

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

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

563. SIR JAMES MACDONELL, K.C.B. (vol. vii. pp. 108, 156; viii. p. 133).—The interest taken in the notes under this heading has not yet died away. The information given suggests the view that while there may have been no formal decision as to the pre-eminence of any individuals in respect of personal bravery manifested at Waterloo, the battle was so full of striking incidents that special heroes were not wanting. It is certain that the closing the gates of Hougomont in the face of the foe was regarded as a most noteworthy exploit, and it was made the subject of an historical picture which has been engraved. In this picture two soldiers are represented: one we know was Sir James Macdonell, and the other a soldier of his regiment. Major-General Sir John C. Cowell, K.C.B., who

has taken a deep interest in the matter, writes: 'I beg you will allow me to make a further statement to you upon the subject of Sir James's companion in closing the gate upon the French in their attack upon the post. With all due respect to Miss Macdonell, who states she *thinks* that Fraser was the name of the man who assisted her uncle, I would submit that the word she uses implies uncertainty, and as I am most unwilling to suppress anything which bears out my [former] statement that his name was Colin Macdonald, I wish to mention that when I was introduced to the old soldier by the late Sir Edmund Head (the then Governor-General of Canada), who mentioned at the time that he was Sir James Macdonell's companion on that memorable occasion, Macdonald accepted the description in a pleasing manner. The late General the Honourable Charles Gray, who commanded the 71st Highland Light Infantry, in which Macdonald had at one time served, knew him very well in Canada when the regiment was stationed there, and it was he who communicated with the military authorities in England respecting the appointment which Macdonald told me he wished to have, when I asked him what would be most acceptable to him in recognition of this very service to which reference is made in connection with Sir James Macdonell. I should add that General Gray was delegated to be the medium of communicating with the military authorities upon the subject of the appointment being granted, as he was so well aware of the gallant service which Macdonald had performed with Sir James Macdonell, and he told me afterwards with great satisfaction that he had obtained what he so much desired to have, rather for the benefit of his widow than for himself, if she survived him.'

The post here referred to was Fort Adjutant at Kingston, Canada. Surely, if he had no children, there must be surviving friends who can give some further information about him.

The story of the special legacy and its allotment is probably, as Miss Macdonell believes, apocryphal, but we have two heroes concerned in one notable exploit, viz. Sir James Macdonell and his comrade in arms, Colin Macdonald.

Sir John Dalrymple Hay (vii. 156) adds the name of Lord Saltoun. Doubtless he was engaged with the enemy at the same time and place as his comrades, Macdonell and Macdonald, but the painter of the picture, which represents two figures in the act of closing the gate, must have inquired into the particulars of the incident, which was then of recent occurrence. So we must give Lord Saltoun credit for gallantry distinct from the particular act of gate-shutting. As to Macgregor who is mentioned (p. 158), there must be a mistake; indeed, the story appears to mix up two incidents. The latter may be the real exploit for which he received the appointment of Yeoman of the Guard.

Yet another soldier has received credit for a share in this remarkable exploit. Mr. T. M. Deane, Bray, Dublin, has sent me the *Guide to the Royal Hospital, Dublin*. Page 28 contains an account of an old pensioner, James Graham, who died in 1845, aged 54. From an extract from Siborne's *History of the Campaign of 1815* we find him associated with Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, Captain Wyndham, Ensigns Gooch and Harvey, 'who succeeded in closing the gate against their assailants.' It is added that 'in August of that year (1816), and while the Anglo-Allied army was in Paris, the Duke of Wellington received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Norcross, rector of Framlingham in Suffolk, expressing his wish

to confer a pension of £10 a year for life on some Waterloo soldier to be named by his Grace.' It is added that this James Graham, then of the Coldstreams, received it for two years, when it ceased owing to the bankruptcy of the donor.

Of this fresh version of the gate story we would suggest that the number of defenders mentioned and their names differ from the other version materially, but it may be noted that in every version Sir James Macdonell's name appears, and we think that Sir John Cowell has made out a very sufficient case for Macdonald as his companion—and, according to family report and the evidence of the picture already mentioned—as his *only* companion. I hope some reader having friends in Kingston will obtain some information about the death and family of the old hero of Hougomont.

ED.

564. PALAEOLITHIC WEAPONS IN SCOTLAND.—On grounds which appear to me quite inconclusive, scientific men have, whenever the question has been mooted, insisted that evidences of palaeolithic man have not only not yet been found in North Britain, but that they never would be found there. I had, so long ago as 1867-68, made some search in the gravels of Cambridgeshire for possible evidences of this ancient race of men, with what I regard as affirmative results. Twenty-two years ago I came to Scotland. I then unfortunately accepted the prevailing opinion, held by such scientists as Sir Archibald and Professor James Geikie, that they were not to be found in this country, and thus I spent eleven years in active study associated with rivers and their physical phenomena without ever dreaming of looking for evidence of palaeolithic man, which, as I now believe I have evidence to show, lay under my eyes the whole time.

Scientific men, however, know that the eye does not necessarily mark the most conspicuous phenomena if the mind be in quest for something different:—Thus the enthusiastic botanist does not notice ornithological objects, nor does the ornithologist the plants under his feet. In my case the functions and phenomena of the rivers of to-day wholly absorbed my attention, whilst I was constantly treading the gravels and sands of the beds of streams, or climbing denuded cliffs whence they were derived. An event, however, at last occurred, which showed me the possibility, nay, probability, of the existence of the relics of palaeolithic man in Scotland, and I discovered evidence sufficient to satisfy me that palaeolithic weapons will ere long be recognised as occurring as commonly in North as they do in South Britain.

In 1883 I journeyed to the south of England, and to several localities in N.-W. Europe, with the primary object of satisfactorily completing my investigations of certain river phenomena. While on this excursion, which extended over several months, I became perfectly convinced that the recent geological phenomena (fluvial and otherwise), which were in those regions intimately associated with the history of palaeolithic man, destroyed any argument that he did not exist in North Britain. I therefore concluded that his relics would be found by patient search.

I have followed out my quest as occasion offered during the past ten years, with results briefly put as follows—

First. I have found in the Tay Valley that the soils of certain areas contain many fragments of stone almost always angular and unrolled (where not mellowed or decayed chemically), and that these areas always

occur above certain other areas which my river observations show me are of an origin much later than the former. There exists therefore a parallel of *occurrence* of these stones with an *historical* demarcation caused by physical agency.

Secondly. Similarly distributed angular stones abundantly occur in the palaeolithic areas in South Britain and in N.-W. Europe, according to my own observations. In these regions there are areas of more modern origin *without such scattered stones* corresponding with such areas in Scotland.

Thirdly. Many of the stones of such soil distribution in South Britain and N.-W. Europe are, as I have plenty of evidence to prove, of intentional form, and therefore of human origin. It is the same with specimens taken from the soils of similar areas in Scotland.

Fourthly. I can show geologically that these stones were not accidentally detached from inferior strata, as, for instance, by the plough bringing them up into the soil. I affirm that no physicist can suggest any natural agent save man that could have distributed such stones as they occur.

Fifthly. In England and France the best evidence that palaeolithic man was coexistent with the great extinct mammalia is found in ancient gravels; so in Scotland I believe I have found in ancient 'kame' or other gravels undeniable evidence of these ancient men.

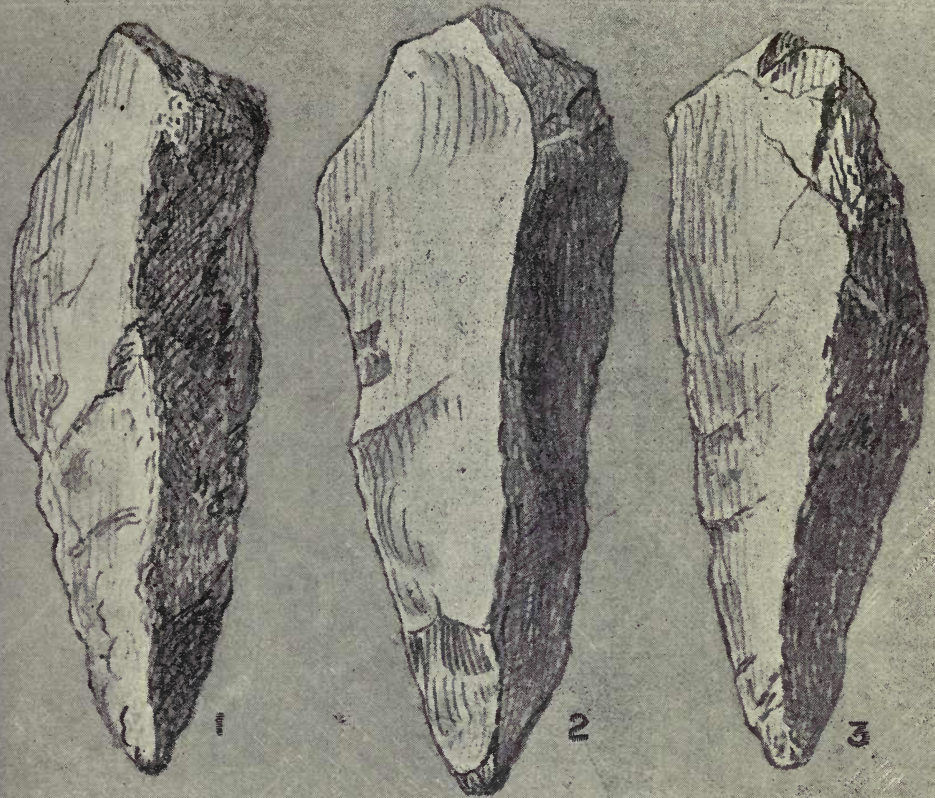
Sixthly. In England and France no very definitely accepted relics of this man have been found in older deposits than those of (probably) fluvial origin, and in caves; although assertions of such discoveries have been made. It is my opinion that relics of this race are, in Scotland, and perhaps the north of England, to be found in so-called 'till' which is generally presumed to consist of glacial deposits. The better-marked relics will probably be found in low-lying glacial deposits, because the last of the glaciers crept down the Scotch valleys, and ousted palaeolithic man; his weapons left on the then valley floors and in the ancient river gravels became mixed up with the glacial *debris*—these same glaciers not intruding upon Southern England and Northern France have left the gravels, etc., which contain the weapons buried and untouched during the closing inception of cold. That this old race afterwards returned to these Scottish regions there is, I maintain, evidence in the soils to show. The reasons why his weapons are here not so conspicuous as in lower regions can only be elaborated at too great length for the *Scottish Antiquary*. I hope, however, to maintain my position in two works I have in hand, '*The Rivers*' and '*Palaeolithic Man in Britain*.' On these I have been engaged for twenty-two years.

Antiquaries have, I believe, too readily acquiesced in the opinion of scientific men concerning this matter, and have done so because, in Scotland in particular, the solution of the question demands a fuller appreciation of geological phenomena and geographical occurrence than it has received. Of such consequence is this, that I lay imperative stress upon mere *occurrence* of intentionally hand-wrought stones, since, irrespective of form or any attributes save their universal angularity, it can be shown that no agent save man can have distributed them over the wide areas of their occurrence. Their forms are, nevertheless, of the greatest value, since in the matter of form I have found cumulative evidence which appears to me to be as remarkable as it is undeniable.

The story of *neolithic* man has been enthusiastically and successfully studied by antiquaries and scientists, museums are crowded with their

polished hatchets and perforated hammers, but the story of *palaeolithic* man (and as is lately suggested *miolithic*) has yet in almost its entirety to be studied. The French and English flint *hachés*, the only (commonly) recognised forms of his relics, tell but an insignificant part of his story so far as it is possible to be read around us. Many of the soils are crowded with his relics, rough arrow and spear heads, and still more coarsely-wrought *hachés*, being, as I myself have seen, collected by the cart-load and used as common and easily obtained road-metal.

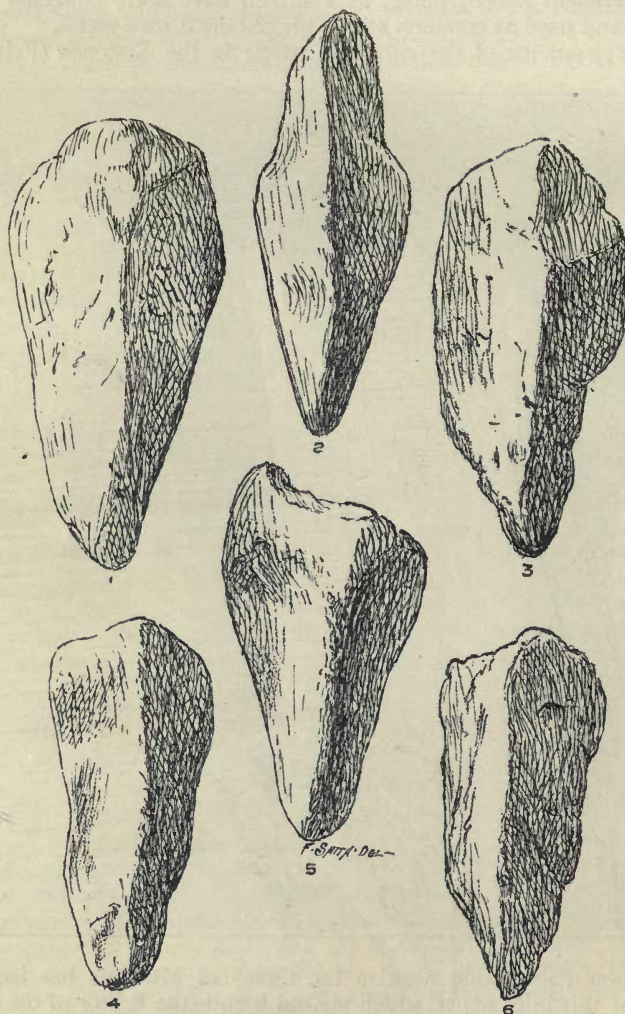
The appearance of the excellent article in the *Scotsman* (Feb. 20th,



1894) upon Palaeolithic Man in the Caves of Mentone has led to the writing of this brief paper, which my old friend (the Editor of the *Scottish Antiquary*) requested me more than a year ago to undertake.

The accompanying plates illustrate the common forms of some palaeolithic weapons. Of the three specimens in Plate I., No. 2 is of flint from the soil in the South of England. No. 1 from the soil near Edinburgh, and No. 3 from the soil near Perth. These are not water-worn, but are more or less decayed. They are formed of felsites, the one

exceedingly close grained, and fashioned from a rolled cylindrical mass, the other coarser and more decayed, fashioned on all its sides by hand. Plate II. represents six specimens from river gravels, derived directly from *kame* or *boulder-clay* beds; they are more or less rolled. Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 are from the bed of the Esk near Musselburgh, Nos. 3 and 6 are from the Earn. All the specimens (which are $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size) give in section a well



balanced triangle, which in some cases is marred by recent accidental breakages—these recent fractures being easily distinguished from the older surfaces. It may be well to expose a common fallacy that flint was the only material used. In the South of England these weapons are made not only of flint but of various rocks, generally volcanic. In Scotland,

owing to the absence of flint *in situ*, they were fashioned out of any suitable material, including agate or other silicious rock.

FREDERICK SMITH,

Rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Glasgow,
Sometime Science Master, Dollar Institution, N.B.

Since the above note was printed, I have seen the new work by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, *Man the Primeval Savage*. I have noted with great interest many things in it which tally with Mr. F. Smith's views. I feel it will interest my readers to quote part of a striking description of the makers and users of palaeolithic weapons. I only regret the whole chapter is too long. 'At the time when the earliest known race of men approached what is now Great Britain, the climate was probably not unlike the climate of to-day, varying only in its more equable, genial, and continental character. Britain formed part of the Continent, and much of the ground now under the sea was then dry land, the high and cold positions to the North of England, judging by the absence of stone weapons and tools, were seldom reached by the primeval savage.¹ As a rule primeval man kept near to the margins of the wide and shallow rivers and brooks of the South; sometimes helived on moderate elevations.' After describing the general nature of the flora at this period, he speaks of the fauna, and includes the hippopotamus, mammoth, elephant, rhinoceros, lion, wild cat, bear, hyena, bison, and wild horse: he proceeds, 'The interest in all other animals completely palls before the presence of man himself,' and then follows a most forcible picture of the probable appearance and habits of this past race. ED.

