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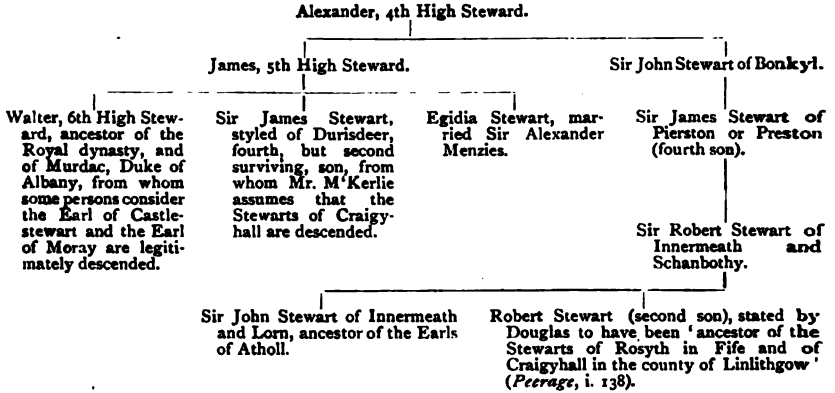
## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Tombstone, Howff, Dundee, . . . . .	11
Arabic Numerals, . . . . .	21
Masonic Circular Letter, . . . . .	26
Arms of Ayr County Council, . . . . .	55
Brass Box, . . . . .	67
Old Seals, . . . . .	95, 96
Tombs of Erskines of Balgownie, . . . . .	98
Tomb of Sir James Ewat, . . . . .	127
Arms of Aberdeen County Council, . . . . .	140
Sculptured Stone at Crail, . . . . .	153
Arms of Stirling County Council, . . . . .	162
Dutch Brass Box, . . . . .	171
Old Small Pipes, . . . . .	182



monly received account that Craigyhall is a junior branch of Rosyth, and to prove that it has an origin not only distinct from, but higher than that of Rosyth, he can establish for the representative of Craigyhall no position above what would have been held by a representative of Rosyth if any existed.

The following descents will explain the question at issue :—



Mr. M'Kerlie's principal mistake consists in supposing that the Sir James Stewart styled of Durisdeer was the ancestor through whom the Stewarts of Rosyth held that barony. The first we know of Durisdeer in connection with the Stewarts is that it was granted by King Robert the Bruce (1306-1329), by an undated charter, to Sir Alexander Menzies and Egidia Stewart his wife (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 8, No. 31); and in Robertson's *Index* a charter of the same king occurs, granting to 'James Stewart, brother to Walter, Stewart of Scotland, the land of Durisdeer in the valley of Neith, which Alexander Menzies resigned.' Even if this second charter took effect, there is no proof that James, the grantee, had any issue, but rather the reverse, for we find both Durisdeer and Enache (which was granted to James Stewart at the same time) went back before long to the Menzies family. There are two charters of Robert II., the first dated at Perth, 6th April 1374, granting Durisdeer, on the resignation of Sir Alexander Menzies of Redehall, to Sir Robert Stewart of Innermeath (also styled of Schanbothy, and father of the founder of the Rosyth family); and the second, dated at Stirling on the next day, confirming the resignation of Redehall and Glendochart, made by the same Menzies in favour of the king's son, Robert, afterwards Duke of Albany. The Menzies family, however, retained Enache, for we find a charter, in 1376, confirming that barony to Robert, son of John Menzies, as held by his father.<sup>1</sup>

It thus appears that the two baronies, Durisdeer and Enache, which Robert the Bruce granted to Sir James Stewart, passed into other hands, and this confirms the inference to be drawn, *e silentio*, that Sir James had no issue.

<sup>1</sup> The barony of Enache or Eunach or Enoch remained with the Menzies family till the end of the 17th century. James Menzies of Enoch was served heir of his father, 19th July 1667. (See also *Acts Parl. Scot.* for 1661, vol. vii. p. 324.)

The Stewarts of Rosyth, who held Durisdeer for nearly three centuries, are descended not from Sir James Stewart, to whom Robert I. granted it before 1329, but from the second son of Sir Robert Stewart of Innermeath and Schanbothy, to whom Robert II. granted it after an interval of at least fifty years, and there are no other 'Stewarts of Durisdeer' who can aspire to the position Mr. M'Kerlie claims for them.

