baptism Register, page 186. He began to write the names of the persons married from November 22, 1579.) Mr. James Smith reader.

January 17, 1579-80.
Alexander M'duff & Barbara Murray.

57/ January 24, 1579-80.
John Earl of Atholl & Mary Ruthven.

(*N.B.*—John Stewart, fifth Earl of Athole, succeeded his father in 1579. He married Mary Ruthven, Daughter of William Lord Ruthven, who was afterwards the first Earl of Gowrie. He had by her four Daughters, who were all married, but no Son. He died in 1594, and the King conferred by Patent the Title and Honours of Athole upon John Stewart, Lord Innermeath. This John Stewart married Mary Ruthven, widow of the deceased Earl. He had no children by her, but had a son by his former Lady, which son succeeded him in the Honours of Athole and Innermeath. The name of this son was James Stewart, and he married Lady Mary Stewart, second Daughter of John, fifth Earl of Athole, and Mary Ruthven, but had no children. Note Earl of Athole & Mary Ruthven.

Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest Daughter of John, fifth Earl of Athole and Mary Ruthven, married William, Earl of Tullibardine, and their son John Murray succeeded in the right of his mother to the Earldom of Athole, it having been at length found that the Honours of Athole, according to ancient writs, ought to have descended to the Female as well as to the Male Heirs.

Mary Ruthven is not mentioned in the Register of Baptisms. But both she and the Earl of Athole must have been very young at the time of their marriage.)

February 8, 1579-80.
John Billy & Margaret Balneaves.

February 14, 1579-80.
Thomas Ochiltree & Janet Harlow.

February 21, 1579-80.
John Hall & Elspith Johnston.

April 17, 1580.
Thomas Wat & Margaret Powell.

58/ April 24, 1580.
Thomas Ductor & Margaret Lamb.

June 19, 1580.
John Tod and Janet Wright.

June 26, 1580.
Peter Scotland & Margaret Crichton.

July 17, 1580.
John Lamerkin & Janet Marshall.
David Rynd & Janet Boy.

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August 4, 1580.

James Duncan & Bessie Colt.

August 21, 1580.

John Bonar & Margaret Scroggie.

September 3, 1580.

John Gilchrist & Violet Makie.

September 18, 1580.

Alexander Dundie & Isabell M'Gregor.

September 28, 1580.

John Muilter & Isabel Imric.

October 16, 1580.

Patrick Anderson & Helen Conqueror.

John Pullour & Helen Anderson.

October 23, 1580.

James Alexander & Janet Gaudie.

Laurance Peirs & Janet Simson.

David Duncanson & Bessie Ruthven.

November 2, 1580.

Finlay Wilson & Marjory Bud.

December 3, 1580.

Thomas Donaldson & Janet Wallace.

December 11, 1580.

Thomas Bonar & Elspith Ductor.

John Roggy & Christian Blossom.

December 17, 1580.

William Leith & Isabell Monipenny.

December 17, 1580.

Andrew Auld & Catherine Farquhar.

Gilbert Blair & Agnes Mitchel.

Robert Henderson & Margaret Donalson.

January 8, 1580-1.

John Black & Janet Malcolm.

January 15, 1580-1.

James Balneaves & Janet Forskell.

Nicoll Mitchell & Bessie Johnston.

William Car & Bessie Loudon.

James Brydie & Agnes Gardener.

David Guthry & Agnes Feris.

Hercules Isaac & Agnes Buchanan.

January 22, 1580-1.

John Meling & Isabell Robertson.

February 5, 1580-1.

John Balneaves & Isabell Morison.

Walter Kyd & Janet Burrall.

John Clark & Margaret Day.

William Menzies & Janet M'omriss.

Edward Henry & Helen Clyne.

Alex. Dun-
dee and
Isabel
M'Gregor.

58/

February 12, 1580-1.
Alexander Keit & Agnes Cuthbert.

April 9, 1581.
— Rufiny (?) & — Letham.

(*N.B.*—These first names are omitted. The Sirname of the man is not legible.)

April 9, 1581.
James Wallace & Christina Brown.
Walter Shepherd & Violet Brown.

April 12, 1581.
Walter Meik & Margaret Colying.

April 15, 1581.
Adam Harrower & Euphame Anderson.
Robert Murray & Janet Scott.

^{60/} April 23, 1581.
William Stevin & Catherine Murray.

May 7, 1581.
Thomas Rollock & Janet Hall.

May 21, 1581.
James M'Gibbon & (omitted) Law.

May 28, 1581.
Richard Drone & Euphema Brachty.

June 4, 1581.
Walter Richardson & Violet Brown.

June 11, 1581.
Thomas Taylor & Sibilla Rynd.

June 18, 1581.
Ryavus Watson & Emmy Huggon.
John Dog & Janet Barroch.
Thomas Dow & Brown.
David Carmichael & (omitted) Balneaves.
Dougall Greig & Isabell Thomson.

July 30, 1581.
Robert Grieve & (omitted).

August 6, 1581.
David Smith & Isabell Wilson.
Andrew Burry & (omitted) Crambie.
William Watson & Agnes Spens.
Alexander Keyt & Christian Hany.

August 13, 1581.
David Anderson & Agnes M'Andrew.

October 1, 1581.
Andrew Arnot & Giles Ker.
Henry Balneaves & Margaret Anderson.
Alexander Peitt & Ann Brachty.
Alexander Pyott & Helen Duncan.

^{61/} October 8, 1581.
Alexander Menzies & Janet Robertson, married at Weym.

Note
Menzies of
Wenys.

(*N.B.*—Alexander Menzies of Weem died at Perth, March 8, 1563-4. The Alexander above mentioned, I suppose, was his son. George Menzies, brother to the Laird of Weem, died at Perth, June 13, 1581. Alexander Menzies of that Ilk was created a Knight Baronet in the year 1665.)

October 8, 1581.

Andrew Conqueror & Margory Adie.
John Crombie & Margory Mackie.
Walter Gray & Giles Donalson.
Richard Ruthven & Margaret Ronaldson.

October 29, 1581.

Thomas Crambie & Violet Henderson.
Patrick Mathie & (omitted) Murray.

November 1, 1581.

James Mercer & Elspith Donaldson, married at Lowcardy.

November 6, 1581.

William Cuningham & Janet Baxter.

November 12, 1581.

Andrew Paterson & Margaret Mackie.

November 19, 1581.

Robert Duncan & Christian Gardener.

December 3, 1581.

Laurence Richardson & Christian Cauldstream.
John Elder & Janet Vass.

December 10, 1581.

Thomas Anderson & Agnes Affleck.
John Marshall & Janet Davidson.

January 1, 1581-2.

Andrew Melyne & Violet M'baith.

^{62/} Robert Duncan & Christian Gardener.

Note.

(*N.B.*—Robert Duncan & Christian had been mentioned under the date of November 19, 1581. If they were the same with the persons after-mentioned it is one proof among many of the inaccuracy of the Register.)

January 1, 1581-2.

Oliver Rattray & Margaret Buttar.
John Finlayson & Marjory Watson.
James Lammert & Margaret Tyrie.
Andrew Brown & Christian Steill.
Thomas Burrell & (omitted) Steinson in an uplands kerch.

February 11, 1581-2.

Mr. William Admenston (Edmenston) & Catherine Rynd.

February 25, 1581-2.

Alexander Donaldson & Christian Watson.
David Sharp & Elspith Andrew.
Robert Currie & Christian Sharp.
Laurence Wilson & Christian Chalmer.
James White & Margaret Weddell.

(*N.B.*—The Marriage Register is continued no farther, nor was there any register of marriages afterwards written till the year 1653.)

Mr. Willm.
Edmon-
ston.

251. SHOEMAKER'S ACCOUNT 1678 (?).—The following account was found in a bundle of papers connected with the Estate of Robert Henderson Cordiner Burgess of Edinburgh, who died before 1678. It is interesting as showing the names and prices of shoes at the time. [ED.]

And accomp' dew be M^r James Deans to the relict of Rob^t Hendersone
[no date].

	lib.	sh.	d.
Imprimis to your self ane pair of Colloured shoes, . . .	01	10	00
More to your Lady Ane pair of Colloured shoes, . . .	01	10	00
More to your Ladies sister ane pair of Brothered shoes, . . .	01	10	00
More to your self ane pair of Murning shoes, . . .	01	16	00
More to yourself ane pair of Gray shoes for the Countrie, . . .	01	16	00
More to your Lady ane pair of murning shoes, . . .	01	10	00
More to your Ladyes sister ane pair of murning shoes with claps,	02	00	00
More to yre Lady ane pair of murning shoes, . . .	01	10	00
More ane pair of spur lethears to your boots, . . .	00	14	00
More to your Lady ane pair of murning shoes, . . .	01	10	00
More to yourself ane pair of colloured shoes, . . .	02	00	00
More to yourself ane pair of colloured shoes, . . .	01	16	00
More to yourself ane pair of colloured shoes, . . .	02	00	00
More to your Lady ane pair of Lemond slippers, . . .	01	10	00
More to yourself ane of Gray shoes, . . .	02	00	00
More to yourself ane pair of Marikine shoes, * . . .	02	08	00
More to yourself ane pair of Colloured shoes, . . .	02	00	00
Summa is	29	06	00
received of this acco ^t	14	06	00
Rests	15	00	00

Another paper in the same bundle contains a list of debts due to Robert Henderson—the names are of no special interest, but the following may be noted :—

- John Bruce, waiter in Barroustones, [in another hand] a dutchman.
- Robert Scott, violer, Edin', [in another hand] dead. H.

252. OLD PAINTING AT CRAIL.—An interesting painting on wood is still preserved in Crail Church, Fifeshire ; it represents a sailor, doubtless in official rather than working costume, but the following extract from a letter by the Rev. J. Reid, Minister of Crail, will best explain the appearance of the painting and its history.

CRAIL,
11th February 1890.

MY DEAR SIR,—The bonnet of the ancient mariner is dark blue, and his outer coat is light blue. The ornaments of the outer coat, which are marked upon edges of the coat, where there would be buttons or button holes, are yellow. The outer coat acts as a greatcoat. But what in front of the man appears very black in the print is *scarlet*, showing that the man had a scarlet coat beneath, which is seen all the way down in front.

* See Query (p. 187) 'Marykin Maker.'



With regard to the *locale* of the sailors' loft and the age of the picture, I may mention that there were seven incorporated trades, most, if not all of which had a special loft in the church. These trades were not all instituted at the same time. The weavers were the first.

I am not prepared to say just now when the seamen were incorporated, but I find them in full swing before the year 1634, at which date the papers belonging to the seamen's box, what of them are extant, seem to commence.

Each of the trades seems to have had a special loft in the aisles of the church between the various pillars. The shoemakers' loft was built in 1765, at an expense of £15 sterling, the box furnishing the wood for the purpose extra.

With regard to sailors' box, I find that it paid George Millar for putting in a new window in the sailors' seat in 1656, and that George Millar made an agreement to keep glass in the window for £1, 10s. Scots yearly. There are other payments for repair of the window in succeeding years, and occasional rent is paid specially by Pat. Flemingston in 1751, for his foreseat at the north end of the loft, £1, 16s. Scots, which shows that the loft was in existence certainly before 1751.

But if sailors' seat is equivalent to sailors' loft, the loft was in going order at least in 1656. The loft was in the choir of the church, behind the present pulpit. Now as to the date of the ancient mariner. All the trades had pictures in front of their lofts, emblematic of their work. But in 1756 the sailors' box pays half of the charge of painting the sailors' loft £21, 1s. 6d., and also half charge of sailors' loft and window, £10, 7s.

This would seem to indicate that there was a building or enlarging of the loft at that time and a painting of the whole—to which time likely belongs the mariner. Who paid the other half of all this expense? Possibly the fishermen's box (or fund), which I imagine would be in operation by this time, although the whole loft went under the name of that of the sailors.
—Yours faithfully,

JOHN REID.

253. HOGMANAY.—A long and rather interesting discussion has been going on in the columns of the *Scotsman* lately regarding the meaning of the term Hogmanay as applied to the last day of the year. One correspondent gives the suggestion of the late Professor Robison of Edinburgh, that it was derived from 'Au gui menez' ('To the mistletoe go'), which mummers formerly cried in France at Christmas. Another suggested explanation is 'Au gueux menez,' that is, 'Bring to the beggars.'

Professor Kirkpatrick, while reminding readers that the various etymologies of the word are fully discussed by Dr. Hill Burton in his *Scot Abroad*, says that by far the most probable, in his estimation, is the French 'égumené,' or 'haguiguetes,' or 'aguillanneuf,' words which denote exactly the same custom as that of Hogmanay. The fact that 'gui' is the French for mistletoe has given rise to the mythical etymology derived from the alleged Druidical custom of cutting the mistletoe on New Year's Day ('a gui l'an neuf'), while another purely conjectural etymology is traced to the supposed request of the 'guisards,' or gyzers, for a gift *in hoc anno*. May not the origin of these French words, he asks, be sought for in 'gueux gueusard,' a beggar, and 'gueuser,' to beg? Or, as the main idea

is that of a vigil for the purpose of welcoming in the New Year, perhaps a still more likely etymology may be found in 'au guet,' on the watch.

'West of Fife' asserts that it is composed of three Gaelic words, 'Thog mín èidh,' pronounced phonetically Hogmanay, and meaning 'I raised the cry,' bearing, no doubt, more or less upon the Lowland Scottish custom of uttering a loud and vociferous cry at Crosses, Townhalls, and other central spots as soon as the New Year is ushered in.

But does any one know anything of these loud and vociferous cries? No doubt there is often plenty of noise where there are lots of whisky, but apart from this general proposition, what are these cries?

Another writer suggests as its derivation, 'un homme est né,' but though this etymology might suit Christmas Day it would not apply to the last day of the year. Neither phonetically would 'Homme est né' give Hogmanay, but Hommay.

On these and such like etymologies 'A Fifer' asks, Why should Lowland Scottish peasants speak French, or, for the matter of that, Gaelic either? It will not do, he says, to point to such words as 'jigot' and 'achet,' which are obviously of late introduction, and which are said to have been introduced in the time of Queen Mary, and which we may further remark are the names of certain definite things, and are not sentences such as all the above etymologies would require. In fact, their number, their self-contradictoriness, and the entire want of evidence for any of them, seem to us to put them all out of court, and in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary we ought to look for the origin of a Scottish Lowland word in the Scottish Lowland tongue.

'J. M. M.' goes to the Lowlands for it, but his story seems very unlikely. He says, early last century it was the prevailing custom, in Midlothian at least, for the parish minister to receive a gift of a hog, or young sheep, from the farmers in his parish. An agitation was got up by-and-by among certain farmers to discontinue this practice, or make it optional, and in consequence the parish ministers were obliged to ascertain on the last day of the year the intentions of their old friends the farmers by putting the question: 'Hog or nay,' that is, 'Do you intend giving the hog as usual, or nay?' This seems supremely ridiculous. 'Hog or nay' would not give Hogmanay, and certain definite questions put to 'J. M. M.' on the point elicited no response.