565. GOOD FRIDAY CALLED PEACE FRIDAY IN ORKNEY.—Though I have not received any direct reply to the Query about 'Peace Tuesday,' the following extract from a letter from Lady Balfour of Burleigh shows that 'Peace Friday' is a phrase still in use. 'Last year a friend of mine, who is a native of Orkney, in course of conversation told me of her great pleasure in returning, after an absence of many years, to her distant island. She added that she had arrived on "Peace Friday," and that the custom is for the inhabitants of the Orkneys to exchange eggs on that day. Not one egg (as in England) is given, but apparently large numbers at once. These gifts are called "Peace eggs," in commemoration of the day. I was the more struck by what my informant said, as she is a Free Church woman, brought up in a Presbyterian family.' Perhaps other readers will tell us of old customs and names which still exist, and are connected with Pasch or Eastertide. ED.

566. OLD RHYME: 'WE ARE THREE JEWS.'—A few weeks ago the candidates of the S. G. F. S. in Clackmannan came to tea at Kennet.

Amongst the games which they played during their visit was the following:—Three of the children advanced into the centre of the room singing—

'We are three Jews come out of Spain
To call upon your daughter Jane.'

¹ Mr. F. Smith has, however, shown that such weapons do exist in Scotland, and thus Mr. W. G. Smith's area must be extended. ED.

To which the others replied—

‘My daughter Jane is far too young,
She canna bear a flattering tongue.
My daughter Jane is far too young,
And you must go away alone.’

In *The Caged Lion*, by Miss Yonge, this game is described as having been played in the time of King Henry v. of England.

The speaker is a ‘Mistress Bolt,’ who, at a feast supposed to have been held during the reign of that monarch, is made to say as follows:—

‘Well, fair sirs and sweet lady, though you be younger than I, you have surely heard of the Black Death. Well named was it, for never was pestilence more dire; and venom was so strong, that the lips and eyelids grew livid black, and then there was no hope. Little thought there was of such disease, I trow, in the king’s houses, and all the fair young lords and ladies, the children of King Edward, as then was, were full of sport and gamesomeness, as you see these dukes be now. And never a one was blither than the Lady Joan—she they called Joan of the Tower, being a true Londoner born—bless her! My aunt Cis would talk by the hour of her pretty ways and kindly mirth. But ’twas even as the children have the game in the streets—

“There come three knights all out of Spain,
Are come to fetch your daughter Jane.”

“’Twas for the King of Castille, that same Peter for whom the Black Prince of Wales fought, and of whom such gruesome tales were told. The pretty princess might almost have had a boding what sort of husband they had for her, for she begged and prayed, even on her knees, that her father would leave her; but her sisters were all espoused, and there was no help for it.”—Chap. v., pages 81, 82. (Macmillan & Co., 1892.)

I am told this game is well known in Elgin, and I have also heard of its being played in Berwickshire.

MARY BRUCE.

KENNET.

567. VISIT TO LONDON, 1687.—Amongst the account-books of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, which I am at present editing for the Scottish History Society, is a small volume, apparently at one time a school-boy’s exercise-book. Some of the spare pages have been made use of to enter an account of expenditure during a journey to and from London, and a residence there. The money was laid out on behalf of ‘the laird,’ and the accountant seems to have been superior in rank and education to a servant, and probably only entered such items of his own expenditure as could properly be charged to his ward’s account. I write ward, for I fancy that ‘the laird’ was young and was paying his first visit to London. Who he was can only be conjectured—if a member of Sir John Foulis’s family, which is almost certain, he might be George Primrose (Foulis), his eldest surviving son, then nearly 21, and already Laird of Dunipace, having been served heir to his elder brother who died under full age in 1684. In Sir John’s account-books he is more frequently styled the Laird of Dunipace than ‘George.’ The paymaster who kept the accounts may have been his father’s chaplain, who made himself generally useful. Unfortunately there is an hiatus in Sir John’s accounts extending from 23rd August 1681 to 6th February 1689, but in March 1681, when Archibald, the eldest

son, who died 1684, was about 21 years of age, we find a pony was bought for him to ride to London, and possibly one was afterwards provided for George, who certainly travelled as his elder brother had done before him.

J. Foulis, Esq., M.D., Edinburgh, the owner of the Foulis papers, has most kindly given me permission to print this interesting account in these pages. I have omitted some frequent repetitions of 'bread and beer,' etc., which made the account needlessly long. I hope in next number to give a few notes concerning commissions to be executed in London, which are not without interest. It may be noted that on arriving in England the money column is extended to four columns, though that allotted to farthings is but rarely used.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

Received from Craigaliard, 3 rex dollers and 3 leg dollers at lawder Agust 29th, from the laird at Kelso ane leg doller, more from the laird at uller haghe head,¹ ane dewcat down and halfe ane leg doller. Mor fro the laird ther, 20 guinies.

	Impr. given out at lauder for dyet and horse ane night		
	Agust 29	08	01 06
	Mone left to ye servants yr.	00	14 00
	It. at Kelso for ane pynt of wine and 2 pynts of ale	01	04 00
	It. ther for ane iron band to the Cloaghbag saidle	00	04 00
	It. for ane pound of tobaco,	01	04 00
	It. for halfe ane peck of Corne yr.	00	04 00
	It. for hay	00	02 00
	It. at Newtone for beer and brandy	01	02 00
	It. to the laird to give Robestone halfe a leg doller	01	08 00
Aug. 30	At Uller hach head for the lairds pairt of the dyet bill	01	08 00
	It. for the 3 horses a night	01	08 00
	It. to the maid and hostrer	00	14 00
	It. at Morpit ² for nailes and some shos and mending ane brydel	00	02 00
	It. to the poor folks	00	02 00
	It. at Newcastle for 2 new shos to the black horse and 3 removes to the gray horse. 1 sept.		
Sept. 2	at darntoun ³ to give the barber	00	06 00
	It. to the laird ane sixpens at ye gait	00	06 00 ⁴
3	at York to roger to buy an horse sheet	02	08 00
	It. to himselfe to tack him hom, 16 shil.		
	It. to the laird 5 guinies, of qch he gave 20 shill in arls. the Coach to Cockpen for the lairds pairt of the expenses he hed led out on the rod	01	19 00
5	at York for the lairds pairt of the dyet from Saturday till Munday, 8 shill, 6 pense		
	It. for the 2 horses went hom	00	02 00
	It. for the punie 2 nights	00	03 06
	It. to the hostler and house	00	04 00
	It. ferrebridge ⁵ for 2 new showes and ane remove to pounie	00	00 10

¹ I cannot identify this place ; it is called Unter-hauchhead later on.

² Morpeth.

³ Darlington.

⁴ Sixpence English, about six shillings Scots.

⁵ Ferrybridge.

	It. to the horse and denner	00 01 06
6	at Duncaster for ane dossen of nightcaps	00 10 00
	It. for ane paire of stockings	00 03 00
	It. for super and the horse	00 02 06
	It. at Tucksford ¹ for denner	00 00 12
	It. for the pounie	00 00 08
7	at Newwork ² for supper and the horse	00 03 00
	It. at Granton ³ for denner and the horsss	
8	at Stamford for supper and the horsss	00 03 04
	It. for horsss hyre	00 19 06
	It. for dressing the pounies foot	00 00 06
	It. huntingtoun for denner	00 01 00
	It. for the horsss	00 00 08
9	at Cambridge for the horses	00 02 08
	It. for myselfe	00 01 08
10	at Barley for the horses	00 01 08
	It. for myselfe	00 01 00
	It. at hadstath ⁴ for the horsss	00 01 00
	It. for myselfe	00 01 00
	It is to be remembered the laird cam to London on Saturday the 10 of Sept. 1687.	
	Impr. for ane quart of beer at Mr. Monroes, 10 Sept.	00 00 02
	It. in his chamber for ane pot of beer and an roll	00 00 03
	It. for a faggot	00 00 02
	It. for paper	00 00 01
11	for rost beef to denner	00 01 00
	It. for beer	00 00 04
	It. for bread	00 00 02
	It. at night for beer	00 00 06
	It. for bread	00 00 02
	It. for ane aple tairt	00 00 06
12	for 3 yards & ane half of black cloath	02 19 06
	It. for 6 yards & ane half of rataine at 7 sh. 6 pen. per yard, and 3 yards and ane halfe of black taffetie	02 16 08
	It. for 2 potts of beer	00 00 04
	It. for bread	00 00 01
13	received from Mr. James foules 30 lib. ster.	
	It. for ane murning hat string	00 02 06
	It. for ane paire of gloves	00 02 00
	It. to the laird at the george and vultur tavern	00 10 00
	It. for my own denner	00 00 08
	It. for the pounie 2 nights in the City	00 02 00
	It. to a man for brong the Cloaghbag to the new lodging	00 00 03
14	for ane plaine muslein Carvat	00 02 06
	It. for a sword blackmounted	00 08 00
	for half a dossen tobaco pups	00 00 10 0
	It. for a Carolina hat and dressing the lairds bever	00 11 00 0
	It. kepted off by Mr. foules for 18 guinies in 30 lib.	00 01 06 0
15	It. for the ponny 3 nights in the mewes and half a peck of oats	00 01 10 0

¹ Tuxford.³ Grantham.² Newark-on-Trent.⁴ Hoddesdon.

	It. for the laird in his chamber	00 10 00 0
	It. for a link	00 00 04 0
	It. for ane bottle of mum wt. Mr. Marr and Major Wardrom.	
16	for 2 pair of shoes	00 09 00 0
	It. for wax taper for lighting of tobaco pyps	00 00 02 0
	It. to the laird at the swan tavern in fish street 2 guinies —which I got back at night	02 03 00 0
	It. for ane pair of black silk stockings	00 10 10 0
	It. for 2 plain muslen carvats	00 05 00 0
17	for dressing the lairds watch	00 01 06 0
	It. for 2 tankards of ale and bread	00 00 05 0
18	to Bayly Brand to tack to france	10 15 00 0
19	for ane pynt of wine and ane roll wt. Mr. Mar	00 00 07 0
	It. for ane link	00 00 06 0
20	for 2 bottles of wine wt. Mr. Marr, Major Wardrom, and Mr. Maxwell	00 02 04 0
	It. for fruit	00 00 05 0
	It. to Sandy Bryson	00 05 00 0
	for pyps	00 00 01 0
21	to Mrs. de peer for 2 nights at her house. It. for paper, pens, and ink	00 00 08 0
	to the laird in sandy pryds 25 shil. and ane guinie	02 06 06
22	for ane bottle of wine with Major Wardrom and B. Brand	00 01 00
23	It. to the laird qn. he went to Windsor 3 guinies and 21 shil. 6d. money	03 04 06
	It. for washing	00 03 00
24	for ane pair of lether bags	00 03 06
	It. for chamber maill 2 weeks	01 06 00
	It. for candles and fire the tym	00 03 00
25	for a littl manwell ¹	00 01 00 0
	It. for coach hyre betwixt London and Windsor	00 03 06 0
	It. for a link	00 00 04 0
26	for ane bottle of wine wt. abbot fleming and Mr. constable	00 01 02 0
27	to Sandy Bryson	00 05 00 0
	It. for my own dyet from ye 21 to the 27	00 05 00 0
	It. for tobaco pyps	00 00 02 0
28	for ane bottle of wine wt. abbot fleeming and Mr. Con- stable	00 01 02 0
	It. to ane link qch. the landlady had given out	00 00 01 0
29	for 2 potts of ale and a roll	00 00 05 0
30	for ane quart of mum wt. Mr. Stennis and Major War- drum	00 00 08 0
	It. for ane weeks lodging at Windsor	00 18 00 0
	It. for 3 faggots the tym	00 00 06 0
	It. to the maid of the house	00 01 00 0
	It. for carieing the bagag from the coach to the lodging	00 00 04 0
Oct. 1,	to the laird in the morning	00 00 06 0
	It. to Mr. falconer a guinie	01 01 06 0
	It. for brandy	
	It. for paper	00 00 02 0

¹ Manual.

	It. for tobaco pyps	00 00 02 0
2	for ane pair of shoes	00 04 06 0
	It. for bread and drink at night	00 00 06 0
	It. for ane periewig 3 guinies and a halfe	03 15 03 0
3	for an soap ball	00 00 02 0
	It. for muslein 2 cravats	00 03 00 0
	It. for holland for an shirt 4 yards and a quarter	00 16 10 0
	It. for half an ell of coarss muslein	
4	for rost beef to denner	00 01 02 0
	It. for peper and vinagar	00 00 00 1
	It. for brandy	00 00 03 0
5	for boyled beef and turneips to denner	00 01 00 0
	It. for ane yard and half a quarter of fyne holland for sleives	00 05 06 0
6	for ane glass to a puir of spect	00 00 06 0
7	for ane bever hat	02 10 00 0
	It. for making an shirt and pair of sleives and 2 cravats and mending stockings and linnens	00 04 00 0
	It. to the laird in his chamber five guinies	05 07 06 0
8	for ane pair of shoes	00 04 00 0
	It. for ane peirewig box	00 06 00 0
	It. for ane peirewig 2 guinies	02 03 00 0
9	for washing and dressing	00 02 00 0
	It. for pattridg for denner	00 00 06 0
	It. for rost beef	00 00 10 0
	It. for ane pynt of wine	00 00 06 0
10	for ane keg of paradise	00 03 00 0
	It. for ane quarter of pound of tobaco	00 00 06 0
	It. for brandy	00 00 03 0
11	for 3 pair of little cuffles	00 01 00 0
	It. for ane weeks lodging in Sussex Str.	00 13 00 0
	It. for ane coach to bring ye baggadge	00 01 00 0
	It. for faggots and candle	00 02 06 0
	It. for ane bottle of wine wt. Mr. Menzies, Major Wardrom and Mr. Max	00 10 00 0
	It. for ane bottle of mum	00 00 06 0
	It. for cold beef for super	00 00 08 0
12	for 18 faggots	00 01 06 0
	It. to the laird in the morning	00 01 00 0
	It. for tobacco pyps	00 00 02 0
	It. to sandy to pay for a coach for ye laird at night	00 01 00 0
	It. for 2 botles of wine wt. Mr. Constable and Mr. Mar	00 02 04 0
13	for ane quarter of pound of tobaco	00 00 06 0
14	for ane dossen of faggots	00 01 00 0
	It. for ane pynt of mum wt. Mr. Marr	00 00 04 0
	It. for hereing and soll flucks to denner	00 02 06 0
	It. for ane bottle of win at night wt. Mr. Mar	00 01 02 0
15	for ane pynt of mum and bread in the morning wt. Mr. Mar	00 00 05 0
	for ane pair of shoes and stockings	00 08 00 0
16	for bread and drink in the morning wt. Mr. Marr	00 00 03 0
	It. for an tankard of ale afternoon	00 00 02 0

	It. for tobaco pyps	00	00	01	0
17	for 2 dossen of faggots	00	02	00	0
	It. to Mr. Monro taylor	02	10	00	0
	It. for washing and dressing	00	03	00	0
	It. for 2 pound and a half of tobaco	00	03	06	0
21	for 4 botles of wine wt. Collonel Wauchop, Major Wardrom, Mr. Marr, and Mr. Constable	00	04	08	0
22	for 2 pair of worset stockings and an pair of silk	00	18	00	0
	It. for 2 pair of do. gloves and a hat strink and a cravat string	00	13	00	0
	for 2 pair of sleeve buttons	00	02	00	0
	It. for pottage and boyled beef for denner	00	01	00	0
24	for 9 yards of cambet	03	03	00	0
	It. for 8 yards of rattain	02	02	00	0
	It. for 3 yards of plush	01	05	00	0
	It. for eye sav	00	00	01	0
26	for cutletts for denner	00	01	06	0
	It. for 4 fresh eggs	00	00	06	1
	It. for salt fish and hereings for denner	00	02	00	0
	It. for cheese at denner	00	00	01	0
28	to the laird in his chamber 2 guinies	02	03	00	0
	It. for ane tairt at night wt. Mr. Mar	00	00	06	0
	It. for postage of a letter	00	00	06	0
29	for cutlets to denner	00	01	06	0
31	It. for 4 horn combs	00	01	04	0
	It. to Mr. foules for chaing of 20 guinies	00	01	08	0
	It. for ane tairt	00	00	06	0
Nov. 1,	to Balcarres to pay for a marble chimney	06	00	00	0
	It. to a coachman brought the laird from ye citty	00	01	06	0
	It. for ane pair of boots wt. spurres and fill boots	00	15	00	0
	It. for an coat to Gairltons son	01	01	00	0
4	for ane tortishel comb	00	00	06	0
	It. for 2 horn combs	00	01	03	0
	It. washing ane silver handle sword	00	01	00	0
5	for 4 pair of spectickles wt. 2 caises	00	18	00	0
	It. for ane litle glas botle wt. ane silver head	00	14	00	0
	It. for coach hyr to ye citty	00	01	06	0
7	for earnest of 2 places in the york stage coach	02	00	00	0
	It. 3 hats for the bairns	01	04	00	0
	It. for ane gill of brunt brandy wt. Mr. Marr				
8	to the loune after dinner	01	00	00	0
	It. for pottage and boyled beef to dinner wt. Mr. Marr	00	01	06	0
	It. for ane pullet	00	02	00	0
9	for 2 floured cravats	00	07	00	0
	It. for ane snuff napkin	00	01	00	0
	It. for 2 flannen westcots	00	09	00	0
10	for an map and cord to wrap about the trunk	00	01	00	0
	It. 24 pound weight of wheat wax lights at 21d. a pound	02	02	00	0
	It. for a box to hold them	00	01	01	0
	It. for 3 pound and a half of small yellow wax at 16d.	00	04	08	0
11	It. for 3 iron graits	08	07	06	
	It. to the perfumers	01	04	00	0