As very little is known of the Stewarts of Rosyth and Craighyhall, I shall transcribe the substance of the only published account of them, viz. that given in Duncan Stewart's *History of the Family of Stewart*, adding in brackets and in italics the marginal notes that some learned genealogist has made on the copy of that work in the Advocates' Library. The foot-notes are my own.

At page 188 Duncan Stewart states that the first of the Rosyth family was Robert, second son of Schanbothy, son of Pierston, son of Bonkyl, who got a charter from his brother, John Stewart of Innermeath, of an annual rent of £20 out of the barony of Durisdeer (confirmed 20th April 1385), and a resignation of the whole barony in his favour on the 1st April 1388. Hugh Wallace of Craigie,<sup>1</sup> on 10th March 1397, quits all claim to the lands of Ingleston in the said barony. In 1388 Robert Stewart accompanied the Black Douglas to Ireland, when Carlingford was taken and great booty made. He was taken prisoner at Hamildon Hill in 1401, and killed at Shrewsbury in 1409.<sup>2</sup> He had issue—

1. David, his successor.
2. William, who got a charter in 1431 from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the Barony of Kirkandris in Eskdale.
3. Elizabeth, contracted, 1396, to Michael, son and heir of Sir Andrew Mercer of Aldie.
4. Isabel, married Robert Bruce of Clackmannan.<sup>3</sup>
5. A daughter, married Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig.<sup>4</sup>

II. Sir David Stewart of Durisdeer succeeded his father, and, at Cupar in Fife, 11th May 1423, got a charter of the lands of Leucheld in Fife from Sir William Lindsay of Rossy. He was knighted at the coronation of King James I.; and at Perth, 17th October 1425, got a charter of Pitreavie.<sup>5</sup> He purchased the ancient Barony of Rosyth in Fife from several proprietors, and was thereafter designed as 'of Rosyth,' for in 1436 the king confirmed a charter by which Sir David Stewart of Rosyth granted to Henry Wardlaw, Pitreavie and the third of Fordel. He also purchased

<sup>1</sup> Certainly Craigie in Ayrshire, and unconnected with Craighyhall.

<sup>2</sup> If Craighyhall be descended from Rosyth, as is generally supposed, then Sir John Stewart, the founder of Craighyhall, must have been a younger son of this Robert. Duncan Stewart, however, seems, with some reason, to doubt this connection between the two families. (See *post.*)

<sup>3</sup> Robert Bruce, first of Clackmannan, married 'Isabel, said to be daughter, but more probably sister, of Robert Stewart, first of the House of Rosyth, killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1409' (D. P. i. 512).

<sup>4</sup> Douglas gives this daughter's name as Elizabeth (D. P. ii. 376). Perhaps she was first contracted to Michael Mercer, and subsequently married Sir William Douglas.

<sup>5</sup> He had a charter, dated at Inverness, 24th August 1428, to David Stewart *militi*, on his own resignation, of Rosyth and other lands in the counties of Fife and Perth. This is, doubtless, the 'generosae probitatis miles, Dominus David Stuart de Rossisse' at whose request the continuator of Fordun wrote the vellum MS. in the Advocates' Library, the date of which is 7th November 1440. (See Bishop Nicholson, *Scotch Hist. Library*, 25.)

Wester Cleish in Fife and Hershaw in Clackmannan. He died 1444, leaving issue<sup>1</sup>—

1. Henry.

[2. *Robert, married Janet Fenton, daughter and co-heir of Walter Fenton of Buckie. He died before 1443.*]

III. Henry Stewart of Rosyth was served heir to his father in the Barony of Schanbothy, county Clackmannan, on the 10th April 1445. He married Mariota Ogilvy,<sup>3</sup> and had issue—

1. Sir David.

2. William Stewart of Briery Hill and afterwards of Rosyth.

IV. Sir David Stewart of Rosyth, who on the resignation of David Burdmore had from King James II. a charter dated at Stirling in 1450 of the messuage and lands of Easter Kennet in Clackmannan. He married Margaret Herries<sup>4</sup> and had issue<sup>5</sup> a son,

V. David Stewart of Rosyth, who in 1488 mortified £10 Scots to say masses at the Parish Church of Inverkeithing, at St. Michael's altar, for the souls of King James II., and his Queen Mary, and for the prosperity of King James III., and for Sir Henry Stewart and Mariota, his grandparents, and for Sir David Stewart and Margaret Herries, his parents, and for himself and Margaret Douglas.<sup>6</sup> In November 1490 he gave to his uncle, William Stewart<sup>7</sup> of Briery Hill, the Baronies of Schanbothy and Rosyth, and died not long after, leaving no lawful issue.