'A Fifer' suggests another etymology taken from old Lowland Scotch. He says, In *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns*, vol. ii. p. 212, we read, 'The canons of Restenneth were in possession of the curious privilege of uplifting on each coming of the king to Forfar, and for each day he abides there, two loaves of the Lord's bread, four loaves of the second bread, and six loaves called hugmans.'

'Is it not probable,' he asks, 'that the name Hogmanay is derived from the loaves called hugmans, which on that day were largely distributed by the well-to-do among their poorer neighbours.' In Fife, the land of Court Scotch, the day was never, so far as he knows, called Hogmanay (and on this point he is corroborated by several others), but cake-day, from the cakes then plenteously distributed, and he suggests that, in like manner, it was called in other parts of Scotland Hugman-day, softened into Hogmanay, from the hugmans then distributed. He accounts for the difference of nomenclature by supposing that the cakes distributed in Fife were better than the hugmans distributed elsewhere.

This seems to us by far the most likely derivation, and, though we never met the word 'hugmans' elsewhere, the fact that it appears in the Chartulary of the Abbey of Restenneth seems decisive as to its being a real old Lowland Scottish word. And, if so, we should say that 'Fifer' has almost proved his point. Can any of our readers tell us anything about 'the loaves called hugmans'? Such information would probably form a valuable contribution to the New Dictionary. A. H.

254. CURIOUS ENTRY IN GOVAN REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS.—'1713. March 29. James son of Philip Coloon and Elisabeth Coloon being strangers germans banished from Ye Palatinaüt.'

255. ROYAL PASTIMES IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—Anything that tells us of the way in which our ancestors lived is interesting; and though it may be urged that kings did not live exactly as humbler folk do, we can reply that kings were, after all, men, and that it has been discovered that they were men in some respects like others; that, though they were said to be born in the purple, they certainly did not come into the world adorned with crown, globe, and sceptre, and that, finding themselves in the world, they often took a pleasure in casting aside their state trappings, and enjoying their *otium* with as little of the *dignitas* as possible. There is also this advantage in knowing how kings amused themselves, that we may be pretty sure that courtiers and hangers-on to courtiers, and the humble tail which followed the hangers-on, would, one and all, try and find amusement in what was highly esteemed by the Lord's anointed; and so, in a humbler fashion, and with more modest paraphernalia, the cottage would reflect the palace.

In the fifteenth century society newspapers and fashionable novels did not exist, nor were there essayists to tell us, in the pages of a *Spectator* or a *Tatler*, how men spent their leisure moments. We find light, however, where it might best be expected, in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and into it we propose to dig, following the examples of those archæologists, who, finding a heap of oyster shells and other trash, dub it a kitchen midden, and set to work to analyse it till they produce the bill of fare of some banquet which was discussed before knives and forks were in being to assist at its disappearance. Far be it from us to undervalue the analysis of a kitchen midden; we only urge that, if such a conglomeration can produce evidence of the food on which man lived, it is not unreasonable to expect that a book of accounts should show on what man spent his money that he might have profit or pleasure therefrom. Kings, like men, must be amused, and amusements are seldom so simple as to be got for nothing, so from the Lord High Treasurer's accounts we will pick out the items which refer to the king's pleasures; and from the present paper we will exclude the pleasures of the chase or the tournament, and rather strive to learn what was done in the house when storms or long winter evenings made some indoor amusement necessary. Reading, as we now understand the phrase, did not exist. The few chronicles or poems were too precious to be allowed to lie about the window-seats even of a king's palace, and had they been found there it is doubtful if many sovereigns of the day could have read them at all, or if even King James could have done so with much fluency; but, failing novels, there were bards and story-tellers. The bards, who were also generally musicians, were at the

time persons of some dignity, whose province it was to receive and hand on the legendary history of the country, and of the families with which they were specially connected. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, has thrown a halo of romance about them ; but we fear that they were too often the means of keeping alive deadly family feuds, while their accounts of the past were overlain with much that was purely mythical, their object being to magnify their patrons, not only at the expense of all rivals, but even of truth itself. Lower in dignity to the bard was the story-teller, a fellow of clever invention, ready wit, and picturesque posing, who, if less gifted as to language than his brother, the Improvisatore of Italy, could yet make the most of some incident—scandalous or otherwise—that came under his notice, and in a racy if not elegant style could amuse his royal master and those who were in his company. The king had some such good fellows amongst his servants. In 1491, 18s. was paid ‘to Wallass that tellis the geistis to the king,’ and later in the same year ‘Wallass that tellis the tayllis’ receives 10s. for carrying letters for the king. In May 1496 we again find ‘Wallas the tale teller’ receiving 9s. In 1496, 6s. 8d. was paid ‘to Widderspune the foulare that tald talis and broch foules to the king ;’ and two days afterwards, on the 12th of December, 18s. was paid ‘to Watschod the tale teller and Widderspune the tale teller togidder.’ The vocation of these men was clearly of a lighter character than the professional poet, who also took his part in enlivening the dull days to which even crowned heads are liable. We are, however, brought into contact with a personage who, doubtless, thought himself much superior to the mere teller of jests and stories ; for Blind Harry, whose poems can almost claim to be chronicles, was not overlooked. In April 1490, 18s. was given ‘at the kingis commande to Blind Hary ;’ in December 1490, and again in April 1491, he received the same sum ; in September 1491 he received 5s., and in January 149½ he received 9s. It is not, however, stated whether he received these sums for reciting his poems or whether they were of the nature of a pension given to a man of acknowledged intellectual gifts. In one respect Scotland seems to have been less fruitful than England, and that is in the production of fools—fools of the stamp of Yorick, men of infinite jest. There is a payment, in August 1488, of 18s. ‘to a foole, at the kingis commande,’ his nationality is not stated ; but in September 1488, £5, 8s. was given ‘to Inglis Johne the foole, at the kingis commande.’ In February 1488, £9 was given ‘to Gentil Johne the Inglis fule ;’ and in May 1489, £6, 13s. 4d. was given to ‘Joly Johne the fule of Inglande that brocht ij spanzeallis to the king.’ If wit is to be measured by payment, he much excelled ‘ane fule callit Hammiltoune,’ who, in November 1497, received the very modest sum of 14d. Besides tale-telling, it is clear that King James was fond of music, and that whatever the quality of that which was provided for his amusement may have been, it was varied in its nature and copious in its quantity. It may be well, to avoid confusion, to give the various instruments that are mentioned separately.

(a) *The Fiddle*.—In 1496, 9s. was paid ‘to Bennet the fythelare,’ who received another like sum in the spring of 1497. In March 1497, 28s. was paid ‘to Adam Boyd fitheler and Mylsone the harpare,’ while in April 1497, 9s. was ‘giffen to tua fithelars that sang Greysteil to the King,’ Greysteil being the name of a ballad then very popular. Other fiddlers are

mentioned by name as 'The broken-backed fithelar' (p. 333), Barclay, Pait, who was also a harper, Widderspune, perhaps the fowler and tale-teller, a universal genius.

- (b) *The Harp*.—There seem to have been two sorts of harps in use at this time, the Lowland and the Highland, which latter was known as Clareshaw or Irish harp. 'James Mylson the harpere' received 13s. 4d., April 1496—he is mentioned more than once. Pate, mentioned above, is a fiddler, Fordin the harper, and Dowquhale, besides an English harper, who in March 1497 received 13s. 4d. Players on the Clarscha are frequently met with, though they are not named—they are sometimes designated Ersche or Erysche—*i.e.* belonging to the Highlands.
- (c) *The Lute* seems to have been a very favourite instrument at the court of King James; for not only did the Lutare receive a royal bounty, but he was apparently one of the household, as payments were made for his clothes. He was in some cases a young lad, and care was taken that he should be well instructed in music, all which facts are shown by one item, dated April 1497, xxiii. s. 'to by claythis to the Kingis litill lutare that he sent to Bruges.'
- (d) *The Pipes*, strange to say—pipes which are regarded as the national musical instrument,—were little prized in the 15th century. Like whisky, the kilt, and Robert Burns, they belong to a later age. That they existed in 1478, and the twenty years that followed, is shown by a few entries. The pipers of Aberdeen are mentioned twice, the pipers of Dumbarton once. They were not paid for their special services, but because courtesy required it, or perhaps with a hope that they would move on. It must, however, be conjectured that the pipes 400 years ago were not such melodious and spirit-stirring instruments as those which now resound at the feasts of Highland Regiments, Societies, and Chieftains.
- (e) *Tabours* are frequently mentioned. They probably were played in concert with other instruments, as tabourers were the usual attendants upon guizers and posturers. Thus, March 1496, 27s. was given 'to the tabronar that playit to the King and the spelaner [rope-dancer] with him.'
- (f) *Minstrels*.—Besides instrumental music there were minstrels, male and female singers. We have seen that two fiddlers sang the ballad of 'Greysteil.' We have, April 1497, 10s. given 'to ane man and ane woman that sang to the King.' Cunningham the singer is mentioned in 1489, and women singers are also mentioned on several occasions. £10 was paid in June 1489 'to Wilzeam Sangstare of Lythgow, for a sang-booke he brocht to the King.' We cannot now tell whether this was a Church Service book, or a collection of good old songs like 'Greysteil.'

We have shown that plenty of various sorts of amusements were provided for the royal ears. We will next consider those which were meant to please his eyes. Though plays were in the 15th century chiefly

of a religious character, and regarded as specially belonging to Church or Trade Guilds, there were some lay actors, who in England secured protection by wearing the livery of the king or of some powerful noble. This arrangement does not appear to have existed in Scotland. In August 1488, £5 was paid 'to Patrick Johnson and the playerris of Lythgow that playt to the king.' In August 1489, £3, 12s. was paid on the same occasion to the same person; while in July 1490, £18 was given at Dundee 'to the Fransche men that playt.' It is clear that the amusement was regarded as one for summer and not for winter, and that therefore the plays were probably performed in the open air—in the Palace court or gardens. Patrick Johnson is mentioned by Dunbar in his *Lament of the Makaris*, vol. i., p. 214; besides being chief of the band of actors, he provides incense for the King's chapel. If the players chose the long summer afternoon for their performances, the winter nights were enlivened by the bands of guisors or mummers. 'Item [the fift day of Januar, was Vpholy day] in Edinburgh that nycht to the gysaris at the king's command, ii. li. xiiijs.' 1494. In the December previous, the king was at Melrose on St. John's Day, and 'that samyn nycht, giffin to the gysairs in Melros, xxxvi. s.' Besides guisors and mummers, there were rope-dancers and climbers, styled 'spelares'. They were probably wandering performers, whose visits were acceptable at palace, castle, or monastery. They are sometimes called posture makers, they were doubtless then, as now, peripatetic caterers for the public, passing from county to county—citizens of the world.

Besides these amusements, cards and dice are mentioned, though the king's losses were never heavy; indeed he seems often to have played from a feeling of courtesy to foreign guests. Indoor games seem to have been neglected, though surely some such as chess and shuffle-board must have been known. And there we leave the subject, having endeavoured to show what fashions the king set in his amusements, feeling confident that cloth of frieze would imitate, *longo intervallo*, the example set him by cloth of gold.

256. EXTRACTS FROM CULROSS KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.—I Rob buchanan bind and oblise myself under the pen of 10 lib that I shall make my wyfe answer to the Session when so ever she is called upon & for the more securitie I subscribe thir presents by touching the pen becaus I cannot writ myself.

Rob buchanan. [No date.]

M^r Hunter cited for carying strea & corne to dunblane on the lords day compeared, confessed his fault & was reproved sharply & desyred to be more frequent in the kirk on the Lords day.

17 May 1653.

William Primros did delate some boyes for the playing at the gards upon the lords day, Jhone Gray & others . . . [blank] for lyine in the kirk yard on the sabbath day is to be spoken & reproved.

14 June 1653.

Thomas Scotland being cited for heaving fyre under his [salt] pawn on the lords day compeard lykwys Thomas Eizat for lyk falt and confessed his falt was sharply rebuked for it.

19 July 1653.

Jhone Hunter being cited for the suffering some of his folks to pull sybous on the lords day compeared.

Ibid.

George Thomsone being cited for being drunk y^e day he gave up his name [for marriage] compeared, confessed he had gotten a drink promised to seek god more diligentle and to pray to god in tyme to come and

obliges himself to come wthin a month & give acompt of the comãds, lords prayer and belese under the paine of losing his penaltie. *Ibid.*

James bald delated be david mitchell for his cariag, he was drunk w^t sailors he miscald the ballies he blasphemead the great name of god and spake be the lords wounds. *Ibid.*

Will Gillespie desyrd y^t he might be taken into the number of gods people not to be admitted becaus of his ignorance. *Ibid.*

Christian blyth being cited did not compear for pulling sybous on the lords day. 2 Aug. 1653.

intimation to be read out of pulpit y^t no boyes be found vaiging in the fields in tyme of dyvine service or after dyvine service and y^t it shall be counted parents fault if any be found. 16 Aug. 1653.

Will Gillespie & his wife bein cited disobedient to be apprehended and laid in prison. 13 Sep 1653.

Gillespie being cited for living scandalsle w^t Janet Callender compeared both of them when they were accused that they lived so scandalsle they said they were maried w^t ane English man in leith and did shew ane testimoniall of ther mariage daited the 18 of August 1653. he not to be conversd with & a letter to be sent to the governor and intimation be made out of pulpit that people may w^ddraw from conversing w^t them. 20 Sep. 1653.

These are to certifie those whom it may concerne y^t these two p̄sons William Gillespie and Janet Callender are lawfully joyned together in the band of matrimony and are lawfully maried, heaving made oath befor wittnes to me y^t they be both free p̄sons in witness heirof I heave given this testification under my hand this 18th of August 1653.

Mr. Jhone Wright.

Witnesses

John Robinson.

George Williams.

Patrick Mackbride.

Ibid.

Magda Areskine declared y^t she was sitting in Gilbert Prymros & y^t Magda Hutsons goodman was on of the Englishes intelligences she denyed, she confessed she swore be the lords name y^t if he refused the kings health she would put the knife in him. 17 Jan. 1654.

he swore many tymys by the bread of God & by the wounds of God. 28 Feb. 1654.

David Hutson to be cited for swearing be the lords bread. 19 July 1655.

Elsbeth bennet to be cited for selling drink many tymys in the nicht season. 26 July 1655.

Janet Prymros . . . 'when she was foddring y^e goods he came to an outhouse to hir . . . he came to hir mothers house when she was sitting upon ye knocking stone niding yearn.' 8 Sep. 1655.

Jhon Peap (or Pope occurs as a Culross name). 1 Oct. 1655.

257. THE LYON OFFICE.—The following account of the Scottish equivalent to the College of Arms is abridged from an able paper that appeared lately in the *Scotsman*: it will, we think, interest our readers. Ed.

