

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY,
12, HOPE TERRACE, EDINBURGH.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY
NATURAL HISTORY & ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 20th NOVEMBER, 1862.

TRANSACTIONS
AND
JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS
1922-23.

THIRD SERIES, VOLUME X.

EDITOR:
G. W. SHIRLEY.

DUMFRIES:
Published by the Council of the Society
1925



WILLIAM GORDON OF CULVENNAN
1633—1699

From a Portrait belonging to the late Mrs Walker

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CONTENTS

SESSION 1922-23.

	PAGE
Abstract of Accounts, 1921-2, 1922-3	244
Annual Meeting	9
Collingwood, W. G. The Early Crosses of Galloway	205
Elliot, G. F. Scott. Woodland Life—Destruction of the Dead and its Bearings on Evolution	10
Exhibits	243
Field Meetings: Amisfield, Elshieshields, and Lochmaben ..	234
Glencairn, Craigdarroch, and Capenoch ..	235
Kirkcormack and Kirkeudbright	238
Springkell	238
Graham, Colonel R. J. D. The Natural History and Agriculture of Mesopotamia	10
Herries, David C. John Maxwell of Newlaw, sometime Provost of Dumfries	95
Kerr, Professor J. Graham. Animal Camouflage	205
Maxwell, Sir Herbert. Tour of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the South-West of Scotland, August, 1563	80
Miller, Frank. A Bibliography of the Parish of Annan, with Biographical Memoranda respecting the Authors Catalogued	119
Office-bearers and Council	3
Presentations	242
Rainfall Records for the South-Western Counties, 1922	232
Reid, R. C. The Baronies of Glencairn	236
The Culvennan Writs	20
Kirkcormack	238
Watson, G. P. H. Notes on the Development of the Scottish Country House	107

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
William Gordon of Culvennan, 1633-1699	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Sir Alexander Gordon, Kt., of Culvennan, 1747-1830	20
Colonel James Gordon of Culvennan, 1771-1843	20
Greenlaw Fortalice, Stewartry of Kirkeudbright	23
Ground Plan of the Fortalice of Greenlaw, 1650	23
Grace Dalrymple, wife of Sir Alexander Gordon, Kt., of Culvennan	24
Sir Alexander Gordon, Kt., of Culvennan, 1747-1830 (as a young man)	24
Drawing from the Specification of David Gordon's Motor Carriage	27
Greenlaw House	30
Threave Castle as seen from Greenlaw	30
William Gordon of Culvennan, 1800-1858	40
David Gordon, the Inventor, 1774-1829	40
Grace Gordon, grand-daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, wife of Charles Potter of Earnsdale	56
Colonel James Gordon of Culvennan, 1771-1843 (in the Uniform of the Kirkeudbright Militia)	56
The Whithorn Museum	205
Crosses of Galloway	216
I. British: Whithorn (1, 5), Kirkmadrine (2-4).	
II. Anglian: St. Ninian's Cave (6-7), Whithorn (8, 10-11), Kirkmadrine (9).	
III. Anglian: Whithorn (12), Kilmorie (13).	
IV. Anglo-Cumbrian: Whithorn (14), St. Ninian's Cave (15).	
V. Whithorn (16), Kirkinner (17).	
VI. Longcastle (18), Penninghame (19), Whithorn (20).	
VII. Whithorn (21).	
VIII. Whithorn (22-23, 25), Kirkmaiden (24).	
IX. Whithorn (26), Wigtown (27).	
X. Whithorn (28-30), Craiglemine (31).	
XI. Late Whithorn (32-33, 35), Kirkmaiden (34), Mochrum (36), Glasserton (37).	
XII. Scottish: Glenluce (38), Minnigaff (39), Kirk- madrine (40).	

GENEALOGICAL CHART.

Gordon of Culvennan and Greenlaw	78
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EDITORIAL NOTE.

Members working on local Natural History and Archæological subjects should communicate with the Honorary Secretary. Papers may be submitted at any time. Preference is always given to original work on local subjects.

Enquiries regarding purchase of *Transactions* and payment of subscriptions should be made to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr M. H. M'Kerrow, 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries.

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G. W. S.

PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
Dumfriesshire and Galloway
Natural History & Antiquarian Society.

SESSION 1922-23.

27th October, 1922.

Annual Meeting.

Chairman—Mr HUGH S. GLADSTONE, President.

The Secretary submitted his own and the Treasurer's reports, which were approved.

The President moved that the Office-Bearers and Council be re-appointed, with one alteration and one addition. The death of Mr G. Macleod Stewart left a vacancy among the Vice-Presidents, and he moved that Mr R. C. Reid be appointed to fill it, and that in place of the latter on the Council Dr. T. R. Burnett, Education Officer for Dumfriesshire, be appointed. These nominations were unanimously approved.

The President referred to the deaths of the following members of the Society : Dr. David Sharp, the distinguished entomologist and one of the original members of the Society, joining it in 1867; the Rev. John Cairns, a valued contributor and loyal member since 1891; and Mr G. Macleod Stewart, whose keen interest in the Society had been of such service, particularly during the war years.

The Secretary having intimated the arrangements made for the Session, the meeting adjourned.

1

15th December, 1922.

Chairman—Mr R. C. REID, V.-P.

The Natural History and Agriculture of Mesopotamia.

By Col. R. J. D. GRAHAM, M.A., D.Sc.

Col. Graham, formerly Director of Agriculture in Mesopotamia, described a journey from Basra to Baghdad and thence eastwards through Kurdistan, returning to Mesopotamia by the fertile plain of Erbil, near Mosul, and thence across the desert and down the Euphrates to his starting point, and demonstrated the different types of vegetation, and the difficulties of the agriculturists in the various districts.

The lecture was admirably illustrated by lantern slides, and greatly appreciated by the large audience.

19th January, 1923.

Chairman—Provost ARNOTT, Hon. Vice-President.

Woodland Life—Destruction of the Dead and its Bearings on Evolution.

By G. F. SCOTT ELLIOT, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., F.L.S.

In any ordinary woodland the destruction of a considerable quantity of surplus or dead material is a part of the ordinary year's work.

The leaves of all deciduous trees, stems and leaves of the spring and summer ground flora, twigs and branches, or even whole trees and their stumps, require to be broken up. In most British woods, the bark and older branches are covered with lichens. Pieces of these lichens and of bark, quantities of pollen, of bud scales, of catkins, fruit, and seeds also contribute to the year's surplus, all of which has to be destroyed.

The dead bodies and excretae of the summer population of insects and of other animals form another important part of the year's output. At all times, and especially during rain,

inorganic and organic dust particles are being scattered on the ground. Rain contains from 1.46 to 31.20 mgs. of chlorine and from 1.93 to 14.17 mgs. of sulphur per litre (Russia) (1)*; also, from 3 to 5 lbs. of nitrogen salts per acre (Rothamsted) (2) and from .95 to 1.43 parts per 100,000 (by weight) of oxygen (3).

Dust clearly contains other minerals for the analysis of such epiphytes as *Tillandsia* have shown that their ash contains potash, lime, iron, manganese, phosphorus, and other salts in about the usual proportions (4). Even minute amounts of such salts must be of value under the special conditions of humus formation, and the same may be said of the organic dust, in which one finds bacteria, spores of yeast, and of all sorts of fungi as well as other valuable manurial matter.

So thorough and efficient is the working of an ordinary wood that by December of 1922 the leaves and all other material that fell in 1921 are if not exactly leaf mould, yet so decayed that they are being exploited by the roots of the trees and of the ground flora.

Recent research has shown that before the leaves fall, sugars, tannins, nitrogeous and phosphatic material as well as potash and magnesia travel back into the stem (5). But the dead leaf retains its lime, chlorine, and sulphur. It is also obvious (by microscopic observation) that a considerable amount of organic matter is left in the dead framework of cells; the epidermis appears hardly injured at all though in reality it is seldom or never intact.

Even on the 2nd July, 80 per cent. of Birch leaves (examined by the lens) were damaged; on the 5th July, 80 per cent. of Foxglove plants were attacked by *Aphis*. After falling, 86 per cent. of Beech leaves were found to be holed or torn and also every single Sycamore or Hazel leaf without exception. Some 90 per cent. of the former were infected by the *Rhytisma* fungus.†

* The numbers refer to authorities quoted at the end of the article.

† So much variation occurs in different localities that detailed biometrical observations might be misleading.

It follows that the epidermis, when the leaf falls, is very rarely complete and whole.

For some days after falling, the dead leaves are in dry weather continually whirled to and fro by the wind. They are bygroscopic, curling up in dry and lying flat in wet weather, but sooner or later they are hammered or sodden down by the rain in a permanent lair. This dance of the drifting leaves in autumn is not without its importance (see below). Though I could not detect any special injury it is probable that the epidermis is, more or less, rubbed and torn.

This tough outside skin seems to be the chief obstacle to rapid decomposition. However, certain special fungi, Pyrenomycetes, do attack leaves before or after they have fallen; they form their minute, usually black, perithecia on the surface, lifting up and breaking through the epidermis. For instance, on Oak leaves two species of Phacidium, three species of Sphaerella, one Hysterium, and two Isotheas may be found. Sphaerella has also one species on Acer, one species on Alder, two species on Castanea, one on Hazel, and two species on Hornbeam.

Bacteria probably enter the leaves by any weak spot due to either insect or fungus damage; if, however, one examines newly fallen Oak leaves, the distribution of the bacteria seems to show that the open stomata are the regular points of invasion; there invaders will in fact be sucked in by the water absorbed in wet weather.

The decomposed remains of last year's crop upon which the new leaves fall are swarming with bacteria; one finds also the mycelium of all sorts of fungi and a rich and varied fauna of worms, insects, etc.

In the succeeding stage of decay, there seemed to be three distinct processes at work. Probably all three proceed concurrently until there is nothing left to destroy.

These are (a) *internal rot* carried on chiefly by bacteria, but also by the Mycelium of Pyrenomycetes and Ascomycetes; (b) a *mopping up or absorption* of the slimy material on or rather between the surfaces of the leaves with destruction of the epidermis; a thin white worm is often found in this posi-

tion as well as mould and other fungi; here also the plasmodia of myxomycetes develop; (c) the disintegration or breaking of the leaf *transversely into pieces*, which is effected by the larger fungi, by rhizoids and roots, and also by insects.

So far as the mould fungi are concerned, every observer who has examined samples of soil seems to discover new species. *Mucor* (23 spp.), *Penicillium* (6 spp.), and *Aspergillus* (2 spp.) appear to be the most important; they specially prefer sugars, pectins, and nitrogenous matter. Some of these fungi (notably *Aspergillus*) have been found (in laboratory experiments) able to excrete just that particular enzyme necessary for the food matter supplied (5), (6), (7). So these moulds must be effective agents of destruction.

In January there is a rich and vigorous development of Mosses and Liverworts; the water from the dead leaves which cover them may supply not only mineral matter but possibly also sugars and peptones which can be absorbed and utilised by mosses (8).

Early in January the thin green shoots of Hypnoid Mosses make their way upwards by the crevices left between the fallen leaves. Having reached the light, they branch and form elaborate fronds which grow over them; later on strong rhizoids grow downwards, piercing and breaking them up. Tuft mosses such as *Polytrichum* spp. grow vigorously, forcing up and tilting the dead leaves sideways.

All mosses, and especially the tufted forms, harbour worms, slugs, snails, woodlice, etc. Indeed a black layer near the base of a *Polytrichum* tuft consists almost entirely of worm excrement (9).

A little later, but even in January, begins the development of the ground flora of the wood, which continues in an orderly succession until August and September. About 50 species of flowering plants are common in our woods, and all seem to have special adaptations for getting their young leaves or shoots above the dead leaf layer. Each of these 50 species seems also to produce its roots or rhizomes at a particular level in the soil. Many of them grow chiefly in the remains of last year's fall.

It is impossible to detail the various adaptations found which differ in almost every single case, but the ground flora as a whole gives great assistance in the process of destruction, and especially in well-lighted or thin plantations.

Thus (a) they contribute their leaves, etc., to the year's output; (b) they provide shelter and food for insects and other animals; (c) they ensure moist and cool conditions for the rotting leaves, which is of advantage for bacterial and fungal life; (d) roots and rhizomes aerate and disintegrate the rotting material; (e) by absorption and transpiration of water they prevent water-logging of the soil, which is a serious danger.

True humus or leaf mould is formed by the bacteria of decomposition; in poorly aerated soil, these bacteria use up whatever oxygen there is and bring all growth of tree roots to a stop. If the soil is saturated with water, the destructor bacteria die out or cease action and anaerobic bacteria take their place. These latter form, if there is much carbohydrate material, absorptive unsaturated colloids, or peaty substances, which kill the roots of all ordinary plants. Hence the danger of water-logged soil, which is often the original cause of sickness or dying out of plantations.

About September the display of Agarics and other larger fungi begins. The variety in colour and shape and the quantities of these mushroom-like forms is a very remarkable feature of British woodlands, but the formation of their fructifications means that their year's work has culminated, and in fact they appear to finish off the process of destruction, for by this time the previous season's leaves are mere shreds not always recognisable. There Agaricineae are probably able to attack lignoses and indeed any substance that may occur in vegetable tissues. Weir found that *Coprinus fimetarius* can excrete 10 distinct and different enzymes according to the particular food material supplied to it (11).

Possibly the mycelium of these fungi remain in the soil from year to year. But they produce spores in abundance. A single plant of *Coprinus sternquilinus*, only 4 cm. in height, formed some 100,000,000 spores (12). It is probable that their spores are distributed by insects though birds, squirrels,

roe deer, and possibly rabbits eat fungi and may also distribute them. Exact observations upon this point are unknown to me.

With the September-October display of fungi the work of leaf decomposition is practically finished for I find tree roots with mycelia growing actively within it. Then with the fall of the new leaves, the whole process starts again.

The twigs and smaller branches may last a long time if they remain dry and in air, but, owing to the drift of the leaves they are sooner or later covered over, and are then moist enough for fungus attack.

It is probable that insects bring spores of fungi to the broken ends (possibly to the lenticels); they are, however, soon invaded by *Pyrenomyces* and other fungi which grow between the bark and wood, and so lift up and break through the cork.

Diatrypa stigma and *D. favacea* are remarkably efficient in this respect. After this, bacteria, insects and other fungi can readily reach the cambium, and the whole bark splits off.

The destruction of the larger branches of fallen stems is a lengthy process for cork, resins, gums, birch-camphor, and other protective substances which are invaluable to the tree in life are extremely resistant to the agents of decay. Birch bark is especially almost indestructible. Yet Rabenhorst (13) cites no less than 23 species of *Pyrenomyces* only found on this tree.

A branch that is caught or entangled so as not to touch the ground or rather which is freely exposed to the air and remains dry, keeps hard and more or less sound for a very long time. Even those already attacked by *Stereum hirsutum* or other parasites if they are dried up, decay very slowly.

This is because a certain degree of moisture is necessary for the growth of any fungus.

But usually a branch falls to the ground and the surface on which it rests is more or less covered by the drift of the leaves. If there is already infection by *Stereum*, *Polyporus*, or other fungi, the mycelium develops rapidly along the cambium and down the medullary rays. If the branch was quite sound when it fell infection probably occurs at one or

other of the broken ends where these are covered by the drift.

Thus I have found the rhizomorphs of *Agaricus melleus* in strong growth between bark and wood; these were probably growing under the dead-leaf layer and had penetrated by the cambium at a broken end.

In other cases, insects entering at the same spot (junction of bark and wood at a break covered by drifted leaves) bring with them spores of parasitic fungi.

Those *Agarici*, *Polypori*, *Stereums*, as well as bark-burrowing beetles, which are serious pests to the forester, are now extremely useful, for once they have entered between the bark and the wood they rapidly destroy the inner cortex. For three years or more the cylindrical hollow between the hard outer cork and the wood forms an ideal shelter and residence for worms, slugs, centipedes, woodlice, and many other insects. Cork is a non-conductor of heat* and impervious to rain; neither birds nor mice can, at least at first, attack the swarming animal life within.

During this period insects, etc., bring in spores of fungi and bacteria and the wood is gradually attacked. Often decay proceeds first along the medullary rays and then along the weaker spring-formed layers of the wood. Some caterpillars also drive tunnels through the wood, but I suspect that most of the insects live on fungus spores or dead fungal material or on other animals. The plasmodium of the myxomycetes crawls over, engulfs and digests bacteria, insects' droppings, decaying wood and slime, etc.

The final effect of this co-operative proceeding is the reduction of the whole inside wood to powder.

A very curious point is the strong resistance to destruction of the cut surface or stump of a felled oak. Bleeding after felling makes this surface at first slimy and wet. Soon, however, it turns brown, then black, and becomes excessively hard. Small blue-green algae then develop upon it. Later on the mosses (chiefly *Hypnum cupressiforme*) grow from the sides of the stump over the surface and liverworts, lichens,

* Cork sheets are used in cold storage.

and other mosses cover it. Such fungi as *Stereum hirsutum* and *Panus stypticus* develop under the bark and fruit at the junction of it and the wood. Finally the whole inside below the hard black surface crumbles to powder.*

From the preceding it is obvious that the destruction of the dead in woodlands involves an astonishing co-operation and specialisation.

The following table gives an outline of the variety and specialisation amongst the fungi concerned :—

	On Dead Leaves or on Ground	On Wood or Branches	On Twigs or Brush- wood	On Ferns	On Mosses	On Fungi
Agarics and Polyporei	323 spec.	150 sp.	40 sp.	6 sp.	17 sp.	4 sp.
Clavariae and Tremellineae	22 „	27 „	13 „	2 „	5 „	1 „
Discomycetes	77 „	143 „	37 „	10 „	2 „	11 „
Myxomycetes	51 „	100 „	12 „	1 „	16 „	1 „

The table shows how dead ferns, mosses, and the fruits of the larger fungi have their own particular destructors, but gives no proper idea of the extent of specialisation (14).

Beechmast is destroyed by 3 species of Agaricineae, and by four Discomycetes. No less than 3 species of the latter are recorded for Ashpetides.

One is apt to think that there is an appalling waste in the working of a wood; clouds of pollen, quantities of catkins, seeds and fruits are usually said to be “wasted.” A single birch catkin bears 240 fruits. One Foxglove may produce some 90,000 seeds in a season.

But the pollen provides food for young bees, wasps, and flies as well as for all sorts of other insects which pollinate the flowers and do other useful work.

* The decay of hardwood stobs would be delayed almost indefinitely if the bark were removed and the pointed end to about six inches above the ground saturated with antiseptic.

Thus the swarming animal life of the dead-leaf layers acrates the soil. Moreover the droppings of every insect or other animal are decomposed by bacteria and furnish food material to the dominant trees and ground flora. Just as cake-fed animals improve pasture, so worms, insects, slugs, whether vegetarian or carnivorous, accelerate the destruction of dead material and assist forest growth.

The bird population is perhaps of special importance for their excretae contain lime; they also limit the increase of insects. Mr Douglas Menzies tells me that he found in the crop of one cock pheasant 2300 larvae of the fly, *Bibio marci*, which is allied to the Daddy longlegs, these larvae feed upon the roots of plants.

Those fruits and seeds which are not required support not only birds but squirrels and possibly rabbits. If conditions in our woodlands were natural, even the rabbit and roedeer might be so few in numbers that they would be of real utility and not as they are now, serious pests. No less than 13 species of fungi have been recorded in Britain as growing on rabbit droppings.

But in Scotland this important work of destruction in woods may be interrupted by days or weeks of severe frost or by a month or more of dry cold east wind.

Neither 142 days of frost with a temperature at 4 deg. C (15) nor 30 years in a dried state (16) can quite destroy bacteria or other soil organisms. Nevertheless even a few frosty nights or weeks of dry hard weather must involve disaster to the whole working population of insects and other animals as well as to those bacteria and fungi which are in action at the time. Possibly only one in a thousand or even fewer survives.

But, as a matter of fact a severe winter is a benefit rather than an injury to native plants. When soil has been sterilised experimentally the result at first is always a tremendous fall in the numbers of bacteria, etc., but this is followed by a quite extraordinary and remarkable increase. Thus M. Truffautet, eight days after sterilisation found 120,000,000 of bacteria per gram whilst the control sample (not sterilised) had only 18 millions, and what is even more remarkable, his cultures of

oats, etc., grown in the sterilised soil were nearly double the weight of the controls (17). There are two distinct results of such catastrophes. All weakly, diseased, or unsuitable strains of bacteria (or of anything else) are killed out, which is Darwin's Survival of the Fit. But in addition to this the *Trying out of these Best initiates a better, more vigorous strain, possibly a new variation.*

There seems to have been a great advance during geological history in the process of destruction or rather of the rapid working down and reabsorption of any useful material.

The deciduous Oak and Birch forest which covered most of our arable land was surely more efficient than the Scotch Pine woods which it replaced. These also were better in this respect than tertiary or carboniferous vegetation.

In our Scotch Pine or Spruce plantations the humus is acid and much inferior to that of the beech or oak (18). The ground flora is very scanty and less specialised. There are fewer fungi, only 34 spp. of Agaricineae in Spruce and 37 spp. in Pine, as compared with 166 species of deciduous woodlands.

Worms are so few in number that it is useless for a mole-catcher to visit a spruce plantation.

The existence of enormous deposits of brown coal, lignites, and true coal from the carboniferous period to our own times is a fortunate accident for mankind, but points to inefficiency in the methods of destruction in those days. The lower Pliocene Valdarno brown coal is still so woody and fibrous that it can actually be sawn into pieces without crumbling. The Morwell brown coal of Australia, which is of Miocene age, has a matrix consisting of "pollen grains," spore cases, and decomposed vegetable matter (19). I doubt if, in 1923, one could distinguish a single pollen grain of 1922 in the leaf mould of a modern wood.

So one is perhaps justified in saying that there is clear evidence of progress and of evolution.

All these agents of destruction form along with the trees and growing plants a huge co-operative undertaking. Every tree or flowering plant, fern, moss, fungus, or bacterium, as well as every worm, slug, insect, hedgehog, mole, bird, rabbit,

and roedeer manages to get its living by suiting itself to the physical and climatic conditions.

But as I have tried to show every one of these living plants and animals is in a sense an employee of the Co-operative Society, and has indeed its own particular duty to perform.

Every year more employees are required, for the wood is growing and also exploiting deeper and deeper portions of the subsoil.

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The Culvennan Writs.

By Mr R. C. REID, of Mouswald Place.

Through the kindness of Mrs G. M. Walker of 23 Holbein House, Sloane Square, S.W., in whose possession are the Culvennan Writs, it is possible to give here abstracts of all those papers worth recording.* The papers are all in excellent

* Since these lines were written the death of Mrs Walker, whose knowledge of everything relating to the Galloway Gordons was unrivalled, has been announced.



Col. JAMES GORDON of Culvennan, 1771-1843.



Sir ALEX. GORDON, Kt. of Culvennan, 1747-1830,
Sheriff of Wigtown.

order, and the work of abstracting them has been considerably expedited by a mass of notes made by Mr Andrew Ross, *Ross Herald*. From these notes one or two items are recorded which appear to have been mislaid.

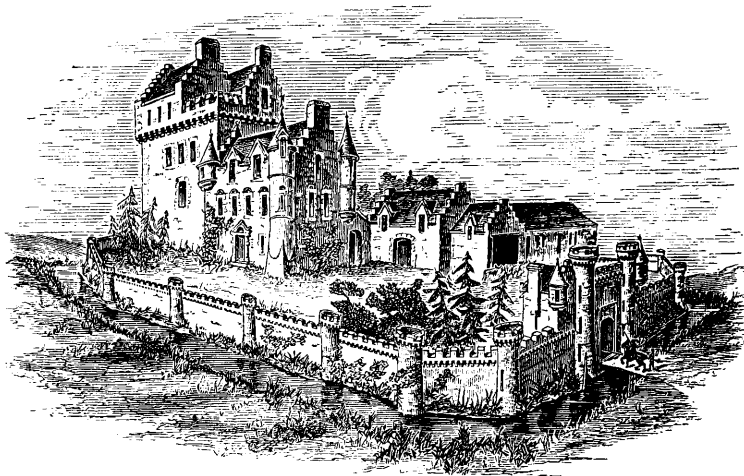
The Gordons of Culvennan are a family of ancient lineage, being descended from Alexander Gordon, a younger son of William Gordon, 4th of Craichlaw (1580-1645), who in turn was descended from a second son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar (1450-1517). Alexander Gordon of Culvennan obtained those lands from his father in 1637, and his descent is shown in the accompanying chart. His granddaughter and heiress married John M'Culloch of Barholm, and the granddaughter of this marriage, on her marriage with Wm. Gordon of Drumrash (1706-1757), assumed the designation "of Culvennan." Her husband purchased Greenlaw from Viscount Kenmure about 1745,* which accounts for the number of writs relating to the barony of Crossmichael, which formerly belonged (with the barony of Drumsleet) to the collegiate establishment of Lincluden, and of which Greenlaw was the principal messuage.

These writs, though of no historical importance, are nevertheless of considerable local interest. Amongst them are a number which form a consecutive series relating to the lands of Tanelago. The earliest is dated 1537, and shows Patrick M'Kie, provost of Wigtown, being infeft with his wife (No. 6). The previous owner is not recorded. This Tanelago was a 40s land (elsewhere described as a 3 merkland) lying in Kirkcowan parish, but was only a half of the £4 lands of Tanelago, which was divided into Over and Nether Tanelago. This portion, Over Tanelago, was commonly known as Polba and Dirlisken. The provost was succeeded by his son John in 1554 (No. 11), who shortly after gave place to (? his son) Alexander M'Kie, who in 1565 entered in a contract for the marriage of his natural daughter,

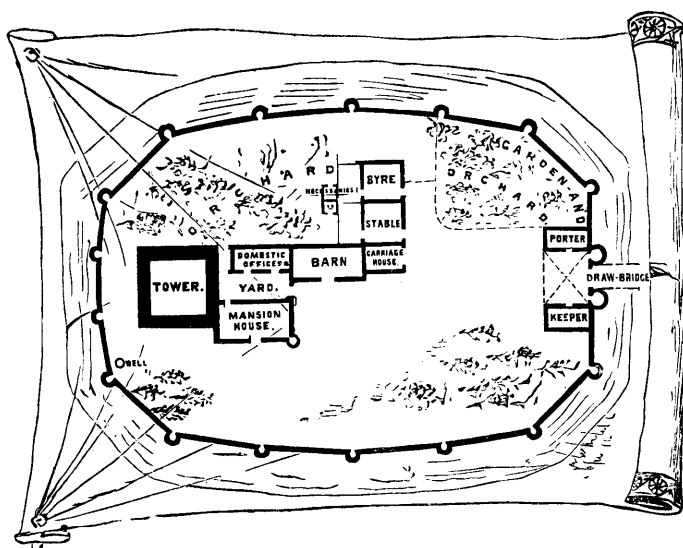
* The Culvennan line has nothing to do with the Hon. John Gordon of Greenlaw, who was sixth child of Alexander, fifth Viscount Kenmure, and who married Nicolas, daughter of Robert Stewart of Castle Stewart (*Scots Peerage*, v., 125).

Euphame, to Patrick, son of Richard M'Kie of Merton M'Kie (Nos. 15 and 16). Euphame was dead by 1574, when a decret of reduction relating to the contract was recorded (No. 25). That same year Alexander M'Kie, now designed "in Arbrok," resigned Tanelago in favour of his cousin, John Brown of Knoksoule, burgess of Ayr (Nos. 26, 27, and 28). Within a few weeks of acquiring the property Brown proceeded to raise money on it, conveying it under reversion to Allan Cathcart of Brouchtoun, also called "of Moriston," brother of John Cathcart of Carleton (Nos. 32 and 33). In 1580 Allan Cathcart bought out Brown's remaining rights (No. 43), and six years later parted with Tanelago to John Wallace of Dundonald (No. 51). John Wallace was succeeded by a son of the same name, who assigned the lands to one William Cathcart in Edinburgh, nephew of Allan, who discovered that the titles were far from complete, and raised a summons against Dundonald, junior, in 1616. The following year William Cathcart decided to rid himself of the lands, and disposed them apparently back to John Wallace of Dundonald, junior, and his brother Robert (Nos. 85 and 87), who sold them in 1624 to Mr Alexander Hamilton, minister of Minygof, and his wife, Margaret Henrysone (No. 98). Hamilton parted with Tanelago in 1627 to his father-in-law, Mr Abraham Henryson (No. 102), who the same year acquired the other 3 merkland of Tanelago from the family of M'Dowell of Garthland (Nos. 103, 107, and 108). In 1644 William Henrysone, described as of Lochmaberie, was served heir to his father, Mr Abraham (No. 116), and in 1646 sold the two Tannelagos for 5300 merks to Alexander Gordon of Culvennan (Nos. 117 and 119).

These writs also provide us with a marriage not recorded in any Peerage, that of an unnamed sister of Wm. Lord Herries, mother of James Murray of Ernealmerie (No. 54), and wife of John Murray of Ernealmerie (No. 44). John was the son of another James Murray (No. 38), who had received a feu charter of Ernealmerie and other lands from the Provost of Lincluden in 1570 (No. 22). The origin of these



GREENLAW FORTALICE, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE,
FORMERLY THE SEAT OF
The Viscounts KENMURE



GROUND PLAN OF THE FORTALICE OF GREENLAW
In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, as surveyed in 1650.

Murrays has not been established, but they were probably of the Cockpool family.

Of the remaining writs only two need mention here. No. 1 is a fragment in a 17th century hand of an MS. account of the Maxwell family. It appears to have been a copy or perhaps the original of the MS. volume under that title which was produced as evidence in the Herries Peerage Case on 20th May, 1851 (p. 294 of *Minutes of Evidence*). Unfortunately the rest of the account cannot be found.

No. 122 is also not without interest. It refers to the William Gordon of Culvennan who was a noted Covenanter. No account of him appears to have been written, and there is nothing in these papers save this document (No. 122) that throws any light upon him. Born in 1633, he married on 20th April, 1669, Janet, daughter of Wm. Gordon of Craighlaw, from whom he acquired Balmae. In the Troubles he joined the extreme Covenanting party, and fought at Bothwell Brig. He was captured and sentenced to forfeiture for treason and rebellion, it being even alleged that he had been implicated in the murder of Archbishop Sharp. Eighteen months later—January, 1687—he received a remission, which document, given under the Great Seal, now unfortunately missing, is one of the most valued items of this charter chest. He died in 1699.

Amongst the Culvennan writs are two old drawings, reproduced here. To what extent they may be accurate or fanciful representations of Greenlaw cannot now be ascertained, for the Historical Monuments Commission thus describes Greenlaw of the present day :—

“ Outworks of a defended site are all that now remain. . . . A level rampart or terrace some 40 feet in width bounds the whole length of the south-east side, the outer line being clearly defined by a scarp which curves towards a small pond at the south-west, where it merges into the river bank. Indications of an entrance can still be seen, in the centre of the north-eastern line of defences, which, owing to the marshy nature of the surrounding ground, appears to have been approached by a raised causeway from north-east. The O.S.

map indicates the site of a castle at the south-west end of the enclosure, but no building now remains, with the exception of a modern cottage and a few inequalities on the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the point indicated."

The main buildings may be fairly faithfully portrayed, but the surrounding wall and imposing gatehouse are open to criticism. In the ground plan is marked a well. Tradition asserts that in past days a gold kettle, together with a quantity of old silver, had been concealed deep down in the well. Several steps used to lead down inside the well, and the presumption was that these must lead down to a recess where the treasure lay. The tradition is not unlike the story of the golden cradle that lies buried in Rockhallhead Mote. Kettle and cradle alike still await the enterprising prospector. Architecturally the sketch belongs to the 17th century, which is not incongruous with what we know of it. For Greenlaw was part of the conventual lands of Lincluden, and may have been used as a summer residence for the Provosts. At any rate at the Reformation Provost Robert Douglas retired to Greenlaw, where he lived as a country gentleman (*House of Douglas*, ii., 256). On his death in 1609-10, it became the property of his nephew, James Douglas of Baitford or Pinzearie, who transmitted it to his son, William Douglas, feuar of Lincluden. This William Douglas was sentenced to forfeiture and death, and though he escaped the latter fate and went and dwelt in England (see No. 93), yet his estates were taken from him and conferred on two Court favourites, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar and John Murray of Lochmaben. In 1611, joint ownership being irksome, these two agreed to divide the property, Lochinvar taking the barony of Crocemichael, including Greenlaw, whilst Murray took the barony of Drumsleit, including Lincluden (Nos. 80 and 86). At Greenlaw the Viscounts Kenmure are believed to have resided, preferring it indeed to Kenmure Castle, and it is to this period that the drawing belongs. Perhaps the Viscounts found it more accessible than Kenmure. At any rate Robert, son of William, 6th Viscount Kenmure, found Greenlaw not to his liking, and between 1735 and 1741 began to re-build it,



Sir ALEX. GORDON, Kt. of Culvannan, 1747-1830,
as a young man.



GRACE DALRYMPLE, sister to Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart.,
and wife of Sir Alexander Gordon, Kt. of Culvannan.

but died before its completion. It appears to have been still in that condition when it was sold by the Kenmure family in 1745 to William Gordon of Drumrash, only son of Sir Alexander Gordon, 2nd Bart. of Earlston by his second wife, the Hon. Maria Gordon of Kenmure. Drumrash, who was a Writer to the Signet and had acquired that property by purchase, married Isobel Gordon M'Culloch, the heiress of Culvennan, thus merging Greenlaw in Culvennan. Born in 1706, he seems to have been Kenmure's legal man, and had a large local law business. He is said to have bought Greenlaw from Lord Kenmure in place of a bad debt. Drumrash's son, Sir Alexander Gordon, Kt. of Culvennan and Greenlaw, was sheriff of Wigtown, 10th February to June, 1784, when he was appointed Steward Depute of Kirkcudbrightshire. In this position he was one of the most influential men in the Stewartry. Born at Penninghame in 1747, he died at Greenlaw in 1830, having on 26th May, 1783, sold Culvennan to Patrick Milroy in feu, a farm on Greenlaw being re-named Culvennan, so that he and his heirs might retain that designation.* To antiquaries he will be best remembered as the man who possessed and lost the gold ring found at Threave Castle, inscribed "Margaret de Douglas." When Sir Alexander went to Edinburgh to be knighted he is said to have drawn it off his finger to wash his hands, and forgotten to lift it again!

Greenlaw was sold by David A. Gordon of Culvennan in 1881 to Mr Colthart, banker, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

David Gordon and his son Alexander are illustrations of the inventive spirit with which Galloway in the past has abounded. No less than eight different patents are recorded to David's credit at the Patent Office :—

- (1) 1819—No. 4381.—"A portable gas lamp." This was his first venture in invention. It was simply a gas lamp, with a receptacle or magazine of china or metal to hold the gas. The gas was condensed 25.1, and issued to the burner through a regulating valve or stop cock.

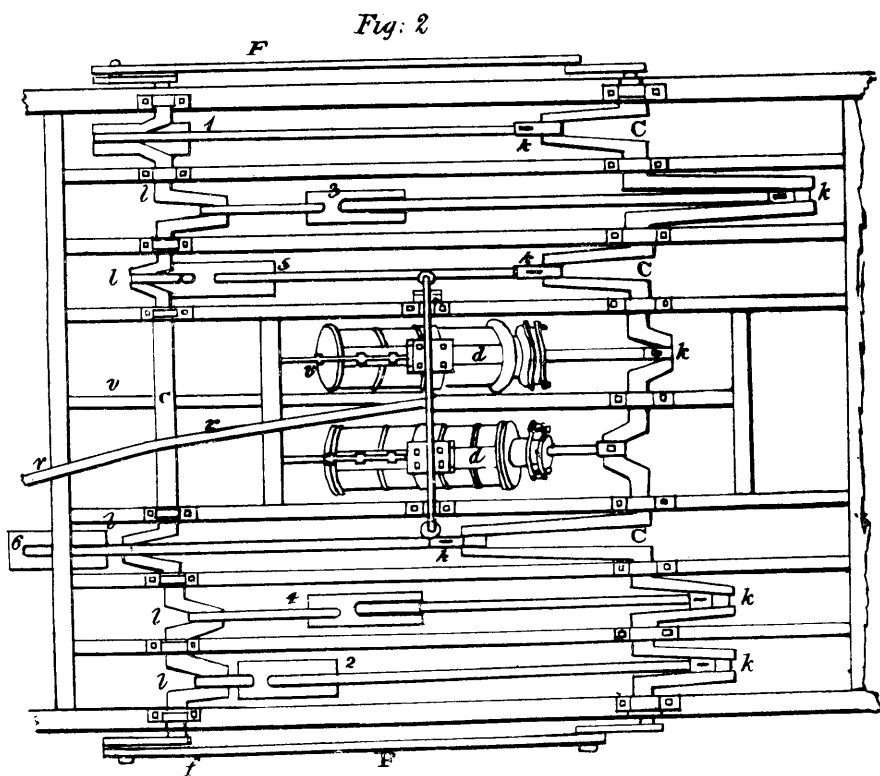
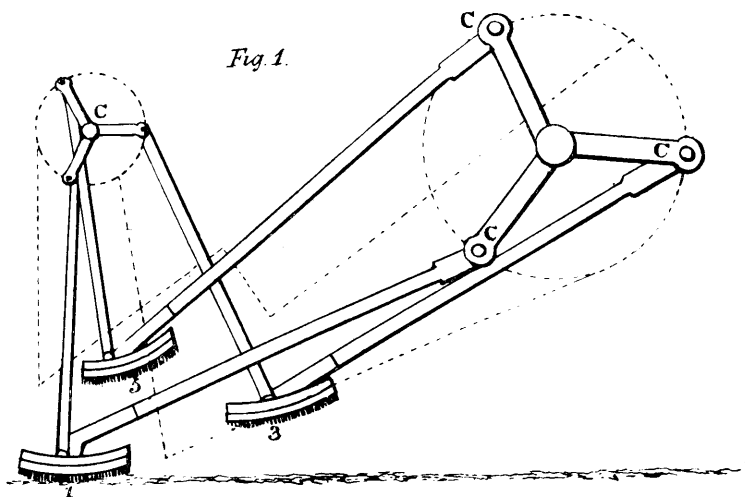
* Sir Alexander, however, must have retained the superiority of Culvennan (Wigtownshire), as he conveyed it to his son James in 1792.

- (2) 1821—No. 4581.—“Improvements in the construction of wheeled carriages,” with large folding sheet of drawings of the carriage, but no drawing of engine or drum. This is probably the vehicle described by his son Alexander (*Historical and Practical Treatise upon Elemental Locomotion by means of Steam Carriages on Common Roads*, by Alexander Gordon, London, 1832, 8°, 192 pp. and 13 plates) as patented in 1822, clearly an error, which has been copied by later writers without question. If so, the engine is illustrated in Plate v., fig. 2. According to the inventor’s son, the engine consisted of a high pressure steam engine after the pattern of Trevithick’s, having a wheel made with teeth worked into a rack in the interior of a large rolling drum, about nine feet in diameter and five feet wide. By this arrangement the steam engine, urged forward by its steam, climbed up the interior of the drum, as a turnspit dog or squirrel would do in its daily labours, and the large drum rolling onwards impelled the carriage.* Probably this engine never got any further than the drawing afterwards reproduced by Alex. Gordon in his work and copied by everyone since. But, writing in 1860, Mr Charles F T. Young, C.E., states that two or three road locomotives were constructed to this design, and adds:—“This system has been revised and patented quite lately with a few alterations and in a more complicated form, but I have not been able to find an account of its performance.”†
- (3) 1821—No. 4586.—“Construction of harness for animals of draft and burden.” This consisted in the main in helical springs inserted in the traces or backbands, thus absorbing shock, facilitating draught, and contributing to the comfort of passengers.‡

* A. Gordon’s *Elemental Locomotion*, p. 43. A similar account is given in C. F. Partington’s *British Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*, 1835, where the illustration is copied.

† *The Economy of Steam Power on Common Roads, &c.*; London, 1860.

‡ Specification, 7th March, 1821.



Drawing from the Specification of David Gordon's Motor Carriage
at the Patent Office, London.

- (4) 1822—No. 4638.—“ Construction of lamps, compositions and materials to be burned in the lamps.” In the inventions he forsook his gas and turned his attention to oil lamps, recommending an admixture of alcohol and juniper or camphor oil. Mineral oils were then not in fashion, and vegetable oils held the field. The wicks were to be of metal or glass (not cotton or combustible material)—platinum, copper, or glass drawn into fine threads collected into a bundle and surrounded by a piece of metal.* This was the forerunner of the tube ignition of the early petrol motor.
- (5) 1822—No. 4639.—“ Steam packets and other vessels, partly applicable to other naval and marine purposes.” This patent embraced three separate inventions. The first was an improvement on paddle wheels. The second was a device for maintaining an even keel in rough weather by means of the suspension over the weather side of the ship of a number of vessels filled with water, at some distance from the ship. The third was a method to break the force of heavy seas breaking over a ship, by means of a line of railing on the gunwale thickly set with spikes to break compact body of the waves, thus destroying their force.
- (6) 1824—No. 4940.—“ Construction of Portable Gas Lamps.” This was only an improved detail of his previous invention, and applied to the valve and burner.
- (7) 1824—No. 5056.—“ Construction of carriage or other machines to be propelled by mechanical means.” This, the best known of Gordon’s inventions, is a definite landmark in the development of mechanical road propulsion. Briefly stated, the invention was an effort to propel the vehicle by a device that resembles mechanical horses’ feet. The use of such pushing feet did not originate with Gordon. In 1813 (specification No. 3700) Mr Brunton, of the Butterly Iron Works, struck out in a new direction in an attempt to find a substitute for horses’ legs.

* Specification. Spirits of wood was successfully used by David Gordon (J. M. Bulloch).

Mechanical legs were made to strike the ground alternately and push the vehicle forward. One is reminded of similar attempts to obtain a substitute for the movement of birds' wings in the early stages of aviation. This idea of propelling "legs" was probably suggested by a somewhat similar contrivance for the mechanical propulsion of boats—viz., oars fitted at the lower end with a duck's foot arrangement, which, impelled by an engine (later on by steam), dipped into the water and propelled the boat. Several attempts of this kind had been tried from about 1750, but none were effective. Mr C. F. T. Young gives an excellent short account of the mechanical features of this device of Gordon's,* and describes it as a modification of Brunton's. The latter's "steam horse," with its pair of hind legs actuated by steam cylinders, "proved a complete failure."† Of Gordon's device the same fate must be recorded. There is nothing to show that he knew of Brunton's patent of 1813, but presumably he and his son Alexander would watch the patent literature of the period. A very full account of the invention is also given by Alexander Gordon.‡ Apparently Gordon's main difficulty was to get a light enough boiler, eventually obtaining one from Mr (afterwards Sir) Goldsworthy Gurney, the inventor of the successful steam carriages. Curiously enough, Gurney was working on exactly similar lines, taking out in 1825 a patent for a steam carriage propelled by legs, which was tried at Kilburn. Like many others, Gurney and Gordon did not think the friction of the driving wheel sufficient to impel the carriage uphill, and used legs or propellers instead. On trial this was found inconvenient and heavy. Gurney then went a step beyond Gordon with a combination of propelled wheels and legs, the levers being so arranged that when the wheels slipped

* *Economy of Steam Power.*

† Mr C. E. Stratton, C.E., *Locomotive Engine and Its Development*, 4th ed., 1896, p. 11.

‡ *Elemental Locomotion*, pp. 43-6, with plates of the engine and cranks and "pushing feet."

the legs should come into action. Gurney, however, discovered, as Stephenson had done before in 1814, that the wheels were not only sufficient for propulsion, but had also considerable tractive power. Thenceforth the legs were abandoned.* Dr. Lardner in his *Steam Engine*, 7th ed., 1840, gives all the credit for the invention of these "legs" to Gurney, which is quite undeserved, as Gordon's "legs" had been patented many months before (see C. F. T. Young's *Economy of Steam Power*, &c., p. 189-90). Dr. Lardner's enthusiasm over Gurney's employment of the "legs" mechanism, patented twice before within the space of twelve years, is about as ridiculous as his dogmatic assertion (a little before the "Britannia," the first Cunarder to sail for New York) that no steamboat would ever succeed in getting across the Atlantic! David Gordon did not proceed further with his steam carriage. His son, giving evidence before a Parliamentary Committee on Steam Road Cars, stated that Gurney's carriage so much surpassed his father's that he gave it up.

- (8) 1825—No. 5111.—Coating or plating of iron with copper. The method consisted of plunging iron of a clear surface and at white heat into melted copper.

* It is curious at this time to find men like Gordon and Gurney struggling with such expedients. It is a sign that the dissemination of scientific ideas was very slow and faulty. For as early as 1803 Richard Trevithick, "the father of the locomotive" (who judged by the fertility of his genius and the number of his inventions that have since come into daily use, may be described as the Prince of British Inventors), had found that flat wheels had sufficient adhesion upon smooth rails to haul a heavier load than the engine itself. In 1812 William Hedley, in conjunction with Mr Blackett of the Wylan Colliery, Newcastle, made experiments, and in October found that smooth wheels gave the necessary adhesion. In July, 1814, Gurney, who had made experiments in adhesion, produced his successful locomotive "Blucher," which, running on four smooth wheels, hauled waggons containing 30 tons of coal up a gradient at four miles an hour. It is therefore clear that the failure of these experiments with "legs" was due to the facts that the inventors were not fully abreast of contemporary scientific development and did not understand the subject of adhesion and the law of friction.

David Gordon died on 1st November, 1829, his eldest son, William Gordon, W.S., succeeding to the Culvannan estates. His third son, Alexander Gordon, was even better known as an inventor than his father. The reason was that Alexander's reputation really rests on the books of which he was the author rather than on his inventions. As manager of the Portable Gas Works of his father, he obtained a good engineering grounding, and later in life he made a considerable name for himself in erecting light-houses. His inventions included a patent steam boiler (No. 6390 of 1833), a new compound engine (No. 8682 of 1839), a furnific propeller—an attempt to eliminate boilers—(1845, No. 10,544), and a new method of producing light (No. 6921 of 1835). He died poor and without issue.