VI. William Stewart succeeded his nephew in 1492. He gave to his son and heir, David, and Christian, his wife, the lands of Schanbothy and Craigton in Clackmannan, as confirmed by charter of King James III., 31st January 1493. Who this William married, I find not [*She is called Janet Mowbray, 5th May 1513. She was probably a daughter to Barnbogle*], nor what issue he had, except David above named, and William, who was procurator for his father in 1509, to whom probably he gave Briery Hill, or to a younger son Adam. For in 1539, Helen Stewart, wife to David Lundie, is designed daughter and heir to Adam Stewart of Briery Hill, who may have been son or grandson of William Stewart of Rosyth.

William Stewart, younger, lived in Edinburgh, and by a second wife seems to have been father of William Stewart, clerk, of Edinburgh, who by

<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth, daughter of David Stewart of Rosyth, married John Bruce, fourth of Clackmannan. She probably was daughter of this David.

<sup>2</sup> She remarried William Haket. (See charter dated at Calentar, 29th June 1448, confirmed by royal charter, dated at Edinburgh, 2d September 1458.)

<sup>3</sup> She was third daughter of Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen (D. P. i. 29).

<sup>4</sup> Douglas says that Mariot, daughter of Sir Robert Herries of Terregles, married Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan as his second wife (D. P. i. 513), and adds (D. P. ii. 731), that she was relict of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth. She was probably daughter of Robert Herries of Terachty (D. P. i. 727).

<sup>5</sup> Janet, daughter of Sir David Stewart of Rosyth, married Sir Alexander Bruce, who had a charter of Earlsall in 1497, and died before 1504 (D. B. 511). She was probably a daughter of Sir David.

<sup>6</sup> She was second daughter of Robert Douglas of Lochleven, who fell at Flodden (D. P. ii. 273).

<sup>7</sup> This settlement was confirmed by an Act passed in 1587 (see *Acts*, iii. 497), where the family estates are enumerated: Barony and Mains of Rosyth, Craigie, Gartpoor, third of Fordel, Culbate and Straburne, Leuchild, Pitreavie, Wester Cleish, Dunduff, Colstoun, Balnamoil and Monctoy in Fife; Durisdeer in Dumfries; Corbies, Bacquhandis and Laitgrene in Perth; and Schambodie in Clackmannan.

Margaret Ballenden<sup>1</sup> was father of Sir Lewis Stewart of Kirkhill,<sup>2</sup> the famous advocate in the reign of Charles I.

VII. David Stewart succeeded his father, and died before 1520, leaving by Christian Erskine, his wife,<sup>3</sup>

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

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

1. Robert.
2. Henry, mentioned in 1573.<sup>5</sup>

IX. Robert Stewart, married Euphame,<sup>6</sup> daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, and died before 1582, leaving issue,<sup>7</sup>

1. George.
2. Henry.

X. George Stewart, married Rachel, daughter of James M'Gill of Rankeillour, and died *s.p.* 1592.<sup>8</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> She was eldest daughter of Alexander, second Lord Erskine.

<sup>4</sup> She was only daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven (D. P. ii. 273).

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup> This is Walter, the first Lord Blantyre:

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

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

1. James.
2. Archibald.
3. Alexander.
4. Daughter, married Winton of Strickmartin.
5. Daughter, married Aiton of Inchderny.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> She was eldest daughter of John Napier (who invented logarithms), by Agnes Chisholm, his first wife.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### *Craigiehall.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

'David Stewart of Craighyhall is mentioned ad annum 1489;<sup>2</sup> his son, Sir John Stewart de Craighyhall,<sup>3</sup> married daughter of William Stewart of Castlemilk, anno 1500.'

[*Alanus<sup>4</sup> Stewart de Craighyhall*, 18 die Martii, ch. 286, lib. 14 . . . *Jacobus Stewart nepos et . . . Alani de Craighyhall*, 1531, ch. 9, lib. 22.]

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> M'Kerlie says that *James Stewart of Craighiehall* married a daughter of William Stewart of Castlenorth. Here for *James* read *John*, and for *Castlenorth* read *Castlemilk*.