The exact date of the foundation of the office remains unsettled, but for upwards of 500 years the records show that the Lyon King and his brethren heralds have, as occasion arose, rendered signal service to the

State. At the coronation of King Robert II., the grandson of the Bruce, in Holyrood in 1371, the Lyon King, attended by the heralds, was present, and it was this Lyon or his successor who was slain at Otterbourne. From 1437 the list of Lyon Kings is fairly complete. Sometimes the office ran in families. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the family of Lindsay provided four Lyon Kings, the Erskines and Kinnouls in later days held commissions for a long period. Scotland being too poor to maintain perpetual embassies abroad, the duty of undertaking special journeys as the exigencies of business demanded fell upon the Lyon, who was generally accompanied by one or other of his brother heralds. Notes of embassies to France, Spain, Flanders, and Germany repeatedly occur, and negotiations with England were generally conducted by Lyon. Sir William Cummin of Inveralloch, then Lyon, was sent in July 1513 by King James IV. to King Henry VIII., then about to form the siege of Terouenne, in France, with a communication in which James recited all his grievances, and wound up by insisting on Henry's return to his own dominions. Henry's language on receiving this message was expressively explicit, and his words he desired Sir William to repeat to his master. Lyon, knowing the character of his master to be as impetuous as Henry's own, refused, saying he would take charge of a letter, for so only could his sovereign be answered. The letter was written, but ere it could be delivered Flodden was fought. In a charter of 1513 Sir William is described as 'circumspectus vir Willm Cumyn de Inneralochy,' a character quite borne out by the above incident. He was succeeded by Thomas Pettigrew. In 1529 Sir David Lindsay of the Mount is described as acting 'nomine et ex parte Leonis Regis Armorum' along with Marchmont, Ross, and Islay heralds, his appointment to the Lyonship dating, it is supposed, from 1530. As 'Davie Lyndsay,' he reigned supreme with the Scots peasantry until ousted by even a greater 'makkar' than himself. In those charming sketches of the history of Gaelic literature which Professor Mackinnon has recently been giving to the public, he observes that outside the country of the Gael few people seemed to know or care much whether or not the Highlanders possessed a literature, and he remarks upon the paucity of references in Lowland literature to Highland heroes. Did he momentarily overlook the wonderful contents of the Pardoner's bag?

Heir is ane relic, lang and braid,
Of Fine Macoull the richt chaft blaid,
With teith, and al togidder :
Of Colling's cow, heir is ane horne,
For eating of Makconnal's corne,
Was slaine in Balquhidder.

Lyndsay's successor was Sir Robert Foreman of Luthrie, whose appointment by Queen Mary in 1561 sets forth that he had filled the office with great ability during her 'vmquhill deirest moderis tyme.' He remained true to the Queen, and was burned at St. Andrews in August 1569, along with Paris, one of the supposed devisers of Darnley's death, on a charge of witchcraft, his real offence, as Mr. Seton observes, being opposition to the Regent and loyalty to Queen Mary. Passing over one or two individuals, we come to Sir James Balfour of Denmiln and Kinnaird, the industrious annalist, crowned in Holyrood in presence of the nobility and officers of State in 1630. He was deprived by Cromwell in 1654 on account of his loyal principles. Cromwell appointed two Lyons—Sir James Campbell

of Lawers, 1654-8, and Gilbert Stewart, who was deprived at the Restoration. In 1660, Sir Alexander Durham of Largo was appointed, and in 1663, Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, grandson of Thomas, first Earl of Kellie, he who killed Alexander Ruthven in the famous Gowrie conspiracy, succeeded. In 1672, an Act was passed confirming Sir Charles, and granting a reversion to his son Alexander, who succeeded in 1677. Sir Alexander was involved in the civil war of 1715, and the date of his resignation or deprivation does not appear. By his wife, who was his cousin-german, Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander, third Earl of Kellie, he had among other children, Charles Erskine, Bute Pursuivant, afterwards Lyon Clerk; John Erskine, Kintyre Pursuivant; William Erskine, Unicorn Pursuivant; and David Erskine, Rothesay Herald, afterwards Lyon Clerk. Two individuals—viz. 'Cocherne' and 'Alexander Drummond'—are mentioned by Noble as holding office between Sir Alexander Erskine and Brodie of Brodie, a sound Whig, who reigned 1727-1754. False heraldry and careless genealogy were at that time rampant at home and abroad, and in the reign of Brodie's successor—Campbell of Bangeston, in the county of Pembroke, 1751-1795—the Lyon Court became a byword.

In 1863 Mr. Burnett entered the office as Lyon-Depute, appointed by the Earl of Kinnoull. In 1860, on the Earl's death, he was commissioned to the vacant Lyonship.¹ In May 1864 the late Robert Riddle Stodart became Lyon Clerk-Depute, and with the advent of these accomplished men a new era in the history and work of the office began. Emphatically they were the right men in the right place. Each was an accomplished scholar in his peculiar walk—the one as a herald, the other as a genealogist, and both have left behind them works which testify to their zeal and learning. The task they faced was stupendous—to restore to public esteem and confidence an ancient and honourable office, the character of which it is easy to whisper, not to say bargain, away. They succeeded. Little by little confidence was restored. The thoroughness of the men engaged in the task, their ungrudging assistance to students of all ranks and degrees, came, however slowly, to be at last recognised, and the position of the Lyon office as a genuine source of assistance and direction in the most difficult byways of Scots history was re-established.

258. THE ROSS FAMILY.—ROSS OF LITTLE ALLAN AND MULDARG.—

1. John Ross of Little Allan, obtained a charter from Thomas Ross, commendator of Ferne, 'his relative,' of the lands of Muldarg and Knockandrow, dated at Elgin, 1st January 1582, and confirmed by James VI., 10th May 1587 (*Great Seal*). On 13th June 1598, Robert Ross in Little Rany gives caution not to harm John Ross of Muldarg (*Reg. P. Coun.*). He resigned to George Ross of Balnagown (17) part of the lands of Little Allan, called Bellinger, who granted them to William Innes of Calrossie, and Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse (Sasine 24th July 1607).² He married — — —, and had,

¹ Dr. Burnett's death in February 1890 will prove a great loss not only to the Lyon Office, but also to those who ever found in him a most courteous, accurate and judicious adviser in matters connected with Scottish History and Genealogy. He was one of the earliest contributors to *N. N. & Q.*, and to the last took a warm interest in its success.—ED.

² Throughout the whole of this work the notices of Sasines (unless otherwise stated) refer to the *Secretary's Register of Sasines*, Inverness, in two volumes, commencing about 1606, and then to the *Particular Register of Sasines*, Inverness, from about 1624.

2. Hugh. (See *below*.)

[1.] Janet, married John M'Culloch of Kindeace, provost of Tain (*Bore-brieve of Alexander Ross* (69)). In the *Kalender of Ferne* it is stated that *Margaret Ross*, wife of John M'Culloch, died 7th December 1629, and was buried at Ferne.

2. Hugh Ross 'apparent of Muldarg,' in 1598 (*Reg. P. Coun.*). He is said to have had a daughter Jean, who married Thomas Munro, third of Kilmorack (*Hist. of Munro, Celtic Mag.*). The lands of Muldarg must have soon passed away from the Ross family, for, in 1638, Hector Douglas is styled 'of Muldarg,' his wife being Janet Ross. His grandson, also Hector Douglas of Muldarg, served and retoured to the deceased Hector of Muldarg, his uncle, became of Meikle Ranie, and had for wife Margaret Ross. Their eldest son, Hector Douglas of Muldarg, sergeant in the third regiment of foot guards, disposed of part of Little Ranie and other lands to David M'Culloch (whose mother was Isobel Ross), from whom by charter of adjudication under the *Great Seal* the town and lands of Muldarg and others passed to David Ross in Milntown, eldest son and heir of the late Robert Ross in Fearn (Sasine 24th January 1751).

ROSS OF AND IN ANNAT.—1624, June 6th, William Ross 'of Annat' was drowned in the water of Oikel, and was buried at Ferne (*Kalender*). William Ross 'of Annat' was witness to Sasine 30th June 1624, and again 31st January 1628.

In volume 45 of *Edinburgh Testaments*, under the date 3d July 1609, there is the Will and Inventory of the goods pertaining to the deceased Robert Ross 'in Annat,' in the parish of Nig and shire of Inverness, who died in April 1602, given up by himself, 24th April 1602. Free — £884, 15s. He discharges all former Wills, and all assignations made by him to Robert (*sic*) Ross, his brother german, or to any other person or persons preceding the above date, and nominates Donald Ross, apparent of Priesthill, executor. Item, to Mariorie Urquhart, his spouse, the profit of 500 merks yearly, during her lifetime; Item, the said Donald Ross to be tutor to Alexander Ross, his lawful son, and to the rest of the bairnes, as need shall require; Item, he leaves to his natural son, Ferquhar Ross, 100 merks, 'together with his hail wapounes whatsoever during the minority of the said Alexander, his lawful son,' which armour the said Ferquhar is to deliver to the said Alexander when he attains his majority. 'Item, he leaves the tua lasses and their geir to their moder, the said Mariorie Wrquhart.' Confirmed 3d July 1609. George Munro of Tarrell is cautioner.

Probably the same Ferquhar Ross, 'in Leachavak,' was witness, 16th April 1633, to Sasine on charter by Andrew Ross, burgess of Tain, to Alexander Ross of Pitkerie, and John Ross of Aldie, of part of the lands of Leachavak in the abbacy of Ferne.

Hugh Ross 'in Annat' was witness to a Sasine 17th September 1640.

ROSS IN ARDGYE.—1. Farquhar Ross (no paternity given) was father of

2. William. (See *below*.)

3. John (witness Sasine 16th February 1654).

2. William Ross 'in Ardyge' obtained a tack from David Ross of

Balnagown (20) of part of the lands of Ardye and Bonmayres. He married Margaret Ross (Sasine 22d August 1682), and had,

4. Hugh, 'eldest son' (witness Sasine 5th November 1688).
5. William.
6. Alexander (witness Sasine 24th July 1682).

Another John Ross 'in Ardye' appears as witness to a Sasine in 1630, David Ross in 1708, and William Ross in 1717.

ROSS OF BALLIVAT.—The name, being always spelt Ros in the Inverness Sasines, was included in the list of descendants of the Earls of Ross on the Key Chart. This family was one of the numerous families of Rose.

ROSS OF AND IN BALLINTRAID.—In 1527, James v. granted the lands of Ballintraid and others to Thomas Ross; no paternity stated. In 1541, Mr. David Dunbar, chaplain of the chaplainry of the Virgin Mary, in the parish of Kilmuir Meddat, granted the lands of Priesthill to Thomas Ross of Ballintraid and Elizabeth Dunbar his wife. Thomas Ross appears as grantee 'of the chappellands of Delny' (*Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 464). Donald Ross 'of Ballintraid' died 15th December 1614 (*Kal. of Ferne*).

William Ross 'in Ballintraid' married Agnes Innes, 'his spouse' (Sasine 2d August 1639, on precept of *clare constat* by George, Earl of Seaforth, to her in the lands of Kirkskeath). They had a daughter, Margaret, spouse to Thomas Dingwall in Knockshortie (Sasine 15th December 1642, on charter to them by Thomas Ross of Priesthill, of part of the lands of Over Cambuscurrie).

David Ross 'in Ballintraid' appears as witness 1708.

In the Cromarty registers of marriage, 12th November 1712, Alexander Ross in Ballintraid, in the parish of Kilmure, and Helen Hood, were booked.

ROSS OF AND IN BALLONE, BALON OR BELLON.—Walter Ross of Shandwick (143), who died 10th June 1531, by one of his numerous wives, was father of Nicholas Ross of Balon.

1. Donald Ross 'of Ballone' (no paternity stated) gave a charter of these lands (Sasine on it, 30th June 1606) to his eldest son,

2. Nicholas. (See *below*.)

3. Hugh (Sasine 20th December 1606).

4. Walter (Sasine as above), 'sons of Donald, in Ballone' caution, 1595 (*Reg. P. Coun.*).

2. Nicholas Ross was father of

5. Donald Ross, 'heir of Nicol Ross of Bellon, his father,' 20th December 1636 (*Inq. Gen.* xv. 277), 'heir of his grandfather, Donald Ross, in the lands of Bellon,' 20th December 1636 (*Inq. Spec. Ross et Crom.*). He married Margaret Mackenzie, 'his spouse' (Sasine 2d September 1642, on charter to her of the liferent of the lands of Ballone). Donald Ross, 'sometime of Ballone, and Margaret Mackenzie, his spouse,' obtained a charter from Malcolm Ross (41), son of David Ross of Pitcalnie, of part of the lands of Midganie and others (Sasine 16th November 1652), which lands he cedes by charter, in 1655, to Mr. Thomas Mackenzie of Inverlael. In 1655 he sold Balon to Mr. William Ross of Shandwick (152).

Walter Ross, son of Angus, in Bellone, witness to Sasine 12th August 1630.

Alexander Ross in Bellone 1638-50.

Andrew Ross 'in Bellone' 1642-60, 'of Bellone' 19th December 1664, possibly Andrew Ross, sixth of Shandwick (154).

ROSS IN EDDERTON, THEN OF RIVES AND PRIESTHILL.—1. David Ross in Edderton, whose paternity is not stated, obtained from David Ross of Balnagown (20) a tack of part of the lands of Edderton (Sasine 22d April 1686). He married Christian Murray, 'his spouse' (Sasine 3d October 1698); they had a tack of the mill of Edderton, renewed to her, as a widow, and to her eldest son, by the said laird of Balnagown. They had,

2. Arthur. (See *below*.)

3. David, 'brother of Arthur' (Sasine 8th February 1712). Captain David, 'shipmaster of Dumfries' (Sasine 10th October 1741), 'of the Isle of Man' (*Shandwick Letters*). He was nearly related to the Shandwick family, and kept up a correspondence with them. One letter, dated Douglas, 22d October 1747, written to Alexander Ross (169), at Gothenburg, begins—Dear Cousen Sandy—I have your most agreeable favour of 12th ult. which only came to hand two days ago. I cou'd not imagine what was come of you this long time. If I had known you had been at home I wou'd certainly have desired your assistance in purchasing our Teas when I wrote to your Broth' George (172). . . . I remain, my dear Sandy, your affectionate Cousen and ever ready servant, DAVID ROSS.