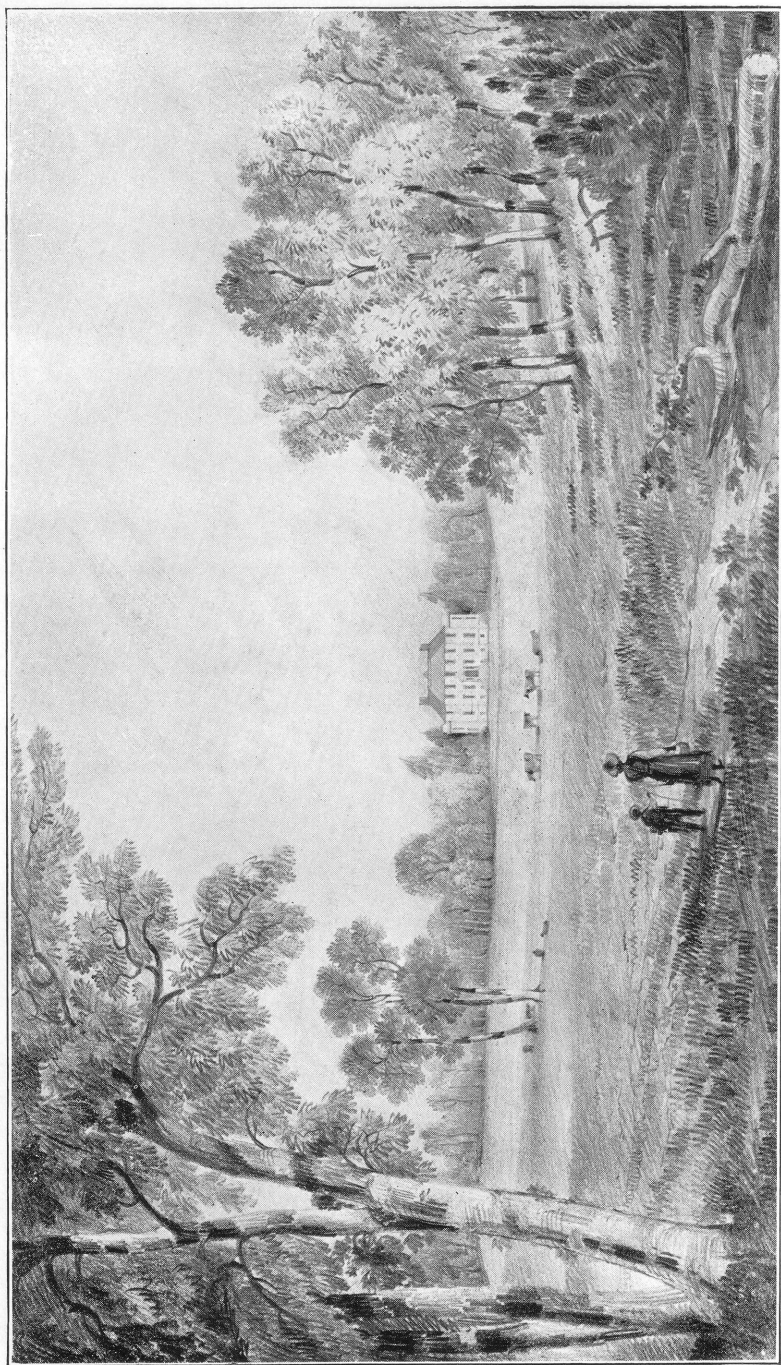
Of the illustrations that accompany this paper, the drawing of Gordon's steam carriage is taken from the specifications at the Patent Office. The illustrations of Greenlaw are from old prints in the possession of Mrs Walker, whilst the Gordon portraits are taken from miniatures possessed by her or her family.

[17th Century]

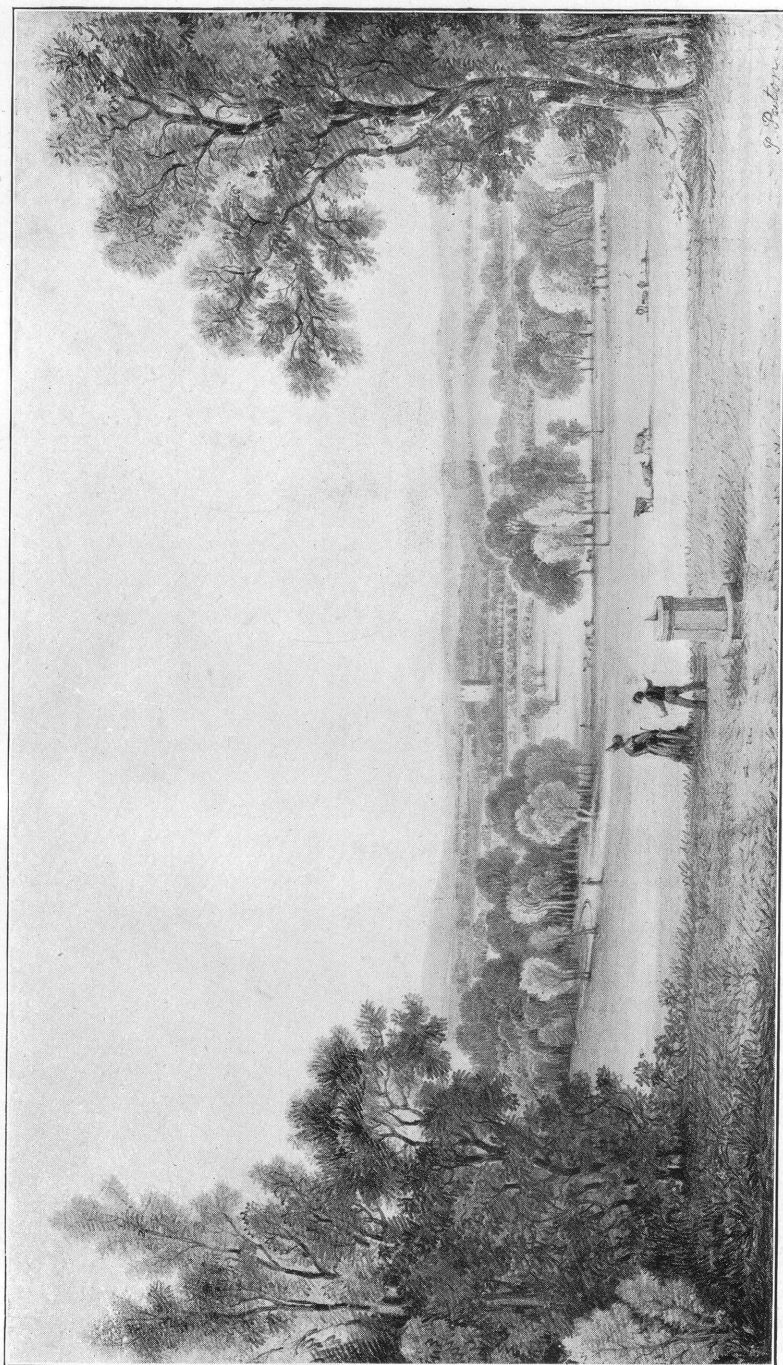
1.

Swell-Maxwell.

28. The Lord Emie of Maxwell of Carlevorock is recordit to have beine at the seige of Envik [Alnwick] with King M'Cobeine [Malcolm] of Caenmore's in the 16 zeir of his rigne the zeir of God 1093.
27. Lord Gatherd of Maxwell of Carlaverock is recordit to have beine at the battle of Allertoun in Ingland with the Erlis of Marche, Monteith, and Angus lieuettennents to King David in the zeiris of his rigne anno 1134 aganis the Duke of Rochester lieutennent of Ingland.
26. Lord Eugen of Maxwell of Carlaverock is recordit to have beine at Envik (Alnwick) takin with King William in the nynt zeir of his regne anno 1174 and sicklyk in the twintie ane zeir of his regne 1185 the said Lord Eugen slew and overcame Hendrie Kennadie and William Kirkpatrick greit tirzanis in Galloway and rebels to the King



GREENLAW HOUSE.



THREAVE CASTLE AS SEEN FROM GREENLAW.

for the qlk he was rewardit be the Kinge for the qlk he gat the barronie of Grenane. He mariet — M'Dowell dochter to Rolland Lord of Galloway and diet in anno 1199 the 27 December.

25. Lord Eustaych of Maxwell of Carlaverock is recordit to have beine in the dayis of King William and to have diet in anno 1202, 18 of May.
24. Lord Herbert of Maxwell of Carlaverock is recordit to have gottin the half barronie of Pencaitland. His dochter mariet upone Robert of Maxwell his sone in the thrid zeir of the regne of King Alexander the second anno 1216, and diet in anno 1217 3rd Feb.
23. Lord Robert of Maxwell of Carlaverock is recorded to have mariet Jonet of Pencaitland fairsaid ane sister of John of Pencaitland fra quhom the said Lord coft the uther half barronie and gift of the Kirk in the [reign] of the said King Alexander anno 1226 in the qlk he diet the 27 Aprile.
22. Lord Homer of Maxwell of Carlaverock and Mernis is recordit to have beine present and votit in ane Parliament halden by the said Alexander in the thretri ane zeir of his regne anno 1244. He mariet Marie Makgaching and Ladie heretrix of ye Lordship barony of the Mernis upon quhom he begat ane second sone namit Gilbert of quhom ar deshendit the Maxwellis of Nether Povik, Newark, Stanilie, Aikinheid, and Dargevall and deit the sam zeir of the Parliament the second of November.
21. Lord Edward of Maxwell of Carlaverock and Mernis is recordit to have bene present and votit in Parliament halden by King Alexander the thrid in the first zeir of his regne cheiflie for taiking ordour with an armie to pas with King Leuis to France in the Holie Land to the qulk voyag the said Lord Edward past in cumpeine with Edward Earle of Marche Lord David Lindsay of Glenesk oy gartar [? Walter] Steuart [of] Dundonnok with sundrie uther nobill and gentill men in anno 1248, where he deit in anno 1249.

20. Lord John of Maxwell of Carlaverock and Mernis is recordit to have beine present and votit in ane Parliament

2.

David Welsche, his Writs.

Charter by James Douglas of Baitford with consent of Mr Robert to David W. of the lands called Bakstaw Clois extending to 10 ruids in Troqueer, 1597.

Sasine thereon 1 March, 1597, at hand of Cuthbert Cunyng-hame, notary, on the resignation of Sir John Tailzeor, rector of Cummertreis.

Charter under Great Seal, 16 Oct., 1580 (?), confirming charter by Mr Robert to the said Sir John T. of Bakstairs Clois and uther lands.

Charter by James Douglas to David W. of the west zeds in Troqueer, 1594, with sasine thereon. Cuthbert Cunyng-hame, notary.

3.

1456—March 9.—Crown Charter under the Great Seal to Alexander de Gordoune of half the lands of Bordeland of Balmaclellane ane Leser Chare (? le Ferthare) in the Lordship of Galloway and barony of Balmacellane which he resigned into the Crown's hands at Kirkcudbright. Wit. :—George Bishop of Brechin, Chancellor, Patrick Lord Grahame, Andrew Lord Avandale, Robert Lord Boyd, and Ninian Spot, enroller of accounts (not in Register of Great Seal).

4.

1512—August 9.—Charter of sale by Patrick Dunbar of Clugstoun and superior of the lands of Crossere to Uchtred M'Ke of Crossere of the 3 merklands of Crossere in the barony of Clugstoun which had been taken into the hands of the Crown by reason of the alienation of the greater part thereof without the Crown's license. Patrick had been cited by the Crown, but obtained a decreet of the Lords of Council that after the lapse of a year and a day the lands should again appertain to him. At Wigtoun, wit. :—Dom Patrick Sprot, vicar of

Kyrkynner and notary public, John M'Dowel of Barnn-gorth, James Legat, George Ahannay, and William Ranky. Seal wanting.

5.

1529—Nov. 4.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Thomas Makguyth narrating that William M'Culloch and Robert Herreis under precept from Margaret Dunbar Lady of Clugstoun, dated . . . 1529, and witnessed by Patrick Hannay of Sorbie, Walter Stewart in Berchly, Alexander Stewart, Alexander M'Kee, and John M'Cubeyn, gave sasine to Michael M'Kee as nearest lawful heir to the late Uchtred M'Kee, his father, in the 3 merkland of Croschre in the barony of Clugstoun. Wit. :—William Bailzie, Robert M'Kee, John Miver (?), and Thomas M'Maister.

6.

1537—June 16.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of John Makrokkan, N.P., narrating that Symon M'Cristyn, sheriff in that part, conform to a Crown precept dated at Stirling 8 Aug., 1536, gave sasine to Elizabeth Boyd and Patrick M'Kee, alderman of Wigtoun, her husband, in the 40/- land of Tonilagach. The feu duty is stated to be 10 merks 10/6 scots. Wit. :—John M'Crystein, son and apparent heir of the deceased William M'Crystein of Clouche, Henry Ekyllis, and John Mortoun.

7.

1551—April 11.—Obligation to warrant free of ward, etc., by Malcolm M'Kee of Creachlawin M'Kee with consent of Christian Dunbar, his spouse, and Patrick M'Kee, his son and heir, narrating sale of his merks worth of Nuntibart (?) and his $\frac{1}{2}$ merks worth of Killienomuk lying in the barony of Creachlawin M'Kee in the parish of Kirkcowan, in favour of Golfride M'Cullach of Ardwell who had purchased the lands. At Ardwell, wit. :—Alexander M'Culloch, Gilbert M'Culloch, Patrick M'Couil, John Vardlaw, and Michael M'Crekane, N.P.

8.

1552—April 12.—Charter by Malcolm M'Kee of Crechlaw M'Kee with consent of Christiane Dunbar, his spouse, and Patrick, his son and heir, to Golfrid M'Culloch of Ardwell, of his merkland of Muntibert and the half merkland of Kyllienemwk in the parish of Kirkcowan and the barony of Crechlow M'Kee, for £50 scots paid him by Golfrid in his urgent need and known necessity. Paying 2 silver pennies yearly. At Ardwell, written by Michael M'Crekane, notary. Wit. :—Alexander M'Culloch, Got M'Culloch, Patrick M'Connil, John Vardlaw and the notary; signed by the granters.

9.

1552—April 12.—Precept by Malcolm M'Kee of Crechlaw Makkee and Christian Dunbar, his spouse, to ——— his bailie to resign into the hands of the Crown his ten merkland of Muntibert and his half merkland of Kyllienemwk in the barony of Crechlaw Makkee and parish of Kirkcowane in favour of Golfrid M'Culloch of Ardwell and his heirs. Written by Michael M'Crekane, notary, at Ardwell.

10.

1552—May 12.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Alexander Broun narrating that Andrew Dunbar of Crinconquharse Loch gave sasine to Patrick Stirling in feu in the two and a half merkland of Skait and the five merkland of Carsedoquhen, lying in the Lordship of Loch and Sherifffdom of Wigtown, conform to a charter and disposition. Wit. : Fergus Makke, Donald Campbell, and Maurice Cor.

11.

1554—Oct. 6.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of William Makgowyne, N.P., narrating that James Makculloch, deputy of Patrick Agnew, sheriff of Wigtown, under a precept *sub inclusione sigilli* of the Queen, dated 12 Aug., 1554, gave sasine to John Makkee, burgess of Wigtown, as nearest lawful heir to his father, the late

Patrick Makkee, burgess of Wigtoun, in the 3 merkland of Tonyladoch, in the parish of Kirkcowan. The Sheriff was directed to take security for £25 3s 5d fermes for the space of two years for non-recovery of sasine and £14 7s 8d for duplication of fermes. Wit. :—John Makkee in Skayth, Alexander Makkee his brother in Baldone, Richard Stewart in Glenturk, and Alexander brother *Ejusdem* (? the granter), John Makkee in Wigtoun, and Patrick Broun.

12.

1559—April 15.—Copy of charter by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, with consent of the Prebendaries, to John Rig, burgess of Dumfries, of the 5 merkland of Meikle Dryburghe, in the parish of Crocemichaell, in feu, paying £12 Scots and 6/8d in augmentation with 3 bolls meal measure of Nith. Wit. :—William Edgar, David Wallace, David Welsche, chaplains, and John Dowglas: signed by the Provost and Doms. Archibald Menzies, John Mortoun, Marc Carrutheris, and John Baty.

13.

1565—July 28.—Extract Registered Crown Charter of Confirmation of three charters by Mr Robert Douglas, with consent of the prebendaries of Lincluden to Wm. Douglas of Drumlanrig, junior, of dominical lands in the regality of Lincluden. The witnesses of the charters are not given [printed in *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1546/80—1653].

14.

1559—Sept. 13.—Copy charter by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, to John Maxwell of Conhaith, grandson and heir of the late Robert Maxwell of Conhaith, of seven acres of lands beyond the brig of Cragrane (Cargen) bounded by the high way from that brig to the Rea Cross on the north and the lands of Corruchen on the south and west, lying in the "villula" of Troqueir. Signed by the granter and the following prebendaries :—John Rig, Archibald Menzies, Marc Carrutheris, John Baty, John Lawder, and John Morton.

15.

1565—August 6.—Marriage contract at Whitherne between Rychart M'Kee of Mertoun M'Kee and Archibald M'Kee, his son and heir, taking burden for Patrick M'Kee, lawful son of Rychart and brother of Archibald, on the one part, and Alexander M'Kee of Tonelago taking burden for Effame M'Kee, his natural daughter, on the other part. Patrick to marry Effame when she comes to the years of marriage. Rychart to obtain at his own expense "ane rehabilitation to the said Effame anent her unlawful conception," and dispensation of affinity and consanguinity; Alexander to resign into the hands of the Crown all right to the 3 merkland [of Toneylago] in the parish of Kirkcowane in favour of the couple and their heirs, whom failing to the heirs of Patrick, and to infest them in ane merkland (of the said 3 merklans) called Meikle Elrig, and pay 100 merks zeir to them for plenishing. Wit.:—Alexander Murheid of Balteir, Duncan M'Kee, burghess of Whitherne, William M'Kee in Arbrogh, and Nicholas M'Kee and Peter M'Ilwayne, notars.

16.

1565—Dec. 4.—Abbreviate by Henry Sinclair, notary, of a precept under the Privy Seal of a charter to Patrick Makkee, son of Richard M'Kee of Myretoun, and Eufame M'Kee, his future spouse, conjointly of the 3 merklans of Tonelago, which Alexander M'Kee of Tonelago resigned into the hands of the Crown, reserving life rent to Alexander; at Linlithgow.

17.

1566—March 3.—*Memorandum recording the resignation by Mr Robert Douglas into the hands of John Johnstoun, his superior, of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merklans of Fuffolk, the 5 merkland of Ernealmerie [Ernemyne], the 5 merkland of Auchindolie, the 5 merkland of Largneane, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Ernefillane, the 5 merkland of Culgruff, the 5

* This entry is from a copy. The details are puzzling and open to question.

merkland of Trodail, the 5 merkland of Airdis, the 5 merkland of Mollance, the 5 merkland of Hillintoun, the 5 merkland of Clarebrand, the 10 merkland of Croftis, the [?] merkland of Glengappoch, with the Mains of Greinlaw, in the barrony of Crocemichael, with the salmon fishing in the Nith, in presence of Schir John Tailzeor, Mr John Douglas in Dobtoun, Edward Menzies, son to Edward Menzies in Castlehill, William Hog, serviter to Drumlanrig, and Gavin (?) Hammylton.

The same day John Johnstoun resigned into the provost's hands as his superior the said lands in favour of Wm. Douglas of Hawick, Kt., son and heir apparent to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, for heretable inheritance.

18.

1568—July 5.—Charter of sale by Patrick Striuling, messenger in Kilconquhair, to Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoule and Jonet Seton his spouse, in conjoint fee and to their heirs male, of the £5 lands of Skerch (Skerth) and Carsdouchane, in the parish of Mochrum, in fulfillment of a contract dated at Edinburgh 18 May, 1566, paying one silver penny as blench ferme, with precept directed to Mr Patrick Waus of Cascrow. Sealed at Edinburgh, the seal of the granter being entire. Wit. :—William Bannatyne, . . . Inglis, and John Grahame, rector of Sanday, servitor of the said John Bellenden. Signed by the granter.

19.

1568—July 5.—Charter of sale by Patrick Striuling, messenger in Kilconquhair, to Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoule, Kt., and Jonet Seytoun, his wife, in joint fee, and their heirs male of the lands of Skerch and Carsdouchane, extending to a £5 land in the parish of Mochrum, in fulfillment of a contract dated at Edinburgh 18 May, 1566, paying 2 silver pennies as blench ferme. No witnesses, signed by the granter.

20.

1568—July 16.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of William Makgowyn, N.P., narrating that James Muir of Drum-

skeoch, attorney for Sir James Bellenden of Auchnoule, Kt., and Jonet Seyton, his spouse, was given sasine in the 5 merkland of Carsdowgan and $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Skaith, in the parish of Mochrum, by Mr Patrick Waus of Cascrew, bailie for Patrick Striuling, on precept of charter dated at Edinburgh 5 July, 1568. Witnessed by William Bannatyne, William Inglis, and John Grahame, rector of Sanday, servitor to the said Sir John. Wit. :—Dom. William Waus, reader in the parish church of Longcastell; Alexander Waus, burgess of Candida Casa, servitor to the said Mr Patrick Waus; and Quintin Waus in Kerewmanach.

21.

1570—July 7.—Feu Charter by Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden, with consent of the prebendars and on consideration of 40d Scots in augmentation of the rental to James Murray in Ernealmerie, of the 5 merklands of Troddell and its fishings, the $33/4$ lands of O.E. of Ernealmerie, the $33/4$ lands of Ernefyllane, and $16/8$ lands of Fuffok, extending in all to 11 merk 40d lands in barony of Corsmychaell, paying £16 12s 6d Scots and 4 bolls 3 firlots meal measure of Nyth, 30 “ putrie foulis ” and 30 “ creil foulis ” with the augmentation. At Lincluden, wit. :—Thomas Huntar in Collaige, John Brounfield, Sir William Edgar, chaplain, and Herbert Anderson, notary. The following prebendars also sign :—Archibald Menzies, William Tailzeour, John Lauder, John Baty, and John Mortoun. The seals of the Provost and chapter are appended in fair condition.

22.

1570—July 14.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Robert Aschennane, N.P., narrating that John Wilsoune in Arnealmerie, as bailie of Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lynclouden, with consent of the Chapter, gave sasine to James Murray in Arnalmerie (as in No. 21). Wit. :—John Murray in Trowdaill, James Calloune in Largnyey,

James M'Ilno (or M'Ilm), John M'Knaycht, George Carson, Thomas M'Birnie, Thomas Bell and John Bell in Barnbachill.

23.

1571—April 26.—Charter by Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, with consent of the prebendars, in favour of Robert Johnstoun and Mariote Maxwell (as in No. 24). The following prebendars sign :—Mr Archibald Menzies, Dom John Baty, Dom John Lauder, and Dom John Mortoun. The seals of charter and Provost are appended in good condition.

24.

1571—April 27.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of John Lauder, N.P., narrating that William Carrutheris, bailie for Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, with consent of the chapter thereof, conform to a charter and precept dated 28 (sic) April, 1571 [witnessed by Sir John Bryce, vicar of Dumfries, Sir Wm. Edgar *sacellanus*, John Dowglas, son of Arthur Dowglas in Tillaquhille, John Brounfeld, and John Lorimer "our servitors"], gave sasine to Robert Johnstone, second son of the deceased John Johnnestoun, Lord of that Ilk, and Mariot Maxwell, his spouse, for whom Homer Maxwell of Portrak acted as attorney, in the 5 merkland of Ernemenye, in the barony of Crosmaell. Wit. :—John Broune of Mollans, Johne Garrane, Michaele Garrane, Thomas Hillo, and Thomas Hair. (See also No. 41.)

25.

1574—May 12.—Extract (by James Makgill) decret of Reduction in the action by Alexander M'Kee of Tanelago against Archibald M'Kee, now of Myretoun M'Kee, as son and heir of the late Richard M'Kee of Mertoun M'Ke and Patrick M'Kee, brother of Archibald, anent the contract between them concerning the marriage of Patrick and the late Euphame, daughter of Alexander M'Kee, and the infeftment of the future spouses in the lands of Tanelago, and in a tenement of land pertaining to Alexander in the burgh of Wigton on the south side of

the High Street betwixt the lands of Mr William M'Garow on the west, the lands of John Makelhanet on the east, the common street on the north, and the sea on the south.

26.

1574—May 12.—Procuratory of Resignation by Alexander M'Kee in Arbrok directed to David Crawford of Blackcraig to resign into the hands of the Crown the 40/- lands of Tannilago, in the parish of Kirkcowane, in favour of John Broune of Knoksoule, burgess of Air, "my cousin" (*consanguineus*). At Arbrok. Signed, Alexander Makkee of Tonelago with my hand.

27.

1574—May 20.—Instrument at the hand of Alexander Lawson, N.P., narrating that David Crawford of Blackcraig as procurator for Alexander Makkee, indweller (*commorantis*) in Arbrok, in virtue of letters of resignation dated 12 May, 1574, resigned into the hands of James, Earl of Mortoun, Lord of Dalkeith and Regent of Scotland, the 40/- lands of Tonnalago, in the parish of Kirkcowan, in favour of John Broun of Knoksoull. Wit. :—George Auchinleck of Balmano, Archibald Auchinleck his brother, James Dowglas and Alexander Jardane, servitors to the Regent.

28.

1574—May 20.—Crown precept directed to John Broun in Alloway, to infest John Broun of Knoksoule, burgess of Air, in the 40/- land of Tannelago, in parish of Kirkcowan, which formerly belonged to Alexander M'Kee in Arbrok, and were resigned by him. Given under the Great Seal at Halierudhouse.

29.

1574—July 9.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Robert Campbell, N.P., narrating that John Broun in Alloway conform to a Crown Precept dated 21 May, 1574, gave sasine to John Broun of Knoksoule, burgess of Air, in



DAVID GORDON, 1774-1829,
The Inventor.



WILLIAM GORDON of Culvennan,
1800-1858.

the 40/- lands of Tannelago, formerly belonging to Alexander Makkee in Arbrok, who had resigned them into the hands of the Crown. Wit. :—Gilbert Broun, burgess of Air; Adam Wallace, son of John Wallace in [torn]; and William Makclintoun, indweller in Air.

30.

1574—Oct. 28.—Copy of a charter by Gilbert Slowane of Corbrihill, in implement of a contract between himself and William Slowane, dated at Weltries, near Mayboill, 3 August, 1574, to the said William and his heirs male lawful, whom failing the heirs of the granter, of the lands of Corbriehill and the close called *Watsones Cloise* and 7 acres of land near Cargrainbrig together, with houses, etc., lying at the end of the brig of Dumfries, within the barony of Drumsleit, to be held in feu from the Provost of Lincluden, paying 1 lb. of pepper to the Provost at the feast of St. Martin for Corbriehill and 5/- yearly to the chaplains in the Collegiate Church of Lincluden, reserving life rent to Gilbert and Mariot Mire (? Mure), his wife, with precept directed to Cuthbert Greirsoune. At Dumfries. Wit. :—Cuthbert and Gilbert Greirsounes, brothers of the late (?) John Greirsoune of Lag, William Johnestoun, and Alexander Welch.

31.

1574—Nov. 1.—Copy Charter of Confirmation by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, of a charter (see No. 30) in favour of William Slowane. At Dumfries. Wit. :—Gilbert and Cuthbert Greirsoune, brothers, Herbert Jardane of Algerthe, William Dalgles, and John Bruntfeild.

32.

1574—Dec. 14.—Contract between Allane Cathcart of Broch-toune and John Broune of Knoksoull, whereby for 100 merks scots paid, to be followed by further payments of 50 and 400 and 150 merks Broune agrees to infest Cathcart in his 40/- land of Tanylago and Lochmaberie, in parish of Kirkcowane, to be held of Broun for the pay-

ment of 1d scots paying feu mailles to the Crown, subject to reversion. At Ayr. Witnesses :—Bartholemew Crauford, Alexander Broune, notary, and John Kennedy, his servitor.

33.

1574—Dec. 15.—Charter of sale by John Broun of Knoksoull in fulfilment of a contract dated 14 Dec., 1574, to Allan Cathcart of Brochtoune of his 40/- lands of Tonylago and the lake of Lochmaberie, occupied by Patrick M'Kee, Gavin Dunbar, Nigel M'Laychet, John M'Barane (?), Gilbert M'Kilkers, and Donald M'Clery, in the parish of Kirkcowane, paying 1d Scots. At Ayr. Wit. : Bartholemew Crauford, Gilbert Cathcart, and Alexander Broune, notary.

34.

1574—Dec. 24.—Letters of Reversion by Allan Cathcart of Brochtoun binding himself on due notice to resign the 40s lands of Tanelago and Lochmaberie in favour of John Broune of Knoksoull provided that if Allan or his heirs paid to John Broune the sum of 700 merks at the following Martinmas, then the reversion was null and of no effect. Wit. :—Bartholemew Crauford, Gilbert Carcart (sic), John Kennedy, Alexander [Broune] notary.

35.

157 . . [] Procuratory of Resignation by John Broune of Knoksoull to resign into the hands of the Crown the 40s lands of Tonylago, the lake of Lochmaberie, with fortalice, in the parish of Kirkcowane, in favour of Allan Cathcart of Lochtoune, brother of John Cathcart of Carleton, his heirs, etc. Date, place, and witnesses' names are omitted. Signed, Johne Broune of Knoksoull with my hand, Michael Wallace, notar witness, Bartilmo Crauford, burgess of Air, witness.

36.

1575—July 6.—Decreet of Removing of the Lords of Council at the instance of John Broune of Knoksoull, narrating that he had warned his tenants of the lands of 40/- lands

of Over Cumquhag [] to remove themselves, which they had not done. The tenants were :—Patrick M'Kee, brother of Archibald M'Kee of Myrtoun M'Ke; John M'Burne, Neill M'Taggart, Gilbert Makwalker, Cristian M'Ke, Donald M'Clerith, Gavin Dunbar of Balduine, and Gavin M'Ke.

37.

1576—July 20.—Precept of *clare constat* by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden, directing his bailie *in hac parte*, John Wylsoun, to infest John Murray as heir to his father, the late James Murray, in 5 merkland of Troddell, O.E., with the fishings thereof (etc., as in No. 21), extending in all to 11 merk 40d lands, O.E., in the Regality of Lincluden and barony of Corsmychell. The seals of the Provost and the chapter were appended (now missing). Wit., at Lincluden :—Dom. John Bryce, vicar of Dumfries, and Sir David Welsch [John Brounfield], Dom. William Edgar.

38.

1576—Aug. 24.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Robert Aschennane, N.P., narrating that John Vylsoun in Arynnalmerie, bailie for Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lyncluden, compeared with a precept of *clare constat* (as in No. 37), and infest John Murray of Arnealmerie as heir to his father James. Wit. :—James M'Callayne in Trodaill, John M'Clichart in Fuffolk, James Calloun . . . Patrick Corbrok (?), servitor of the said James M'Callane, John M'Naight in Ernefillane, and Charles Murray, brother of the said John Murray.

39.

1576—Nov. 28.—Copy feu charter by Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, to John Charteris in Kelwood, his heirs, etc., of the 16/8 lands of Fuffok, in the barony of Crocemichael, which John held in assedation, paying 16/8 ferme, etc., with precept directed to Robert (?) Charteris of Kelwode and Symon Jonstoun. At Lin-

cluden, wit. :—William Hunter, John Broundfeild and David Douglas in Pinzearie and John Lawder.

40.

1578—May 8.—Copy Charter by Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, with consent of the chapter, to Robert Rig, son and heir of the late John Rig, burgess of Dumfries, in feu of the $13/4$ d land of Stottisholme and lie *wit croft* formerly occupied by the late Dom. John Cunynghame and his heirs, paying $26/8$ scots with 8d augmentation, with multures at the mill of Staikfurd. At Lincluden. Signed by the Provost and the following prebendars :—Menzies, Carruthers, Mortoun, Lawder, and Baty.

41.

1579—July 14.—Crown Charter of James VI. confirming a feu charter dated at Lincluden 26 April, 1571, by Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of the Collegiate Church thereof, and chapter of the same to Robert Johnestoun and Mariote Maxwell, spouses, of the 5 merkland of Ernemynnie, O.E., in barony of Corsmichaell, paying 10 merks scots and $3/4$ in augmentation with 3 bolles multure, measure of Nyth, with precept directed to William Carruthers, bailie in that part. [Witnessed by Dom. John Brice, vicar of Drumfreis; Dom. William Edgar, sacellano; John Dowglas, son of Arthur Dowglas of Tillaquhyllie, John Brounsfeilde and John Lorymer, servitors.] Witnesses to the confirmation :—Colin, Earle of Argile, Lord Campbell and Lorn, our Justice General; James, Earl of Morton, Lord of Dalkeith, Lord High Admiral; Patrick, Archbishop of St. Andrews; Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline; Mr James M'Gill of Rankeloure Nether, keeper of the Rolls and clerk of the Council; Lordovic Bellenden of Auchnoull, Kt., Justice Clerk; Alexander Hay, director of Chancellerie; and Mr Thomas Buquhanan of Ybert, Keeper of the Privy Seal. At our Castle of Stirling. Fragment of Great Seal appended (see R.M.S., 1546/80, 2889).

42.

1579—Nov. 19.—Charter by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lynclouden, with consent of the prebendars, confirming a charter dated at Dumfries 16 Nov., 1569, by John Jardine, son of the late John Jardine of Apylgirth [witnessed by Mr Ninian Dalzell, schoolmaster of Dounfries, [?] “son and heir (sic) apparent of the said John,” and John Makgee, notary; *sic subscribitur* John Jardine of ye Huik], to John Glendoning of Drumrasche, of the 5 merklands of Garrantoun, in the barony of Crocemichaell, paying 5 merks scots with 5/- Lammas maill and $\frac{3}{4}$ in augmentation. Wit. :—David Welche *meo familio*; John M'Ghee, notary; John Glendonyng, son and heir apparent of the said John Glendonyng of Drumrasche. Signed by the Provost, Glendonyng, David Welche, the notary, and the following prebendars :—John Mortoun, John Lauder, and John Baty. Broken seals of Provost and Chapter affixed.

43.

1580—May 5.—Receipt by John Broune of Knoksoull for 700 merks paid by Allane Cathcart of Brochtoune for the heretable title to the 40/- lands of Tanelago Ovir; at Air. Wit. :—Michell Wallace, notary; Thomas Masoun, notary; Bartholemew Crauford, Archibald Fergusull (sic), and Gilbert Broun, burgesses of Air.

44.

1584—July 6.—Precept of clare constat by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lynclouden, to James Jallone (?)* in Troddell, bailie in that part, to infett James Murray, as heir to his father, the deceased John Murray of Ernealmerie, in the 5 merkland of Troddell and fishings, the $\frac{33}{4}$ land of Ernealmerie, the $\frac{33}{4}$ land of Ernefillan, and the $\frac{16}{8}$ land of Fuffok, in the barony of Crosrichaell. At Edinburgh. Wit. :—James Geddes in Barnebachill, Edward Herries in Lytil Miltoun, and David Welshe, “my servitor.” Seal of Provost, broken, appended.

* Probably James M'Callane (see No. 50).

45.

[1584].—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Michael M'Crekane, narrating that Patrick M'Blane, burgess of Wigton, under precept from Alexander Stewart of Garlies, dated 9 Sept., 1584, and witnessed by Mr Patrick Vaus, Archibald M'Duall, and Michael M'Crekan, notary, infest Michael M'Kee, as son and heir of the late Michael M'Kee, in the three merkland of Crosserie. Wit. :—Donald M'Ylduff in Blak Quarter, Fynlaw M'Clurg there, Alexander M'Clurg and John M'Clurg there. No date legible.

46.

1585—Feb. 6.—Charter by Alexander Stewart of Garoleis, superior of the lands, to Alexander Gordoun, tutor of Creauchlaw, and Katharine Gordoun, his spouse, of the 3 merklands of Crosserie, in the barony of Clugstoun and parish of Kirkcowan, formerly belonging to Michaelis M'Kie of Crosserie, who resigned them into the hands of the superior. With precept directed to John Campbell in Baraselloch; Reddendo, ward relief and service due and wont. At Quhitherne. Wit. :—Alexander Hannaye of Sorbie; Patrick M'Blane, burgess of Wigtoun; Mr William M'Gowyne, commissar there; Herbert Anderson, notary; and Mr James Adamson, minister of Candidecase. Signed, Alexander Stewart of Garleis.

47.

1585—March 6.—Instrument at hands of Herbert Anderson, N.P., and William M'Gowyne, N.P., narrating that Michael Makkee of Crosshrie Makkee resigned into the hands of the superior, Alexander Stewart of Garles, the 3 merkland of Crosshrie Makkee, in the barony of Clugstoun, in favour of Alexander Gordoun, tutor of Craichlaw, and Katherine Gordoun, his spouse. Done in the burgh of Candida Casa, in the *hospitio* of Alexander Vaus, burgess. Wit. :—Alexander Hannay of Sorbie; Patrick M'Blane, burgess of Wigtoun; Alexander Vaus,

burgess of Quhitherne; and Mr James Adamson, minister of Quhitherne.

48.

1585—March 7.—Instrument of sasine at hand of Herbert Anderson, N.P., narrating that Alexander Gordoun, tutor of Creachlaw, and William Dalzell in Barneselloch, as attorneys for Catharine Gordoun, spouse of the said Alexander, on precept by Alexander Stewart of Garlies, superior thereof, directed to John Campell in Barneselloch as bailie, dated at Quhitherne, 6 March, 1585, and witnessed by Alexander Hannay of Sorbie; Patrick Blane, burgess of Wigtoun; Mr William M'Gownne, commissary thereof; Herbert Anderson, notary; and James Adamson [minister at], Candidecase, were infest in name of the said Catherine and her spouse in the 3 merkland, O.E., of Crosserie M'Kie, in the parish of Kirkcowan, in conjoint fee. Wit.:—John Dalzell in Bordland of Clugstoun, Donald M'Coull in Crosserie, John Borsche (?) in Glasnick, and William Hannay in Wigtoun.

49.

. . . . Precept of sasine (very torn) by [Alexander Stewart of Garlies] directed to John Campbell of Barnesalloch, his bailie, to infest William Gordoun, as nearest lawful heir to his father, Alexander [Gordoun], in the 3 merklands of Crosserie. The date and attestation clause are missing, but the document is signed by (?) Alexander Stewart of Garlies; . . . of Drummorie, witness; Archibald Stewart, witness; Hendre M'Culloche, witness; William Harlye, witness; and Thomas Turner, notary.

50.

1586—May 9.—Instrument of sasine at hand of Peter Turner, N.P., narrating that James M'Callane in Trodell, bailie for Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, under charter dated at Edinburgh 6 July, 1584, and witnessed by James Geddes in Barnbachill, Edward Herreis in Atill (sic) Miltoun, and David Welshe, "my servitor,"

gave sasine to James Murray, son lawful of the deceased John Murray of Ernealmerrie, in the 5 merkland of Troddell, the $\frac{33}{4}$ lands of Ernefillane, and the $\frac{33}{4}$ lands of Ernealmerie, and the $\frac{16}{8}$ lands of Fuffok, in the barony of Crocemichaell. Wit. : William Broun, dwelling in Trodell; James M'Quhan, Robert M'Mynneis, servitors to the said James Callane; James Murray, son of James Murray in Blakpark; John M'Mynneis in Ernealmerie; and John Andersone in Garrantoun, junior.

51.

1586—Oct. 15.—Charter by Alan Cathcart of Mekil Moreistoun, brother of John Cathcart of Carletoun, in fulfilment of a contract, to John Wallace of Dundonald, of the 40/- land of Tonylago, with fortalice, etc., and the island of Lochmabery and other islands in the parish of Kirkcowan, paying the granter 2d scots, and to the Crown 10 merks 10/6. At the burgh of Air. Wit. :—Robert Wallace, junior, of Carnok, William Wallace of Brighous, Adam Wallace in Blakhous, Robert Wallace in Monkton; Robert Gilmeyne, merchant; George, Angus, and James Masoun, notaries. Signed by the granter and notaries.

52.

1587 [torn].—Procuratory of Resignation granted by John Broun of Knoksoull, burgess of Air, in return for a large sum of money paid, directed to . . . to resign into the hands of the Crown the 40/- lands of Tanilago, in parish of Kirkcowan, with the lake of Lochmaberie and the islands thereon, in favour of John Wallace of Dundonald. At Air. Wit. :—William Wallace of Borne-weill; Robert Broun, “ my eldest son ”; John Scherar, burgess of Air; and Michael Wallace, notary. Signed, Johne Broune, burgess of Air.

53.

1588—April 2.—Extract copy of Crown Charter annexing the patronage of the church of Glencairn, which formerly

belonged to the Bishopric of Glasgow, and for many years had been destitute of a spiritual pastor, and incorporating it within the barony of Crocemichael, in favour of James Douglas of Pinzearie and his heirs, with single sasine at the manor of Greenlaw (see R.M.S., 1580/93, 1506, of which the above seems to be only a fragment).

54.

1588—Nov. 28.—Letters of Reversion granted by William, Lord Herries, to his sister's son (*sororius*), James Murray of Ernalmerie, who had alienated to him for the sum of 5000 merks scots the 5 merklands of Trodell and fishings, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Ernalmerie, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Ernefillane, the $16/8$ lands of Fuffok, in the parish of Crocemichael, together with the 4 merklands of Muncraig, in the parish of Kirkandrews, and a croft of the lands of Barnebachill, called ye Thrid, extending to a 20/- land, in the parish of Lochrutoun, operative whenever Murray or his heirs on 8 days' notice should pay to Herries or his heir one golden penny, commonly called a Rois Nobill, in the Tolbooth of Dumfries. At Dumfries, wit. :—James Maxwell, my brother natural; Peter Maxwell in Brandleyis; and Peter Turner, notary in Dumfries.

55.

1589—April 11.—Copy of Procuratory by James Douglas of Pinzerrie to David Clark to resign into the hands of the Crown the 5 merklands of Airdis, in the barony of Crocemichael, together with the advocation and patronage of the Kirk of Glencairn, in favour of James Douglas of Drumlanrig and his heirs; at the hall of Drumlanrig. Wit. :—Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden; David Welshe, John Johnstoun, John Brounfield, servants of the Provost; and John Tailzeor, rector of Cummertreis.

56.

1590—Feb. 8.—Letters of gift by King James (VI.) of Scottis to John Duncanesoun, "our minister," his heirs,

etc., of the ward, nonentry, etc., of the 3 merkland of Montibert and the half merkland of Kilzemoir [Killienomuk], in the parish of Kirkcowan, since the death of Gothray M'Cullocht of Ardwell, in the month of . . . last bypast, till the lawful entry of the righteous heir, and also the marriage of John M'Cullot, son and apparent heir of the said late Gothray or of any other heir should he die. Given under the Privy Seal at Holyrood; signature torn off.

57.

1590—Oct. 27.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Robert Aschennane, N.P., narrating that Robert Charteris of Kelwod, deputy steward of Kirkcudbright, under Crown precept under the Great Seal dated at Holyrood house 15 July, 1590, gave sasine to John Broune of Mollanss in the 40/- lands of the ecclesiastical lands of Crocemichaell occupied by John Watsoun (?), James Kallane, and John Purtie. Wit.:—George Charteris, son of Robert Charteris of Kelwod; Richard Broune in Dryburgh, John M'Robert in Keltoune, and Roger Anstrother and Edward Cairnis, servitors to the notary.

58.

1592—Oct. 20.—Charter by Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, to Roger Gordon in Borgue, of the 2½ merkland of Over Clerkbrand, in the parish of Crocemichaell (MS. Inventory of Writs). Sasine following thereon, 22 Dec., 1592, John Inglis, N.P.

From an Inventory of Writs it is learned that Mr Robert Douglas granted Over Clerkbrand in 1592 to Roger Gordon in Borgue. On 6 March, 1609, Roger granted the lands to James Wilson in Ironamerie, who on 18 June received a charter from Mr James Douglas, the superior and Provost (sic). He did not retain them more than a few days, being infest on 6 April and granting a charter on 20 May to Rolland M'Millan in Netherbarr, Herbert Cunynghame being N.P. This would appear to be a wadset, for on 21 February, 1627, James Wilson gave a charter to his son John of the lands, which did not receive confirmation till 21 June, 1658, from Robert, Viscount Kenmure, the

Superior. That November (1658) Mary Chalmers, spouse of James Wilson, had sasine on marriage contract registered at Kirkcudbright. They seem to have had four daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Archibald Charters of Clerkbrand, who was dead by 1714; his son, James Charters, a writer in Dumfries, having succeeded him; Janet, wife of John Kelvie in Wigton; Mary, wife of William M'Millan in Newton; and Grizzel, wife of Robert Wilson in Leadhills, who were infeft in January, 1716 (Dumfries Reg. Sas.), on precept dated 7 March, 1715, from George Home of Whitefield, and Captain James Dalzell, son of Sir Robert of Glenæ. James Charters was in active business in Dumfries, and gave many bonds and obligations on the property. A number of these came into the hands of David Broun, merchant in London. James Charters was dead by 1730, and David Broun obtained a decree of L. of C. and S. on the bonds, dated 25 February, 1731, and 27 January, 1732, against Samuel Charters, brother to James, and John Charters in Craig of Balmaghie, cousin of James. In December, 1739, David Broun disposed the lands adjudged to him, to William Ffaed, merchant in London, who assigned them in 1745 to Thomas Wilson, woollen mercer, of Drury Lane. Wilson must have died soon after, his nephew, Thomas Wilson, "now of Kelton," being returned his heir general.

59.

1598—Jan. 19.—Feu charter by Patrick M'Kee of Larg, in implement of a contract dated at Clauchane of MonygoFF, 19 Jan., 1598, in favour of John Haliday of Glen, of his half merkland of Carsduncane, in the parish of Monigoff, "with the beircroft and peit medowland betwixt the ayle (?) of the waste lands of Carsduncane and the mekil myre of the step lands (sic), with the corne lands of the Blakholme that is M'Kees, with 8 soumes gersum to be pasturit yearly on the lands of Ca [] " occupied by John Henderson; paying yearly 1d [] with precept directed to Alexander Murheid, merchant, in Monigoff. Wit.: Patrick M'Kee, servitor to the said Larg; Robert Weir, in the clauchane of Monigoff; Alexander Murheid there; and John Colling, merchant, there; and Andrew M'Ilhauche, there; and William Hair, notary. Signed by the granter and the witnesses.

60.

1598—June 1.—Copy Crown Charter under the Great Seal to James Douglas of Drumlanrig and his heirs in feu, of the 5 merklands of Airdes, in the barony of Crocemichael, with the advocature, etc., of the parish church of Glencairn, which had belonged in feu to James Douglas of Pinzerie, who had resigned them, paying 11 merks scots with duplication. At Edinburgh. (Not in Register of Great Seal.)

61.

1600—Nov. 25.—Charter by Edward Maxwell of Hillis, hereditary feuar of the lands to John Makgill in the Mains of Grenelaw in liferent, and his son and heir apparent, John Makgill, in fee, of an annual rent of 100 merks scots from the 5 merklands of Chapmantoun, in the parish of Corsmichaell, paying 1 silver penny, till redemption in the parish church of Corsmichaell of the capital sum of 1000 merks conform to a contract of the same date registered in the books of the Lords of Council, with precept directed to Adam Sturgeon in Millerlands and Robert Hanne in Grenelaw: written at Dumfries by Cuthbert Cunningham, notary, burgess of Dumfries. Wit.:—The said Cuthbert Cunninghame, Adam Moffett, and Thomas M'Vitti, "my servitors"; Andrew M'Kennan and Archibald Kirk.

62.

1601 [].—Precept by James Douglas of Baitfurde, with consent of Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, for his interest, directed to Robert Welshe of Dallawodie as bailie, to infeft Robert Johnstoun, as heir to his father, the late Robert Johnstoun, in the 5 merklands of Ernemynnie, in the barony of Crocemichael. Written by John Makghie, notary at Greinlaw. Wit.:—Robert Murray of Clork (?); John Douglas, servitor of the Provost; Simon Purdie, notary; and Robert Welshe in Dallawodie; Thomas of Burne, and Edward Milligan. Signed by Baitford, the Provost, and Murray.

63.

