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Northern Notes and Queries

OR

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

134. SCOTTISH TRADE WITH FLANDERS.—It is satisfactory to find that Dr. George Burnett, Lyon King, like the late Professor Cosmo Innes, recognises the great influence that Flanders had during the Middle Ages on Scottish trade and manufacture, and therefore on the nation itself. Not only is Dr. Burnett's acquaintance with this subject shown in an article in the *Scottish Review* (April 1888), but he dwells on it in his Introduction to the fourth volume of the *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, a work deserving the most careful consideration. In it he mentions Yair's *Account of the Scotch Trade in the Netherlands*. As this book is little known, and is now exceedingly rare, it may be well to give a few of the facts recorded by one who, as minister of the Scottish Church at Campvere in the early

half of last century, had opportunities of obtaining information from official documents.

'Florence the iii. Earl of Holland Zealand and West Friezland, married Ada, Sister of William commonly called William the Lyon; this Earl died 1190: which marriage gave occasion to his lineal heir Florence the v about a hundred years thereafter to go to England as a competitor for the crown of Scotland; and even the nephew of William king of Scotland called William, succeeding his brother Theodore went to Scotland in 1205 to claim the right of succession to the Crown in case his uncle should die without male issue' (pp. 5, 6). Yair does not affirm that this alliance gave the first encouragement to Scotch merchants to trade with the Low Countries; it however seems likely. 'The paper of the oldest date I have found, giving the Scots permission to trade in any part of their dominions, is the following

'Commeatus quibusdam Scotis a comite datus, 6 December 1321.

'Universis presentes literas inspecturis vel audituris, Gullilmus iv. comes Hanoniæ, etc.

'Nos ad instantiam gloriosi et excellentis principis nostri consanguinei karissimi domini Roberti Brussii; dei gratia Scossie, Stephano dicto Fourbour, bourgeois de Berwyc & Thomæ dicto Well, bourgeois ville Sainct Andree, cum quatuor hominibus subditis dom. reg. predicti quos secum duserunt eligendos, veniendi, redeundi, standi ac mercandi ubique per terras nostras et districtas infra hinc et unum annum, omni mala occasione remota, salvum et securum concedimus, per presentes dantes, et universis singulisque justiciariis nostris tenore presenti in mandatis quatenus iisdem, per unum annum predictum, de salvo et securi conductu provideant, ab omni injuriâ et molestia defendentes.

'Datum Zirickzee in festo beati Nicolai' (p. 6).

About two years after permission was given by King Robert to the Hollanders to trade in his dominions.

'Robertus D. Gr. Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus suis, at quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus et concedimus, per presentes, omnibus mercatoribus de dominio terrarum Dom. Wilhelmi comitis Hanoniæ, Hollandie, Zelandie, ac Dom. Frisie. qui ad regnum nostrum, seu infra potentiam nostram, cum mercandisiis suis venire voluerint, quod libere ingressum et egressum habeant, infra omnes partes, et recepta nostri ubicunque ipsis contigerit applicare, volentes quod ipsi cum navibus et omnibus bonis suis, honorifice receptantior et de mercandiciis suis secundum leges & consuetudines Regni nostri, libere disponere permittantur. Volumus etiam quod ipsi mercatores, pro nullis debitis alienis, neque pro suis debitis propriis, in personis aut rebus aliquatenus arrestantur, quare firmiter prohibimus, nequis contra hanc concessionem, ipsos vexare, gravare, see inquietare presumat, super nostram plenariam foris facturam. Incujus dei testimonium has literas nostras pro voluntate nostra, duraturas fieri fecimus. Datum apud Apder Alberbrochoter, decimo die Augusti, anno regni nostri octavo decimo' (p. 9).

The friendship between the two countries was interrupted in 1327, when a Scotch merchant incapable of paying his debts was put in prison at Middleburgh. The debtor escaped, but his countrymen within the Earl's reach were obliged to pay the creditors, though they had no connection with the fugitive. This event, and the disturbances both in Scotland and Holland, following on the deaths of the two princes, put a stop to

commerce between the two countries for some time. In 1371 Earl Albert issued a permission to Scotch merchants to trade, but obliging them to pay the legal customs and duties. In 1382 Earl Albert settled the English staple of wool at Middleburgh and Zirichzee; but this does not seem to have been extended to Scotland. Earl William VI., son of Albert, succeeded his father: he married a daughter of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; by her he had a daughter, Jacobea.

John, Duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Bold, encouraged the Scottish trade in his dominion. There is a grant in French registered in the court books of Middleburgh. A full translation of it is given by Yair (pp. 27-33).

It is too long to give *in extenso*, but the nature of it will be seen from the brief abstract which is here given. It is addressed 'To all merchants of the kingdom of Scotland who shall come to and frequent our said country of Flanders.'

1. Received under 'guardianship' on payment of tolls.
2. To land goods at 'the stairs and the ordinary places.'
3. For the purpose of unloading, vessels may be placed side by side.
4. Vessels driven back by stormy weather may move cargo, but not sell it.
5. Provides for the appointment of commissaries to be licensed by the King of Scotland to act. These to act on behalf of merchants.
6. The commissary to be respected.
7. Scottish merchants protected by Flemish law.
8. 120 days' notice to be given before above privileges are recalled.

'Given in our town of Ipres, the last day of April 1400.

Preserved in the *Black Book* at Bruges.' Yair next gives a translation of a long paper preserved in the register of Campvere, dated at Bruges 11th May 1407. It contains 10 articles, prescribing the position and duties of the conservator and the regulations of the trade with Flanders. The city of Bruges seems to have been very anxious to lose no time in arranging matters with the Scots, as about this time the Scottish trade with Holland was interrupted by many acts of hostility committed by both parties.

In 1411 William, Earl of Holland, permitted Arnot Jokebson, Dirk Piterson, Cop Lunsea, Heyn Keniven, and others, to make reprisals by sea and land 'against our enemies the Scots.'

But on 10th December 1412 these letters of reprisal were recalled, and Scottish merchants were again protected; this truce, however, was only to continue till 18th January (St. Peter's Day).

After the 18th of January hostilities committed by the Earl still went on. The Scots retaliated, and the Earl soon became convinced it would be wise to put the trade between the nations on a peaceful and firm footing. He therefore issued a decree, consisting of ten clauses, dated at The Hague, 1st August 1416, which was to remain in force for two years. It was, to a great extent, a repetition of the former grants and decrees, and will be found at length in Yair's book. William, the sixth Earl of Holland, died in 1417, leaving his daughter Jacobœa his heir.

(*To be continued.*)

135. AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF YOUNGER, ALLOA (*continued from page 10*).—Thomas Younger spent his life in Culross; he was dead

before 1666, but the exact date of his decease is not known. The following extract from the Culross Kirk Session Records, in which his name appears, is interesting, as showing the efforts used to put down all observances distasteful to the rigid Calvinism of the party then in power :—

1644, Jan. 7.—‘ . . . and Thomas Younger were accused for keeping the Yule Daie in feasting and drinking and abstaining from their ordinarie work. Confessed their fault, fined 20 sh.’

III. THOMAS YOUNGER, eldest son of Thomas Younger (II.) and Elizabeth Miller, was baptized at Culross, January 22, 1642. He married at Culross, August 21, 1680, Jane, daughter of George Tilloch or Tulloch, and sister of Agnes, the wife of his brother, James Younger. The Tillochs were saltmakers. In the middle of the 16th century they were residing at the Preston salt pans, as is shown by their wills.¹ The name is met with early in the 17th century at Torryburn, where George Tilloch married Margaret Wright, December 1, 1655, he being the son of John Tilloch, married there in 1633. He moved to Clackmannan, and died at Kennet Pans, being a Church elder and a prosperous man.

Thomas Younger had issue by his wife, Jane Tilloch—

I. Jean, baptized at Culross, Feb. 20, 1689.

II. George, of whom below as George IV.

III. Margaret, baptized at Culross, October 4, 1691; married at Alloa, 1713, James Morrison of Alloa, Shipmaster.

IV. Janet, baptized at Culross, Jan. 5, 1700.

Thomas Younger appears to have carried on the manufacture of salt till his death. The date of this event is not known, nor are any events in his life recorded.

IV. GEORGE YOUNGER was baptized at Culross, February 14, 1694. Nothing is known of his early life. At his marriage he is described as a sailor. As his sister Margaret was married to an Alloa shipmaster, he may have received encouragement to adopt this profession in preference to that in which his family had been so long occupied, and perhaps all the more readily that the salt-works at Culross, Tullyallan, Clackmannan, and Airth may have provided sufficient occupation for his cousins: the local records show that they carried on these works for some time. George Younger's first introduction to us after his baptism is in the position of a bridegroom. And as his grandfather had been punished for observing Christmas Day, so George was censured for an irregular marriage, the irregularity consisting in his having preferred the ministrations of an Episcopalian clergyman to those of the minister of the parish. The account of his marriage is instructive, as showing the condition of ecclesiastical affairs at the time, and it may prove interesting to give a full extract from the Alloa Kirk Session Records :—

‘ Alloa, the 11 of Aug. 1721, Friday.—This day the Sess being inform'd that George Younger Sailer in Alloa & Jean Thomson daught' to

¹ The following application for a ‘ Protection ’ is interesting :—

In 1606, 27th November, Thomas Tilloch in Inveresk came before the Privy Council and represented that he had been ‘ Employit the maist part of his youth in uncuth nationis in searching and learning the knowledge for making & practizeing of ingyneis and workis for the commodious and aisie transporting of coillis betwix the colpotis, sey and salt panes of this realme, and haveing now attaint a suir knowledge thairof, in exerceing the foirsaidis practizes,’ he asks for a protection of his invention. He was granted sole power to use his ‘ ingyne ’ during his lifetime, provided it was unknown before. (*Reg. Privy Coun.*.)

Thomas Thomson Tennent in the Grange of Alloa were irregularly married and cohabited as Husband and Wife, orders them to be cited to their next diet.'

'Alloa, the 25 of Aug^t. 1721, Friday.—This day compeared Geo Younger & Jean Thomson foresd and they being ask'd if they were married one to another answered that they were married and also being ask'd if they had an extract of their marriage said z' they had none but that they woud prove it by Geo Anderson, Indweller in Alloa & Hellen Mitchel his Spouse, who being called in and sworn, depon'd as follows—

'This day compear'd George Anderson Malt-man in Alloa aged about forty nine years who being solemnly sworn depon'd that He saw George Younger, Mariner in Alloa and Jean Thomson daughter to Thomas Thomson in Grange married together by Mr. Duncan Comry an episcopal Min^r for present living at Dumblane on the twenty seventh day of February last betwixt the hours of Twelve and one of the day in his own house which he pays rent for at Alloa. And this is the truth as He shall answer

(Signed) Georg Anderson

'Compear'd also Helen Mitchell Spouse to the s^d George Anderson aged about forty six years who being sworn depon'd *in omnibus usque* and this is the truth &c. And because she [cannot] write gives allowance publicly to the Moderator and Clerk to sub^c her Deposition.

(Signed) Jo Logan Mod^r

'The Session considering deposition of the Witnesses and that the s^d marriage was proven by the s^d witnesses and also that such marriages are contrary to the laws of the nation and the Acts of the Gen^l Assembly did refer the s^d named persons and witnesses to the Justices of Peace to be punished according to Law.'