2. Arthur Ross 'of Rives, and then of Priesthill, son to David Ross in Edderton' (Sasine 29th June 1696). Charter under the *Great Seal* to Arthur Ross in Edderton of the half davoch lands of Milntown of Westray, which had belonged to George, Master of Ross (Sasine on it 28th February 1710). In 1711 he was styled of Torray. Roderick M'Leod of Catboll dispoened to him the town and lands of Priesthill (Sasine 17th October 1730). He died 7th October 1742, and was buried at Edderton,¹ having married Jean Ross, 'his spouse' (Sasine 2d May 1721), on disposition to Arthur and Jean Ross, by Alexander Bain of Knockbain, of the town and lands of Rives. They had an only son,

4. David, a judge in 1747; he registered Arms 12th June 1767, as

¹ The burying-place of the Rosses of Priesthill is at the East end of Edderton Church. In the wall of the old chapel there is a tablet to the memory of Arthur Ross, but being of stucco, the inscription is nearly obliterated:—

Oct. 9. 1752
Hic conducunt Exuvie
Arthuri Ross
de Priesthill

Obiit Oct. 7 A.D. 1742

Monumentum hoc
posuit Davidus Ross de Priesthill
unicus Filius

follows :— *Gu.* three lions rampant *arg.* armed and langued *az.*, within a border of the second for difference. Crest, a dexter hand holding a laurel garland proper. Motto, *Nobilis est ira leonis.* He died 13th December 1781, having married Margaret, third daughter of James Sutherland of Clyne (Sasine on marriage-contract, 10th October 1741), when Arthur Ross disposed to his son the lands of Rives and others disposed to him by Gustavus Munro of Culrain. She died shortly before her husband, leaving a daughter,

Jean, married to Mr. Alexander Baillie of Knockbreak ; their son, William, was baptized at Tain, 20th March 1771.

The property had been sold some time before the death of David Ross to Sir John Ross.

Mr. William Ross (whose paternity is not stated) took his M.A. degree at the University of St. Andrews, 13th May 1653. He was minister at Edderton for fourteen years, and dying there, 1679, was buried in the churchyard, where a tombstone marks his resting-place. He appeared as witness to Sasines in 1666 and 1670. Andrew M'Culloch of Glastulich disposed to him part of the lands of Monakill, in the parish of Rosskeen (Sasine 1st May 1668). Also in Edderton churchyard there are two large flat stones, side by side ; on one, the Arms of Ross, and the initials T. R. above the shield, and K. R. below, with W. R. and J. R. at the upper corners of the square on which the shield is cut, and below the square, various emblems ; the following inscription runs round the stone :—
HERE LIES THE CORPS OF ANE HONEST MAN CALLED THOMAS ROSSE
DEPARTED OCT. 1704, AND KATRINE HIS SPOUSE WHO DEPARTED FEB.
1708 AND LIVED AT ARDMORE.

On the other stone, bearing the Arms of Rose, there is an inscription in memory of Patrick and Issobel Rose, children of Andrew Rose, master miller in Westray, who died 15th January 1683. There is a tradition that these two families intermarried ; very probably the ancestor of the 'honest man' was Thomas Ros in Mylntown of Westray, and parish of Eddertayne, who died — April 1593 (*Testaments Edin.* vol. 30). Amount of inventory and debts £2246, 8s. 8d. Given up by his near kinsman, George Ross (tenth) of Balnagown, administrator to Alexander, Walter, and Donald his sons. Will confirmed 15th July 1597. In 1649 (Sasine 13th February), David Ross (twelfth) of Balnagown lets the lands of Miltown of Westray to Mr. Thomas Ross of Morangie for his life, and nineteen years after.

ROSS OF MID GANY.—1. Donald Ross of Mid Gany was in all probability a descendant of Nicholas Ross, chaplain of Dunskaith, 19th Abbot of Ferne, who purchased the estate of Geanies, *circa* 1543 (See *Morangie*). There is a complaint made against Donald Ross, and many other persons, 24th April 1592, for carrying off a certain John Ross, from the 'Chanonry' of Ross, prisoner, to Balnagown (*Reg. P. Coun.*). Styled 'portioner of Mid Ganies,' he granted by charter to his eldest son, Nicholas, the quarter lands of Mid Ganies (Sasine 30th June 1606). He gave the sowings of three bolls of barley to John Paterson in Wester Ganies, and Jonet Ross his spouse (Sasine on charter 16th June 1607). He had,

1. Nicholas.
2. Walter.
3. Hugh.

In 1631 William Corbat had become a portioner of Mid Ganies (Sasine on charter 11th August).

John Corbat of Little Ranie granted part of the davoch lands of Mid Ganies, with houses, to Malcolm Ross (41), afterwards of Kindeace, and to Katherine Corbat his spouse (Sasine on charter 30th May 1649). In the Inverness Sasines there is no further mention of Mid Ganies until David Ross, as portioner of Mid Ganies, gave a bond of corroboration of the quarter lands of Mid Ganies to George Ross of Morangie (Sasine 17th March 1694). This David had two sons, Robert and James.

EASTER GANY.—Alexander Clunes of Easter Gany had an only son Alexander (Sasine 20th December 1606). Walter Ross was tenant in Easter Gany, and had a son Alexander (Sasine 11th April 1633).

WESTER GANY.—1. Alexander Ross was 'portioner of Wester Gany' 3d August 1598 (*Reg. P. Coun.*), 'of West Gany' (witness Sasine 30th June 1606). He died 2d August 1608 (*Kal. of Ferne*) leaving a son,

2. Alexander, heir-male of Alexander Ross, his father, portioner of Wester Gany, in the town and davoch lands of Langoll-Strathokell 13th March 1621 (*Inq. Spec. Ross et Crom.*). He married Margaret Ross 'his spouse' (Sasine 7th June 1625), and had a son William, heir-male of his father in three-quarters of the town and lands of Langoll-Strathokell (*Retours*, 3d April 1621).

George Ross, who had been tenant in Wester Gany, left a widow, Katherine Munro (Sasine 7th June 1625). In 1629 an Andrew Ross was tenant.

James Sutherland was also a portioner of Wester Gany, having married Isobell Clunes, who married, secondly, Alexander Ross there (Sasine 5th November 1630).

ROSS OF INVERCHASLEY (first family of Ross so styled).—1. George Ross (whose paternity is not stated) was called 'in Inverchasley,' 20th February 1626, and 'of Inverchasley,' 19th November 1629. His eldest son was

2. Alexander, 'portioner of,' 25th November 1630, 'of Inverchasley' 27th December 1639; the last mention of him is as a witness to Sasine 18th September 1650. In 1695, William Sutherland, brother of Alexander Lord Duffus, seems to have been in possession of Inverchasley, which with other lands he disposed to David Ross (50), second son of Malcolm Ross of Kindeace.

ROSS IN KINCARDINE.—Donald Ross 'in Kincardine' (Sasine 14th January 1625), on discharge of reversion by Hugh Ross, fear of Easter-fearn (102). He married Elspet Corbat, and had

John, 'eldest son' (Sasines 22d April 1641, and 15th July 1642).

Walter Ross 'in Kincardine' (witness Sasine 12th October 1648).

Robert Ross 'in Kincardine' (witness, 16th February 1654).

Alexander Ross, Robert's son, 'in Kincardine' (Sasine 4th August 1652, and 29th January 1674).

Charles Ross there 1674.

1. Robert Ross 'in Kincardine,' witness to a Sasine 9th June 1708, was a relation of the Shandwick family; he married ———, and had,

2. Alexander Ross 'in Kincardine.' Æt. 60 in 1770

3. David Ross, writer, Edinburgh, known as 'long David,' died *s.p.* — April 1770, Æt. 70, having married Susanna Murray. He left some money to his cousin William Ross, afterwards of Shandwick (171). His will was confirmed in Edinburgh 22d May 1770 (*Commissariat of Edin. Tests.* vol. 121).

- [1.] Margaret, eldest daughter.
[2.] Janet, living at Liverpool 1770.

ROSS OF KINDEACE (first family of Ross so styled).—Donald Ross, a younger son of Nicholas Ross, Abbot of Ferne (see *Morangie*), was styled 'of Litill Kinteis'; there is no document to prove it, but very probably he was father of

1. Walter Ross 'in Mekle Kindeace,' who appears as witness to a deed, 28th August 1565; on 4th June 1594 he purchased these lands, with a clause of reversion, from James Dunbar of Tarbart and Marjory Ogilvie, his wife (*Kindeace Writs*). Walter signs the deed of purchase, 'w^t my hand at ye pen led be ye notar . . . at my speciale coffmand Because my self can no^t wrytt.' He married — —, and had a son,

2. Hugh Ross of Kindeace, 'son and heir-apparent of Walter,' 28th August 1565. In 1607 he is styled 'portioner of Little Kindeis.' He obtained a charter under the *Great Seal* of the lands of Easter Kindeace, 20th July 1615, to hold of the Crown. He died 5th August 1622 (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married Margaret Gordon, 'relict of Hugh Ross of Kindeace, and now spouse to Thomas Ross of Risollis' (*Renunciation of Easter Kindeace in favour of Gilbert Robertson*, 17th April 1650). By her first husband she had,

3. Walter, 'son and heir of the late Hugh Ross, son of Walter Ross of Little Kindeis (Sasine 8th June 1648), heir-male of his father in the house and lands of East Kindeace, 29th July 1623 (*Inq. Spec. Ross et Crom.*). He obtained the lands of Achmoir, in the barony of Delnie, from John, Lord Balmerinloch (Sasine on charter 15th October 1624). He was bound over not to harm George Munro of Meikell Tarrell, 15th March 1593 (*Reg. P. Coun.*). He disposed of Kindeace to William Robertson, merchant, burgess of Inverness, and 31st August 1649 of Morehwater and Pitmaduthie, by charter, to Gilbert Robertson of Kindeace. Sometime 'stylit of Kindis, now in Easter Rarichies' (Sasine 16th February 1653). He died 9th September 1659, and was buried at Nigg (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married Barbara Pape, 'his spouse,' 1649. He had a son,

4. Charles, 'son of late Walter Ross of Easter Kindeis,' 15th November 1661 (*Kindeace Writs*).

It has been impossible to connect and chronicle in regular order the following names:—

Hugh Ross 'of Kindeis,' renunciation by William Fraser, sometime of Mullochie, and Janet Ross, his spouse, in his favour of the south half of Easter Kindeis (Sasine 1st June 1626). He had a son,

George, 'heir of Hugh Ross of Kindeis his father' (*Retours*, 26th July 1643, xvii. 270).

William Ross 'of Easter Kindeis' (Sasine 30th April 1608). The following appears to be his son—

John, 'son of William Ross, portioner of Little Kindeis'

(witness Sasine 1st April 1607), and 'son of William, portioner of Easter Kindeis' (witness, Sasine 30th April 1608).

William Ross 'of Kindeis,' who cannot be the same as the preceding, appears as father of

Charles Ross, writer, Edinburgh, who, in 1703, obtained a grant of Arms from the Lyon Office—*Gu.* 3 roses slipped in fess betwixt as many lioncells rampant *arg.* Above the shield ane helmet befitting his degree mantled *gu.* doubled *arg.* Crest, a fox issuant out of the torse with a rose in his mouth proper. Motto, Rosam ne rode. He married Barbara Coupar, a relative of Mr. David Coupar of New Grange, writer, Edinburgh, and dying — October 1706, left two daughters, who were served and re-toured as heirs portioners.

[1.] Katherine, married David Coupar, writer, Edinburgh.

[2.] Elizabeth, baptized 14th September 1683 (*Edin. Regs.*).

His will was confirmed in Edinburgh 18th February 1608, his daughters being the only executors. They assigned to David Ross, writer, Edinburgh, all the property they inherited from their father (Disposition dated 15th June 1714, registered 19th September 1732, *Reg. of Deeds*, Mackenzie Office, vol. 152). David Ross, by a disposition dated 16th April 1715, declared that he only held the property in trust for David Coupar, and disposed the same to him.

The lands of Kindeace had long passed away to other families. Easter Kindeace, with the house and mill erected by Walter Ross (3) pertained heritably in 1720 to Alexander Duff of Drummuir, and were by him ceded to Alexander Ross (97), late merchant in Cracow. Yet the descendants of the old family still styled themselves 'of Kindeace'; Walter Ross, so designated, is named in the settlement made in 1766 by Hugh Ross of Kerse (157) of his estates.

Donald Ross, 'in Meikle Kindeis,' or 'in Kindeis,' appears frequently as witness to Sasines between 1631 and 1691.

Alexander Ross, 'in Kindeis,' in 1633.

Hugh Ross, 'in Kindeis,' between 1650-1671.

Andrew Ross, 'in Kindeis,' tenant, appears from 1650 to 1659, when he assigns his rights to Malcolm Ross of Knockan (41).

ROSS OF KIRKSKEATH.—1. Hugh Ross 'in Kirkskeath,' 1607, 'of Kirkskeath' (Sasines 12th April 1617, and 24th May 1630), was nephew of the late Walter Ross of Rhiznell (Sasine 1st June 1648), who had a son, William (Sasines 30th April and 5th June 1629). Hugh married Christian Ross, 'his spouse,' 1st April 1607, and had,

2. Alexander. (See *below*.)

3. Walter, 'son of Hugh Ross of Kirkskeath' (Sasines 13th August 1630, and 22d March 1639).

4. William, witness to a deed 3d November 1634 (*Reg. of Deeds, Edin.*).

2. Alexander Ross, second of Kirkskeath, 'notary public' (Sasine 1st August 1632), 'fear of Kirkskeath,' 1636, 'of Kirkskeath,' 1644. He married, first, — — —, by whom he had,

5. Alexander. Captain Alexander Ross, of Kirkskeath, was a frequent witness to Sasines between 1660 and 1693.

He married, secondly, Helen Ross, 'his present spouse,' by whom he had,

6. Hugh, 'their son' (Sasine 12th August 1657).

In the Tain Registers there is mention of Andrew Ross 'in Kirk-skeath,' whose daughter Christian was baptized 5th March 1725.

ROSS OF AND IN KNOCKBREAK.—William Ross 'of Knockbreak,' 3d November 1679. His eldest daughter, Janet, married John Sutherland of Meikle Torbo (Sasine on marriage-contract, by which the said Janet was infeft in a life-rent annuity). Walter Ross, Provost of Tain, and Mr. Robert Ross, of Logie, witnesses.

Hugh Ross, 'tacksman of Knockbreak,' died before 2d March 1733, leaving Donald, his eldest son, 'tacksman in the Hill of Tain,' who became excise officer in Tain, and married Mary Munro (Sasine 2d July 1754). From Roderick M'Culloch of Glastulich he obtained a precept of *clare constat* of an annual rent from the lands of Little Reynie (Sasine 20th July 1745).

Katherine, daughter of the above Hugh Ross, married — 1739 her relative, Donald M'Lendris, who was born — 1713, and assumed the name of Ross at the same time as his brother David. (See 165.) She died at Aldie — 1771, and he — December 1765; they had,

1. David, born 7th August 1740; he succeeded his uncle, the above-named David, as commissary-clerk of Ross, and town-clerk of Tain.

[1.] Margaret, died 1759.

[2.] Elspat, married Donald Ross, tacksman in Milne of Hiltoun, and had,

Hugh, baptized at Tain 10th February 1769.
Witness, Mr. David Ross, town-clerk.

David, baptized 1st March 1784. Witnesses,
Captain David Ross, and David Ross, commissary-clerk.

[3.] Katherine, married William Ross.

[4.] Marjory, died 1793, having married David Taloch.

[5.] Mary, died 1790, having married James Ross.