1601—April 18.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Cuthbert Cunynghame, N.P., narrating that Adam Sturgeone in Midle Landis (sic), as bailie, under a precept and charter dated at Dumfries 25 November, 1600, and granted by Edward Maxwell of Hillis, heritable feuwar of the lands, in favour of the under-mentioned [Witnessed by Cuthbert Cunynghame, Adam Moffeit, and Thomas M'Vittie, his servitors; Andrew M'Kennen and Cuthbert (?) Kirk], infest John M'Gill, senior, in lie Mains of Greinlaw, in liferent, and John M'Gill, junior, his son, in an annual rent of 100 merks out of his 5 merkland of Chepmantoun, in the barony of Crocemichaell. Wit. :—William Grahame in Chepmantoun; Richard Grahame, his son; Robert M'Cairtnay in Hillotoun, and George M'Mynneis in Grenelaw.

64.

1601—Sept. 20.—Precept of *Clare Constat* by James Douglas of Baitford, superior of the lands, with consent of Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lyncluden, directed to John Ga (Gaw) in Irnemynnie, bailie in that parte, to infest Robert Johnestoun of Racleuch, as heir to his father, Robert Johnistoun of Racleuch, in the 5 merkland of Irnemynnie, in the barony of Crocemichaell. Written by John Makghie, N.P., at Grenelaw, and witnessed by John M'Ghie, notary; John Hutoun, notary; and Thomas Welshe, "my servitor." Signed by the granter, provost, and witnesses. Seal of Douglas, partly broken, affixed. 1 and 4, Douglas, a heart, and in chief 3 mullets; 2 and 3, a bend sinister, all within a bordure engrailed.

65.

1601—Oct. 31.—Copy of charter of sale by William Makclellane of Auchlane, tutor of Bombie, free tenant of the lands; Gilbert Makclellane of Galhay (sic); and Margaret Makclellane, spouses, fears thereof, in implement of a contract of same date registered in the books of the Commissary of Kirkcudbright, to James Makilno in Croftis and his heirs, without reversion, of a 5 merkland of the 10 merklands of Croftis of Crocemichaell, to

be held of the granters and their heirs and of Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, the free tenant, and James Douglas of Baitford, fear thereof, in feu; paying to the said provost for life and to James Douglas, the granters superiors, 17 merks 16/8d scots. With precept directed to Robert Makcartnay in Hillowtoun. Written by John Mekill, notary, at Kirkcudbright. Wit. :—David Welshe of Stepford, William Makclellane of Netherthrid, George Makcartnay, and Thomas Carrok, burghess of Kirkcudbright.

66.

1602—Jan. 21.—Copy instrument of sasine at the hand of John Meikill, N.P., narrating that Robert Makcartney, under precept as in No. 65, gave sasine to James M'ilno in Croftis, in the 5 merkland of the 10 merkland of Croftis. Wit. :—William Grahame in Chapmantoune; Richard Grahame, his son; John Welshe, merchant in Sanik; Thomas Clanchon, John Winkerstanis at the church of Crocemichaell.

67.

1602—August 24.—Charter by John Haliday in Glen in fulfilment of a letter of obligation dated at Kirkcudbright 17 July, in favour of John Haliday, *meo filio naturali tertio genito*, and his heirs male lawful, whom failing to David Haliday, *meo filio naturali primogenito*, and his heirs male lawful, whom failing to John (sic) Haliday, *meo filio naturali secundo genito*, and his heirs male, of his $\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Carsduncane, with his crofts and "terras menalicas" of Blakholm, occupied by John Henderson, which lands had been alienated to the granter by Patrick Makkee of Larg, superior thereof, and which lay in the parish of Minygoft. At Mekill Glen. Wit. :—Johne Bell in Arcleland, Robert M'Carnie in Kirkcudbright, John Buchane in Spittall, Alexander Gordon in [], and Alexander Haliday "my servitor." Alexander M'Kill is the notary.

68.

1605—May 27.—Tack by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Linclowden, assignee of the parsonage teinds of the parish of Crocemichaell, from the late Robert Broun of Inglistoun and John Broun of Carsluith, tacksmen of the same, to James M'Cartney in Chapelerne, of the parsonage and teind scheaves of a £5 land of the 10 merkland of Chapelerne, presently occupied, as to 6 merk and 40d lands by the said James, and 16/8 lands by Gilbert M'Cartney, for the space of 19 years and 9 years thereafter, paying yearly for the said parsonage teinds 6 bolls meal measure of Nyth, or else 20/- a boll, and for the quhyte meit teinds 20/- two hoggis yearly, or else 40/- for the price thereof. Written by Edward Cairnis, notary, and subscribed at Linclowden by the parties. Wit. :—Thomas Dowglas and John Mairtein, my servandis; John Broun of Mollance, John Grenlaw, John Gaw, John M'Ghee, younger, notary.

69.

1605. . . . Tack by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, assignee of the parsonage teinds of the parish of Crocemichaill, from the late Robert Broun of Inglistoun and Johne Broun of Carsluith, tacksmen thereof to ye Abbot of Newabay, alias Sweithart, to Johne Makcartnay in Chapelerne, his heirs, etc., of the said teinds of the 2½ merkland of Chapelerne, together with the vicarage and small teinds of the same “ sik as lambs, woll, stirk, staig, guis, gryce, lynt, hempe, eggis, cheis, milk, hony, hay, and all utheris small teyndis,” for 19 years from Lammas, 1605, and for 9 years thereafter, paying yearly 2 bolls meal or 20/- scots for each boll, 6/8d for the quhyte meit teyndis and half a hog or 13/4 for the price thereof, and 2 lbs. weight of wool or 13/4 scots, the price thereof. Written by Robert Maxwell, notary, in Dumfries. Signed by the parties, and witnessed by John M'Ghee, Thomas Douglas, and John Greymlaw.

70.

1605—July 5.—Tack by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, assignee, from deceased Robert Broun of Ingliston and John Broun of Carsluith, tacksmen to the Abbot of New Abbey, of the parsonage teinds of the parish kirk of Crocemichael, in favour of Archibald Stewart of Fyntillache, of the parsonage teinds of the 5 merklands of Culgruff, in the parish of Crocemichaell, possessed and occupied by the said Archibald and his tenants, for 19 years and 9 years thereafter paying 4 bolls meal or 20/- scots a boll, and 20/- for the “quhit meate teyndis,” ane hoge or els 26/8 as the price thereof, ane pund of woll or two merkis. At Green Law. Wit. : —Thomas Dougall, Thomas Mortoune, Peitter Gillcheirs, William Menzies.

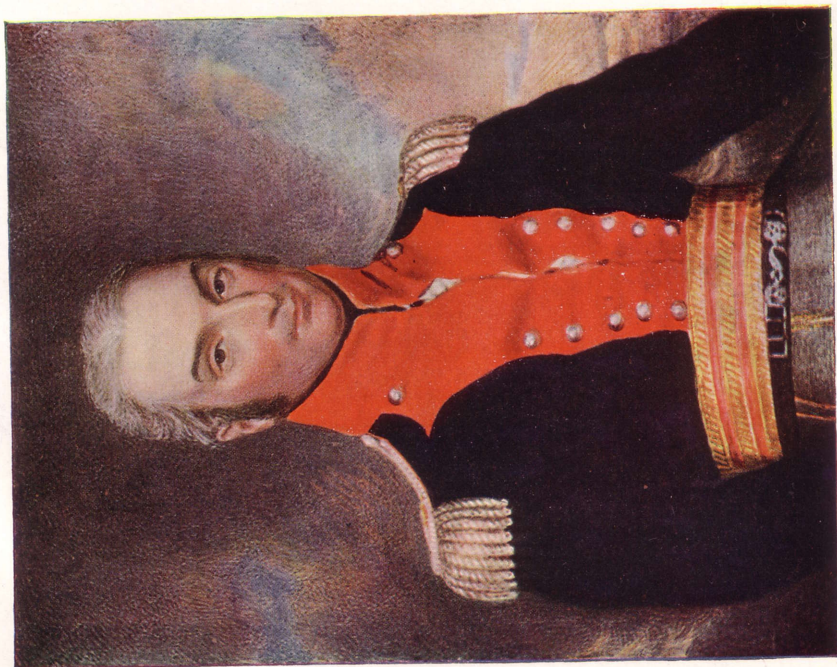
71.

1605—Oct. 4.—Copy Charter by William Douglas, provost of Lincluden, and the prebendars, to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig of the lands described in No. 76, containing precept addressed to Thomas Welsche. At Drumlanrig. Wit. :—Andrew Murray, John Seck, John Brysbane, servitors of the said Sir James Douglas; John Diksone, servitor to Mr Alexander King (?) (or Key), advocate; and William Gray, notary at Glasgow, and John Nicoll, writer in Edinburgh.

The feu duties are given in detail.

72.

1606—August 6.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Herbert Cunynghame, N.P., narrating that John Gaw in Armysynnie as bailie of James Douglas of Baitfuir, superior of the lands, with consent of Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, gave sasine to Robert Johnstoun of Recleuch and Barbara Douglas, his wife, in the 5 merkland of Irnemyynnie, in the barony of Crocemichaell, as heir to his father, the late Robert Johnstoun of Recleuch. The precept was written by John Makghie, notary, at Greenlaw, and dated 11 (sic) Sept., 1601, and



Col. JAMES GORDON of Culvennan, 1771-1843,
in the Uniform of the Kirkcudbright Militia.



GRACE GORDON, grand-daughter of Sir Alexander
Gordon, Kt. of Culvennan, Married
Charles Potter of Earnsdale.

witnessed by John M'Ghie, notary ; John Hutoun, notary ; and Thomas Welsche, " my servitor." Witnesses to sasine : William Nilidoy (?) in Monnygoff, George Wilsoun in Croftis of Corsmichaell, George Gaw in Irnemyinnie, and Richard Wilsoun there.

73.

1607—June 15.—Copy Bond and Tack by Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, and James Douglas of Baitfurde, heritors of Auchendole, narrating that the late John Grahame in Auchendole, by his testament, appointed his relict, Barbara Grahame, as tutor to his infant son, John Grahame (aged 4), with directions to possess the lands of Auchendole during his minority. Therefore the Provost and Baitfurde admit Barbara as kindly tenant of the 5 merkland of Auchendole. Agreement to register in books of Council and Session. Written by James Stratoun, brother to Arthur Stratoun, writer. At Edinburgh. Wit. :—Robert Wilsoun, William Menzeis, and John Mertein, servitor to the Provost ; and John Broun, agent and indweller in Edinburgh.

74.

1608—June 15.—Extract registered contract dated at Dumfries, 25 May, 1600, betwixt Edward Maxwell of Hillis, feuar of the lands, and John M'Gill in the Mains of Grenelaw, taking burden on him for his eldest son, John M'Gill. Maxwell owed M'Gill, junior, 1000 merks scots, and agrees to infeft the M'Gills in an a/r of 100 merks out of the 5 merkland of Chepmantoun. Written by Cuthbert Cunynghame, notary. Wit. :—Archibald [], Adam Moffat, Thomas M'Vittie, and Andrew Kennane, servitor to the said Edward Maxwell. Extracted by Alexander Gibson.

75.

1609—Feb. 18.—Copy of Charter of Sale by Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, in return for large sums

of money paid by James Johnston, son lawful of the late John Johnston of that Ilk, and by his wife, Dorothy Douglas, "my sister," to the said James Johnston and his heirs without redemption, of the 4 merklands of Nunholme, in the barony of Drumsleit, paying yearly 1d scots, with precept to Gavin Johnston. At Freirs. Wit. :—Mr James Knox, minister at Kelso; Mr Robert Ker, minister at Morbottill [John Douglas, called of Craigmoy, William Menzies, and Robert Wilsoun, servitors to the Provost].* "In respect of my impotence," the Provost signs by the hand of Robert Anderson, notary.

76.

1609—March 25.—Copy Precept by William Douglas, provost of Lincluden, and the prebendars, in return for sums of money for the reparation of the College Kirk, directed to . . . to resign into the hands of the Crown for infeftment in favour of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, the following lands pertaining to them and a part of the patrimony of College Kirk of Lincluden—the 5 merkland of Little Dryburgh, the 5 merkland of Drumjarge, the 5 merkland of Irnefillane, the 5 merkland of Irnecrogo, the 5 merkland of Blarynny, the 5 merkland of Meikle Dryburgh, the 5 merkland of Chapman-toun, the 5 merkland of Blakerne, the 5 merkland of Erneynny, the 5 merkland of Culnotrey, the corne mylne of Crocemichael, the 5 merkland of Garrantoun, the $33/4$ land of Blakpark, all in the barony of Crocemichael; the 15/- lands Staikefurde, the 40/- land of Newton, the $12/4$ lands of Cluny and Skillingholme, the 6 merkland of Terrauchtie and the mill thereof, the 6 merklands of Drumganes, the 5 merkland of Troqueer, the merkland of Stotholme, the 5 merkland of Nunland, the 5 merkland of Crustanes, the 6 merkland of Holme, the

* From another Copy.—On 30 May, 1611, a contract of alienation was entered into between the said James Johnston (of Loch-house) and Adam Cunynghame, anent the said lands in favour of Adam (M.S. Inventory).

20/- land of Maryholm, the 5 merkland of Nunholme, all in the barony of Drumsleit; together with the kirks of Carlaverock, Kirkbene, Cowyne, Terreglis, and Lochrutton. At Edinburgh. Wit. :—James Douglas of Moweswald; Edward Ker, tailzeor, burgess of Edinburgh; John Padzean, younger of Newton; David Lobigstans (?), servitor to the provost; and Daniell Melavill, writer thereof. Signed by the Provost and prebendars, John Welsche, Umphra Dowie, and David Gibson, and by James Dowie, “ father and administrator to Umphra, William and John Dowie, sons thrie of the prebendar of Lincluden, in respect of their minoritie.” (See No. 79.)

77.

1610—June 27.—Precept of *Clare Constat* by James Douglas of Crocemichaell, superior of the lands directed to John Gordoun of Cullandoct (?), his baillie, to infeft Sir Robert Gordoun of Lochinvar, as nearest lawful heir to his father, the late Sir John Gordoun of Lochinvar, in the 10 merklands of Chapelerne. At Greinlaw, written by George Murray, servitor to James Kynnear, W.S. Wit. :—James M’Ilmo of Croftis and Roger Gordoun of Culnotrie. Signed James Douglas of Baitfouird and James M’Ilmo of Croftis.

78.

1610—July 20.—Letters of summons directed to Thomas Rae, sheriff in that part, at the instance of John (sic) Douglas of Baitford, narrating a contract matrimonial, dated 3 April, 1603, between John, sometyme Lord Maxwell, taking burden for Agnes Maxwell, his sister, and the late Mr Robert Douglas, provost of Lincluden, the complainer and Wm. Douglas, apparent of Baitford, on the other part, whereby the Provost and the complainer agreed to infeft William and Agnes in the £10 land of Mains of Greinlaw and the tower thereof, with the hill called the Blair Mukhill. Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar alleged that he was the cessionar and assignee to

the whole contract, having caused William to obtain letters of deliverance, and had called on the complainer to fulfill the assignment. The complainer obtained suspension against Gordon, although William had given him a competent charter. Gordon claimed the original charter, then in the hands of the spouse, Cuthbert Cunynghame, notary, or John Hutone, notary, messenger in Carlingwark. The sheriff was directed to summons the last named parties to appear.

79.

1611—Jan. 29.—Copy instrument of sasine at the hand of John Rig, N.P., narrating that Thomas Welsche, as bailie of William Douglas, provost of Lincluden and of the prebendars thereof, under a precept dated at Drumlanrig 4 November, 1605 [witnessed by Andrew Murray, John Stork (?), John Brosbands (?), servitors of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig; John Diksone, servitor to Mr Alexander King, advocate; William Gray, notary at Glasgow; and John Nicoll, writer in Edinburgh, and signed by the Provost and prebendars, John Welsche; James, father and lawful administrator to William and Umphra Dowes, "my sons twa of the prebendars," James Dowe, and Mr David Gibson], gave sasine to George M'No, attorney for Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, in the lands of Little Dryburgh, Drumjarje, and many others in the barony of Crocemichael. Wit.:—John Cunynghame in College of Lincluden, Paul Bek there, John Aslowane there, and Thomas Greirsoune in Parkhill. (See No. 76.)

80.

1611—April 8.—Agreement between Sir Robert Gordoun of Lochinvar and John Murray, groom of his Majestie's bedchamber, to divide between them the baronies of Drumsleit and Crocemichall, with the manor places of Lincluden and Grenelaw, forfeited to the Crown from William Douglas of Lincluden, and resigned by James Douglas, his father, and granted by the Crown to the

above donees jointly; Gordoun to have the manor place of Greinlaw and the barony of Crocemichael, and Murray shall have the place of Lincluden and the barony of Drumsleith. If there is any dispute, the parties agree to abide by the decision of Sir David Murray of Clonyaird and Robert M'Brair of Almagill, friends of Murray, and Alexander Gordoun of Hills and Herbert Maxwell of Kilbane, friends of Gordoun, with Sir Thomas Hamyltoun of Byres as oversman. Agreement to register. Wit. :—Sir Thomas Hamyltoun of Byres; Herbert Maxwell, younger of Kirkconell; and John Belscheir, writer thereof.

81.

1614.—Extract registered disposition, dated at Dumfries thrid January, 1614, by John Broun of Mollance, son and heir of the late John Broun of Mollance, heretable feuar of the lands, for certain sums of money to John Gordoune, eldest lawful son to Thomas Gordoune in Benbrek, without redemption, of the 5 merkland of Drumjarje, in the barony of Corsmichael, with the 5 merkland of Mollance, in the same barony, in special warrandice, paying 5 merks scots yearly, and 10/- for lambes maill, twa dosane of pultrie foullis and twa bollis of multure maill. Mr Alexander Makgill to be procurator for registration. Written by George Johnnestoun, servitor to Robert Phillop, notary. Wit. :—William Creichtoun in Hill, William Broun in Clarebrand; John M'Gachane, younger of Dalquhat; James Creichtoun, messenger; the said Robert Phillop, and George Johnnestoun. Extracted by Alex. Hay.

82.

1614—Jan. 3.—Charter by John Broun, now of Mollans, son and heir of late John Broun of Mollans, feuar of the lands, in implement of a disposition, to John Gordon, eldest son of Thomas Gordoun in Benbrok, of the 5 merkland of Drumjarg, in the barony of Corsmichaell, in principal, and the 5 merkland of Mollans in warrandice, in feu, paying 10 merks scots and 10/- for lammes maill,

2 doz. pultrie, and 2 bolls multure meill. At Dumfries. Wit. :—Wm. Creichtoun in Hill, William Browne in Clarebrand; John Makgachane, jun., of Dalquhat; James Crechtoun, messenger; Robert Phillope, notary. Signed by the granter and witnesses.

83.

1614—Jan. 3.—Duplicate of No. 82.

84.

1615—June 1.—Renunciation and letters of redemption by James M'Cullocht of Drummorrell, narating that the late Gottra M'Culloch of Ardwell had dispoened to him the half merkland of Killiemuk under reversion for £100, and made him assignee for the redemption of the merkland of Muntubert, furthe of the late Wm. Gordoun of Craichlaw, for £100 made to Gottra at Edinburgh 21 May, 1585, and which was now in process of redemption between M'Cullocht and John Gordoun, now of Craichlaw, the order of redemption having been delivered to John, son of the late Gottra. M'Cullocht discharges all rights he has to the lands in favour of John Gordoune. Refers also to a contract whereby M'Cullocht granted to John Gordoun the waird maills of the lands, dated at Brochtoune 16 April, 1594. At Drummorrell. Written by Robert M'Cullocht, son of the granter. Wit. :—Walter (?) M'Culloch of Mertoune; Robert Maxwell, brother of the Laird of Munreith; and the said Robert M'Culloch.

85.

1616—February 27.—Extract Decreet of Registration anent the summons raised by William Cathcart, assignee, against John Wallace of Dundonald, eldest son of the late John Wallace of Dundonald, narrating a contract dated at Ayr 15 October, 1586, between Allan Cathcart of Moreistoun, brother to John Cathcart of Carleton, and the said late John Wallace, whereby Allan was to grant John within 4 days a charter of the 40/-lands of Tonylago, with tower, etc., and of Lochmaberie, in the parish of Kirkcowan, under burden of 10 merks

10/- to the Crown as feu maill. The price was £1600, of which £800 was paid down and £800 was to be paid by the 20th November. And whereas the said Allan Cathcart had not received Crown infeftment of his other lands which he had bought from John Broun of Knok-soull, burges of Ayr, he undertook to resign them into the hands of John Broun in favour of the said John Wallace. Whereof Allan delivered to John Wallace the following writs:—(1) Contract of sale between John Broun and Allan, dated at Air 14 December, 1574; (2) another contract between Allan and the late Patrick M'Ghie, brother to Archibald M'Kie of Myrtoun, and David Murray of Brochtoun, dated at Wigtoun 1 Jan. [Torn.] The witnesses to the main contract were:—Robert Wallace, younger of Carnall; William Wallace of Brighous; Adam Wallace in Blakhous (?), Robert Wallace in Monkton; William Wallace, servitor to John Wallace of Cragie; Robert Gilmeine, messenger; George Angus, John Masoun, notaries. (Written by George Angus.) Extract signed by Alexander Gibsone.

86.

1616—Dec. 20.—Contract (fragmentary) between John Murray of Lochmaben and Sir Robert Gordoun of Lochinvar, to resign into the hands of the Crown certain lands for new infeftment, Gordon to have the 2½ merkland of Fuffok, the 5 merkland of Ernealmerie, the 5 merkland of Auchendolie, the 5 merkland of Largneane, the 2½ merkland of Ernefillane, the 5 merkland of Culgruff, the 5 merkland of Trodell, the 5 merkland of Mollance, the 5 merkland of Hillintoun, the 5 merkland of Clarybrand, the 10 merkland of Croftis, the 5 merkland of Glengopok, the Mains of Greynlaw, with the boundary marks and dew fermes of the barony of Crocemichaell, the 5 merkland of Dausbie (?), the 10 merkland of Cha[pelerne], the 2½ merkland of Clairbrand, with the advocation, etc., of the Kirk of Crocemichaell, the 5 merkland of Little Drybugt, the 5 merkland of

Drumjarge, the 5 merkland of Ernefillane, the 5 merkland of Ernecraig, the 5 merkland of Blairinney, the 5 merkland of Mekle Dryburgt, the 5 merkland of Chapmantoun, the 5 merkland of Blakerne, the 5 merkland of Ernemynie, the 5 merkland of Culnotre and corn milne of Crossmichael, the 5 merkland of Garrantoun, the 2½ merkland of Blakpark. Murray to have the 6 merkland of Mains of Lincluden, the 6 merklands of Trochane, alias Carnigane, with the mill of Staikfurde, with the mill lands of Terrauchtie and meadow of Cluny, the 15/- lands of Staikfurde, 40/- land of Newton, the merkland of Cluny and Stillingholme, the 6 merkland of Terrauchtie, the 6 merklands of Drumganis, the 5 merkland of Troqueer, the 5 merkland of Stotholme, the 5 merkland of Nunland, the 5 merkland of Crustanis, the six merkland of Holme, the 20/- land of Marieholm, the 5 merkland of Nunholme and salmon fishings. Written by Robert Levingstoune, servitor to James Kynneir, W.S. At Theobald, in England. Wit. :—Herbert Maxwell, one of the [] of his Majesty; James Dowglas, servitor to his Majesty; and Thomas Forrester, servitor to the said John Murray.

87.

1617—December 15.—Translation by William Cathcart, indweller in Edinburgh, narrating a contract dated 15 October, 1586, between Allane Cathcart, brother of John Cathcart of Carleton, and the late John Wallace of Dundonald, whereby Wallace agreed to infeft Allan and his heirs in the 40/- land of Burnesyde, in the Bailiery of Kyle Stewart in blench, under reversion of £800, which contract Allane assigned to William Cathcart, his brother's son, who on 27th February, 1616, obtained a decret of registration thereof against John Wallace, son and heir to the said late John Wallace. Therefore William Cathcart disposes to ——— the said contract. At Edinburgh. Written by Andro Nimmo, servitor to William Swane, writer. Wit. :—John Skougall, writer;

William Smyth, servitor to Mr John Skene, one of the Clerks of Session; William Craigheid, servitor to Thomas Crombie, writer; and Hew Stewart, writer.

88.

1618—Oct. 22.—Charter by Alexander Murray of Irnealmerie, with consent of James Murray, his father, and Jean Lindsay, his spouse, in implement of a contract of same date betwixt them and William M'Mollan, son of Rolland M'Mollan in Bar, and Rosina M'Cairtnay, his spouse, to the said William, of an annual rent of 100 merks out of the $33/4$ lands of Irnealmerie and the $33/4$ lands of Irnefillan, in parish of Corsmichaell, as principal lands, and the 5 merklands of Trowdell, with the fishings in warrandice, paying yearly 1d scots. Wit. :—Rolland M'Millan in Bar, Robert M'Cairtnay in Milnemont of Kilquhanindie, James M'Cairtnay in Chapelearne, and John Gaw (? Hall), servitor of the said James Murray. Martin Newall and Robert Gibson are the notaries, and the charter is signed by James Murray, whose signature is witnessed by John Wilson.

89.

1618—Oct. 22.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Martin Newall, N.P., narrating that William M'Millen, son of Rolland M'Millen in Bar, and Rosina M'Cairtnay, his spouse, were infeft in an annual rent of 100 merks out of the $33/4$ lands of Irnealmerie, and the $33/4$ lands of Irnefillan (with the 6 merklands of Troddail and fishings and $16/8$ lands of Fuffok in warrandice), by James Wilson in Irnealmarie, under precept directed to him by Alexander Murray of Irnealmerie, with consent of James Murray, his father, and Jean Lindsay, wife of Alexander, dated at Irnealmerie 22 Oct., and witnessed by Rolland M'Millen in Bar, Robert M'Cairtnay in Mylnmoit of Kilquhennondie, James M'Cairtnay in Chappellerne, John Hall, servitor to James Murray. Wit. :—At Irnealmerie and Irnefillan: Rolland M'Millan in Bar, James M'Cairtnay in Chappellerne; Robert Gibson, servitor to

Martin Newall; and John Wilsone, son of the said James Wilsone in Irnealmerie; at Fuffok, the said Rolland M'Millen, James M'Cairtnay, Robert Gibson, and Arthur Grahame in Chapmantoun; and at Troddill, the said Rolland, James M'Cairtnay, Robert Gibsone, and Robert M'Kearie in Auchindolie. Endorsation of registration by Mr Wm. Rigg, depute to the Clerk Register.

90.

1619—Aug. 31.—Instrument of sasine at hand of William Hamiltoun, N.P., narrating that James M'Cairtnay in Fymninsche, under precept from Herbert Maxwell of Cavens, feuar of the lands (written by Thomas Hutoun, writer at Dumfries 11 Nov., 1608, and witnessed by Edward Maxwell of Caigtoun, Robert Maxwell, "my son," James Maxwell of Airdrie, John Young, notary, and Wm. Douglas of Baitfuird), gave sasine to John Hutoun of Carlingwork in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Blakpark, in the barony of Crocemichaell. Wit. :—John Maxwell in Carlingwork; John Hutoun, junior, there; Ninian M'ilray, there; and Donald Hannay in Grange. Endorsement produced by John Hutoun, notary, at Carlingwork for Registration by Mr Wm. Rig, 10 Dec., 1619.

91.

1620—Jan. 24.—Extract contract recorded at Edinburgh, and dated at Dunreggane 16 March, 1616, between Wm. Douglas, fiar of Carsehogill, and John Fergusson, now of Craigdarroche, narrating that Robert M'Brair of Almagill, tacksman of the teinds of the parish of Annan, obtained before the Lords of Council on 15 July, 1610, a decret of spulzie against Robert Johnstoun of Rae-cleugh, John Gibsone in Newbie, Robert Wricht in Dikistoun, William Haliday there, William Carrutheris there, Robert Dalgleisch there, George M'Cleane there, Herbert Weild there, Gilbert Gillespie in Croftheid, John Dalgleische callit David's John, Edward Johnstoun callit of Newbie, John Henrysone, Lawrence Dalgleisch,

George Dagleish; John Johnstoun, younger; Robert Fareis, John Jaffray, John Pott, John Millane, Gilbert Ferreis, Cuthbert M'Cleine, John Puill and John Puill callit Bak John, James Puill, Robert Puill callit Archie's Rob, Haby Puill, Florence Tynding, John Puill in Townheid of Hollis, John Gillespie there, Abraham Johnstoun in Mylbie, John Neilsone there, and William Johnstoun there, finding they had done wrong in the spoliatioun of the teind sheaves of Robert M'Brair on 16-18 Aug. and other dates in 1609, from the lands specified in full, mostly small crofts in the parish of Annan. Robert M'Brair had assigned the decret to Robert Fergusson of Craigdarroch, who had transferred it to John, his son. John Fergusson, now of Craigdarroch, had purchast letters of poynding and apprising against Robert Johnstone of Raecleuch, and apprised his lands of Ernemyne (sic), in Crossmichaell, on 1st April, 1614. Now Wm. Douglas of Cashogill obtained an assignment thereof from Craigdarroch for a sum of money. Written by James Kynear, W.S., and witnessed by Duncan Hunter of Ballagane, Bartane Smart in Glencarne, and Robert Philope and Thomas M'Burnie, notars.

92.

1621—March 31.—Charter by John Gordoun of Erilstoun, superior of the lands, to Marie Chalmers, his spouse, in liferent, and to William Gordoun, his second son, and his heirs male, whom failing to Robert Gordoun, also his son, and his heirs male, whom failing to Alexander Gordoun of Airdis, also his son and his heirs whomsoever, of the 2½ merkland of Quhytpark, in the parish of Keltoune, the one merkland of Over Glenhoule, in the parish of Dalry, in feu, paying 3 merks scots, with precept directed to John Gordoun in Glenhoule as bailie. Written by Andrew Chalmer, N.P., at Erilstoune. Wit. : —Andrew Chalmer, Francis Wricht in Erilstoun, John Gordoun in Glenhoule, Alexander Gordoun, “my servitor,” and John Stewart, junior, in Monquhill.

93.

1621—May 30.—Ratification by William Douglas, son lawful to the late James Douglas of Baitfurde, also described of Pinzearie, narrating that owing to his sentence of forfeiture in 1610, Sir Robert Gordoun of Lochinvar had purchased his $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of [] Fuffok, the 5 merkland of Ernealmerie, the 5 merkland of Auch[endolie], merkland of Culgruff, the 5 merkland of Trodeill, the 5 merkland of Mollance, the 5 merkland of Hillintoun, the 5 merkland of Clarybrand, [10 merk 1] and of Croftis, the 5 merkland of Glengoppock, the lands of the Mains of Greinlaw, the 10 merkland of Chapelerne, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Clairbrand and the advocation of the Kirk of Crocemichael, the 5 merkland of Little Dryburgt, the 5 merkland of Drumjarge, the 5 merkland of Ernefillane, the 5 merkland of Ernespie, the 5 merkland Blai[rinny], the 5 merkland of Mekill Dryburgt, the 5 merkland of Chapmantoun, the 5 merkland of [Blakerne], the 5 merkland of Ernemynie, the [5] merkland of Culnotre, the [corn mill] of Crocemichaell, the 5 merkland of [Garrantoun], the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Blakpark, in return for sums of money paid, and for the sustentation of Douglas in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and for his provision when transported out of the realm to England. Douglas ratifies the disposition notwithstanding that the forfeiture may be annulled. To be held by Gordon of Douglas in free blench. Written by [] Kynneir, servitor, to Mr Francis Hay. Witnesses, [John] Gordoun of Ardwell [], and Mr William Aikman, servitor to Sir Robert and Patrick Gordoun, also servitor.

94.

1622—Nov. 28.—Disposition by John Broune of Mollens with consent of Jean Maxwell, his spouse, to Mr Peter Primrose, minister at the church at Crocemichaell, and Jonet Durie, his spouse, his 20/- land of the 40/- lands of the Kirklands of Crocemichaell, occupied by John Redick and John Murray, paying 1d yearly, with precept directed to John Mairtene in Airdis, at Croce-

michael. Wit. :—Mr William Hamilton, rector of Dalry; John Broune, apparent of Mollense; William Broune, there; and William Reid, in Crocemichael. Written by James Turner, notary.

95.

1622—Nov. 28.—Charter by John Broun of Mollens with consent of Jeane Maxwell, his spouse, in implement of letters of disposition, to Mr Peter Prymrose, minister at the church of Crocemichaell, and Janet Durie, his spouse, of his 20/- land of the 40/- lands of the Kirklands of Crocemichael, occupied by John Murray and John Redick, paying 40/- Scots and $\frac{3}{4}$ augmentation, with precept directed to James Marteine, in Airdis. At Crocemichaell. Written by Andrew Chalmer, notary. Wit. :—Mr William Hamilton, rector of Dalry; John Broune, apparent of Mollens; William Broune there, and William Reid in Crocemichaell. Signed by the granter, witnesses, and James Turner, notary.

96.

1624—June 7.—Charter by James Murray of Ernealmerie and Alexander, his son, with consent of their wives, Barbara Maxwell, wife of James, and Jean Lindsay, wife of Alexander, in fulfilment of a disposition and sale, to Sir Robert Gordoun of Lochinvar of the 5 merkland of Trodell and fishings, the $\frac{33}{4}$ lands of Ernealmerie, the $\frac{33}{4}$ lands of Ernefillane, and the $\frac{16}{8}$ lands of Fuffok, paying yearly £16 12s 6d scots, etc. At Kenmoir. Wit. :—Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun, Mr Gilbert Gordoun of Schirmeris, Mr William Aikman of Inglishtoun, William Gordoun of Hill, John Hutoun, notary, who wrote the deed, and John Hutoun, his son. Signed by the granters and witnesses.

97.

1624—July 29.—Summons at the instance of Robert Wallace, merchant, burgess of Air, son and heir of the late John Wallace of Dundonald, charging Allan Cathcart, brother to John Cathcart of Carleton, to appear before the Lords

of Council and produce a contract dated 15 Oct., 1586, between the said Allan and the said late John Wallace, relating to the 40/- lands of Tanelago.

98.

1624—Nov. 10.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of John Logane, N.P., narrating that George M'William in Monyweik, bailie, acting on a disposition from John Wallace, eldest lawful son and heir of line to the late John Wallace of Dundonald, and Robert Wallace, merchant, burgess of Air, son and heir of provision to the said late Dundonald, with assent of Alexander Stewart of Bargrennane, dated at Air 30th Oct., 1624, and witnessed by Hew Wallace, son lawful to Mathew Wallace of Underwode, William Stewart, James Chalmer, burgesses of Air, and James Chalmer; son of said James Chalmer, gave sasine in the 40/- land of Tonnelago to Mr Alexander Hamiltoun, minister at Monygof, and Margaret Henrysone, his spouse, for whom Gilbert M'William in Nether Tonelago acted as attorney. Wit. : —Andro M'Lauchlen in Polba, George M'Cubein in Dyrlosken, Thomas Wilsone there, Mertein M'William, son of the said Gilbert; Robert M'Kie, son of James M'Kie in Asoun (?); and Archibald M'Lauchlein, son of the said Andro.

99.

1624—Nov. 12.—Renunciation and discharge by William Makmillane, son to Rolland Makmillane in Bar, and Rosina Mackartnay, his spouse, in favour of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, as assignee of Alexander Murray of Arnamerie, for the sum of 1000 merks. Alexander, with consent of his father, James, and his wife, Jean Lindsay, had infeft William in an annual rent of 100 merks out of his 5 merklands of Arnelmerie and Irnefillane, as principal, and the 5 merkland of Trowdaill and 10/8 land of Fuffok in warrandice, redeemable for 1000 merks and set forth in a contract dated 22 Oct., 1618. The Murrays had assigned the contract to Lochin-

var. At Dalry. Wit. :—Robert Gordon in Carochie, James Paterson in Arvie, and David M'Mollan in Bar. The granters subscribe at the hand of James M'Michael, notary.

100.

1625—May 9.—Contract between Sir Robert Gordoun of Lochinvar and John Aschennane of Dunjope. Lochinvar pays 8000 merks scots to Aschennane, who disposes without reversion to Lochinvar the £5 land of Dunjope, in the parish of Tungland, and agrees to resign them into the hands of his superior, the Bishop of Galloway. At Greenlaw. Wit. :—John Maxwell of Logan, Niniane Herroun of Culquha, John Gordoun apperand of Hillis, and Mr Wm. Aikman, servitor of Lochinvar, who wrote the deed.

101.

1625—Dec. 29.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Andrew Chalmer, narrating that Robert Hume in Greinlaw, under precept from Edward Maxwell of Hillis, dated at Dumfries 25 Nov., 1600, and witnessed by Cuthbert Cunyng-hame, notary, Adam Moffeit, Thomas Maquetie, “my servitors,” Andrew Kennen, and Archibald Kirk, gave sasine to John M’Gill, son of the late John M’Gill, senior, in the Mains of Greinelaw, in an annual rent of 100 merks scots out of the 5 merkland of Chapmantoun. Wit. :—John Walls in Greinlaw, Patrick Maxwell there, Andrew Millagin there and Roger Edgar, “my servitor.”

102.

1627—April 17.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Andrew Gray, N.P., narrating that Mr Alexander Hammiltoun, under precept from Sir John M’Dowell of Garthland, written by Mr Gilbert Power, minister at Stanykirk, and dated at Glenluce 11 April, 1627, and witnessed by Mr James Adamsons, minister at Pennyngame; Mr Alexander Hammiltoun, minister at Monygoft; and the said Mr Gilbert Power, gave sasine to Mr Abraham Henrysone,* minister at Whitherne, in the 3 merkland of

* Father-in-law to Mr Alex. Hamiltoun (M.S. Inventory).

Tonnelago, in the parish of Kirkcowane. Wit. :—Andrew M'Lauchlein in Polba, Thomas Wilsone in Dyrlosken, Thomas [] quhingzie in Fytcalloche (?), Martin M'William, son of Gilbert M'William in Tonnellago, and Thomas M'Laroche []n, his servant.

103.

1627—Nov. 6.—Disposition by Sir John M'Dowell of Garthland, proprietor of the lands, to Mr Abraham Henrysone, minister at Whitherne, for sums of money paid, of his 3 merkland of Tanelagoch, occupied by Gilbert M'Quilzean and William Wilsone, lying adjacent to the other 3 merkland called also the other half of the £4 land of Tannelagochis, commonly called Polba and Dirlorkane, sometime belonging to John Wallace of Dundonald, Robert Wallace, his son, and now to Mr Alexander Hamilton, minister at Monygoff, with the 2½ merkland of Knockglas, in parish of Inche, in warrandice. Paying 1d scots and the dues to the Crown. M'Dowell to hand over titles, including infeftments of the late Uchtred M'Dowell, his grandsir; of Uchtred M'Dowell, his guidsir; and John M'Dowell, his father. Written by James Moffatt, notary, at the Plaice of Large. Wit. :—Mr James Adamson, minister at Penninghame; Mr Alexander Hamiltoun, minister at Monygoff; Hew M'Dowell, my brother; Thomas Logane, notary, bailie of Monygoff; and the said James Moffatt.

104.

1627—Iov. 6.—Charter by Sir John M'Dowell of Gaurthland in fulfilment of a disposition to Mr Abraham Henrysone, minister at Whitherne, of the 3 merkland of Tannielagoches, as in No. 103. Same place and witnesses.

105.

1627—Dec. 5.—Letters of Inhibition narrating that John Huttone of Carlingwerk, by disposition dated 8 May, 1622, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session on 17 June, 1626, bound himself to infeft his eldest law-

ful son, Thomas Huttoun, in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of his 5 merkland of Arkland, in the parish of Kirkcornok, but had failed to implement it. Defender is inhibited from parting or dealing otherwise with the lands. At Edinburgh, "given under our Seal."

106.

1628—June 18.—Contract of wadset at the Place of Kenmure between John Gordoun of Lochinvar and John Wilsone, eldest son of James Wilson in Irne Almerie, whereby Gordon wadset to Wilson for 1000 merks the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Nether Clarbrand, sometime occupied by John Grinlaw, in feu, paying 5 merks yearly scots and 6 peckis quhyt ait meill and ane dussane of pulterie foulis. Wit. :—Edward F[orrester] of Culdocht, commissary of Kirkcudbright; William Gordoun of A[], [John] Gordoun of Ardwell; the said Adam C[lerk]; and John M'Burnie, servitors to the said Marten Newall, who wrote the deed.*

107.

1629—Oct 5th.—Disposition by Mr Alexander Hamiltoun, minister at Monygoff, to Mr Abraham Henryson, minister at Whitherne, without reversion, of the 40/- land of Tonnylago, commonly called Polbae and Dirloskane, and Lochmaberie with its Lochs, etc. The granter undertakes to hand over a contract between John Wallace of Dundonald and Robert Wallace, merchant, burgess of Air, his brother, and Alexander Stewart of Bargrennan on the one part, and the granter and his wife, Margaret Henryson, on the other, dated at Air 31 Oct., 1624, wherein the granter was made assignee to another contract between the late Allan Cathcart, styled of Moriestoun, on the one part, and the late John Wallace of Dundonald, father to the aforesaid John and Robert, on the other part, dated at Air 15 Oct., 1506 (?), and another contract matrimonial past and ended between the said late John Wallace and Jean Mure, relict of late

* Some names have been supplied from a draft.

Adam Cunyngham of Cowennan. At Dunskey, written by the said Mr Abraham. Wit. : — John Hannay of Sorbie, William Houstoun of Cuttreoch, Andrew Gray, notary, and Patrick M'Clurg, servitor to the granter.

108.

1630—Feb. 20.—Resignation at the hand of Wm. Maghie, N.P., narrating that Mr William Douglas, messenger of the Privy Council, as procurator for Sir John M'Dowell of Garthland, resigned into the hands of the Crown the 3 merkland of Tanelago, properly so called, occupied by Gilbert M'Quilzeam and William Wilsoun, lying adjacent to the other 3 merkland, being half of the £4 land of Tanelago, called Polbae and Dirloskane, which sometime pertained to John Wallace of Dundonald and then to Mr Alexander Hamiltoun, minister of Monygoft; together with the 2 merkland of Knokglass, in the parish of Inche, in special warrandice, in favour of Mr Abraham Henrysone, minister at Whitherne.

109.

1630—Oct. 11.—Charter by Sir William Dowglas of Coscho-gill, Kt., in implement of a contract between him and Sir John Charteris of Amisfield, Kt., of the same date, to Sir John and his heirs, without revocation, of his 5 merkland of Armynie, in the parish of Crocemichael. Written by Thomas Edgar, servitor to Martin Newall, W.S., at the Place of Kirkmichael. Wit. :—Robert Dowglas, “ my brother ”; Mr Patrick Purdie, school-master; and Robert Gibson, notary. Signed by the granter and the 3 witnesses.

110.

1633—Jan. 25.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Andrew Chalmer, N.P., narrating that John Crauford, apparcent of Burne, as bailie for Sir John Charteris of Amisfield, Kt., in implement of a disposition by Sir John, gave sasine to Alexander Gordoune of Auchlawan, and Dorathie Worlie, his spouse, in the 5 merklands of Armenie, in

the barony of Crocemichaell. Wit. :—John Wylie in Mains of Greinlaw, Alexander Halyburton there, John Greire there, and John Watsoune in Dunjarge.

III.

- 1633—March 22.—Extract ratification by the Commissioners of Teinds of agreement between Mr Abraham Hendersone (sic), minister at Whitherne, as heretor, and Mr Andrew Ramsay, minister at Edinburgh and sub-dean of the Chapel Royal and prebendar titular thereof, relating to the valued teinds of his lands in the parish of Kirkcowane and provostrie of Wigthouse, being 200 merks—50 from the 20/- land of Polbae, 50 from the 20/- land of Dirloskane, 100 from Over Tannochlagie, and 100 from Nether Tannochlagie. Mr Joseph Cleland, minister at Kirkcowane, acted as procurator.

III.

- 1633—May 16.—Charter by John Gordoune in Benbrek, feuwar of the lands, under letters of disposition, with consent of Elizabeth Campbell, his wife, to George Gordon in Nether Garlarg, without reversion, of the 5 merkland of Drumjarg, in the barony of Crocemichaell, as principal, and the 5 merkland of Mollanse in warrandice. At Dalrye. Wit. :—John Campbell of Bogreochie, Roger Gordone of Largmoire, Gilbert M'Curnok of Leilds (?), and Andrew Chalmer, notary, who wrote the deed.

III.

- 1633—July 26.—Instrument of sasine at the hand of Thomas Hutone, N.P., narrating that James Wilsoune, younger, in Irnalmerie, as bailie of John Gordoun of Lochinvar (now styled Lord of Lochinvar, Viscount of Kenmure), under a contract of disposition between Lochinvar and John Wilsoune, eldest son of James Wilsoune in Irnalmerie, dated at Kenmure Place, 18 June [], gave sasine to John Wilsoune in the 2½ merkland of Nether Clarbrand, occupied by John Grindlay, in the parish of Crocemichael, paying yearly 5 merks scots and

“sax pecks quhyt aitt meall and ane dossane powlerie fowlis.” Wit. :—James Wilsoune, junior, in Irnalmerie, William Makcairtnay in Croftis, Archibald M’Ghie in Clarbrand, John M’Ghie, his son, John Gaw in Clarbrand, William Murray there, and John Graham in Nethir Kilquhennedie.

114.

1635—July 16.—Extract registered contract (registered by Mr Alexander Cumyng and Mr David Herriott), dated at Wigtown 6 Aug., 1632, between William Gordoun of Craichlaw, with consent of Jean Waus, his spouse, and Alexander Gordoun, their youngest lawful son, on the one part, and Agnes Muir, relict of John Broun of Carsluith, taking burden for her daughter, Jean Broun, on the other part. Alexander to marry Jean, and both to be infeft by William in the 5 merkland of Corrochtie, in parish of Kirkmaiden. William excepts from his war-randice a reversion granted by him to George Gordoun for the redemption of the lands of Corrochtie for 4000 merks. Jean’s tocher was 3000 merks. Written by Mr James Adamsone, minister at Penynghame. Wit. :—[] Cardineris, Alexander Stewart of Bacley (sic), Richard M’Quharge in Stewartoune (?), and the said Mr James Adamsone.

115.

1640—Dec. [].—Instrument of sasine at the hand of James Reid, N.P., narrating that William Maxwell of Munreith, as bailie, under a precept from Sir John Vans of Barnbarroch, with consent of Patrick Vans, his son and heir, Patrick Vans of Lybrak, and Robert Vans of Campheir, contained in letters of disposition dated 11 Feb., 1638, gave sasine in the 2½ merkland of Skaith, in the parish of Mochrum, to John Ramsay of Boghouse. Wit. :—James Broune in Balsalloch, Fergus Lilbairne and Donald Murchie, servitors to John Ramsay.

116.

1644—Jan. 2.—Inquisition before Robert M’Culloch of Drum-morrell, sheriff depute of Wigtoun [Assize—John Fraser,

senior, burgess of Wigtoun, George Stewart, Patrick Blaine, William M'Dowell, John M'Clellane, John Dunbar, younger, Alexander Dalzell, Archibald Blaine, Robert Burnes, John M'Illie, John Hanney, senior, John Hanney, younger, burgess of Wigtoun, Thomas M'Millane in Aries, Patrick M'Clellane in Glenturk, and Alexander M'Iloy in Kirkland], finding William Henrysone to be son and heir of the late Mr Abraham Henrysone, minister of Whitherne, in the 3 merkland of Tannelago, Nethir, and in the 3 merkland of Tannelagoch, Over, commonly called Polbae and Dirloskane, in the parish of Kirkcowane.