It should here be stated that in 1721 there was no Episcopalian congregation in Alloa, and members of the Scottish Episcopal Church had to seek the services of such clergymen of their communion as continued to exercise their functions in spite of the penal statutes against them then in force. In 1723 Mr. John Alexander, afterwards consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld, opened a church in Alloa, and resided in the town till his death in 1776. He doubtless kept a register of baptisms and marriages, but the volume has been lost, this may account for the fact that only the baptism of George's eldest child is recorded in the parish books. Thomas Thompson, father of his wife, Jane, was tenant of the Grange, a farm in the west of the town. The Alloa Kirk Session Records show that the family was highly respectable, and some of the members of it were elders. From the Records we find that George Younger had other children besides George, his eldest son, for Thomas Younger, who must have been a younger, and, probably, second son, was tenant of the Grange in 1771, and was censured by the Kirk Session for a breach of the Sabbath. The whole case is illustrative of the *modus operandi* of the local ecclesiastical court at the time, and therefore is inserted. Some features in his case are striking—the delay before the charge was brought; the absence of all proof as to how, or by whom, if not by Andrew M'Lachlan, the injury which exasperated George Younger was committed; and the very shaky evidence produced for the prosecution, leaves an uncomfortable feeling that Thomas Younger, the father, was, for some reason, no favourite with the reverend court before which he was summoned:—

'Alloa, 11th Jan. 1771.—The Session met and constitute. Compeared

Geo Younger son to Tho Younger in Grange and being examined concerning a Fray that happened upon a Sabbath about two years ago in the Fields between the Grange and the high road leading to Stirling, Declares, That he happened by Accident to be that day at his father's house, and hearing a report of Ducks being killed, and having a Suspicion of a Lad whom he saw in the Neighbouring field, went toward him. Upon the Lads going off he followed him and saw some white feathers in his way, and insisted on the Lad's returning to see them. That the Lad took up a Stone, and refused to go further, upon which Ensued a scuffle, in which the neck of George's shirt was torn. Upon this Thomas Cullens Shoemaker came up and Struck the Declarant, which encouraged the other Lad his servant, to strike also, which the Declarant says obliged him to Strike in his own defence.

'Compeared Thomas Younger in Grange, and Declares that he saw the above Lad Andrew M^lachlan wandering about the Doors on the Sabbath formerly mentioned but took little notice of him till he heard a report of Ducks being killed. That his son George went to the adjoining field, and in a little he heard one of the Children cry that two men were killing George. That he sent his wife and made what haste he could himself, but the Fray was over before he came. That they brought down Thomas Cullens and his man Andrew M^lachlan and showed them the Ducks, one with its back broke and another with its leg, and that Thomas Cullens promised to make up the Damage on Munday & so have no more of it. Thomas further declares that when he went up to the field he saw M^r M^cdonald's wife the Musician.

'Compeard Andrew M^lachlan and being interrogate Declared, That upon the Sabbath formerly mentioned he was in the field adjoining to the Grange herding his masters Potatoes, That George Younger came up to him and struck him several times and dragged him through the field the declarant being at that time very Lame with running sores in his Leg, That his master Tho Cullens came up and rescued him but received several blows from George Younger. That he afterwards went down with his master to the Grange and saw the Ducks complained of, but declares he knew nothing about them, nor had any hand in hurting them.

'Compeared Tho Cullens, who being interrogate declares, That upon the before mentioned Sabbath, he went out between Sermons to see his Potatoe Ground which lay in the field above described between the Grange and the high road leading to Stirling. That he saw two men Struggling together among the Potatoes, that leaving M^r M^cDonald whom he had met on the road, he made towards the two men by the nearest way when he saw it was George Younger and his own Servant Andrew M^clachlan, who is a silly lad weak both in body and mind. That he saw George Younger Strick him several times and upon coming up and quarrelling him for that abusive behaviour upon the Lords day the said George damned him and then Struck him to the Ground, and abused him very much. That the declarant told him he would not lift his hand to him upon the Lords day. That Tho^r Younger and his wife soon came up, who by the interposition of M^r M^cdonald put an end to the Violence. After which Tho Cullen & his Servant went down to the Grange & saw the Ducks they said were Lame. Thomas Cullens fearing further outrage from Thomas Younger & his familie promised to talk over the matter and make it up next day. Further Declares that through the whole Thomas Younger and his Son cursed and swore prodigiously.

'Compared M^r M'donald above designed who declared in every Article with Thomas Cullens only did not go down to the Grange but went immediately home. That before she left them she heard Thomas Younger his Wife and Son utter the most dreadful oaths she had ever heard.

'The Session after having considered the above declarations find them so very contradictory as not to know how to judge of it, only it appears from the testimony of M^r M'donald that the Youngers have been guilty of great violence and a scandalous profanation of the Lords name and Day and are therefore of opinion That all of them ought to be seriously dealt with to bring them to a sense of this their Sin before they are admitted to Church Privileges.'

The Session do not appear to have considered what brought Andrew M'Lachlane 'herding potatoes' on the Lord's Day; the sin of Thomas Cullen in walking to look at his potatoes; the sin of Mrs. M'Donald in walking for no purpose whatever; or the fact that when, by their own declarations, they had only her evidence to rely on, they held it as sufficient to convict the persons whose property had been injured.

George Younger (IV.) and Jane Thompson had several children, but, as has been stated, only the record of the baptism of the eldest has been found in the parish register; the order in which the others were born is therefore uncertain.

I. George Younger, of whom below as George V.

II. Thomas Younger, tenant of the Grange farm in 1771, where in 1772 he employed two women-servants (Alloa Kirk Session Records). The name of his wife is not known, nor the date of the baptism of his eldest son.

1. Thomas, who is described (Alloa Kirk Session Records) as 20 years old in 1772, which proves that he was born 1752; he was unmarried in 1772, and no mention is made in the Register Records of his having a wife or family.
2. George, who has been already mentioned in connection with the trial before the Session in 1771. He married, in 1789, Jean Belloch. For his descendants, see App. I.
3. Alexander, baptized at Alloa, January 30, 1762; married Christian Martin, and had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, baptized 1791.
4. John Francis, baptized at Alloa, March 31, 1765. He was probably the John Younger who, in 1793, married Ann Paton.
5. Charles, probably a son, and born before Alexander; he married at Alloa, in 1783, Jean Drummond.

(To be continued.)

136. THE SPANISH ARMADA (Note 117).—The information conveyed regarding the tradition of the supposed wreck of the 'St. Michael' is interesting, and it would have been still more so if the writer had stated whether the timber and the representation carved upon it bore the appearance of Spanish or foreign origin.

The question is, however, Do any records exist, which can be accepted as trustworthy, that give sufficient support to the truth of the traditions—of which there are several—concerning the wrecks of vessels belonging to the Armada said to have occurred upon the East Coast of Scotland?

From the authentic records which are extant regarding the course

that was taken by the fleet towards the north, from the English Channel, in August 1588, and the state of the weather at the time it passed the English coast, it appears most unlikely that any of the ships could have approached the East Coast of Scotland.

Mr. Pratt (Buchan, 1857, p. 52), refers to the representation of Abraham and Isaac, but does not mention that it was carved upon wood ; and he adds that over the figures was the inscription, 'Have faith in the Lord.' The impression conveyed by him is that the whole was cut of stone, like the other inscriptions he mentions in his work.

As regards the brass cannon said to have belonged to the 'St. Michael,' Mr. Arbuthnot (*History of Peterhead*, 1815, p. 24), says, that 'where a battery was afterwards erected, there once stood a small fort mounted with seven brass cannon which were taken out of the "St. Michael," one of the Spanish Armada which was wrecked upon this coast ; and some guns of a smaller size, which belonged to this vessel, were mounted upon the Toll-booth-green in 1715 for the defence of the interior of the Town.'

In *The Annals of Peterhead*, by Peter Buchan, 1819, pp. 16 and 94, this account is repeated, and he gives a copy of a 'Deposition of Witnesses annent the Cannons of Peterhead,' made in 1740 by three inhabitants of the town, all of whom were about eighty years of age. In it they state that, 'In 1666, a Danish ship of war having been stranded on this coast, she was seized by order of the Court Marischall ; and among other things taken out of her, were two Brass, and six Iron Cannon, which were delivered to the inhabitants of the town, and mounted upon a battery erected upon the Bay, at the place called Keith Inch.'

There is no allusion made in the Deposition to any seven brass cannon having been taken out of the 'St. Michael,' nor of that number having been mounted on the battery, nor as to there being seven brass cannon belonging to the town, when, as they state in their deposition, they were carried off by order of his late Majesty in 1717.

It might be with some reason inferred from this that the tradition of the wreck originated at a later date than 1740, and that it had been founded on the story told of the wreck of the Danish ship. J. A.

Several vessels of the Armada were wrecked on the coast of Ayrshire—in particular one sunk off Portincross Castle, in West Kilbride parish. (See Paterson's *History of Ayrshire*, vol. i. p. 89, and Sinclair's *Statistical Account* (1794), vol. xii. p. 417). Defoe, in his *Tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain* (1742), vol. iv. p. 234, relates the recovery of several cannon from the wreck at Portincross Castle. I shall be glad if any reader of *N. N. & Q.* can give me the names of any of the above ships, or particulars of them. This information will probably be found in the official List of the Ships of the Armada, a copy of which is preserved in the British Museum, I understand. J. M'G.

The Howes o' Buchan (Peterhead *Sentinel* office, 1865) contains, page 95, the following : 'In one of the small bays of Collieston, the "St. Catherine," one of the largest ships of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in 1588. This tradition was doubted for some time ; but in 1855, the minister of the parish (the Rev. James Rust) succeeded in raising one of the cannon which had belonged to this famous ship. The gun, which the writer has often seen, is in capital preservation as it now stands on a carriage in Mr. Rust's garden. Its dimensions are these—length 7 feet

9 inches; diameter of bore $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The gun had been loaded and shotted at the time the "St. Catherine" was wrecked, as the ball and wadding (both in good order) were taken out of the piece. The fishermen affirm that there are more guns in St. Catherine's Bay.'

The fishermen were right. A diver employed on the Peterhead harbour five or six years ago went to St. Catherine's *dub*, as it is called, and brought to his house another cannon, which was about the size and description of the one now described; it was so fixed to the rock that in tearing it from its bed part of the breach stuck to the rock and exposed the shot. Last year, when in Peterhead, I found that the diver, with his *gun*, had left for England. I think another ship, the 'St. Michael' was wrecked on Scots-town head, a few miles to north of Peterhead, and that the bell in the old churchyard was supposed to be taken from it. THOS. HUTCHISON.

137. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 17*).

November 23, 1572.

John Constable & Margaret Brysson.

John Craig & — Muire (the woman's first name not legible).

William Broun & Helen Burroch.

November 27, 1572.

John Rothray & Katherine Henderson.

James Anderson & Margaret Ogilvy.

December 6, 1572.

Patrick Black & Janet Cosland.

William Hepburn & Marion Stewart.

Nicol Lyal & Janet Richardson.

Alexander Mirglow & Christian Law.

December 28, 1572.

Andrew Henderson & Isabell Anderson.