	It. for an silk nepkin	00 01 08 0
12	for kairting and unkairting the trunk	00 00 06 0
	It. for 2 pair of laced shoes	00 07 00 0
14	It. for powder and shott	00 00 06 0
20	at Tedcaster for supper	00 03 00
	It. to the mare and hostler	00 01 00
	It. for postand betwixt Tedcaster and Borrobridge to the post-boy 4d. to give the porter and a shilling himself	00 09 04 00 01 04
	It. at Borrowbridge half a pynt of seck, bread and ale	00 01 00
	It. for postand betwixt Burrobridge and Northalerton	00 09 04
	It. to the post-boy	00 01 00
21	for the black meir at Northalerton	10 00 00
	It. for ane saidle	00 11 08
	It. for dyet night befor cleverhous cam up	00 06 00
22	It. for 2 flagons of ale belo	00 00 06
	It. for ane flaggon above wt. Robeson the queker	00 00 03
	It. for a fyre in ye rome befor the rest cam up	00 00 04
	It. for a pair of mail girds	00 00 01
	It. small cords for ye clock bag	00 00 02
	It. for the meir a night	00 01 00
	It. to the hostler	00 00 06
	It. to the boot catcher	00 00 04
23	at Richmond for a hunting saidle mount wt. bridle and lapps to the black saidle	00 17 00
24	Darntown ¹ for a clock bag saidle wt. hulsterts cruper and tee stirrops and mail pillion	01 00 00
	It. for the bey geldin 10 guinies	10 15 00
25	Durham for ye 2 horses	00 02 04
	It. for ane wheip	00 02 00
	It. to the lady Clevers for lace	00 04 08
	Newcastle for a saidle wt. furniture	02 07 00
	It. for a pound of tobaco	00 02 00
	to the laird	00 10 00
	for canvas to wrap the saidles	00 00 10
28	Morpit for the horses 2 nights	00 05 04
29	at Unterhauchhead for the horses	00 01 08
	It. to the guyd to yettam ²	00 00 06
	It. at yettam payed for Johnston	00 01 04
	It. for roger	00 01 06
	It. for a pair of shoes to John Johnston	00 02 00
	It. at lauder the bill	00 18 04
	It. Kelso 2 nights roger and the horses	00 07 06
	It. payed for meat and drink when the laird was ther	00 05 00
	It. for hey to ye 5 horses	00 00 05
	It. given to a waitter to give Robertson's groom	00 02 06

568. THE HAUNTED TOWER, ST. ANDREWS.—The following interesting note by one of the contributors to the *Scottish Antiquary* appeared in the *St. Andrews Citizen* :—

The various accounts of discoveries made from time to time in this

¹ Darlington.

² Yetholm.

Tower, which have recently appeared in the public prints, when divested of those elements of superstition and mystery which tradition and popular fancy delight in, will leave yet a residuum of fact upon which to found a fair amount of theory as to the occupants of the Haunted Tower.

There is no room for doubt that this Tower was explored in 1868, and that at that time several coffins containing bodies in a fair state of preservation, and presenting other peculiar features of interest, were seen by the explorers. From these revelations very interesting questions are raised as to the age of the interments.

The Abbey wall is stated by Mr. Hay Fleming in his *Guide to St. Andrews* to have been erected by Prior John Hepburn early in the 16th century. I presume there is undoubted evidence of this statement. Corroborative proof that it cannot claim, in the upper part at least, a greater, if indeed so great, an antiquity, is to be found in the niches with which its many towers are ornamented. The stones which compose some of these niches have done previous service in some ecclesiastical building, and they have been so utilised by masons who either did not know or did not study the component part of a niche, since some of the stones have been inverted and capitals of pillars have been made to do duty as corbels. The two niches in the north wall of the Haunted Tower itself furnish the best illustration of this, and between these two niches there is a row of mullions inserted as common rubble. If, then, the Abbey wall cannot claim to be older than the beginning of the 16th century, I think there are good grounds for believing the interments to be far older than the vault in which they were found in 1868.

I base this conclusion on several considerations. These are derived from features brought out in the information which has been published. These are, first, that 'some of the coffins were of oak, and some of them had been ridge-topped'; second, the evidences of embalming and of vestments; and third, the appearance of 'wax-cloth.' In order that the significance of these features may be realised in a question affecting the age of the interments, it may be well to review the evidences afforded by history. Examples of ridge-topped coffins in stone have been ascribed to the fifth century. The earliest forms were probably those curious mound-shaped examples, something like a boat laid keel uppermost, of which class there are late examples at Meigle and Brechin. This shape was probably an imitation of the primitive monumental cairn, as doubtless the still more modern grassy mound, so common yet in some country churchyards, is a survival of the same fashion. By-and-by the mound or boat form gave way to the roof or ridge-topped form, and there is reason for believing that even inside of churches coffin-lids to stand above the floor and mounds of earth were common in very early times. In *Cutts' Manual*, p. 16, it is stated that in one of the laws made in the reign of King Æthelred, A.D. 994, to regulate burials in churches, it is provided 'Where mounds appear, let them either be buried deeper in the ground . . . or let them be brought to a level with the pavement of the church, so that no mounds appear there.' The coped coffin-lid, however, held its own against all law, and in the thirteenth century was very common. It was now highly ornamented, and by the fourteenth century was frequently elevated on a base, and so led up to the magnificent altar-tombs of a later age. About the Reformation, and probably before this, the ridged stone coffin had disappeared, but the fashion was continued in the ridged monumental

slab made in the form of the ridged coffin-lid, which until well on in the seventeenth century held its own in our burying-grounds. The wood coffin has a different history. Coffins of oak are as old as the Bronze Age in Britain ; but the ridged or coped oaken lid doubtless came in when stone coffins were placed on or near the surface, so that the lid would be above the ground, that when the bodies of saints were embalmed their relics might be seen. The difficulty of lifting a stone lid would doubtless suggest the employment of a less weighty material, and oak, which from its durability would be almost as lasting as stone, offered a ready and lighter substitute. Richly carved, and ornamented with the precious metals and jewels, such a lid formed a fitting covering, easily removed to exhibit to the faithful the precious relics enshrined within. When the Reformation led to a change in the reverence for relics, this use of coped lids for wood coffins would cease ; moreover, it was frequently only after the lapse of years from the death of a beatified or canonised person that their relics were enshrined. It is therefore unlikely that the first half of the sixteenth century would add many examples of such shrines.

The evidences of embalming seem indubitable. The bodies, it is said, could be lifted up and 'set on end.' They presented more or less the appearance of mummies. Some of them were arrayed in vestments. The process of embalming in Christian times was usually performed on the bodies of saints, that their relics might be exhibited. It was in these times seldom performed on any but the most exalted in rank or piety.

Another indication of age is the 'wax-cloth' which Mr. Smith stated was seen in some of the coffins. This was doubtless the 'cere-cloth,' a cloth prepared with wax, and used as a winding-sheet. It is of great antiquity, and seems to have been almost universally used by civilised nations in ancient times. It was occasionally used in the century which preceded the Reformation, as in the instance of Archbishop Dunbar, who died in 1547, and was buried in the chancel of Glasgow Cathedral, whose tomb was opened in 1855, and adhering to parts of the skeleton were pieces of waxed cere-cloth.

All of these peculiarities of interment are indicative of ancient modes of burial, which, although possibly still occasionally represented in rare instances in the sixteenth century, render it unlikely that so many instances of these different practices would be brought together in one set of interments. Moreover, we have the evidence as to the condition of the oak coffins, which are said to have been more decayed than the fir ones, thus pointing to great age.

A consideration of these circumstances seems to render it impossible to attribute the interments to any part of the sixteenth century—that to account for the aggregation of so many bodies exhibiting the age-peculiarities referred to above, some other explanation must be forthcoming than the supposition of ordinary interment, and an interment, be it remembered, in the second story of a tower! These circumstances raise a problem incapable of solution on the supposition of a sixteenth-century interment.

The explanation I venture to give—and which, I submit, meets all the difficulties—is that these bodies were those of saints preserved in the Cathedral of St. Andrews, and possibly in other ecclesiastical edifices in the city, which relics were hurriedly and secretly removed to this Tower as at once the nearest and safest repository when the sack of the churches took place in 1559. Who shall say what sacred relics may have been

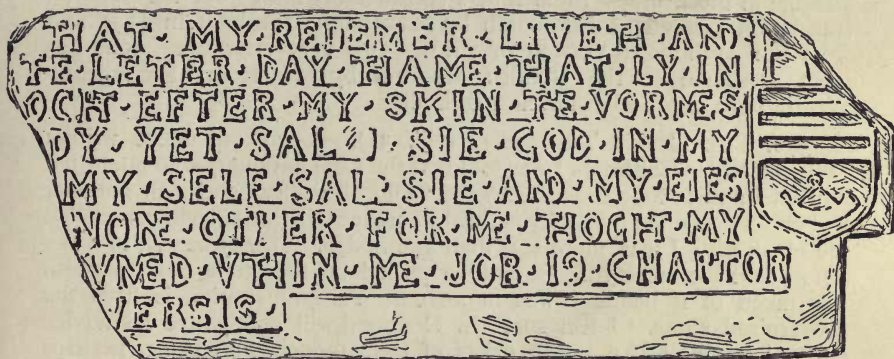
enclosed in this secret vault, so rudely broken in upon and so sacrilegiously handled—perhaps those of the Patron Saint of Scotland, perhaps of the Pictish Princess Muren, the first, according to the legend of St. Andrew, to be buried at Kylrimont, and perhaps of the early founders of the Christian settlement there? The relics of St. Andrew, which are supposed to have consisted of one or two bones, would doubtless be enclosed in a reliquary, and may have been buried or otherwise secreted by themselves in the floor or walls of the Tower. The bodies of the other personages supposed, being of local distinction, may have been preserved whole and not subjected to subdivision as was the case with the more noted Scottish Saints.

The removal would probably leak out in some fashion, possibly when the mural monument of 1609 was inserted, and so account for the reputation of the Tower being haunted—a reputation which existed long before the interments were known of by the present generation. I would suggest that a careful examination be now made by experienced observers of what yet remains of the coffins, etc., to see how far this theory is supported thereby.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.

569. ANCIENT TOMBSTONE FROM THE HOWFF (from *Dundee Advertiser*, Sept. 23, 1893).—When the workmen were engaged in the



restoration of the Wedderburn monuments in the Howff they came upon the fragment of the old tombstone shown in our sketch.¹ It has apparently been one side of the sloping top of a sarcophagus monument. The heraldic shield shows the arms of Auchinleck of Woodhill, as distinguished from those of Auchinleck of that Ilk and Auchinleck of Balmanno. The position of this shield at the (heraldic) left side of the stone suggests that it has been the cognisance of a married lady, and as it was found in the burying-place belonging to the Wedderburns, it has been concluded that the lady was married to one of that family. A search in the Wedderburn genealogy has shown that Barbara Auchinleck was married about 1616 to Alexander Wedderburn, merchant, who was Bailie and Dean of Guild repeatedly from 1613 to 1626. He was nearly related to the Wedderburns of Kingennie and Blackness, while his wife was the daughter, probably, of James Auchinleck of Woodhill,

¹ We have kindly been allowed by the *Dundee Advertiser* the use of the block.

Provost of Dundee in 1593, and sister of William Auchinleck, who was Provost continuously from 1614 till 1625. A comparison of the lettering of this stone with that found on other Howff monuments proves that it belongs to the first half of the 17th century. Previous to that time the lettering was mostly in floriated Gothic character, the plain raised letter being introduced about 1600, and giving place to the incised letter about 1650. This Auchinleck stone has a literary as well as heraldic value. The passage of Scripture will be at once recognised as that beginning—'I know that my Redeemer liveth' (Job xix. 25-27); but in this case the English Authorised Version has not been quoted. The existing fragment of the stone measures 4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet, and when complete it would be at least 6 feet long. Supposing that the husband's shield were at the right (heraldic) side, the remaining space would exactly leave room for the passage as it is found in the Bishops' Bible of 1572, which is as follows:—'For I am sure that my Redeemer liveth and He sal rayse up at the leter day thame that ly in the dvst. And thocht efter my skin the vormes destroy this body yet sal I sie God in my fleashe whom I myself sal sie and my eies sal beholde and none other for me thocht my reynes are consvmed vthin me. Job 19 chaptor, 25, 26, and 27 versis.' The only difference here from the printed version is the Scottish form of the word 'though.' It is worthy of notice that the passage in the Bishops' Bible differs considerably both from the Genevan translation printed at Edinburgh by Alexander Arbuthnot in 1579 and from the Authorised Version of 1611. This very interesting stone has been presented to the Dundee Museum by Mr. Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill.

570. THE GROAT TOMBSTONE (viii. 51).—A correspondent writes: 'When lately in Caithness I was told that the local antiquary who interested himself in this stone took the rôle of "Old Mortality," and with hammer and chisel deepened the lettering, and where lettering was illegible, supplied the blank with, I fear, more zeal than knowledge. It may be well to make a note that too much trust cannot be placed on the stone now; a photo was taken of it before it was improved. Your illustration is from the modernised stone. I feel sure Dr. Cramond will gladly give his advice and opinion, and, if a photo exists of the untouched-up stone, perhaps kindly allow your readers to compare its two states.' D. W. K.

571. INVENTORY AND LAST WILL OF SIR JOHN LYELL, VICAR OF ABERNETHY, 1544.—The following is a translation of the Latin of the Inventory of the goods, and Last Will, of Sir John Lyell, Vicar of Abernethy, in the county of Perth, as the same is recorded in the Books of the Commissariat of Dunblane under date the month of May 1544.

Inventory of all the goods of Sir John Lyell, Vicar of Abernethy, made at his place of abode, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1544: Item, In the first place, he acknowledges that he has in his possession 25 *light crowns*: Item, Two gold crowns of *just weight*: '31 *auld Inglis grotis, ane half grot, ane Strivling peny,*' [sic]: Item, In a scrip, 4 pounds: Item, one cup of silver of the value of 16 shillings: Item, 4 robes, the value of all, 13-6-8: Item, Linen of the value of 20 merks: Item, One bullock of the value of 4 merks: Item, 16 bolls of barley, price of the boll 22 shillings: Item, 15 bolls of oats, price of the boll 13s. 4d.: Sum of the inventory is four score and nine pounds, ten shillings,

and eightpence: *Debts due to him*, His clerical fee 8. 13. 4: Item, Andrew Dron, for a pure debt, [a debt unconditional] 3 pounds, 6 shillings: Item, John Clark, also for a pure debt, 3 bolls of malt, amounting to the value of 4 pounds: Item, John Scott for malt 20 shillings: Item, The Lady of Balmano [an estate in the conterminous parish of Dron], 22 shillings: Item, Sir Robert Cristie [one of the Choristers in the Collegiate Church of Abernethy] 28 shillings and eight pence: Item, William Chisom [one of the prebendaries of the said Collegiate Church] for fee for service 50 merks: Item, Mr. William Schaw [Provost of the said Church], for service in the Collegiate Church of Abernethie, 5 pounds: Item, The wife of William Geddes, 40 shillings: Item, John Walker, 3 bolls of barley, price of the boll 20s.: *The sum of the debts due to him is 32 pounds*: The sum of the Inventory, with debts aforesaid, is six score and one pounds, ten shillings, and eight pence: *Debts due to others*: First, to Euphemia Wemis for corn tithes, 20 merks; for the rent of land, 3 bolls of malt, price 22 shillings: also to George Anderson [one of the Bailies of Abernethy] for a marriage contracted and solemnized with Catherine Lyell, the daughter of my brother [Michael Lyell], 20 merks: *Sum of the debts is 29 pounds 16 shillings and eightpence*. [Follows the Will.] I, Sir John Lyell, Vicar of Abernethie, seeing that nothing is more certain than death, etc., etc.: Item, To the priests and clerks on the day of my burial, 9 pounds: Item, to the priests in the Collegiate Church of Abernethie, to pray for my soul at the high altar for the space of one year, 10 pounds: Item, to Sir Robert Cristie, 5 merks: Item, to Sir John Pettar, 10 shillings: Also I constitute Michael Lyell, my brother german, and Sir David Lyell, chaplain, his son, my executors and sole intromitters with my goods, that they may dispose of them for the weal of my soul.