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

<sup>5</sup> This probably was the Laird of Craighyhall who, with Lord Seton and other proprietors in West Lothian, was appointed in 1587 to examine the Brig of Crawmond and report thereon. The 'young Laird of Craigie Hall' was one of the gentlemen pensioners or gentlemen of the Privy Chamber appointed in 1580, the Duke of Lennox being Great Chamberlain (see George Crawford's *Scotch Officers of State*, page 331). Harry Stewart of Craighyhall is repeatedly mentioned in vols. viii. and ix. of the *Register of the Privy Council*. The author of the appendix to Nisbet's *Heraldry* (vol. ii. p. 131) says that Henry Stewart of Craighiehall married Jean, daughter of James, Lord Ross. This must have been the fourth Lord Ross, who died circa 1581. In the Ross pedigree, at page 517 of Robertson's edition of Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire*, four daughters are ascribed to him, none of whom is named Jean. In Wood's *Douglas' Peerage* (vol. ii. p. 419) two daughters are ascribed to him, of whom Jean is said to have married James Sandilands of Calder, who died 1577. Henry Stewart may have been her second husband. Their daughter Elizabeth Stewart married Sir William Maxwell or Baillie, son of Edward Maxwell, Commendator of Dundrennan (third son of Sir Robert Maxwell of Terregles, fifth Lord Herries), by Margaret Baillie, heiress of Lamington. The marriage of Elizabeth Stewart and Sir William Baillie probably took place about 1500-1600. Sir William was served heir to his father 26th March 1607. He is ancestor of Lord Lamington. Edward Maxwell, the Commendator of Dundrennan, is omitted in the Nithsdale pedigree in Wood's *Douglas*.

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

of Craighall was great-grandfather to Alexander Stewart of Newhall, at the Queensferry, so that Craighall was lately represented by Stewart of Newhall, who is likewise now in a manner extinct.<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

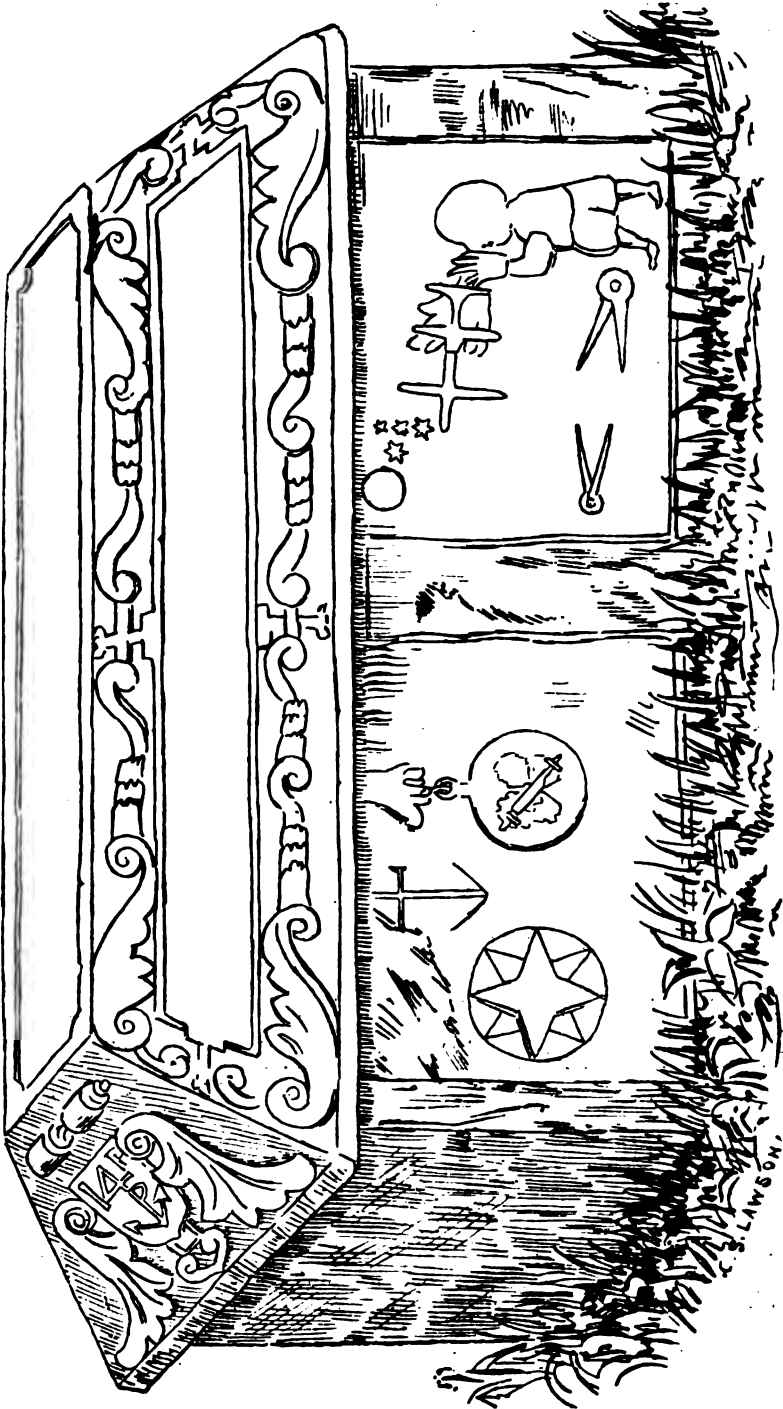
"What with this lake and mountain scenery around, what with the simple seriousness of those poor highlanders, and what with the simplicity, the power, and eloquence of this plain Presbytery," said the bishop, "I never witnessed a more solemn scene. We have, to be sure, our instrumental music; but here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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> The date is not given; it must, however, be after 1770, when the bridge referred to later on was built.—E.D.