In the churchyard at Edderton there is an enclosure, in which there is a marble slab with the following inscription:—Here are deposited in the burying-place of his forefathers—The mortal remains of Hugh Ross of Knockbreak—who departed this life on the 12th March 1822—*Ætatis LII.*

ROSS OF KNOCKGARTIE.—1. William Ross, master mason in Knockgartie, died before 21st July 1696, leaving a widow, Christian Munro, 'his spouse' (Sasines 2d October 1656, and 16th March 1668), by whom he had,

2. Donald Ross 'of Knockgartie,' their eldest son (Sasines 14th June 1675, and 2d March 1695); 'late of Knockgartie, now in Rosskein' (Sasine 30th January 1699). Sir David Ross of Balnagown (14) granted him a charter of the lands of Little Allan (Sasine 21st July 1676).

3. Walter, mason, made a disposition of the lands of Knockgartie, Tormoir, and others in the barony of Balnagown, to James Ross, town-clerk of Nairn, which lands were

impignorat by Mr. Thomas Rigg of Eddernie and the late David Ross of Balnagown for 5000 merks to William Ross, master mason, and were by him disposed in liferent to his spouse and to his children in fee (Sasine 21st July 1696). Walter became 'of Achyhyll, Achyle, or Achayeil' (witness to a Sasine 18th August 1708). He died before 2d April 1723, having married Margaret Bayne, by whom he had three sons, Andrew, Donald, and Charles.

4. David.

5. Alexander.

[1.] Agnes, married John Mackenzie in Milntown (Sasine 10th February 1697).

[2.] Helen, married Walter Ross, in Milntown, mason.

[3.] Issobell, married Robert Lillie, gardener in Tain.

ROSS OF LOGY OR LOGIE.—1572. William Ross, *Thomason* (*sic* in *Fasti*) exhorter at Logie Easter 1567-1574; Newynkill, Kincardin, Kilmuir Easter, and Logy Easter were under him, he sustaining the reader (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*).

1. Hugh Ross 'of Logy,' whose mother was Marjory Dunbar, and who died before 15th December 1572 (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* vol. xli. fol. 26), leaving Elizabeth Cumming, 'his relict.' If the paternity given in the *Fasti* of the above William be correct, Hugh Ross of Logy was not the father of,

2. William Ross 'in Logy,' who obtained a charter from John, Bishop of Ross, to him and Margaret Munro, his spouse, of the lands of Logy in the barony of Nig, in conjunct fee and liferent, and to the heirs-male of their body. Dated at Canonry of Ross 1st April 1567, Mr. Thomas Ross, rector of Alnes, witness.¹ Confirmed by James VI. at Falkland, 3d August 1586 (*Great Seal*, xxxvi. 136). He died — November 1592; in his will he is described as 'of Logy, parson of Roskeen,' his son Alexander was executor, the amount of free gear being £445, 10s. 2d. His will was confirmed 28th July 1598, Ferquhar Munro, portioner of Little Kindeis, being cautioner (*Commiss. of Edin. Tests.* vol. 32). He was succeeded by

3. Alexander Ross 'of Logy,' 2d January 1601 (*Reg. P. Coun.*), 'son of the late William,' 6th July 1610; he married — —, and had,

4. Thomas. (See *below*.)

[1.] Elizabeth, who is said to have married John Munro of Aldie.

4. Thomas Ross of Logy, with consent of William Ross his eldest son and Donald his second son, gave a charter of the lands of Logie Easter to Mr. David Ross, minister at Logie (181) (Sasine 30th May 1630), and, 2d April 1633, a charter to Christian Ross, his spouse, of a liferent in part of the lands of Culkengie; in Sasine 22d December 1636 she is styled his relict; they had,

5. William, apparent of Logie (Sasine 12th June 1624), 'heir of William Ross of Logie, his guidser,' 21st October 1649 (*Inq. Gen.* xxiv. 79), 'heir of Thomas Ross of Logie, his father,' 7th January 1635 (*Inq. Gen.*

¹ This Mr. Thomas Ross seems not to be mentioned in the *Fasti*.

xv. 160). Most probably he married Issobell Sutherland (Sasine 12th August 1634). On Logie passing to another family, there seems to be no further notice of him.

6. Donald. (See *below.*)

[1.] Katherine, married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock (Sasine 15th April 1625), charter from Simon, Lord Lovat, of a liferent to her in the lands of Wester Leyis.

6. Donald, 'second son.' Charter, dated at Logie 16th April 1627, to him from his father of half of the church lands of Priesthill, and in 1630 of the lands of Dalnaclevach. In 1632 Donald ceded the lands of Priesthill to Andrew Munro of Delnies. He obtained a charter from Isabella and Margaret Sutherland, with consent of William Ross her spouse, to him and his wife, Janet Mackenzie, of the lands of Torranliah (Sasine 12th August 1634), and was thereafter styled 'of Torranliah'; they had,

7. Alexander. (See *below.*)

[1.] Elizabeth.

7. Alexander, 'son to Donald Ross of Torranliah' (witness Sasine 16th March 1665); 'commissar depute of Ross' (Sasine 8th July 1681); 'late commissar depute,' 20th October 1686, and 9th September 1695. He married ———, and had,

8. Walter. (See *below.*)

9. David, writer, Edinburgh, died — February 1718.

8. Mr. Walter Ross, minister at Kilmuir Easter, heir special to his grandfather, Donald Ross of Torrenliah. Executor and nearest-of-kin to his father, and to his brother David. His father's will confirmed first 6th December 1721, and again 21st January 1726 (*Commiss. Edin. Tests.* vols. 88, 90). He studied at Aberdeen, was ordained 15th September 1715, and died 29th December 1733, having married Katharine Wilson, who married secondly, Mr. Daniel Beton, minister of Rosskeen (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*). Mr. Walter 'was held of high repute in Ross and Cromarty' (*Old Letter*).

(*To be continued.*)

259. SCOTTISH COLONY IN POLAND.—The *Annual Register* of 1817 gives the following account of the planting of a small colony of Scottish farmers in Poland, it would be interesting to know if it still exists, and if so what is its present condition. 'The Scottish emigrants lately arrived at Pillau sailed from Leith about five weeks ago in the "Helen, Charters." They consist chiefly of small farmers and shepherds from the southern counties of Scotland, who have been induced, by the liberal arrangements of Count Poe, a Polish nobleman, to settle as a colony on his estate of Dowsponda, for the purpose of introducing the improved agriculture of Scotland into the fertile but ill-cultivated plains of Poland. The Count has allotted a tract of his best land for the station of the colony, to which he has given the name of Scotia. They enter upon regular leases of 20 years, at a rent almost nominal; and, besides other peculiar advantages, they are, by an ukase of the Emperor Alexander, freed from the operation of the military conscription. Liberal provision has also been made by the proprietor for a Presbyterian clergyman, who will speedily join them, and who will also act as a schoolmaster to the settlement.'

260. EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, EDINBURGH.—

1595. April 20. Sara, daughter of Thomas bynning, painter. *Witnesses*, John Saares, painter, and Jhone owene, glasinwrycht.
- „ May 4. Helen, daughter of Abraham Vansonne, goldsmith.
- „ July 13. John, son of Abimelech Traff, merchant.
- „ Sep. 24. Gilbert, son of James Primrose, writer. *Witnesses*, Gilbert Primrose, Chirurgéon and Mr. George Tod, writer.
- „ Sep. 24. Cornelius, son of William Henrysonne, tailor. *Witnesses*, Willm. Lies, merchant, and James Henrysonne, tailor.
- „ Oct. 19. Adrian, son of Adrian Vansone, painter. *Witnesses*, Adrian van Damman and Adrian Bowdingis, knockmaker.
- „ Oct. 22. Robert, son of James Skarchinner, Chirurgéon. *Witnesses*, Robert Auchouwmotie, chirurgéon, and Robert Walgrave, printer.
- „ Oct. 26. William, son of Henry Hoip, merchant.
- „ Nov. 19. James, son of Adrian Bowdowingie, knockmaker. *Witnesses*, James Ebriche and Abraham Vansone, goldsmith.
- „ Nov. 30. Abigaill, daughter of Edward Caphkin, merchant. *Witnesses*, Andro Hart, bookseller, and James Caphkin, skinner.
1596. April 15. Thomas, son of Mr. Gedeon Russell, merchant. *Witnesses*, Thos. Fisher and Clement Russell, merchants.
- „ May 23. Sarah, daughter of Peter d'hunger, webster. *Witness*, James Ebrycht, goldsmith.
- „ Aug. 1. James Walker, 'burden-man' (? burden bearer, mentioned).
- „ Sep. 8. Abraham, son of Daniell Crawford, goldsmith. *Witnesses*, Andro Hart and Edward Cuthkin, buikbindares.
- „ Sep. 26. Robert, son of Robert Walgrave, printer. *Witnesses*, Lord Ambassidour and Nicoll Uddart, merchant.
- „ Oct. 10. Isobel, daughter of Esaius Lanssine, knockmaker. *Witnesses*, John Bartaine and John Burrell, goldsmiths.
- „ Oct. 10. Joanna, daughter of Jaques de Vusie, saltriemaker. *Witness*, Mr. Adrian Daman.
- „ Oct. 13. Lowis, son of John Nemo (Nimmo) poltzman (? Polishman). *Witness*, Lowes Crage.
- „ Oct. 30. Robert, son of Andro Mason, printer.
- „ Nov. 7. Robert, son of Robert Smith, buikbinder.

REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, CANONGATE.

1600. July Violet, daughter of John Jackson, Englishman. *Witness*, Ro. Waldegrave, printer.
1601. Jan. 25. Daniel, son of Mr. Cornelius Dalgraine, Lapitedary. *Witness*, George Heriott, goldsmith.

In an entry Feb. 2, 1606, a 'Burden bearer' is mentioned.

REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, SOUTH LEITH.

1599. Dec. 9. Peter Zebis, Jayne de busyne, John boyart, witnesses.
1601. April 7. Frances, daughter of Francis desplanking and Elizabeth van Arsens flemyngs. *Witnesses*, Wm. van Arsene, Hadrian Bowdewins.

1601. April 19. William, son of Palamedes Stevens and Marie van Arsene.
Witnesses, James Hutchieson and Wm. van Arsene.
- „ June 23. Cornelius Inglis, a witness.
1602. Oct. 26. Margaret, daughter of Patrick Peter. *Witnesses, Corvreur Adesoun, and Wm. penmaun.*
- „ Nov. 9. Antonius, son of Palamedes Stevens *alias* Wm. Sown and Maria van Narsen. *Witnesses, Wm. Vannarsen, Jaques le piper, James Hay.*
1603. March 29. Adam, son of Cornelius Lyell and Jonet Hog.
- „ July 21. . . . [*sic*] child borne under promise of mariag of John Younger and Jonet Mertyn. *Witnesses, Jeremie Esplen, Gabriel Harve, James Kello.*
1604. Dec. 16. Issobel, daughter of Thomas Ogger and Marjorie Tulloch.
Witnesses, Bartil Johkin, Wm. Ezolme, George Hervie.
1605. May 26. Peter, son of Jaques le pipe and Elizabeth van Arsen.
Witnesses, Wm. van Arsen and Jaques de la burgoun.
- „ Aug. 6. Palamedes, son of Palamedes Stevin and Marie Vanarsin.
1607. April 12. Sophia, daughter of Jakes La piper and Elizabet Vanarsone. *Witnesses, Henry Stollens and Mr. James Scott.*

261. NAMES OF PLACES AND OF PERSONS.—The early history of a country can be best understood by studying the names which have been handed down through succeeding generations of its inhabitants. Of these the names of places are clearly the most ancient. It was a primary necessity to distinguish places by names, and the names as a rule were descriptive of the physical peculiarity of the place. Thus Fishwick would be the town or village where fish abounded. Ancrum is supposed to mean ‘the bend of the river Aln.’ The study of place-names will give valuable information as to the race inhabiting the district when the necessity first arose of distinguishing localities by names. And as names were written phonetically when charters of property first came into existence, the student should not neglect to consult these. Charters have also another value, they often contain names of fields in farms which do not even appear in the Ordnance map, yet it may be discovered by consulting estate maps that these names still exist, though often in a much more corrupted form. In Scotland place-names will prove to be Gaelic, British, or Saxon, and the preponderance of any of these in a district will indicate the nationality of the early inhabitants. A warning may be necessary. Archæologists have often forced derivations from Danish, forgetting that the Danes did not come to Scotland as settlers, but as depredators, and thus had no opportunity of leaving their mark by giving names to the places they visited. Again, the Flemings came to settle, but at a time when place-names were fixed, and therefore Flemish place-names are rare, and when met with are connected with the trade of the newcomers, as the Redhall and Walkmill, which both occur in districts where Flemings abounded.

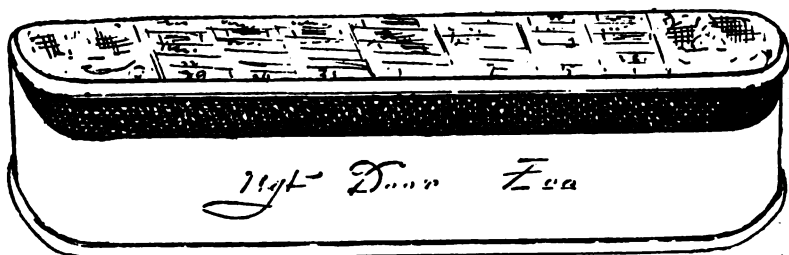
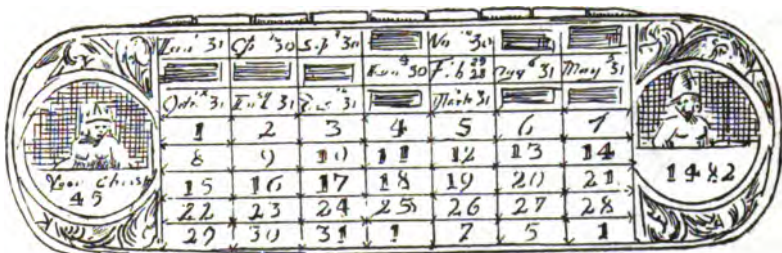
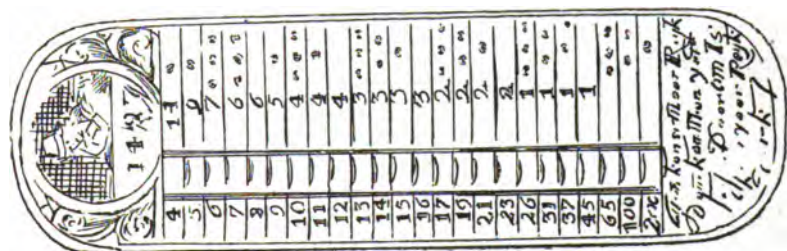
Next as to surnames, or names given to persons where families multiplied in a district, and some distinctive epithet was required. When the population was very sparse the Christian name was doubtless sufficient, but the presence of two or more men bearing the same name in the same village would lead to the adoption of a surname. Amongst a pastoral

race local names would find favour—John at the hill would be distinguished from John at the wood. Amongst the mountains men distinguish themselves by daring deeds of rapine or of hunting. These deeds formed the themes the local bards selected to keep alive the courage of the tribe, and a desire arose to retain the names of heroes whose virtues were handed down to their children. Thus the Gaelic 'Mac' and the Welsh 'Ap' placed before the parent's name became at last the prefix to the regular surname. In other cases the suffix 'son' served the same purpose, and in the Lowlands the adoption of this form was as prevalent as it was in Flanders and Holland. It seems clear that in many cases the suffix was shortened into 's,' and that thus Williamson or Wilson became Wills, Adamson became Adams, Henryson or Harrison became Harris. A third and very early form of surname was that derived from physical peculiarities, this doubtless was common both in the Highlands and the Lowlands—John the Red-haired became John Roy, just as John the Swarthy in the Lowlands became John Brown or John Black. It is needless to multiply examples. A fourth form could only come into existence when some progress had been made in civilisation. And we find that trade-names were often used as names added on to the Christian and surname: John Lang the Wright became John Lang *alias* Wright, until very frequently the trade-name survived, and the earlier surname was lost. Smith, Carpenter, Miller, Fisher, Mercer, Taylor, are plainly trade-names; several that once existed have died out, as Limeburner, Plowmaker, Slaemaker. A curious fact strikes the hunter amongst Scottish surnames: it is that surnames seem to have been readily altered in form, and even totally changed. Turnbull and Trumble were forms of the same name. So were Steen and Stevens. Blelloch and Blacklock, Beveridge and Belfrage, Bauchop and Bauk. It is well known that the Highlander on settling in the Lowlands adopted a name which concealed his nationality; it is owing doubtless to this that so few Highland names are to be found in London Registers, at a time when it is well known there was a great rush of Scotsmen into England. Mallet the poet was ashamed of his patronymic Mallock. And even in our days the great Lord Clyde in early life gave up his Highland name M'Liver for the more common one of Campbell. Foreigners settling in Scotland found it to their advantage to fall into the fashion of their neighbours. This renders the study of Scottish surnames more difficult, but much still may be done if the matter were taken up with care and intelligence.