117.

1646—April 22.—Contract of disposition between William Henrysone of Lochmaberie, with consent of his mother, Rosina M'Clellane, and his wife, Margaret Newall, for their rights to Alexander Gordoun of Culvennan of the 6 merkland of Over and Nether Tannelago, Polbae, and Dirloskane, to be held of the disponent blench for 5300 merks scots. Written by John Dunbar, notary, in Wigtone. At Wigtoune. Wit.:—Mr Hew Henrysone, minister at Dalry; Thomas Stewart, Sheriff Clerk of Wigtoune; and the said John Dunbar.

118.

[]—March 23.—Extract registered contract dated at Edinburgh 17 July, 1646, between Robert, Viscount Kenmure, as heir male to John, the 1st Viscount, and John, 2nd Viscount, his son, and Robert Sinclair, brother to Sir James Sinclair of Hermistoune, Kt., and his wife, Helen Rae, narrating that the 1st Viscount (with Hew Gordon of Grange and John Fullarton of Cairletoune as cautioners), gave a bond dated 13 June, 1634, to Mr John Rae, advocate, for 6000 merks. This bond was transferred by his daughter and heir, Jonet Rae, with consent of her mother, Anna Hay, now spouse to Andrew Hamiltoun, son of the late Sir Andrew Hamiltoun of Reidhouse, against the cautioners by decret 30 March, 1639.

Whereupon John, 2nd Viscount, gave a bond of corroboration, with consent of William, Earl of Morton, and Archibald, Marquess of Argyle, and assigned as security the lands of Chapelerne, in the parish of Crocemichael, receiving a back tack during non-redemption. That Dame Elizabeth Gordon, Lady Herries, sister of the 1st Viscount, and nearest heir of line to the 2nd Viscount, should have made payment of the sum to Isobell and Helen Rae, sisters of Mr John Rae, and to Jonet Rae, his only bairn, who had the bond recorded on 10 Feb., 1643. Further, Isobell, as heir to her father and to her niece, the late Jonet, with consent of the late Alexander Cowper of Failford (or Foulfurd), on 1 June, 1643, assigned her rights to her sister, Helen Rae, spouse of Robert Sinclair, and her heirs, whilst Anna Hay, who had been served in her terce as relict of Mr John Rae, sold, on 22 April, 1640, to Helen and Robert Sinclair her interest. Therefore Robert, 3rd Viscount, in further security, confirmed the bond to the Sinclairs, and also disposed to them the lands of Blackpark, in the same parish. Wit. :—[] Barnbarroch, Mr John Gilman, advocate, and William Robertson. A memorandum attached narrates that in consideration of the further security of Blackpark, the Sinclairs permitted the sums to accumulate to 9000 merks. Being troubled about possession, Sinclair disposed the bonds to one Kedhermaster (sic), an Englishman, who was infest, and later disposed to William Maxwell of Gribtoun, who, with Robert, Master of Herries, as cautioner, held them in trust for the laird of Smeaton, to whom they disposed on 2 Nov., 1663. From Smeaton the bonds were assigned to Mr James Henrysone of Pittadrie.

119.

1647—Jan. 19.—Disposition by Rosina M'Clellane, relict of Mr Abraham Henrysone, minister at Quhitherne, liferenter of the lands, with consent of William Henryson, their eldest son, fear of the lands, to Alexander Gordoun

GORDON OF CULVENNAN AND GREENLAW.

William Gordon, 4th of Craighlaw
= Jean, dau. of Sir Patrick Vaus, Lord Barnbarroch

John Gordon 5th of Craighlaw issue	Patrick Gordon of Glassnick = Margaret, sister of Crawford of Kers	William Gordon in Barnernie Jean Janet	Alexander Gordon of Culvennan = 1632 (1) Jean, dau. of John Brown of Carsluith, d. 1655 (2) Mrs Margaret Boyd	Katherine	Jean
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William Gordon of Culvennan, b. 1633, = 20 Ap., 1669. Janet, dau. of Wm. Gordon of Craighlaw, acquired Balmae from Craighlaw, a covenant, had his estates forfeited d. 1699	Jean	Janet	Margaret	Agnes = Wm. Cutler	Helen = ... McCole of Balcary	John son nat. 1653
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William Gordon of Culvennan 1685-1717, d. unmarried	James, 1687-1705 d. unmarried	Jean Gordon of Culvennan, heir to her brother, William, 1716 = 1690, John McCulloch of Barholm
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Jean McCulloch, b. 1691, d. 1723 = 1715, David McCulloch of Borness, 2nd son of Ardwall, died 1750	Sir Alexander Gordon, 2nd Bart. of Earliston = Hon. Maria Gordon, dau. of Alexander, 5th Viscount Kenmure, second wife
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Isobel Gordon McCulloch, b. 1718, d. 1802, aged 84 adopted designation "of Culvennan" by Act of Parliament in 1776	= 1740, Wm. Gordon of Drumrash, W.S. (1706-1757) purchased Greenlaw from Viscount Kenmure
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Sir Alexander Gordon, Kt. of Culvennan and Greenlaw, Sheriff of Wigtown, b. 1747, d. 1830. Sold Culvennan = 1769, Grace, dau. of Dr James Dalrymple of Dunraggit and sister of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart.	David Gordon of Threave Grange, 67th Regt., killed at Bucharest. 1771	Robert Gordon, in Navy, d. 1826, unmarried	Marion = (1) Wm. Kirkpatrick, merchant, Kirkcudbright (2) Alex. Herries Maxwell of Terraughtie. Her portrait is at Munches. d.s.p.	Jane d. unm.	Isobel = James Balmain	Wilhelmina d. unm.
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William Gordon drowned in river Dee, 1784	Col. James Gordon of Culvennan and Greenlaw, Col. of Kirkcudbright Militia, b. 1771, d. 1843. An Advocate = 1792, Janet Hannay of Balcary d.s.p.	David Gordon, 1774-1829, Inventor of Motor Carriage = Agnes Hyslop of Lochend	Grace d. unm. at Bristol	Isobel d. 1849	Marion d. 1801
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William Gordon of Culvennan and Greenlaw, b. 17 Aug., 1800, d. at Greenlaw, 1858 = his cousin, Agnes Marion Hyslop	Alexander d. 1868 civil engineer = Sarah Cocks, d.s.p.	James merchant in California	Grace = Chas. Potter of Earnsdale, Lancs.	Jean = Rev. ... McFarquhar	Isobel = R. Clarke of Wilberforce, Devon.
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David Alexander Gordon, 1829-1882, sold Greenlaw in 1880 = m. 1855 Jane Lawrie, d. of Allan Bell of Hillowton, Co. Kirkcudbright	John Hyslop Gordon d. 1867 = Margaret Napier issue	James Gordon d. 1864 = Hannah Lisle Agnes James	Agnes, d. 1872 = B. Hardwick issue
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William Ainslie Gordon d. in Brazil, 1894 s.p.	Allan David d.s.p., 1907	Lochinvar Alexander Charles, C.B., C.S.I., Major-General late R.A., m. 1895 Maria, d. of J. T. Withers	Claud Augustus Rutherford b. 1867, m. 1890 Alice Foster	Grace Marion, b. 1860, d. July 23, 1923 m. 1879 Frederick Alexander Walker	Beatrice Isobel Hilda, m. 1898 Henry Adolphus Warre Slade
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Margaret Isobel,
b. 1895

Gerald Gordon
b. 1899

Maurice Gordon
b. 1902

Alexander William Kenmure, M.C.
b. 1898

Jean Isobel Marion
b. 1896

Fredk. Alexander Gordon
b. 1884

Claud Wyborn Gordon,
b. 1887

Charles Nigel Gordon
b. 1889, killed in
action at Gallipoli,
6 Aug., 1915

Beatrice Florence Gordon
b. 1881

Hilda Alexandra Gordon
b. 1882

of Culvennan, and his heirs without reversion, of the three parts of the lands of Lochmaberie, called Tanne-lago Over and Polbay and Darlasken, in the parish of Kirkcowan, as ratification of her son's disposition to Gordoun. At the Clauchan of Dalry. Wit. :—John Newall of Barskech, James Cannan of Barlay, and James Cannan in Barnschalloch. John Newall and Alexander Cairnis were the notaries.

120.

1647—Jan. 19.—Extract from Stewart Court Books of Kirkcudbright by John Newall, Stewart Clerk, the Court being held by John Fullertoun of Carletoun, stewart depute at Clauchan of Dalry, narrating the renunciation, as in No. 119. The lands are described as the 6 merklands of Lochmaberie.

121.

1678—May 5.—Extract registered contract of marriage (very badly torn), dated at Irnecrogo 13 May, 1669, between John Gaw, eldest son of Robert Gaw of Ironcrogo, and Barbara Anderson, lawful daughter of Michael Anderson in Kilcroft. The Gaws to infest Barbara in an annuity of £30 out of the lands of Ironcrogo, in the barony of Crocemichael. Robert confirms his disposition of his 3 parts of the 5 merkland of Ironcrogo to his son John. Tocher to be 300 merks. Contains a reference to a disposition by the late Thomas Rome of Cluden to Michael (then described as in Little Beoch) and the late Janet . . . his spouse, of the £40 lands of Kilcroft in wadset for 500 merks. Written by Alexander Cairnis, notary, and witnessed by George Rome of Beoch, Arthur Grahame, son of the late Arthur Grahame in Chapman-toun, James Maxwell, son of the late Robert Maxwell in Crocemichael.

122.

1681—Jan. 8.—Remission and recall by Charles II. of sentence, dated 10 Feb., 1680, of forfeiture for treason, rebellion, and appearance in arms against the Crown

when the rebels were defeated and dispersed on 22 June, 1679, and for the detestable murder of the Archbishop of St. Andrews; in favour of William Gordoun of Culvennan in response to his humble supplication. Given under the great seal (missing) at Whytehall. Registered 18 July, 1681.

123.

1695—April 27.—Tack at Monygoiff between William Gordon of Culvenane and James Douglas in Oldrick and John Forsyth in Barfade, in joint tenancy (two-thirds to Douglas and one-third to Forsyth), of half of the . . . merklands of Barfade and Killinannuck, in the parish of Kirkcowane, for 5 years for £42 10s scots. Written by Robert Thomson in Monygoiff, and witnessed by Petter Douglass in Nethir Blackquarter, the said Robert Thomson, and William M'Millan in Borland.

2nd February, 1923.

Chairman—Dr. W. SEMPLE.

Tour of Mary Queen of Scots in the South-West of Scotland, August, 1563.

By Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., Monreith.

In common with most, if not all, persons who have given any serious attention to the history of Galloway, I was, until quite recently, under the impression that no crowned head had visited Wigtownshire between the year 1512, when James IV. made his eighth pilgrimage to the shrine of S. Ninian at Whithorn, and 1849, when Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, anchored in Loch Ryan after visiting Ireland, the royal yacht having as escort a squadron of four ships of war.

Assuming that to be the case, I regarded as purely mythical the name "Queen Mary's Bridge," as popularly

applied to the narrow arch of masonry which, abutting on the old woollen mill of Cumloden, is flung across the rocky gorge through which the Penkill Burn hurries towards its junction with the Cree. Both mill and bridge are of unknown antiquity, certainly far older than the thriving town of Newton-Stewart, which had no existence till far on in the eighteenth century, when it began to overgrow the Ford-house, a small group of humble dwellings at the Black Ford of Cree.* Any real historic association of this ancient bridge with Mary Queen of Scots was rendered very improbable by the existence of a shadowy tradition that she had crossed it in her flight from the stricken field of Langside in 1568; whereas it is well known that she entered Galloway on that fateful occasion by way of Sanquhar and Dumfries, and never came further west than Dundrennan.

Howbeit, in 1919 Lieut. A. M'Cormick, Town Clerk of Newton-Stewart, brought my attention to a document which the late Mr William Macmath, of Edinburgh, had examined in the General Register House. This proved to be a Roll of Expenses kept by Queen Mary's French equerry during her progress through the south-west of Scotland in August, 1563. I do not remember to have seen that progress mentioned in any contemporary or later history; but in this account of disbursements the Queen's itinerary may be accurately traced. Although some familiarity with the topography of the district traversed may be necessary in order to interpret the Frenchman's phonetic rendering of the

* Daniel Defoe, who was employed by the English Ministry in connection with the Union, was in Scotland from 1706 to 1708, and travelled over much of the northern realm. In returning from a visit to Whithorn he narrowly escaped mishap at the Black Ford of Cree. "Proceeding from *Lower Galloway* hither we had like to have been driven down the Stream of a River, though a Countryman went before for our Guide; for the Water swelled up on us as we passed, and the Stream was very strong, so that we were obliged to turn our Horses Heads to the Current, and sloping over, edged near the Shore by degrees; whereas, if our Horses had stood directly across the Stream, they could not have kept their Feet." (Defoe's *Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, 3 vols., 1724-5-6.)

names of persons and places, I have had the manuscript carefully transcribed, the only modification of the original consisting of the extension of contractions, occasional adjustment of punctuation, and the substitution of *v* for *u* in such words as "avene," the equivalent of modern French "avoine," oats. Notes upon persons and places are inserted after each day's account.

ROOLE ET DESPENSE de lescurie de la Royne tant de l'ordinaire gaiges d'officiers* que aultre despence extraordinaire faicte in icelle escurie durant le mois d'aoust mil cing cent soixante trois.

PREMIEREMENT

Dimanche premier jour dudict mois d'aoust endit an mil v^e lxij. ; la Royne tout le jour chez le conte deglinton.

Avene pour les hacqueenes et mulletz estans

lescurie Neant.

Paille et foin pour lesdits hacqueenes

et mulletz Neant.

S[omme] de ce jour Neant.

The Queen's host on this day, Sunday, 1st August, 1563, was Hugh, 3rd Earl of Eglinton (1530-1585). He was one of the nobles sent in 1561 to escort Queen Mary from France to Leith. The ship in which he sailed was captured by the English on the return voyage, the Queen having escaped the squadron sent out to intercept her. Eglinton, with his fellow-prisoners, was released soon afterwards, and he remained one of Queen Mary's most faithful adherents.

Lundy ii^{me} jour dudict mois; la Royne disner a Eglinton, soupper et coucher a St. Jehan d'era [Ayr].

Pour quatorze pecques et demye

davene pour la soupper de

xviij hacqueenes et vi mulletz

a Raison de vis viij^d la pecque iiij^d xvis viij^d

Pour paille pour lesdicts hacqueenes

* I have not given the list of officers and their pay, as these, being part of the permanent royal household, did not affect the special expense of this tour.

et vi mulletz araison de xiiij^d pour
 demye journee pour chacun xxvijs
 S[omme] davene en argent iiij^l xvis viij^d
 S[omme] de paille xxvijs.

Monday, 2nd August.—The Church and Monastery of S. John the Baptist at Ayr was the meeting place of Robert the Bruce's parliament on 25th April, 1315, when the succession to the throne was settled on his brother Edward. In 1652 Cromwell caused the buildings to be fortified, and the ancient church was converted into an armoury and guard room. It does not appear that a lay commendator had been appointed before Queen Mary's visit. If there had been one, probably he would have made no charge for corn and straw for the Queen's 18 horses and 6 mules.

Mardi iij jour dudict mois, la Royne a St. Jehan
 d'era, pour une bolle, trois frelletz,* deux pecques
 avene pour xvij hacquenees et vi
 mulletz au pris de vis viij^d la pecque xlx
 Pour paille pour xvij hacquenees et vi
 mulletz a iis iiij^d par jour lvis
 S[omme] davene ea argent xlx
 S[omme] de paille lvis

Mercredy iiij^{me} jour dudict mois, la Royne disner a
 St. Jehan d'era, coucher et soupper a Duneura
 [Dunure] chez le Conte de Casel [Cassillis].
 Pour une bolle, un^g frellet, demye
 pecque avoine pour la disnee de
 xvij hacquenees estans a la paile,
 autres hacquenees estans a l'herbe,
 et vi mulletz, araison de vis viij^d la pecque . . . cvjs viij^d
 pour paille pour lesdits xvij hacquenees et
 vj mullettz araison de xiiij pour ladit
 demye journee xxvijs
 S[omme] davene en argent. cvjs viij^d
 S[omme] de paille xxvijs

* *Firlots.* A firLOT is the fourth part of a boll.

Wednesday, 4th August.—The above payment was made to the monks of S. John at Ayr. That evening the Queen was the guest of Gilbert, 4th Earl of Cassillis, at his principal house of Dunure, who, of course, made no charge for expenses. Cassillis, who at this time was three or four and twenty, was one of Queen Mary's staunchest supporters, fought for her at Langside, and died in 1576 from injuries received in his horse falling with him.

Jeudy v^{me} jour dudit mois, La Royne tout le jour
a duneura chez le conte de Casel
Avene despencee cedit jour pour les
hacquenees et mulletz Neant
Paille pour lesditz hacquenees et mulletz . . . Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Vendredi vi^{me} jour dudit mois, la Royne chez Mons. le
Conte de Casel a Duneura.

Avene Neant
Paille Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant
Samedy vij^{me} jour dudit mois, la Royne disner a
Duneure soupper et coucher a Ermelan [Ardmillan]
Avene et paille Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Ardmillan was the house of Thomas Kennedy, a cadet of the Earl of Cassillis's powerful clan.

Dymanche viij^{me} jour dudit mois, la Royne disner
a Ermelan et soupper a Arstinchel [Ardstinchar]
Avene pour les hacquenees et mulletz . . . Neant
Paille pour les hacquenees et mulletz . . . Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Sunday, 8th August.—The ruined Castle of Ardstinchar still stands picturesquely on a steep bluff on the right bank of the Stinchar close to Ballantrae. It belonged to Kennedy of Bargany, head of a powerful branch of the clan, subsequently at deadly feud with the Cassillis branch.

Lundy ix^{me} jour dudit mois dudit an; la Royne
disner a Arstinchel, soupper et coucher a Glainleux
[Glenluce].

Avene despencee cedit jour pour
les hacquenees et mulletz Neant
Paille pour les dits hacquenees et mulletz Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant

The Queen lodged at the abbey and monastery of Glenluce, not in the village now known by that name, which in the sixteenth century was called Ballinclach. Thomas Hay, a cadet of the house of Errol and a knight of S. John, was appointed Abbot in 1559 by Pope Pius IV.; but John Gordon, Lord of Lochinvar, claimed possession on the strength of a charter of feu-farm granted by the late Abbot James on 31st January, 1557-8, refused to admit Hay, occupied the buildings in force, and expelled the monks. The parties subsequently agreed to submit the dispute for arbitration to Lord James Murray (afterwards Regent Murray), who decided in favour of Thomas Hay, reserving to Gordon the old by-run duties of the Abbey. But in 1561 Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, was appointed Heritable Baillie of the Abbey, and no doubt was Queen Mary's host on this occasion, although Abbot Thomas and ten monks were still in residence.

Mardy x^{me} jour dudict mois; la Royne disner a
Glainleux, soupper et coucher a Coustorne [Whithorn]
Avene despencee comme dessus Neant
Paille Neant
S[omme] dece jour Neant

Tuesday, 10th August.—"Coustorne" is a pretty wild shot by the French equerry at "Whithorn," but the name was nearly always written Quhiterne or Quhithorne in the sixteenth century, according to the usual Scottish use of *quh* for *wh*. The following extract from the Lord Treasurer's Accounts for the very year in which Queen Mary visited Galloway illustrates the official form of the name.

Item, the xvi. day of Februar [1562-3] to Thomas Macmabrine, messinger, passand of Edinbrought with lettres

of proclamatioun to the mercat croces of Kirkcubrycht, Wigtown and Quhithorne, charging all and sindrie our Souerane Ladeis liegis that nane of thame eit flesche in Lentrene, and witht ane command in the samin to all ostlairs [inn-keepers], cuikis, flescheouris, tabernais [publicans] or any uther personis, that thai sell nor prepair na maner of flesche to be sauld, under the pane of confiscatioun of all thair movable guidis xiiis.

Whithorn lies twenty-two miles south-east of Glenluce, an easy ride for so good a horse-woman as Queen Mary. There is no other place within that distance from Glenluce with a name resembling "Coustorne," and I am confident that Whithorn was the town so written by the Frenchman. The Prior of Whithorn at this time was Malcolm Fleming, second son of the 2nd Earl of Wigtown. Had he been in residence, he would no doubt have received the Queen and entertained her; but on 19th May preceding he had been tried, with forty-six other clergy and laymen, before the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, and, having been convicted on his own confession of celebrating Mass at Congleton in the month of April, was sentenced to ward in Dunbarton Castle (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i., part i., p. 428). He was afterwards removed from the priorate, and died in 1569. It is therefore not known who defrayed the Queen's charges.

The shrine of S. Ninian at Whithorn had been from early times the chief place of pilgrimage in Scotland. The first monarch recorded as having paid his vows there was Kenneth VI. in 970, after he had expelled the Norsemen from Galloway. There is no authentic notice of other royal pilgrims to Whithorn, though such there probably were, until 30th March, 1329, when King Robert the Bruce, shattered in health, but devout in spirit, made his orisons at the shrine, little more than two months before his death on 7th June, aged 54 years. In 1463 Queen Margaret, Consort of James III., was there with six ladies of her court, and in 1506 Regent Albany granted safe-conduct to all pilgrims who should come from England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man

to the tomb of the holy Confessor Ninian. James IV., whose conscience was never quite at ease, made no fewer than eight pilgrimages to Whithorn in his reign of twenty-five years, sometimes accompanied by his Queen. No town in Scotland suffered such grievous material loss as did Whithorn under the Act of 1581 (Seventh Parliament of James VI., cap. 104), which confirmed the decree of the General Assembly of 1568 by prohibiting "the using of pilgrimages to Chapelles, Welles, Croces and sik other monuments of Idolatrie," under pain of a heavy fine for a first offence, "and for the second fault the offenders to suffer the paine of death as Idolaters." Nevermore were the streets of the old burgh to be thronged by the trains of princes, prelates, and other potentates; the profane tinkling of lutes and song of jongleurs were no more to be heard; gone for ever was the business of those who catered "bel-chere" for kings and their suites. The effect upon local trade and industry was such as one may imagine would befall St. Andrews were Parliament to decree golf to be felony, or Margate were sea-bathing and shrimps pronounced unlawful.

Mercredy xi^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne disner a
Coustorne, soupper et coucher a Clery chez mons, de
Garliz [Garlies].

Avene despence cedit jour pour les	
hacqueenes et mullettz	Neant
Paille despence comme dessus	Neant
S[omme de ce jour]	Neant

Wednesday, 11th August.—Clery, now written Clary, was the Bishop of Galloway's palace, whence the name from the Gaelic *clerech*, clergy. There was no Bishop of Galloway at this time. Alexander Gordon, a younger son of John, Master of Huntly, by Jane Drummond, natural daughter of James IV., had been appointed titular Bishop of Athens in 1551, Bishop of the Isles in 1553, and Bishop of Galloway in 1558. But in 1560 he renounced the Church of Rome, joined the Reformed Church, and was hailed by Knox as the only consecrated prelate who had done so. Gordon expected that he would be allowed to continue administering the diocese of

Galloway; but in 1562 the General Assembly declined to recognise him as superintendent of that see until "the Kirks of Galloway craved him." Thereafter he acted as the Assembly's Commissar in Galloway, until in 1568 they inhibited him from "any function in the Kirk." He died at Clary in 1575.

Queen Mary was received at Clary by Alexander Stewart, younger of Garlies, direct ancestor of the Earls of Galloway, a leading agent in the Reformation. Despite his religion, he seems to have won the Queen's esteem, for when she married Darnley in 1565 Stewart was knighted by the bridegroom, who gave him a silver comfit-box engraved with the words—"The Gift of Henry, Lord Darnley, to his cousin, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies." This box is still in possession of the 12th Earl of Galloway.

Jeudi xii^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne tout le jour a Clery chez mons. de Garliz.

Avene despencee cedit jour pour lesdits hacqueenes	
et mulletz	Neant
Paille pour lesdits hacqueenes et mulletz	Neant
S[omme] de ce jour	Neant

Vendredi xii^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne disner a Clery, soupper et coucher a Quinemur [Kenmure] chez Mons. de Locquenar [Lochinvar].

Avene despencee cedit jour pour les	
hacqueenes et mullettz estans a lescurier	Neant
Paille pour lesdits hacqueenes et mulletz	Neant
S[omme] de ce jour	Neant

Friday, 13th August.—Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Justiciar of Eastern Galloway and grandfather of the 1st Viscount Kenmure, was the Queen's host in the fine old castle at the head of Loch Ken. It was in the course of this day's journey that the bridge at Cumloden Mill must have earned the title, "Queen Mary's" which it bears at the present time. Leaving Clary, three miles south of Newton-Stewart, the Queen probably forded the Cree (over which there was

no bridge till 1745)* just above the confluence of the Penkill. She would then ride over the bridge at Cumloden, and take the direct bridle road through the pass of Talnotry, crossing the Dee at Clatterinshaws, and so down Knocknarling Glen to Kenmure. The royal cavalcade of 18 horses and 6 mules, no doubt swelled by the presence of the local gentry who would turn out, each with his suite, to escort their sovereign out of the shire, must have been a spectacle to be long remembered by the populace, who handed down the name of "the Queen's Bridge" to their children and children's children. Tradition is not always trustworthy; but in this case I submit that it may be accepted as faithful.

*Samedy xiiij^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne tout le jour
a Quineur [Kenmure] chez Mons. de Locquenar
Avene despencee cedit jour pour les
mulletz et hacquenees Neant
Paille pour les hacquenees et mulletz Neant
S[omme de ce jour] Neant
*Dimanche xv^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne disner a
Quinemur [Kenmure], soupper et coucher a Ste Mere
esle [S. Mary's Isle] chez le tresorier.**

Sunday, 15th August.—"Le tresorier" signifies Robert Richardson, who was appointed Prior of St. Mary's Isle in 1559, thereby being entitled to sit as a Lord of Parliament. In the following year he was made High Treasurer of Scotland. He became very wealthy, and left two illegitimate sons to inherit his riches. Four months after he had the honour of entertaining his sovereign at the Priory, the English ambassador, Thomas Randolph, wrote as follows to Secretary Cecil on 31st December:—

"For newes yt maye please your Honor to knowe that
the Lord Treasurer of Scotlande for gettinge of a woman
with chylde, muste, upon Sondaye next, do open penance

* The bridge built in that year was washed away by a flood in 1810, and was replaced in 1813 by the handsome granite bridge of five arches which now links the county of Wigtown with the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It may be noted that the river Cree bears a name representing the Gaelic *crioch*, a boundary.

before the whole Congregation, and Mr Knox mayke the sermonde. Thys my Lorde of Murraye wylled me to wryte unto your Honour for a note of our griate severitie in punyshinge of offenders."

Lundy xvi^{me} jour dudit mois; La Royne disner chez Levesque de Galloua, soupper et coucher a S^{te} Mere esle chez le tresorier.

Avene pour les hacqueenes et mulletz Neant
Paille pour les hacqueenes et mulletz Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Monday, 16th August.—Alexander Gordon, as afore-said, had renounced the Church of Rome in 1560 and ceased to be Bishop of Galloway. He appears, however, to have retained the title, for in June, 1563, the Assembly, recognising the necessity of the case, granted license to the Bishop of Galloway, Orkney and Caithness, for the space of one year "to plant kirks" within their own bounds. It is strange that Queen Mary should have honoured Gordon with a visit; for not only must she have regarded him as a renegade heretic, but he had been married to Barbara Logie ever since 1543. Howbeit, this time-serving prelate was sworn of the Privy Council in 1565 and made an extraordinary Lord of Session, whereupon he resumed the episcopal title and style, and Knox records that "he would no more be called overlooker or overseer of Galloway, but bishop."

Mardy xvij^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne tout le jour a S^{te} Mery esle chez le tresorier

Avene pour les hacqueenes et mulletz Neant
Paille pour les hacqueenes et mulletz Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Mercredi xviii^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne disner a S^{te} Mere esle, soupper et coucher a Domfric [Dumfries] chez Maistre Mazouel [Maxwell].

Avene pour les hacqueenes et mulletz Neant
Paille pour le dites hacqueenes Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Wednesday, 18th August.—The Queen's host in Dumfries, referred to as "Maistre Mazouel," was Sir John

Maxwell of Terregles, second son of Robert, 5th Lord Maxwell, and afterwards 4th Lord Herries. "He was tutor [i.e., guardian] to two of his nephews who, as minors, successively inherited the estates and titles of the house of Maxwell, and being to them, and also for a time to his own brother, presumptive heir, he was often designated Master of Maxwell." (Sir W. Fraser's *Book of Caerlaverock* I., 497.) At the time of Queen Mary's visit he was Warden of the West Marches. Five years later, as Lord Herries, he commanded the royal cavalry at the battle of Langside, and with the Lords Fleming and Livingstone, escorted the Queen in her flight. They rode all night, arriving at Sanquhar early in the morning, and so on to Lord Herries's house of Terregles.

Jeudy xix^{me} jour dudit mois, La Royne tout le jour a
Domfric chez Maistre Mazouel.

Avene pour les mulletz et hacquenees

despence ce jour Neant

Paille pour les dites hacquenees Neant

S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Vendredij xx^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne tout le jour
a Domfric chez Maistre Mazouel.

Avene pour les hacquenees et mulletz Neant

Pour paille pour les dites hacquenees et mulletz . . . Neant

S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Samedy xxi^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne disner a

Domfric et soupper a Domblanric [Drumlanrig]

Cedit jour Maistre Mazouel a faict present dune hacquenee
a la Royne

Avene despencee cedit jour pour les

hacquenees et mulletz Neant

Paille pour lesdites hacquenees et mulletz Neant

S[omme] de ce jour.

Saturday, 21st August.—Sir John Maxwell's gift of a saddle horse raised the number in the Queen's train to nineteen. Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig was a prominent supporter of the Reformation, and was warded in 1566 as an accomplice in the assassination of Riccio.

Dymanche xxij^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne tout le jour
a Domblanric.

Avene despencee cedit jour pour

Les hacquenees et mulletz Neant

Paille pour les dits hacquenees et mulletz . . . Neant

S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Lundy xxiiij^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne disner a

Domblanric, soupper et coucher a Crafurjeon [Crawford-
john]

Une bolle, ung frelllet, une pecque

Avene pour la soupee de xix

hacquenees, vi mulletz et xii

hacquenees estans a therbe au

pris de vjs viij*d* ciij*s* iiij*d*

Pour paille pour xix hacquenees et vi mulletz a raison de
iis iiij*d* par jour xxix*s* iij*d*

Monday, 23rd August.—The barony of Crawfordjohn was acquired in 1530 by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart—the “Bastard of Arran”; but it reverted to the Crown on his execution for alleged treason in 1540. The old castle of Crawfordjohn had been dismantled before Queen Mary’s visit, and used as a quarry for building Boghouse, a mansion erected by James V. for one of his many mistresses, a daughter of the Captain of Crawford. (*Origines Parochiales* I., 163.) As this lady afterwards married the laird of Cambusnethan, Boghouse probably stood ready to receive the Queen on her journey; but she had to defray the expense of fodder for her horses and mules, which was usually provided *gratis* by those of the lieges whom she honoured by a visit.

Mardy xxiiij^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne disner

a Crafurjeon, soupper et choucher a Coldily [Cowthally]

Pour une bolle, ung frelllet une

pecque pour xix hacquenees, vi

mulletz et xii autres hacquenees

estans a therbe au pris de

vis viij*d* ciij*s* iiij*d*

Pour paille pour les dits xix

hacquenees et vj mulletz a raison

de ijs iiij^d pour demye journee

de chacun xxixs iij^d

Tuesday, 24th August.—"Codily" is the Frenchman's shot at Cowthally, now a sheer ruin standing near a dreary moss a mile and a half north-west of Carnwath village. The owner thereof in 1563 was James, 5th Lord Somerville, who afterwards led 300 men to join Queen Mary's force at Langside. So princely was the establishment maintained at Cowthally that it is said that when James VI. paid a visit there he declared that the name should be changed to "Cowdaily," because a cow and ten sheep were slaughtered each day for the household.

Jeudy xxvj^{me} jour dudit mois, la Roynie disner a Codily, soupper et coucher chez monsieur Descrelin [Skirling]

Avene despencee ce jour Neant

Paille aussi despencee cedit jour Neant

S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Thursday, 26th August.—Sir William Cockburn of Skirling was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary, who appointed him Keeper of Edinburgh Castle in 1567. Skirling Castle, some two and a half miles north-west of Biggar, was demolished in 1568 by order of the Regent Murray.

Vendredy xxvij jour dudit mois; la Roynie disner a

Escrelin, soupper et coucher a Pibles [Peebles]

Pour une bolle, ung frelllet, deux

pecques avene pour la soupee de

xxxj hacquenees, tant a la paille

g'a therbe, vj mulletz au pris de

vjs viij^d la pecque ciijs iiij^d

Pour paille pour les dits mulletz [et]

xix hacquenees, a raison de ijs iiij^d

par jour pour chacun xxixs iij^d

S[omme] davene ciijs iiij^d

S[omme] de paille xxixs iij^d

Friday, 27th August.—The Queen probably lodged at her own charges in the royal castle of Peebles. Her train

had been increased; the number of horses, originally 16, had risen to 31, whereof 19 were in stalls and 12 at grass.

*Samedy xxvii^{me} jour dudit mois; la Royne disner a Pibles,
soupper et coucher a Bortic [Borthwick]*

Pour trois frelletz trois peque et
demye avene pour la disner de
xix hacquenees et vj mulletz au
pris de vjs viij*d* ciijs iiij*d*
Pour paille pour lesdits xix hacquenees
et vj mulletz a raison de compte
en la journee preceddante xxixs iij*d*
S[omme] davene en argent ciijs iiij*d*

Saturday, 28th August.—The above charge is for grain and straw used at Peebles. At Borthwick the Queen was the guest of William, Master of Borthwick, whose father, John, 6th Lord Borthwick, was the only lay Lord of Parliament, except Lord Somerville, who voted against the Reformed Confession of Faith. They declared that they would believe as their fathers had believed before them. Four years later, in June, 1567, Queen Mary was again at Borthwick Castle, this time in company with Bothwell. They were beleaguered there by the Lords Morton, Mar, Home, and Lindsay, but escaped in disguise by night to Dunbar.

*Dymanche xxix^{me} jour du dict mois; la Royne tout le jour
chez monsieur de Bortic.*

Avene despencee cedit jour pour les
mulletz et hacquenees Neant
Paille pour lesdicts mulletz et hacquenees
despencee cedit jour Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant
*Lundy xxx^{me} et penultime jour du
dict mois; la Royne disner a Bortic soupper et
coucher chez monsieur d'avusy [Dalhousie]*
Avene despence ce jour Neant
Pour paille Neant
S[omme] de ce jour Neant

Monday, 30th August.—Dalhousie Castle, *aliter* Dal-

wolsy, is still in occupation and owned by the present Earl of Dalhousie. It stands on a wooded bluff over the Esk, about two and a half miles south-west of Dalkeith. The Queen's host here was George Ramsay, grand-uncle of the 1st Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie.

*Mardy xxxi^{me} et dernier jour dudict mois daoust ;
la Roynie disner a davusy, soupper et coucher a Roscelin.
Avene despence cedit jour Neant
Paille despence pour les dicts hacquenees et mulletz Neant*

Tuesday, 31st August.—Rosslyn Castle, a splendid pile on the bank of the North Esk, Midlothian, was the ancient seat of the St. Clairs. The Queen's host on this occasion was probably Sir John St. Clair of Herdmanston, who received a charter of the lands of Roslin, Leypark, etc., dated 30th November, 1652, on the resignation of Sir William St. Clair of Roslin.

While the bare jottings of the French equerry's disbursements throw some light on the manner of a royal progress in the 16th century, when the realm of Scotland, distraught by civil discord and the conflict of creeds, had become a byword for poverty among the nations, one would fain have had a fuller record, noting the state of the weather, which must materially have affected the comfort of travellers on horseback, and describing other incidents of the tour. Roads there were none, at least in Galloway; only bridle paths across moorland, and winding through crofts in the valleys. The chief contribution to local history that stands out in the itinerary is the fact that Mary Queen of Scots was the last crowned head to bow before the shrine of S. Ninian at Whithorn.

John Maxwell of Newlaw, Sometime Provost of Dumfries.

By DAVID C. HERRIES.

Nearly three hundred and forty years have gone by since the murder of John Maxwell of Newlaw on the 2nd April, 1587, but the circumstances in which he became Provost of Dumfries in 1584 may perhaps still possess some interest for present-day dwellers in that town and neighbour-

hood. His murder, too, and its consequences throw some light on Border morals and customs at that time.

His father, John Maxwell, a younger son of Robert, Lord Maxwell, was the first of his family to bear the title of Lord Herries. His mother was Agnes Herries, the eldest of the three daughters and co-heirs of William, the third and last Lord Herries of that surname. I mention his parentage thus precisely, because Sir William Fraser in the *Book of Carlawerock* (Vol. I., pp. 260, 584) calls him a *natural* son of John, Lord Herries. That this is a mistake is proved, I think, by the two following documents. The first is a charter dated 28th January, 1567-8, whereby Edward Maxwell, Commendator of Dundrennan, with the consent of that convent, granted Newlaw and other lands to his dearest brother, James Maxwell, in return for protection, money, and other benefits received by the convent from the granter's father, John, Lord Herries. In a subsequent royal confirmation of this charter, dated the 1st March, 1576-7, James Maxwell is described as being then dead and as the legitimate son of John, Lord Herries.¹ The second document is the will of this John, Lord Herries, dated 26th May, 1582,² wherein after directing that his wife, his eldest son, and his son Robert, were to enjoy certain lands, he ordains that his "sone Johne" was to have the "fews of Dundrennan, wherein his brother James was put," that is to say Newlaw and the other lands named in the above-mentioned charter and confirmation. It will be seen, therefore, that he treats John on equal terms with James and his other undoubtedly legitimate sons. On the other hand, he mentions some natural sons in a very different way, treating them as inferiors and assigning them no lands. He leaves "my bastard sone James" to "be servant" to his eldest son and successor in the title, who was to "intertein" him as he made "good deserving," and he directs that "Sande" [or Alexander], who was of an "evil inclination," should have of his "geir . . . ane

¹ *Minutes of Evidence, Herries Peerage Case*, No. 232, pp. 417-421.

² *Ibid.*, No. 30, p. 59.

hundreth pounds for that he wes wranguslie namit upoun me." Moreover, the royal proclamation against John Maxwell's murderers, which will be quoted presently, gives no hint of his being anything but a legitimate brother of William, the then Lord Herries.

I do not know when John Maxwell of Newlaw was born, or indeed anything about him before he became Provost of Dumfries. Though that office was elective it was looked upon at this period as being in the patronage of the chief of the Maxwells, who at that time was John, Lord Maxwell and Earl of Morton. He was nephew to John, Lord Herries, and consequently was first cousin to John Maxwell of Newlaw, upon whom he proposed to confer the Provostship in 1584. Morton was then quarrelling with the King's favourite, James Stewart, Earl of Arran, about an exchange of certain lands, and Arran to vex Morton persuaded the Laird of Johnstone to stand for the Provostship of Dumfries as the King's nominee in opposition to Morton's candidate. Sir William Fraser³ says that on the day of election, which was then Michaelmas day, Morton assembled a great force and prevented Johnstone from entering the town, thereby securing the election of his man. M'Dowall, too, in his *History of Dumfries*⁴ says the same thing. But whatever may have happened at Michaelmas, the two rival parties were stirring in the matter long before that time, as we shall see. Both Fraser and M'Dowall speak of the *re-election* of Newlaw on this occasion as though he were already Provost. M'Dowall, however, in his own list of Provosts⁵ gives Simon Johnstone for 1584 (elected, presumably, at Michaelmas, 1583), John Maxwell for 1585, and Herbert Rayning for 1586. If this list, then, could be relied on, Maxwell had only one year of office, and there could have been no question of his *re-election* at Michaelmas, 1584.

The early part of this list, however, is certainly inaccurate. The local records at this period are somewhat

³ *Book of Carlaverock*, vol. i., p. 260; *Annandale Book*, vol. i., p. xciii.

⁴ 2nd ed., p. 254.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 774.

fragmentary, but the Burgh Court Books show that Archibald M'Brair of Almagill, whose ancestors had held the office for several generations, was Provost from 1568 till the 20th January, 1579-80. After this date there is a gap in the records, but in the Sheriff Court Book of Andrew Cunnyng-hame he is styled Provost as a witness to the execution of letters of arrestment both on the 7th August, 1582, and the 2nd May, 1583 (Nos. 239, 248). He is mentioned, but no longer as Provost, in an entry in the Privy Council Register dated 19 May, 1587, relating how he and others had foully murdered Archibald Newall, a burghess of Dumfries, in the previous April just before the King entered the Burgh for "ordour-taking." According to Mr Reid's edition of Edgar's "History of Dumfries" (p. 200) he was executed for this crime at Edinburgh in the following January. He had ceased to be Provost for some now unknown reason in 1583 or 1584 just before the dispute over the office between Morton and Johnstone. If his tenure of the Provostship ended in 1583 he may have been succeeded by the Simon Johnstone of M'Dowall's list, but it seems unlikely that the Maxwells would have allowed one of that hated name to hold this office, and it is more probable that Maxwell of Newlaw was the immediate successor of M'Brair.

However this may have been, the Maxwells were up in arms as soon as the news was heard that Arran proposed to insult their Chief by thrusting the Laird of Johnstone into the Burgh as Provost. Lord Scrope, the English Warden of the West Border, writing to Walsingham as early as the 13th July, 1584, says:—"On Thursdaye last, the Larde Johnston is retourned home, being advaunced by the King, and made lieutenante of the West Marches, Nyddesdale and Gallowaye, and also lieutenaunte of Liddesdale and the west parte of Tyvyotedale, and is made also provoste of Drunfrese, which thing never any warden hath had before him."⁶ On the next day, the 14th July, Scrope wrote again to Walsingham as follows:—⁷ "Having by my lettres

⁶ *Border Papers* vol. i., p. 150.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 150-151.

of yesterday advertised you of thadvancement of the Larde Johnston . . . to the office of provoste of Drumfreise which always before this tyme hath ben in the disposicion and choise of the Lorde Maxwell, with thassent of the bur-gesses, so farre as I can learne—the said Larde Johnston having assembled a great number of his freindes . . . it was thought that he had determyned yesterdaye with those numbers to have entred into the towne and taken possession of the provostshippe. Upon the which conjecture, thErle of Morton assembled all his freindes and partakers to have made resistance unto him, if he had enterprised the same, whereof the Larde Johnston having understanding, is not a little greyved, and thereby intendeth to worke thErle all the displeasure he can with the King."

Scrope's letters contain no reference to any tumult at Dumfries on Michaelmas day, but on the 26th October, 1584, we find him again writing to Walsingham as follows:—⁸ "Since I wrote to you by Bellamy that the Maxwells were abowt to have killed the Larde Johnston for the office of provostshippe of Drumfreise I am now crediblie informed that this daye he intendeth again to offre to make a newe entrie to the said office." If Johnstone did make this new attempt to enter Dumfries, no doubt he found the Maxwells ready for him.

This dispute about the Provostship stirred up the already existing feud between the Maxwells and Johnstones, and there was much fighting between them in 1584 and 1585, accompanied by the usual atrocities and laying waste of land. Antiquaries must lament the destruction of the charter chest and its contents at Lochwood Castle after the capture by the Maxwells of that stronghold of the Johnstones in April, 1585.⁹ In the course of this petty warfare, the Laird of Johnstone, himself, fell into the hands of the Maxwells. The exact date of his capture seems uncertain, but it must have been some little time before the 30th July, 1585, on which

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 163.

⁹ Fraser's *Annandale Book*, i., p. xciv.; *Border Papers*, i., *passim*.

day Lord Scrope informed Walsingham¹⁰ that the "Larde of Johnstone is of late greatlie straitened of his former libertie, beinge verie hardlie warded at this present, and yt is thought he shalbe shortlie removed to Carlaverocke, which place is a preparinge for that purpose." Johnstone was thus precluded from making any further attempts in person to secure the Provostship.

While this local clan warfare was going on, more important events affecting the whole nation were preparing, and the power of Arran to interfere in local elections or any other matter was soon to be over. The party known as the "Banished Lords" and other magnates who had grievances against the favourite, Morton amongst them, gathered a great force on the Border in the autumn of 1585, and advanced on Stirling, where the King and his favourite were living. Stirling Castle with the King in it fell into their hands on the 1st November, though Arran succeeded in making his escape. The victorious magnates proceeded to share the power amongst themselves, and to legalise their proceedings summoned a parliament, which met in the great hall of the King's palace at Linlithgow in the beginning of December. On the second day of this parliament John Maxwell of Newlaw was present as commissioner for the burgh of Dumfries.¹¹ That, together with his brother, Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes, he had taken part in the raid on Stirling as commander of a company of horsemen under his cousin Morton appears from an act of indemnity in favour of Morton and his friends and servants, which was passed in this parliament.¹² Immediately after the passing of this act Morton declared in the presence of Parliament that he was willing to release his prisoner, the Laird of Johnstone.¹³ Among the other acts passed by this parliament was one in favour of the

¹⁰ *Border Papers*, vol. i., p. 191.

¹¹ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. iii., p. 374. During his term of office as Provost, Newlaw was one of the commissioners for Dumfries at the Convention of Royal Burghs in 1585 (see Edgar's *Hist. of Dumfries*, ed. Reid, p. 186). Here he is wrongly called *Alexander*.

¹² *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. iii., p. 388.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 389.

town of Dumfries, whereby the "electionis of Johnne Maxwell of Newlaw," as Provost, were declared to be valid. From this last act we learn that Morton with his kin, friends, and servants, during the time of the feud and late troubles between him and the Laird of Johnstone, had repaired to the town and "stuffit and garnissit the same with men of armes victuall and all uther furnitor neidfull for thair defence."¹⁴ During the early part of Newlaw's term of office there is a gap in the Burgh Records, but at last on the 6th October, 1586, the "richt honoble Johne Maxwell of Newlaw" appears as Provost with Mr Homer Maxwell, Herbert Ranyng, and Robert M'Kynnell, as Bailies, and these four continue to appear as holding the same offices till the following 18th December, when there is another break in the Records. Newlaw, therefore, must have been re-elected Provost at the Michaelmas elections of 1585 and 1586, and probably held the office till his death.

It can scarcely be supposed that the King was altogether pleased with his capture by Morton and his associates. About a year and a half later, soon after attaining his majority, he went with a considerable force to Dumfries upon one of those expeditions, which Kings of Scotland were wont to make from time to time to enforce law upon the Border. He showed himself by no means satisfied with the Earl of Morton's conduct; John Maxwell of Newlaw, however, and his brother, Lord Herries, were not included in this disfavour. Newlaw, indeed, was employed by the King on some special piece of service; we are not told what its nature was, but the tragic result of it is best told in the words of a proclamation issued by the King at Dumfries the 4th April, 1587,¹⁵ to the following effect:—"Forsamekill as umquhile John Maxwell of Newlaw, brother german to . . . William, Lord Herries, being a gentleman answerabill in all good qualities to his . . . birth, but speciallie remarkit for the singular good zeal and affectioun quhilk he buir always

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 398-9.