(*N.B.*—Perhaps this was the Andrew Henderson who, about 28 years after, was said to have been clad in armour and placed in John, Earl of Gowrie's study to frighten the king.) Note.
Andrew
Henderson.

December 28, 1572.

George Wilson & Janet Carnie.

^{89/} January 28, 1572-3.

John Murray & Margaret Stewart.

John Scharar & Alison Auchinleck.

Gilbert Paytt & Isabell Kinloch.

William Rollock & Janet Hill.

John Richardson & Agnes Fyffe.

John Jack & Janet Smith.

Thomas Stobbie & Isabell Anderson.

February 1, 1572-3.

David Fere (Fair) & Bessie Morieson.

Fastrans Even was the third Day of February.

February 12, 1572-3.

David Lindsay Master of Crawford & Liliastrom Drummond sister to my Lord Drummond.

Note.
Master of Crawford.

(*N.B.*—Douglas in his Booke of the Peerage says that David who succeeded to the ninth Earl of Crawford married 1st Anne, Daughter of Patrick Lord Drummond, by whom he had no issue.

By this Register it appears that the Lady's name was Lilius.

Drummond.

In his account of the Family of Drummond Earl of Perth, he rectifies the mistake of the Lady's name. He says that Lilius, third Daughter of David second Lord Drummond, was married to David Lord Lindsay son and apparent heir of David Earl of Crawford.

The Lady's father died in the year 1571, so that at the time of her marriage, which must have been a very short time after her father's death, she was sister to Patrick third Lord Drummond.

Mr. John Row.

It is somewhat extraordinary that these two young persons were married at Perth without Proclamation of Banns. Mr. John Row, minister of Perth at the time, was a man of most respectable character, and much employed in all the public transactions relating to the church. Spotswood says of him that he was of singular Piety and moderation, and gained the favour of all to whom he was known.

He seems in the Instance of the above-mentioned marriage to have shewed an Easiness of temper, and an Inclination to oblige ^{40/} others though he might thereby bring disagreeable consequences upon himself.

The Kirk Session and Lord Ruthven, Provost of the town, who was present with the Session, urged and commanded him to solemnise the marriage. The parties were not of his own parish, and they had no testimonial from their own ministers of the Proclamation of Banns. He could not therefore be ignorant that by the Act of General Assembly 1565 his marrieng the Parties would make him liable to 'the Pain of Deprivation from his ministry, and such other punishment as the Church should enjoyn.'

In the manuscript Ecclesiastical History, written by his son, Mr. John Row, minister of Carnock, I find as follows, '27th assembly, holden at Edinburgh, March 6 1572-3, David Ferguson, Moderator—Mr. John Row censured for marrieng the Master of Crawford and my Lord Drummond's daughter without Proclamation of Banns; and what was done in it was not in due time, viz., on Thursday at the Evening Prayers: notwithstanding of this excuse, that it was at the command of the Session, whereof my Lord Ruthven was one.'

Patric, in his Church History, relating the proceedings of the Assembly, says, 'It was ordained that the act made against ministers solemnizing marriage of other Parishioners without Proclamation of Banns, shall have strength against Mr. John Row, and him to underly censure during the Churches will.'

The Assembly by censuring Mr. John Row, shewed their impartiality. But whether particular purpose was to be served by the Act 1565 at the time when it was made, it was too severe an Act to be at any time fully executed.

Mr. Row, so far from being deprived of his office, was desired by the same Assembly which censured him to do some things for them as continuing in his important office of Commissioner or Superintendant of Galloway.

William Lord Ruthven, afterwards Earl of Gowrie, was deservedly much in favour with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.)

^{41/} April 14, 1573.

(*N.B.*—I intend to take an opportunity of giving a particular account of the ancient family of the Eviots of Balhousy.) Note.
Eviot.

April 19, 1573.

Nicol Provens & Margaret Morieson.

May 3, 1573.

Patrick Law & Janet Duckatour.

July 5, 1573.

George Hall & Violet Malcolm.

George Main & Isabell Provens.

Andrew Williamson & Christian Schars (perhaps Chalmers).

— Gaw & Grizzel Gardener

(his first name is not legible, but has something of the appearance of Walter. Almost perpetual contractions, and careless writing, render it difficult to decypher the names, and sometimes impossible). Note.
difficulty.

July 26, 1573.

James Broun & Bessie Eldar.

Andrew Douglas & Elspeth Craror.

August 2, 1573.

Thomas Lamb (His wife's name is not marked).

August 9, 1573.

John Cuthbert & Margaret Anderson.

September 13, 1573.

John Basille & Elspeth Aitkin.

September 20, 1573.

John Blair & Isabell Burnet.

October 18, 1573.

Patrick Garvie & Matie (Martha) Randie Garvie. Garvie.

November 8, 1573.

John Whittoch & Janet Maleis.

John Franklay & Margaret Holyng.

David Broun & Christian Gibson.

Henry Adamson & Helen Orme.

⁴²/ November 15, 1573.

John Spens & Bessie Billie.

The following notes on the Perth Registers have been sent to us. We hope they will be continued.—ED.

In the Index, under Perth Registers, page 99 should be page 69.

Pp. 12 and 14.—The three entries on *Sept.* 10, 1570, seem to be repeated to a certain extent on p. 14, *Sept.* 10, 1571. The dates are one year apart, and of the first six names five are the same. The last two names on the first date are not repeated.

P. 12.—21st *Feb.* 1569. There should be a comma after James Scott; Tirsappie was a village near Perth.

Vol. III. *N. N. & Q.*, p. 14.—*November* 12, 1571. 'Thomas Robertson *alias* Makgibbon removed from Parish of Auchtergavin, and presented to Parsonage of Parish of Moneydie' by James VI., 2d Jan. 1574. He was

afterwards minister of Kilmaveonag; but returned to Moneydie, and afterwards was minister of Moulin; but again returned to Moneydie, and died in July 1596. He married, as set forth in the above page, Barbara Justice who survived him, and had a son William and a daughter Violet.

Note, Ruthven, p. 71.—R. S. Fittis, in *Illustrations of the History and Antiquities of Perthshire*, p. 52, and *Recreations of an Antiquary in Perthshire, History and Genealogy*, p. 290, says that Lord Ruthven had five sons and two daughters, all by the first marriage. His second wife was daughter of the Earl of Athole, and widow of the Earl of Sutherland and of Henry Lord Methven. William Ruthven and Dorothe Stewart are said to have had at least three sons and eight daughters. (1) James, second Earl, died when about fourteen years of age in 1588, (2) William, third Earl, killed at Perth, 5th August 1600 (3) Alexander, killed at Perth, 5th August 1600. The daughters were, (1) Marie, afterwards Countess of Athole, with issue, (2) Jean, Lady Ogilvie, (3) Lillias, Duchess of Lennox, without issue, (4) Dorothea, Lady Pittencrief, without issue, (5) Margaret, Countess of Montrose, (6) Beatrix, Lady Coudenknows, (7) Elizabeth, Lady Lochinvar, and (8) Barbara, died unmarried.

P. 100.—Oct. 19, 1561. Alexander Buncle was Dean of Guild in Perth 1467. John Buncle appears in 1471 and 1474 as Baillie, Provost in 1476. Andrew, possibly Alexander's son, married Elizabeth, sister of Robert Mercer of Ballief, a member of the Aldie family, and was in the magistracy occasionally between 1492 and 1519. Their son Alexander had a son of the same name. Possibly the latter was the Alexander Buncle, burghess of Perth, granter of the Bond to the Carthusians for 20 merks on 28th August 1552, and the Alexander B., who is mentioned as marrying Janet Smith there, is also known as Buncle's Vennel in Perth. R. S. F.'s *Ecclesiastical Annals of P.*, p. 243, and Duff's *Memorabilia of the City of Perth*.

P. 104.—Mr. William Rynd is called son to unquhil Patrick Rynd in *Kirk Session Register*, 15th Sept. 1589. He was Tutor to Earl of Gowrie and his brother Alexander. In 1594 he went to Padua with them, and returned in 1597. Duff's *Memorabilia*, p. 337.

P. 169.—August 13, 1568. In 1582-3 we find Nicol Ronaldson acted as bellman, probably the same as above mentioned.

P. 133.—Decr. 26, 1563. John Boutter and Marian Duncan. Should this not be John Soutter?

P. 15.—10th June 1571. Reference to Thomas Dundie and Violet Robertson will be found in *Extracts from Kirk Session Records, Spottiswoode Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 236.

27th January 1571, James Eldar, and Isabell Wenton, at Do., vol. ii. p. 249.

18th May 1572, James Syme and Euphame Tully at Do., p. 250.

P. 133.—2d Jan. 1563, Andrew Rogie and James Ruthven evidently is a printer's error.

P. 135 and 136.—Out of a list of 355 Inhabitants of Perth in 1600, there were only two of the name of Ross—William Ross at the Charter-house-yett, and James, who is undesigned; probably they are the William, married 2d Sept. 1565, and James, married 14th Oct. 1565.

P. 100.—Euphame Conquerer married Sir Patrick Threipland on the 13th March 1665. She was a daughter of John Conqueror of the Friarton. Of this marriage there were one son and six daughters.

P. 133.—19th Dec. 1563. Wm. Tyrie, probably the same William Tyrie as is mentioned at p. 106 of *Memorabilia of Perth*, as Treasurer in 1554 (by mistake 1544), who is, in a note, suggested to be of the family of Drumkilbo, afterwards proprietors of Busbie in the parish of Methven.

P. 12.—Sept. 10, 1570. William Faire, possibly the same William Fary who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Tay about the 3d December 1582. *Extracts from the Kirk Session Records, Spottiswoode Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 243.

Vol. III. Nov. 16, 1571, p. 15. James Anderson & Margaret Anderson. Should it not be James *Adamson* & Margaret Anderson?

Pp. 103 and 168, Jany. 3, 1562, and Feby. 15, 1567. Possibly Gillespie M'Gregor is the same individual in both the above entries.

J. M'G.

138. CHURCHWARDEN'S ACCOUNTS, HARTSHORNE, DERBYSHIRE.—We have given our readers occasionally extracts from the Records and Accounts of Scottish Parishes. A few remarks on the accounts kept by the churchwardens of an English parish may prove of interest to our Northern readers. By the kindness of the Rev. Nigel W. Gresley, Rector of Dursley, Gloucestershire, I have access to several volumes which were rescued from destruction by his father, the Rev. John M. Gresley. The most interesting is the Churchwardens' Account Book, which commences A.D. 1612. It commences thus:—

1. Imp ^r paid att london y ^e v ^h of Maie for a bible	47s. 6d.
2. Item paid att london for exchange of the Comunion Cupp	23s.
3. Item for bringing them Downen	2 2
October 28 gevin to aliene man	4d.
Item p ^d Jhon Swane for candle lights for Curfew	5d.
March 23. For enlarging y ^e kings armes with helmett crest and mantle & paintinge lords praier and y ^e beleife	5 4

On the third page is 'an Inventory of y^e Church goods of the parish of Hartishorne.'