NOTE.—On 18th May 1545, Mrs. Anderson, the daughter of Michael Lyell, *supra*, had *seisin* of 9 acres of land lying within the burgh and barony of Regality of Abernethy, with tenements, etc., from James Clark, one of the bailies thereof, on the resignation of her husband above-mentioned. Michael Lyell had another daughter, Mariotae, who, on 26th February 1550, was betrothed, by marriage contract of that date, to James Lessal, son of John (or Thomas) Lessal in Pitlour (near Strathmiglo). The contract is expressed with commendable brevity, as follows:—‘That is to say, the said James sal mary the said Mariotae in al guidly haist; for the qlk the said Michael [Lyell] sal pay to the said Thomas [Lessal] xl lib. the morn efter they be mareit, and xl merkis at Mertimas in anno fifty ane: and the said Thomas sal put them in the shaddo half [the north half] of Pitlour for v yeir takis: in the qlk the said Thomas sal saw x bolls quheit, xii boll beir, and xl boll aittis to them at their entres (entry), and sal have the hail crop, and the teind, for the payment eftir the tenor of the lettir of tak; and the said John sal deliuer at Michilmes next to cum aucht oxin, ii hors and xxx yovis [ewes], and ten outcum sheip [sheep with lamb] to thaim, ii forow ky [cows not giving milk], and ane kow to the toyl.

JAS. RONALDSON LYELL.

572. MACDONELL OF BARRISDALE, IN THE PARISH OF GLENELG.—
I. Archibald Macdonell of Barrisdale, fifth son of Ranald Macdonell of Glengarry, was present at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689 and was alive in 1736. He does not appear to have had any written title to Barrisdale, as none is recorded in *Register of Sasines*. He was father of

2. Coll Macdonell of Barrisdale, who, as eldest son of Archibald Macdonell of Barrisdale, had three charters from his kinsman, John Macdonell of Glengarry, in 1729, of the lands of Kytries, Cullachies, Inverguseran, and others. In the rising of 1745 he was appointed a colonel of the Glengarry Regiment, and served throughout the Rebellion. He was not, however, present at Culloden. He was afterwards apprehended and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, where he died on 1st June 1750. He married (first) Helen, daughter of George Mackenzie of Bellamuckie, and had issue (1) Archibald, his heir. He married (second), contract dated at Cullachie 14th August 1736, Mary, eldest daughter of the deceased Roderick Mackenzie of Fairburn, and had issue an only son, Coll, who was served heir of provision to his father on 17th January 1757, and died within the parish of Glenelg before 19th January 1769, when John Steven, writer in Edinburgh, was decreed executor dative *qua* creditor to him. In the testament he is designed as of 'Barrisdale.'

3. Archibald Macdonell of Barrisdale, born 25th December 1725, accompanied his father in the Rebellion of 1745, and was attainted by the Act of Parliament 1746. He was carried off to France along with his father by a body of Camerons, and kept in prison at St. Malo, and afterwards at Saumur, but, making his escape, he returned to Scotland, where he was apprehended, tried, and sentenced to death on 22nd March 1754. The sentence was not carried out, he obtaining a reprieve. He afterwards received a commission as lieutenant in the 105th Regiment, and died at Barrisdale on 19th September 1787. He married, while in hiding in 1746, Flora, daughter of Norman Macleod of Drynoch. She died at Achtertyre, Lochalsh, February 1815, and had issue (1) Coll, his heir; (2) Catherine, married Mr. Robertson, a Glasgow merchant, and had issue General Robertson and a daughter; (3) Flora, married Donald Macleod of Ratagan.

4. Coll Macdonell of Barrisdale succeeded his father. He married Helen (? Duncan), and had issue (1) Archibald, last of Barrisdale, who died about 1864, unmarried; (2) William, in the East India Company's service, died abroad, unmarried; and (3) Christian, next mentioned.

5. Christian Macdonell, only daughter, married, on 29th January 1818, Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron of Inverailort, K.C.B., Colonel 95th Regiment. He was born in 1778, and died 26th June 1850. They had issue—

- (1) Duncan. *See* No. 6.
- (2) Colin William, born 1823, died 1840.
- (3) Arthur Wellington, Colonel 92nd Highlanders, born 1827.
- (4) Helen Cameron, died 1839.
- (5) Jane Cameron.

6. Duncan Cameron of Inverailort, born 28th May 1819, died 26th June 1874, married (first), 1849, Louisa Campbell, daughter of George Mackay of Bighouse, and (second), 1857, Alexa Marion Macleod, second daughter of Thomas Gillespie, Ardachy, and had issue by first marriage—

- (1) Louisa Campbell Christian Cameron, died in infancy.

Issue by second marriage—

- (2) Christian. *See* No. 7.
- (3) Frances Alexandra.

7. Christian Helen Jane Cameron of Inverailort, married, 8th September 1888, James Head, son of Sir Francis Somerville Head, Bart.

573. THE FORDOUN TOMBSTONE.—The stone of which a representation is here given was discovered a few years ago when making repairs on S. Palladius Chapel, Fordoun. The stone was found reversed and doing duty as a lintel to a disused doorway. It is 4 ft. 10 in. high, and 1 ft. 10 in.



broad, and of red sandstone. It is much ruder in execution than stones somewhat similar in appearance and shape to be seen at Finhaven and Arbuthnot. The latter is figured by Jervise, ii. 201, who conjectures that it may date from the time of Sir Hew Arbuthnot, *c.* 1282. Another stone

of like character is at the Church of Kingoldrum (P. Chalmers' *Sculptured Monuments of Angus*). This Fordoun stone or coffin slab was probably removed a considerable time ago from the old Parish Church.

W. CRAMOND.

574. STIRLING AND MURRAY FAMILIES (viii. 109).—A CORRECTION.—I regret to find that my note on the Stirling and Murray families, No. 550, *Scottish Antiquary* for January last, contained two inaccuracies, due to its having been written at a distance from books of reference. I should be glad to be allowed to correct them.

Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie succeeded as 5th Baronet in 1694, many years before he married Frances Stirling. (*Memorials of the Montgomeries*, vol. i. p. 165.)

The Walter Murray who sold Halmyre was the son of Walter Murray who became possessed of that property *jure mariti* by marriage with the heiress, Sophia Johnstoun. (Chambers's *Peeblesshire*, p. 495.) R. E. B.

575. A TINKER DESPERADO OF SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SCOTLAND.—The following extract from the Records of Justiciary at Edinburgh (made by permission of G. L. Crole, Esq., Clerk of Justiciary) is of much interest, testifying as it does to the fierce and lawless nature of the 'tinklers' and gypsies of Scotland during the seventeenth century. It is a fact not generally recognised, that the reason why the 'sorners,' 'tinklers,' and gypsies of that period were enabled to become so notorious as 'masterful beggars,' and 'oppressors,' was that they were armed men; whereas the country-people upon whom they 'sorned,' were practically quite defenceless. For example, in the trial of a celebrated Scottish gypsy, William Baillie, in 1699, it came out that while he was furiously attacking a certain countryman with his drawn sword, the latter 'was defending himself the best he could with a rung,' or cudgel. This is a single instance, but it typifies the whole situation. For many references could be given showing that those gangs of idle desperadoes maintained their otherwise untenable position by means of the weapons which they possessed; whereas the rural population on whom they lived were unarmed, or at least did not invariably use such weapons as they may have had.

It will be noticed that the man whose trial is recorded in the subjoined extract, is described as a 'tinkler,' and not as a gypsy or 'Egyptian.' The two terms have so often been used interchangeably that one hardly knows where to draw the line between them. Two notorious Scottish gypsies, who were tried at Edinburgh in August 1715, described themselves as 'brasiers,' a term which the authorities modified into 'pretended brasiers.' And both 'brasier' and 'tinkler' have been repeatedly borne by unmistakable gypsies. So that the 'William Scot, tinkler,' about to be referred to, may have been at the same time a gypsy.

One notable feature of this trial is that it took place when Scotland was governed by 'My Lord Protector' Cromwell, which explains the circumstance that the judges all bore English names. My attention has been drawn to this detail by an authority in such matters, who adds that the English influence during that period may easily be traced by the execrable handwriting of the English scribes, which partially superseded the more clerkly and more 'Continental' style that had previously characterised Scottish manuscripts.

The following is an exact copy of this 'tinkler' trial, as it is given in the Justiciary Records :—

'In the Justice court haldin within the Sessione Hous at Edinburgh the saxt day of Junii 1654, be the honourabill Edward Mosley, Williame Lawrance, and Henrie Goodem, Judges and commissioneris in criminall causes to the people in Scotland. The Court lauffullie fencet.

* * * * *

'Intrans the same saxt of Junii 1654, Wm. Scot, Tinkler, prissoner, Indyttit and accused for that upone the twentie nyne day of Apryle last, under silence and cluid of nycht, betuix aucht and nyne houris at evin, He being accompaneid with Wm. Lyndsay and utheris, his associattis, all armed with durkis, quhingeris, and utheris wappenes, invasive come to the calsay end of Bigger, within the Sherefdome of Lanerk, quhair Alexander Bailzie, now deceist, brother to Mathow Bailzie of Murhous, was in sober and peaceable maner goeing with his brother to Culter, and thair, with thair wappones foirsaidis, vpone premeditat malice, fellowiouslie gave the said Alexander Bailzie divers crewall and deadlie straikis in his rycht syd throw his bodie to the effusione of his bluid in grit quantitie, off the quhilkis woundis he languished be the space of tuelf houris thaireftir, and than deceissed of the samyn, off the quhilk crewall murder the said Wm. Scot was the onlie actour airt and pairt, and for the quhilk he aucht to be puneist.

'Persewer, Mathow Baillie of Murhous, brother germane to the deceist Alexr. Baillie.

'Procuratour for the persewer, Mr. Peter Wedderburne.

'The pannell denyed the dittay above writtin to be of veritie, and did plead not guiltie thairunto. Thaireftir the commissioneris referrit his tryell to the knowlege of ane assyse and of the witnesses eftir following.

'Witnesses against Wm. Scott—Wm. Baillie in Lambingtoun, Ard. Foulten thair, Thomas Baillie, sone to the said Wm., and the said Mathow Baillie, brother to the defunct, witnesses to the fact and quha saw the dead comittit. Robert Blak in Coulter, Jon Braidfut thair, Jon Thomesone thair, Andro Uilsons thair, Patrik Thripland thair, James Patoun thair, witnesses to the pannellis confession.'

(The assize having retired after hearing the depositions of the witnesses), 're-entrit agane in court, quhair they all in ane voce, be the mouth of David Akinhead, chancellor, fand, pronuncet and declaired the said Wm. Scot to be guiltie and culpable of the slauchter of the said Alexr. Baillie, in maner contenit in his dittay.

'Thaireftir the commissioneris, be the mouth of Patrik Barrie, dempster of court, decernit and adjudged the said Wm. Scot, as fund guiltie of the slauchter of Alexander Baillie, one Setterday nixt, the tent of this instant, to be tane to the Castelhill of Edinburgh, and thair, betuix tuo and four houris in the eftir none, to be hangit upone the gibbet quhill he be dead, and his moveable goodis to be escheit to my lord protectours use.

'Also, it was ordanet that ane commissione sould be drawin favouris of Mathow Baillie, for apprehending of the persones accessorie with Wm. Scot of the slauchter of umquhile Alexr. Baillie his brother. And that law borrows be direct at his instance against the saidis persones and thair freindis, quhom the said Mathow dreadis bodelie harme.'

576. JOHN KNOX'S WATCH.—By the kindness of the proprietors of the *Evening Dispatch* we are able to give our readers a representation of an old watch recently exhibited at the Free Church Jubilee.

This curious and interesting relic of the celebrated reformer is the property of the Free Church of Scotland's College in Aberdeen, to which it was bequeathed, along with a valuable museum and extensive library, by the late Alexander Thomson, Esq., of Banchory, at his death in 1868. It had been long preserved in his family as an heirloom, and



the tradition was that it originally belonged to one of Knox's daughters from whom they were descended. In a lengthened note in M'Crie's *Life of John Knox* (edition 1855, p. 408) their pedigree is recorded thus: 'John Knox, the celebrated Reformer, left three daughters, one of whom was married to a Mr. Baillie of the Jerviswood family,¹ and by him had a daughter, who was married to a Mr. Kirkton of Edinburgh. By this marriage Mr. Kirkton had a daughter Margaret, who was married to Dr. Andrew Skene in Aberdeen. Dr. Skene left several children, the eldest of whom, Dr. Andrew Skene, had by his wife, Miss Lumsden of Cushnie, several sons and daughters. One of these, Mary, was married to Andrew Thomson of Banchory, who had issue by her, Margaret, Andrew, and Alexander. Andrew married Miss Hamilton, daughter of Dr. Hamilton of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and by her had issue, Alexander, born June 21, 1798, and present proprietor of Banchory.'

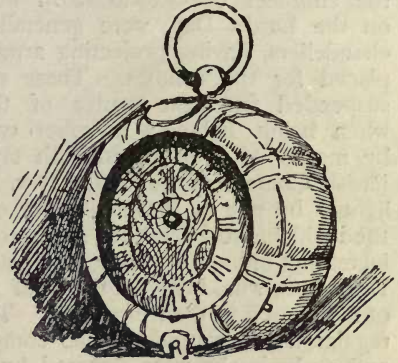
The watch is said to have been presented to Knox by Mary Queen of Scots, on the occasion of one of her interviews with him, when she wished to propitiate him and win his approval of some of her measures. It is of French handiwork, and on the brass-plate of the inner case the words '*N. Forfait à Paris*' are engraved. The late Sir John Leslie, Professor of Mathematics in Edinburgh University, an expert in such subjects, after carefully examining it, gave it as his opinion that the watch in question *might* have been the property of John Knox, and that the tradition in this case was not improbable, though pocket watches were extremely rare at that period, and probably confined for the most part to princes and the more opulent nobility. Sir John says, that he had inspected another antique watch, the property of a lineal descendant of a Frenchman of the name of Massie, who, having come to Scotland with Queen Mary, had received it from his mistress. It was a small round watch, scarcely exceeding an inch in diameter, and was made by a watchmaker of the name of Hubert, in Rouen. This antique time-keeper was precisely of the same structure, but without carving or other ornament, as the one with which the artful Queen is said to have tried to bribe the stern Reformer.

R. P.

DOLLAR.

¹ Dr. M'Crie suggests that she was more probably a *granddaughter*.

577. THE WATCH OF DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN (from *Evening Dispatch*, Oct. 24, 1893).—In connection with the opening of the Drummond of Hawthornden memorial tablet, Mr. Robert Bryson, the well-known Edinburgh clockmaker, has shown us a very old watch which is believed to have been worn by the poet. The sketch indicates its size and shape.¹ It is described in an old note by Alexander Bryson, printed in the Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland (vol. iii.), as follows: 'A melon-shaped gilt watch made at Rouen by David Du Chemin. It has no balance spring, and has catgut instead of a chain. It was long in possession of the Drummonds of Hawthornden, and is believed to have been the watch worn by the poet.'