¹⁵ It is given in W. Dickie's *Dumfries and Round About*, 3rd ed., pp. 15, 16.

to our service . . . being for the special curre quhilk we reposit in his subtiltie and treuth employit be us upon the second of this instant upon a special piece of service, accompayeit with the Lieutenant and others of Our Guards, was on his way beset and maiste unmercifullie murderit and cut in pieces be Irving of Gretnohill, Johnstone of the Reid-hall, and sundry utheris, thair adherents and complices, thievis of detestabil and maist unworthie memorie, without respect of reassonabil pretext that micht have muvit thaim to sic crueltie. For the quhilk cause . . . Our will is that ye pass to the mercat croces of Dumfries, Lochmabane, etc., denouncing thaim to fyre and sword."

It would be interesting to know what the Lieutenant of the King's Guards and his men were doing while this murder was going on. The murderers, dreading the vengeance of the Maxwells, took refuge on the English side of the Border, where they were still lurking in 1593, according to a letter dated the 20th July from Lord Scrope to Lord Burghley, which also mentions the motive for the murder—Lord Herries, writes Scrope,¹⁶ let "me knowe a rare example of cruelltie of late years committed by some of the Urwins and Johnstons, Scotsmen, uppon a brother of his lordship murdered by them for a matter done before he was borne, which Scotsmen accompanied with some Englishemen yet lyvinge, castinge upp a feede against the howse of Maxwell (because in the tyme of Lord Dacres governement in this office, one of the kinsmen of the said Scotsmen by ordinarie course of justice, was delivered by a Maxwell then warden unto the Lord Dacres to suffer death as he had deserved) and meetinge by accident with his lordshipps said brother, they most cruellie murdered and mangled him, hewing him to peeces with their swordes. And have sithence by great meanes of some of the Grames (to whom they are allyed by mariage) obtained the wardens sufferance to inhabite uppon the water of Sarke on the Inglish syde, whereby his lordship hath hitherto bin hindered from callinge them for due

¹⁶ *Border Papers*, vol. i., p. 476-7.

answeringe of their offences accordinge to the lawes of their owne realme. His lordship telleth me also that these persones ceass not still to do verie manie evill accions and committ many theftes both in England and Scotland . . . which I thinke also to be true. In consideracion whereof he prayeth that her Majestie wilbe pleased that the said offenders Scotsmen (beinge about 15 in nomber which he requiereth) maye either be delivered unto him by th'officer of this marche—or at the leaste restrained of the benefit of habitacion and recept within this realme, and so constraynet to returne into their natyve countrey and submitt themselves to the lawes of the same, or elles to betake them to a harbour farther of in some other countrey. In regarde of which favour to be done unto him by her Majestie, he offerethe to bringe to the feilde uppon the Scots syde at his owne charges 1000 of his frendes and defenders, uppon my lettre or at request of any warden here, and to them he will holde hand and give his best assistance in pursute and apprehencion of whatsoever English rebill or fugytive that her Majestie and this officer shal be desirous to have taken and brought to subjeccion. This being the object of Lord Heris coming, I pray you to make the same known to her Majesty, and send her highness's pleasure what I shall do further, with your best convenience."

Queen Elizabeth does not seem to have been willing at this time to help Lord Herries to take vengeance on his brother's murderers, not at least in any active form. Herries, however, was determined that something should be done. At last, some ten years after the crime, by importuning the King and bribing Scrope's deputy, Henry Leigh, he had the satisfaction of burning some of the country of the assassins and their harbourers. Leigh sent on the 25th November, 1597, the following report of this affair to Scrope:—¹⁷ " On Wednesday I . . . set forward to the borders beneath Rodlyffe, where I received this inclosed letter from the King, and according to its contents, I hope I satisfied the Lord

¹⁷ *Border Papers*, vol. ii., p. 464.

Ocheltree, Lord Harrise, the Lard of Loughenvar, Sir James Sandelands, etc., appointed by the King to burn and subdue the fugitives about Gretnay. They burned all that belonged to the Urwines of Gretneyhill, being sister's sons to Rob. of the Fauld, for the slaughter of Lord Herries's brother late provost of Dumfries. They also burned Rob. of Langriges, who was not well content therewith—the rather because he was under trust and assurance with Lord Herries. 'And thereupon ensued a prettie sport : for Langriges being Rose-trees sister sonne did openlie baffell¹⁸ and reprove the said Lord Harrise of treason, by bearing his glove upon a speare point; which by Jok of the Peartree, and the women of the countrie was so well manteyned with shoutes, as partlie by the thiknes of the smoke and partlie by their feare of our forces, which indeed did much exced theirs, the Scotese began to quicken their march to almost running : and in verie truth (by the reporte of Walter Graime who was at that instant amongst them) they had runne indeed, had it not been, that I sent twoe of your lordship's servantes, Mr Hutton and George Crukbaine, and Rosetrees¹⁹ to assure them of my assistance in whatever they did; wherewith they were pleased, and the service concluded, are all returned home.' "

Lord Herries does not seem to have thought that his honour was satisfied by this somewhat inglorious exploit, for a few days later, on the 29th November, 1597, we find

¹⁸ According to *Murray's New English Dictionary*, to *baffle* was to subject to public disgrace or infamy.

¹⁹ Rosetrees, Rob. of the Fauld, Rob. of Langriges, and Jok of the Peartree were Grahams. "Jhon Grame, *allias* Jock of the Peertree, and William Grame, *allias* Will of the Layke of Esk," shortly before this time had been rescued by an armed force from the gaoler's house at Carlisle in the early morning of the 12th July, 1597, while the assizes were being held at which they were to have been tried for horse-stealing (*Border Papers*, vol. ii., pp. 358, 361, 686). Yet here we find Jock displaying himself before the deputy warden, who must have known all about his recent escape from justice. For another story about him, see *Calderwood's History* (Woodrow Soc.), vol. iv., p. 239.

King James again writing to Henry Leigh as follows:—²⁰
 “ Seeing the Irvingis of Graitnay and Johnstonis of Reidhall
 ar fugitives and laitle brint (as ye have hard) for the cruell
 slauchter of umquhile Johnne Maxwell broder to our
 cousing and counsallor the Lord Hereys, committit be thame
 the tyme of his employment and execution of our service, and
 for thair uther thiftius and wicket offences, we have tiken
 occasioun lat we spak to you at meating . . . and
 desyre you that ye gif strait ordour . . . that these
 fugitives for that foule slauchter . . . ressave no maner
 of ressait nor confort . . . within the boundis of your
 charge and office, bot in cais thai can anywayes be trappit ye
 will hauld hand in thair apprehensioun and condigne punishe-
 ment. . . .”

If Newlaw's murderers were still sheltering on the English side of the Border when James succeeded to the throne of England in March, 1603, their position must have become very difficult. But Newlaw's brother, Lord Herries, died in the October of that year, and when he was no longer present to jog the King's memory it is possible that the matter was allowed to drop. The last mention of the affair that I have found is in a "declaration" to Sir Robert Cecil in the year 1600 by Henry Leigh, who seems to have been called upon to give an explanation of some of his doings when Warden-Depute to Lord Scrope. He thus explains his readiness to help Lord Herries:—²¹ " Being in some want," he says, " I bethought me of relief, calling to mind that Lord Herise and his friends had once been very earnest with me for the revenge of his brother's murder, late provost of Dumfries, slain in the King's service by " a sort of notorious base theeves which were harbored within thre myles of my house," to which I willingly gave ear, as her Majesty had written to the late Lord Scrope that Lord Herries' enemies should have no reset in England, though no revenge was taken. But Lord Herries dealt with me, and

²⁰ *Border Papers*, vol. ii., p. 467.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 648-9.

also the King at Newby intreated me, saying that Herries "cast still in his teethe" the gentleman's death in his service, and he would thank me for furtherance. . . . If your honour would know the secret condition of profit between Lord Herries and me, making me so forward to assist him, "though with modesty I should conceale it, yett my hart, which wyll hyde nothing from you in hope of your secresye in this behalf, doth blushing say trewly, I should have had as good as fortye poundes yerly towards my howse keepinge in larder kye and meale accordynge to the country maner."

Newlaw left a daughter, for the inventory attached to the will of his mother Agnes, Lady Herries, shows that that lady owed to "Jane Maxvel, dochter to umquhile Johnne Maxvel of newlaw," a certain sum of money "borrowit from hir said umquhile fader."²² In conclusion it may be stated that Newlaw was succeeded in the Provostship, probably immediately, by his brother, Lord Herries, for the Burgh Records mention him as Provost, with Roger Gordon and Robert M'Kynnell as two of the Bailies, both on the 5th October and the 27th November, 1588, after which there is another long hiatus in the Records. Lord Herries is also mentioned as Provost of Dumfries in some Privy Council proceedings on the 24th January, 1588-9.²³ It is probable that from 1568 till at least 1589 there were only three Provosts of Dumfries—Archibald M'Brair, John Maxwell, and William, Lord Herries. Lord Herries is not named in M'Dowall's list.

²² *Herries Peerage Case, Minutes of Evidence*, p. 61. Lady Herries died the 14th March, 1593-4, having made her will the day before. The testament was confirmed at Edinburgh, the 19th December, 1598.

²³ *Reg. P.C.*, vol. iv., p. 349. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr G. W. Shirley for all information about the state of the Burgh Records and the light they throw upon the succession of Provosts at this period.

16th February, 1923.

Chairman—Provost ARNOTT, Hon. Vice-President.

Notes on the Development of the Scottish Country House.

By G. P. H. WATSON, F.S.A. Scot., Principal Architect,
Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

The every-day life and circumstances of a country are expressed in its buildings more clearly perhaps than in any illustration other than contemporary accounts, and these are scarce, and seldom sufficiently precise to give us more than an impression of mediæval life. If we understand that the plan of a house represents the habits and wants of its inmates, houses become documents from which our knowledge of their times may be considerably enlarged. In Scotland over 1000 country houses built prior to the eighteenth century survive, in part at least, a surprising number considering the size of our country and its population. These historic remains evidence a standard of living quite equal to that obtaining in other countries at their time, but they are necessarily the remains of substantial structures built by the quality and richer folk, for the commonality was housed until the seventeenth century in dwellings described as "mere huts" built of perishable material, though in the principal towns even these seem to have been stone-built.* Town dwellings, however, are so differently conditioned from the isolated country house that with them I don't propose to deal here.

Before studying types of stone buildings we may briefly review the structures that immediately preceded them and from which they derive. As might be expected, early habitations were intended to protect the occupants not merely from the elements but from assault by man, and we find that defensive provision continues to be made until the middle of the seventeenth century. Mr Shirley has reminded me that from 1620 the Lairds began to build town houses in Dumfries which were not defensive. This practice also obtained in other towns. In these houses, built amongst a community,

* Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, 1589.

there was little need of defensive provision, but the isolated country house of that time was frequently furnished with gunloops and a yett despite the decree of the Privy Council in 1606.*

All defensive measures are based on certain broad principles, which had been understood and developed by the builders of the prehistoric forts, who, moreover, were able to grasp the defensive possibilities of a site quite as capably as the mediæval engineer. There is, however, a basic difference between the early fort and the feudal castle: the purpose of the fort had been the protection of a community† and not of an individual, but the castle was definitely a private strength, quite different in its logic from the fort.

The first form the castles took in Scotland was the motehill, which, we understand, was introduced by the Normans under Malcolm Canmore (1058-1093), and the remains of motehills may be found wherever Norman influence has penetrated.

The motehill was an earthen mound bearing on its summit a wooden house variously termed *Arx* (citadel) and *Bretagium* (bretasche). The principal chamber was termed the "aula," and from this our word "hall" derives. In our time the hall is degraded into a mere passage, but in feudal times it was the most important chamber in the house, in Scotland the focus of the dwelling to which all roads led and from which access to the superstructure, i.e., the defensive part, was controlled. The summit of the motehill was enclosed by a palisade of timber and was reached by means of a timber ramp or "henladder." The base of the mount was invested with a ditch and its rampart was palisaded. Where there was a base-court or bailey it was usually secured by ditch and rampart, the counterscarp being surmounted with a hedge termed the "hericio," from the French *herisson*—hedgehog.

Motehills vary greatly in size; some, like your Mote of

* *Reg. P.C.*, vii., p. 271.

† Certain constructions, such as brochs, appear to be outwith this generalisation.

Hutton, which has a diameter of 24 feet across the summit and a height of 23 feet, are insignificant, while others are, like Tibbers, sufficiently large and firm to be subsequently occupied by a stone castle. While the mote was, in Scotland, the only type of castle built in the Norman period, so far as we know, this was not because the necessary skill to erect stone buildings was lacking, for we have magnificent churches contemporary with the motehills. We need not look far afield for the *raison d'être*. Building in stone and lime has always been a costly operation, relatively more costly, I believe, in the middle ages than to-day. The motehill was cheap to build, and well suited to its purpose, so well suited, in fact, that its use or the use of analogous structures continues until a surprisingly late time; to cite one instance, Edinburgh Castle, which was walled in 1314 at the time of Randolph's escalade,* had in 1334 apparently only one stone building, St. Margaret's Chapel, which was neither domestic nor defensive; while the fortifications erected on the Rock by John de Stirling in 1335-6† consisted of turf walls and wattle and daub buildings roofed with branches and skins. In the building accounts of these works, *cementarii* (masons) are certainly mentioned, but they were not necessarily engaged on stone buildings, for timber structures were frequently encased in lime mortar to prevent fire. If the operations had included stone buildings we should expect to find mention made of stone being quarried or at least of its transport to the building site.

Although the use of earthworks continues until a later time, stone castles are found in the 13th century, all structures of some importance. In their simplest and presumably earliest form, they consist of an area, the extent and shape of which is conditioned by the site, enclosed by high curtain walls surmounted by parapet walks known as bartizans or roundways. Within the enclosure are dwellings and storehouses, stables and byres, often built of timber, but sometimes of stone. Of this early type of "enceinte"

* Barbour.

† *Cal. of Documents Relating to Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 347.

castle, you have no example in your neighbourhood. The defence was conducted from the parapets, and from there the garrison could harass the attack with frontal fire and rain missiles on a party assaulting the curtain with rams, mines, and scaling ladders, but a certain amount of dead ground remained at the wall base, and to cover this, projecting hoards, first of timber then of stone, constructed with openings or machicolations in their floors, were added to the wallheads, while the bases of the walls were battered. With a plain curtain only frontal and plunging fire could safely be delivered, and while machicolations permitted fire to be directed vertically downward, this could be countered by the use of roofs of logs called "sows" to shelter the assaulting party. The addition of salient towers to the curtains enabled the entire wall surfaces to be raked with fire and localised the attack, since if one portion of the walls were breached or scaled the other parts could only be won by taking each tower in succession. From the use of rectangular towers it was a short step to the employment of circled towers from which fire could be distributed more effectively, and which were less likely to be breached. Such is the purpose of the flanking tower—in theory—but in Scotland siege operations were usually conducted on a modest scale, and I suspect the attack, if victorious, walked in prosaically at the front door, and it seems a fair inference that the occurrence of salient curtain towers is simply the following of a fashion serving no utilitarian purpose other than the provision of accommodation which did not encroach on the confined area of the enclosure. There is, however, one position in the castle where salient towers may be, and are usefully employed, and that is on either side of the entrance, and you have examples of these entrances in the castles of Kirkcudbright, Buittle, and Tibbers. Late in the century the entrance tends to recede, and the barbican comes into use. You have no example in Dumfries of the donjon, a great tower more massive than the others, dominating the whole.

In the castles referred to, and by "castle" I mean the

ensemble, the house has not taken definite form. It consists of scattered components, disposed as defensive precautions permit. For example, in Bothwell Castle, part of the towers, including the donjon, are habitable, and the accommodation thus contained is supplemented by other structures built against the curtain.

If in these castles the house is amorphous, by the 14th century, it has crystalised and assumed a very definite shape, one novel to Scotland, but previously known in England and on the Continent. The form it takes is a rectangular tower either freestanding or within an enclosure termed a "barmkin." It is a form that continued to be built until the end of the sixteenth century: you are all familiar with the type and with its variant, termed the L-planned tower or tower with a "jamb" or wing.

In Torthorwald you have the shell of one of these fourteenth century towers, and at Threave, near Castle-Douglas, there is one fairly complete. Although this latter building is very strong, its purpose is quite definitely domestic. It is a great tower-house enclosed by a curtain provided with salient towers at the angles and entered from a gate central in the east side. The tower is built of rubble, which quite likely was harled.

The entrance is some little height above the ground, and opens into a vast chamber occupying the whole of one floor, which was the kitchen; witness the large fireplace in the south gable. The floor was of wood, but towards the north end we see a vault, in which there is a trap door, the only access to a pit or prison, a provision invariably found in structures which were seats of Barony, up to the fifteenth century. The expression "right of pit and gallows," denoting a judicial power, is familiar to us all. The pit, which was a police cell and is only a permanent form of the cage, is frequently found associated with an upper prison, as at Comlongon, in which the accommodation is slightly less uncomfortable. Had the wooden kitchen floor at Threave been complete, we might have gone through a trap door and down a ladder into the store cellar. To

get to the upper floors we have to cross the kitchen—a defensive detail—to reach the turnpike stair in the north-west angle: climbing this we reach the hall, which, like the lower chambers, entirely occupies one floor. The fireplace is disposed to heat pretty equally both dais and service end: it probably had a hood or mantel made of wood and plaster. As the walls are massive, the windows have deep embrasures, which, being furnished with stone seats, form little retiring chambers. Entering from the embrasure of the south window is a privy with an outlet at the wall base, a provision invariably found until the sixteenth century, when the vent disappears on the chaise percée coming into use. Another flight of the turnpike brings us to the second floor, which contained two rooms devoted to the family, and above these lies a storey which may have served a variety of uses. The wallhead was not surmounted by a bartizan of stone: instead a movable timber bartizan was intended to be used, and was assembled from the upper storey and entered from it. The timber bartizan is earlier than the stone-built form.

Such is the arrangement of the Scottish stone house in its first concrete shape, which I cannot accept as a mushroom growth, though the penultimate stages in its evolution are not apparent. Externally the structure is plain, almost bald, yet in the mass the appearance is impressive, while in the plan we note a logical arrangement, which is more truly an architectural expression than the mere application of ornament. Threave was, like all buildings of its time, carefully considered and drawn out just as we do to-day, before a single stone was laid.* We are rather apt to imagine that the homes of our forefathers were uncomfortable sombre places, badly lighted and ill-ventilated, but we are not justified in the assumption. Our forebears sought in their homes light, air, a pleasant outlook to all sides, and the sun and breeze at will. We find that windows are set in every wall, fireplaces are carefully placed in each habitable

* Old building accounts of English work frequently contain entries "skins for making platts" (plans).

chamber, and that the water supply and the sanitary arrangements receive special consideration, there is at least one instance where the privies were flushed with water. Dressers, basins, sinks, service lifts, and hatches, even speaking tubes, were known and used by the end of the sixteenth century. As a matter of fact, were it not for the exigencies of modern service we might live very comfortably in a mediæval tower.

In the latter part of the fourteenth century and throughout the century following a type of structure is evolved in an endeavour to combine the economy of the tower with the advantages of the early enceinte castle. For convenience of reference we might term this the Gatehouse Castle, since the house is concentrated above and about the entrance. The site favoured for these castles was a promontory which could be cut off from the mainland by throwing a screen wall or curtain from flank to flank : the gatehouse is found most often centred in the curtain as at Tantallon, East Lothian, but it may be placed near one flank. The plan is, however, elastic, and Caerlaverock, which is perhaps the finest gatehouse castle in Scotland, stands on an island. These castles are usually extensive, and there is considerable variety in design, but if we study Caerlaverock, built some time between 1375 and 1409, and which, shorn of its additions, is a fairly simple structure, we shall get some idea of the essentials of the type.

The entrance is a vaulted passage closed at will by gates and a portcullis. On either hand is a porters' room and a cellar, probably for stores. There is no internal communication with the upper floors, but this practice is not universal ; at Caerlaverock we have to pass into the enceinte and ascend a timber stair which led up to a doorway at the west end of the south wall. The doorway is now built up, but can still be traced ; it opened on the stair foot, and through this gave access to the hall, which occupied the full extent of the main block first floor. The east end seems to have been the dais end and to have contained the hall fireplace : the hall is large, was well lighted from the south, and had ensuite with it

withdrawing rooms in the towers. Above the hall are three storeys similarly arranged. The alterations and additions to the gatehouse from the time it was built until 1500 are entirely defensive.

Contemporaneously with the gatehouse castles, towers oblong or square on plan were being built. Of these, Comlongon is a good example. Their arrangement is so similar to that already described that we need not consider it in detail. We might, however, glance at the variant, the tower with a jamb, the L-planned tower. Some writers, confusing the purpose of the wing with that of the salient tower, contend that the wing was added as a defensive provision, so that the entrance might be sheltered within the re-entering angle, but if we examine the fifteenth century L-planned towers we elicit that two-thirds of them do enter from within the re-entering angle, the remainder do not; further, that only in five towers of the former category does it seem possible for the occupants to bring flanking fire to bear on the entrance; the hypothesis is therefore untenable. In my opinion the wing was added to provide additional accommodation in which the chambers should be through chambers, i.e., having windows in the side walls: moreover, the L-plan permits the lesser chambers, which were smaller than those of the main block, being ceiled at a height appropriate to their area. Later, the wing proves a convenient position for the main staircase.

One fifteenth century tower, Borthwick, is unique, for it has two wings in parallel. It is altogether exceptional, the most cleverly planned house in Scotland, perhaps of all time: it is practically untouched, is still inhabited, and we know that it was built in 1430, hence it becomes a valuable factor in dating other structures. In Borthwick there are two entrances, one to the basement, the other at first floor level reached from the curtain by a bridge. The basement contains vaulted store cellars within the main block, the north wing contained a prison, and the south wing the well room, with the steward's room above it, so placed that he was in communication with the hall and could readily overlook his charge below. A turnpike rises next the well room to

the hall, and there is a second from the cellars to a porter's room adjoining the upper entrance. If we enter Borthwick by the principal door on the first floor we find the porter's room on the left and on the right a passage leading to the kitchen, which is in the north wing. If we pass straight through we land behind the "screens," a partition which separated the service from the hall proper: in the service space we find a stone wash basin housed in a very beautiful Gothic niche, and a turnpike leading to the upper floors. Let us pass in the mediæval manner through the "screens," which were of wood, and enter the hall, which is a spacious chamber ceiled with a lofty pointed vault painted from the springing level upward with a once-gay allegory in colours of "The Tempil of Religion": below the springing level the walls may have been covered with plaster painted in conventional patterns, or clothed with arras. At the dais end is a great manteled fireplace, and close to it in the side wall is a stone "dresseoir" or "boeuffet" for the display of plate. The kitchen has a wide arched fireplace and a sink and drain: the corresponding room in the south wing, a withdrawing-room, had a manteled fireplace and a little mural chamber, in which the steward's stair terminates. On the other side of this room is a turnpike which will lead us to the upper floors, but let us rather retrace our steps to the main turnpike behind the screens, which leads us up one flight, then across a gallery above the screens to a mural stair, and so to the chamber above the hall, a solar or upper chamber, which was the habitat of the family. It is of great size, and is a very cheerful room: its most interesting feature is the little oratory contrived in the embrasure of the south-east window, which is furnished with a benetura, piscina, credence and altar shelf. There are at this level chambers in the wings and in the haunches of the vault. Mural chambers are, of course, a feature of the fifteenth century tower. Above the solar are two floors, the upper ceiled with a barrel vault, as are all the upper chambers. The upper rooms are habitable, and were very likely bedrooms, living rooms probably at

will. The upper chamber of the main block is known as the "garrison room," which may be significant.

While anyone may heap room on room or arrange them side by side, it takes a very practised and skilful architect to design the elaborate yet coherent and economical scheme of communication that we find at Borthwick. Certain stairs, for instance, are distinctively service stairs, and avoid the public rooms, and *vice versa*. Not only in the plan but also in the construction is the designer's capacity proved. Upper vaults cross lower vaults, and their thrusts are properly provided for. The position of voids and the provision of mural chambers where these can be contrived to gain accommodation and to lighten the structure have been carefully considered. If it is a sufficiently hard task to-day to reduce this building to paper, it took a genius to evolve the structure from his imagination and then to build it. For almost 500 years Borthwick has remained intact, and there is no reason why it should not see the millennium. It has not been continuously inhabited: from 1760 until 1900 it was unoccupied.

At this point, having outlined the house of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, we might enquire into the kitchen and staircase arrangement. In many towers we find no specific kitchen, the hall serving a double purpose unless an external kitchen was provided: in a few towers, while hall and kitchen are combined in one apartment, two fireplaces are provided, and the kitchen fireplace is partitioned off from the hall. In a third arrangement, which becomes more usual as time goes on, a chamber is definitely assigned as a kitchen, and if the tower is built with a jamb the kitchen is invariably placed in it.

The staircase likewise is not standardised; where there is an upper and lower entrance there may be no internal stair between these levels; logically there should be, none, but occasionally a service stair is provided. Where there is only one entrance there must obviously be internal communication. The stair is seldom continuous, and in a usual arrangement the lower stair is a straight flight within the thickness of a wall, and reaches to the first floor, and from this level

the ascent is continued by a narrow vice or wheel stair, also mural. As walls thin and stairs widen, the staircase encroaches upon the internal space until, in the sixteenth century, it becomes necessary to corbel out externally, an expedient which has added greatly to the charm of houses of that period. The mediæval stair serves also as a passage, for passages which served no other purpose were not favoured by builders until late in the seventeenth century; but the use of the passage was known from very early times. The passage *per se* is first found in the basement.

The latter part of the sixteenth and first part of the seventeenth centuries is the "Golden Age" of Scottish domestic architecture; in this period a definitely native style is established, though it has affinities with French work of the time. I may describe it as a homely intimate style having little in common with the later and more grandiose Renaissance which comes to us from Italy direct or through England. Much of the charm of Scottish work is due to the play of textures and to the decorative use of turrets and corbelling, survivals of the defensive wall-head. The latter details, concentrated on the superstructure, act as a foil to the plane of masonry below. In the sixteenth century the tower house is still the fashion, but its proportions have changed, and the structure becomes lighter and altogether less monumental. Hoddam is an exception to this generalisation, and might easily be mistaken for a fifteenth century tower. The following four towers are of the sixteenth century—Whittingham at the beginning, Isle and Hills well on in it, and that exquisite architectural fantasy, Amisfield, built in 1600. The parapet walk tends to disappear, as we see from Isle and Amisfield, while the angle rounds become turrets roofed and elongated. While design at this time often attains a very high pitch of excellence, there is less scope for the admirable mason work found in the fifteenth century, in the cheaper construction now adopted. Harling is the prevailing finish, and even where there was an elaborate ashlar front it was the practice to harl the back and the sides. Relieving arches are invari-

ably found over voids, and the internal walls and partitions are recessed in places to contain the bulky furniture just beginning to come into use. Panelling does not seem to have been common until the seventeenth century, when it is usually made from Memel pine; in place of panelling the walls are plastered, and in the better houses are hung with fabric. Plastered walls are even painted to represent tapestry, which was costly. Floors were paved or tiled when laid on a stone vault, but when of timber were usually simple joisted and not framed as in the preceding century, the spans being shorter. Ceilings do not seem to have been plastered until the seventeenth century; instead, where a better finish than the bare under side of the floor boards was required, the soffit was painted in allegorical and heraldic designs. Painting was much more general than is commonly supposed. Painted timbered ceilings continue into the seventeenth century, and there are a few late seventeenth century painted plaster ceilings executed by aliens, but these are in a different category. Pope's lines—

“ On painted ceilings we devoutly stare

Where sprawl the Saints of Verrio and Laguerre ”—

refer to these.

About 1620 a very definite elevation prevails, in which stringcourses play a prominent part and strapworked pediments to openings are found alongside those of geometric form. The plaster ceilings of this time are, in the principal rooms, very elaborately decorated with moulded and sometimes modelled ribs, enclosing plane compartments enriched with stamps.

The plans of the sixteenth and seventeenth century houses may be grouped as under :—The parallelogram, the L, T, Z, E and the courtyard plan; the L-plan is the favourite type when the house is small, and the courtyard plan is universally adopted for larger establishments; it lends itself most admirably to the ordered balance in plan and elevation desiderated by the Classic Renaissance School. Considerable ingenuity is evinced in devising an orderly assemblage from scattered and heterogeneous

ous components; thus, at Dalkeith Palace, few looking at the formal front would imagine that the plan reveals a fifteenth century tower as nucleus.

I bring these rather scrappy notes to a close by saying that the "Golden Age" produced a large number of houses good to look upon and comfortable to dwell in, which were built not necessarily for the aristocracy, but rather for the middle classes. They were truly vernacular, and complied with Bacon's dictum:—"Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity except where both may be had."

A Bibliography of the Parish of Annan,

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA RESPECTING THE
AUTHORS CATALOGUED.

By FRANK MILLER, Esq., Annan.

"The Annanites are more given to intellectual pursuits than some of their neighbours."—*Carlyle*.

INTRODUCTION.

This catalogue includes writers closely associated with the Parish of Annan by birth or long residence, and also writers unconnected with it personally who have effectively illustrated its life and history. If I had considered it proper to embrace authors who lived in the parish for a short time only, and never devoted their attention to local subjects, I should have included in my list Dr. Robert Henry, an eighteenth century historian of some note; James Graham, the "Sepulchral Grahame" of Byron; Dr. John Aitken Carlyle, author of a fine prose translation of Dante's *Inferno*; and James Mackenzie, whose *History of Scotland* was the delight of schoolboys half a century ago. Henry was master of the burgh school for a year or two at the commencement of his career; Grahame spent the summer of 1808 at The Moat, Annan—the residence of his father-in-law—and in his charming retreat wrote *British Georgics*; John Aitken Carlyle,

like his more famous brother, was a teacher in " Hinterschlag Gymnasium " for about two years; and Mackenzie was the first minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Annan.

Notwithstanding the exclusion of the not inconsiderable number of writers who made the parish their home for but a short time, I am able to present a list which comprises the names of about ninety authors. Among the writers noticed are Lodowick Carlell, a dramatist of the seventeenth century, who, as Sir Adolphus William Ward says, " is distinguished by a certain refinement of feeling which compensates for many deficiencies "; Christopher Irvine, another half-forgotten seventeenth century author; James Johnstone, physician, whose account of Lord Lyttelton's last hours is quoted in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*; Dr. Thomas Blacklock, who gained immortality not by his laboured poems but by a hastily penned letter in praise of Burns; Hugh Clapperton, the intrepid African explorer; Edward Irving, in De Quincey's opinion " by many degrees " the greatest orator of his time; and Dr. George Neilson, a leading authority on mediæval Scottish history and literature.

But more illustrious names than any of these appear in the work, the old chroniclers William of Newburgh and Andrew of Wyntoun, and the three greatest of modern Scottish authors—Burns, Scott, and Carlyle—being mentioned, simply, however, as the writers of books or poems in which the town of Annan figures prominently.

The Bibliography is divided into two sections, headed respectively :—

1. Annan Authors and their Writings.
2. Various Printed Books, Manuscripts, Pictures, etc.

The second part is devoted to matter which deserves a place but which cannot conveniently be given under the names of authors.

I have not considered it necessary to catalogue references to Annan in well-indexed State Papers, or to notice articles on the town or parish in gazetteers and encyclopædias. Newspaper and magazine articles of which no separate copies have

been issued are not referred to, unless they contain important local information not to be found elsewhere.

The search for facts relating to the history of the authors connected with Annan Parish added considerably to the labour involved in the preparation of the Bibliography; but I think the personal details given are worthy of preservation. A good deal of the biographical information utilised was obtained by me long ago from valuable sources now closed.

I have myself, at different times and in different places, examined nearly all the books and tracts catalogued—many of which are excessively rare; but in a few cases I have been indebted for details to friends. To all who have facilitated my researches by lending me scarce local works or giving me serviceable information, I tender grateful thanks.

It will be observed that in some of my notices of books I have given a little information beyond the strict line of bibliographical detail. Regarding a number of the things noted, I may say, in the words of the seventeenth century antiquary, John Aubrey :—" These curiosities would be quite forgott, did not such idle fellows as I am putt them downe !"

FRANK MILLER.

Annan.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Trans.—*Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.*
Obs.—*The Annandale Observer.*

SECTION I.

Annan Authors and their Writings.

LIZZIE ALLDRIDGE, Chilworth, Surrey, eldest daughter of R. W. Alldridge of Old Charlton, Kent, was born in London, and educated at home. During a long visit to Northfield, Annan, in the later 'seventies, she made careful studies of the "Birrendale" (Annandale) country. The fine descriptions of the scenery around Northfield contained in her novels, *The Tower Gardens* and *The Queen's House*, should be better known in Dumfriesshire. For many years Miss Alldridge edited *Biblewomen and Nurses*, a journal of Mission Work among the London poor, published by Cassell & Co., Ltd.

By Love and By Law, 3 vols. Lond. : Smith, Elder & Co. ; 1877, 8vo.

Clare ("Blue Bell" Series). Lond., 1878.

The World She Awoke In, 3 vols. Lond. : Smith, Elder & Co. ; 1879, 8vo.

The Old Abbot's Road. Lond. : James Clark & Co. ; 1881, 8vo.

The Tower Gardens, 3 vols. Lond. : F. V. White & Co. ; 1882.

[This novel was reprinted in *The Argosy* in 1899.]

Florence Nightingale, etc. Lond., 1885, 8vo.

The Queen's House, 3 vols. Lond. : R. Bentley & Son ; 1886, 8vo.

SOPHIA, MARCHIONESS OF ANNANDALE (1668-1716), was the daughter of John Fairholm of Craigiehall, in the County of Linlithgow. At a very early age she married William Johnstone, second Earl of Annandale and third Earl of Hartfell (afterwards Marquis of Annandale, Earl of Hartfell, etc.), whose favourite residence was Newbie Tower, in the parish of Annan. "William Earle of Annandail" was Provost of Annan for several years, and some of the old Council minutes of the Burgh bear his signature.

Letter—"Sophia, Countess of Annandale, to John Fairholme of Craigiehall, her father—Of the burning of the house of Newbie." [c. 1685.]

SOPHIA, MARCHIONESS OF ANNANDALE (cont.)

[Printed in *The Annandale Family Book*, Edinburgh, 1894, Vol. II., pp. 314-315—The late Rev. John Cairns, Dumfries, conjectured that the stately building which perished in the fire described by the Countess was the scene of the interview between George Fox and a certain Earl in the South of Scotland, referred to in Fox's *Journal*, vol. I., pp. 393-4. See *Trans.*, 25th April, 1908.]

Five other letters, printed in *The Annandale Family Book*, vol. ii.

“ANNANDIENSIS.”

Tributary Verses to the Memory of the late Thomas Dickson, Esq., M.D. Aug. 13th, 1831. Annan: Robert Thompson.

[Dr Dickson, second son of Provost Thomas Dickson, Annan, accompanied Clapperton to Africa in 1825, but was killed by treacherous natives soon after his arrival. I am indebted to his grand-niece, Miss Ella H. D. Fisher, LL.A., for the loan of her unique copy of the elegy. Robert Thompson, the printer of the verses, sold his business to William Cuthbertson in 1832.]

REV. JAMES BELL (1851-1916), Partick, was the younger son of Captain Bell, Annan, a descendant of Annandale yeomen whose house had the poetical name of Laverock Ha'. He studied at Annan Academy, and thence passed to Edinburgh University. In 1876 he was ordained minister of Crieff Congregational Church, and subsequently he held pastorates at Aberdeen, Hull, and Whiteinch, Glasgow. On account of failing health, he retired from the ministry in 1913.

George Eliot as a Novelist. Aberdeen: Walker & Co., 1888, 8vo, pp. 72.

Biblical and Shakespearian Characters Compared. Hull: Wm. Andrews & Co., 1894, 8vo, pp. 180.

Songs of Nature and Faith. Privately printed [by K. & R. Davidson, Glasgow], 1907, 12mo, pp. 63.

WILLIAM BELL, A.R.I.B.A., Wakefield, was born, in 1881, at Westerkirk Mains, near Langholm, but his boyhood was mostly spent at Beckfoot, in the parish of Annan. He received his education at Westerkirk Parish School and at Annan Academy. On the completion of his course at the

WILLIAM BELL (cont.)

latter school, he was articled to the late Mr James Barbour, architect, Dumfries. Since 1910 Mr Bell has been in practice at Wakefield.

The Exodus from Houndsditch. Lond. : Daniel, 1916, demy 8vo, pp. 272.

A Scavenger in France. Lond : Daniel, 1920, 8vo, pp. 353.

THOMAS BLACKLOCK, D.D. (1721-1791), a poet who "did not remember to have seen light," was born at Annan on 10th Nov., 1721.¹ His taste for poetry was early manifested, and was carefully cultivated by his father, John Blacklock, bricklayer, "and a few other friends," who read to him the works of Spenser, Milton, Pope, Thomson, Prior, and Allan Ramsay.² In 1741 Blacklock was sent to Edinburgh University, and in 1746 he published a collection of poems. When about forty years of age he was ordained minister of Kirkcudbright, in consequence of a presentation from the Crown obtained for him by Lord Selkirk. But the parishioners refused to receive him, alleging that his blindness rendered him incapable of performing the duties of his office in a satisfactory manner; and after some vexatious litigation the poet resigned his living and retired to Edinburgh, where he died on 7th July, 1791.

Poems on Several Occasions. Printed in Glasgow for the Author, 1746, 12mo, pp. 88.

Poems on Several Occasions. Printed in Edin. by Hamilton, Balfour & Neill, 1754, 8vo, pp. 181.

[Has an Introduction by Gilbert Gordon of Halleaths.]

Advice to the Ladies : A Satyr. 1754, 8vo, pp. 16. [No printer named.]

¹ James Little, writer, Annan (died 1854), says Blacklock "was born in 1721 in an old building, as I have been told, which stood on the north end of Halliday or Bank Street." *Annan, Ancient and Modern*, Annan, 1853, p. 19.

² It is evident that there was a good deal of intellectual activity in Annan in the third decade of the 18th century. We have no learned bricklayers now.

THOMAS BLACKLOCK (cont.)

Poems by Mr Thomas Blacklock. Appended are "A Speech, delivered by the Author before an Amicable Society at Edinburgh," and an Essay "On the Immortality of the Soul." Lond.: Printed for the Author by R. & J. Dodsley, 1756, 4to, pp. 232.

[Annan Public Library has a volume which embraces a copy of this book and 53 MS. poems by Blacklock. The volume was presented to Annan Mechanics' Institute by the late W. R. Duncan, Liverpool.]

Octavo Edition of last-mentioned Work. (Lond., 1756.)

[Among the treasures of Annan Public Library is a copy of this edition, gifted to Annan Mechanics' Institute by Carlyle. It bears the following inscription:—"Annan Mechanics' Inste Library, T. C., 10 June, 1852."]

An Essay on Universal Etymology; or, The Analysis of a Sentence. Containing an Account of the Parts of Speech, as common to all Languages. Edin.: Printed by Sands, Donaldson, Murray & Cochran, for E. Wilson, bookseller in Dumfries, 1756, 8vo, pp. 22.

Contributions to A Select Collection of the Psalms of David, as Imitated or Paraphrased by the Most Eminent English Poets. Lond.: 1756, 12mo.

The Right Improvement of Time. A Sermon. 1760.

A Collection of Original Poems, by the Rev. Mr Blacklock, and other Scotch Gentlemen. Edin.: A. Donaldson, 1760, 12mo, pp. 231.

[Reprinted Edinburgh, 1761, 12mo. A second volume of the work appeared in 1762, but Blacklock's name was not repeated in the title, and he does not seem to have contributed to the volume.]

Faith, Hope, and Charity Compared. A Sermon. Edin., 1761, 8vo.

Paraclesis, or Consolations deduced from Natural and Revealed Religion. Edin.: J. Dickson & T. Cadell, 1767, 8vo, pp. 357.

[This volume embraces a translation of the *Consolatio*, a dissertation which was given to the world in 1583 as a newly recovered work by Cicero, but which undoubtedly is a forgery.]

THOMAS BLACKLOCK (cont.)

Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity. [A translation from the French.]

A Poem, occasioned by The Death of Lady Cunynghame of Livingstone. Edin. : Balfour & Smellie, 1772, 4to, pp. 18.

Panegyric on Great Britain : A Poem. Edin. : Printed for Charles Elliott, 1773, 12mo, pp. 27.

The Graham : An Heroic Ballad in Four Cantos. Lond. : T. Davies, 1774, 4to, pp. 54.

[Henry Mackenzie did not include this work in his edition of Blacklock's Poems (1793), but it was reprinted in *The Nithsdale Minstrel*, Dumfries, 1815, pp. 200-235.]

Remarks on the Nature and Extent of Liberty. Edin. : Printed for W. Creech & T. Cadell, Lond., 1776, 8vo, pp. 70.

[Has also been ascribed to Adam Ferguson.]

Sermon concerning the Necessity of Death, and its no less necessary effects.

[In *The Scotch Preacher*, Edin., 1776, Vol. II., 104-135.]

"A Discourse on National Music."

In *The Scots Magazine*, October, 1779.

"Blind."

[Article in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2nd edition.]

Letter to the Rev. George Lawrie, 4th September, 1786.

[The famous letter in acknowledgment of a copy of Burns's *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect.*]

Poetical Epistles to Robert Burns—"Dear Burns, thou brother of my heart" [1789], and "How does my dear friend, much I languish to hear?" [1790].

Poems by the late Reverend Dr. Thomas Blacklock, together with an Essay on the Education of the Blind. To which is prefixed a New Account of the Life and Writings of the Author [by Henry Mackenzie.] Edin. : Alexander Chapman & Co., 1793, 4to, pp. 262.

[The "Essay" is a translation from the French of Haüy. Annan Public Library possesses a copy of the book with five MS. poems by Blacklock inserted.]

THOMAS BLACKLOCK (cont.)

"A Letter from Thomas Blacklock to the Author respecting Burns."

[In Elizabeth Scott's *Alonzo and Cora*, London, 1801. See *The Poets of Dumfriesshire*, 1910, pp. 116-117.]

Pistapolis. Glasg.: James MacLehose & Sons, 1907, 8vo, pp. 8.

[A lampoon written on the occasion of the poet's rejection by his parishioners at Kirkeudbright. Edited from the original MS. by the present writer, and printed for the first time in *The Scottish Historical Review*, Vol. IV., pp. 205-212. The piece is accompanied by some extraordinary notes by Blacklock on the social life of Kirkeudbright in 1762.]

Songs in *The Scots Musical Museum*.

[Blacklock contributed at least 14 songs to the "Museum," including "The Braes of Ballenden" ("Beneath a Green Shade"), "Absence," etc. Stenhouse says:—"Allan by his griefs excited" was written, *I am told*, by Dr Blacklock." I can state positively that the song was composed by Blacklock, having found a copy, beginning "*Strephon* by his griefs excited," among his manuscripts.]

"A Poem from Eccles., Chap. XII., Verse 1."

[First published in *The Poets of Dumfriesshire*, pp. 123-125. Two stanzas from this piece form the basis of Paraphrase xvi., "In life's gay morn," a hymn which had generally been attributed to Blacklock, though his claim had not been substantiated. See *The Scottish Historical Review*, Vol. X., pp. 374-375.]

Poetical Works. To which is prefixed the Life of the Author. [In Anderson's *Poets of Great Britain*. Lond., 1793, &c., 8vo, Vol. XI.]

Selections in *The Cabinet of Poetry*. Lond., 1808, Vol. VI., pp. 385-410.

Select Poems by Blacklock. (In *Supplement to the British Poets*, ed. T. Park, Lond., 1809, Vol. V., 16mo, pp. 133-190.)

The Poems of Thomas Blacklock, D.D. (with Life). [In Chalmers's *Works of the English Poets*, Vol. XVIII., Lond., 1810, 8vo.]

Life and Select Poems. [In Sanford's *Works of the British Poets*, Vol. XXXV., 1819, &c., 12mo.]

THOMAS BLACKLOCK (cont.)

Manuscripts.

[Blacklock's MSS., which consist of poems, essays, and sermons, bound in ten volumes, are now in the possession of Annan Public Library. In 1898 the late Mr William Robert Duncan, Liverpool, great-great-grandson of the poet's sister, Mary Blacklock, wife of William M'Murdo, Dumfries (uncle of Burns's friend, John M'Murdo), offered the manuscripts to the compiler of this *Bibliography* for presentation to the Mechanics' Institute of Blacklock's native town, and of course they were gladly accepted. Full information about them will be found in papers by the present writer in *The Scottish Historical Review* (Vol. X., p. 369-376), the *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Antiquarian Society*, 19th Jan., 1912, and *The Annandale Observer* (16th and 23rd Nov., 1917). Two of the volumes gifted by Mr Duncan are made up of printed as well as written poems, and these books have been already noticed. Subjoined is a list of the volumes which are exclusively in manuscript:—

"Sermons by Thomas Blacklock, D.D.," 5 Vols., fo.
[Two of the Sermons are marked "Delivered at Dumfries, 1761."]

"Practical Ethics," 4to, pp. 355.

[Doubtless the work which Dr Anderson in his biographical sketch of the poet alludes to as a "Treatise on Morals."]

"Letters and Observations on Men, Books, and Manners. By George Tennant, Farmer in the Lands of Grim Gribber." 4to, pp. 297.

[The contents of this volume consist largely of reviews of works published between 1770 and 1785. See "The Blacklock Manuscripts at Annan" in *Trans.*, 19th Jan., 1912.]

"The Deserter: A Tragedy." fo., pp. 147.

[May be the "tragedy" which, according to Mackenzie, Andrew Crosbie mislaid. See article by the present writer on "Dr Blacklock's Manuscripts" in *The Scottish Historical Review*, July, 1913.]

REV. HUGH M'BRYDE BROWN (1806-1866), Brydekirk, belonged to a good old family, being the fourth son of Sir James Brown, Bart., of Colstoun. In 1836 he was ordained minister of the New Church of Brydekirk, in the parish of Annan, and for about seven years he laboured at "The Brig" with singular fidelity and success. After the Disrup-

REV. HUGH M'BRYDE BROWN (cont.)

tion Mr Brown became minister of the Free Church at Lochmaben. In 1854 he married Elizabeth, daughter of David Alexander Carruthers of Warmanbie, and sister of Mrs Morton, Warmanbie, whose death in 1921 made a great blank in the parish of Annan. Mr Brown died on 30th Sept., 1866.

Sermons by the late Rev. Hugh M'Bryde Brown. Edin. : John Maclaren, 1868, 8vo, pp. 176.

ROBERT BURNS (1759-1796). Burns's duties as an excise officer sometimes brought him to Annan, the town personified as "Blinkin' Bess of Annandale" in "The Five Carlins." According to a local tradition, one of the liveliest of his songs was penned in the town. Lockhart says "The Deil's awa' wi' th' Exciseman" was composed on the shore of the Solway in Feb., 1792, whilst Burns and some other officers stood ready to intercept the descent of a smuggling brig. But nearly forty years ago I was informed by two brothers—Dr. Thomas Williamson (died 1888, aged 76) and Mr William Moncrieff Williamson (died 1895, aged 76), descendants of two ministers of the parish—that the lyric was written at Annan, in a seventeenth century brick house belonging to their grandfather, Thomas Williamson, merchant (died 1840, aged 82).³ One evening the poet suddenly left a large company which had assembled in the house, remarking that he would come back shortly and read something new. He walked to Annan Bridge, evidently working out his ideas; and on his return to the house wrote down "The Deil's awa' wi' th' Exciseman," and read it amid loud applause. Thomas

³ He was Provost of Annan for two years (1831-3). The site of his house, which stood between two courts, with its gable to the main street, is now partly occupied by the shop of Mr Hiddleston, saddler. Burns sometimes spent a night in Williamson's house, sleeping in an upper room, which had a window commanding a fine view down High Street. The old house was demolished more than forty years ago. Miss Harkness—Provost Williamson's great-granddaughter—informs me that within her recollection it had some window-panes which bore the marks of Burns's diamond. A full description of the house as it appeared in 1861 will be found in an article headed "Annan Archæology," *Obs.*, 29th August, 1861.