1. Imp. a coffn Cupp of Silver with a plate of Silver having Jhon Bapt head uppon itt.
2. Itm a large bible.
3. Itt Jewell & Hardinge.
4. Itt Erasmus paraphrase uppon y^e 4 Evangelysts & y^e Actes.
5. Itt A new booke of Coñon praier.
6. Itt two books of Homylyes.
7. Itt the late Queens iniunctions together wth y^e Iniunctions of y^e byshopp of Coventri & Lichfeild bound w^t hitt.
8. Itt certain advertisements gevin by y^e L byshopp of C & L w^t other treatise bound w^t itt.

9. Itt certayne prayers sett forth by Authority to be used et.
10. Itt two register bookes y^e one in parchment y^e other in paper.
11. Itt a great chest w^t ij lockes & kees.
12. Itt a poore mans box w^t locke & key.
13. Itt an ould surplice.
14. Itt an new table cloth for y^e Comūn table & an ould.
15. Itt a Carpett for the Comūn table.
16. Itt three bells.
17. Itt Constitutions & Canons Ecclesiasticall et.
18. Itt viij boords & plancks lying in Church Sawen.
19. Itt a beare wth a Coffin.
20. Itt a peuter bottell of ij quarts & a pint.
p^r me James Royll, 1612.

It will be impossible to do more than give a sketch of how the parish money was expended. Payment was made for the destruction of hedgehogs, or, as they were more usually called, urchins. It was a popular delusion that these harmless animals sucked the cows as they lay out in the fields, so under date 1629 we find:—

'It to Tho Swan for kiling two hedghogs 4d.'
1630 'It. p^d unto Robte Barnes for killing an urchin 2d.'

The payments were so frequent that we are surprised that the whole genus did not become extinct. More justifiable objects of hatred were foxes and badgers:—

1631 'It p^d unto Rob^{te} Greene for killing a badger 1s. od.'
1680 'to Tho. Spenser for 1 fox head 1s. od.'

In 1632 we find provision made for herbs for the Church:—

'It payde for Lavender to James Swan to lay the cushion & pulpit cloth 3d.'

In 1650 there is a curious entry concerning sacramental wine:—

'It p^d 22 of March 1650 & y^e 28 of March 1651 to Francis Sikes
for 8 quarts of Clarit wine & 2 quarts of Muscadine for
Pallme Sunday & Easter day as will appear by quittance . 11s. 8d.'
And just below is a memorial of the civil war:—

'It to y^e Clarke for washing out y^e kings arms 3d.'

With one item, dated 1634, we must finish:—

'It geeven to a Skottish gentleman that had house and wife and all
his people burned by Rebels in Ierland iiijd.'

139. THE CORPORATION OF WRIGHTS, CULROSS.—The Minutes of the Corporation of the Wrights of the Royal Burgh of Culross, Perthshire, are contained in two volumes, the older of which is a small quarto of 420 pages, dating from 8th April 1612 to 12th February 1792. A curious feature is that the earliest entries seem to have been made in any part of the volume the secretary preferred, e.g. 1567 follows 1743, and is followed by 1632.

Though there is nothing of striking interest in the volume, it is impossible to peruse it without gaining an insight into trade customs and phrases. Of course the spirit of exclusiveness is to be met with in this, as in every trade guild of the period.

'17 March 1716.—The Corporation of the Wrights being informed that Richard Mastertoun wright was working to Rob^t Spitel within the toun, his teuals (tools) was taken and he was obliged to give a bond of fortie pund scots that he should work no more after that maner upon which he had back his teuals—the bond is written by John halkerson toun Clerk upon stamped paper dated 17th day March 1716. JAMES TAYLOUR.'

On the 3d of August in the same year, another interloper was dealt with more severely; 'he was caryed to prison until he gave his Bond of fortie pund Scots.' The same day an unfreeman and his son were caught 'building a kill' on the estate of Mr. William Broun. They were brought to Culross and had to give their bond:

Before this time, viz. in 1699, a bond was granted by James M'Laren in Castelhill, 'oblidging him not to work within the toun or priviledges y^of under the penaltie of tree hundred pund Scots.'

The guild had a loft or seat of their own in the parish church, and difficulties arose between the heritors and the guild as to the maintenance of it.

A man who married a freeman's daughter could claim 'to be admitted and received a freeman and member of the Corporation by virtue of his privilege aforesaid.' This claim was allowed to Alexander Birnie, who had married Nicolas, the daughter of John Mutray, wright in Culross. The Mutrays or Moultries were an old and numerous race in and about the Royal Burgh, and three generations of them were members of the Corporation of Wrights. Other families connected with it and the town were the Primroses from whom the present Earl of Rosebery descends, and the Angels whose name is in the earlier minutes written Enzell. The Enzalls were connected both with the Wrights and with the Saltmakers.

Occasionally we meet with the admission of some neighbouring gentleman into the Corporation; this was done with the object of securing an influential adviser and supporter in the squabbles which took place between the Wrights and the Burgh Authorities. Apprentices having served their time were admitted members on completing a say (assay) piece, the nature of which was settled by the Corporation, and two of their members were appointed to act as say masters to judge the work when done; tables, bedsteads, and other articles of furniture were chosen as tests of skill.

The admittance of the new member was accompanied by the 'speaking pint,' which seems to mean a supply of drink at the expense of the new member. Various wholesome rules were made not only for the orderly carrying on of the business at the meetings, but for the maintenance of general good feeling. The following extract which concludes our paper bears on this subject.

'Yt guras (at Culross) the eleven day of Aug. the zeir of god 1657, the hail wrights of the broch being convenit it is concluded and agreid upone be the consent and advys of the craft yt whosoever of theme shal presume to abus another aither in their face or behind their back or to tak speich upon them befor the craft without libertie asket and given shal pay prëstly to the bookes the soume of threi pounds Scots, in witness thirof sücrbut be their hand.

' JAMES NASMYTH my hand.
PEITER PRYOES (Primrose.)
JAMES MUTRAY.
JAMES SINCLAR.'

A. W. C. H.

140. CLOCKMAKERS.—Watchmakers, Gold and Silversmiths, and Jewellers who have carried on business in the city of Elgin from the years 1697 until and after the years 1820-1838.

1697 Thomas Gilgour was admitted as a Watchmaker member of the Hammermen Incorporation.

1701 William Scott Sen^r and William Scot, yo^r Goldsmiths in Elgin, being found qualified in their trade and occupation of Silver and Goldsmiths out of consideraion, and for ye favour and respect they bear them are admitted freemen.

1712 James Guthrie, Gold and Silversmith from Edinburgh now in Elgin having made application to the Deacons and Masters of the Hammermen Craft of the Burgh, and they being convinced of his ability and skill of working as a Gold and Silversmith and having satisfied the Craft he was admitted etc.

1715 Alexander Innes having given in his essay of Craft as a Gold and Silversmith was admitted.

1726 James Brown admitted as a qualified Watch and Clockmaker.

1729 William Livingston late apprentice to James Tait gave in his essay as ane Gold and Silversmith, and the samyn being found good and sufficient work he was admitted.

1743 John Lundie admitted having served his apprenticeship with John Brown Watchmaker.

1754 Alexander Grey, Watchmaker and Wright, created and admitted freeman for the love and favour we bear to him.

1754 James Humphrey Goldsmith and freeman of Craft had entered at that date as apprentices John M'Beath and John Cruickshank.

1772 James Grey Watchmaker admitted.

[There appears to have neither been Gold and Silversmiths or Watchmakers entered between the dates 1772-1803.]

1790 to 1820 The initials of Charles Fowler are frequently found on Elgin plate between these dates. The Rev^d. Jas Cowper Aberdeen says he was a man of standing and ane important Silversmith, who would probably be a Burgess of Guild, as he is evidently not ane of Craft.

[CF] [ELGIN] figure of St. Giles with Staff and Book and front view of Cathedral.

1803 George Sutherland Watchmaker admitted freeman.

1805 George Grigor Watchmaker admitted represented as having served his apprenticeship with Alexander Duncan, freeman of this Burgh.

[I can find no entry of Duncan's admission to freedom of Craft ;

- probably he was a burgess of Guild, as he was an important merchant.]
- 1807 Alexander Archibald, freeman's apprenticeship with Alexander Duncan.
- 1808 John Keith, Silver and Goldsmith and Jeweller in Banff admitted freeman of the Hammermen Incorporation on condition of his paying the customary fees and producing an essay piece, the said John Keith instantly produced a Watch Chain by way of essay. This is the first notice of an essay having been submitted by a Jeweller or Watchmaker.
- 1820 George Sutherland, son of the preceding George Sutherland carried on the business of a Watchmaker until within the memory of several now living.

There were also from the date 1820 carrying on business as Watchmakers and Jewellers in Elgin, George Cruickshank, Clock and Watchmaker, George Grigor (above mentioned) Clock and Watchmaker, and after these were

- 1838 Messrs. Grey, Spark, Duncan, Pozzie and Stewart, James Alexander, Brown, Urquhart, John Sellar.
- 1838 Joseph Pozzie (of Pozzie & Stewart.) Mark JP EL^N JP



(4 marks.)

J. Hardie Mark IH ELN Figure of St. Giles recumbent



(4 marks).

William Fergusson WF ELGIN (2 marks).

141. BUCHAN OF LETHAM.—In *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, (M'Kerlie) vol. i, p. 209, it is said that John Ross of Balkail, married Jean Buchan 'of whom nothing has been traced.' She was the second daughter of John Buchan of Letham, by his second wife Ann Brown, daughter of George Brown of Coalston. Mrs. Ross's signature may be seen along with those of her brothers' and sisters' appended to a family document in an old Bible now in the possession of General Cadell of Cockenzie. The document, which is on one of the blank leaves, runs as follows:—'Ann Brown, our mother, died at Letham, the twenty sixth day of February One thousand seven hundred and ninety.

'AGED 67.

'A most pious and benevolent christian, a most virtuous, affectionate, and attentive wife, a most tender, anxious, kind, and indulgent mother, loved, esteemed respected and revered by her family, who with according hearts in unbounded filial affection, gratitude and regard, in the deepest affliction, mourn the loss of the best of parents and the firmest of friends.

'Our flowing tears have spoke what words cannot express, and our tender and grateful remembrance of her shall only cease when memory is no more.

'May she be our guardian angel, and may God enable us in brotherly love and amity to follow her pious instructions and bright example, with the heavenly assurance of again meeting her in everlasting happiness.

'Signed by her sons and daughters as follows :—

SONS.	DAUGHTERS.
Charles Buchan	Ann Buchan
Francis Buchan	Jane Ross
William Buchan	Mary Cadell
Alexander Buchan	Helen Glassel
	Janet Buchan.'

Of these signatories, Charles was Buchan of Whitsome, co. Berwick, who afterwards married the heiress of Killentringan, co. Ayr, but *d.s.p.* Francis married the heiress of Sydserff of that ilk and Ronchlaw, co. Haddington, and from him descends the present Sydserff of Ronchlaw. William was an officer of marines and served under Lord Rodney. Alexander, a Lieutenant of Fireworks in the Bengal Army, was killed at Seringapatam in 1792. (Another brother, Colonel Hew, died of fatigue at a subsequent siege of the same place.) Ann married Thomas Lithgow, Island of Grenada. Mary married John Cadell of Tranent, etc., and from her are descended the Cadells of Tranent, Ratho, and Cockenzie, many of whom have been distinguished soldiers. One Cadell of Ratho was Scott's friend and publisher; another, Francis Cadell, the explorer of the Murray River, Australia. Helen married Glassel of Longniddrie. Her only daughter and heiress married Lord John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll. Their son is the present Duke. While Jane, Mrs. Ross herself, was mother of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, whose son Sir John is at present military Governor of Canada.