H.

262. OLD DUTCH BOX.—We believe that old Dutch boxes of brass and other metal are occasionally met with in England and Scotland; in some cases they have been preserved as family relics. The plates which we give represent a box measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep. On the top and bottom are engraved what appears to be a perpetual calendar, and the key by which it is worked. The busts and dates in the circular medallions require explanation; 1487 is certainly much too early a date to denote the age of the box; perhaps these dates are connected with the calendar. We should feel exceedingly obliged if some antiquarian would send us a translation of the Dutch inscriptions and an opinion as to the age of the box and the method of working the calendar. Its present owner can trace it back far more than a century in his own family. If it be a true relic, it must have been brought from

Flanders in the first decade of the seventeenth century, when his ancestors settled in England. This is probably its history, as relics of the early settlers are still in the possession of some of their descendants. If it was not thus brought from Flanders, it is difficult to account for its being in the possession of one who was not aware of what has been recently discovered, viz. :—that his ancestors were Flemings, and who himself resided in a rural district where he could have had little chance of meeting



with a Dutch box which would have had no special value in his eyes. By the aid of the drawings, it may be possible not only to explain the working of the calendar, but to give an approximate date for the construction of the box. The brass seems to have a large proportion of copper in its composition. The bottom, where the metal is thickest, having patches of copper colour, as if the metal had not been sufficiently confused.

E. H.

263. EDINBURGH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.¹—At a meeting held in the board-room of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, on the 16th ult., it was resolved to form a society to be called the 'Edinburgh Bibliographical Society'.

Mr. Constable occupied the chair.

There were present Mr. T. G. Law, of the Signet Library, Mr. H. Bellyse Baildon, Mr. Gilbert Goudie, Mr. G. P. Johnston, Mr. W. Brown, and others, in all, over forty gentlemen. Apologies for absence were intimated from Sheriff Æ. J. G. Mackay, LL.D., Mr. John Harrison, Mr. J. T. Clark, Advocate's Library, and Mr. Hew Morrison, Edinburgh Free Public Library.

The chairman shortly indicated the scope of the proposed Society and its importance in Edinburgh, seeing in the character of the present meeting and the names which had been received with a view to membership a good augury of success. There were nominated as office-bearers, Mr. Constable as president, Mr. T. G. Law, vice-president, and Mr. G. P. Johnston as secretary, who are to be associated with three members of the Society as a Committee. Arrangements were then initiated for the practical working of the Society, a remit being made to the Committee to frame the constitution and laws, and various suggestions were made as to the direction in which Scottish and general bibliographic work might be undertaken by the Society.

Mr. T. G. Law urged the necessity of continuity of effort, and made some valuable proposals in regard to Scottish bibliography, showing how the work of the Society might be made of national importance, first in indicating works interesting to Scotsmen which are not to be found in the Edinburgh public libraries, and endeavouring to secure that they should be, and secondly in undertaking the bibliography of eminent Scotsmen and of the provincial presses, valuable progress might be made towards a complete Scottish bibliography.

A number of interesting volumes were sent for exhibition by Sheriff Mackay, and others were shown by gentlemen present, which were the subject of lively conversation.

Since the 16th ult. two meetings of the Society have been held. The membership has been limited to seventy, to be elected by ballot. The Committee may appoint corresponding members, the number not to exceed twelve. It has been determined that the Society shall print from time to time selected papers, and reprint rare title-pages, etc., the number of these being strictly limited to the membership. The first of the series, a reprint of a fine specimen of James Watson's Edinburgh press, will shortly be distributed (a presentation from the Secretary, Mr. Johnston), and it is hoped the series will be enriched by similar presentations from other members.

G. W.

264. SCOTLAND'S INTERCOURSE WITH NORTHERN EUROPE.—Several notes have appeared in the *Scottish Antiquary* regarding the close trade connection formerly existing between Scotland and Flanders, and the presence of a vast number of Scots as traders in Poland. These subjects have proved interesting to many of our readers, some of whom have

¹ We hope from time to time to gather from the proceedings of this excellent Society information which may prove of interest to our readers, and we invite all bibliographers to make the *Scottish Antiquary* a channel of communication with the Society.—ED.

kindly pointed out sources of information which we had not consulted. A valuable paper headed 'The Scots in France' appeared in the July number of the *Edinburgh Review* for 1863. It is probably from the pen of Mr. Hill Burton. Twenty-five years ago, however, the connection between Scotland and France was regarded as alone worthy the attention of our writers of history. The Poetical and Political significance of the subject was attractive, the more so that the contrast between the friends was marked, and it was a satisfaction to the more rugged Scot to regard himself as the favourite ally of the courtly Frenchman, who, however, while he bestowed some French polish on his friend, was quite aware that he had the best of the bargain, by using his courage and endurance in the field of Mars, and by keeping him actively hostile to 'Perfidious Albion,' making him a constantly irritating thorn in her side. In return for brave men who shed their blood on French battlefields, France sent the latest Parisian fashions—claret for the wealthier families to drink, and words chiefly connected with the cuisine and toilet. The intercourse did not induce Frenchmen to settle in a land they evidently regarded as barren and but half civilised. A brief visit, brought about by business rather than any expectation of pleasure, sent the softer Southern shivering back to his more favoured land. But there were foreigners who found a home in Scotland, and who left substantial results of their presence in the increased energy which Scotland displayed in all industrial and mercantile affairs. 'During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Flemish colonies have been traced in Berwick, St. Andrews, Perth, Dumbarton, Ayr, Peebles, Lanark, Edinburgh, and in the districts of Renfrewshire, Clydesdale, and Annandale. These strangers lived under the protection of a special code of mercantile law; and recent investigations have established the fact that a hundred years before the great Baltic Association came into being we had a Hanseatic League in Scotland' (*Edinburgh Review*, 1863, p. 240). It appears strange that when so much was known greater exertions were not made to trace the influence of the inhabitants of Northern Europe on Scotland, and the resulting proneness of Scotsmen in later times to traffic in Northern Europe. 'The trading class, also, of the Scotch people, owing to the poverty of their native country, had to seek business in the markets of Poland and the countries on the south side of the Baltic; thus, in Riga, Dantzic, and all the considerable towns of the Baltic coast, the Scotch "krämers"—that is, shopkeepers—and travelling merchants and pedlars attending the great fairs in the interior of the country were a recognised and important branch of the mercantile community, occupying distinct factories, streets, and even quarters of the town, often with considerable privileges' (*Edinburgh Review*, 1856, p. 25). 'M. Michel asserts that at a very early period their (the Scots) wandering propensities had carried them in great numbers into Germany. . . . In Sweden to this day names so slightly altered as to leave no doubt of their Scottish origin are quite common. Along the southern shores of the Baltic Von Douglasses and Von Gordons are to be met with, whose Scottish pedigrees are probably kept with all the pride of those noble families. There is a quarter of the city of Dantzic still called Schottland in memory of a colony of Scottish weavers who settled there in the fourteenth century. From such works as the *Diary of General Patrick Gordon* we learn that at a later period vast numbers of Scotchmen flocked to the shores of the Baltic and the banks of the Vistula for trading purposes, often

in the humble capacity of pedlars; and there is, perhaps, no continental blood more largely impregnated with our own than that which is again poured out at this day in Poland in the genuine spirit of martyrs for national freedom.'—(*Ed. Rev.* 1843, pp. 234, 235). The writer asserts later on that 'Scotland borrowed nothing from Poland and very little from Germany.' This may be in some sense true, but, it may be asked, what did Scotland borrow from France that can compare with the benefits she received from Flanders? If Poland is impregnated with Scottish blood, Scotland is impregnated with Flemish blood. If the shores of the Baltic are still peopled with men of Scottish name, the Lowlands of Scotland are well stocked with men whose Flemish names show their origin. To the hardihood of the earlier Scot the later Scot could add industry and perseverance, the gifts of Flemish ancestors. Without intermarriage no nation can permanently affect another. The Scots and French did not intermarry to any appreciable extent. French names, French pedigrees, never took root here. Words (*vox et præterea nihil*) are the sole monument of an alliance from which the more subtle and grasping Frenchman reaped the greatest good; while the simpler Scottish noble and knight learned naughty words and still naughtier practices, the backbone of the country, the merchant or the workman, married his Dutch sweetheart, or gave his daughter to the Dutch skipper, merchant, or weaver, and grew rich and important, looked after affairs at the Reformation, became an elder in the church, a portioner in the parish, a deacon in the city guild—in fact, 'ane honourable man,' as his tombstone describes him, caring nothing about the French—but, as we should expect a man bred of Scots and Flemish ancestors, showing a wonderful aptitude for business, and preparing a race of emigrants unrivalled in every quality necessary to evolve order out of chaos and to 'go ahead.' H.

265. ROSE OF BELLIVAT (vol. iv. p. 132).—In answer to your correspondent, Mr. D. Murray Rose, I have sent him genealogical trees of the family of Rose of Bellivat, drawn up from 1769 onwards. I have forwarded them direct to him, partly because they were not of sufficient general interest for your readers, and partly because they extend to eleven pages foolscap, closely written. Should others of your readers be interested in the family, they will probably see details in print after a few somewhat difficult points have been determined. I may add that I have in my possession a sketch of the monument at Geddes which appeared in your last number, with copy of inscription thereon—said sketch and copy taken about a century ago—but it differs in no important particulars from the sketch that appears in yours. W. CRAMOND.

Cullen.

266. KNIGHT OF THE POPE'S KIRK (vol. iv., p. 129).—I can throw no light on this phrase, except it may have been no more than a joke on the part of 'Schyr Jhon Kypper'. But it is not quite correct to say that it was the practice to give the title of 'Sir' to priests before the Reformation. The title was by courtesy given to the unlearned among the secular class of clergy who had not obtained their master's degree at the Universities, and therefore could not properly be addressed as 'Mr.' The designations have now somewhat changed places in the scale of dignity.

The difference in those days between 'Dominus' Kippoch and 'Magister' Kippoch was carefully marked, especially by the Magister.

T. G. L.

267. LIVINGSTONES OF WESTQUARTER (*Note No. 151, vol. iii. page 78*).—Mr. E. B. Livingstone's interesting note seems to establish that there was no Westquarter Baronetcy of 1625, and we may expect the next edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry* to be corrected accordingly. Mr. Livingstone states that George Livingstone of Craigengall and Bedlormie married, 1722, 'Francesca Kerr, lawful daughter of the deceased John Kerr, brother-germain of the Marquess of Lothian,' supporting this statement by the following note: 'Vide Marriage-contract, dated 21st April 1722, *Reg. Mag. Sig.* xc. 64.' Robert, fourth Earl and first Marquis of Lothian, died 15th February 1703, and John, his youngest brother, is stated in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage* to have 'died young,' a phrase generally used as equivalent to 'died unmarried.' This John is omitted from the Lothian pedigree in Burke's *Peerage*. Can any light be thrown on John Kerr's marriage and issue?

Mr. Livingstone also refers incidentally to the Livingstones of Dunipace. I should be glad to know if any pedigree of the family exists. The following meagre facts are all I can collect about them:—

The family was founded by Alexander Livingstone, a younger brother of the first Lord Livingstone of Callendar (who died 1467). Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace married, *circ.* 1520, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Craigs. Thomas, third son of fifth Lord Livingstone, had a charter in 1550-51 of half of the Barony of Maxwell, county Stirling, which charter proceeded on the resignation of Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace. Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace married, *circ.* 1550, Mary, youngest daughter of sixth Lord Elphinstone. A daughter of Livingstone of Dunipace married, *circ.* 1580-90, James Arbuthnott of Arrat, and was mother of Sir Robert Arbuthnott of that Ilk. There is a letter, without date, but written probably about 1580, from 'J. Levingstoun' of Donypace to John Erskine of Dun, the superintendent of Angus and Mearns (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, iv. 65). Jean, daughter of John Livingstone of Dunipace, was executed, 1600, for the murder of her husband, John Kincaid of Warriston. David Livingstone of Dunipace was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 31st May 1625. James Livingstone, first Earl of Callendar, had charters of Dunipace in 1646 and 1647. Sir Thomas Nicolson, third Baronet of Carnock (whose mother was niece of the first Earl of Callendar), was in 1664 served heir to his father in the lands of Carnock, Plain, and Dunipace. Σ.