ROBERT BURNS (cont.)

Williamson, the grandfather of the Williamsons I knew, was present when the song was first read, and in his old age he often described to his grandsons and others the sensation made by the poet's recital.⁴

LODOWICK CARLELL (1602-1675), a dramatist whose works are unmarked by that licentiousness which characterises too many of the plays of his period, was the third son of Herbert Carlell of Brydekirk (1558-1632).⁵ He went to London at an early age, and soon gained a position at Court. By 1637 he was a keeper of the Royal Deer Park at Richmond, and eighteen years later—though Puritanism had become dominant in England—he was still able to say:—

“Most here know

This Author hunts, and hawks, and feeds his Deer,
Not some, but most fair days throughout the year.”⁶

Carlell long held, among other positions, the place of Groom of the Privy Chamber. When he retired from Court, he was granted by Charles II. a pension of £200 a year; but it was not regularly paid, and at his death, in Aug., 1675, the arrears amounted to £1400. In consequence of the King's disregard of his obligation, the “Ancient Courtier,” as Langbaine calls Lodowick Carlell, died in debt to the extent of several hundred pounds.⁷

The Deserving Favourite. As it was lately Acted, first before the Kings Maiestie, and since publikely at the Black-Friers. By his Maiesties Seruants. Lond.: Printed for Mathew Rhodes, 1629, 4to.

⁴ In a paper read before this Society in 1890 I gave the Williamsons' account of the origin of the song (see *Trans.*, 4th April, 1890, and Wallace's edition of Chambers's *Life and Works of Robert Burns*, vol. iii., pp. 320-321).

⁵ See Charles H. Gray's *Lodowick Carlell: His Life; A Discussion of His Plays*, and *The Deserving Favourite*, Chicago, 1905, pp. 12-14. Herbert Carlell's grave is in the Old Churchyard at Annan.

⁶ Prologue to second part of *The Passionate Lovers*.

⁷ Abstracts of wills of Carlell and his widow, in Nicholas Carlisle's *Collections for a History of the Ancient Family of Carlisle*, p. 185.

LODOWICK CARLELL (cont.)

The Deserving Favourite. Second Edition. Lond. :
Printed for Humphrey Moseley, 1659, 8vo, pp. 97.

Do. Reprint of the Original Edition, with Introduction
and Notes.

[In *Lodowick Carliell*, by Charles H. Gray.]

Arviragus and Philicia. As it was acted at the Private
House in Black-Fryers by his Majestie's Servants.
The first and second Part. Lond. : Printed by John
Norton for John Crooke and Richard Sergier, 1639,
12mo.

[This play was revived in 1672, with a preface by Dryden.]

The Passionate Lovers, a Tragi-Comedy. The first and
second Parts . . . Lond. : Printed for Humphrey
Moseley, 1655, 8vo, pp. 157.

*The Fool Would be a Favourit : Or, The Discreet Lover,
a Trage-Comedy.* Lond. : Printed for Humphrey
Moseley, 1657, 8vo, pp. 88.

*The Famous Tragedy of Osmond the Great Turk, Other-
wise called The Noble Servant.* Lond. : Printed for
Humphrey Moseley, 1657, 8vo, pp. 59.

[The last two plays were also published by Moseley in one
volume in 1657. In the second issue of *Osmond*, the title of
the piece was shortened to *Osmond, the Great Turk; or The
Noble Servant*.]

Heraclius, Emperour of the East. A Tragedy.

Lond. : Printed for John Starkey, 1664, 4to, pp. 63.

[A work in rhymed verse, translated from the French of
Corneille. The tragedy called *Heraclius*, which afforded Pepys
greater satisfaction than *Othello*, was probably a different
translation. See Carlell's "Advertisement" to his Work.]

Carlell also wrote a play called *The Spartan Ladies*, but
no copy of it has been traced. "It was produced as early
as the year 1634, as appears from an entry in Sir H. Mild-
may's Diary" (Halliwell's *Dictionary of Old English Plays*,
1860, p. 235).

THOMAS CARLYLE (1795-1881). On a "red, sunny Whitsuntide morning" in 1806 Carlyle was taken by his father to Annan Academy, a school which had recently come into existence through an endowment set apart by the burgesses of Annan on the division among them of "The Muir." In Nov., 1809, he was sent to Edinburgh University; but he returned to Annan in 1814, having obtained by competition the post of teacher of mathematics in his old school. His connection with the Academy terminated in 1816, when he was appointed master of a new school at Kirkcaldy. The following writings by Carlyle contain references to experiences in Annan:—

Sartor Resartus. See Book II., Chapter III., "Pedagogy."

"Edward Irving."

[In *Reminiscences by Thomas Carlyle*, 1881, Vol. I.]

Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle. Edited by Norton, 1886, 2 Vols.

[For letters written at Annan and at Mount Annan, see Vol. I., pp. 12 to 83.]

Letters of Thomas Carlyle, 1826-1836. Ed. Norton, 2 Vols., 1888.

[A long letter to Mrs Carlyle written in 1835 at Howes, Annan (then occupied by Carlyle's brother, Alexander), has a pleasing picture of "the old steeple of Annan, with trees, grass, and *mugworts* (that would delight Leigh Hunt), more immediately at hand." The steeple was not "old."]

Wotton Reinfred.

[An unfinished novel, published for the first time in *The New Review*, 1892. See chap. 1, pp. 9-10.]

Eight Unpublished Letters to Dr. John Glen, son of the Rev. Dr. Glen, in the possession of the Misses Greig, granddaughters of the Persian scholar (1853).

[In one of these letters there is a reference to "the 'Mense' at the end of Ednam Street," where Carlyle, when he was a teacher at Annan, lodged with the learned Burgher minister.]

JOHN CARRUTHERS, solicitor, Annan (1837-1913), was the eldest son of William Carruthers, a local solicitor. In 1861 he began practice on his own account at Annan, his father having died in 1855. In 1900 he took into partnership Mr W. A. W. Robertson, adopting for the newly-constituted firm the name of Carruthers and Robertson. At the time of his death, which occurred on 12th Dec., 1913, Mr Carruthers was the oldest solicitor in Annan.

Genealogical Chart of the Family of Carruthers of Breckonhill.

[Printed at Annan (by John Frood) for private circulation, 1905, foolscap 8vo., pp. 22. Mr Carruthers belonged to the Breckonhill family.]

"The Burgh of Annan in the Court of Session. (Notes of Causes decided in the Court of Session, in which the Burgh of Annan has been a party.)"

[In *Obs.*, 20th Sept., 11th Oct., 18th Oct., 1st Nov., 8th Nov., 6th Dec., 13th Dec., 1878, and 10th Jan., 1879.]

"Annan: Its History and Folklore."

[Fifty-five articles contributed to *Obs.* under the *nom de plume* of *Senez*. The first article appeared on 15th Dec., 1911; the last on 19th Dec., 1913.]

HUGH CLAPPERTON (1788-1827), African explorer, was born in Butts Street, Annan.⁸ His grandfather, Robert Clapperton, Lochmaben—a noted collector of ballads⁹—and his father, George Clapperton, were both medical practitioners. The chief part of his education was received at the school of Bryce Downie, Annan, a teacher of recognised ability.¹⁰ He entered the Navy at an early age, became a Lieutenant in 1814, and in 1817 retired on half-pay, returning to Scotland with the rank of Captain. His career as an explorer com-

⁸ The house in which Clapperton was born is still in existence. (See note by the Rev. W. S. Peebles, Annan, in *Obs.*, 27th August, 1915.)

⁹ Long ago I was told by a granddaughter of Dr Robert Clapperton that she had good reason to believe that his manuscripts had been thoughtlessly destroyed.

¹⁰ See notice of Mr Downie on another page. I have had the privilege of reading some unpublished letters from the traveller to his old teacher.

HUGH CLAPPERTON (cont.)

menced in 1822, and five years later he found his grave at Changary, near Sokoto.

Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, in the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824, by Major Denham, Captain Clapperton, and the late Doctor Oudney, extending across the Great Desert to the Tenth Degree of Northern Latitude, and from Kouka in Bornou, to Sackatoo, the Capital of the Fellatah Empire. With an Appendix. By Major Dixon Denham and Captain Hugh Clapperton, the Survivors of the Expedition. Lond. : John Murray, 1826, large 4to, pp. lxxviii. and 604.

[Only 138 pages were written by Hugh Clapperton. A copy of the work with an inscription showing that the volume was presented by Clapperton to his uncle, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) Samuel Clapperton is now in the possession of Annan Public Library, to which institution it was gifted by the traveller's cousin, the late Mrs Bell, Southport.]

Journal of a Second Expedition into the Interior of Africa, from The Bight of Benin to Soccatoo. By the late Commander Clapperton of the Royal Navy. To which is added the *Journal of Richard Lander from Kano to the Sea-Coast, partly by a more Eastern Route. With a Portrait of Captain Clapperton, and a Map of the Route.* Lond. : John Murray, 1829, 4to, pp. xxiii. and 355.

[Includes a "Short Sketch of the Life of Captain Clapperton" by Lt.-Col. Clapperton. Lander, whose *Journal* forms part of the volume, accompanied Hugh Clapperton to Sokoto as his servant. In 1830 he published *Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa, and the Subsequent Adventures of the Author*, London, 2 vols.]

M. A. COLEBY, Winscombe, Somerset, a native of Yorkshire, is the wife of the Rev. Frank Coleby, B.A., who was incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Annan, for upwards of twenty years. Her book was published during her residence at Annan.

Bread from the Holy Place, Words of Testimony and Counsel, compiled by M. A. Coleby. Introduction by Rev. Frank Coleby. Lond. : Isbister & Co., 1897, small 8vo, pp. 390.

REV. JOHN COLVIN, long minister of Kirkmabreck, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, spent the last few years of his life at Annan. He died on 30th Jan., 1915, aged 89.

Nebuchadnezzar. Glasgow, 1856.

The Sabbath of the Lord. Glasgow, 1857, pp. 304.

A Few Loving Words to Christian Parents on Baptism. Edin., 1890.

Pamphlets on "Church Music" and "Church Defence."

SOPHY G. COLVIN, second daughter of the late Rev. John Colvin, left Annan after her father's death, and now lives at Wetheral, Cumberland.

[Translator] *Waldtraut: A Story of the Forest.* By M. Rudiger. Edin.: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, post 8vo.

[Translated from the German.]

[Translator] *Something about Belgium.* Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1914, pp. 14.

[A lecture written for Annan Literary Society by the Rev. A. Jacobs, an exiled Belgian priest. Edited and translated from the Flemish by Miss Colvin, a member of the Society.]

COLONEL ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD, C.M.G., is the fourth son of the late James Alexander Crawford of Northfield, and Christina Anne Dirom, sister of Colonel Thomas A. Pasley Dirom of Mount Annan. Born in 1861, he received his education at Cheltenham College and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He became a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1881, served with distinction in different parts of the world, attained the rank of Colonel in 1913, and retired in 1918.

Notes on Block and Italic Printing, and Finishing Military Drawings. Lond.: Harrison & Sons, 1894.

[Was in use at the Royal Military Academy in the 'nineties.]

LIEUT.-COLONEL DIROM GREY CRAWFORD, eldest surviving son of James Alexander Crawford, was born at Chinsura, Bengal, in 1857, and was educated at Cheltenham College and Edinburgh University. He entered the Bengal Medical Service in 1881, became Lieut.-Colonel in 1901, and retired in

LIEUT.-COL. DIROM GREY CRAWFORD (cont.)

1911. Re-joining the Medical Service in 1914, he did much good work during the War, at the close of which he finally retired. Colonel Dirom G. Crawford has contributed historical and medical papers to various publications.

A Brief History of the Hughli District. Calcutta : Bengal Secretariat Press, 1903, large 8vo, pp. 81.

Hughli Medical Gazetteer. Calcutta : Bengal Secretariat Press, 1903, large 8vo, pp. 536.

History of the Indian Medical Service. 2 Vols. Lond. : W. Thacker & Co., 1914, large 8vo, pp. 529 and 534.

EMILY CRAWFORD, novelist, was the second wife of Mr J. A. Crawford, and sister of Miss Alldridge. She died at Droitwich in August, 1919. Her novels *Jo of Auchendorass* and *Sorreltop* have much local interest.

Jo of Auchendorass. Lond. : Hutchinson & Co., 1896, 8vo, pp. 300.

Sorreltop. Lond. : Henry J. Drane (no date), 8vo, pp. 351.

The Problem of Janus. Lond. : Treherne & Co., 1902.

MALCOLM MACLEAN CRAWFORD of Shikarpore, Nadia, Bengal, fifth son of J. A. Crawford, has been resident in India nearly forty years. He is a keen and successful sportsman.

"Pig-Sticking in Bengal."

[A contribution to Major A. E. Wardrop's *Modern Pig-Sticking*, London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1914.]

REV. JAMES ALEXANDER CRICHTON, D.D., Annan, was born at Longforgan on 29th Dec., 1840. From the parish school of Longforgan he passed to Perth Academy, and thence to the University of St. Andrews, where he gained distinction in all his studies, and, as I have been informed by one of the ablest of his fellow-students,¹¹ was styled by his associates "The Admirable Crichton." He was licensed by the Presbytery of Dundee, and after acting as assistant

¹¹ Mr Thomas Bayne, a leading contributor to the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

REV. JAMES ALEXANDER CRICHTON (cont.)

at Annan Church for about eight years, he was, on 21st Sept., 1871, ordained minister of the parish. In 1893 the University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died unmarried on 7th Aug., 1909.

Dr. Crichton had remarkable gifts as a linguist. "In all he could claim to know more or less thoroughly at least fifteen different languages, and in addition he had made some progress in Turkish and Gaelic."¹² The high value of his two Grammars has been acknowledged by the best Oriental scholars in Germany.

Compendious Syriac Grammar by Theodor Nöldeke. Translated from the Second and Improved German Edition. Published in London by Williams & Norgate. Printed at Leipzig by W. Drugulin, 1904, Royal 8vo, pp. 336.

[Translation of] *Ethiopic Grammar* by Dillmann. Published in London by Williams & Norgate. Printed at Leipzig by W. Drugulin, 1907, Royal 8vo, pp. 581.

[More than a mere translation, embodying, as it does, valuable original matter.]

Unsigned Contribution to *In Memoriam William John Cuthbertson*. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1904, 8vo. pp. 12.

WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON (1807-1877).

See under *The Annandale Observer*, in Section II.

WILLIAM JOHN CUTHBERTSON (1841-1904). Do.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, who in 1904 succeeded his father, W. J. Cuthbertson, as editor of *The Annandale Observer*, was born at Annan in 1878, and was educated at Annan Academy, Dumfries Academy, and Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh. Obtaining a commission in the Army in Nov., 1914, Mr Cuthbertson served in France and

¹² *In Memoriam James Alexander Crichton, D.D.* By W. Cuthbertson; Annan, 1909, p. 6.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON (cont.)

Flanders during the war, winning the M.C. He returned to Annan in 1919.

“ The First Census.”

[In *Obs.*, 22nd and 29th March, 1901. The writer analyses the first section of a manuscript Enumeration Book of Annan, compiled by Richard Forrest, who is noticed in this Bibliography.]

In Memoriam James Alexander Crichton, D.D. Annan : William Cuthbertson & Son, 1909, 4to, pp. 12.

“ A Fragment of History.”

[In *Obs.*, 24th Oct. and 21st Nov., 1919. The subject of these articles is the New Churchyard.]

[Editor] *Riding of the Marches, Sept. 20, 1913* (Illustrated). Annan : W. Cuthbertson & Son, pp. 54.

JOHN GEORGE DALGLIESH (1840-1863) was the son of George Dalgliesh, lawyer and bank agent, Annan. He studied in Edinburgh for the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland, and was called “ the Robert Murray M'Cheyne of the New College.” Falling into ill-health, he died at Clifton on 17th Feb., 1863.

Sermons and Fragments. Printed for private circulation. Glasgow : Aird & Coghill, 1865, 8vo, pp. 196.

WILLIAM DICKIE (1856-1919), editor of the *Dumfries and Galloway Standard* from 1914 to 1919, was born at Annan and was educated at Moniaive and in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Entering the service of the *Standard* in 1871, he became sub-editor in 1888, and editor in 1914. His death took place on 12th Aug., 1919. He was a valued contributor to our *Transactions*.

Dumfries and Round About. Dumfries : J. Swan, 1898, post 8vo.

[Has passed through four editions.]

The Golden Age of Toryism. Dumfries : Printed at Standard Office by J. Dickson.

WILLIAM DICKIE (cont.)

In *Trans.*

"Notice of a Pamphlet by the late Mr John Anderson on the Riding of the Marches, 1827." 15th Jan., 1897.

"Scottish Burghal Life in the 16th and 17th Centuries: Illustrated by Extracts from Kirkcudbright Records." 10th May, 1901.

[Some separate copies were issued under the title, *Old Scottish Burghal Life: Illustrated from Kirkcudbright Records.*]

"Scottish Life in the 17th Century: Illustrated specially from Dumfriesshire and Galloway." 20th March, 1903.

"The Weavers' Incorporation of Dumfries." 24th March, 1905.

"The Birthplace of Anna Laurie." 4th May, 1906.

"Kirkcudbright in the Sixteenth Century." 23rd March, 1907.

"The late Rev. William Andson." 19th March, 1909.

"Craigdarroch (Sanquhar) Tumuli, and Others." 6th July, 1912.

LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER DIROM of Mount Annan (1757-1830) was born at Banff, in which town his father, Alexander Dirom of Muiresk, near Turriff, possessed considerable property. He entered the Army in 1778, and, after serving for some years in Jamaica, went to India, where he became Deputy Adjutant-General of the forces engaged in the third Mysore war. Returning to his own country when the power of Tippoo Sultan was broken, Dirom executed, under the orders of Government, a military survey of the West Coast of Scotland. A few years later he accompanied Telford on a tour undertaken by that eminent engineer with the object of securing the improvement of the roads of North Britain. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1814.

Dirom's connection with Annan parish began in 1793, when he married Magdalen, daughter of Robert Pasley of Mount Annan (then called Cleughead), by whom he had seven

LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER DIROM (cont.)

sons and five daughters. Early in the summer of 1795 he entertained Burns at Mount Annan.¹³ In later days he was acquainted with Hogg¹⁴ and with Carlyle, to whom he entrusted the tuition of two of his sons in 1814. The General was very popular at Annan. A silver snuff box, with an inscription, which he presented to Annan Town Council in 1806, is still laid on the table at every meeting of that august body. He died at Mount Annan on 6th Oct., 1830.

General Dirom is the subject of a painting by Raeburn, and he figures in an old picture of "The Surrender of Tippoo Sultan's Sons," which hangs in the Oriental Club, London. Much of the information given in this notice of his life and writings was received by me from his great-granddaughter, Mrs W. H. O'Reilly, to whom I am also indebted for highly useful information about several other authors.

A Narrative of the Campaign in India, which terminated the War with Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Lond. :

Printed by W. Bulmer & Co., 1793, 4to, pp. 296.

[Second edition. Lond., 1794, 4to.]

"General View of the Mineralogy, or Internal Structure, of Dumfriesshire. Prepared for the County Map by Brigr.-General Dirom of Mount Annan, Member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh."

[Forms the corner of the Lower Nithsdale portion of Crawford's County Map, 1795.]

Plans for the Defence of Great Britain and Ireland.

Edin. : Printed for Cadell & Davies, and others, 1797, 8vo, pp. 146.

¹³ See letter from Burns to George Thomson, May, 1795. The poet describes Dirom as "a well-known military and literary character."

¹⁴ Through the courtesy of Dirom, Hogg was enabled to publish in his *Shepherd's Guide* (Edin., 1807) a letter and some tables "by the late ingenious Mr Malcolm" (uncle of Mrs Dirom and father of "The Four Knights of Eskdale"). In a poem called "The Harp on the Hill," Hogg commemorated two of Dirom's daughters who died in the winter of 1812-13.

LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER DIROM (cont.)

[MS.] "Thoughts on the Peace Establishment of the Land Forces."

Contribution to *Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland*, Vol. II. Edin., 1803.

[Remarks by Dirom on a paper entitled "Plan of an Inland Village," printed in the volume. His contribution comprises a "Plan for the village of Bridekirk, upon the Estate of Mount Annan, in Dumfriesshire, begun in 1800."]

Account of the Improvements on the Estate of Mount Annan. Edin. : Printed by James Ballantyne & Co., 1811, 8vo, pp. 38.

[Also printed in Singer's *Agricultural Survey of Dumfriesshire*, 1812, pp. 590-630.]

Remarks on Free Trade, and on the State of the British Empire. Edin. : Cadell & Co. Printed at Dumfries by J. M'Diarmid & Co., 1827, 8vo, pp. 72.

[A second edition was printed by Cadell & Co. in 1828, under the title, *Sketches of the State of the British Empire, with Remarks on its Domestic and Foreign Policy, etc.*]

[MS.] "Sketches of Mount Annan and the Adjoining Country, describing the Scenery and Occupations and Sports in that part of Scotland." (In verse.)

Dated June 1829, 4to, pp. 20.

[Lent me by Mrs O'Reilly, who owns the MS.]

The *Dictionary of National Biography* erroneously states that Dirom was the author of *An Inquiry into the Corn Laws and Corn Trade of Great Britain* (1796), a book written by his father, who is described on the title page as "the late Alexander Dirom, Esq. of Muireisk, in the County of Aberdeen." Muireisk was sold by General Dirom in 1795.

The VERY REV. CANON LORD ARCHIBALD EDWARD DOUGLAS belongs to the illustrious Scottish family of Douglas, being the only surviving son of Archibald Douglas, seventh Marquis of Queensberry. He was born on 17th June, 1850, at Glen Stuart, a seat of the Marquis in the parish of Cummertrees, and was educated at The Academy, Edinburgh, and at Oscott, taking his clerical course at St. Thomas' Seminary, Hammersmith. He was ordained Priest by Cardinal Manning

VERY REV. CANON LORD ARCHD. EDWARD DOUGLAS (cont.)

on 10th June, 1876. For many years he was Priest of Annandale, and the two sermons noted below were preached in St. Columba's Church, Annan, in the autumn of 1904. Lord Archibald Edward Douglas now lives in Kent.

The Church of Christ and Her Mission. No. I., "Can the Kirks achieve it?" No. II., "Ubi Petrus, ibi Ecclesia"—St. Ambrose. Printed in London by J. S. Carte, 1904, 8vo, pp. 31.

ALEXANDER DOWNIE, solicitor, Annan (1814-1885), son of Bryce Downie, Clapperton's teacher, was town clerk of Annan for more than thirty years.

"Memorial of the Old Tolbooth and Town Hall of Annan."

[Placed beneath the Memorial Stone of the new building. See copy in *Obs.*, 24th March, 1876.]

Report on the Right of Salmon Fishing in the River Annan. Annan: Printed at the *Observer* Office, 1884, 4to, pp. 12.

BRYCE DOWNIE, mathematician, who died in 1836, aged 79, was a native of Annan. The lane which led to his house is now called "Downie's Wynd," and the site of the building is occupied by St. Andrew's Church. In his old age Mr Downie was practically blind. He is described by John M'Diarmid as "a man of general information, though chiefly celebrated as a mathematician, who, in the opinion of persons resident on the spot, has done more towards the nurture of the youth of Annan than any other teacher who has resided in the place during the last half century."¹⁵

[MS.] "The Cottage Fireside. A Poem." 1836, 4to, pp. 21.

[Lent by Miss Downie, Annan, granddaughter of the author.]

"An Elector of Annan."

A Catechism for Candidates, with Reasons Annexed. Annan: William Cuthbertson, 1832, 8vo, pp. 44.

¹⁵ *Sketches from Nature*, Edin., 1830, p. 323.

ROBERT ELLIOT (1824-1899), Silver Walk, Annan, a native of Langholm, was head gardener at Warmanbie, in the parish of Annan, from 1853 to 1882.

[MS.] "Meteorological Observations taken by Mr Elliot at Warmanbie, 1866-81."

[See table by the late Rev. William Andson, based on Mr Elliot's observations, in *Trans.*, 24th April, 1896.]

BALLANTYNE FERGUSON, Douglas Farm, Greta (died 1869), claims notice here as the author of a fine ballad, entitled "Young Bridekirk," the scene of which is located in the parish of Annan. His father, John Ferguson, who belonged to the Craigdarroch family, lived for a series of years at Greta Hall, in which house Ballantyne Ferguson was born. Latterly the poet was tenant of Douglas Farm, and there he died on 19th Feb., 1869, aged 71.

"Young Bridekirk, an Old Border Ballad."

[In *The Annandale Observer*, 22nd May, 1885, and in *The Poets of Dumfriesshire*, pp. 203-206, where the author is named.¹⁶ The ballad was handed to the editor of the *Observer* by the late Mr John Ferguson, Ballantyne Ferguson's son, as "an ancient piece." Admiring it and perceiving that it was not really old, I asked Mr Ferguson the name of the author, and was informed that the ballad came from the pen of Ballantyne Ferguson.]

The Mesmerist of the Mountain, a Legend of Vauchuse.

Printed by James Foster, Carlisle (for private circulation only). [1845], 8vo, pp. 16.

[Anonymous, but I ascribe it to Ferguson on the authority of his son, from whom I received my copy.]

[MS.] "Young Barlochan."

[A prose tale. The MS. is in the possession of the author's grandson, Mr James Armstrong, artist, Aglionby, Cumberland.]

DAVID MONCRIEFF FERGUSON (1796-1875), schoolmaster, Annan, was born in the town, and was educated at Bryce Downie's school and at the Academy. He was afterwards for a short time in a law office, and there he became so ex-

¹⁶ In a review of *The Poets of Dumfriesshire* in *The Scottish Historical Review*, Sir George Douglas described the ballad as "fine in feeling and colour."

DAVID MONCRIEFF FERGUSON (cont.)

cellent a copyist that he was able, a few years later, to help his friend, Thomas Carlyle, by making a neat and accurate "clean copy" of an article written for the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* by the rising author. The warm-hearted and simple-minded dominie conducted his little school with success for many years; but at the end of the 'forties his mind became unhinged and he was removed to the Crichton Asylum, where he remained till his death on 31st Jan., 1875. A few touching verses from his pen are preserved in *The New Moon; or, Crichton Royal Institution Literary Register*.

Evan Bane; a Highland Legend; and other Poems.

Lond. : Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green & Longman by Manning & Smithson, 1832, 12mo, pp. 167.

[Possibly *Evan Bane* was brought under the notice of Longman & Co. by Carlyle. Long ago I was informed by one of the old teacher's best friends that about the date of the publication of the poem Ferguson had a good deal of correspondence with his famous friend.]

The Bible : a few Short Notes in reference to some of its Great Truths. Manchester : J. Galt & Co., pp. 61.

[No date on title page, but the book was published in 1847.]

The Man of Sorrows [a Poem]. Isle of Man, 1848, Shirrefs & Russell, pp. 19.

JAMES FISHER, a blind author who lived in Annan at the beginning of the nineteenth century, was born at Moniaive about 1759.¹⁷ During his stay at Annan he gave expression in verse to the popular indignation at the division of "The Muir," and published his chief work, *A Spring Day*.¹⁸ He is described as a "Merchant" in a manuscript list of the inhabitants of the burgh, prepared in 1801 by the school-master of Annan Parish. I am indebted to Mr Shirley for showing me, in a copy of James Paterson's *Contemporaries of Burns* (lodged at present in the Ewart Public Library), a

¹⁷ Corrie's *The Annals of Glencairn*, Dunfries, 1910, p. 113.

¹⁸ About 70 persons in Annan and the neighbourhood subscribed for *A Spring Day*.

JAMES FISHER (cont.)

marginal note on James Fisher by Thomas Carlyle, whose well-known handwriting appears on many pages of the volume. Commenting on a reference by Paterson to the author of *A Spring Day*, Carlyle says :—" He [Fisher] lived in Annan abt. 1804, & had died, or gone quite *across* to Engld. (*died*, I rather think) before 1806. I remember well once sitting *beside* him in the Ecclefechan meeting-house thro' a sermon, and gazing with terror and *fascinatn* at his hideously protuberant blind eyes, or the one of them next me. Poor old soul, he was listening very seriously—64 years ago." In another manuscript note (on the mount of a portrait of Fisher lately offered for sale by Mr John Orr, Edinburgh), Carlyle erroneously states that the blind author died in 1806. I have not ascertained the date of Fisher's death, but he was certainly living in the English Midlands as late as 1824.

Poems on Various Subjects. Dumfries : Printed by Robert Jackson for the Author, 1790, 8vo, pp. 160.
[A second edition "improved and enlarged" was issued in 1792.]

The Lamentation of the Poor Folk in Annan for the Loss of the Muir. [A Poem.] Dumfries : Printed by R. Jackson, 1802, pp. 8.

[Annan Muir—a vast common—was divided among the burghesses and others in 1802. Fisher's *Lamentation* is excessively rare—indeed, my copy is probably the only one which has survived.]

A Spring Day. Edin. : Printed by Thomas Turnbull for the Author, 1803, 8vo, pp. 360.

[Has a portrait of the author, engraved by R. Scott, Edinburgh, from a painting by J. Allan, Dumfries, and also four woodcuts by Bewick. In twenty years the book passed through six editions.]

John Bull's Answer to Bonaparte's Declaration that England was not equal to France : A New Song. 1803.

An Elegy on the Death of David's Psalms. Carlisle : Printed by F. Jollie, 1805, 18mo, pp. 15.

[The author expresses strong disapproval of the substitution of modern hymns for the Psalms in worship.]

JAMES FISHER (cont.)

A Winter Season [Illustrated]. Edin. : Printed for the
Author by John Moir, 1810, 8vo, pp. 204.

[At least five editions of this book were issued.]

Scripture Riddles. . . . Derby : Printed for the
Author by Richardson & Handford, 1823, 8vo, pp.
80.

[Has rude cuts. Third edition, Northampton, 1827, 12mo,
pp. 92.]

*The Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism, in
Verse*. Derby : Printed for the Author by W. &
W. Pike, 1824, 16mo, pp. 33.

[Appended is a rhyme entitled " Rules for a Parent chastising
his Children " :—

" Nor let affection make thee swerve,
From striping them as they deserve," etc.]

PETER FORREST, an early printer at Annan. (See under
" R. Hamilton," and also under " Annandale Press " in
Section II.)

RICHARD FORREST (died 1831) was long schoolmaster of
the parish, and for some years he was one of the bailies of
Annan. According to the late Mr John Carruthers, Forrest's
school " stood above the shambles, near the Town Hall, and
on the site of Bruce House."

Manuscript Enumeration Book of the Town and Parish
of Annan for 1801, 1811, and 1821 (fo. pp. 233).

[This volume was presented to Annan Mechanics' Institute by
Mr J. H. Simpson, banker, Annan. It is now in the possession
of Annan Public Library.]

REV. JAMES GAILEY (1817-1890), minister of the Free
Church of Scotland at Annan for forty years, belonged to a
family well known in the North of Ireland in its different
branches.¹⁹ Ordained at Strabane in 1839, he was translated
to Queenstown in 1843. His long ministry at Annan began
in 1850, when he succeeded the Rev. James Mackenzie, a

¹⁹ Mr Gailey's family hailed originally from Roxburghshire,
and bore the name of Gallie. In Ulster that name was softened into
Gailey, for, as he said, " When the Irish adopt they beautify."

REV. JAMES GAILEY (cont.)

writer mentioned in the Introduction to this Bibliography. Mr Gailey died on 27th Aug., 1890.

Submission and its Reward: A Memoir of Alice Johnston. Lond.: James Nisbet & Co., 1863, crown 8vo, pp. 323.

[The biography of a lady who held a prominent place in relation to a remarkable religious revival at Annan in 1861. A copy, presented by the poet Browning to a schoolgirl as a prize, was lately offered for sale (price £4 4/-) by Mr William Brown, Edinburgh. The copy in question bears the inscription:—"Presented to Mary Ellen Bastwick, Camberwell Schools, for Biblical knowledge. Robert Browning, 1863, December."']

REV. GEORGE GARDINER (1831-1879), minister of Greenknowe Church, Annan, from 1858 to 1879, was born at Neilston, and educated at the University of Glasgow. A few years after his settlement at Annan he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Nicholson, shipbuilder in that town. He died on 19th Jan., 1879.

Account of the Parish of Annan in "Local Parish Histories and New Statistical Account," a series of articles published anonymously in the *Dumfries Courier*. Mr Gardiner's first article on Annan appeared on 16th Dec., 1873; his last on 24th Feb., 1874.

JOHN GARDNER, Brydekirk.

Walks in Annandale. Annan: William Cuthbertson, 1866, pp. 90.

[This anonymous work was reprinted from *The Annan Observer*. The descriptive letters of which it consists were written at Brydekirk in the last three months of 1859. Gardner, to whom the authorship of the book is attributed, was then schoolmaster at "The Brig."']

REV. WILLIAM GLEN, D.D. (1778-1849) was born at Lochwinnoch on 30th Jan., 1778. He studied at the College of Glasgow; attended the Theological Hall at Selkirk; and, having obtained license as a preacher, came to Annan in 1807 as

REV. WILLIAM GLEN (CONT.)

Burgher Minister.²⁰ Adam Hope, English Master in the Academy, was his Session Clerk, and Thomas Carlyle while at Annan as a teacher boarded with him in a house in Ednam Street.²¹ Carlyle is sometimes accused of having been harsh in his judgments, but he never had anything but praise for the Burgher minister and his wife. In a still unpublished letter to a friend of the Glens, written on 25th April, 1853, he says :—" No worthier pair of people have come across me in my pilgrimage thro' life than Mr and Mrs Glen—at least so it seems to me now as I look back thro' the long vista of years upon a scene still shining in the lights of morning for me."

Not finding Annan an idyllic spot, Glen left it in 1817, and became a missionary at Astrakan, under the auspices of the Scottish Missionary Society. The great work of his life was his translation of the Old Testament into the Persian language. In 1830 the *Psalter*, the first instalment of his version, appeared, and in 1845 the complete *Old Testament* came from the Press. In recognition of his labours the translator received from the University of St Andrews the degree of D.D. He died at Teheran on 12th Jan., 1849, aged 71. Carlyle and the Duke of Argyll exerted themselves to secure a pension for the eminent scholar's widow, and she was granted £50 a year from the Civil List.

Journal of a Tour from Astrachan to Karass, North of the Mountains of Caucasus. Edin. : Printed for David Brown, &c., by Andrew Jack, 1823, 12mo, pp. 227.

The Cholera Morbus. Some particulars respecting this dreadful disease, extracted chiefly from letters

²⁰ His "meeting-house," at the head of the town, has been used as a place of worship by three widely different denominations. Erected at the close of the eighteenth century by the Independents, it was afterwards purchased by Scottish Seceders, and eventually it became the property of the Roman Catholic Church.

²¹ The house is a substantial two-storeyed building at the eastern extremity of the street. It was long the United Presbyterian Manse, but now it is the residence of Mr William Kirkpatrick, head of a well-known firm of auctioneers.

REV. WILLIAM GLEN (cont.)

written by the Rev. William Glen, of Astrachan.

Lond.: The Religious Tract Society [1830?],

12mo, pp. 8.

[*The Psalter*, in Persian]. Lond.: British and Foreign Bible Society, 1830, pp. 273; with list of errata appended.

[Translated by W. Glen, with the help of Haji Mirza Taleb; and revised and edited by W. Greenfield. Reprinted in 1835 and in 1880.]

[*Proverbs*]. Lond.: British and Foreign Bible Society, 1831.

[Translated by Glen, with the help of Mirza Abdullah. Edited by W. Greenfield, with assistance from F. J. V. Seddon. Reprinted in 1835.]

Address by the Rev. William Glen to the United Associate Synod. Edin.: Printed by M. Aitken, 1835, 8vo, pp. 14.

Correspondence between the Editorial Sub-Committee of The British and Foreign Bible Society and The Rev. William Glen, Late Missionary, Astrachan, respecting his Translation of the Old Testament. Glasgow: R. Lochead, 1836, 8vo, pp. 64.

Persia. Extracts of Letters from the Rev. William Glen.

[Reprinted from the *United Secession Missionary Record* for Jan., 1843.]

[*The Old Testament*]. Edin.: Thomas Constable, 1845.

In four volumes (pp. 451, 496, 360, 354).

[Glen's complete translation. Published by the Committee on Missions of the United Associate Synod in Scotland, with the aid of a grant of £500 from the British and Foreign Bible Society.²² Reprinted by the Bible Society in 1856 and in 1878. In acknowledging a copy of the work, sent to him by Mrs Glen in 1853, Carlyle wrote:—"I will keep that Book among my valuables; it will awaken many kindly recollections, and none other than kindly, whenever I look upon it henceforth."²³]

²² See *Historical Catalogue of Printed Bibles of the British and Foreign Bible Society*, Part IV., pp. 1205-7.

²³ Letter lent me by Dr Glen's granddaughters, the Misses Greig, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM HALL, retired evangelist, Annan, was born in a cottage on the banks of the Logan in 1839. Originally a worker on the land, he became a colporteur in 1865, a town missionary in 1873, and an evangelist in 1875.

From the Plough to the Pulpit. Published at Annan by D. Watt & Sons, and printed at Tillicoultry by W. M. Bett [1905], 8vo, pp. 80.

R. HAMILTON.

Nicnacatories, a Collection of Pieces in Prose and Verse for Reading and Recitation. Selected by R. Hamilton. Annan: Printed by P. Forrest, 1822, size 5 inches by 3, pp. 110.

[This book does not contain any local matter, but it is interesting as a specimen of the work of Peter Forrest. Probably the compiler did not reside in the parish. His name does not appear in Richard Forrest's MS. list of the inhabitants of the town and parish in 1821. The only copy of the book which I have seen belonged to the late Mr William Macmath, Edinburgh.]

WALTER THOMAS HAWKINS (1855-1912), manufacturer, Huddersfield, though a native of Tilbury, regarded Annan as his own town, for his youth was spent there, and he received his education at the Academy. He died in a nursing home at Leeds on Sunday, 30th June, 1912. Among his last words were these:—"I shall never see Annan Water again."

The Vigilant Detectives. Huddersfield: George Whitehead & Sons, 1883, 8vo, pp. 15.

[A comic operetta.]

Birds of Prey. Huddersfield: Cowgill, 1884, 8vo, pp. 30.

[A comic operetta, in prose and verse.]

The Storm of Life. Birmingham: South Birmingham Press [1886], 8vo, pp. 50.

[An original play (in prose) founded on a German story. Printed for private circulation.]

Bolter's Barn. 1888.

[Reprinted in *The Ordeal and Other Poems.*]

WALTER THOMAS HAWKINS (cont.)

The Annan Academy Re-Union, 1899. Bolton : Tillotson & Son, Ltd., 1899, 8vo, pp. 16.

[Mr Hawkins was educated at Annan Academy in the 'sixties, and this "commemorative poem" has references to some of the "dear auld maisters we hae lost."]

The Ordeal and Other Poems. Bolton : Tillotson & Son, Ltd., 1912, 4to, pp. 128.

[Edited by Dr John Johnston, Bolton, and published a few months after the author's death. The book contains many verses on subjects connected with Annan.]

WALTER DE HEMINGBURGH (fl. 1300).

Chronicle (Eng. Hist. Soc., 1848-9).

[See account of Clifford's fight with the men of Annan in 1297, Vol. II., pp. 146-7.]

RAPHAEL HOLINSHED (died about 1580).

The Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 2 Vols., fo., 1577.

[In the portion relating to Scotland, Holinshed tells how the Church of Annan, which had a fortified tower, was captured and blown up by the English in 1547. "This doone," he adds, "they burnt the towne (after they had sacked it) and left not one stone standing vpon an other, for that the same towne had euer beene a verie noisome neighbour to England." (Edition, 1807-8, Vol. V., pp. 552-3.)]

ADAM HOPE (1756-1823) was the second son of David Hope, Hopses Farm, Gretna, and was born there early in 1756. Leaving home at the age of eighteen, he became a travelling draper in Lancashire. This occupation did not suit him; and having resolved to study for the Church, he went to Aberdeen University in 1779. At the end of the fourth session he left College and devoted himself to "school-mastering," being prevented by a certain backwardness from carrying out his original intention of becoming a minister. After teaching in various English seminaries he settled at Annan, where he opened a small private school in a close.

ADAM HOPE (cont.)

In 1803 he was appointed English master at the newly instituted Academy, and for sixteen years he occupied that post. Carlyle's graphic sketch of his old teacher and his ever-ready strap is well known. The minutes written by Hope as Dr Glen's Session Clerk are carefully preserved, and I have had the privilege of reading them all. He died a widower, in a cottage in North Street, Annan, on 19th July, 1823. Among his relatives was the David Hope whose splendid trust in Providence was referred to by Carlyle in his memorable interview with Queen Victoria.

A Grammar of the English Language.

[Carlyle says this book "was a very compact, lucid, and complete little piece."—*Reminiscences*, ed. Froude, Vol. I., p. 76. It passed through three editions, the first of which appeared in 1806. As the only copy of the grammar known to me is not available at present, I am unable to state the name of the printer of the book.]

REV. THOMAS HOWY, who is said to have been descended from a family of French Protestant refugees, became minister of Annan in 1703. At first he had a little trouble with unruly parishioners. In May, 1703, a smith was pursued at the instance of Howy "for his horse pasturing upon and lying several nights in the said Mr Howie's corns, and also for breaking open the said Mr Howie's stable door, wherein the said horse was poynded upon the Sabbath day."²⁴ Howy's long ministry ended in 1753, when he died in his 75th year. His daughter, Elizabeth, married John Johnston of Gutterbraes, and among her descendants was Edward Irving, whose son, Dr. Irving (died 1912), was called Martin Howy Irving.

The Present State of Most Professors; with a Seasonable Warning to them and others. Opened in some Sermons. Printed at Drumfries by Robert Rae, 1715, pp. 72.

²⁴ Minutes of Annan Town Council, 8th May, 1703.

MAJOR THOMAS H. HUTTON, Westmeath.

"Annan, Parish of. By a Friend to Statistical Inquiries." (In Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1797, Vol. XIX., pp. 447-452.)

[Sinclair memorialised all the Scottish parish ministers for information regarding their parishes, and most of them wrote accounts for him. It will be observed, however, that the name of the minister of Annan is not attached to the description of his parish. In a letter dated 22nd March, 1813, preserved among the Carlyle Aitken MSS. in the possession of our Society, John Hope of the Grammar School of Kirkeudbright attributes the account to "Major Thomas H. Hutton of Westmeath."]

CHRISTOPHER IRVINE, M.D. (fl. 1639-1693), was the eldest son of Christopher Irving of the family of Irving of Bonshaw, in the parish of Annan, who purchased an estate in County Fermanagh and by 1630 was resident in Ireland.²⁵ A devoted adherent of Episcopacy, Dr. Irving refused to subscribe the National Covenant, and in consequence of his recusancy was in 1639 expelled from the College of Edinburgh. In 1653 he gained the appointment of surgeon to the forces in Scotland under the command of Monk. After the Restoration he was for a considerable time resident in London, where he held the office of surgeon to the horse-guards. Losing his public employment before 1678, he returned to Scotland, and settled as a physician in Edinburgh. He died in the spring of 1693.

[Translator] *Anatomia Sambuci*, by Martin Blochwitz.
Lond. : 1655, 12mo.

Medicina Magnetica : or, The Rare and Wonderful Art of Curing by Sympathy : Laid open in Aphorismes ; Proved in Conclusions ; And digested into an easy Method drawn from both. Lond. : 1656, 8vo, pp.

110.

[Dedicated to Monk.]

²⁵ See Colonel Irving of Bonshaw's *The Book of the Irvings*, pp. 135-6. On the title page of *Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura Latino-Vernacula*, 1682, Dr Irving calls himself "Christophorus Irvinus abs Bon-Bosco."

CHRISTOPHER IRVINE (cont.)

[Editor] *Bellum Grammaticale*. Edin. : 1658, 8vo, pp. 74.

[The authorship of this "tragi-comedy" in Latin verse has been attributed to Irvine by different writers, but he did not claim to be more than an editor of the work. I have a copy of *Bellum Grammaticale* printed in London in 1635, at the expense of an "old dry-as-dust" named John Spencer, who had "undertaken to hand down the lucubrations of others." The following is a translation of the first sentence of Spencer's Introduction to the work:—"Let it by no means be unknown to you, Most Highly Respected, that this Tragi-Comedy (which is entitled *Bellum Grammaticale*), some years having since elapsed, was represented on the Stage by most learned Oxonians to the Youth, and in presence of Her Most Serene Highness Elizabeth, lately Queen of the English." The drama seems to be an adaptation of a work which first appeared in Italy early in the 16th century. Christopher Irvine says it "was perfected by the choicest intellects of Italy and Britain."]

[Editor] J. Wallæi [of Leyden] *Medica Omnia*. Lond. : 1660, 8vo, pp. 288.

Locorum, Nominum propriorum, Gentilitium, Vocumque difficiliorum, quæ in Latinis Scotorum Historiis occurrunt, explicatio vernacula. Edin. : 1665, 8vo, pp. 79.

[Based upon notes by Thomas Crawford, Edinburgh.]

[Editor] *The Union of the Two Kingdoms of Scotland and England, or The Elaborate Papers of Sir Francis Bacon*. Edin. : 1670, pp. 63.

[“A speech used by Sir Francis Bacon in the Lower House of Parliament.”]

The Original of the Family of the Irvines or Erinvines. Written by Doctor Christopher Irvine, of Edinburgh, Physician General and Histriographer of Scotland, and sent to his Brother, Sir Gerard Irvine of Castle Irvine, in Ireland. 1678. [Printed in Dublin by Benj. Higgins in 1784, pp. 11.]

Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura Latino-Vernacula. Edin. : 1682, 8vo, pp. 255.

[Dedicated to James, Duke of Albany and York. A second edition appeared in 1697 (Edin., 4to), a third in 1817 (Montrose, 16mo), and a fourth in 1819 (Glasgow, 12mo).]

REV. EDWARD IRVING, second son of Gavin Irving, tanner, was born on 4th Aug., 1792, in a house in Butts Street, Annan, which still exists. He received his early education at the small private school conducted by Adam Hope, and subsequently at Annan Academy, under his relative the Rev. William Dalglish, rector,²⁶ and his old teacher, Hope, who had been appointed English Master at the Academy.²⁷ His education was completed at the University of Edinburgh, and after acting as a teacher for some years he entered the ministry. In 1822 he went to London, where he at once became famous as a preacher. Eminent statesmen and authors acknowledged his genius; every day his chapel was crowded with people of fashion. But, like a true prophet, Irving was fated to encounter opposition, and to have bitter experience of outward failure. Charged with "certain deviations from the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Scotland," he was in 1832 ejected from his church by the London Presbytery, and next year he was convicted of heresy and formally deposed by the Presbytery of Annan.²⁸ Worn out by labour and sorrow, he died in Glasgow on 7th Dec., 1834, saying:—"If I die, I die unto the Lord. Amen."