J. H. STEVENSON.

142. FONT OR CROSS SOCKET (see 129).—With regard to the pierced stone at Inchyre House, Fife. Should it not be Inchrye? I think it is very likely to be a portion of what is called a Stathel, a short stone column with a large base and cap, which were used for supporting stacks.

Inchyre Abbey never was a religious house, but is quite a modern building, built, I believe, by a Mr. Ramsay, editor or proprietor of the *Scotsman* newspaper, about the year 1820.

The nearest religious house is the well-known Lindores Abbey, about one mile distant.

In some of the ancient ruined churches, notably Iona and Arbroath, there is a stone with a small square socket in the Chancel in such a position as to appear to have been in front of the centre of the High Altar. Could this have been used for a socket or support to a processional cross or crucifix?

J. H.

143. LEVEN.—It is stated in Colonel Robertson's *Gaelic Topography of Scotland* that the river in Fife is originally 'Levern' (not 'Leven').

This seems supported by 'Levern' (Renfrew) and 'Levernhope' (Selkirkshire), and gives rise to the question whether other 'Levens' may not represent the same contraction. A 'Liver' flows into Loch Etive, and one into Loch Awe, and in Cornish the word 'Llyfer' seems to mean a flood—a natural name for common application to water. The point is interesting, because theories of King Arthur's wars have been based on Llywennydd, ash-trees, etc.

W. M. C.

144. IRON COFFIN CASES (see 128, vol. iii. p. 20).—I saw two of these

cases in Aberfoyle Churchyard about two years ago. Probably they are still there.

J. M'G.

The iron coffin cases referred to in your last are, in Fife at least, generally called *Mortsafes*. They are used thus, two thick planks are put in the bottom of the grave, underneath and at right angles to where the coffin will be, four strong iron rods, hinged near the upper ends are screwed into the planks, two on each side. The coffin is then lowered, the cage-like *mortsafe* put over it, and the hinged rods, the tops of which interlace, bent over and padlocked, the keys being given to the nearest relation. The grave is then filled up.

When the *mortsafe* is removed, the rods are unlocked and unscrewed, the planks being left *in situ*.

They were, I believe, first used about the time of the resurrectionists Burke and Hare, and others, and are now, I think, quite gone out of use.

J. H.

145. THE FAMILY OF NICOLSON.—I offer the following attempt to extricate the pedigrees of the different Baronetical families of this name. Milne's List of Nova Scotia Baronets (prefixed to Foster's *Baronetage*, 1880) has six Nicolson entries, but these resolve themselves into four Baronetcies.

A. The earliest patent was sealed on 17th Dec. 1625 to 'Mr. James Nicolson of Cockburnspath.' On the 7th Oct. of that year he had been returned as 'Magister Jacobus Nicolson de Cokbrandispeth haeres Magistri Thomae Nicolson, Advocati, commissarii Aberdonensis, Patris.' In a retour of the 30th April 1690 (*Inquisitiones Generales*, 7018) the following relationships are set out—

John Nicolson of Lasswade,	brother of Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath
John Nicolson of Poltoun	Dominus Jacobus Nicolson de Cockburnspath
John Nicolson of Poltoun	
William Nicolson of that Ilk	

Thomas Nicolson of that Ilk then served heir of the above James of Cockburnspath as his 'filii fratris abavi.'

He was succeeded by his son.

II. Thomas, a lawyer of considerable repute, consulted in 1638 as to the legality of the Covenant; named Sir Thomas Nicolson in a letter from the Marquis of Hamilton of that year. (*See Omond's Lives of the Lord Advocates.*) He probably succeeded his father as second Baronet, and had issue—

1. James, his successor.

2. Thomas (Sir), Procurator to the estates in 1644, King's Advocate 1649, knighted at Falkland 10th July 1650, *d.* 15th December 1656. He *m.* Rachel, daughter of Robert Burnett, Lord Crimond, and widow of John Napier, Advocate, and by her (who *rem.* as third wife of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston and Fingalton) left issue—

1. Thomas, served heir to his father, the King's Advocate, on 29th September 1658, and again on 8th April 1671. Sir James

- Nicolson of Cockburnspath was served heir-male of his nephew, this Thomas, on 5th September 1676.
2. Rachel, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath,' *m.* 1670 Sir William Hamilton, first Baronet of Preston, and had three daughters whose issue is extinct.
 3. Marion, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson, King's Advocate,' designated (erroneously) as 'of Carnock,' *m.* George Hay of Balhousie, and had a son, Thomas Hay, who was created Viscount Dupplin in 1697, and succeeded in 1709 as sixth Earl of Kinnoull. From her descends the present Earl of Kinnoull.
 4. Margaret, wife of John Cheislie of Dalry, was on 12th October 1676 served heir-portioner of her brother-german, Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath.
 3. Agnes Nicolson, third wife of the first Lord Elibank, was (perhaps) a daughter of this Sir Thomas. Her son Thomas Murray (pupillus) was on 7th December 1637 served heir-male to her.
 4. 'A sister of Sir Thomas Nicolson, King's Advocate,' *m.* David Dunsmuir, Advocate, by whom she had a daughter, Rachel Dunsmuir, who *m.* 1667 John Wedderburn of Blackness (Douglas's *Baronage*, 281). From her descends the present Sir William Wedderburn, Baronet.
 5. Isabella, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath,' *m.* Sir Henry Nisbet of Craigentenny, knighted in 1641. Her son was created a Baronet on the 2d December 1669, and having exchanged properties with his cousin, became 'of Dean.' The title is extinct. John Riddell, the celebrated peerage lawyer, was descended from her.
 6. Anne, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath,' *m.* John Scot of Milenie (who *d.* 1709), second son of Sir William Scot of Clerkington (Douglas's *Baronage*, 2181). From her descended Major Francis Cunningham Scott of Mollenie, C.B., and William Fordyce Blair of Blair.

III. Sir James Nicolson, third Baronet, was served heir to his nephew Thomas on 5th September 1676. He seems to have been the Dominus Jacobus Nicolson de Cockburnspath, to whom on 30th April 1690 Thomas Nicolson *de eodem* was served as heir-male ; he left a daughter—

1. Joanna, wife of Gavin Elliot (brother of the Laird of Stobs), who on the same day was served heir-portioner to her father.

It may be mentioned that there were several eminent lawyers of this name. Mr. John Nicolson is mentioned in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* from 29th May 1596 to 29th June 1603. On the last occasion he is referred to as 'of Lasswade.' Mr. Thomas Nicolson is mentioned from 17th July 1611 to 20th June 1620, being distinguished as 'elder' for part of that time ; while Mr. Thomas Nicolson, younger, comes on the scene on the 20th July 1621. He was probably the father of the Lord Advocate.

B. The next Nicolson Baronetcy in order of date was, according to Milne, conferred on John Nicolson of Lasswade. It is dated 2d July 1629, and was sealed on 31st December of that year. The early descents are rather confused, but may be stated as follows :—

- I. John Nicolson, a lawyer of eminence in Edinburgh, acquired property there and at Lasswade. He *m.* Janet, daughter of John Swinton of that

Ilk (Douglas's *Baronage*, 130), and is described as 'progenitor of the Nicolsons of Lasswade, Carnock, etc.' His 'eldest son'—

II. John Nicolson of Lasswade, served heir to his father on the 5th March 1614, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Edward Henderson, Advocate, and had several sons—

1. John, his successor.
2. Thomas 'second son,' ancestor of the Nicolsons of Carnock (see C.).
3. Thomas Nicolson, founder of the family of Cockburnspath (*A.*), would, according to the pedigree set forth in the retour of 1690, have this place, but I suspect he was a younger son of John No. 1. This is the weakest point in the descents.

III. John Nicolson 'of that Ilk and of Lasswade' was created a Baronet on the 2d July 1629. He *m.* Magdalen, eldest daughter of David Preston of Craigmillar (Douglas's *Peerage*, i. 416, where he is named James). She and her sister Elizabeth were on 8th April 1640 served heirs-portioners of their brother Robert Preston, and in the retour she is designated as wife of Sir John Nicolson, Baronet, of Lasswade. He is said to have been succeeded by his grandson, and had (apparently) four sons—

1. The father of the second Baronet, apparently identical with the first John Nicolson of Poltoun in the pedigree of 1690.
2. James Nicolson, Bishop of Dunkeld, 'second son of the first Baronet,' *m.* Jean, only daughter of Gilbert Ramsay of Banff (Douglas's *Baronage*, 552), ancestor of the present Baronet.
3. Robert Nicolson, to whom his brother Thomas was served heir on 24th July 1661.
4. Thomas, to whom his nephew, Sir John, was served heir on the 6th May 1688.

IV. John Nicolson 'of Poltoun' predeceased his father, leaving a son.

V. Sir John Nicolson succeeded his grandfather as second Baronet, and was served heir to him, 5th April 1676. He seems to be identical with the second John of Poltoun in the pedigree of 1690. He was also served heir to his uncle Thomas in 1688. He *m.* Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir William Dick, Baronet of Braid (Douglas's *Baronage*, 270), and had two sons.

VI. Sir John Nicolson, third Baronet, mentioned by Milne as having 'taken out his arms as Baronet.' He was succeeded by his brother—

VII. Sir William Nicolson, fourth Baronet, was, on 21st September 1681, served as heir-male of his brother 'Dominus Joannes Nicolson miles Baronettus' in the lands of Nicolson (prius Clerkington nuncupatis), Fowlerstoun, Lasswade, etc., in Edinburgh, Cockburnspath in Berwick, and Staniepath in Haddington. He *m.* Elizabeth, eighth and youngest daughter of John Trotter of Morton Hall. (His arms are blazoned in vol. ii. of Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, plate vi.) He is mentioned as William Nicolson *de eodem* in the pedigree of 1690, and had two sons.

VIII. Sir Thomas Nicolson, fifth Baronet, who, as Thomas Nicolson *de eodem*, was served heir-male of Sir James Nicolson of Cockburnspath, on the 30th April 1690. He is said to have *d. s. p.* (Query, was he the Sir Thomas Nicolson of Ladykirk, whose daughter *m.* Thomas Brisbane in 1715?) He was probably the Sir Thomas Nicolson in whose house carpets were used for the first time in Edinburgh, as mentioned in Ramsay's *Scotland and Scotsmen*, page 98. He was succeeded by his brother.

IX. Sir James Nicolson, sixth Baronet, who also *d. s. p.*, when the title devolved on the representative of James Nicolson, the Bishop of Dunkeld, as stated in Burke's *Peerage*.

C. The third Nicolson Baronetcy mentioned by Milne is that of Carnock. For the first two descents see *B*.

III. Thomas Nicolson of Carnock was created a Baronet on the 16th January 1637. He *m.* Isobel, daughter of Walter Henderson of Granton, and *d.* 8th January 1646 ; leaving issue—

1. Thomas, his successor.
2. John of Tillicoutrie, served heir to his sister Jane on the 28th May 1653 ; *m.* Sabina Colyear, and *d.* 1683, leaving two sons—
 1. Thomas, who succeeded as fifth Baronet.
 2. Colonel William, *d.* at Ypres in 1720. Ancestor of the present Baronet.
3. Elizabeth, *m.* Thomas Drummond of Riccartoun.
4. Anne, *m.* Sir George Stirling of Keir as his third wife.
5. Jane.