TOMBSTONE IN THE HOWFF BURIAL-GROUND, DUNDEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

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

'May 25, 1742.

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

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

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

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

'I am &c.'

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

'May 28, 1656

'The Eldars have grantit the first pew nixt the pulpit on the south syd with the thrid and fourth pews for payment of theirtie P yearlie ilk pew and the second to Cathrine Buchanane for pay' of twentie P Scotis and yat condallie.'

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



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

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

' May 6, 1662

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

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

' 17th May 1656

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

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

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

' 11 Aprilis 1652

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

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

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

' Aug. 28, 1668

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

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

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

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

'October 8, 1664

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

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

'Sessio 3 Martii 1660

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Ed' 8th August 1684.

'My Lord

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

'My Lord

'Your Lops: most humble Srvant

'Rob Bennett.'

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

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

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

‘Glasgow 23 Nove’ 1673.

‘Sir,

‘Seeing it hath pleased God of g<sup>ft</sup> mercie to send my wyfe a save deliverie of a dochter whom I intend to baptize the morrow at tuo acloak in the efternoone—these are therfore to desire yo’ companie and yo’ bedfellows heir the morrow. In doing y’of ye sall oblidge him who sall ever remaine

———— ‘Your Brother & Servant to————

‘Rob’ Lindsay.’

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

‘17 Jan. 1661.

‘This day the Session with consent of the minister ordained

‘The first bell in y<sup>e</sup> morning to ringe out at 7 o’clock.

‘The second bell at halfe houre to 9.

‘And the thrid bell at 10 o’clock.

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

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

‘31 October 1660.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Sess 27 Julii 1654

'It is enactit that in tyme of Sessioun

1 that none shall speake except the Mod<sup>r</sup> aske

2 that when any speake they shall be uncovered

3 that none speake to any delinquent except the Min'

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

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

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

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

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

The amount collected was '66<sup>lib.</sup> 17 2,' and the balance after paying the medical expenses was handed to 'Johne Robisone' for her 'intertainment' and for the purchase of 'such things as the doctor prescribit.'

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

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

'The haille eldares being interrogate if any had seene ane peaper of M<sup>r</sup> Ja<sup>s</sup> Pearsonne's anent his reentrie to y<sup>e</sup> kirk of Dunblane, Andro & Jon Ker eldares confest y<sup>e</sup> samyne peaper were presentit unto thame be henrie Sinclair who instantlie w<sup>t</sup> theme till they did subscribe y<sup>e</sup> samyne. Herewith they being much grieved and sore in heart for y<sup>t</sup> their escape heir referit themselves in y<sup>e</sup> Sessioun's will and disclaimes y<sup>t</sup> subscrip-tiones of y<sup>e</sup> sd peaper.'

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

'Weddensday next is appointit at 10 hours to beginne to take up ane exact accompt of the severall thesaurers and of all such as hes intromittit w<sup>t</sup> ye church dewes & Sessioun since the deposition of M<sup>r</sup> Ja<sup>s</sup> Pearsonne.'

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

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

'Ultimo May 1655.