A statue of Edward Irving now adorns the market place of his native town. It was unveiled on 4th Aug., 1892, the

²⁶ In an inscription on the fly-leaf of a presentation copy of one of his books, Irving referred to his connection with the Rector. The volume is not now at Annan, but Mr Dalglish's granddaughter, Miss Ella H. D. Fisher, LL.A., has repeated to me the inscription:—"To the Rev. Wm. Dalglish, in recognition of the ties of consanguinity, to which have lately been added those of affinity, this volume is respectfully presented by his former pupil, the Author.—Edward Irving." Referring to the word "affinity," Miss Fisher says:—"The allusion is to the fact that Edward Irving's sister Janet had married Mr Robert Dickson, brother to Mr Dalglish's second wife—my grandmother."

²⁷ Mrs Oliphant does not mention Dalglish, and seems to have thought that Hope was headmaster of the Academy. Mr Dalglish died in 1846, aged 74.

²⁸ For a full account of his trial by the Presbytery of Annan, see *Trial of Mr Edward Irving*, Dumfries, 1833, printed at the Journal Office, 12mo, pp. 108.

REV. EDWARD IRVING (cont.)

centenary of his birth, by Dr. Charteris, then Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in the presence of a vast crowd, which included Irving's niece, Miss Janet Dickson, and not a few persons who had been privileged to hear him preach.²⁹

Irving has been fortunate in his chief biographer, his "Life" by Mrs Oliphant being on the whole an excellent work. Carlyle's sketch of his friend in the *Reminiscences* and his "Death of Edward Irving" in the *Miscellanies* are fine tributes to the memory of the most remarkable man the town of Annan has produced.

Farewell Discourse to the Congregation and Parish of St. Johns, Glasgow. Glasgow: Chalmers & Collins, 1822, 8vo, pp. 41.

[From 1819 to 1822 Irving acted as assistant to Dr Chalmers, then minister of St. John's.]

For the Oracles of God, Four Orations. For Judgment to Come, an Argument in Nine Parts. Lond.: 1823, 8vo.

[Second edition same year.]

Rev. E. Irving's Defence of Himself against the Critics. Lond.: John Walker, 1824, 16mo, pp. 67.
[Speeches, etc.]

Introductory Essay to William Gilpin's Life of Bernard Gilpin. Glasg.: Chalmers & Collins, 1824, 8vo.

For Missionaries after the Apostolical School: a Series of Orations. Lond.: Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1825, 8vo, pp. xxvii.-131.

Babylon and Infidelity foredoomed of God: a Discourse on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse. Glasg.: Chalmers & Collins, 1826, 2 Vols., 12mo; Vol. I., pp. 314; Vol. II., pp. 444.

[Second edition, Glasg., 1828, 8vo.]

²⁹ The statue is the work of Mr J. W. Dods, Dumfries. Irving's son, the late Professor Martin H. Irving, once remarked to the present writer that it afforded a perfect likeness of his father. Mr William Rae, Thomas Street, the last survivor of Irving's hearers at Annan, died in 1915.

REV. EDWARD IRVING (CONT.)

An Ordination Charge.

[In *The Discourse and Charges at the Ordination of the Reverend Hugh Baillie Maclean*, March 15, 1827. Lond., 1827, 8vo, pp. 58.]

A Translation (from the Spanish) of Ben-Ezra's Work on
The Coming of Messiah in Glory and Majesty.

Lond. : L. B. Seeley & Son, 1827, 2 Vols., 8vo; Vol. I., pp. 392; Vol. II., pp. 374.

[*The Coming of Messiah* was in reality the production of a Spanish jesuit named Lacunza. The Preface by the Translator was also printed separately—see next item.]

*Preliminary Discourse to Ben-Ezra's Work on the
Second Advent.* No publisher named. 8vo, pp. 194.

[A copy of this book belonging to Captain Cuthbertson, Annan, has the following inscription by the Author:—"To the friend in New York who wrote me by the hand of Stewart Kerr, Esq., whose address I have forgotten, but whom I remember as one who stood almost alone in that great city, waiting for the Coming of Christ. With my blessing, E. Irving."]

Dialogues on Prophecy. Lond. : James Nisbet, 1827,
&c., 3 Vols., 8vo. [By Irving and others.]*A Recollection of the Rev. Edward Irving, A.M., being
Notes of a Sermon preached by him at Kirkcaldy.*
Edin. : John Boyd, 1828, 12mo, pp. 56.*Homilies on the Sacraments.* Lond. : Andrew Panton,
1828, small 8vo, pp. 452. [Vol. I. (on Baptism),
all published.]*Sermons, Lectures, and Occasional Discourses.* Lond. :
R. B. Seeley and W. Burnside, 1828, 3 Vols., 8vo,
pp. 1253.

[The first of these volumes consists of Sermons on the Incarnation. In them Irving develops his opinions on Christ's human nature.]

*The Last Days : a Discourse on the Evil Character of
these our Times.* Lond. : R. B. Seeley and W.
Burnside, 1828, 8vo, pp. 586.

[Second edition, with preface by Horatius Bonar.
Nisbet, 1850.]

REV. EDWARD IRVING (cont.)

The Signs of the Times. Lond. : Printed by Ellerton & Henderson for Andrew Panton [1829], 12mo, pp. 40. [Reprinted at Annan by William Cuthbertson & Son in 1881, pp. 43.]

An Apology for the Ancient Fulness and Purity of the Doctrine of the Kirk of Scotland. A Sermon. Lond. : Nisbet, 1828, 8vo, pp. 48.

A Letter to the King, on the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Laws, as it affects our Christian Monarchy. Lond. : Nisbet, 1828, 8vo, pp. 32.

The Church and State Responsible to Christ, and to one another : a Series of Discourses on Daniel's Vision of the Four Beasts. Lond. : Nisbet, 1829, 8vo, pp. 575.

A Tale of the Times of the Martyrs. Lond. : 8vo., pp. 11.
[Reprinted from *The Anniversary*, 1829 (pp. 281-299). Given in Nicholson's *Historical and Traditional Tales*, Kirkcudbright, 1843, pp. 273-293, under the title, "William Guthrie, Minister of Irongray." The story is critically examined in "Two Irongray Traditions," a paper by the Rev. S. Dunlop in *Trans.*, 22nd January, 1915.]

The Opinions circulating concerning Our Lord's Human Nature, tried by the Westminster Confession of Faith. By a Minister of the Church of Scotland. [Edward Irving.] Edin. : John Lindsay & Co., 1830, 12mo, pp. 70.

The Doctrine held by the Church of Scotland concerning the Human Nature of Our Lord, as stated in her Standards. Edin. : John Lindsay & Co., 1830, 12mo, pp. 48. [Author not named on title-page.]

The Orthodox and Catholic Doctrine of Our Lord's Human Nature set forth in Four Parts. Lond. : Printed by Ellerton & Henderson for Baldwin & Cradock, 1830, 8vo, pp. 155.

REV. EDWARD IRVING (cont.)

Christ's Holiness in Flesh, the Form, Fountain Head, and Assurance to us of Holiness in Flesh. Edin. : John Lindsay & Co., 1831, 12mo, pp. xli., 122.

Exposition of the Book of Revelation, in a Series of Lectures. Lond. : Printed by Ellerton & Henderson for Baldwin & Cradock, 1831, 4 Vols., 12mo.

[Contains some original sonnets.]

Historical Preface to *The Confessions of Faith and the Books of Discipline of the Church of Scotland of date Anterior to the Westminster Confession.* Lond. : Ellerton & Henderson for Baldwin & Cradock, 1831, 12mo, pp. clx., 256.

The Day of Pentecost, or the Baptism with the Holy Ghost. Lond. : Baldwin & Cradock, 1831, 12mo, pp. 116.

Essay prefixed to a Glasgow edition of Bishop Horne's *Commentary on the Book of Psalms.* [Reprinted separately. Lond. : 1859, 8vo.]

[Editor] *The General Delusion of Christians, touching the Ways of God's revealing Himself to and by the Prophets.* In Four Parts. Lond. : R. B. Seeley & W. Burnside, 1832, 8vo, pp. 495.

[A work first printed in 1713.]

Facts connected with Recent Manifestations of Spiritual Gifts. Lond. : James Fraser, 1832, 8vo, pp. 21.

[Reprinted from Fraser's Magazine.]

The Last Sermon preached at the National Scotch Church, Regent Square, 3 May, 1832. Lond. : Pulpit Office, 1832, 8vo, pp. 8.

A few Sermons in *The Pulpit*, &c.

To the Flock of God, which the Lord Jesus Christ hath given into my hand. Lond. : Mills, Jowett & Mills [1835], 8vo, p. 8.

[Two pastoral letters, edited by J. B. Cardale.]

Thirty Sermons by the Rev. E. Irving, A.M., preached during the first three years of his residence in

REV. EDWARD IRVING (cont.)

London. . . . To which are added Five Lectures delivered by Mr Irving in 1829 at the Rotunda, Dublin. Lond. : John Bennett, 1835, 8vo, pp. 65.

Extracts from a Sermon on Education preached in 1825. Glasg. : Maurice Ogle & Son, 1854, 12mo, pp. 35.

Gathered Gems from the Orations of Rev. Edward Irving. Edin. : 1858, 12mo, pp. xiv., 208.

The Collected Writings of Edward Irving. Edited by his nephew, the Rev. G. Carlyle, M.A., 5 Vols. Lond. : Alex. Strahan & Co., 1864-65, 8vo.

[Gavin Carlyle, the editor of this collection, was a son of the Rev. Warrand Carlile and Agnes Irving, youngest sister of Edward Irving.]

Miscellanies, from the Collected Writings of Edward Irving. Lond. : Alex. Strahan, 1865, 8vo, pp. viii., 487.

The Prophetical Works of Edward Irving. Edited by G. Carlyle, 2 Vols. Lond. : Alex. Strahan, 1867-70, 8vo. ; Vol. I., pp. xliv., 786; Vol. II., pp. ix., 680.

Selections from the Collected Writings of Edward Irving. Edited by the Rev. Gavin Carlyle. Paisley : Alex. Gardner, 1915, 8vo, pp. 220.

The Spiritual Sonnets of Edward Irving. Edited by J. Hixon Irving. Liverpool : *Daily Post*, printers, 1917, pp. 31.

HELEN IRVING (1810-1888), Seafield, Annan, was the third daughter of James Porteous, a farmer and miller in the parish of Hoddam. She married William Irving, farmer, Seafield, in 1843, and died at Whinnyrigg, Annan, early in 1888.

[MS.] Love Letters of Helen Porteous, dated 1841-42, with Annotations and a Memoir of the writer by her granddaughter, Helen Ewart, Elm Road, Annan. 4to, pp. 69.

[These letters were copied by Miss Ewart from the originals, which are now in her possession. They reveal a very interesting personality.]

REV. JAMES IRVING (1842-1916), Congregational minister, was the fourth son of John Irving, ropemaker, Annan. He studied at Edinburgh University, and after acting for several years as co-pastor with the Rev. John Marshall, Over, became minister of the Albion Road Congregational Church, Tunbridge Wells. His death took place at Minshull Vernon, near Crewe, on 16th July, 1916.

Memorial of the Rev. John Marshall. Tunbridge Wells :

R. Pelton, 1880, 8vo, pp. 80.

Memorial of Joseph Parker, D.D. Lond. : Sidney Kiek,

1906, 8vo, pp. 91.

COLONEL JOHN BEAUFIN IRVING of Bonshaw represents a very old Border family, famous from the days of Robert the Bruce for loyalty to King and country.³⁰ He is the seventeenth laird of Bonshaw in succession to Christopher Irving, who commanded the Scottish Light Horse at Flodden, and died with King James on that fatal field. Born at Cheltenham on 14th Feb., 1844, Colonel Irving was educated at Cheltenham College and in Switzerland. Entering the Army on 8th Jan., 1864, as Ensign in the 4th King's Own, he took part in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1867-8, and was present at the storming of Magdala. His retirement came in 1899, when he was Colonel of the 3rd Battalion Manchester Regiment; but the recent war enabled him to render further service to his country in various capacities. Colonel Irving is an Archer of the King's Body Guard for Scotland, and as such he received the King's Coronation Medal. A sketch of his useful life appeared in *The Dumfries Standard* on 19th Oct., 1921.

Bonshaw Tower.

[In *Trans.*, 24th February, 1906. Reprinted at St. Helens in pamphlet form, 8vo, pp. 8. The ancient keep described by Colonel Irving stands on a rocky precipice, 100 feet in height, projecting over the romantic Kirtle. A picture of Bonshaw Tower is contained in *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, Macgibbon & Ross, 1889, Vol. III., p. 399.]

³⁰ "When Robert the Bruce fled from the Court of King Edward I., in 1306, the first house in which he found refuge and protection in his long flight was Bonshaw Tower."—*The Book of the Irvings*, p. 23.

COL. JOHN BEAUFIN IRVING (cont.)

The Book of the Irvings, Irwins, Irvines, or Erinveines : or any other way of spelling the name : an old Scots Border Clan. By its present Chieftain, John Beaufin Irving of Bonshaw. Printed and published at Aberdeen by the Rosemount Press, 1907, large 4to, pp. xi., 295.

[In this work Colonel Irving traces the history of the Irving family in its various branches, and records many interesting traditions. The book is copiously illustrated.]

JOSEPH JARDINE, ex-Provost of Annan, who has contributed largely to newspapers, both in prose and in verse, was born at Blackburn, of Scottish parents, in 1849, and was educated chiefly at Clare Hall Academy, Newington, Edinburgh. He has resided in Annan parish since 1887. An interesting sketch of his life and several of his poems will be found in Hull's *Poets and Poetry of Blackburn*. Blackburn : 1902, pp. 328-343.

Song, "Annan, 'The Queen o' the Border.'" (Words by J. Jardine. Music by Ernest Lindop.) Annan : William Cuthbertson & Son.

A Series of Articles on Robert William Thom in *Obs.*, 1908.

REV. BRYCE JOHNSTON, D.D. (1747-1805), was the son of John Johnston of Gutterbraes, Provost of Annan, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Howy. He was born at Annan and educated in his native town and at Edinburgh University. In 1771 he was ordained assistant and successor to the minister of Holywood, and next year he succeeded to the full charge of the parish. Dr. Johnston died on 27th April, 1805. A sister of his—Mrs George Lowther—numbered among her grandchildren Edward Irving.

The Purpose for which Christ came into the World. A Sermon. Edin. : Printed by Martin & M'Dowall for the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. 1786, 8vo.

REV. BRYCE JOHNSTON (cont.)

A Commentary on the Revelation of St. John, 2 Vols.
Edin. : Printed for William Creech, 1794, 8vo.
Vol. I., pp. 423; Vol. II., pp. 470.
[Second edition in 1807.]

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Dumfries, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement. Lond. : Printed by T. Wright, 1794, 4to, pp. 114, xlv.

The Lord's Call to hear the Rod, and Him who hath appointed it. Dumf. : Printed by Robert Jackson, 1795, 8vo, pp. 44.
[Two Sermons on Micah, vi., 9.]

The Divine Authority and Encouragement of Missions from Christians to the Heathen. A Sermon.
Dumf. : Printed by Robert Jackson, 1797, pp. 56.

Account of Holywood Parish. [Sinclair's Stat. Acc., I.]

The Cause of God's Judgments on Great Britain, and the Way to Remove them, considered in two Sermons.
Dumf. : Printed by R. Jackson, 1801, 8vo, pp. 46.

An Essay on the Way to Restore and Perpetuate Peace, Good Order, and Prosperity to the Nations. Edin. : Printed by J. Ritchie for Ogle & Aikman, 1801, small 8vo, pp. 334.

The Reason why the Enemies of Britain have so long threatened this Empire with Destruction, . . . considered in two Sermons. Dumf. : Printed by R. Jackson, 1804, 8vo, pp. 40.

Sermons, to which is prefaced a Memoir of the Author's Life and Character and Writings by the Rev. John Johnston, minister of Crossmichael. Edin. : Printed for John Anderson by Alex. Smellie, 1807, 8vo, pp. 471.

[John Johnston was the nephew of Bryce Johnston. He is noticed in Murray's *Literary History of Galloway*, chap. xix.]

ELIZABETH BEATTIE OR JOHNSTON (1798-1852) was the wife of John Johnston, builder, Annan, grandfather of Dr. John Johnston—the subject of next notice.

A Mother's Address to her Children. Published at Annan by W. Cuthbertson.

[No date is given, but the pamphlet was probably printed about 1850.]

JOHN JOHNSTON, M.D., Bispham, Blackpool, the elder son of William Johnston, builder, Annan, was born in 1852. From Annan Academy he passed to Edinburgh University, where in 1874 he graduated M.B., C.M., and in 1877 received the degree of M.D. Dr. Johnston had long an extensive practice in the busy manufacturing town of Bolton. From 1915 to 1919 (when he retired, and settled at Bispham), he was in military hospital service. He enjoyed the friendship of Walt Whitman, and visited him in 1890.

Health and Long Life (A Lecture.) Bolton : Published by the St. Andrew's Literary Society, 1881, 8vo, pp. 20.

How we Spent our Summer Holiday in Norway; or, Sights and Scenes in Norseland. Bolton : Guardian Office, 1884, 8vo, pp. 100.

Alcohol from a Medical Point of View. Lond. : Barrett, Sons & Co., 1889, 8vo, pp. 12.

Notes of Visit to Walt Whitman, etc., in July, 1890. Bolton : T. Brimelow & Co., 1890, 8vo, pp. 46.

[Printed for private circulation.]

A wheel through Shakespeare's Country. Bolton : Tillotson & Son, 1895, 4to, pp. 16. (Second edition, 1896, 8vo, pp. 35.)

Our Baltic Cruise. Bolton : Tillotson & Son, 1897, 4to, pp. 17.

Musa Medica : a Sheaf of Song and Verse. Lond. : The Savoy Press, Ltd., 1897, 8vo, pp. 152.

Diary Notes of a Visit to Walt Whitman and Some of his Friends in 1890; with a Series of Original Photo-

DR. JOHN JOHNSTON (cont.)

- graphs.* Manchester : The Labour Press, Ltd., 1898, 8vo, pp. 152.
 [An expansion of the *Notes* published in 1890.]
- William Johnston. By his son, John Johnston.* Bolton : Tillotson & Son, Ltd., 1898, 8vo, pp. 27.
 [Printed for private circulation.]
- To the Passion Play and Back.* Bolton : Tillotson & Son, Ltd., 1900, 8vo, pp. 40.
- A Visit to the Land of Burns.* Bolton : Tillotson & Son, Ltd., 1902, 8vo, pp. 16.
- In the Land of the Moor; with Original Photographs.* Bolton : Tillotson & Son, Ltd. [1903], 8vo, pp. 22.
- In Moorish Spain; with Original Photographs.* Annan : Wm. Cuthbertson & Son [1904], 4to, pp. 10.
- Hospital Heroes.* Annan : W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1904, 16mo, pp. 12.
- Wastage of Child Life, as exemplified by Conditions in Lancashire.* Manchester : John Heywood, Ltd., 1908, 4to, pp. 48.
 [Second edition : Heywood, 1908, 8vo, pp. 131. Third edition. Lond. : Fifeild, 1909, 8vo, pp. 95.]
- Health in the Home : Children and their Ailments.* Manchester : John Heywood, Ltd., 1909, 8vo, pp. 163.
- Stephen Gibson—Hero.* Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Printed at the *Daily Journal* Office, 1909, 16mo, pp. 12.
- Annan Fair, Then and Now.* Annan : W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1909, 16mo, pp. 8. [Reprinted from *Obs.*]
- Our Cruise to Greece and Constantinople.* Bolton : Tillotson & Son, Ltd., 8vo, pp. 20.
- A Visit to Annan Academy by an Old Boy.* Annan : W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1910, 16mo, pp. 4. [Reprinted from *Obs.*]
- Inebriety.* Lond. : Strangeways, 1910, 8vo, pp. 32.
 [Reprinted from *The Englishwoman.*]
- Walt Whitman : the Poet of Nature.* Lond. : Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 1910, 8vo, pp. 14. [Reprinted from *The Fortnightly Review*, of June, 1910.]

DR. JOHN JOHNSTON (cont.)

A Motor Run through Annan, Nithsdale, and the Burns Country. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1916, 16mo, pp. 55. [Reprinted from *Obs.*]

[In conjunction with J. W. Wallace, Bolton.] *Visits to Walt Whitman in 1890-1891* (Illustrated). Lond.: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1917, crown 8vo, pp. 280. [Second impression in 1918.]

ROBERT JOHNSTON (1567-1639), author of *Historia Rerum Britannicarum*, was the son of a burghess of Edinburgh who belonged to the family of Johnston of Newbie.³¹ Like his friend, George Heriot, the "Jingling Geordie" of Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, he settled in London at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and like him he amassed a considerable fortune. Among the letters printed in *The Annandale Family Book* are two by Johnston written in 1632.³² His History, which deals with events between 1572 and 1628, was left in manuscript at his death, and was not published in full till many years later.

Historia Rerum Britannicarum, etc. Amsterdam:

Gouda, 1655, folio, pp. 737 and Index 22.

[Part of this work was published at Amsterdam in 1642. So much of that part as relates to Scottish affairs was translated from Latin into English by "T. M." (Thomas Middleton), and published under the title, *The Historie of Scotland During the Minority of King James*, Lond., 1646. Middleton's version was reprinted in *Scotia Rediviva: A Collection of Tracts Illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Scotland*, Edin., 1826.]

REV. EDWARD JOHNSTONE, minister of Moffat from 1747 to 1761, was the eldest son of John Johnstone of Galahank, Annan. His presentation to the charge of Moffat by George,

³¹ The Trinity Hospital (demolished in 1847) contained a stone with an inscription relating to the historian, who was described as "Dr Robert Johnstone, of the House of Newbie in Annandale." (See the Rev. W. Steven's *History of George Heriot's Hospital*, 1845, p. 48, footnote.)

³² Vol. II., pp. 287-289.

REV. EDWARD JOHNSTONE (cont.)

Marquis of Annandale, excited great opposition, one of the objections brought against him being that he "caused a barber to shave him on the Sabbath-day." In the later years of his ministry he was extremely popular in the wide parish committed to his care. He died on 16th Jan., 1761, aged 45.

The Nature and Extent of Unity stated and explained, and the Fitness thereof shewn. [A Sermon.]

Edin.: Printed by Sands, Murray & Cochran, for Lauchlan Hunter, 1755, pp. 39.

A View of the "Edinburgh Review," pointing out the Spirit and Tendency of that Paper. Edin., 1755.

[A pamphlet retaliating upon a writer who in the *Edinburgh Review* of the time had savagely attacked Johnston's sermon on "Unity."]

Death and its Consequences Considered. Edin., 1760, 8vo, pp. 21. No printer named.

[A Sermon on the death of George II.]

JAMES JOHNSTONE, M.D. (1730-1802), fourth son of John Johnstone of Galabank — whose eldest son, Edward, has already been noticed—studied medicine in Edinburgh, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1750. In 1751 he went to Kidderminster, where he soon acquired celebrity by his success in grappling with a virulent local fever. Removing to Worcester in 1783, he remained there till his death on 28th April, 1802. No fewer than three of his sons—all physicians—are commemorated in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

An Historical Dissertation concerning the Malignant Epidemical Fever of 1756. With some account of the Malignant Diseases prevailing since the year 1752 in Kidderminster. Lond.: Printed for W. Johnston, 1758, 8vo, pp. 68.

An essay on the Use of the Ganglions of the Nerves. Shrewsbury: Printed by J. Eddowes, 1771, 8vo, pp. 96.

[A German translation was published at Stettin in 1787.]

DR. JAMES JOHNSTONE (cont.)

Some Account of the Walton Water, near Tewkesbury; with Thoughts on the Use and Diseases of the Lymphatic Glands. Worcester: Printed by J. Tymbs [1787 ?], 8vo, pp. 48.

[A second edition was published at Tewkesbury in 1790.]

A Second Dialogue of the Dead, between Ferdinand Cortez and William Penn. To which is added a Scheme for the Abolition of Slavery. Worcester: Printed by J. Holl, 1789, 12mo, pp. 14. [Published anonymously.]

Medical Essays and Observations, with Disquisitions on the Nervous System. Evesham, 1795, 8vo, pp. xiv., 314.

An Account of Lord Lyttelton's death.

[In Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, last volume, where it is described as "very affecting and instructive."]

THOMAS JOHNSTONE, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), was born at Beechhill, Annan, in 1852, and was educated at Annan Academy and Edinburgh University. After practising for a long period at Ilkley, he removed, for health reasons, to Harrogate, where he still resides.

Dementia Præcox. Lond.: Adlard & Son, 1905, 8vo, pp. 8.

[Reprinted from *The Journal of Mental Science*.]

[Editor] *The Clinical Measurement of Fatigue.* By Wilhelm Specht. Authorised translation from the German, revised by Dr. Johnstone. Lond.: Adlard & Son [1907], 8vo, pp. 32.

[Reprinted from *The Journal of Mental Science*.]

[Editor] *Lectures on Clinical Psychiatry.* By Dr. Emil Kraepelin. Authorised translation from the Second German Edition, revised and edited by Dr. Johnstone. Lond.: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1913, demy 8vo, pp. 368.

REV. EDWARD ROWLAND JONES, B.D., a nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Crichton, Annan, was educated at Annan Academy, at Dumfries Academy, and at the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He has been minister of St. Ninians, Stirling, since 1913.

The History of Philosophy in Islam. Lond.: Luzac & Co., 1903, 8vo, pp. 216.

[A translation from the German of Dr T. J. De Boer.]

JOHN KENNEDY, "late of Annan."

A Poetical Journal of A Voyage from Annan to Pictou in North America, on board the Schooner Lovely Mary, in the Months of June and July, 1816. Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. Carlisle (at B. Scott's Office), 1817, 8½ inches by 4¼, pp. 16.

[Very rare. I do not know of the existence of any copy except my own.]

DAVID ALEXANDER KNOX, M.B.E., a private partner in a law firm at Annan, was born in Glasgow and educated at Annan Academy. He holds several important public appointments.³³

"A History of the Water Schemes for Parts of the Annan District of the County from January, 1891, to July, 1906."

[Printed in *Obs.*, 7th Sept., 21st Sept., 28th Sept., 12th Oct., 19th Oct., and 26th Oct., 1906.]

History of Lodge Caledonian, No. 238, Annan. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1911, pp. 92.

ROBERT MAXWELL LAIDLAW, newspaper editor, was born at Dunmuir, Greenbrae, Dumfries, in 1871. He received his journalistic training in the office of *The Dumfries and Galloway Standard*, of which paper he became sub-editor in 1914. In 1917 he came to Annan as editor and joint proprietor of *The Annandale Observer*, a journal with which he had been connected in youth as reporter, and in June

³³ Mr Knox died on 25th January, 1925, aged 55.

ROBERT MAXWELL LAIDLAW (cont.)

1920, together with Captain Cuthbertson, he started *The Annandale Record* and re-started *The Moffat Times*.

Robert Gordon Millar. Dumfries: Thomas Hunter, Watson & Co., 1917, large post 8vo., pp. 62.

St Mary's Parish Church [Dumfries] Roll of Honour. Dumfries: Thomas Hunter, Watson & Co., 1917, pp. 15.

Annan War Memorial Souvenir. Annan: Cuthbertson & Laidlaw, 1921, pp. 24.

JOHN LESLEY (1526-1596), Bishop of Ross.

History of Scotland (Latin edition, published at Rome in 1578).

[In its original form this history was in the Scots vernacular. At Rome, after 1575, the Bishop re-wrote the work in Latin, considerably expanding it. The extended work, which was translated into Scots by Father James Dalrymple in 1596, has a reference to one of the chief events in the history of Annan—the defeat of Edward Baliol by Lord Archibald Douglas in 1332. (See Dalrymple's version, *Scottish Text Society*, Vol. II., p. 15.)]

REV. JOHN LINDSAY, D.D., LL.D., a native of Annan, studied at Glasgow University and St. Bees College. He was Rector of St. Clement Danes, Westminster, from 1879 to 1887; Rector of Berrington, Salop, from 1887 to 1901; and Vicar of St. Peter, Limehouse, from 1901 to 1917.

Two Sermons: The One Foundation, and The Church The Body of Christ. Lond.: John Hodges [1882], 8vo, pp. 22.

JAMES LITTLE, writer, Annan (1786-1854), was born at Kingmoor, Cumberland, but his boyhood was spent at Surrone, Greta, a farm long tenanted by his father. "Lawyer Little" was a keen politician, holding views which in his day were considered advanced, and he took a leading part in municipal affairs, acting as Provost of Annan for five

JAMES LITTLE (cont.)

years (1839-44). His knowledge of local history is thus alluded to by Provost Palmer :—

“ Oh, by the bye, there’s Lawyer Little,
At knotty questions keen and kittle;
He kenned our history to a tittle.’³⁴

Annan : Ancient and Modern. Annan : William Cuthbertson, 1853, 8vo, pp. 46.

[A lecture with interesting references to old worthies.]

MURRAY LITTLE, town clerk of Annan, was born in the parish of Gretna in 1861, and was educated principally at Canonbie Public School and Hutton Hall, Caerlaverock. He completed his legal qualifications in 1884; commenced practice as a solicitor at Annan in 1885; and became town clerk in 1897.

Manual of the Recent Acts of Parliament relating to Technical and Secondary Education. Edin. : A. Elliot, 1893, 8vo, pp. 51.

JOHN S. MARRINER, teacher, Annan, died 8th Oct., 1845, aged 58, and was buried in the New Churchyard. His widow, Mary Ann Nicholson, survived till 1886.

Scenes on Solway, and Historical Sketches of the West Borders. Printed at Carlisle for the Author by John Cockburn, 1834, 8vo, pp. 228.

FRANK MILLER, Annan, the compiler of this Bibliography, is not a native of the parish, but during a very long residence at Annan he has had ample opportunities of gaining information useful for his present purpose. (See article by Mr Joseph Jardine, in *Obs.*, 5th April, 1912.)

Song, “ Down, Down on the Shore.” (Words by F. Miller. Music by Montague Smith, organist in Glasgow University.) Lond. : Orsborn & Tuckwood. *Annan and its Neighbourhood.* Annan : W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1887, 8vo, pp. 31.

“ Annan in the Eighteenth Century.”
[In *Obs.*, 25th March, 1904.]

³⁴ *Poems and Songs*, Annan, 1871, p. 53.

FRANK MILLER (cont.)

[Editor] "Pistapolis," by Dr. Blacklock.

[In *The Scottish Historical Review*, January, 1907. A few separate copies issued.]

The Poets of Dumfriesshire. Glasg. : James MacLehose & Sons, 1910, demy 8vo, pp. 343.

The Glenriddell Ballad Manuscript. Braunschweig : G. Westermann, 1912, 8vo.

"Dr. Blacklock's Manuscripts."

[In *The Scottish Historical Review*, July, 1913.]

"Carlyle as a Poet."

[Letters in *The Spectator*, 16th and 23rd August, 1919.]

In *Trans.*

"'Lag's Elegy' and other Chap-books." 25th April, 1902.

"Annan in the last Four Decades of the 18th Century." 25th April, 1908.

"The Ballad of Kinmont Willie." 31st March, 1911.

[Reprinted by Professor Alois Brandl in *Archiv für das Studium der Neueren Sprachen und Literaturen*.]

"The Blacklock Manuscripts at Annan." 19th Jan., 1912.

"Andrew Crosbie, Advocate, a reputed Original of Paulus Pleydell in 'Guy Mannering.'" 24th Oct., 1919.

[Fifty separate copies issued.]

"Allan Cunningham's Contributions to Cromek's 'Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song.'" 12th Nov., 1920.

[Fifty separate copies issued.]

"A Plague at Annan in the Twelfth Century." 12th Nov., 1920.³⁵

³⁵ To the writings mentioned above may now be added "William Macmath: A Biographical Sketch," in *The Gordons of Craichlaw, Dalbeattie*: Thomas Fraser, 1924, quarto. The sketch occupies 45 pages.

REV. JAMES MONILAWS (1787-1871), minister of the parish of Annan from 1825 to 1871, was the eldest son of Alexander Monilaws, minister of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. His first charge was at Bathgate.

“Parish of Annan.”

[In *New Statistical Account of Scotland—Dumfriesshire*, 1841, pp. 516-536.]

JOHN LITTLE MOUNSEY, M.A., LL.D., W.S., Edinburgh, whose name is closely associated with an important law work, spent many of his early days at Annan. Born in 1852 at Corriehill, in the parish of Hutton and Corrie, he was educated at Corrie School, Annan Academy, and Edinburgh University. He was Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh from 1900 to 1922.

The Scots Style Book. Edin. : William Green & Sons, 1902-5, 7 Vols., large 8vo.

[Dr Mounsey was one of the three consulting editors of this work.]

JOHN MURRAY, M.A., Rector of Annan Academy, was born at New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, in 1883, and was educated in his native village and at Aberdeen University. He was Second English Master at Perth Academy, 1907-1909, and Master of Method at Dumfries Academy, 1910-1919.

A Practical Geography of Dumfriesshire ; with Maps and Diagrams. Dumfries : R. Dinwiddie, 1921, 8vo, pp. 58.

“The Significance of Birrenswark.”

[In *Trans.*, 27th May, 1922.]

REV. NEIL M'CAIG, M.A., B.D., born in Glasgow in 1883, was educated at the High School, Glasgow, and at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1908, and after acting as assistant at St. Matthew's Church, Edinburgh, for a short time, he was ordained minister of Annan in 1909.

The Model Community. Lond. : Arthur H. Stockwell [1912], 8vo, pp. 48.

RICHARD PETER M'DOUGALL, Annan, son of the late Peter M'Dougall, Gretna, was born in Dunmore School House, Argyllshire, in 1865. He occupies a responsible position as a public official, and devotes his scanty leisure to literary work. Sketches from his lively pen have appeared in various magazines.

Romances of Gretna Green. Carlisle: Nicholson & Cartner, 1909, 8vo, pp. 40.

[Second edition in 1911; third in 1916; fourth in 1923.]

[Editor] *Annan*, "*The Queen o' the Border.*" *The Official Handbook of the Annan Town Council.* Illustrated. Published for the Council by Ed. J. Burrow & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham and London, 1920, small 8vo, pp. 60.

[This is the second edition of a *Pocket Guide to Annan*, (published at Cheltenham in 1908), revised and edited by Mr M'Dougall. The third edition (second revised edition) of the *Guide* appeared in 1923.]

JOHN M'LELLAN (1810-1865), writer, Annan.

[MS.] Account of the Burgh of Annan.

[Quoted by M'Dowall in his *History of Dumfries*, 1867, pp. 604 and 906. I cannot trace the MS., and Mr M'Leilan's granddaughter, Miss Leekie, Irvingbank, Annan, has no independent knowledge of its existence.]

GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D., Glasgow, who has done more than any other writer to elucidate the history of the parish, is the son of the late Captain Edward Neilson, a native of Annan, and Janet Paterson, daughter of George Paterson, Horseclose Farm, Ruthwell. Born at Horseclose on 7th Dec., 1858, he received his school education at Cummertrees and at King William's College, Isle of Man. After serving his apprenticeship in the law office of Adamson & Symons, Dumfries, Mr Neilson went to Glasgow, where he studied at the University. In 1884 he commenced practice as a solicitor in Glasgow, in partnership with Mr Francis Stoddart; and in 1892 he married Jane, daughter of Mr Thomas Richardson, Hexham. From 1891 to 1910 he was Procurator-Fiscal of

GEORGE NEILSON (cont.)

Glasgow, and since the latter date he has been Stipendiary Magistrate of the city.

Dr. Neilson's numerous books and papers are of permanent value. He has been a leading contributor to *The Scottish Historical Review* throughout the whole period of its existence, and he has favoured the Glasgow Archæological Society and our own Association with not a few papers. His chief works are *Trial by Combat*, a treatise on the legal duel, and *Huchown of the Awle Ryale*, a literary study in which the identity of the poet Huchown, who "made the gret Gest off Arthure," with Sir Hew of Eglintoun is shown to be probable in the highest degree; but in Annandale the most popular of his writings are such fine essays on Border subjects as *Repentance Tower and its Tradition*, *Old Annan*, and *Annals of the Solway*.³⁶

Annandale under the Bruces. Annan : W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1887, 8vo, pp. 40.

Trial by Combat. Glasg. : William Hodge & Co., 1890, 8vo, pp. xvi., 348.

[Fifty-two copies on large paper were issued. The book was reprinted at New York.]

Per Lineam Valli : a New Argument touching the Earthen Rampart between Tyne and Solway. Glasg. : Wm. Hodge & Co., 1891, 8vo, pp. xii., 62.

[Some copies on large paper.]

Peel : Its Meaning and Derivation. Glasg. : Printed by Strathern & Freeman, 1893, 4to, pp. 33.

[Privately reprinted from *Proceedings* of Glasgow Archæological Society.]

Peel : Its Meaning and Derivation : an Enquiry into the Early History of the term now applied to many Border towers. Edin. : Geo. P. Johnston, 1894, 4to, pp. 33 + 4.

[A fresh edition of last, limited to 120 copies.]

³⁶ After a long illness, Dr Neilson died on 15th November, 1923. As a personal friend of the distinguished writer, I may be permitted to say that he was one of the most genial, hospitable, and unselfish of men.

GEORGE NEILSON (cont.)

Repentance Tower and its Tradition. Edin. : George P. Johnston, 1895, 4to, pp. 26.

[Reprinted from *Proceedings* of Glasgow Archæological Society.]

Scots Lore. Glasg. : William Hodge & Co., 1895, 8vo, pp. iv., 410. Edited by Dr. Neilson, who contributed papers on :—" Joseph Stevenson," " Saint Malachi's Curse," " Edinburgh Merchant Company," " Edinburgh Episodes, 1664-65," " Law and Legend."

Article on " The Keep of Carlisle," in *Notes and Queries*, 26th Oct., 1895.

Caudatus Anglicus : A Mediæval Slander. Edin. : G. P. Johnston, 1896, 4to, pp. 39.

[Reprinted from *Proceedings* of Glasgow Archæological Society.]

Article on " Churches as Forts," in *The Antiquary*, Vol. 32, pp. 265-270.

[Has references to " Annand Steepill."]

" Guisborough and the Annandale Churches," in *Obs* 19th June, 3rd, 17th, and 31st July, 1896.

" A Great English Memorial to the Bruces," *Obs.*, 2nd Oct., 1896.

Old Annan : From the 12th Century until 1547. Annan : W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1896, 8vo, pp. 31.

[Reprinted from *Trans.* Annan issue limited to 100 copies.]

Contributions to *Legal Lore : Curiosities of Law and Lawyers.* Ed. by Wm. Andrews. Lond., 1897, 8vo, pp. viii., 287.

Contribution to Memorial Catalogue of the Burns Exhibition [Glasgow, 1896]. Glasg., 1898, folio.

[Article on " Manuscripts," etc., pp. 145-148.]

Article in *The Scottish Review*, Oct., 1898. " The Motes in Norman Scotland." pp. 209-238.

The Antonine Wall Report, being an Account of Excavations, etc., made under the direction of the Glasgow

GEORGE NEILSON (cont.)

Archæological Society during 1890-93. Glasg. : Printed for the Glasgow Archæological Society, and sold by James MacLehose & Sons, 1899, 4to, pp. x., 176.

[Mainly drawn up by Mr Neilson, as a member of the Committee.]

Annals of the Solway until A.D. 1307. Glasg. : Published for the Author by James MacLehose & Sons, 1899, 4to, pp. 74.

[200 copies reprinted from *Proceedings* of the Glasgow Archæological Society.]

"Mediæval Farming," *Dumfries and Galloway Standard*, 2nd Dec., 1899.

[Report of a lecture delivered at Clarencefield on 28th Nov.]

Articles on "Tenure by Knight-Service in Scotland," in *The Juridical Review*, Vol. XI., pp. 71-86 and 173-186.

John Barbour: Poet and Translator. Lond. : Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1900, 8vo, pp. viii., 57.

[Reprinted from *Transactions* of the Philological Society, London.]

Contribution to *An English Miscellany.* Oxford : Clarendon Press [1901], crown 8vo.

[“Three Footnotes.” The *Miscellany* was presented to Dr Furnivall in honour of his 75th birthday.]

Contributions to Chambers's *Cyclopædia of English Literature.* Lond. and Edin., folio, 1901.

1. “Huchown of the Awle Reale,” in Vol. I., pp. 171-174.

2. “The Buik of Alexander and other Works attributed to Barbour,” in Vol. I., pp. 178-181.

Sir Hew of Eglintoun and Huchown off the Awle Ryale. Glasg., 1901, 8vo, pp. 42.

[Reprinted from *Proceedings* of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow.]

GEORGE NEILSON (cont.)

History in the Romance of "Golagros and Gawayne."
Glasg., 1902, 8vo, pp. 18.

[Reprinted from *Proceedings* of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow.]

Contribution to *Scottish History and Life*. Glasg. :
James MacLehose & Sons, 1902, folio.

[Article on "Early Literary Manuscripts," pp. 264-271.]

'*Huchown of the Awle Ryale, the Alliterative Poet :
A Historical Criticism of Fourteenth Century Poems
ascribed to Sir Hew of Eglintoun*. Glasg. : James
MacLehose & Sons, 1902, 4to, pp. xvi., 148.

[300 copies reprinted from *Proceedings* of the Glasgow
Archæological Society.]

Memoir of John Oswald Mitchell, LL.D., in *Old Glasgow
Essays*. Glasg. : James MacLehose & Sons, 1905,
4to.

Contribution to *The Court Guide and Royal Blue Book
of Scotland*. Lond. : Charles William Deacon &
Co. [1905], 8vo.

[Introductory Essay, entitled "Scotland: Descriptive and
Historical," pp. 17-61.]

[Editor] *George Buchanan. Glasgow Quater-centenary
Studies*, 1906. Glasg. : James MacLehose & Sons,
1907, 8vo, pp. xxxiii., 556.

[Dr Neilson contributed the Preface, a paper entitled "The
Franciscan," and some footnotes.]

Contributions to *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*,
ed. by James Hastings, D.D. Edin. : T. & T. Clark,
1908-1921.

1. "Chivalry," Vol. III. (1910), pp. 565-567.

2. "Duelling," Vol. V. (1912), pp. 114-116.

3. "Torture," Vol. XII. (1921), pp. 391-393.

Article on "Brunanburh and Burnswork," in *The Scot-
tish Historical Review* for Oct., 1909.

GEORGE NEILSON (cont.)

Contribution to *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association* [Vol. I.], edited by Andrew C. Bradley. Oxford, 1910.

[Article, "On Blind Harry's *Wallace*," pp. 85-112.]

Contribution to *Archæologia Æliana*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 3rd series. Vol. VIII., 1912, 4to.

[Obituary notice of J. P. Gibson, F.S.A. Reprinted separately.]

Contribution to Goudie's *David Laing, LL.D.* Edin., 1913, 8vo.

[Lord Guthrie's Introduction includes a Note by Dr Neilson on the MS. notes of Laing to his edition of John Knox's *History*.]

[Editor] *The Original Chronicle of Andrew of Wyntoun*, edited by F. J. Amours; Vol. I., Scottish Text Society, 1914, pp. cv., 238.

[Edition completed on death of Amours, by J. T. T. Brown and G. Neilson.]

[Editor] "Scotstarvet's 'Trew Relation.'"

[In *Scottish Historical Review*, Vol. 11, pp. 164, 284, 395; Vol. 12, pp. 76, 174, 408; Vol. 13, p. 380; and Vol. 14, p. 60.]

The Hellespont in Retrospect, 1916, 8vo, pp. 26.

[Presidential Address to the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1915. Reprinted from the Society's *Proceedings*.]

Article, "Old Annandale Notes," *Obs.*, 5th Oct., 1917.

Acta Dominorum Concilii: Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, Vol. II., A.D. 1496-1501, with some *Acta Auditorum et Dominorum Concilii*, A.D. 1469-1483. Edited by George Neilson, LL.D., and Henry Paton, M.A. Edin.: Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1918, large 8vo., pp. xcvi., 587.

[The Introduction, pp. v.-lxxix., was written by Dr Neilson. 25 separate copies of this were printed.]

GEORGE NEILSON (cont.)

Birkenside and the Stewardship of Scotland. Edin. :
Neill & Co., Ltd. [no date].

[Reprinted from *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, Vol. XXIV., pp. 126-147.]

Article on "Brus versus Balliol," in *The Scottish Historical Review*, Oct., 1918.

"Annan Coat of Arms," *Obs.*, 6th Dec., 1918.

The late F. J. Amours. Glasg. : The Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1920, 8vo, pp. 8.

Memoir of Robert Renwick, LL.D., prefatory to *History of Glasgow*, by Robert Renwick and Sir John Lindsay, Vol. I. Glasg. : MacLehose, Jackson & Co., 1921, large 8vo, pp. 434.

[Editor] "Skene's *Memorabilia Scotica*, 1475-1612, and Revisals of *Regiam Majestatem*. Edited from the MSS. with Introduction by George Neilson."

[In *Proceedings of the Glasgow Archæological Society for 1921.*]³⁷

In *Trans.*

"Old Annan." 10th May, 1895.

[Reprinted at Annan.]

"The Battle of Dornock." 8th May, 1896.

"The Battle of Sark." 14th May, 1897.

"An Antiquary's Notes." 17th Feb., 1905.

"Dumfries: Its Burghal Origin." 27th Feb., 1914.

[Reprinted from *Dumfries Standard*, 1899.]

"Burghs of Annandale: Annan and Lochmaben—their Burghal Origins." 30th Oct., 1914.

[Reprinted from *Dumfries Standard*, 1899.]

"The Brus Inscription at Annan." 24th March, 1916.

"The Maid of Enterkin." 15th Feb., 1924.

[Reprinted from *The Glasgow Herald*, 1919.]

³⁷ Dr Neilson arranged for a reprint of this paper, and a separate issue, restricted to 125 copies, has now appeared (MacLehose, Jackson & Co., 1923, 4to, pp. 45).

GEORGE NEILSON (cont.)

Still Unpublished.

"Some Aspects of Scottish Feudalism."

[The Rhind Lectures for 1912. Mrs Neilson possesses the MS.]

Newbie, Annan, Liberal Committee, Publications of—

Radicalism versus Socialism, 1908, pp. 12.

A Dumfriesshire Tariff Dialogue, 1912, pp. 20.

The Laird and the Farmer, n.d., pp. 14.

The Remedy for Unemployment—Tariff Reform or Land Reform? n.d., pp. 52.

[All printed at Annan.]

WILLIAM OF NEWBURGH (1136-1201 ?).

Historia Rerum Anglicarum. Fifth Book. Edited by Howlett, Lond., 1885.

[Contains a curious account of a pestilence which raged at Annan in or about 1196, destroying most of the inhabitants. A translation of the passage by Mr William Duncan, B.A. (Lond.), Annan, will be found in my paper, entitled "A Plague at Annan in the Twelfth Century," in *Trans.*, 12th November, 1920.]