IV. Sir Thomas Nicolson, second Baronet of Carnock, *m.* Lady Margaret (? Eleanor) Livingstone, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow (Douglas's *Peerage*, ii. 127), and by her (who *rem.* as fourth wife of Sir George Stirling of Keir, and again as first wife of Sir John Stirling of Garden, who succeeded to Keir) ; he left at his death on the 24th July 1664—

1. Thomas, his successor.
2. Eleanor, *m.* Sir John Shaw, second Baronet of Greenock, now represented by the Earl Cathcart and Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Bart. She and her sisters became co-heiresses of their nephew.
3. Isobel, *m.* as first wife of James Dunbar of Mochrum (created a Baronet in 1694), now represented by the Right Hon. Sir William Dunbar, Bart.
4. Margaret, *m.* (first) to Alexander Hamilton of Barcrieff (? Balnacrieff), and (secondly) to Sir Thomas Nicolson of Kemnay (see *D*.) The Marquis of Lothian is descended from her.

V. Sir Thomas Nicolson, third Baronet of Carnock, Plain, and Dunipace, served heir to his father on the 26th August and 27th, 28th September 1664 ; *m.* 1668 Hon. Jean Napier, eldest daughter of Archibald, second Lord Napier, and *d.* 20th January 1670, leaving one son.

VI. Sir Thomas Nicolson, fourth Baronet, born 14th January 1669, served heir to his father on 1st February 1671, succeeded his maternal uncle as fourth Lord Napier in August 1683, and *d.* unmarried in France on the 9th June 1686, when the Barony of Napier passed under its special destination, and his three aunts were served heirs-portioners to him as regards the estate of Carnock, etc., while the Baronetcy devolved on—

V. Sir Thomas Nicolson as fifth Baronet (son of John of Tillicoutrie, mentioned above), who was served as heir-male of the fourth Baronet, and as heir of his father, on the 10th August and 23d September 1686. Besides his son and successor, Sir George, he seems to have had a daughter,

Eleanor, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock,' *m.* (first) Hon. Thomas Boyd, second son of William, second Earl of

Kilmarnock (born 13th September 1689), and (secondly), to John Craufurd of Craufurdland. She had two daughters by her first husband—

1. Margaret Boyd, died at Edinburgh on the 7th May 1781.
2. A daughter who *m.* as first wife of Charles Hope, merchant in Edinburgh, third son of Sir Archibald Hope, Lord Rankeillour, and had by him a son, Robert, and a daughter (Douglas's *Baronage*, 60).

From this point the succession of the Carnock Baronetcy is clearly stated in Burke's *Peerage*.

D. The latest Nicolson Baronetcy was conferred on a member of an Aberdeenshire family, probably connected with the Nicolsons of Cockburnspath, the first founder of which was a 'Commissarius Aberdonensis,' as mentioned above. For some of the details that follow I am indebted to Dr. Davidson's *Inverurie and the Garioch*.

George Nicolson (probably the person who was served heir to his father, Thomas Nicolson of Pitmedden, Bailie Burgess of Aberdeen, on the 21st July 1658), was called to the bar in 1661, being then designated as 'of Cluny.' He purchased Kemnay in 1682 from Alexander Strahan, younger of Glenkindy. He was made a Lord of Session in 1682, taking the title of Lord Kemnay. He sold Kemnay in 1688 to Thomas Burnet, and bought Balcaskie in Fife. He was alive at the Union. He was twice married (first), to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, and (secondly), to Margaret Halyburton, who *d.* August 1722. A son by his first wife is said to have been 'Bishop Nicolson, the first Vicar Apostolic appointed by the Pope in Scotland.' Besides the Bishop he had issue—

1. Thomas.
2. William.

I. Thomas Nicolson, 'younger of Kemnay,' was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 15th April 1700. He *m.*, 1688, Margaret, third daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Nicolson, Bart., of Carnock, and widow of James Hamilton of Barcrieff, and had several daughters but no son. One of his daughters, Margaret, *m.* as first wife of William, third Marquis of Lothian, and from her descends the present Marquis.

II. William Nicolson 'of Mergie' succeeded his brother as second Baronet. He was married four times, and had twenty-two children. He purchased Glenbervie in 1721 from Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Burnet of Glenbervie, whose widow (Agnes, daughter of Robert Burnet of Cowtown, etc.) he had *m.* as one of his wives. He died without surviving male issue, when the Baronetcy (granted to heirs-male general) devolved on his heir-male, stated to have been the ancestor of that 'Sir James Nicolson, Bart., of Glenbervie, Co. Kincardine,' mentioned in Burke's *Peerage* of 1829 and 1837 as then alive, but regarding whom no information is recorded. Sir William's estates passed to his daughters, two of whom are known—

1. 'John,' the fifth daughter, inherited Glenbervie, and *m.* Rev. John Wilson. Her daughter, Ann Wilson Nicolson of Glenbervie, *m.* Robert Badenach of Arthurhouse. Her son, James Badenach Nicolson of Glenbervie, *m.* Eliza, daughter of James (Williamson) Burnet of Monboddo, and was recently secretary to the Lord Advocate.

2. Helen, *m.* at Montrose, 11th February 1781, Henry Ivie of Mount Alto, in Ireland.

The above notes seem to correct the double error in Foster's *Baronetage*, where at pages 550 and 650 Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock is represented as Lord Advocate. They also correct the error in the pedigree of the Earl of Kinnoull in Douglas's and in Burke's *Peerages*, where Sir Thomas Nicolson, the Lord Advocate, is designated as 'of Carnock.'

Three of the four Nicolson Baronetcies seem to have been granted to 'Heirs-male general,' Carnock being the only one limited to heirs-male of the body. It would therefore appear as if Sir Arthur J. B. Nicolson of that ilk and Lasswade, who is entered under the Lasswade Baronetcy of 1629, might be able to prove his claim to the older Cockburnspath Baronetcy of 1625. Such an attempt would bring out any weak points in the above pedigrees. Σ.

146. NOTES ON THE ACTA DOM. CONC. ET SESS., 1478-1495.—1. The name of the wife of Sir Patrick Hepburn, first Lord Hailes, is not mentioned in Wood's *Douglas*. From the *Acta* (page 98*) we learn that on the 24th January 1484, 'Elene Wallace the spouse of some time Patric Lord Halis,' sued Patric 'now' (*i.e.* third) Lord Hailes for her teirce. This also helps to fix the date of the death of Adam second Lord Hailes.

2. Douglas's *Baronage* says Sir John Colquhoun of Luss (fl. 1440-1480) married a daughter of Thomas Lord Boyd. There is no Thomas Lord Boyd whose daughter could have married Sir John, and the marriage is not recorded in the Boyd pedigree. The *Acta*, however, show that on 25th October 1484 (page 89*), a suit was brought by Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss against 'Elizabeth of Dunbar, the spous of Umquhile Sir John Colquhoun of that ilk,' regarding the repair of certain family property in her hands (see also entry of 19th January of the same year, page 95* and *Acta Dom. Audm.*, 19 Oct. 1484).

3. At page 378 of the *Acta* a curious entry occurs of a petition, presented on the 25th October 1494, by one Malcolm Culquhone, regarding certain land pertaining to him 'by the decease of umquhile Elizabeth Countess of M'ray (Murray or Moray), and Lady of Dübeth, my grandame.' I can trace no such Countess of Moray. If she was Lady of Dunbeath in her own right, her name probably was Elizabeth Sutherland, but the last 'Lady of Dunbeath' I know of was Marjory Sutherland, Countess of Caithness (see *D. P.* II. 339 and 574). If for Dübeth we read Dunbar, we may presume either that some lady of the family of Dunbar Earl of Moray, who claimed to have succeeded to that title, married (as stated above) Sir John Colquhoun, the Lord Chamberlain (probably as his second wife), or that the so-called Countess of Moray was the unrecorded wife of Malcolm Colquhoun, Sir John's father, who *d.v.p.*, having been mentioned in a charter of 1433. I am not aware if this difficulty has been already mooted. The entry at page 378 is composed of an unusually crabbed and contracted mixture of Scotch and Latin, and I shall be glad if any competent scholar will furnish a correct translation after collation, if possible, with the original record.

4. Douglas's *Baronage* (page 238) says that Sir David Bruce, fifth Baron of Clackmannan, married Marion, daughter of Sir Robert Herries of Tereagles. There was no such Sir Robert. She was probably daughter

of Robert Herries who had a charter of Terrachty on the 18th July 1477. And the *Acta* (page 184), under date 18th March 1490, tells us that she had previously married Sir David Stewart of Rossyth, Knight. It is to be noted, however, that on the 10th March 1490 (page 176), the *Acta* mentions an action brought by 'David Brois of Clekmanane and Mary Stewart his spouse.' Probably this is an erratum for Marioun.

5. The two printed volumes of *Acta* contain authentic references to about four hundred marriages, many of which are not elsewhere recorded, and an alphabetical catalogue of these marriages will be very useful to genealogists. Σ.

147. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (*continued from vols. i. and ii., p. 172*)—

Kinnoull, Perth,	b. 1618,	m. 1618,	d. 1766.
Kirkcaldy, Fife,	b. 1614,	m. 1615,	d. 1743.
Kirkden, Forfar,	b. 1650,	m. 1650,	d. 1749.
Kirkmichael, Ayr,	b. 1638,	m. 1638,	d. 1783.
Kirkmichael, Perth,	b. 1650,	m. 1650,	d. 1784
Kirknewton and East Calder, Edinburgh,	b. 1642,	m. 1642,	d. 1642.
Lanark,	b. 1647,	m. 1647,	d. None.
Largo, Fife,	b. 1636,	m. 1636,	d. 1767.
Lasswade, Edinburgh,	b. 1617,	m. 1617,	d. 1634.
Liberton, Edinburgh,	b. 1624,	m. 1631,	d. 1647.
Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie, Forfar,	b. 1651,	m. 1633,	d. 1750.
Livingston, Linlithgow,	b. 1639,	m. 1639,	d. 1718.
Longforgan, Perth,	b. 1634,	m. 1633,	d. None.
Longside, Aberdeen,	b. 1621,	m. 1692,	d. 1692.
Lyne and Megget, Peebles,	b. 1649,	m. 1649,	d. None.
Markinch, Fife,	b. 1635,	m. 1670,	d. 1634.
Melrose, Roxburgh,	b. 1642,	m. 1642,	d. 1781.
Monikie, Forfar,	b. 1613,	m. 1613,	d. 1612.
Montrose, Forfar,	b. 1615,	m. 1633,	d. 1670.
Newbattle, Edinburgh,	b. 1618,	m. 1642,	d. 1696.
Newburn, Fife,	b. 1628,	m. 1628,	d. 1630.
Newton, Edinburgh,	b. 1629,	m. 1639,	d. 1730.
Ochiltree, Ayr,	b. 1642,	m. 1641,	d. 1783.
Old Machar, Aberdeen,	b. 1641,	m. 1621,	d. 1642.
Ormiston, Haddington,	b. 1637,	m. 1637,	d. 1642.
Peebles,	b. 1622,	m. 1628,	d. 1660.
Peterculter, Aberdeen,	b. 1643,	m. 1785,	d. 1647.
Petty, Inverness,	b. 1633,	m. 1657,	d. 1800.
Pittenweem, Fife,	b. 1611,	m. 1692,	d. 1685.
Queensferry, Linlithgow,	b. 1635,	m. 1635,	d. 1782.
Roxburgh,	b. 1624,	m. 1654,	d. 1783.
St. Andrew's and St. Leonard's, Fife,	b. 1627,	m. 1638,	d. 1732.
St. Monance or Abercrombie, Fife,	b. 1628,	m. 1628,	d. 1674.
St. Ninian's, Stirling,	b. 1643,	m. 1688,	d. None.
Salton, Haddington,	b. 1636,	m. 1635,	d. 1644.