'The qlk day the m<sup>r</sup> made report to the Session that the visit<sup>n</sup> be your ordinance have devolvit the sixe hundreth merks in M<sup>r</sup> Ja<sup>s</sup> Pearsonne his hand to the minister of Dunblane in respect thereof M<sup>r</sup> Thomas is obligeit be bond to give M<sup>r</sup> James the equivalent soume for the emolumentaries. The Session consenting to the S<sup>d</sup> ordinance delegates James Buchanane & Thomas Robisone to goe with M<sup>r</sup> Thomas to Kippenross with all convenience to see these things donne all matteres endit betwixt them.'

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

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

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

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



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



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



3. 1590, from a panel in Cullen Church.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Your affectionat humble sert

Chās Campbell

Ardchattan 8 December

1721

Added on cover—

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



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

Memorandum of necessars to be sent for to Inverarey

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

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

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

*Inventar.*

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

Summa Inventarii iv<sup>c</sup>xxxij Lib x sh. viij<sup>d</sup> Scots Mony.

*Debts due by the Defunct.*

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

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

Summa Debts vi<sup>l</sup>lxxvi Lib iij<sup>sh</sup> Scots Mony.

Et sic Debita excedunt Bona ij<sup>c</sup>xlj Libs xij<sup>sh</sup> iv<sup>d</sup> Scots Mony.

‘Confirmatio—last day of August 1722—Jas Fisher Com<sup>r</sup> dp<sup>t</sup>.’ follows in usual form. Mention in it is made of Alexander Campbell, ‘brother German to the said Charles Campbell of Ardchattan.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7th May 1890.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

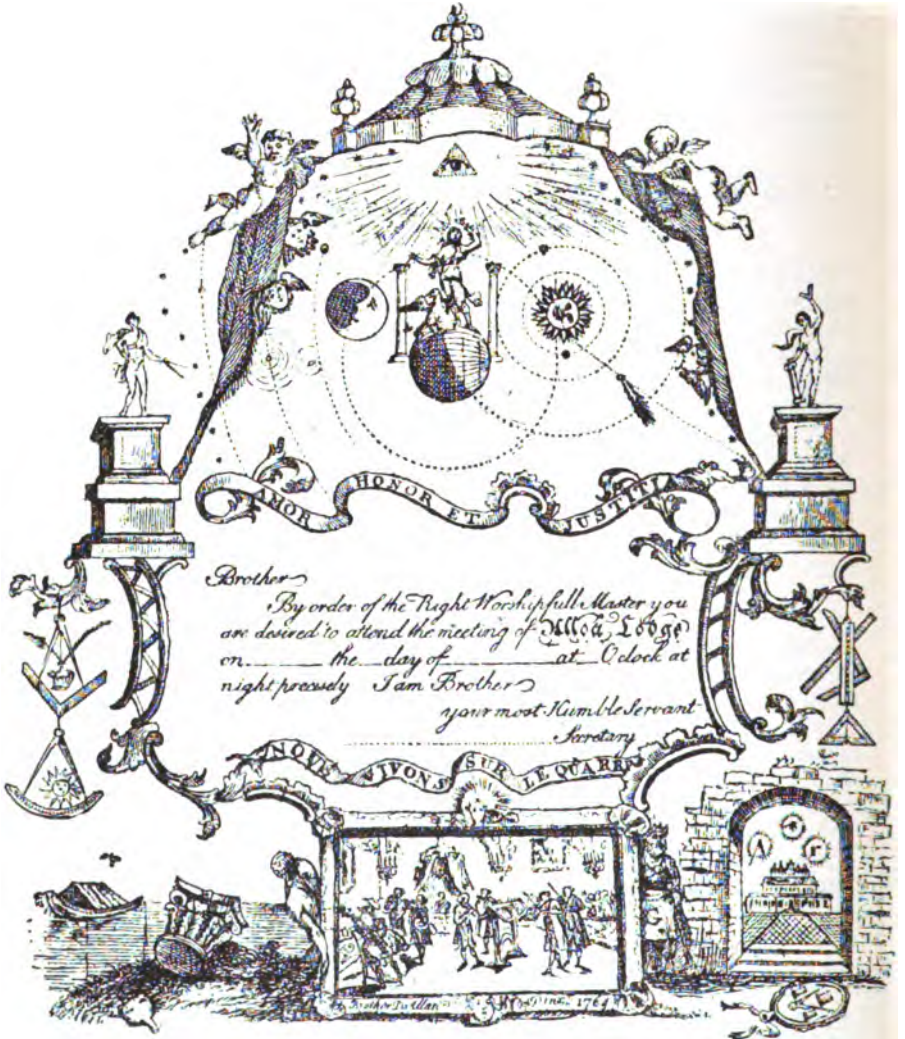
To clinch the matter I may add that Margaret Dunbar, widow of