578. OLD REGISTERS AT LEITH (viii. 125).—In my prefatory note to the transcripts of the marriages at the Episcopal Church at Leith, I expressed a hope that I should be able to give a transcript of the Baptismal Register. On further consideration I think that my readers would not find so much satisfaction as in the marriages. The Baptisms registered by Bishop Forbes are 883 in number. There is also a contemporary register of Baptisms by his coadjutor, the Rev. William Law, which contains even more entries. To every entry are appended names of witnesses, and Bishop Forbes usually adds details which could not in all cases be left out in a transcript. It will be seen, then, that very many pages of the *Scottish Antiquary* would be taken up with this work alone. If the names found were likely to be of interest to men of letters or to genealogists, I should not hesitate about printing the two registers; but in the great majority of cases the names are not of much interest. I dislike printing extracts, for it often prevents a full transcript being afterwards printed. I hope that the present Episcopal congregation at Leith will see the propriety of having these registers printed in book form. I have already spoken of the volume as being of great interest, for it contains not only these registers, but lists of persons confirmed by Bishop Forbes, or before his consecration presented by him for confirmation. The first entry is '24th June 1736 William Areskine, my countryman and schoolfellow.' The period covered by the various entries is from 1735 to 1775. I have not yet suggested to the Rector of St. James's, Leith, the advisability of printing this work, the editing and transcribing of which I should be glad to undertake myself. I have little doubt that if his approval is obtained, it would not only be subscribed for by Members of the congregation, but that many of the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* would also be glad to possess the work. They could strengthen my hands by sending me a postcard stating their willingness to take a copy at a price not exceeding 2s. 6d. With a guarantee of outside support, I think those locally interested would not hold back.

¹ The block has been kindly lent us by the proprietor of the *Evening Dispatch*.—ED.

579. BRASS BRANCH LIGHTS IN CHURCHES (vol. viii. p. 62).—At the end of last, and during the first quarter of the present century, the churches of Greenock, in which evening service was conducted on the Lord's Day, were generally lighted by tallow candles in brass chandeliers, having projecting arms or branches in which sockets were placed for the candles. These chandeliers were, in some instances, suspended from the centre of the church by pulleys, and lowered when being lighted; in other cases, they were fixtures and lighted by means of a long rod with taper attached. The New or Middle Parish Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John Adam was incumbent, was lighted by one of those lowering chandeliers. In the year 1791, when the incidents to be related occurred, the Gaelic-speaking population, then increasing in number, having no place of worship of their own, applied to Dr. Adam, who, being desirous of meeting their wishes, allowed the use of the church to their preachers. This caused much dissatisfaction to the regular day pew-holders, who complained that the book-boards, Bibles, and psalm-books were smeared by the grease which dropped from the candles, while the pews themselves were left in a dirty and untidy condition. The minister paid no attention to these remonstrances, and the pew-holders then appealed to the Magistrates and Town Council, the principal patrons, representing the grievances of which they complained, and pointing out that as the Gaelic preachers retained the evening collections, the poor of the parish, for whom they were intended, suffered much hardship. At first the Magistrates allowed an extension of the privilege for six months to allow time for the Gaelic population providing themselves with a church of their own; but as the complaints still continued, the Magistrates were themselves induced to take action. This they did by formally protesting against Dr. Adam, who disregarded their threats, and then they resolved to take the opinion of eminent counsel for their guidance under the circumstances. The counsel they consulted was Mr. Robert Blair, Advocate, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session, who gave it as his clear opinion that, as the minister held the keys of the church, they had no title to interfere with him in the exercise of his undoubted rights. In the course of the following year a new Chapel of Ease called the Gaelic Chapel was built, the Magistrates being among its principal promoters. Dr. Adam died soon after, in the 74th year of his age, and 42nd of his ministry.

G. WILLIAMSON.

GREENOCK, 25th Dec. 1893.

580. BURIAL OF AN OLD SCOTS GUARD.—Forbes-Leith in his most interesting account of *Scots Men-at-Arms*, mentions Robert Anstruther, whose name occurs in the lists as early as 1541. In 1575 he is designated 'Ensigne and Exempt.' The following notice of his burial occurs in the registers of Anstruther Wester: Burials, 1583, Nov. 'Ane honorabill man Capitane Robert Anstruder, Enseinzie to the Scottis gairde in France.' We think this worth recording.

ED.

581. AN OLD DUNKELD SEAL.—The accompanying sketch¹ is taken from the matrix of an old seal now in the antiquarian collection of Mr. James Isles, J.P., Blairgowrie. It has been the seal of the Chapter of Dunkeld Cathedral in pre-Reformation times. There is nothing on the

¹ Kindly lent by the proprietor of the *Dundee Advertiser*.—ED.

seal itself to give a clue to its date ; but the style of the engraving makes it probable that it was in use early in the fifteenth century. The description of this seal, given by Henry Laing in his valuable work on seals, is as follows : 'The Seal of Causes of the Chapter of Dunkeld. A round seal of excellent work and in good preservation. A figure of St. Columba, with the nimbus, in pontifical vestments, sitting on a plain throne, his right hand raised, and his left holding the crozier. At each side of the Bishop is a half-length figure of an angel waving the terrible, and the words S. Columba. The inscription is *S. Capituli Dunkeld, ad Causas et cetera Negocia.*' In the Chapter House at Westminster there are seven of the Seals of Bishops of Dunkeld appended to documents



preserved there, and these all differ from that in Mr. Isles's possession. The oldest of these is attached to a parchment dated 25th May 1303, and represents a Bishop in the act of Benediction, with pastoral staff in his left hand. The inscription shows that it was the seal of Matthew, who was Bishop of Dunkeld from 1288 till 1312. Another Dunkeld seal is fixed to a fragment of parchment undated, but the inscription shows that it was the seal of William, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1312 till 1337. It has two figures, a monk and a bishop, in niches below a spire with a cross, a bishop at prayer underneath. The seal of John, Bishop of Dunkeld, appears attached to two documents dated September 1357, and is thus described :—' In upper central compartment the Virgin, half length, and Child, beneath a canopy ; an angel in compartment on either side ; in centre compartment a mitred and vested figure under dexter arch, a crowned female figure with nimbus, sword in left hand, under sinister arch, both standing ; in lowest compartment a bishop, vested and mitred, with crook, standing.' The seal of the Chapter of Dunkeld has been a double seal, the obverse having had a church with triple, central, and two end towers, in base a church with transept, flèche, and turrets at each end ; while the reverse has a church at top, and, in the centre arch below, an abbot seated giving the benediction, the pastoral staff in left hand. There are two examples of the Chapter Seal at Westminster and two of the Bishop's Seal. The seventh Dunkeld seal is affixed to a document dated June 1369, and is much defaced. It has been in three compartments, a saint, vested and mitred, occupying the centre, and saints in the niches on each side, all standing ; beneath, a bishop kneeling in prayer with a crook in front. This must have been the seal of John, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1356 till 1373. The seal shown in our sketch is evidently later than any of these. It is not impossible that it was used by Thomas Lauder, who was Bishop from 1452 till 1476, and who built the bridge over the Tay near his own palace. His successor was Bishop James Livingstone, who held the bishopric from 1476, was Lord Chancellor in 1482, and died the following year. Should the seal be of a later date, it may have been that used by George Brown, son of George Brown, Treas-

surer of Dundee, who was born in that burgh, and was a munificent donor to the Church of St. Mary in Dundee. He was Bishop of Dunkeld from 1484 till his death in 1514. The seal does not appear to be of a more recent date than the latter year, or it might have been assigned to the famous Gawain Douglas, the translator of the *Æneid*, who was Bishop from 1514 till his death in 1522. The seal is a heavy brass matrix, about three-quarters of an inch thick, the above sketch showing the full size of the face of the seal.

R. H.

582. PRESERVATION OF OLD RECORDS.—The following letter received by the Editor deserves due attention :—

DEAR SIR,—I have read with pleasure your suggestion in your interesting article on Parochial Records for steps being taken to preserve and protect these valuable records. I fear, however, that the work will never be done satisfactorily until some legislation takes place.

It is a matter of grief that valuable records in all parts of the country are crumbling into dust for want of preservation and attention. If you go into any *Sheriff-Clerk's office* you will find lumber-rooms with heaps of processes, etc., tossed about as if they had been thrown out of an ash-bucket. Just a few months ago I wanted to see a Petition for General Service presented about 1805 in a County Sheriff Court. I knew the Depute Sheriff-Clerk well, and I offered to pay any fee he liked to charge if he could possibly find it. After weeks of fruitless search he wrote me that it was *simply impossible* to get anything that had been put into their old repositories.

But the General Register House in Edinburgh is little better in many respects. They do not know *what they possess*, and the indices are most unsatisfactory. The only guide to the various departments is that neat little work that Mr. Bryce, the Searcher, prepared some years ago, but it is far from complete, and any reference to it brings a *frown* from the officials, as they look upon it as *illegal* and unofficial.

I have often thought of starting a correspondence in our daily papers, and an agitation for the preservation of records that have not been ingathered, but my time is so wholly occupied with business that I have always hoped that some abler hands may take up the agitation.

There are several members of Parliament whom, I think, you might readily enlist in the work. I cannot see how a short Bill could not be introduced into Parliament, ordaining all Session Records to a certain date to be deposited in the Register House, and ordaining all papers with the Sheriff-Clerks, Commissary-Clerks, Fiscals, and other public officials, to be properly preserved and indexed. A small additional grant from the Exchequer would place the whole on a proper basis, though probably most of the Sheriff-Clerks in Scotland might be able to do the work themselves in a few months with their ordinary staff, as I know none of them that are burdened with overmuch work.—Yours faithfully,

C. R.

583. NAMES OF SCOTS GUARDS IN FRANCE.—In the *Scots Men-at-arms*, by Forbes-Leith, the following names occur which may interest those of our readers who are interested in the families of Cant and Younger :—A.D., 1471, Alexandre Kant; 1480, Alexandre Cant; 1482, Alexandre Caen; 1554, Jehan Yongard.

ED.

584. OLD STIRLING REGISTERS (*continued from page 117*).—

1591.

- June 17. Johnne leischmane, son of Thomas leischmā and Elet. Aissone. *W.* Jone M'bene, Alexr. zwng, baxt., Jone Reid in greink.
- " " William gilm', son of George Gilm' and Margaret ewing. *W.* Wm. gillaspie, malt, Waltir Mwresone, Wm. Wilson, Moreis Eweing.
- In Towt w'in S. ninians parochin.
- July 1. Margaret Stevinsone, daughter of Alex. stevinsone and Elit. Andirson. *W.* george forester in Schiphow', Johnne Stevinsone in towf.
- In polmais w'in S. ninans parochin.
- " " Wm. buchane, son of David buchane and agnes Mayne. *W.* Richard richardson in Sterling, Wm. wilson in polmais.
- " 4. Wm. Norwall, son of Thomas norwall and Elit. pell [*torn*]. *W.* Jone Scot in cambusbarron, Thomas nowall, baid, Rychard Pett, throsk.
- " " Jonet drūmond, daughter of Patrik drūmond and Elit. Stevnsone. *W.* Andro Andirson, baxt., Rot. finlasone, flesher, andro liddell, tailzour, Johnne Downie, mīchand.
- The parents of zis bairne following ar parochinars of Hallyrud hous, quha ar testefeit to be mareit yair be Andro kilbwry and Wm. hud. The woman come heir to vesie hir mother and was delyvir of ye mane chyld following—
- " 6. William glen, son of Arthur glen and hellein hadeintoun. *W.* Wm. hwd, Jone Millar, cowper, Jone caircross, Jone Downie, sauchie.
- In Cowie, w'in S. ninians parochin.
- " 11. hellein smart, daughter of James smart and Jonet gillaspie. *W.* Jone lowrie in cowie, huchene gillaspie in plaine.
- In Drip.
- " 18. Margaret lowrie, daughter of Jone lowrie and Elit. gillaspie. *W.* Thomas Willesone, cordenar, alexr. turbill in gargunnok, James Dawsone in Spittell.
- " 25. James narne, son of Johnne harne and Issobell Callender. *W.* James schort, mīchand, Alexr. Millar.
- Aug. 1. Margaret clark, daughter of Johnne clark and Jonet crystesone, *W.* Rot. Downy in murssyd, Johnne moresone, cowp, Thomas Willesone, cor., Wm. Edmā, baxt.
- " " Cathrein glen, daughter of Wm. glen and Jonet sibbeld. *W.* James Kidstone und' ye Craig, Jone Glen, tailor.
- [*torn*]. *W.* andro anderson, bax., James michell, baxt., Wm. Watsone, baxt., Wm. callend' in
- " " Thomas Wingzet, son of Johnne Wingzet and Cathrein stevensone. *W.* Jone Moresone, zwnger, cowper, Wm. Norrie, Thomas bow.
- " 21. Archibauld M'williā, son of Jone M'Williame and Cathrein Shathie. *W.* Ard. Alexr., mīchand, Alexr. paʃsone, list, Duncan Leishmā, smyt, Thomas Andersone, m.
- " " John M'comes, son of Andro M'comes and christane M'Kewp

- W. Johnne willesone, m., Wm. Donaldsone, m., Mr. Jone Stewart.
- Aug. 22. Annabill — (*sic*), daughter of Mr. Jone Elphingstone, persone of Innernachtie, and Agnes bruce. *W.* Jone, Mr. of Mar, Mr. Jone Colvill of Sharndie.
- „ 29. Jone aissone, son of James aissone and hellein froster. *W.* Wm. finlason in düblane, Wm. aissone, m̄chand, crystiesword, Johnne gow.
- „ „ Alexr. forest, son of Jone forrest and margaret corn well. *W.* Jone forester, sone to ye laird of ġden, Jone willesone.
- „ 30. Jone Layng, son of Johnne Layng and margaret watsone. *W.* Rot. thomesone, malt., Jonne Layng, Walter scott.
- Sep. 5. Robert allane, son of ard. allane and marion scharer. *W.* Rot. forest of bogwhen, Jone norwall, Waltir Mwrison.
- „ „ Johnne [*torn*], son of Thomas Michell and Issobel Gilleis. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Wm. Gillaspie, malt [*torn*].
- „ 19. Rob. leishman, son of Johnne leishman and Jonet cowane. *W.* andro lowrie, m̄chant, Wm. uir, flesher, david ewein in wast grainge.
- „ „ Cathrein hud, daughter of Wm. Hud and agnes Ro'sone. *W.* andro liddell, James forest, chapmã.
- „ 23. Elit. thomesone, daughter of Williame thomesone and agnes feirlie. *W.* Johnne moresone, cowp., william feirlie, duncan leishmã, smyt.
- „ 26. Andro Cowane, son of Waltir Cowane and Jonet Alschander. *W.* Antonie bruce, baillie, Johnne Millar, baxt.
- Oct. 10. Cathreine wilson, daughter of Wm. wilson and Jonet aissone. *W.* Wm. aissone, m̄chand, Alexr. Cowane in Touchgorme, Thomas Dugall in Pwrogame.
- „ 14. Neill Kincaid, son of James Kincaid and bessie campbell. *W.* Mr. Neill campbell, B. of argyll, Alexr. kincaid, archebauld carswal.
- „ „ [*torn*] as hutton, ? of walġ huttone and Jonet [*illegible*]. *W.* James garrw in cortoun, wm. Crystie in guidup, Jone kemp, zwnger.
- „ 17. [*blank*] of Johnne gwthrw and Margaret cairns. *W.* adame wingzet in awld park, cristall wingzet in Bad.
This Bairne wndir writtin, was baptezit at comand of ye eldership of yis kirk albeit ye alledgit ye father y'of noiat be ye Mother of ye said deunyis it, be rassone ye bairn appeirs not to leive and ye maġ in tryell qwha is ye father y'of cannot be hestallie tryed.
- „ 21. Cathrein [*blank*], daughter of Margaret Ro'sone. *W.* Bartilmo thomson, cordener, Wm. philp, webster.
- „ 27. James bruce, son of George bruce and agnes donaldsone. *W.* Mr. James elphingstone of Innernachtie, Rot. craigingelt of yat ilk, James mentay^t of Randefurd.
- „ 28. Bessie glen, daughter of Jon Glen, elder, and Elit. andra. *W.* Rot. cossur in cambuskynet, James andro in sheok, patrik downy, y.
- Nov. 4. Cristane murray, daughter of Wm. murray and agnes narne. *W.* Mr. Patrik sison, minister, Mr. henrie levingstone, minister, Waltir neish.