Scone, Perth,	<i>b.</i> 1620,	<i>m.</i> 1620,	<i>d.</i> 1630.
Smailholm, Roxburgh,	<i>b.</i> 1648,	<i>m.</i> 1701,	<i>d.</i> 1784.
Sprouston, Roxburgh,	<i>b.</i> 1635,	<i>m.</i> 1633,	<i>d.</i> 1633.
Stitchel (and Hume), Roxburgh,	<i>b.</i> 1640,	<i>m.</i> 1648,	<i>d.</i> None.
Stow, Edinburgh,	<i>b.</i> 1626,	<i>m.</i> 1641,	<i>d.</i> 1722.
Straiton, Ayr,	<i>b.</i> 1644,	<i>m.</i> 1644,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Symington, Ayr,	<i>b.</i> 1642,	<i>m.</i> 1650,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Tillicoultry, Clackmannan,	<i>b.</i> 1640,	<i>m.</i> 1640,	<i>d.</i> 1639.
Torryburn, Fife,	<i>b.</i> 1663,	<i>m.</i> 1629,	<i>d.</i> 1768.
Tranent, Haddington,	<i>b.</i> 1611,	<i>m.</i> 1611,	<i>d.</i> 1618.
Trinity Gark, Perth,	<i>b.</i> 1641,	<i>m.</i> 1641,	<i>d.</i> 1746.
Tweedsmuir, Peebles,	<i>b.</i> 1644,	<i>m.</i> 1644,	<i>d.</i> 1645.
Urquhart, Elgin,	<i>b.</i> 1647,	<i>m.</i> 1647,	<i>d.</i> 1746.
West Calder, Edinburgh,	<i>b.</i> 1645,	<i>m.</i> 1677,	<i>d.</i> 1677.
Whittinghame, Haddington,	<i>b.</i> 1627,	<i>m.</i> 1627,	<i>d.</i> None.

EDITOR.

QUERIES.

- LXXXV. 'WISH WELL.'—In conversing with an elderly lady, residing in Banchory-Devenick, Aberdeenshire, she remarked having been at a 'Wish Well,' which was described as a hollow containing a little water in a stone or piece of rock, formed by water dropping on it from the ground or rock overhead. On putting a pin in and expressing a wish, it should, on returning to the place some time afterwards, be found white. If it is found discoloured it is not a wish well. Evidently the properties of the water characterise the well. What are they? J. A., Abd.
- LXXXVI. TIGGERS.—Dr. Robert Cowie, describing some of the duties of Ranselmen in his vol. on *Shetland and the Shetlanders*, page 26, Note 5, has 'that beggars and *tiggers* from a distance return to their own parishes.' Tig means to tantalise or annoy; possibly *tiggers* are disturbing persons of no fixed abode. What is the explanation? J. A., Abd.
- LXXXVII. SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY MACES.—According to tradition, about the year 1683 there was discovered within Bishop Kennedy's tomb in St. Salvator's Chapel, St. Andrews, six maces which had been concealed there in troublous times. Three are kept in the University there, and one was presented to each of the other three Scottish Universities, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. One, the original, is of beautiful Gothic workmanship of which the others are only copies.
- There are two maces in Aberdeen, but neither of them Gothic, or in any way corresponding with those said to have been discovered in Bishop Kennedy's tomb; the one in King's was made in 1650 by Walter Melvil, Aberdeen, the one in Marischal is after a similar make to King's, but without name of maker, town-mark, or date.
- On the Glasgow mace, Dr. J. F. S. Gordon writes: 'The deposit and subsequent presentation do not coincide with the inscription

upon the Glasgow University mace, whereon is the word 'empta, purchased in 1465, manifesting that it was in possession 218 years before the said gift came from St. Andrews.'

The old mace of Edinburgh University was said to have been stolen by Deacon Brodie about the end of last century.

A gentleman in St. Andrews writes: 'The story of the maces is well known in this quarter, but I have never been able to find any documentary evidence to authenticate it, nor have I been able to trace the story to its origin in printed books. Billings also discredits it, and I dare say there is something legendary about it. Still it is not likely to be a pure invention, and I hope some day to hit upon something in our archives that will throw light upon it.'

What do the records of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Universities say about the gifts, the maces they have, and have had?

J. A., Abd.

LXXXVIII. MIDDLETON FAMILY.—Can G. A. W. inform me who painted the miniature of Principal George Middleton, now at Barham Court, and can he give any information connecting Robert Middleton of Caldhame, Marykirk, the Principal's grandfather, with Baillie George Middleton of Aberdeen (1574).

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

LXXXIX. JAMES CURRIE.—I will be much obliged if any reader of *N. N. & Q.* can inform me who the father and mother of James Currie, Provost of Edinburgh in 1673, were. He is said to have come from Strathaven or that district. His daughter Rachel is mentioned at page 144 of *The Guildry of Edinburgh: Is it an Incorporation?* by James Colston. Had James Currie any other children?

J. M'G.

XC. ISABELLA ROSS.—Isabella Ross, sister of Hugh, fourth Earl of Ross, married Edward Bruce, King of Ireland, brother of King Robert Bruce. Was there any issue of this marriage?

The aforementioned Hugh, Earl of Ross, married first, Lady Matilda Bruce, sister of King Robert Bruce, in 1308; he afterwards married Margaret, daughter of Sir David Graham, in 1329. Had he any children by Lady Matilda Bruce?

R. P. H.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—Before the year 1600, there lived in *Grubet* in Scotland, *William Bennet*.

His son *William* lived in the beginning of 1600 in *Edinburgh*, and was minister during the reign of King Jacob the First. Married to Jeanna Bonnar.

His son *James* or *Jacob Bennet* was born in Scotland and went from there to *Sweden* 1640. Became a Captain in the garrison at Malmoe, and Major in the cavalry at Abo in Finland, Naturalised Swedish nobleman 1675, retaining his former name. Died 1690 at Fändern in the parish of Pernan in Liffland. Married to Christina Kinnemond. He had nineteen children, thirteen of these being sons, the greater part of whom were killed in the wars of Charles XII.

His son *Wilhelm*, Baron of Bälteberga, etc., was born 1680. He became a General in the Swedish army 1717. Raised to the rank of a Baron 1719. Appointed Governor of Holland 1728, and of Malmöehus 1737. Commanding the forces in Malmöe the same year. Died 1740 at the battle of Malmöe. Married 1712 to Magdalena Eleonora Barnekow, daughter of the Colonel Kjeld Christoffer Barnekow of Ralsvik, etc., and the Countess Margaretha von Ascheberg. From him descend those of the same name and titles still living in Sweden.

Mr. Amep in his *Pedigree of the Swedish Nobility*, says, regarding the origin of this family:—

‘This family descends from Scotland and was there divided in two branches. One branch, *Bennet of Grubet*, whose motto is: “*Benedictus qui tollit crucem*,” went to Sweden.

‘The other, carrying quite another crest or three standing half lions in silver-field, remained in Scotland and England, where it has been raised to the dignity of Earl.’

Information is requested about William Bennet of Edinburgh, circa 1600, and his descent. C. B.

XCII. HAY.—Can any of your readers give any information regarding a family of the name of Hay who resided, and had some property (Nether Inch, it is believed), near Kilsyth, about the years 1700 or 1720? A. H.

XCIII. ST. PRUYON.—The following bequest occurs in the will of Robert Andern of Manchester, 1540: ‘I will that one be hired to go for me to S^r Pruyons, in Scotland, and offer for me a bead flack, which is in my purse.’ Where was this shrine? Ed.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

I. and XXXII. GRAHAM OF MOTE.—With reference to the articles as to the Grahams of the Borders (*N. N. & Q.* i. p. 119 and 152); in Mawson’s *Obits (Genealogist, vol. iii. New Series, p. 143)* occurs ‘July...1721, dyed Capt. Graham, eldest son of John Graham, late of Drogheda in Ireland’; possibly a descendant of some of the Grahams who were banished to Ireland. J. M’G.

XIX. CRUISIE.—Allow me to add one or two particulars to your very clear descriptive note on Cruisies, page 154. These were in use in Forfarshire, and doubtless also in other parts of Scotland within the remembrance of persons now living. The saucers were called ‘shells.’ The wick used in country districts was usually the pith of the *Juncus communis*, called in Scotland ‘rashies,’ which for this purpose was divested of its outer green sheath or cuticle. The pith thus treated was then termed ‘rashie-wicks,’ and was tied up in bunches, and kept for use, or ‘brought into towns on market-days by country dames along ‘with their rural produce.’—(See Gardiner’s *Flora of Forfarshire*.)

The term *cruisie*, while sometimes used alone, was often combined with the Scotch term for oil, *ulie* or *ulzie*, pronounced *oolie*, as 'ulie-cruisie.' There were various modes of hanging the *cruisie* when in use, the most common arrangement for this purpose being a short rod of iron having a swivel attachment to the *cruisie* at the lower end and a hook at the upper end. This rod in several examples in my possession has been twisted into a spiral form, apparently for ornament, and in one of these specimens the spiral rod is prolonged into a point beyond the hook, as if for the purpose of being inserted into a clay wall, or other permeable material. One rare specimen in this locality has an ingenious contrivance of two stout wires interlacing with each other, but free to slide to admit of the *cruisie* being lowered or raised at pleasure in the manner of a modern parlour gasalier. I have seen one or two *cruisies* made of brass, but the common material is thin iron. A specimen in the possession of the Rev. John M'Lean, Grandtully, Perthshire, has a hinged lid, made, like the *cruisie*, of thin iron; and he informs me that such *cruisies* were common in the inland districts of the Scottish Highlands, where, when oil could not be got, tallow was used, and the lid served to support a piece of glowing peat, which melted the tallow, and kept it in the liquid condition necessary to render it a substitute for oil.

An inseparable adjunct to the *cruisie* was the tinder-box, made also of thin iron, usually in a circular form, four or five inches in diameter, and from an inch to an inch and a half in depth, and having a lid which fitted inside, and sank flat down on the tinder, so as to extinguish it when no longer required. The tinder was produced by burning cotton rags, and was ignited by means of a flint and a piece of steel formed somewhat like the letter U, inverted for use, called a 'flourish.' The flint required for this operation was sometimes difficult to procure, and in country districts at any rate was deliberately sought for in the fields. Many flint implements which had come down from the Stone Ages must have perished as strike-lights. Farm servants and country people knew where flints were to be found, certain fields yielding them more numerous than others. Old men have indicated such fields to me, where long ago they used to search for strike-lights, and diligent search in such fields has generally rewarded me with distinctly recognisable examples of flint implements, usually the form known as 'thumb-flints' or 'scrapers,' and flakes showing evidences of having been worked.