A CORRECTION.—In the article which appeared in the number of *Northern Notes and Queries* for December 1888 (vol. iii. pp. 75-85) I have stated that the William Livingston of Culter, who married the heiress to the Westquarter estates in 1626, was the son and heir of the 'Sir William Livingston of Culter who had died in 1607, and whose tomb is still to be seen in Dundrennan Abbey.' Subsequent researches, however, have satisfied me that I have missed a generation in my account of the 'Culter' branch of the Livingston family, so that instead of son I should have written *grandson*. For in the last issued volume of the *Privy Council Register of Scotland*, which covers the years 1610 to 1613, I find that a

'Sir William Livingston of Coulter [Culter] and Dame Margaret Baillie his spouse' were both alive in 1611, so that as this couple were undoubtedly the parents of the William Livingston of Culter who married the Westquarter heiress, the father of the bridegroom could not have been the Sir William Livingston of Culter who died in 1607, as I had thought was the case prior to this discovery, but must have been *his* son. The fact of three successive generations bearing the same Christian name, by no means an uncommon occurrence, however, in this family, led to my mistaking the grandfather for the father, though the gap of nearly seventy years between the deaths of the two Williams of Culter, as recorded in the pedigree attached to the above article, should have pointed out to me at the time of writing it the likelihood of a generation having been omitted. The corrected pedigree of this branch would therefore be as follows :—

William, sixth Lord Livingston, died 1592.

Sir William Livingston of Culter =
(No. 1),
youngest son of above, d. 1607.
Buried in Dundrennan Abbey.

Sir William Livingston of Culter = Margaret, eldest daughter of
(No. 2), Sir William Baillie
died prior to 9th September 1626. of Lamington.

William Livingston of Culter = Helenor Livingston, heiress
(No. 3), of Westquarter,
afterwards better known as m. 1626, d. circa 1676.
Sir William Livingston
of Westquarter,
d. circa 1676.

Sir James Livingston of Westquarter,
created a Baronet 30th May 1699,
d. 1701.
Married Countess of Callendar,
but left no issue.

E. B. LIVINGSTON, F.S.A. Scot.

268. SLAUGHTER OF SIR JAMES STEWART IN 1445.—In *Note 107 (vol. ii. page 174)* I gave the text of the account of this event from the *Asloan Chronicle*, where the murdered man is styled Sir James Stewart of Auchingowne, and as a footnote to page 25, vol. iv., I gave the version of the event found in Sir James Balfour's *Annals*, where the name is given as *Achminto*. It remains only to give Lindsay of Pitscottie's version (1814 edition, page 56), to which my attention has been directed: 'Efter this thair followed nothing but slauchter in this realme. In every part ilk ane laid wayt for otheris, as they had been settand themselfis for slauchter of wyld beastis. Amongist whom Robert Boyd of Duchall, Captain of Dumbartane, lay in waitt for Sir James Stewart of *Achinto*, who was but sixteen men in train, and schortlie or ever James Stewart had tryell that onie man unbesett his gait, ane companie of armed men rasched round about him, and slew him crewellie, a little from Kirkpatrick; and thereafter fra hand tuik his wayff out of her awin hous, and brought her captive to Dumbarton, wha safely promised that shoe sould get nae skaith. But when shoe perceived herselfe mocked in this maner, through high displeasure of hir husbands slauchter shoe partit tymously of ane dead bairne and died herselfe the thrid day thairefter.'

It seems impossible to reconcile these conflicting accounts.

Σ.

269. PEN.—In trying to class place-names as Gadhelic or Brythonic, the prefix Pen- has generally been taken to belong to the latter. From the *County Directory of Scotland*—an impartial guide, if an imperfect one—I take the following list of places in the West Highlands:—Peniniren, Lochmaddy; Peninver, Campbeltown; Penmore, Tobermory; Pennycross, Auchnacraig; Pennyfuir, Oban; Pennyghael, Auchnacraig; Pennygowan, Aros; Pennygown, Southend; Pennysorach, Southend. There is also Penmoloch in the west of Mull. Those familiar with the story of the penny coming quick, to account for the old name of Falmouth, will know how to value theories of the Pennys being coins. Perhaps your readers may know of other Pens lying towards Ireland. W. M. C.

270. LINEN WEAVING.—‘Wharas we haif bene movit in the behalf of Mr. Nathaniell Udwart, who doeth promeis by him selff and his assistanes to bring to that oure kingdome a number of strangeris for the making of lynning clothe in another sort then evin it haith bene heirtofoir wrought, and to be als sufficient in all respectis as the Holland cloth beyond sea, desyreing thairfoir a privilege to him and his assignes, for some space of yeires of the onlie working of the said clothe within that kingdome efter that maner, without prejudice to ony of the subjectis to work still thair lynning in whatever forme they haif bene at ony tyme heirtofoir or at the present ar accustomed to do; as in lyk maner the said Mr. Nathaniell doeth offer to bring strangeris home within that kingdome for making of good and sufficient tyile for building or sklailing at low raitis, he havinge a privilege for some yeires to do the same: We haif thocht meate to refer the consideratioun of this mater unto you.’ 23d Dec. 1610. *Register of Council*, vol. ix. p. 592.

271. ERSKINE OF DUN (*continued from page 119*).—VII. Robert Erskine, ‘Fear of Dun.’ Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin as feudal superior ratifies on the 20th June 1545 a charter dated 15th idem, whereby John Erskine of Dun grants the lands of Errot (Arrot), Lychtounhill, Pittendreich, and Nauthro ‘predelicto filio meo secundo genito Roberto Erskine et Catherinae Graham filiae Roberti Graham de Morphie ejus sponsae’ (A). He married Catherine Graham as stated. Her death is not recorded in C. Robert Erskine, umquhile Laird of Dun, died 27th December 1590 (C). He had issue,

[VIII.] 1. John Erskine, styled of Logye. On the 20th October 1586 he was nominated by his grandfather, the superintendent, to be his ‘factor and uptaker’ of his stipend, etc. (A). He seems to have married Agnes Ogilvy,¹ who, as Lady Logye, executed on the 8th January 1614 a deed of assignation in favour of Dame Magdalen Halyburton, Lady Carnegie, and life-renter of the Mains of Dun (A). The date of his death is uncertain. There are three entries in C, any one of which may refer to him. The first gives 17th June 1591, the second gives 21st October 1592,

¹ I cannot trace the parentage of this Agnes Ogilvy. There was a John Erskine of Dun who married Hon. Margaret Lindsay, second daughter of Alexander, first Lord Spynie (D. P. ii. 518). Mr. Pitcairn seems to think that this was the father of the criminals Robert, Helen, Isobel, and Anna. If so, Margaret Lindsay must have been his first wife: Agnes Ogilvy having undoubtedly been his relict.

and the third gives 23d March 1610 as the dates of the death of three John Erskines, 'umquhile Lairds of Dun.' He had issue,

- (1.) John, of whom hereafter.
- (2.) David, married as aforesaid, his cousin Jean, daughter of Patrick Maule of Panmure, and had two sons, John and Alexander, of whom hereafter. The indictment against his brother Robert seems to imply that David was son-in-law to the Laird of Pitcur. This may be a misprint for Panmure ; but the matter is very obscure. (*See post.*)¹
- (3.) Robert 'son to John Erskine appearand of Dun callet Johnne of Logye' (D 261). He was tried on the 30th Nov. 1613 for the murder of his nephew, and executed in Edinbugh on the 1st December of that year.
- (4.), (5.), (6.) Helen, Isobel, and Annas were tried on the 22d June 1614, as accomplices of their brother Robert, and sentenced to death. Isobel and Annas were executed accordingly. Helen's sentence was commuted to banishment by virtue of an order in Council of the 16th March 1615.
2. Thomas, to whom his father Robert and his grandfather the Superintendent gave a charter of the 1st May 1581 of the lands of Somerhill (B). He married Margaret Moncur, and is styled Thomas Erskine of Torfaiche in a writ of 6th May 1587 (B).
3. Samuel, married Grizel Foster, mentioned in 1590 (B).
4. Robert, mentioned in 1587 (B).
5. Arthur, 'father's brother' of the accused Helen, Isobel, and Annas, mentioned at the trial as the writer of a letter then produced (D 268).

IX. John Erskine (grandson of Robert No. VII.), who as fiar of Dun executed a deed of reversion on the 28th October 1588 (A, page 75). In this document (which is not referred to by Pitcairn) he quotes the contract of marriage between himself and Margaret Keith, 'now my spouse,' the parties to which were, on his side, (1) the Right Hon. John Erskine, Elder, Frank tenementor of Dun, my grandschir; (2) Robert Erskine, fear of Dun, my guidshire; (3) John Erskine of Logye, my father, and thus proceeds: 'and now understanding of the singular good will and favour to me shown by my said father, without all (any) respect had to the remanent of his bairns, and I not willing to abuse the great benefit done to me by my father to the hurt and grief of my brother and sisters, but that they should be provided to an honest and sufficient life,' therefore he restores to his father control over the lands (or some of them) that were settled by his contract of marriage, so that he may resettle them, as he thinks fit, on his other children as his proper heritage.

¹ There was, however, undoubtedly a connection between the Halyburtons of Pitcur and the Erskines of Dun. Sir John Carnegie of Athy or Ethie, who was created in 1639 Earl of Ethie, a title afterwards changed to Northesk, married as his first wife Magdalen, daughter of Sir James Halyburton of Pitcur, and widow of 'Erskine of Dun.' Sir James Balfour names her Anna, and says that she had no issue by her first husband, and that she died 10th March 1650. She is doubtless the person to whom Agnes Ogilvy, Lady Logye, made the assignation of 8th January 1614 mentioned before. I can find no place for her first husband in the Dun pedigree unless we suppose that he was the boy murdered in 1613, and that she, his young betrothed wife, was afterwards married to Sir John Carnegie.

He married Margaret, second daughter of Robert Keith, first Lord Altrie (D. P. i. 61). He made his will on 16th November 1592, leaving his son John and his daughter Margaret to the tuition of their mother and others named therein (B). He seems to have survived his son, for the indictment against his brother Robert may be read as meaning that he, John, on his death-bed appointed a tutor for his brother David's son as the heir of Dun, passing over Robert. His widow, Margaret Keith, remarried as first wife of Sir John Lindsay¹ of Ballincho and Woodhead, third son of David, ninth Earl of Crawford, and they had a charter of the 16th July 1599 (D. P. i. 380).

X. John Erskine (eldest son of David) seems to have succeeded his uncle John. In the Dittay or Indictment against his uncle Robert, recorded in 1613, it is alleged that Robert and his sisters formed the design of murdering their nephews 'about midsummer 1610,' and that the poison was administered in Montrose when 'the said John Erskine, the eldest of the two, contracted sic a deidlie disease . . . that he daylie and continuallie thereafter dwynet in great doulour and pane to the tyme of his death, viz. to the terme of Witsunday last' (D 263). C states that 'John E. of Dun by poison died upon Witsunday, 23 May, 1613.' B refers to a 'commission in 1610 for apprehending certain persons therein named for endeavouring to poison two young children of the family of Dun, the eldest thereof is said not to be above 10 years.' In a case where three persons suffered the death penalty, we should have expected a clear statement of the date of the murder with which they were charged. The indictment specifies that Robert, knowing he could never be Laird of Dun so long as the two lawful sons of David, his elder lawful brother, were in life, and because the late — Erskine of Dun, who was son-in-law to the Laird of Pitcur, had upon his death-bed nominated John Erskine, minister at St. Ceres' Kirk, to be tutor testamentary 'to the said two young boys, his brother's sons,' and as Robert was thereby 'defrauded of the charge of these bairns and their estate,' therefore he planned their destruction. It is worth noticing that this John Erskine, whose appointment as tutor of Dun is alleged as the incentive to the murder, was one of the Prolocutors for the defence of Helen Erskine and her two sisters. After a careful perusal of the proceedings recorded by Pitcairn, I must say that the evidence seems inadequate to warrant, even in those days, a conviction, or even a committal for trial. The gravamen of the charge was witchcraft. There was no medical evidence that the boy died of poison, or that any poison was administered to him, and there is more than a suspicion that torture was used to obtain the confessions and depositions produced at the trial.

XI. The next Laird of Dun we meet with is Sir Alexander, possibly the younger brother of the boy who died at Montrose. In the Dittay (D 262) the name of the younger boy is given in brackets as Alexander. It is said that by reason of the drink given to him he was very ill, and that of his life there was no hope. Sir James Balfour says that both the boys died. Whoever this Sir Alexander may have been, all we know of him is that he had a daughter Mary, who married, first, 17th July 1640, James Allardyce of that Ilk, and secondly, 30th March 1646, Robert Dunbar of Burgie (B).

XII. John Erskine of Dun is the next we read of. I have not been able

¹ The writer of the Dun notes (B) says Sir John Lindsay 'got a gift of the escheat of Ogilvy of Ballincho, and was afterwards Lord Edzil.' The latter statement is not borne out.

to trace his parentage. It is clear he must have been of the same generation as the two unfortunate boys, for they were about ten years of age at their death in 1610 or 1613, and the eldest son of this John was born in 1622. It is stated in C that he married a 'daughter of the Laird of *Crieff*, afterwards Laird of Balfour.' This is probably meant for David Bethune of *Creich*, County Fife, who married, 1598, Euphame, daughter of Arthur Forbes of Rires. There is no record of his ever becoming Laird of Balfour. Wood's *East Neuk of Fife* says that one of David Bethune's daughters married first 'the Laird of Fullerton,' and secondly Erskine of Dun. John Erskine had issue, as recorded in C,

1. John, born at Montrose, 30th April 1622, married a daughter of Lighton of Craig (afterwards remarried to James Allardyce) and had issue,
 - (1) Margaret Erskine, married 1662 Sir David Ogilvy, second Baronet of Inverquharly (named Sir John in C).
2. Maria, born at Dun 10th August 1623.
3. Sir Alexander, born at Dun 26th May 1626, and died in London.
4. William, born at Dun 14th October 1627.
5. Margaret, born at Dun 16th March 1633.
6. Helen.
7. David, of whom next.

XIII. David Erskine of Dun, born May 1640, succeeded his brother Sir Alexander; died May 1698, having married Jean, daughter of Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly (C), by whom he had a son,

XIV. David Erskine of Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Dun, married Magdalen Riddell, heir-female of the Riddells of Haining (D. B. 67), and died 1755 aged 85, leaving issue,¹

1. John, his successor.
2. Anne, married first, 6th December 1730, James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie (eldest son of the third Earl of Airlie), who died *s. p.* 12th January 1731; secondly, 5th April 1733, as first wife of Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart. of Slate, and died *s. p.* in Edinburgh, 27th November 1735, aged 27.

XV. John Erskine of Dun, married 1739 Margaret, daughter of Sir John Inglis, second Baronet of Cramond (see *Scots Mag.* i. 93), and had issue,

XVI. John Erskine of Dun, married, 1770, Mary, eldest daughter of William Baird of Newbyth (sister of General Sir David Baird, Bart., K.C.B.), and had issue,

XVII. Margaret, 'second' or 'youngest daughter,' and eventually heiress, married, 1st June 1793, Archibald Kennedy, 12th Earl of Cassilis, who was raised in the Peerage as Marquis of Ailsa in 1831.