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

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

W. A. LINDSAY.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Nicholas. (See *below*.)

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

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

6. Thomas. (See *post.*)

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

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

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

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

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

7. Walter. (See *below*.)

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

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

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

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

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



died at Ferne, 2d September 1600 (*Kal. of Ferne*).<sup>1</sup> By her he had three children,

10. Mr. Thomas. (See *below*.)

10*b*. Hugh.

[1.] Isobell, 'eldest daughter' (Sasine 1st May 1626), married Hugh Ross of Easterfearn (102). P.

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

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

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

— By her he appears to have had a son,

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

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

13. George. (See *below*.)

14. Alexander, 'second son of the second marriage' (Sasine 8th August 1666).

15. David (Sasine 20th February 1667).

[1.] Elizabeth, married Walter Ross, provost of Tain, 'his spouse' (Sasine 15th August 1682). (It is doubtful whether she was a daughter of the first or second marriage.)

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

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

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

17. William. (See *below*.)

18. Thomas, called second son in his father's will.

[1.] Anna, baptized 19th April 1684 (*Edinb. Reg.*).

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

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

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

19. John.

20. William. (See *below*.)

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

21. Henry. (See *below*.)

22. William. (See *post.*)

23. Arthur, died *s.p.*

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

24. James Moore, died *s.p.*

25. William Horner, died *s.p.* 1838.

26. Henry, Solicitor in London, died *s.p.* 1845.

27. Stephen. (See *below*.)

[1.] Mary, married to W. T. Vane, Mayor of Lancaster, and died 1881.

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

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

29. Henry Harrison Stockdale.

30. Stephen John.

[1.] Amelia Charlotte.

[2.] Henrietta Mabel.

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

31. John, only son, died *s.p.*

[1.] Margaret, married Benjamin Sprail. P.

[2.] Eleanor Pocock, married John B. Chesson. P.

To return to

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

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

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

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

(2.) Alexander. (See below.)

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

(3.) John. (See below.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> In the Inverness registers the marriage of Margaret M'Intosh does not appear, but Isobel M'Intosh married an Alexander Ross, 9th November 142.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROSS OF AND IN RARICHIES.—Hugh Ross 'of Rarichies' died there 23d October 1529 (*Kal. of Ferne*).

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

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

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

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

[1.] Margaret, married John Ross, mason, in Pitmaduthie.

[2.] Helen, married Thomas Ross, saddler, in Tain.

[3.] Isobell, married Alexander Munro in Alness.

[4.] Janet, married Hugh Sutherland in Newnakill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROSS OF AND IN TUTINTARROCH.—This name is spelt in many ways, Intumecarrach, Tutintarvach, Tutamtaruach, etc. It has been impossible to settle the connection between the following persons:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. William. (See *below*.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

George, baptized at Tain, 20th May 1789.

Mary, baptized 30th October 1791.

Margaret, baptized 29th September 1794.

James, baptized 11th May 1796.

Elizabeth, baptized 16th July 1798.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

EDINBURGH.

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

<sup>1</sup> Yes.—ED.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq.* 461. Bohn's Edition.'

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

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

Georg orr.

Jo Campbell.

## QUERIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. LYON.

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

W. LYON.

46 HARCOURT TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

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

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

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

J. G. F. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLEGE OF ARMS, LONDON, E.C.

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

J. CHRISTIE.

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

J. R. BROWN.

58 DALKEITH ROAD, EDINBURGH.

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

IBID.

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

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

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

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

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

Members of the above families held high office in the United States.

J. G. BULLOCH, M.D.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

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

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

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

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

J. G. GODWIN.

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

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

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

I hope this will satisfy your querist.

JOHN J. REID.<sup>1</sup>

EXCHEQUER, EDINBURGH, 22d August 1889.

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

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

ED.

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

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

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

ED.

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

ED.

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



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

HERBERT MAXWELL.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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

'Went to reposit  
He fand his chamber weill arrayit  
With dornik work on buird displayit.'

—SIR DAVID LINDSAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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