- Nov. 7. Jone broun, son of Johnne broune and margaret ewein. *W.* duncane gib, maissone, Johnne gib, qwarreor, George gilm^r, mailmaker, adam quhyt.
- „ 14. Cathrein stevinsone, daughter of Johnne stevinsone and Jonet allesone. *W.* alex. alesone in touch, Thomas alesone, y., Rot. paʼsone in bavinfeild, Jone andirsonne, baxt., in sterling.
- „ „ David wilsonne, son of David wilsonne and Cathrein stevinsone. *W.* David mentay^t, cwik, duncan paʼsone, maltm., Jone gib, cuitlar.
- „ 18. [*blank*] of duncan kirkwood and Elit. leishman. *W.* Rot. thomsone, maltmã, Thom. leischman, smy^t.
- „ 21. Ewffame garvey, daughter of Johnne garvey and cathrein Uttein. *W.* alexr. dawsonne, tail., alexr. broun, webstar.
- „ 28. Agnes narne, daughter of George narne and Eli^t Layng. *W.* Johnne paʼsone, baillie, James schort, Wm. Murray, varlat to o^r soʼiane lord.
- Dec. 2. Janet crystesone, daughter of Thomas crystesone and agnes thomesone. *W.* Johnne crystesone in drip, lowe wilsonne, y., Wm. hendirsonne, Ro. hendirsonne in corntoun.
- „ 5. Johnne M'Kewn, son of Patrik M'Kewn and Issobell ranald. *W.* Alexr. thomesone, maltmã, Jone swane, loremer, Jame aisplein, cutler.

(*To be concluded in next Number.*)

585. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (vols. i. and ii. (comb.) 89, 130, 172; vol. iii. 57, 142).—The foregoing lists have been much appreciated; the present list completes the names of all parishes possessing Registers down to the year 1700. Dates of first entries from 1676—1700.

The parishes with an asterisk prefixed should have been inserted in earlier lists. Ed.

*Abbey,	b. 1676,	m. 1670,	d. 1759.
Aberdour (Aberdeenshire),	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. 1786.
Aberfoyle,	b. 1692,	m. 1692,	d. 1750.
Abernethy,	b. 1690,	m. 1690,	d. 1690.
Airlie,	b. 1682,	m. 1682,	d. 1706.
Arngask,	b. 1688,	m. 1686,	d. 1702.
Auchindoir and Kearn,	b. 1694,	m. 1705,	d. 1739.
Auchinleck,	b. 1693,	m. 1693,	d. 1753.
Auchterless,	b. 1680,	m. 1753,	d. None.
Auldearn,	b. 1687,	m. 1687,	d. 1819.
Avondale,	b. 1698,	m. 1703,	d. None.
Balfron,	b. 1687,	m. 1691,	d. None.
Balquhidder,	b. 1696,	m. 1710,	d. None.
Barr,	b. 1689,	m. 1689,	d. None.
Bedrule,	b. 1690,	m. 1690,	d. None.
Benholm,	b. 1684,	m. 1720,	d. 1718.
Bervie,	b. 1698,	m. 1735,	d. None.
Blantyre,	b. 1677,	m. 1679,	d. 1788.
Bolton,	b. 1686,	m. 1685,	d. 1697.
Botriphnie,	b. 1683,	m. 1683,	d. None.
Bowden,	b. 1697,	m. 1697,	d. 1697.

Cameron,	b. 1695,	m. 1695,	d. None.
Campbeltown,	b. 1682,	m. 1682,	d. None.
Canonbie,	b. 1693,	m. 1768,	d. 1783.
Carluke,	b. 1690,	m. 1694,	d. 1697.
Carmichael,	b. 1695,	m. 1694,	d. 1764.
Carmyllie,	b. 1684,	m. 1684,	d. 1723.
Carriden,	b. 1687,	m. 1688,	d. 1749.
Cavers,	b. 1694,	m. 1695,	d. 1796.
Clatt,	b. 1680,	m. 1784,	d. 1784.
Cleish,	b. 1700,	m. 1702,	d. 1745.
Cockpen,	b. 1690,	m. 1747,	d. 1747.
Coldingham,	b. 1690,	m. 1694,	d. 1694.
Coldstream,	b. 1690,	m. 1693,	d. 1698.
Collessie,	b. 1696,	m. 1696,	d. 1727.
Comrie,	b. 1693,	m. 1700,	d. None.
Coupar-Angus,	b. 1683,	m. 1682,	d. 1747.
Craigie,	b. 1679,	m. 1679,	d. None.
*Crail,	b. 1684,	m. 1655,	d. 1685.
Cranston,	b. 1682,	m. 1784,	d. 1738.
Crawford,	b. 1698,	m. None,	d. None.
Crawfordjohn,	b. 1694,	m. 1693.	d. 1817.
Creich,	b. 1695,	m. 1694,	d. 1783.
Crichton,	b. 1682,	m. 1679,	d. 1679.
Crieff,	b. 1692,	m. 1692,	d. None.
Cults,	b. 1693,	m. 1693,	d. 1704.
Cumbernauld,	b. 1688,	m. 1689,	d. 1798.
Dailly,	b. 1691,	m. 1692,	d. 1780.
*Dalmeny,	b. 1679,	m. 1628,	d. 1679.
Dalry,	b. 1680,	m. 1679,	d. None.
Dalry (Kirkcudbright),	b. 1691,	m. 1691,	d. 1758.
Dalrymple,	b. 1699,	m. 1699,	d. None.
Denny,	b. 1679,	m. 1680,	d. 1783.
Douglas,	b. 1691,	m. 1698,	d. 1790.
Dron,	b. 1682,	m. 1682,	d. 1784.
Drumoak,	b. 1692,	m. 1715,	d. None.
Dunbog,	b. 1695,	m. 1705,	d. None.
Dunnichen,	b. 1683,	m. 1683,	d. None.
Dunning,	b. 1708,	m. 1691,	d. 1715.
Dunsyre,	b. 1687,	m. 1694,	d. 1785.
Earlston,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. 1784.
*Echt,	b. 1678,	m. 1648,	d. None.
Eckford,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. 1783.
*Edzell,	b. 1684,	m. 1641,	d. None.
Ettrick,	b. 1693,	m. 1693,	d. 1746.
Farnell,	b. 1699,	m. 1716,	d. 1752.
Fenwick,	b. 1691,	m. 1691,	d. None.
Flisk,	b. 1697,	m. 1697,	d. 1775.
Fordoun,	b. 1693,	m. 1765,	d. None.
Forgan,	b. 1695,	m. 1703,	d. None.
Forgandenny,	b. 1695,	m. 1695,	d. None.
Forgue,	b. 1684,	m. 1787,	d. 1787.
Foulden,	b. 1682,	m. 1727,	d. 1809.

Fyvie,	b. 1685,	m. 1685,	d. 1783.
Garvald,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. None.
Girthon,	b. 1699,	m. 1700,	d. 1699.
Gladsmuir,	b. 1688,	m. 1692,	d. 1746.
Glammis,	b. 1699,	m. 1699,	d. 1685.
Glassford,	b. 1692,	m. 1692,	d. 1733.
Glencairn,	b. 1693,	m. 1694,	d. None.
Govan,	b. 1690,	m. 1689,	d. 1817.
Grange,	b. 1684,	m. 1683,	d. 1783.
Greenlaw,	b. 1699,	m. 1780,	d. 1780.
Greenock, Old or West,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. 1722.
Heriot,	b. 1685,	m. 1692,	d. 1691.
Holywood,	b. 1687,	m. 1688,	d. 1773.
Hownam,	b. 1689,	m. 1703,	d. None.
Huntly,	b. 1680,	m. 1684,	d. None.
Innerkip,	b. 1694,	m. 1757,	d. None.
Insch,	b. 1683,	m. 1683,	d. 1783.
Inverkeithing,	b. 1676,	m. 1676,	d. 1702.
Irvine,	b. 1687,	m. 1721,	d. 1783.
Keith,	b. 1686,	m. 1705,	d. 1748.
Keithhall and Kinkell,	b. 1678,	m. 1678,	d. 1738.
Kells,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. None.
Kilbirnie,	b. 1688,	m. 1688,	d. 1753.
Kilbride, East,	b. 1688,	m. 1688,	d. None.
Kildrummy,	b. 1681,	m. 1678,	d. None.
Killlearn,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. None.
Killin,	b. 1689,	m. 1687,	d. None.
Kilmaurs,	b. 1688,	m. 1693,	d. 1783.
*Kilmorack,	b. 1674,	m. 1674,	d. 1674.
Kilpatrick, New or East,	b. 1691,	m. 1693,	d. None.
Kilpatrick, Old or West,	b. 1688,	m. 1689,	d. None.
Kilwinning,	b. 1699,	m. 1678,	d. None.
Kincardine,	b. 1691,	m. 1692,	d. None.
Kinloss,	b. 1699,	m. 1699,	d. None.
Kinnellar,	b. 1697,	m. 1732,	d. None.
Kinnettles,	b. 1696,	m. 1709,	d. 1718.
Kinross,	b. 1676,	m. 1676,	d. 1684.
Kirkinner,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. None.
Kirkoswald,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. 1724.
Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	b. 1694,	m. 1736,	d. 1799.
Ladykirk,	b. 1697,	m. 1698,	d. 1784.
Lauder,	b. 1680,	m. 1677,	d. 1785.
Legerwood,	b. 1689,	m. 1690,	d. 1788.
Leslie,	b. 1699,	m. 1701,	d. None.
Lesmahagow,	b. 1692,	m. 1692,	d. 1765.
Lethendy and Kinloch,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. 1754.
Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich,	b. 1692,	m. 1692,	d. None.
Lochrutton,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. 1766.
Logie,	b. 1688,	m. 1688,	d. None.
Logie Buchan,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. None.
Loumay,	b. 1687,	m. 1687,	d. 1716.
Luss,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. None.

Makerston,	b. 1692,	m. 1716,	d. 1716.
Maryculter,	b. 1696,	m. 1783,	d. 1783.
Marykirk,	b. 1699,	m. 1699,	d. 1704.
Maxton,	b. 1689,	m. 1691,	d. 1696.
Minnigaff,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. None.
Monkland, New,	b. 1693,	m. 1703,	d. 1748.
Monkland, Old,	b. 1695,	m. 1790,	d. None.
Monymusk,	b. 1678,	m. 1678,	d. 1784.
Morton,	b. 1692,	m. 1692,	d. None.
Muckart,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. 1707.
Muiravonside,	b. 1689,	m. 1692,	d. 1783.
Murros,	b. 1698,	m. 1717,	d. 1705.
Neilston,	b. 1688,	m. 1737,	d. 1744.
New Abbey,	b. 1691,	m. 1692,	d. 1699.
New Deer,	b. 1684,	m. 1690,	d. 1690.
New Luce,	b. 1695,	m. 1694,	d. 1730.
New Machar,	b. 1676,	m. 1676,	d. 1738.
Olrig,	b. 1699,	m. 1699,	d. None.
Orwell,	b. 1688,	m. 1693,	d. 1783.
Panbride,	b. 1693,	m. 1771,	d. 1771.
Penninghame,	b. 1695,	m. 1696,	d. None.
Pettinain,	b. 1689,	m. 1689,	d. 1696.
Port-Glasgow,	b. 1696,	m. 1696,	d. None.
Port of Menteith,	b. 1697,	m. 1697,	d. None.
Prestonpans,	b. 1687,	m. 1687,	d. 1799.
Rafford,	b. 1682,	m. 1721,	d. 1816.
Ratho,	b. 1682,	m. 1741,	d. 1682.
*Rayne,	b. 1679,	m. 1672,	d. 1783.
Rescobie,	b. 1688,	m. 1783,	d. 1784.
Rhynd,	b. 1698,	m. 1700,	d. None.
Riccarton,	b. 1695,	m. 1695,	d. None.
Roberton,	b. 1679,	m. 1679,	d. 1744.
Rothas,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. 1718.
Rothesay,	b. 1691,	m. 1691,	d. None.
Rutherglen,	b. 1698,	m. 1698,	d. 1705.
St. Boswells,	b. 1692,	m. 1697,	d. 1784.
St. Cyrus,	b. 1696,	m. 1696,	d. 1783.
St. Fergus,	b. 1688,	m. 1783,	d. None.
Selkirk,	b. 1697,	m. 1697,	d. 1741.
Skene,	b. 1726,	m. 1681,	d. 1721.
*Skirling,	b. 1683,	m. 1665,	d. 1723.
Slamannan,	b. 1681,	m. 1681,	d. None.
Sorbie,	b. 1700,	m. 1700,	d. 1706.
Sorn,	b. 1692,	m. 1692,	d. None.
Southdean and Abbotrule,	b. 1696,	m. 1736,	d. 1736.
*Stenton,	b. 1679,	m. 1668,	d. 1668.
Stewarton,	b. 1693,	m. 1693,	d. 1754.
Stonehouse,	b. 1696,	m. 1696,	d. 1706.
Stromness,	b. 1695,	m. 1695,	d. 1763.
Symington,	b. 1692,	m. 1700,	d. 1743.
Tannadice,	b. 1694,	m. 1717,	d. 1722.
Tarves,	b. 1695,	m. 1736,	d. None.

Temple,	b. 1688,	m. 1689,	d. 1697.
Tibbermore,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. 1728.
Tongland,	b. 1693,	m. 1712,	d. 1807.
Torphichen,	b. 1693,	m. 1808,	d. 1808.
Torthorwald,	b. 1696,	m. 1696,	d. 1697.
Traquair,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. 1695.
Troqueer,	b. 1690,	m. 1690,	d. 1764.
Turriff,	b. 1696,	m. 1724,	d. None.
Twynholm,	b. 1694,	m. 1694,	d. 1762.
Walston,	b. 1679,	m. 1680,	d. None.
Ween,	b. 1692,	m. 1692,	d. 1800.
Westerkirk,	b. 1693,	m. 1693,	d. None.
West Kilbride,	b. 1691,	m. 1716,	d. 1783.
Whitekirk and Tynninghame,	b. 1695,	m. 1695,	d. 1749.
Wilton,	b. 1694,	m. 1707,	d. 1707.
Witson and Robertson,	b. 1694,	m. 1689,	d. 1689.
Yarrow,	b. 1691,	m. 1691,	d. 1759.
Yetholm,	b. 1689,	m. 1693,	d. None.

QUERIES.

CCLXIV. (a) NORMAN—

1. *Odinic descent of Rollo.* In a footnote to Mallet's *Antiquities* it is stated that Rollo has been derived from Odin. Can any reader supply an outline of the descent?

2. *Malahulc*, alleged uncle of Rollo. What is the authority for his being a *paternal* uncle? The sagas are silent as to him.

3. *Malger, Earl of Corbeil and Mortain*, 3rd son of Richard Sans-Peur. He acquired the Earldom of Corbeil by marriage with the heiress thereof. Who was she? His son William, the Warling, was exiled to Apulia, 1051. Is anything further known of him or his descendants? Is there any support for the statement that Hamo Dentatus (slain at Val-es-Dunes in 1045), grandfather of Robert Fitz-Hamo, was a son of Malger. Corbeil is said to have been inherited by the latter.

4. *De Coucy.* What relationship existed between Islande de Coucy, who married Robert, 2nd Earl of Dreux, and Mary de Coucy, Queen to Alexander II. of Scotland? Are there any books of authority upon the Dreux and de Coucy families?

(b) ORCADIAN—

1. *Coin of Somerled.* In the list of British coins this is ascribed to Somerled, royalet of the Hebrides. Why not to Somerled, Earl of Orkney, to whose father the Hebrides were tributary. The latter were frequently subject to the overlordship of Orcadia. Is the evidence conclusive that the coin was Hebridean?

2. *Earl Roguvald Brusison.* In the *Orkneyinga Saga*, p. 24, his son is referred to as *Erling*, while in Laing's *Hemiskruigla*

(vol. ii. p. 2) he is named *Eilif*. He only appears once. Which name is right?

3. *Orkn. Saga* (p. vi, preface) has 'A fuller history of the Orkney Earls has long been in progress, in abler hands.' To what work can this allusion refer?

(c) EARLS OF ATHOLE—

1. *Malcolm, 2nd Earl* (fl. 1153-1180). Is it known whom he married?

2. *Henry, 3rd Earl*. Is it known whom he married? Is it correct that he had issue a son *Conan* or *Cumming*, who had issue a son *Ewen* or *Eugenius*. As these apparently survived Earl Henry, how is it that he was succeeded by his daughters?

(d) EARLS OF ANGUS—

1. *Gilchrist, Earl of Angus* (fl. 1153-1174). Bishop Tulloch's MSS. marries him to *Mauld*, a natural daughter of King Malcolm. Is this capable of confirmation?