A. HUTCHESON.

XI.V. GAELIC IN GALLOWAY.—The head-master of a Burgh School informs me that his grandmother told him that in her day Gaelic was commonly spoken in the Kells district. Sir John M'Kerlie writes that he heard from his father, that in *his* father's time it was spoken, especially in the Rhinns. The Rev. Thomas Innes wrote:—

'I have heard that some of the commonalty of that country in the remote creeks of it continue as yet to speak a particular

language different from the vulgar tongue of the Scots, but I could get no certain information of it' (*Critical Essay*, vol. i. p. 39).

Under these circumstances the instance quoted by G. H. seems very probable ; but greater detail would be interesting. Jurby (Man) about which Manx is still spoken, is not far from Galloway.

W. M. C.

THE suggestion that one race was uppermost in Galloway comes from Dr. Skene.

'During the latter years of Kenneth's reign, a people appear in close association with the Norwegian pirates, and joining in their plundering expeditions, who are termed Gallgaidhel. The name is formed by the combination of the two words "Gall," a stranger, a foreigner, and "Gaidhel," the national name of the Gaelic race. It was certainly first applied to the people of Galloway, and the proper name of this province, Galweithia, is formed from Galwyddel, the Welsh equivalent of Gallgaidhel. It seems to have been applied to them as a Gaelic race *under the rule of Galle or foreigners* ; Galloway being for centuries a province of the Anglic kingdom of Northumbria, and the term "Gall" having been applied to the Saxons before it was almost exclusively appropriated to the Norwegian and Danish pirates. Towards the end of the 8th century the power of the Angles seems to have become weakened, and the native races began to assert their independent action.'

This passage contains many assertions, and as they are unsupported by references, one merely quotes it, reserving judgment as to its accuracy.

Some think that the prefix Gall has nothing to do with Scandinavians, but merely indicated that those who used the term were speaking of another Gaelic people, who came from some distance.

To the east of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire, lies a village called Gallovie, whose name may bear investigation.

The name Kennoway in Fife has been attributed to a Saint Kenochi ; but in Tiree is another Kenovay. It appears to stand on the watershed of the island, and may be 'the head of the plain' as has been suggested.

Quillaway (Menheniot) is noted in Bannister's Glossary of Cornish names as requiring explanation.

W. M. C.

XLVIII. WHITHORN.—It was Sir H. Maxwell's book that revived my interest in Galloway Place-names, and one is grateful to any one who adds to our information on such points ; but they will bear any quantity of patient threshing out.

Here is Ailred's account of what Ninian did :—

'Elegit autem sibi sedem in loco qui nunc Witerna dicitur ; qui locus super litus oceani situs, dum se ipsum mare longius porrigit ab oriente, occidente, atque meridie, ipso pelago clauditur a parte tantum aquilonali, via ingredi volentibus aperitur.'

Now a man's life written centuries afterwards may contain many errors; but can any one doubt that Ailred believed the *Isle* of Whithorn to have been Ninian's *locale*? We know how often saints did choose islands but had to vacate them. The only arguments I can find in favour of the *town* of Whithorn are that the chapel on the isle is not a fit commemoration of the saint, and that there is no trace of the translation of his relics. It appears, however, that the Irish life of Ninian does not make him die at Whithorn; and even if he did and was buried there, the sea-rovers may have caused a stampede, or may have disposed summarily of anything they found. The Angles may at first have held the isle, as we hold Gibraltar, without possessing the adjoining mainland.

Here is an extract from Bishop Forbes General Introduction:—

'Fergus founded several monasteries, chiefly of the "Candidus ordo," that of Premontre near Laon. Sauseat was the mother convent. From it came Holywood, Tungland and Whithorn.'

Is this the first monastery at Whithorn *town*? Rosnat certainly seems to suggest the seaboard.

When we have settled which place it is that we are trying to analyse we may proceed to details. Meanwhile, I am convinced that a word formerly written 'fut' and now sometimes pronounced 'hwutt' must *necessarily* be 'white,' nor do I see why a second *h* should be used in *writing* 'Whithorn.' The Lowlander does not often vary that letter, and the speaker of Celtic varies it according to rule. Time rather subtracts than adds consonants.

The possible equivalence of *wh* and *f* I quite admit.

Speaking generally of Galloway Place-names, I submit that as the Picts are known to have held the country, we are bound to hear what Welsh, Breton, and Cornish can tell us, and cannot afford to confine ourselves to Gaelic and Gothic, the former probably, and the latter certainly, an immigrant tongue.

W. M. C.

LXI. HOUSTON OF THAT ILK (p. 150).—A short article on this family is printed in the *Genealogist*, vol. v. (1881) p. 23.

'Thomas de Houston is pleased to accept from Louis XI. the seignery of Torcy in Brie, in place of the châtellenie of Gournay, which he resigns' (*The Scot Abroad* (Burton), vol. i. p. 91).

Crawford, in his *History of Renfrewshire*, p. 100, gives the following inscription from the parish church of Houstoun, 'Here lyes Jhon of Houstoun, Lord of that Ilk, and Annes Campbell, his spouse, who died *anno* 1456.'

J. M'G.

LXIV. REV. P. MURRAY.—Seek the Synod, Presbytery, and Session Clerk's Record of or embracing the Parish of Penpont. They may mention his native place. Also Hugh Scott's *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ* and the references it gives. Failing these, the register of Edinburgh University, if positively known he was educated there, will state where he came from. The register of Sasines for Dumfriesshire, as he bought land in that county, and the register of marriages for Kirkcudbright might be of use. LEX-A.

LXXII. RUSSELL.—There is no reason to attribute a Scotch origin to the Duke of Bedford. The Russells are essentially Anglo-Norman, but founded houses in Scotland and Ireland. The name frequently occurs in the *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland* (1108 to 1307), but only in one case can it be supposed to apply to a Scotchman. [Robert Russell of Berwickshire did homage in 1296, and he may have been an English settler.] A careful study of the arms of the different families of the name will throw light on the order of descent.

Your correspondent might also consult J. H. Wiffen's *Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell*; the article on 'Russell of Killough' in the second edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, vol. ii. p. 1161; and the *Scottish Nation*, s.v. Σ.

LXXXI. MENSHEAVEN.—The cause of suit by Lord Lindsay of the Byres against the Hamiltons of the 'Peill of Levingston' will be found at page 345 of Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. Three of the sons of James H. of L. destroyed the mill of Philpstoun, belonging to Lord Lindsay, on the 25th November 1594, and on the last day of that month set fire to the barn-yard of Duddingstone.

Σ.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Scottish Jacobites and their Poetry, by Norval Clyne, for private circulation.—This little book, which has kindly been sent us, deserves more publicity than the author has seen fit to give it. Mr. Clyne shows himself a staunch Jacobite and a faithful Episcopalian; but a Hanoverian and Presbyterian reader will none the less find the book full of interest. The selections from Jacobite poetry are judiciously made, and his remarks will cause this class of literature to be studied with a clearer perception, not only of the influence it once exercised, but of the interest which it will always possess.

An Account of the Church and Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, by John James Baddeley, Churchwarden. London, J. J. Baddeley.—This volume is written by a Churchwarden who takes more than a passing interest in the parish which has elected him to an office of dignity and responsibility. He, while attending to his present duties, finds a pleasure in studying the past, and not only so, but has given to the public the result of his labours; and not thinking only of himself, his book is 'sold for the benefit of the Funds of the Metropolitan Dispensary.' We would ask Elders in Scotland to note all this. The Kirk Session Records are in their custody, their neighbours ready to learn the history of their parish, and charitable institutions would gladly profit by their labours. If a model is needed, Mr. Baddeley's book will supply one—*mutatis mutandis*—it is just what the history of a Scottish parish in town or country should be. Commencing with the earliest records available, an account is given of the name, the area, the local history, the founding of the Church, a list of the

Incumbents and Churchwardens. Extracts are supplied from the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and from the Churchwardens' accounts, nor is its present condition overlooked. The parishioners of St. Giles, Cripplegate, possess a good history of the place in which their interest centres. Many others, however, besides them, have to thank Mr. Baddeley for an admirable work.

England in the Fifteenth Century, by the Rev. W. Denton. London, George Bell & Sons.—This was the last work of a writer whose death is a sad loss. From the preface we learn that he was preparing a companion volume on the ecclesiastical state of England in the fifteenth century, which, most unfortunately, was only commenced when he was taken away. The volume he has left us is wholly taken up with the secular life of Englishmen at a period of great interest. The subject is admirably introduced in an Introduction of 65 pages, and nearly 200 pages are devoted to the manners and customs of the people of every rank; full references are given to such authorities as are quoted, and these alone will assist the reader in enlarging his knowledge of the subject. The effect of the Scottish wars is not overlooked, and Mr. Denton's remarks on their influence on England are most valuable. The book is not a dry summary of facts, but a most fascinating description of life in the past. We can heartily recommend it.

Yorkshire Legends and Traditions, by the Rev. Thomas Parkinson, F.R. Hist. S. London, Elliot Stock.—Yorkshire, as a Northern County, is not without interest to Scotsmen, and Mr. Parkinson in collecting its legends, assists us in the study of our own. These traditions are classified, and the work forms a good model for a collection of Scottish Mediæval Legends. A chapter is devoted to Mother Shipton, who managed to gain wide notoriety. From it we learn that the earliest collection of her 'prophecies' extant was printed in 1641, or about 80 years after her death. In later editions many apocryphal sayings were added, and we are told that the most celebrated of those attributed to her was concocted as late as 1862. As it concludes with the couplet—

'The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty one,'

we must attribute to the writer more facility of mystification than of vaticination.

Mr. Parkinson's book is one of much interest.

Records and Record Searching, by Walter Rye. London, Elliot Stock (204 pp.).—Most heartily do we welcome this exceedingly useful book, which commences with some plain directions to the Genealogist and Topographer, and then, in twelve chapters, describes the various sources from which information can be obtained. There are also seven appendices, and, we need hardly add, an excellent index.

A short Antiquarian Directory contains the names of 117 English periodicals devoted to Genealogy and Topography. Scotland follows with 7; but as Mr. Rye has by an oversight included *N. N. & Q.*, or *The Scottish Antiquary* in his English list, the correct number is 8. We

trust that Scottish Archæologists will try and put the figures in a more satisfactory relative proportion to the national character for high culture and the growing taste for the study of all branches of Archæology. Mr. Rye says but little about Scottish Records ; his English readers, if they visit Scotland, will find that our Parochial Registers are exceedingly interesting, and are full of valuable information, and, being all collected at the Register House, Edinburgh, they can be consulted with little trouble or expense.

Books received too late for review in present Number :—

William Shakespeare—a literary biography by Karl Elze, Ph.D., LL.D.
London, George Bell.

History of Prose Fiction, by John Colin Dunlop. 2 vols. London,
George Bell.