Note.—Since the above was written my attention has been called to the following entry in Vol. ix. of the *Register of the Scotch Privy Council*. Of the persons named in this entry David Blenhois, John Kirk, and Gilbert Campbell are mentioned in the dittay against Robert Erskine. Possibly the forthcoming volume of the *Register*, where the month of December 1613 is reached, may throw some more light on this dark

¹ 'Some interesting litigation took place about 1730-40 between the Magistrates of Montrose and Lord Dun regarding the office of Constable of Montrose,' granted to Sir James Erskine of Brechin, and conveyed by him to the family of Dun.

transaction. It will be noticed that the entry does not state that the boys, or either of them, had been poisoned, but only that a plan to poison them had been resolved on. The entry does not refer to Robert Erskine and his sisters.

Edinburgh, 13 Nov. 1610.—The Lords being informed that David Blenhois in the Leyis of Dune, Thomas Scone there, George Kirk in Logie, John Kirk there, Gilbert Campbell there, and 'Irish James ane vagabond' have 'upon some godless wicked and detestable opinion' resolved to take the lives of . . . Erskine of Dune, and . . . Erskine his brother, two young boys, the oldest not past ten years, either by poison, witchcraft, or some other devilish practice; commission under the signet, subscribed by Blantyre, John Preston, and Sir T. Hamilton, is given to John Earl of Mar to apprehend the said persons, to keep them apart in different chambers, and if on their examination there shall appear to the said Earl a probability of the truth of the charge, but the said persons shall 'preis to obscure the same' or utter contradictions in their depositions, then to 'cause put them to tortour.'—Page 83. Σ.

Q U E R I E S.

CXXXVI. MARYKIN MAKER.—In the Edinburgh Register of Baptisms is the following entry, '1595. August 6. William, son of Pasquer Teller, marykin maker.' What does this mean? (See Shoemaker's Account, p. 153).

CXXXVII. FOTHERGILL FAMILY.—Wanted information of the Fothergill family, but, in particular, about how a Barony of that name got into Scotland, as Fothergills are said to have lived in Westmoreland and Yorkshire from the Conquest. See Burn's history of the former county and Drake's *Eboracum*. And what was the name of the officer who took charge of Queen Mary when she came into England? Incumbents who know they have this name in registers would greatly help me by sending extracts.

G. FOTHERGILL.

29 Priory Park, Kilburn, N. W.

CXXXVIII. KEITH OF DUNOTTAR.—The *Scottish Nation* (*sub voce* 'Keith') says that Alexander Keith of Ravelston and Dunottar was created a Baronet in 1822, on the occasion of his officiating as Knight-Marischal when George IV. was in Edinburgh, and died 1832. The Baronetcy is not mentioned in Burke's *Peerage* for 1829, in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, or in Solly's *Titles of Honour*.

In Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, ii. 191, it is stated that he married, April 1811, 'Margaret, youngest daughter of Lawrence Oliphant of Gask.' The Gask pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry* does not mention this marriage. She was probably daughter of that Lawrence Oliphant who married at Versailles, 9th June 1755, Margaret, daughter of Duncan Robertson of Strowan, and must, in that case, have been at least 37 years of age when she married

Sir Alexander Keith,¹ Mrs. Oliphant having died 18th March 1774.

In Burke's *Peerage* it is stated that Sir William Murray, seventh Baronet of Ochtertyre, married, 28th November 1833, 'Helen Margaret Oliphant, only child and heiress of Sir Alexander Keith of Dunottar, Knight-Marischal of Scotland.'

Was Sir Alexander Keith created a Baronet ?

There is a curious entry in *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xx. page 524: '4th July 1826, at St. Peter's, Newington, Lieut. Glassen, R.M., to Cecilia, only surviving daughter of late Sir John Mouat Keith, Baronet.' Of this Baronetcy also I can find no trace. Σ.

1st Sept. 1889.

CXXXIX. SUBMERGED CITIES.—The legend of a city lying below a lake seems to be tolerably wide-spread. Readers of Moore are familiar with his lines about Lough Neagh. The lake of Cynfig, in Glamorgan, is supposed to have a sub-aqueous city, which is seen occasionally. In Finisterre (Brittany) the city of Is and the causes of its destruction are the subjects of one of the ballads collected by Villemarqué. The exact site in this case is perhaps a little doubtful. Are there any lakes in Scotland with cities below them? and, if so, what stories are told thereabout?

W. M. C.

CXL. KINNESWOOD.—Kinneswood (Kinross) is locally pronounced *Kinnésscot*. Would it be far-fetched to trace in this the Breton word, 'coat,' for a wood? What other explanation can be given?

W. M. C.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XCI. BENNETT.—The presence in Scotland of names common in England is not necessarily a proof that the families bearing them came originally from England. Such names as Bennett and Russell belong equally to Flanders, and it is certain that several of the families in England now bearing these names are descended from ancestors who appear in lists of foreigners settled in England in the sixteenth century.

Bennett is a very common name in Fifeshire, and appears first about the time many Flemish names became naturalised. Russell is in exactly the same position. The intercourse between England and Scotland was so restricted in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that a Flemish is much more probable than an English origin in such cases.

The following entry appears in the Edinburgh Register of Baptisms :—

¹ 1770, Augst 1. Baptized at Gask, Margaret Euphemia Janet Charlotte Alexandrina, daughter of Laurence Oliphant of Gask, and Margaret Robertson, born at Gask, July 29.—Hallen's *Transcript of Muthill Registers*. ED.

1598. Aug. 6, George, son of Mr. James Bennet, minister at Libberton.

Witnesses.—George Prestoun of Craigmillar, George Todrige, Merchant. Ed.

XCVI. SIR WILLIAM SHARP OF STONYHILL.—I wish to add two remarks to my note, at page 160, vol. iii. :—

(1) Mary Lilius, daughter of Sir James Sharpe (probably the 3d Baronet) married, 1739, James Lumsdaine of Rannyhill, and her grand-daughter, Mary Lilius Lumsdaine, heiress of Blanern, county Berwick, and Innergellie, county Fife, married, 1816, Rev. Edward Sandys.

(2) In very recent editions of Burke's *Peerage* a pedigree of the Erskine's, Earls of Kellie, is given under the head 'Mar and Kellie' (see *Peerage*, 1888, page 927, and 1889, same page). This pedigree differs from that contained in Wood's *Douglas*, by giving the name of Sir Charles Erskine's daughter, who became Lady Sharpe, as Margaret, not Sophia, and her husband's as Sir William, not Sir James. It also gives the name of the husband of Sophia, daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine, as Sir James Sharpe, not Sir Alexander. As no authority is given for these changes, it is impossible to say if they should be accepted as legitimate corrections of earlier writers. When my note was written, I had not seen the new Kellie pedigree. Σ.

CIX. JOHN SOBIESKI STUART.—May I supplement, and in some respects correct, the information about the Count D'Albanie and his brother, given at page 140 of last Number, with the following details, for some of which I am indebted to Dr. Doran's *London in Jacobite Times*, where the subject is treated at great length.

The Young Pretender married, 17th April 1772, Louise, Princess of Stolberg, and is said to have had a son, born in 1773, who, for reasons unknown, was smuggled on board a British man-of-war, commanded by 'Commodore O'Halloran,' an officer who is identified with John Carter Allen, afterwards Admiral of the White, and termed (I know not on what grounds) 'legal heir-male to the earldom of Erroll.'¹ The Admiral died in Devonshire Place, London, on the 2d October 1800, leaving two sons, Captain John Allen, R.N., and,

Captain Thomas Allen, R.N., so named in the Admiral's will, who was supposed to be the Pretender's son mentioned above. He married at Godalming, in 1792, Katherine Manning, daughter of the Vicar of that place, and was in 1822 styled Thomas Hay Allan of Hay, which style he afterwards changed to James, Count D'Albanie. He died about 1831, leaving issue two sons and a daughter :—

¹ The following entry occurs in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, vol. i. p. 674: 'Louisa Barbara, third daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie of Piltoun and the Hon. Elizabeth Gray, his wife, married, 18th May 1803, John Lee Allen of Errol, in Perthshire.' In Burke's *Peerage*, 1845, page 16, he is named John Allan of Errol House, county Perth.

1. John Hay Allan, afterwards styled John Sobieski Stolberg Stuart, Count D'Albanie, married Georgiana, second daughter of Edward Kendall of Austrey, county Warwick, by Anna Maria Darling, his first wife, and died *s.p.* 1872. His widow died at Bath in 1888.
2. Charles Stuart Allan, afterwards styled Count Charles Edward D'Albanie, married, 9th October 1822, Anna, daughter of Hon. and Right Hon. John Beresford, widow of Charles Gardiner, Esq., and died in 1880, having had four children.¹

[I have no information as to the former marriage mentioned by C. E. Horsburgh.] His issue were :—

- (1) Count Charles Edward D'Albanie, Major in the Austrian Army; married, 16th May 1874, Lady Alice Emily Mary Hay, daughter of the 16th Earl of Erroll. She died 7th June 1881.
 - (2) Countess Mary, died 1873.
 - (3) Countess Sobieski Stolberg D'Albanie, married Edward Platt de Platt, and has one son.
 - (4) Countess Clementina, a nun.
3. Countess Catherine Matilda D'Albanie, married Count Ferdinand de Lancastro, and had one son, Count Charles Ferdinand Lancastro D'Albanie, who died in 1873.

In connection with the descendants of the Young Pretender, the following occurs in the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*, vol. i. page 413: 'In the year 1752, a certain lady in the neighbourhood of Sidan, on the Duke of Boulogne's estate, bore a son to the young Chevalier St. George. In the year 1754, Lady P— took charge of this boy, carried him to England, and gave him a proper education. He entered the British Navy in 1767, where he served as Midshipman under the name of Douglas. In 1788 he went to France under the protection of the Duke de Boulogne (Duke Fitzjames). He got a commission as Lieutenant in the French Navy, and now commands a ship of the line in the West Indies, where he engaged the 'Canada,' Captain Cornwallis, in the late action under Sir Samuel Hood, where the Chevalier was obliged to retreat.' Σ.

CXXXVIII. WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD.—M. A. P. will find at page 141 of last Number that Carrick Pursuivant has filled the blanks in my pedigree of the Patersons, and that it was *Katherine* Paterson who married *John* Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and died 1780.

I have a few notes about the Walkinshaws of Barrowfield, and though they do not identify this John, they may help in the identification.

The first of the name met with is John Walkinshaw of Bar-

¹ Your correspondent J. J. R. speaks of Mrs. Symons as sister of Count Charles D'Albanie's widow. No such name occurs in the Beresford pedigree in Burke's *Peerage* (see Edition 1889, page 1425). He probably refers to Angelina Kendall, sister of John, Count D'Albanie's widow, who married Jelinger Cookson Symons, Barrister-at-law.

rowfield, who was contemporary with, and perhaps cousin of John Walkinshaw of Garturk (son of Patrick Walkinshaw, Sub-Dean of Glasgow), who in 1636 succeeded to Walkinshaw. John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield had (at least) 3 sons and (probably) a daughter—

1. ———, his successor.
2. James Walkinshaw, merchant in Glasgow, purchased Walkinshaw in 1683, from Gavin,¹ eldest son of the John Walkinshaw of Garturk, mentioned above. He had issue—
 - (1) John, his successor.
 - (2) Margaret, married Ludovic Houstoun of Johnstone. John Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, his eldest son, married Elizabeth Boyd, and had issue—
 - (a) James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, married Margaret, daughter of ——— Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and had 3 sons and 5 daughters, of whom James, his second son and successor, sold Walkinshaw in 1769 to William Millar.
 - (b) William Walkinshaw, married Lionella, daughter of ——— Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, sister of his elder brother's wife.
 - (c) Robert Walkinshaw, died unmarried.
 - (d) Marion, married James Hynd (?), merchant in Glasgow.
3. William Walkinshaw, purchased Scotstoun in 1691 from George Hutcheson. He (or his son), married Marion, youngest daughter of Thomas Craufurd of Cartsburn, and had a son, John Walkinshaw, who lost Scotstoun in a lawsuit with 'one Matthew Craufurd.' (See Semple's *Craufurd's Renfrewshire*, page 23.)
4. The daughter, who is stated to have been grand-daughter of Robert Baillie, Principal of the University of Glasgow, is said (*Notes and Queries*, viii. 397) to have been mother of Henry Home, Lord Kames (born 1696, died 1782), whose sister, Jean Home, married, October 1761, as first wife of Patrick Heron of Heron, M.P.

John Walkinshaw's eldest son (whose name is not given) succeeded to Barrowfield, and had a son, whose name also is omitted, who in his turn succeeded to Barrowfield, and is said to have had 'at least' three daughters—

1. Margaret, married her cousin, James Walkinshaw, as above.
2. Lionella, married her cousin, William Walkinshaw, as above.

¹ This Gavin Walkinshaw of that Ilk, who sold his patrimony in 1683, married Beatrix, daughter of Henry Maule of Melgum, and had a son, John Walkinshaw, whose daughter, Robina Walkinshaw, married 1719, as first wife of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, and had a son, Colonel John Walkinshaw Craufurd, who, in August 1761, was appointed Falconer to the King in Scotland. (See Semple's *Craufurd's Renfrewshire*, pp. 63, 138, and Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

3. Mary, married James Campbell of Blythswood, who died
s.p. 1767.

I should add that the Editor of the *Complete Peerage*, vol. i., page 52, says that the Countess of Albersroff was youngest of the ten daughters of John Walkinshaw of Cumlachie and Barrowfield by his wife Katherine Paterson, and gives her name as Clementina, not Maria Matilda.

May I point out that some authority seems required to establish the fact stated by Carrick Pursuivant, that Sir Hugh Paterson, the 1st Baronet, married, on the 18th August 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr, of Fernyhurst, and Jane, daughter of Walter Scott of Buccleuch, his wife. Douglas (*Peerage*, i. 250, and ii. 134), gives 1569 as the date of the marriage of Sir Thomas Ker, and Janet, daughter of William (not Walter) Scott of Branxholme, and it is difficult to reconcile the two statements. An interval of ninety-five years between the dates of a mother's and a daughter's marriage is unusual. Σ.

CXXXI. NAPIER FAMILY.—The following extracts are from the Registers of Muckart:—

1706. April 29. Baptized William son to John Neppor in the
M . . . (? Miln, the margin is covered).
1708. July 11. Baptized Margaret daughter to John Neippor
in Miln.
1713. Feb. 1. Baptized Mary daughter to John Napier at
y^e Miln.
1735. April 13. Baptized William son to William Napier in
the Miln of Muckart.

There are thus three generations—John, William, and William his son.

We hope to be able to answer other portions of the query in a future number. Ed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Books received too late for notice in this number, but which will receive due attention:—

Trial by Combat. By George Neilson. Glasgow: William Hodge & Co.

A Book for Boys and Girls on Country Rhymes for Children. By John Bunyan. Being a facsimile of the unique first Edition of 1686 now in the British Museum. London: Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row.

INDEXES TO VOL. IV.

I.—GENERAL INDEX.

NOTE.—*The compiler of the Notes on the Ross Family is having a reprint of his work made, to which will be appended a very full index. As the notes extend over more than one volume of the 'Scottish Antiquary,' we have decided to give this index (revised as to pagination), in our next volume, instead of including the names in this Index.—ED.*

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