2. *Magnus, Son of the Earl of Angus*, is present at the Aberbrothock perambulation, 16th Jan. 1222 (*Reg. ret. de Aberbrothock*, p. 163). Is this correct? Was the then Earl of Angus named *Duncan*. In 1231 King Alexander II. granted the Earldom of North Caithness to *Magnus*, the SECOND son of *Gilbride*, Earl of Angus (*Ork. Saga*, Intro. p. xlvi). Is this correct? On 2nd Oct. 1232, *M.*, Earl of Angus, and *Kataness*, witnesses a charter of King Alexander II. to the chapel of St. Nicholas at Spey (*Regist. de Moraviense*, p. 123). Is this correct? Does *M.* stand for Malcolm (then Earl of Angus) or for Magnus (then Earl of Caithness)? According to *Nisbet*, Earl Malcolm *m.* a daughter of Sir Humfrey Barclay. He died about 1237, leaving a daughter, *Matilda*, Countess of Angus in her own right. How is it she does not succeed to Orkney and Caithness, and if *M(alcolm)* were Earl of Angus and *Kataness* in 1232, what degree of relationship existed between Malcolm of Angus and Magnus and Gibbon or Gilbride of Orkney?

(e) EARLS OF STRATHERNE—

1. *Does any History of the Frasers state who the *heiress of Caithness* was, by whom Simon Fraser (*d.* 1333, at Halidon) acquired lands in the North.

2. There is mention in 1292 of *Maria, Comitissa de Stratherne*, who was wife of *Hugh de Abernethy*. Can she be *Maria Comyn*, who, on the death of *Malise II.* in 1271-2, may have then married *Hugh*. Her son, *Alex. de Abernethy*, claimed certain properties in 1292.

3. *Matilda, daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne*, was contracted in 1293 (being not yet in her 20th year) to *Robert de Thony*. Did marriage result? *Robert d.s.p.* in 1311, when he was heired by his sister.

4. Did *Malise, Earl of Stratherne*, fall at Halidon Hill in 1333? If not it is to be presumed that the *Malise* mentioned before and after that date is one and the same person.

5. *The Orcadian Diploma* states that the last Earl Malise married as first wife Johanna, daughter of Sir John Monteith, by whom he had a daughter, Matilda. If this is correct, then the preceding Earl Malise also married a daughter of a John de Monteith, also named Johanna, by whom he had a daughter Johanna, married 1st to John Campbell, Earl of Athole (*d.* 1333); 2nd to John de Warrenne, Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, created Earl of Stratherne, and from whom she must have obtained a divorce; and thirdly to her cousin, Maurice de Moravia, created Earl of Stratherne, and fell at Durham in 1346 (*Vide* Papal Dispensation—Theiner's *Monumenta*, p. 275). During widowhood (? which) she executed a charter in favour of her cousin, Christian Erskine, only daughter of Sir John Monteith by Elyne, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar.

6. In 1334 or 1344 Earl Malise, by instrument at Inverness, granted William, Earl of Ross, the marriage of his daughter Isabella (*Orkn. Saga*, p. lvi). Has this document been discovered?

7. Malise Speir, grandson of Earl Malise, last of Stratherne, was Lord of Skuldale (see Amnesty in Rosslyn Chartulary). Is Skuldale in Scotland?

8. Alex. de Ard, grandson and heir of Earl Malise in 1375, resigned his Scottish possessions to King Robert II. Are there any subsequent notices of Alex. de Ard?

ROWLAND ST. CLAIR.

(*To be continued.*)

CCLXV. CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON.—Who was the wife of Duncan Campbell, 2nd of Glenlyon, 'Donnachadh-Ruadh-na-Feileachd'?
'RECTA.'

CCLXVI. FAMILIES OF GRANT, ETC.—

1. Alexander Grant married, about the year 1780, — Campbell, daughter of Campbell of Auchindoune. His father had a property upon the moor of Drummonie or Culloden, and was directly descended from Grant of Grant. Alexander Grant had three sons — William, Alexander, and Archibald — and two daughters — Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Rose. Can any information be given regarding the descent of the family from Grant of Grant?

The arms of Alexander Grant are *gules* three antique crowns *or*, but no mark of difference.

2. Campbell of Auchindoune, mentioned above, was related to Campbell of Cawdor, now represented by the Earl of Cawdor. In some papers they are called cousins. Can the exact relationship be given?

3. Can any account be given of the family of Arnot of Capeldrea? A daughter of the family married a son of Bruce of Airth. Can the names be given?

4. Is the family of Law of Pittiloch extinct? Can the pedigree of the family be given?

5. Can any information be given concerning — Innes,

Provost of Leith, living about the beginning of the 18th century? He had two sons—

- (1.) James, Minister of Merton.
- (2.) William, an officer in the army, whose descendant General Innes of Bath had a son who lately married the daughter of Michael Coote, Esq.

James, minister of Merton, had three sons—

- (1.) James, minister of Gifford.
- (2.) Captain Albert Innes.
- (3.) Dr. Robert Innes of Gifford, who married, *first*, a daughter of Gibson of Ladhope, and *second*, Wilhelmina Wilson, cousin of Gibson of Ladhope. He had issue by both marriages.

6. Can any information be given concerning the family of Gibson of Ladhope, mentioned above? G. MAKGILL.

CCLXVII. MILNWRIGHT.—

1. Can any one give me a pretty minute account of the work done by a milnwright in Scotland about 1745? They made waulk-milns and grain-milns I know, but I should be glad of some idea of the different branches of work done in the workshop, and if the milnwright made all his own iron machinery. Is there any book on the subject? A. S.

2. Information is also much wanted as to the work done in waulk-milns towards the end of last century. Was any weaving done in them, or did the weavers bring their cloth to be beaten? Does any reader know anything of the weaving and waulking business in Blackford at the above-mentioned period? A. S.

3. Does any one know anything of three brothers, described in the will of their father, who died at Bridge of Allan in 1701, as 'James Stewart in Tulliallan, Alexander Stewart there, and Walter Stewart there'? They had an aunt Beatrix Stewart married to Andrew Pennie in Kincardine. These brothers may have been maltmen, or workers in iron of some description. Any information of them, or of a son or grandson of one of them named James Stewart, would be gratefully received. The said James Stewart returned to Bridge of Allan, and was married there in 1744. A. S.

4. Can any one tell me who 'Mr. Peter Douglas, minister,' was, who married (irregularly) the above-mentioned James Stewart in 1744? The Kirk-Session of Logie on hearing his name declared themselves to be 'quite non-plussed,' and so am I, as I have been unable to discover who the rev. gentleman was, or where the young couple would go to be married. A. S.

CCLXVIII. FAMILIES OF VESEY AND KER.—I am informed that an ancestor of mine, one William Vesey, an Englishman, married about 1600 a lady of the family of Ker of Cessford, and that they then went over to Ulster and lived in the county of Armagh. Their son was Thomas Vesey, clergyman at Coleraine in the time of Cromwell. He is often mentioned in Reed's *History of the Irish Presbyterians*. He was of Trinity College, Dublin,

but I have never been able to find out who he married, except it may have been a person of the family of the famous George Walker of 'Derry—perhaps his aunt. The son of Thomas Vesey was John, Archbishop of Tuam, who died 1716. I want particularly to find out who was the Scotch lady of Cessford who married the original William Vesey.

This is all given in Archdale Lodge's *Irish Peerage*, 1789, and copied into Burke's *Peerage*, pedigree of Viscount de Vesci, but not in the later editions. It is also to be seen in Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Peerage*, pedigree of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

I have never been able to make out who this ancestor of mine, William Vesey was, or where he came from in England, where there were several families of them, and then I find that Lodge is incorrect in saying they came from Cumberland, where the name is not known except in very ancient times.

I have inquired from the Duke of Roxburgh and from Lord de Vesci about all this, but in vain. DOMINICK BROWNE.

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

CCLXIX. ARCHIBALD STOBO.—Information wanted about Rev. Archibald Stobo, who went with Darien Colonists from Scotland. He landed in South Carolina in 1700, and became one of the representative men and ministers in that section, and corresponded with some high official in regard to the Darien Scheme and ship-of-war *Rising Sun*, which was lost. J. G. B.

CCLXX. BAILLIE OF DUNAIN.—Will R. E. B. give me the descent of Baillie of Dunain, and state if a certain Kenneth Baillie went to Georgia in 1734-40, and who he was the son of, and who he married? J. G. B.

CCLXXI. JOHN FORBES—ANNABELLA BRUCE.—The following information would oblige: Date of the marriage of John Forbes, Advocate, of Newhall, with Annabella Bruce, daughter of James Bruce of Powfoulis, and issue. Date of his death and place of interment. Date when Newhall passed out of the family. SPERNIT HUMUM.

CCLXXII. MIRAMBEL.—In the *Scots Men-at-arms*, by Forbes-Leith, are full lists of the soldiers who composed the Scots Guards in France. I find (vol. i. page 171 and vol. ii. 106) *Francoys de Mirambel*, A.D. 1498 and 1518 respectively, and (vol. ii. p. 128) *Loys de Mirambel*, 1536. The name is not Scottish. Is anything known about these men? A. W. C. H.

CCLXXIII. RACABO UNDES.—'Racabo undes, quoth the Laird of Bemer-syde, when he brake a bearmeal cake on a Feast day.' Mylne and Russell after him gave this proverbial saying, in which the italicised words are presumably a corruption of *Rogado unde*, i.e., 'I should like to know where this came from.'

In what does the strangeness consist of eating a bearmeal cake on a feast day? Was it too coarse for the Laird's table on high days? FESS CHECQUY.

CCLXXIV. FAMILY OF DE LARDI.—Can any of your readers give me any information about the family of 'de Lard,' 'de Lardi,' or 'de Lart'? Mathilda, third daughter of Malise, seventh Earl of Stratherne, married a certain — de Larde; their son Alexander de Lard, or de L'ard, claimed the earldom of Stratherne through his mother. King Robert II. granted to David, Earl of Strathern, 2nd creation (1374-5, Mar. 21), 'all the lands in Caithness, including Brathwell Castle, and all rights and claims to the Earldom of Stratherne, which Alexander de Lard had by reason of his mother, Matilda, both on the designation of the said Alexander.' Is anything known of any members of this family in Scotland? The family of 'de Lart' or 'de Lard' is of Gascon origin, and a Lard settled in England, coming in the train of the Black Prince. Malise, sixth Earl of Strathern, was engaged in the Gascony wars, and possibly his granddaughter Matilda married one of this family. Are there any branches of this name in Scotland?
C. E. LART.

CCLXXV. GENERAL JOHN FORBES OF SKELLATER.—I shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent of *The Scottish Antiquary* who will give me information regarding one of our most notable 'Quentin Durwards,'—General John Forbes of Skellater.

I have read the meagre account of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and the obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September 1808, but these are only the barest outlines of his adventurous career.

In what army did he win his first commission at the siege of Maestricht in 1748? In whose army did he serve through the Seven Years' War? When and why did he enter and leave the French service? and when and under what circumstances did he enter that of Portugal? He is said to have married a Portuguese princess, under curious and romantic circumstances. The date of his marriage, the name of his bride and her parentage? Did he leave any family?

I shall be grateful for answers to these queries, and for any further information about Forbes not given in the two short biographies I have named.
JAMES NEIL (M.D.).

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCXXXII. THE 'REGIMENT DE DOUGLAS' is incorrectly styled 'the Scots Guards in France.' With the old Scots Guards (*La Garde Ecosaise*) of France it had no connection; but the mistake may have arisen from the fact that there was for a short time in France another regiment of Scots Guards (*Les Gardes Ecosaises*), raised by the Earl of Irvine in 1642. The account of them will be found in William Forbes-Leith's *Scots Men-at-Arms and Life Guards in France*, vol. ii. p. 211.

This latter regiment was broken up in 1660 and incorporated with the regiment of Douglas (*Le Regiment de Douglas*). This

regiment is the one of which George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, was Colonel; but it was always known as *le Regiment de Douglas*, not as Scots Guards. It did go over to England or Scotland in 1661, but apparently only for a year, and then returned to France, where it remained till 1678, when it went over to Scotland, still under Lord Dumbarton's command. Dumbarton did follow James into exile as stated; but the regiment was not incorporated into the British army, but remained on the Scots establishment till the Union in 1707. It is not represented by the Scots Guards, but by the Royal Scots or Lothian Regiment.

The Scots Guards were raised in Scotland in 1662, and commanded first by the Earl of Linlithgow, and afterwards, in 1684, by James Douglas, second son of the second Earl of Queensberry, who was killed at Namur in 1691. The confusion in the article has perhaps arisen from each regiment being commanded by a Douglas at the same time.

The present Scots Guards represent the Earl of Linlithgow's regiment.

I hope this may be of use in correcting what is rather confusing in the paragraph.

Douglas, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, gives the date of the creation of Lord George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, 9th March 1675. I believe the march tune of the Royal Scots, 'Dumbarton's Drums,' is supposed to date from his time.

C. B. BALFOUR.

CCXXXV. BULLOCH AND HORNE FAMILIES.—R. E. B. is wrong when he says James Horn married Anne Leslie. He married Isobel Leslie, daughter of John Leslie of Pitcaple. John Leslie of Pitcaple married Agnes Ramsay, daughter of David Ramsay of Balmain, son of Sir Jno. Ramsay, created Lord Bothwell. Sir Gilbert Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain, was the son of David Ramsay, and brother of Agnes Ramsay. One of these Ramsays married a Forbes of Watertoun, the other James Douglas of Inchmarlo of Tillchilly family. Will R. E. B. kindly give the descent of John Leslie of Pitcaple? Who was Agnes Finch, and was John the father of James Horn, vicar of Elgin? J. G. B.

The *Complete Peerage* (*voce* Bothwell) states that Sir Gilbert Ramsay, first Baronet of Balmain, was son of William, son and heir of Sir John Ramsay, who sat as Lord Bothwell until 1485, but forfeited 1488. ED.

CCXXXVII. DRYSDALE.—The following account of the original settlement of the family of this name in this part of Scotland has been carefully preserved by its various representatives:—'On the twentieth day of May, one thousand five hundred and three years, We, Thomas, William, and James Douglas, sons of the departed Thomas Douglas, of Brushwood Haugh, in the parish of Drysdale (Dryfesdale), and shire of Dumfries, left our native place for the reason here assigned, viz.:—Defending our just and lawful rights against our unjust neighbour, Johnston of Greenstonehill, who, being determined to bring water to his mill

through our property, and having obtained leave of his friend, the King (James IV.), began his operations on Monday, the 16th May. We prevented him by force. The next day he brought twenty of his vassals to carry on the work. We, with two friends and three servants (eight in all), attacked Johnston with his twenty, and, in the contest, fourteen of his men were killed along with their base leader. A report of these proceedings was carried to the King, and we were obliged to fly. We took shelter under the shadow of the Ochil Hills, in a lonely valley on the river Devon. After having lived there full two years, we returned home in disguise, but found all our property in possession of Johnston's friends, and a great reward offered for our lives. We, having purchased a small spot, called the Haugh of Dollar, and changed our names to the name of our native parish, were clearly in mind to spend the residue of our days under the ope of the Ochils, and with the name of Drysdale to flourish in the lonely valley. The King passed through this with his court on the 12th of June 1506, going from Stirling to Falkland; dined on Haliday's Green¹ (an eastern neighbour); but we were not recognised.'

The earliest mention of the name of Drysdale in this quarter occurs in the *Registrum de Dunfermline*, about 1557, when a tack of three bovates of the Mains of Dollar was granted to Agnes Drysdaill and Andrew Vannand.

DOLLAR.

R. P.

If Mr. Charles Drysdale will consult *Dingwall Fordyce Records*, he will find something of interest about the Drysdales.

J. G. B.

CCXLII.—JAMES ROSS OF BALNEIL.—Thanks to R. E. B. for his very satisfactory note in the January number.

There was a tradition among the descendants of Jean Ross, who married Ronald Chalmers, that all her sisters were married, and that one was the wife of a Fergusson of Craigarroch (Dumfriesshire), and that another was married to a M'Ilwraith. Information regarding these two is requested.

J. M. H.

CCXLIII. COLONEL DOUGLAS'S REGIMENT.—An account of the regiment of Douglas is given in the same book to which I have already referred (reply to Query CCXXXII.), on page 214, vol. ii. This is the regiment referred to as Colonel Douglas's regiment in Query CCXLIII.

C. B. BALFOUR.

CCL. CLAN FORBES.—(a) The father of David Forbes, Writer, Edinburgh, was probably Daniel Forbes, Writer and Tacksman of Kinloch and Ribigie, parish of Tongue, Sutherland. In 1746 Daniel took an active part in the engagement with the French who were compelled to land on the north coast of Sutherland from the sloop *Hazard*, and were taken prisoners. In 1760 he entertained Bishop Pococke when travelling through that county. He is

¹ Tullibole, then the property of a family of this name.

buried in the Churchyard of Tongue, close to the door of the church leading to Lord Reay's aisle; the tombstone is a thick flat one, bearing his arms in high relief and name incised. When I visited the Churchyard in 1888 some parishioner had apparently taken possession of the grave, and a mason was in the act of cutting a family inscription on the opposite end of the stone, and the older inscription was in imminent danger of being eventually chiselled off.

For further references, see my notes in Pococke's *Tours in Sutherland and Caithness*, App. pp. 56, 57, also the Rev. Murdo Macdonald's *MS. Diary*; *ibid.*

D. W. KEMP.

TRINITY, EDINBURGH.

MONRO FAMILY—(b) If 'Absque Metu,' will consult the *Dingwall Fordyce Records* and Kay's *Portraits*, he will find much about the Monro family to interest him. There were a number of this family who rose to eminence, among whom were, 1st, Dr. Alexander Monro, *primus*, who married Isabella Macdonald, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat. They had Dr. Alexander Monro, *secundus*, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, who was an eminent surgeon and anatomist. He married Catharine Inglis, daughter of David Inglis of Auchindinny, and Catharine Bining, his wife, and had a numerous issue. They had Dr. Alexander Monro, *tertius*, also Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in University of Edinburgh. He married Maria, eldest daughter of the distinguished physician, Dr. James Carmichael Smith, and had nine children, several quite distinguished.

J. G. B.

CCLI. RHYMER.—There is the Rhymer's Glen, near Melrose, through which the rivulet meanders which flows out of Cauldshiels Loch. Sir Walter Scott refers to it.

D. W. K.

CCLVIII. ARMOURERS AT DOUNE.—Doune was a great resort of Highlanders, and other things besides cattle were bought and sold at Doune Tryst. The Kettells or Caddells had a shop near the Cross, and the last of them died not very long ago. They may have been of the same race as the Kettells of Muthill (*Transcript of Muthill Registers*), for they sometimes spelt their name in the same way, and an old man in Doune knew them by this name. The Kettells of Muthill were weavers, and possibly originally Dutch, for the name is common in Holland. The Kettells of Birmingham (metal-workers), were from that country, and I find in a list in *Foreigners resident in England*, Camden Soc., that in 1619, John Kettle, *gunmaker*, resided in the ward of Farrington Without, London, and in 1672 there was a Dutch family of Kettell at Norwich.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

CCLIX. BETHUNE FAMILY.—From Bethune memoranda of mine I am happy to be able to give your querist, Mr. Bethune-Baker, some of the information desiderated by him regarding the Bethunes.

of Craighoodie. Preliminarily, however, I wish, with your permission, to interject some remarks descriptive of the two properties mentioned in the query—Craighoodie and Bandon. Both are in Fifeshire, the former being in the parish of Dairsie, and the latter in that of Markinch. Anciently Craighoodie belonged, in *frank-almoigne*, to the Priory of St. Andrews. After the Reformation, and during the first Episcopal period in Scotland, it was located, in feu-farm and socage, in four divisions. In 1577 Patrick [Adamson], Archbishop of St. Andrews—*cum consensu capituli S. Andree, promagna pecunie summa persoluta*—alienated in feu-farm to David Kynneir, senior, in Craighoodie, and his wife, Margaret Hunter, a fourth part of the said town and lands, with a reddendo in grain, capons, and poultry, *cum areagiis, careagiis, et servitiis*. In the course of the same year, David Averie in Craighoodie (come of an ancient family in the service of the Crown at Falkland, and uncle, maternally, of Robert Arnot, the second Lord Balfour of Burleigh), and Agnes Traill, his spouse, had a similar grant of another fourth: as also did John Wemis in Craighoodie. I have not ascertained to whom the remaining fourth was feued out. In 1649 two quarter parts were vested in a family of the name of Falconer, nearly related to the Bethunes of Creich, and to David Halkerston of Rathillet, who was executed in connection with the murder of Archbishop Sharp. At a later period, *circa* 1657, John Scheves of Kemback, owned a fourth of Craighoodie, with other lands, ‘*all unit into the tenendrie of Kemback.*’ After the abolition of Episcopacy the *dominium directum*, or superiority, of these lands became the annexed property of the Crown, and the feuars held *in capite* of the king. What was known as Easter Craighoodie, extending to about 160 acres, appears to have been the portion owned by the Bethunes. Sir Robert Sibbald, in his *History of Fife* (2nd edition, Edin. 1710), bestows upon it the following brief notice: ‘South-west of it’ [the parish church of Logie], ‘and in the border of these hills, is Craighoodie, a very pretty new house belonging to Mr. John Bethune.’

And now as to Bandon, in legal writings anciently written *Ballindone*, from the Celtic *Baile-an-duin*, the fortified house. Till about 130 years ago, when it was acquired by Robert Balfour of Balbirnie (the predecessor in blood of the present proprietor, John Balfour, Esq.), from the Bethunes, and became merged in that estate, it was, and always had been, a separate small lairdship. As far back as I have been able to trace it—that is, to the time of King David the Second—it was the inheritance of one of the then numerous propertied Fifeshire families bearing the surname of Balfour. They were feudal retainers of the old Earls of Fife, and held Ballindone of them *reddendo unum par calcarium alborum nomine albe firme*, and after their forfeiture, of the Crown. Their square tower, or fortalice, strongly built in the old Scotch baronial style, though now roofless, is still a conspicuous and interesting object, on the rising ground, to the west of the public road, midway between Balfarg and New-Inn. Sibbald in his *History*, referred to *supra*, gives it the following

notice :—‘ Higher up on the hill, and to the east’ [of Pitcairn] ‘ is Bandon, the house of a gentleman of the name of Bethune, the nearest cadet of the Laird of Balfour.’ And in an ms. ‘ Description of Markinch, in the Shire of Fife, by the Laird of Balfour, 1725,’ there occurs this allusion to Bandon : ‘ And after ye pass Balfarg ye see the house of Bandon lying up the hill upon the west hand : the house is an old tower, and a little house join’d to the tower, by Robert Bethune, a second brother of the family of Balfour.’ This property was acquired, in the beginning of the fourth decade of the seventeenth century, by Robert Betoun, second son of David Betoun of Balfour, from the Balfours of Bandon above referred to. On the 30th of July 1633, he, designated ‘ Robert Betoun, lawful son of David Betoun of Balfour,’ and Mary Inglis, his spouse, had *seisin* of the lands of Bandon, on disposition of sale thereof, in their favour, by Michael Balfour, the elder, and his son Michael Balfour, the younger, of Bandon, with consent of Euphemia Schethum, wife of the former, and of Jean Hepburn, spouse of the latter, and other consents, dated at Cupar 31st May 1633. This is satisfactory as filiating, in express terms, the progenitor of the Bethunes of Bandon. Marion or Mary Inglis, to whom Robert Betoun was wedded on 8th January 1629 (*Edin. Marriage Register*), is said to have been a daughter of Thomas Inglis of Aithernie, co. Fife, a *merchant-burgess* of Edinburgh. The contract matrimonial entered into between them is of certain dates in November and December 1628. It is registered in the books of Council and Session. I have not yet made a note of it, and cannot therefore give particulars. Robert Betoun and Marion Inglis had, with other issue, David, their eldest son, who inherited Bandon; and a second son, Mr. William, an advocate, who *conquest* Craigfoodie. The paternity of the latter is instructed by the following extract from the *Fifeshire Retours* :—‘ 1680, May 10.—Mr. William Bethune of Craigfoodie, Advocate, heir of James Bethune, son of Robert Bethune of Bandone, his brother, in anno redditu 100 lib. de villa et terris de Coull [a farm contiguous with Bandon], and out of the lands of Easter Lathrish [parish of King’s-Kettle], in special warrandice of Coull.’ Mr. Wm. Bethune was admitted Advocate in 1661. In May 1680 he had *seisin* of the lands of Craigfudie [*Fifeshire Seisins*]. He had to wife his cousin, Mary Bethune, daughter of his paternal uncle, Andrew Bethune, the founder of the Bethunes of Blebo, who, at this moment are flourishing in Fifeshire, as proprietors of that estate. By this lady he had the following issue known to me, viz. :—(1) Mr. Robert, who, *vita patris*, was styled ‘ younger of Craigfoodie.’ He was admitted advocate in 1687, by which time he would be about 21 years of age. In 1695, under this designation, he was a Commissioner of Supply for Fifeshire. His career was a short one, for he predeceased his father, *sine prole*, prior to 15th Feb. 1699, because of that date we find his brother, Mr. John, designed as ‘ of Craigfoodie’ [*Edinburgh Marriage Register*] : (2) Mr. John, of whom later on as proprietor of Craigfoodie, and carrying on the line of the family :

(3) James, whose baptism is chronicled in the Parochial Register of Cupar thus :—‘ 1674, Oct. 29.—Mr. William Bethun of Craigfudie, Advocate, and Mary Bethun, his spouse, had their son James baptised, 90 was born on the 21 instant. Witnessis, John Bethun of Blebo, David Bethun of Bandon, Doctor Alexander Balfour of Lelethem [Physician in Cupar], and James Pringell, apothecarie [there]’ : (4) A daughter, Margaret, *m.* on 7th August 1696 to Thomas Fisher, writer, Edinburgh. Mr. Wm. Bethune of Craigfoodie died before 27th January 1703, of which date his confirmed testament is recorded in the Commissary Court Books of St. Andrews. Mr. John Bethune, whom I have placed second in priority on the list of issue *supra*, eventually inherited Craigfoodie. Like his father and elder brother, he had the benefit of a University education, and was an M.A. He may have been identical with a person of the same name who lauréated at Edinburgh University, April 11, 1716, though the date is perhaps somewhat late for him. St. Andrews, from its greater proximity to Craigfoodie, is more likely to have been his Alma Mater. The following extract from the *Edinburgh Marriage Register* relates to his marriage, but, as it stands, it is inaccurate and misleading, as will afterwards be seen :—‘ 1699, Feb. 15.—Mr. John Bethune of Craigfudie, and Ann Vere, daughter of Mr. Andrew Vere, late minister at *Mordingsyd*, [were proclaimed or married]. Urie, not Vere, was the name of the lady’s father, and the place of his ministrations was MUIR-AVONSIDE, in Linlithgowshire—not *Mordingsyd*. Mr. Urie had been curate of that parish under the Episcopal *régime*, but after the Revolution of 1688, he was, as the phrase goes, ‘ *rabbled*,’ and had to leave it. Mr. Scott, in his *Fasti*, stigmatises him as having pointed out persons attending Conventicles in his parish to be shot by the Government dragoons during that arbitrary period. In 1704 we find Mr. John Bethune of Craigfoodie a Commissioner of Supply for Fifeshire. Before July 7, 1709, he had become impecunious, of which date Craigfoodie was judicially adjudged from him for debt by his brother-in-law, Charles Bell, W.S. Whether it was before or after this that he entered holy orders, I am unable to say, but he became curate of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, and chaplain to the Lock Hospital (then situated at the south-east corner of Kent Street in Southwark). He died April 17, 1734 (*Gentleman’s Magazine*), survived by his wife, Ann Urie, by whom he appears to have had a large family. On Oct. 11, 1735, Ann Bethun, or Urie, widow of John Bethune, curate, London, was served heir-portioner general to her father, Andrew Urie, minister, Moravenside, the other coparcener being her sister, Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Bell before mentioned. About this time, Andrew Bethune, curate at Hartfield, was served heir of conquest to his brother, Charles, son of John Bethune, curate, London, once of Craigfoodie [*General Retours*]. Besides the sons mentioned above, Mr. John Bethune had another named Andrew, who died in infancy of small-pox, on July 24, 1704, and was buried the same day in the Greyfriars’ Churchyard, Edinburgh, ‘ before *Beaton’s Tomb*,’ which belonged

to the representatives of an eminent Writer to the Signet, Mr. Alexander Beaton of Longherdmanston, and with whom the family we have been giving an account of was consanguineous.

JAMES RONALDSON LYELL.

A family of note of the name of Bedon now resides in South Carolina, U. S. A.; they are of Scottish extraction, and I think the name must have been Beton or Bethune. J. G. B.

CCLX. UNIFORM OF CAITHNESS FENCIBLES.—A coloured print in my possession shows the uniform as follows:—Coat, red with yellow facings; Vest, white; Trousers, 42nd with a yellow stripe down the inner seam of the leg. The headgear is the large black feather bonnet, with a checquer of red and white, and a heckle of white, yellow, and red shading into each other.

A plaid also of 42nd tartan is worn, passing across the breast from the right shoulder.

The remaining item is a *sporran*, which makes a very odd effect, seeing that there is no kilt, but trousers.

Sir John Sinclair had this coloured print prepared at the time the regiment was raised, 1795. A copy of it falling into the hands of Sir David Wilkie when a boy made him a painter (*Life of Sir J. Sinclair*).

A. MILLAR.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Proceedings of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, 1892-93.—This Society prospers, and the nature of the work done shows it can find material for investigation and discussion. As books are our best friends, it is natural we should study the rise and growth of printing and preparing books for their future use after the author had done his task. Early printers had not an easy time of it. The fathers of the craft were supposed to be in league with the prince of darkness, though their business was rather to scatter than encourage darkness. Next they were regarded as disseminators of treason and heresy, and their freedom of action was hampered by a suspicious and at times a tyrannical government; from these latter annoyances or persecutions Scottish printers were not free. Mr. Cowan's paper on 'Andro Hart and his Press,' is full of interest. Andro died in 1621, and was brought in contact with many notable literary men. Drummond of Hawthornden, Napier of Merchiston, and Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling. Mr. E. Gordon Duff read a paper 'On the Two First Books printed in the Scottish Language,' printed, not in Scotland, but at Paris, in 1503 or thereabout. Both these papers are illustrated with capital facsimile pages on tinted handmade paper. Mr. J. P. Edmond shows a great deal of research in his 'Notes on the Inventories of Edinburgh Printers, 1577-1603.' We may conclude that this, the third report, shows that the Society is doing a most useful work. Mr. G. P. Johnston, George Street, is the Secretary of the Society, and with him its interests are in good hands.

The Poet of Poets, Edmund Spenser: London, Elliot Stock. Mr. Grosart, who has edited the complete works of this great Elizabethan poet, has produced a small volume of his 'Love Verse from his Minor Poems.' The selection is well made, and those who have not studied Spenser might well begin with these selections, which are full of tenderness and grace. What, for instance, can excel—

' For love is a celestial harmony
Of likely hearts compos'd of stars consent
Which joins together in sweet sympathy,
To work each other's joy and true content.'

We antiquaries rejoice that such literary treasures have been handed down to us.

In appearance the volume matches *Thoughts that Breathe*, noticed in our last number, precious pocket books, which will come in well during the summer holidays.

Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs, by James M. Mackinlay. Glasgow: William Hodge & Co. In noticing Mr. Hope's *Holy Wells of England*, we expressed the hope that he would turn his attention to Scotland, but Mr. Mackinlay has taken up the subject and treated it well; he includes lochs also. In his prefatory note he states that his 'list makes no claim to be exhaustive.' This leaves him material for another volume, which we trust he will take in hand. While Mr. Hope arranged his matter according to counties, Mr. Mackinlay offers us a history of the rise, growth, and extent of worship of water in Scotland. That it was extensive we have abundant evidence from the accounts of the parishes given in the *Origines Parochiales* (which was unfortunately never finished). We could from it compile a good list of wells dedicated to various saints, and supposed to possess peculiar virtues. Mr. Mackinlay's work deserves a large circulation, and does credit to Messrs. Hodge & Co.'s taste in paper, type, and binding.

The Making of a Banffshire Burgh—The Milnes of Banff. Banff Journal Office. From Dr. Cramond's fertile pen we have two interesting little books. The first, an account of the early history of Macduff. As usual, his research is industrious, and the results are well applied, so that to him the Burgh owes a capital history which deserves a more handsome edition than the one he has issued. Surely Macduffians will see to this. The second booklet is a short history of the Banffshire family of Milne. In this case Dr. Cramond states that his paper, read before the Banffshire Field Club, is a compilation from materials collected by a descendant of the Banffshire Milnes. The arrangement of the work is good, and it is a proof that family histories need not be uninteresting to the general reader.