JOHN NICHOLSON (1840-1900), Annan, was the youngest son of John Nicholson, merchant and shipowner in that town. He was educated at Annan Academy, and at schools in Liverpool and Edinburgh. In 1865 he purchased a mill in his native town, and commenced cotton-weaving, but ten years later he retired from business. For about nine years (1877-1886) Mr Nicholson was Provost of Annan, and during his term of office he introduced a plentiful supply of water into the town, paved the broad High Street, and effected other much-needed improvements.

[MS.] Three Months and a half abaft the Mast, or Journal of Voyage from Cardiff towards Hong-Kong in the Ship "John Nicholson" of Annan—Robert Ewart, Master. 1862, 4to, pp. 27.

[In the possession of the author's nephew, Mr John Nicholson Scaurbank, Annan.]

MARGARET OLIPHANT (1828-1897). Mrs Oliphant's sympathetic *Life of Edward Irving* was published in 1862. While engaged upon the book she stayed at Woodhouse Cottage, near Kirtlebridge, and occasionally visited Annan, the "Fendie"³⁸ of her novel, *Adam Graeme of Mossgray* (1857).

JOHN PALMER (1800-1870), nurseryman, was born at Annan, and educated at Brydekirk. He founded the firm of John Palmer & Son, whose nurseries at one time covered about sixty acres. For many years he was Chief Magistrate of Annan, and, according to a local verse-maker of the 'seventies—

" He banged them all
That sat as Provost in the Old Town Hall."

Poems and Songs by John Palmer, Nurseryman, Annan.
Printed at Annan for private circulation by W.
Cuthbertson & Son, 1871, 12mo, pp. 126.

[The book has an Introduction by A. B. G. (A. B. Grosart).]

THOMAS PENNANT (1726-1798) is chiefly remembered by his *Tours* in Scotland and Wales. Dr. Johnson thus described him to Percy :—" He's a *Whig*, Sir ; a *sad dog*. But he's the best traveller I ever read."³⁹

A Tour in Scotland, and Voyage to the Hebrides, 1772.
Chester : Printed by John Monk, 1774, 4to.
[Has a brief but interesting description of Annan, p. 84.]

RICHARD POCOCKE (1704-1765), who, like Pennant, wrote some valuable descriptive accounts of tours in Great Britain, was Bishop of Ossory from 1756 to 1765.

³⁸ The present writer lived for several years in a house in St. John's Road called Fendie Lodge. The name was afterwards transferred to a house in Charles Street.

³⁹ Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, Hill's edn., vol. iii., p. 274.

RICHARD POCOCKE (cont.)

Tours in Scotland, 1747, 1750, 1760, ed. by D. W. Kemp, 1887. (Scottish History Society Publications.)

[Pococke visited Annan in 1760. In the work mentioned he gives a copy of the inscription on the "Brus Stone," which he saw in the town.]

JAMES PORTEOUS (1762-1847), farmer and miller, Hoddam, had no small reputation in Annandale as a violinist and composer. The "Musical Miller," as he was commonly styled, spent his last years in Thomas Street, Annan, where he died on 17th July, 1847, aged 85. His daughter, Mrs William Irving, is also the subject of a brief notice in this Bibliography.

Strathspeys, Reels, Jigs, Hornpipes. "Arranged for the Pianoforte, Violin, and Violincello. Published in Edinburgh, and to be obtained at all Music Shops, as also from the Author, Meinfoot, by Ecclefechan."

Edin. : Walker & Anderson. [About 1821.]

[Dedicated to Lady Jardine of Applegarth. Mrs Hughes, Buckley, Cheshire, a great-granddaughter of Mr Porteous, possesses a copy.]

JANE DICK RONALD, wife of the Rev. James Ronald, minister of the United Presbyterian Church at Annan from 1872 to 1900, was born at Falkirk in 1838. She died on 25th Aug., 1918, at the East United Free Manse, Galashiels, the residence of her son, the Rev. John Ronald, B.D.

Stella and Maggie. Glasg. : Published by the Scottish Temperance League. Printed by John S. Marr & Sons, 1881, pp. 64.

MARY JANE DAVIDSON SANDERS (1832-1907) was the eldest daughter of George Underwood, town clerk of Annan. In 1854 she married Robert Sanders, minister of Tundergarth, who died in 1896. Her last years were spent at Underwood, a picturesque house near Lockerbie.

The Purser's Daughter, and other Tales. Lond. : Tinsley Brothers, 1875, 8vo, pp. 278.

MARY JANE DAVIDSON SANDERS (cont.)

Happy with Either, by A.L.O.S. [A Lady of Scotland.]
2 Vols. Lond. : Remington & Co., 1878, 8vo.

Matthew Dale, Farmer. Edin. : Wm. Blackwood & Sons,
1882, 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 253, 232.

[Second edition, Edin., Oliphant & Co., 1887, 8vo, pp. 320.]

SIR WALTER SCOTT (1771-1832). Tom Trumbull (otherwise Old Turnpenny), the hypocritical smuggler sketched in *Red-gauntlet* (Chapters xiii. and xiv.), lived in the parish of Annan. As Scott was well aware, that parish in the eighteenth century was the home of many smugglers, a large contraband trade being carried on with the Isle of Man. Considerable capital was employed in the illicit traffic, and innumerable casks of brandy were stowed in queer rambling houses situated, like Trumbull's cottage, near the Solway.

REV. WILLIAM STEWART, D.D., LL.D. (1835-1919), was born at Annan, and educated at Dalbeattie Parish School and Glasgow University. He was minister of St. George's-in-the-Fields, Glasgow, from 1868 to 1875, and Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Glasgow from 1873 to 1910. His death took place on 11th Sep., 1919.

The Plan of St. Luke's Gospel. Glasg. : James MacLehose & Sons, 1873, 8vo.

[Editor] *The University of Glasgow, Old and New*.
Glasg. : James MacLehose & Sons, 1891, fo.
[Illustrated.]

ROBERT WILLIAM THOM, the son of a doctor of whom many good stories are told,⁴⁰ was born on 30th Dec., 1816, at 30 Ednam Street, Annan. In 1834 he went to Blackburn, and entered the service of George Johnston, draper. A few years later he returned to his native district, and married Jane Cuthbertson, a sister of the founder of *The Annandale*

⁴⁰ Dr Thom was suspected of the authorship of a lampoon on Hugh Clapperton, which came from a Carlisle press in 1825; and he narrowly escaped a horse-whipping at the hands of the traveller.

ROBERT WILLIAM THOM (cont.)

Observer.⁴¹ Afterwards he resided successively in Blackburn, Liverpool, Birkenhead (where for two years, 1858-60, he published a paper called *Thom's Advertiser*), Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, and Glasgow. He died at 29 Govanhill Street, Govanhill, Glasgow, on 2nd Feb., 1890. His grave in Cathcart Cemetery is marked by a fine monument erected by admirers of his poetry.

Thom's best known works are *The Epochs* and *The Courtship and Wedding o' Jock o' the Knowe*. In 1845 he sent some of his poems to Wordsworth, who said they were "distinguished by thought, feeling, and vigour of expression."⁴² A *History of Annandale*, on which he was engaged in 1844, does not appear to have been printed. The fullest account of Thom and his writings is contained in a series of articles contributed to *The Annandale Observer* in 1908 by his friend, Mr Joseph Jardine, Annan, the grandson of Mr George Johnston, Blackburn, who was at one time the proprietor of Newington, Annan.

Herbert and Rosana, a Tale. With other Poems. Dumf. :
Printed by John M'Diarmid, 1839, post 8vo, pp. 100.

The Emigrant, and other Poems. Blackburn : Har-
greaves & Gill, 1841.

[Editor] *The Border Magazine*.

[Nearly all the articles which make up this magazine were written by Thom. See the present work, Section II., Newspapers.]

Earl Mornia's Child, a Poem in two Cantos. Carlisle :
Printed by Charles Thurnam, 1843.

Saint Leon, a Poem. Carlisle : Charles Thurnam, 1843,
pp. 54.

⁴¹ She died at Powfoot in 1898.

⁴² Ex-Provost Jardine owns a copy of the 1845 edition of *The Poems of William Wordsworth*, presented to Thom by the author soon after the publication of the book. It bears this inscription in the handwriting of the great poet:—"R. W. Thom from William Wordsworth. Dec. 17th, 1845, Rydal Mount."

ROBERT WILLIAM THOM (cont.)

The Border Bard. Annan : W. Cuthbertson, 1844.

[Consists of the two poems last mentioned.]

Wyseby : a Legend of the First Irvings. Annan : Printed by William Cuthbertson, 1844, 12mo, pp. 140.

[Written in poetical prose. Part of the work appeared originally in *The Border Magazine*—see above. The book was reprinted in 1845.]

The Cottage Visitor.

[A paper, consisting of four pages, published at Kirtlebridge “every Saturday morning.” The numbers issued were dated 20th July, 27th July, 3rd August, 10th August, 17th August, 24th August, and 31st August, 1844.]

The Dominie’s Charge. Vol. I. Edin. : Printed for the Author by William Tait, 1846, pp. 137.

[This seems to have been the only volume published. The work is in prose.]

The Epochs : a Poem. 2 Vols. Carlisle : C. Thurnam, 1846.

[Written in the Spenserian stanza.]

Do. Second Edition (enlarged). 3 Vols. Annan : William Cuthbertson, 1847-8, 12mo.

[The Annan edition is beautifully printed and neatly bound.]

Do. Third Edition. Glasg. : “Published by Robert W. Thom,” 1884, 8vo.

Poems. Birkenhead : Printed for the Author by Chas. Willmer, 1853.

[Contains lines in honour of Wordsworth, who is addressed as “Priest, in the worship of all quiet things!”]

Cleon : a Drama. Lond. : Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1855, 8vo, pp. 156.

[Reprinted in Edinburgh in 1858. Forms Part I. of the book next mentioned.]

Life’s Phases : a Dramatic Poem. Liverpool [1855].

[In two parts. A new edition was issued in London in 1858.]

Poem on “Burns” in *The Burns Centenary Poems.* Glasg. : Thomas Murray & Son, 1859, 8vo.

ROBERT WILLIAM THOM (cont.)

Crow and Crouch : a Drama. 1860.

[Reprinted under the title of *The Trevanions*, in *Poems* (1880)
—see below.]

Coventry Poems. Coventry : W. Fred. Taunton, n.d.,
12mo, pp. vi., 86.

[In a paper cover, with a picture of Coventry.]

Poems. Dudley : Printed by Samuel Mills, n.d., 8vo,
pp. 84.

The Courtship and Wedding o' Jock o' the Knowe.
Glasg. : W. Porteous & Co., and William Love,
1877, 12mo, pp. 63.

[Originally published in *The Annandale Observer*. The book
passed through four editions (1877, 1878, 1880, 1883), all
issued in Glasgow.]

Poems by Robert W. Thom. Glasg. : Printed by Aird
& Coghill, 1880, 8vo, pp. 344.

Poems and Ballads (Scotch and English). Glasg. :
Printed by Maclaren and Sons, 1886, 8vo, pp. 112.

Poems (Scotch and English), and The Fall of Kirkconnel.
Glasg. : Printed by Maclaren & Sons, 1887, 8vo,
pp. 112.

M. JANIE WALKER (Mrs Hugh Walker), only daughter of
the late Alexander Roxburgh and his wife Agnes Steel, was
born at Annan in 1860. After passing through Annan
Academy, she studied under a private governess, and later
she attended the lectures of Edward Caird, Professor of Moral
Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, at the newly-opened
Queen Margaret's College in that city. Miss Roxburgh was
married, in 1885, to Dr. Hugh Walker, who holds the Chair
of English Literature at St. David's College, Lampeter.

Outlines of Victorian Literature. By Hugh Walker,
LL.D., D.Litt., and Mrs Hugh Walker. Cam-
bridge : Pitt Press, 1913, crown 8vo, pp. 224.

[The book was written by Mrs Walker, but the material used
was taken from *The Victorian Era*, a work by her husband.]

M. JANIE WALKER (cont.)

A Book of Victorian Poetry and Prose. Compiled by Mrs Hugh Walker. Cambridge : Pitt Press, 1915, crown 8vo, pp. xi., 257.

Made in Birmingham. A Book of Verse and Prose, chosen by Mrs Hugh Walker. Birmingham : Cornish Bros., Ltd., 1916, crown 8vo, pp. 214.

With a Great Price. A Welsh Story. Lond. : Daniel O'Connor, 1921, crown 8vo, pp. 322.

Stories of the Victorian Writers. With 8 Illustrations. Cambridge University Press, 1922, large crown 8vo, pp. 101.

CHARLES WATSON, solicitor, was born at Annan in 1851, and was educated at the local Academy and at Edinburgh University. He commenced practice in his native town in 1877, and about two years later was assumed as partner by Mr William Dobbie, Annan, with whom he had served his apprenticeship. In 1907 he took his eldest son into partnership, changing the old firm-name of Dobbie & Watson (which had been continued after Mr Dobbie's death in 1883) into C. Watson & Son. Three of Mr Watson's sons, including Captain Douglas Watson, his partner, fell in the Great War.

Manual of Practice and Procedure in the Burgh Courts in Scotland, with Appendix containing Forms of Complaints, Minutes of Procedure, etc. Edin. : William Green & Sons, 1904, 8vo, pp. 315.

[Mr Watson was Procurator-Fiscal of the Burgh of Annan from 1877 till 1904, when he resigned the post.]

"The Poke and Haaf-Net Fishings in the Solway."

Annan : W. Cuthbertson & Son, 12mo, pp. 16.

[Reprinted from *Obs.*, of 19th and 26th January, 1912.]

CHARLES MARSON WATSON, Tientsin, North China, is the second, and eldest surviving, son of the last mentioned writer. He was born at Annan in 1884, and was educated at Annan Academy and at Warriston, Moffat. For many years he has

CHARLES MARSON WATSON (cont.)

been sole partner in a large trading firm which has its head office at Tientsin.

Decimal Exchange Tables. Printed at Chungking, China, by The English and Chinese Publishing Co., 1906, 8vo, pp. 74.

Lecture on China. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1911.

[Reprinted from *Obs.*]

Notes on a Visit to Japan. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1911.

[Reprinted from *Obs.*]

DAVID WATT, bookseller (1824-1903), was born at Annan, and educated at the school conducted by Carlyle's friend, D. M. Ferguson. To gain experience in his father's craft, which was that of bookbinding, he went to London at an early age. Carlyle was already settled at Chelsea, and Ferguson offered his favourite pupil a letter of introduction to the great man, but the boy, overcome with shyness, declined it—to his own bitter regret in after days. During the last fifty years of his life Mr Watt carried on business as a bookseller and stationer in his native town. He initiated the idea of erecting a monument to Edward Irving in Annan; and after much patient labour he and the committee that co-operated with him had the satisfaction of seeing a statue of the eminent preacher raised in High Street.

Guide to Annan and Neighbourhood. Annan: D. Watt, 1884, pp. 22. Price 1d.

[Afterwards greatly enlarged. Has passed through four editions. The fourth edition (1902, crown 8vo, pp. 137) was illustrated.]

A Narrative of the Great Religious Revival in Annan in 1861. Annan: D. Watt, 1899, pp. 51.

JOHN SMITH WAUGH, M.D. (1792-1858), was the son of John Waugh, shoemaker, Annan, the Hans Wachtel of

JOHN SMITH WAUGH (cont.)

Sartor Resartus. While a scholar at Annan, Thomas Carlyle was boarded with his relative, John Waugh, who lived in a white-washed cottage situated in Greencroft Wynd,⁴³ and thus young Waugh and his "maternal cousin or half-cousin" were thrown closely together. Like Carlyle, John Smith Waugh was educated at Annan Academy and at the University of Edinburgh, and like him he was mathematical master at the Academy for a year or two.⁴⁴ Tiring of teaching, he studied medicine, and after receiving the degree of M.D. he settled in Annan as a physician. His subsequent career was disappointing, for "his high abilities were rendered practically valueless by countervailing infirmities."⁴⁵ He died in abject poverty on 23rd Aug., 1858. Carlyle's references to him in the *Reminiscences* and elsewhere are unsympathetic. In 1860, it was proposed—chiefly at the instance of Dr. John A. Carlyle—to erect, by public subscription, a tombstone over his grave, but the proposal was never carried out.⁴⁶

1. *Dissertations on the Prophecies of Sacred Scripture which relate to the Antichristian Powers*. Printed for the Author by William Cuthbertson, Annan, and sold by Waugh & Innes and John Wardlaw, Edinburgh, 1833; 8vo, pp. 96.

[In a letter to John Carlyle, dated 18th November, 1833, Thomas Carlyle describes a visit to Waugh, and says:—"His 'Prophecy Book' has not paid its expenses."]

2. *The Science of the Cerebro-Spinal Phenomena Attempted*. Published in London by Samuel Highley, 32 Fleet Street. Printed at Annan by Wm. Cuthbertson, 1838, 12mo, pp. 172 and 2 pp. errata.

⁴³ Waugh's house was pointed out to the present writer nearly forty years ago by Dr Thomas Williamson, Annan, who died in 1888, aged 76.

⁴⁴ He succeeded Morley, a Cumberland man, and was the predecessor of Carlyle.

⁴⁵ *The Annandale Observer*, 17th June, 1887.

⁴⁶ *The Annandale Observer*, 18th March, 1881.

JOHN SMITH WAUGH (cont.)

It is said that in addition to these works Waugh wrote a comedy, which was sent to the manager of a theatre in London, by whom it was neither used nor returned.

DOROTHY WORDSWORTH (1771-1855).

Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland, A.D. 1803.

Ed. Shairp. Edin., 1874.

[See description of Annan, p. 5.]

ANDREW OF WYNTOUN (died about 1422).

The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland.

[See Book VIII., chap. xxiv. (MS. Cott.), where the chronicler describes the defeat of Edward Baliol and his English followers at "Anande" in 1332. In graphic language he tells how the usurper saved himself from death or capture by fleeing "on a barme hors, withe leggis bare."]

SECTION II.

Various Printed Books, Manuscripts, Pictures, etc.

1. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED
AT ANNAN.

The Annandale Observer.

(Originally *The Annan Observer*, and *Annandale Monthly Advertiser*.)

Begun on Thursday, 8th Jan., 1857, the *Observer* in its original form was a monthly serial of eight pages (10 inches long by about 7 inches broad). In 1858 and 1859 it was published fortnightly; but no alteration took place in the form of the paper till 5th Jan., 1860, when it was first printed on a large folio sheet. The demands upon space soon outgrew the limits afforded by a fortnightly publication, and after 11th July, 1861, the journal was issued weekly. In March, 1871, the day of publication was changed to Friday, owing to an alteration in the local market-day. The *Observer* was now much more than a merely local organ for the burgh, and in recognition of the fact that it had become a newspaper for a wide district, its present title was adopted on 1st Jan., 1875.

The founder and first editor of the journal was William Cuthbertson (1807-1877). After serving his apprenticeship as a printer in Carlisle, his native city, he went to Edinburgh, where he found employment in the office of Sir Walter Scott's friend, James Ballantyne. Gaining the post of reader, he had the honour of helping to correct the proof-sheets of the *Waverley Novels*, which were then issuing from Ballantyne's press. In 1832 he settled at Annan, having purchased the business of Robert Thompson, a printer in that town. References to not a few books and pamphlets published by Mr Cuthbertson will be found in this *Bibliography*. He died on 11th March, 1877.

William Cuthbertson was succeeded by his son, William John Cuthbertson. Born at Annan on 9th November, 1841,

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES (cont.)

the second proprietor and editor of the *Observer* was educated at the Academy and at Edinburgh University. He was an admirably equipped journalist; and he took a leading part in various kinds of public work, labouring unweariedly to promote the welfare of Annan.⁴⁷

On the death of Mr W. J. Cuthbertson on 4th Oct., 1904, his two sons became partners and shared the supervision of the work of the firm, the elder, William, editing the *Observer*, and the younger, Robert, devoting his attention to the commercial side of the business. In 1914 Mr William Cuthbertson joined the Army, and his brother was left in charge of the paper. Mr Robert Cuthbertson died in 1917, and that same year Mr R. M. Laidlaw, Dumfries, was assumed as a partner by the surviving brother. As both Mr William Cuthbertson and Mr Laidlaw have written books, they are noticed elsewhere in the present work.

Annandale Press and Border Magazine.

“Local Occurrences, Obituaries, Markets, etc., Literature, Critiques, Extracts, Biography, Topographical Notices, History, Anecdote, Natural History, Poetry, etc., etc. Published Thursday every Fortnight, and forwarded regularly to Agents in the Country. At the end of each volume a Title Page and Index will be given Gratis.”

[First issued 17th July, 1823. Only a few numbers appeared, and copies of these have long been very scarce. Mr Shirley has copies of three numbers. The paper was printed and published by Peter Forrest, who had a press in High Street. After carrying on business in the town as a bookseller and printer for some years, he went to London to become a reporter on *The Morning Advertiser*.]

The Annandale Record.

[A newspaper for Mid-Annandale, edited by Mr R. M. Laidlaw, and printed and published at Annan by Messrs Cuthbertson & Laidlaw every Thursday. The first number was issued on 3rd June, 1920.]

⁴⁷ See *William J. Cuthbertson* [Rev. Dr Crichton, etc.], Annan, 1904.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES (cont.)

Annan Free Press (originally *The Annan Advertiser*).

Annan : John Frood, High Street.

[Published weekly. First number dated 23rd January, 1902. Discontinued on 19th April, 1922, but publication resumed that same year. Mr Frood, the founder of the paper, was a stationer and printer in the town. He died 25th March, 1922, aged 50.]

The Border Magazine, No. 1., Oct., 1842. Annan :

Printed for the Proprietors by Wm. Cuthbertson,
8vo., pp. 40.

[R. W. Thom was editor. The articles are not signed, but all, or nearly all, were written by him.]

The Forum, 8vo.

[An illustrated monthly magazine, printed by J. Maxwell & Son, Dumfries, and published by Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Newbie Engineering Works. The first number appeared in August, 1919, and the last in April, 1922. *The Forum* was edited by Mr Thomas Walley, Annan, from August 1919, to August, 1921, and by Mr C. E. Crompton, Newbie, during the rest of its existence.]

The Moffat Times.

[This paper was begun in 1874, but after a time it was discontinued. Restarted on 3rd June, 1920, by Messrs Cuthbertson & Laidlaw, it is now printed and published at Annan every Thursday. Mr Laidlaw is editor.]

The Scottish Border Agricultural Gleaner. Printed and published at Annan by William Cuthbertson, 1844.

[A monthly serial. Not gaining sufficient support, it was soon discontinued.]

2. BOOKS PUBLISHED AT ANNAN BY AUTHORS UNCONNECTED WITH THE PARISH.

Teetotalism Triumphant : A Tragi-Comic Dramatic Tale in Five Acts. By A. Macmillan, President of the Ecclefechan Teetotal Society. Annan : Printed by Wm. Cuthbertson, 1839, 12mo, pp. 59.

[Dedicated to "James Broom, Esq., President of the Dumfries Teetotal Society."]

BOOKS BY AUTHORS UNCONNECTED WITH PARISH (cont.)

The Beauties of the Border. By Elinor Allen. Annan, 1846.

[Miss Allen, who resided at Dornock, had published through Henry Lowes, Carlisle, *The History of the Life of Jacob, &c.*, 1839.]

A Lecture on the Philosophical and Religious Aspects of the Total Abstinence Pledge. By James Little Bryden, jun. Annan: Printed and published by William Cuthbertson, 1860.

[The author lived in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming.]

Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee. By Stewart Lewis (died 1818), author of "Annan's Winding Stream."

[Several of the later editions of Lewis's long ballad were printed for his son by Wm. Cuthbertson. The 9th and last edition of the piece came from the press of Mr Cuthbertson in 1866.]

Speech in the Kirtle Case before the Synod of Dumfries, April 16, 1872. By Rev. John Anderson, D.D. (1819-1885). Printed by Wm. Cuthbertson & Son, 1872, 12mo, pp. 12.

[Dr Anderson was minister of Dornock from 1844 to 1885.]

The Irvings of Hoddum (with Illustrations). By George Irving, West Fell, Corbridge (1826-1906). Printed by Wm. Cuthbertson & Son, 1902, pp. 37.

[This paper will be found in *Trans.*, 1901-2. Mr Irving was a native of Kirkpatrick-Fleming.]

The Story of One Hundred and Fifty Years. By Rev. Alexander Steele. Annan: Printed by W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1910, pp. 49.

[A history of the congregation of which Carlyle's father was a member, by the present minister.]

3. SOME BALLADS AND SONGS OF LOCAL INTEREST NOT CATALOGUED IN SECTION I.

"Archie o' Cawfield."

[In a version of this famous ballad of rescue, preserved in Buchan's *Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland*, I., 111, Archie is prisoner in Annan "jail-house," not at Dumfries, as in the Glenriddell version.]

SOME BALLADS AND SONGS (cont.)

" Bridekirk's Hunting."

[An old song, first published in Carlisle's *Collections for a History of the Ancient Family of Carlisle*, Lond., 1822, p. 177. See *The Scots Musical Museum*, edit. 1853, Vol. IV., p. 216,* and *The Poets of Dumfriesshire*, 1910, pp. 85-87. " Bridekirk " was a Carlyle dwelling in the north-west of Annan parish, where a fragment of his Tower remains, surrounded by the out-buildings of Brydekirk Mains.]

" Jock of Milk and Jean of Bonshaw : A Fragment of an Old West-border Ballad." In the Glenriddell Ballad MS., pp. 1-13. (Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.)

[A spurious antique. It has never been published in full, but 14 verses were printed in *The Poets of Dumfriesshire*, pp. 176, 177. Two lines from the ballad are quoted on the title-page of Colonel Irving's *The Book of the Irvings*.]

" New Brig."

[A song written by Lieutenant Henry Stanley, R.N., Brydekirk, who died on 29th March, 1826, aged 51. In the lifetime of the author it was frequently sung in the parish of Annan.]

" The Wizard Peter." By Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, 1834.

[The Solway shore is the scene of the tale, and Peter is described as " lord recluse of Newby's hated Tower."]

" Bonshaw's Raid."

In *Songs of the Covenant Times*. [By the Rev. James Murray.] Edin. : 1861, pp. 170-174.

[The " Bonshaw " of the ballad is James Irving, who in 1681 captured Donald Cargill, and treated him with great severity. The House of Bonshaw was cursed by Cargill; not, however, for all time, but, as I have been informed by the present laird of Bonshaw, for 200 years. " Wild Bonshaw " was one of the persecutors seen by Scott's Wandering Willie in hell.]

4. MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.

ANNAN ACADEMY.

Advertisement for Master in *Dumfries Courier*, 8th Feb., 1820.

Statement regarding the Academy of Annan.

Dumfries: Printed at the *Journal and Advertiser* Office by W. Carson, 1828, 8vo, pp. 10.

[Reprinted in *Obs.*, 13th March, 1885.]

The Annan Academy Re-Union, 1899. [See under W. T. Hawkins.]

Reopening of Annan Academy. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1909, pp. 30.

[The Academy had been reconstructed.]

ANTIQUITIES, DESCRIPTIONS OF LOCAL

"Funeral Cairn at Warmanbie."

[Article in *Obs.*, 11th June, 1886.]

"Axehead found at Annan."

[Note by James Lennox, Dumfries, in *Trans.*, 6th May, 1892.]

[MS.] "Annan Mote (Measurements, Etc.)" By Alexander Tweedie, Annan (1844-1917).

[The Mote and its surroundings were carefully examined and measured by Mr Tweedie in Feb., 1913, at the request of Dr George Neilson, to whom the MS. giving the results of the examination was sent. I have a copy of the paper.]

"The Old Jail Clock of Annan."

[Letter by J. H. Wilkinson in *Obs.*, 13th Nov., 1914.]

Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland—County of Dumfries. Edin., 1920, 4to. See pp. 1-8.⁴⁸

CHARTERS OF THE BURGH.

"Charters Granted to Annan by Kings James V. and James VI. Extracted from the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, and translated by E. J. Chinnock, LL.D."

[In *Trans.*, 25th April, 1908. The two Charters referred to are in Annan Town Hall, in the custody of the Town Clerk of the Burgh.]

English Copy of the Charter by King James VI., in favour of the Burgh of Annan. "Cuthbertson, Printer, Annan," 4to, pp. 3.

⁴⁸ Various works noticed in Section 1 contain descriptions of antiquities in the parish.

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (cont.)

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ. By Hew Scott, 1866-71. See Part II., pp. 612 and 613. New edition, W. S. Crockett, Vol. II., pp. 241-243 and 438, 439.

History of the Congregations of the United Presbyterian Church, 1733-1900. By R. Small, 1904, Vol. I., pp. 57-61.

Annals of the Free Church of Scotland, 1843-1900. W. Ewing and others, 1914. Vol. I., pp. 163, 239, 290. Vol. II., p. 40.

Jubilee of St. John's Episcopal Church.

[Historical Sketch by the Incumbent. See *Obs.*, 25th Aug., 1893.]

Annan Congregational Church Bazaar Guide, 1908.

Annan: Printed by W. Cuthbertson & Son, pp. 44.

[Contains "Brief Sketch of Church's History."]

Independency in Annan in 1794.

[Letters and statements by old adherents of the Independent Church, in *Obs.*, 21st March and 4th April, 1861.]

Funeral Sermon on the Death of the late Rev. James Dobbie. Annan: Wm. Cuthbertson.

[Mr Dobbie, second minister of the Secession Church at Annan, died in 1846.]⁴⁹

FARMERS' CLUB.

First Report of the Border Union Farmers' Club, July, 1842. Annan: Printed by William Cuthbertson, pp. 18.

INHABITANTS OF THE BURGH IN 1591.

"Bond of Manhood and Service by the Inhabitants of the Burgh of Annan, in favour of John, eighth Lord Maxwell, 9th September, 1591."

[Printed in Sir William Fraser's *The Book of Carlawarock*, 1873, Vol. II., p. 496.]

⁴⁹ Information about the ancient Church of St. Mary at Annan will be found in Neilson's *Old Annan, Annandale Under the Bruces*, and *Guisborough and the Annandale Churches* (see under "George Neilson," Section 1).

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (cont.)

INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND PARISH IN 1801, 1811, 1821.

[See reference to Manuscript Enumeration Book, under
"Richard Forrest."]

LIBRARY.

Catalogue of Books in Annan Public Library. Annan :

Printed by W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1906, large 8vo,

pp. 35.

MARCHES OF THE BURGH.

Riding of the Marches of the Royal Burgh of Annan,

November 1, 1850. Order of Procession, etc.

[No printer named. Mr Rome, Charles Street, has a copy of
the sheet.]

Riding of the Marches, September 20, 1913.

[See under "Captain William Cuthbertson."]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Annan.

Prize Poem Competition, January 10, 1876. Annan :

Printed by Wm. Cuthbertson & Son, 1876, 4to,

pp. 7.

MILITARY REPORT ON ANNAN, prepared by an English Official
between 1563 and 1566.

[Printed in R. B. Armstrong's *History of Liddesdale, &c.*,
Edin., 1883, Appendix lxx., p. cxii.]

NATURAL HISTORY.

See references to the Parish in :—

"List of the Habitats of a few of the Rarer Plants
occurring in Dumfriesshire."

[Sir William Jardine in *New Statistical Account of Scotland*
—*Dumfriesshire*, 1841, pp. 581, 582.]

The Flora of Dumfriesshire. By G. F. Scott-Elliot.

Dumfries : J. Maxwell & Son, 1896.

"Contribution to the Study of Dumfriesshire Fungi."

By Miss A. Lorrain Smith.

[*Trans.*, 25th April, 1908.]

"Natural History Notes." By J. W. Payne.

[*Trans.*, 1st Feb., 1907, and 25th April, 1908.]

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (cont.)

"Nature's Year." By J. W. Payne.

[Monthly articles in *Obs.*, 1912.]

The Birds of Dumfriesshire. By Hugh S. Gladstone.
 Lond. : Witherby & Co., 1910.

A Catalogue of the Vertebrate Fauna of Dumfriesshire.
 By Hugh S. Gladstone. Dumfries : J. Maxwell &
 Son, 1912.

Notes on the Birds of Dumfriesshire. By Hugh S. Gladstone. Dumfries : 8vo.

PORT.

"Communication relative to the Port of Annan, by
 Edward Armstrong, Esq., and Mr Benjamin
 Nelson." (Dated 1811.)

[In Singer's *General View of the Agriculture, State of Property, and Improvements in the County of Dumfries*, 1812, pp. 630-633.]

REPORT ON THE BURGH [1832].

[In *Reports upon The Boundaries of the Several Cities, Burghs, and Towns of Scotland in respect to the Election of Members to Serve in Parliament*, 1832, p. 137.]

SETT OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF ANNAN (1712).

[Given in *The Sets or Constitutions of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland as Recorded in the Books of the Convention* (Edin., 1787, 4to, p. 75), and in *Miscellany of the Scottish Burgh Records Society* (Edin., 1881), p. 228.]

SPORT.

Annan Races, 1827. Printed for J. Williamson, Annan,
 by M. & J. Jollie, Carlisle, 1827.

[MS.] "Sketches of Mount Annan." 1829.

[See under "Alexander Dirom."]

Tally-Ho : Fifty Years' Sporting Reminiscences. By
 D. J. Bell-Irving. Dumfries : *Courier & Herald*
 Press, 1920.

STATE OF THE BURGH IN 1692.

Report of Commissioners appointed by the Convention
 of Royal Burghs to visit all the Royal Burghs of
 Scotland and enquire into their state. (In *Miscellany of the Scottish Burgh Records Society*, pp. 145-147.)

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (cont.)

STATE OF THE BURGH IN 1833.

Report on the Burgh by a Commission appointed by Government to enquire into the "State and Condition of the Cities, Burghs, and Towns of Scotland."

[Reprinted in *Obs.*, 8th and 15th June, 1923.]

STENT ROLL.

Stent Roll of the Royal Burgh of Annan, 4th April, 1848.

Annan: Printed by Wm. Cuthbertson.

SUPERSTITIONS.

A Ghost at Annan in 1196.

[See paper by the present writer on "A Plague at Annan in the Twelfth Century," in *Trans.*, 12th Nov., 1920.]

A Witch Hunt near Brydekirk.

[See article by W. S. Irving (died 1818) in *The Scots Magazine*, Vol. 78, p. 351.]

Note on "The Haunted Slack," by Miss Annie Steel, L.L.A., The Croft, Annan, in *Obs.*, 7th Jan., 1921.

[Miss Steel shows the origin of an old superstition attaching to "The Slack," a hollow between Seaforth and The Croft.]

[MS.] Note on "Dead-Lights," by Miss M. E. Broun, Bruce House, Annan.

[The manuscript is in my possession. It contains an account of some dead-lights seen by persons resident in Annan parish.]

TOWN COUNCIL, MINUTES OF ANNAN (1678-1923).

[In the custody of the Town Clerk. Extracts from the older minute-books will be found in papers read before the Society by J. Barbour, Dumfries, and F. Miller, Annan.]

VALUATION OF THE PARISH OF ANNAN (1671-1827).

[See *Valuation Roll, Ancient and Modern, of the County of Dumfries*. Dumfries: Printed at the Journal Office by W. Carson, 1827, small folio. This publication includes a copy of the original Valuation Roll of the County (1667), as rectified in 1671, and an Appendix "shewing the alterations made in the Roll since the year 1671."]

5. PICTURES AND PLANS OF THE TOWN, &c.

(Paintings are not included in this list.)

Military Sketch of Annan made by an English Official between 1563 and 1566.

[In the Cottonian Collection, British Museum. Reproduced in R. B. Armstrong's *History of Liddesdale* (Edin., 1883, App. lxx., opposite p. cxii.)]

Eye-draught of the Burgh of Annan and Adjacent Lands, prepared in 1759 by James and George Tait, surveyors, Lockerbie, on the instructions of the Earl of Hopetoun, then Tutor for the Marquis of Annandale.

[See paper by Mr John T. Johnstone, entitled "Moffat and Upper Annandale in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century," in *Trans.*, 21st February, 1913.]

Plate in Cardonnel's *Numismata Scotiæ*. Edin.: George Nicol, 1786, 4to.

[A plate opposite p. 40 shows two coins of the time of Alexander II., with legends which Cardonnel interpreted as meaning that the coins were struck at Annan. No evidence beyond that afforded by the coins can be produced regarding a mint there. (See Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, 1876, Vol. I., Intro., p. xlv.)]

"Plan of the Commonly Belonging to the Burgh of Annan lying on the north of the Military road, as divided conformable to the minutes of the Magistrates, Town Council, & Heritors in the Borough and Royalty. Dated the 23d of December [1801], and 12th July and 30th Oct., 1802. John Lewars. Land Surr."

[The only known copy is in the possession of Mr Charles Watson, solicitor, Annan.]

Plan for the Village of Bridekirk. 1803.

[See notice of Lieut.-General Dirom.]

"Annan in 1824."

[A photograph in *Trans.*, 25th April, 1908, taken from a painting by J. Clark, dated 1824, which belonged to Dr Carruthers, Sunderland.]

PICTURES AND PLANS (cont.)

Plan of Annan from Actual Survey, by John Wood, Edinburgh, 1826 [$27\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $21\frac{1}{2}$].

Drawing of Mount Annan by J. A. Pringle of Castle Dykes, near Dumfries, dated 1828.

[Mr Pringle married Christina Dirom, a daughter of General Dirom. The sketch is in his wife's album, now in the possession of her grand-niece, Mrs W. H. O'Reilly.]

Old Framed Drawing of Brydekirk Mill, &c.

[Belongs to Mrs O'Reilly]

Plan of Annan (1832).

[In *Reports upon The Boundaries of the Several Cities, Burghs, and Towns in Scotland, in respect to the Election of Members to serve in Parliament*, 1832, p. 137.]

View of Annan, engraved from a painting by Clarkson Stanfield (1793-1867).

[The copy I have seen appears to have been taken from some book.]

View of Annan, engraved from a painting by D. O. Hill (1802-1870).

[In *The Land of Burns*, Glasgow, 1840, 4to, Vol. II., opposite p. 26.]

Print—"Annan from the South-East." c. 1850.

[A view from the grounds of Solway Cottage. Printed in London by Standidge & Co., and published at Annan by Wm. Cuthbertson.]

Pencil Sketch of Annan Bridge by J. Watson, 1855.

[In my possession. Received from Mr William Wright, Annan.]

Plan of the Town of Annan (Ordnance Survey), 1859.

[Scale 25.344 inches to a mile. The town was also done on a much larger scale.]

Photograph of High Street on an Election Day in the 'Sixties.

[On the back of my copy is a jotting by the original owner: "Dumfries County Election, 1868."]

"Annan Old Parish School."

[A photograph taken in 1870.]

Photograph of the Old Town Hall. c. 1870.

[The building was demolished in 1875.]

PICTURES AND PLANS (cont.)

Large pen and ink Sketch of the Old Town Hall, copied in 1882 by Walter Rutherford, draughtsman, Glasgow, from a Sketch made early in the nineteenth century.
[Belongs to Miss Dalrymple, Bank Street.]

Album of Views of Annan and the Neighbourhood.
[Probably dates back more than 40 years. A copy in Mr Shirley's hands was purchased on 17th July, 1885.]

Large Photograph of Annan Fish Cross.
[In the possession of Dr Johnston, Bispham. The Old Cross was removed in 1903.]

Illustration of Bonshaw Tower in *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, by MacGibbon & Ross, Edin., 1889, Vol. III., p. 399.

Picture of an Otter Hunt in Annan Parish, being a Photogravure by T. & R. Annan & Sons, Glasgow, from a painting by George Wright, artist, Annan (1854-1916), in the possession of Mr John Bell-Irving of Milkbank, St. Mungo. The picture affords a glimpse of the fine river scenery near Mount Annan.

Plan and Views of Annan in the fourth edition of Watt's *Guide* (1902). One of the views of High Street shows the Old Buck Hotel (originally The King's Arms), in which, according to a local tradition, Prince Charles Edward found shelter on 20th December, 1745.

Views in J. M. Sloan's *The Carlyle Country*, Lond., 1904.

Photographs, etc., in *The Book of the Irvings*, 1907.

"Photographs of Annan and Historic Places on the Border."
John Murray, Stationer, Annan. 12 by 8.

Plan of Annan Mote in Ella S. Armitage's *Early Norman Castles of the British Isles*. Lond., 1912, p. 310.

Views in "Guide" issued by Annan Town Council, 1920.
[See under "R. P. M'Dougall."]

Plans in *Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland—County of Dumfries*. Edin., 1920.
[Bonshaw Tower—Plan of Basement and First Floor, p. 1, and Plan of Annan Mote, p. 2.]

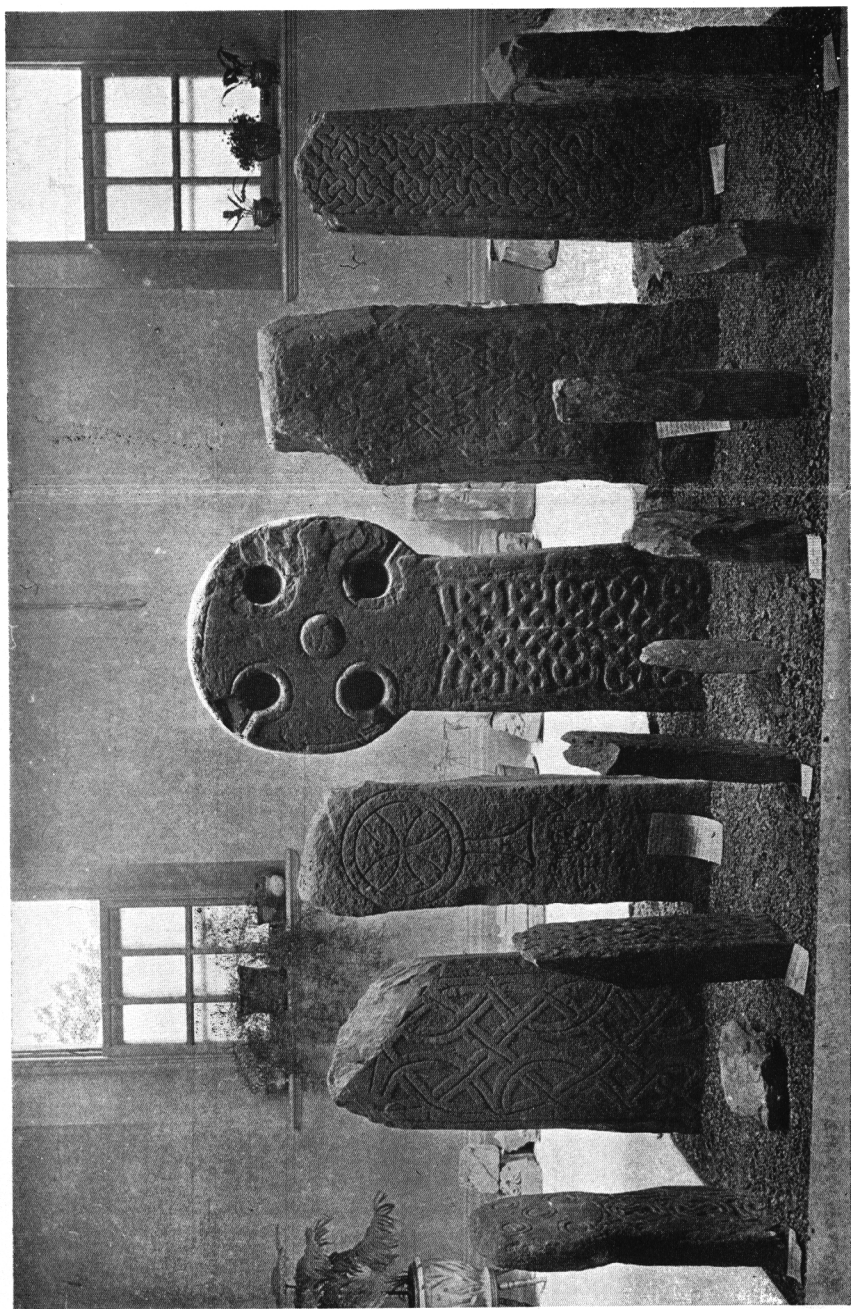


Photo. by Mr. ARTHUR LING.

THE WHITHORN MUSEUM.

2nd March, 1923.

Chairman—Mr HUGH S. GLADSTONE, President.

Animal Camouflage.

By Professor J. GRAHAM KERR, M.A., F.Z.S.

This was an open meeting, attended by the general public and senior pupils of the Dumfries Academy.

Professor Kerr showed by admirable lantern slides various devices for concealment by colour and shape adopted by many different species of animals. The lecture was followed with keen interest by the numerous audience.

16th March, 1923.

Chairman—Mr R. C. Reid, Vice-President.

The Early Crosses of Galloway.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

I. RELICS OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

I. THE OLDEST MONUMENT AT WHITHORN.—At the Priory in 1891 Mr W. Galloway found a pillar-stone (fig. 1),* now in the Whithorn Museum, inscribed to the memory of Latinus and his daughter by the family of Barrovados. The lettering is practically the same as that on Romano-British stones of the fourth century found along the line of Hadrian's Wall and elsewhere in these regions. There is no ornament, no Chi-Rho monogram or Chrismon (as some prefer to call this device) such as would date it to the period of the Kirkmadrine stones, which, we shall see later, are to be referred to about A.D. 600. The bad grammar and spelling are not unusual in Romano-British monuments, though we need not make it worse by reading ANNI V instead of ANN[orum]IV; and if the initial formula cannot be matched in known inscriptions we must remember that we have very few of the class. The reading is:—"We praise Thee, O Lord.

*The figures are reproduced to a uniform scale of one inch to the foot, thus giving approximate dimensions.

Latinus aged 35 years, and his daughter aged 4 years. The descendants of Barrovados made the monument (to them) here."

Now the place where the stone was found was not the Chapel at the Isle of Whithorn, but the Priory, to which it is highly unlikely that it was transported. The date of the stone is pretty certainly in the fifth century. Candida Casa was being built when St. Martin's death in 397 was reported to St. Ninian, and St. Ninian himself died about 430. This monument was put up possibly in St. Ninian's lifetime, or not very long afterwards; and it suggests that Candida Casa stood on the site of the Priory, which was built in the thirteenth century at the place where tradition then recorded the sacred precincts of the "Little White House," afterwards the place of pilgrimage to many generations of worshippers at the shrine believed to mark the original home of St. Ninian. One of the results of this paper will be to show that there was a church here, continuously, from his days down to the present; and this means that Whithorn is the oldest Christian site in the British Isles with an unbroken history of more than fifteen hundred years.

2. THE SUCCESSORS OF ST. NINIAN.—It may be thought a rash statement to assert the continuity of Whithorn, in view of the obscurity of the fifth and sixth centuries; but though we have no monuments, we have some notices of persons connected with the place, to bridge the gap that divides this earliest record from the series of stones which carry on the history at a later period.

For a century after St. Ninian's death there are mentions (most of them collected in Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii.) of persons called Nennio or Mo-nenn ("my [= Saint] Ninian") whose dates can be fixed approximately, showing that they were so called because they were the representatives and successors of the patron of Candida Casa, carrying on his work in his name.

Manchenius or Manchenus, the "Manchan with thrice fifty disciples" of Angus the Culdee (whose writings are said to be of the tenth century), was also called Monennus

and Nennio. One of his disciples was the famous St. Enda, who was sent as a boy to study at Rosnat (Whithorn), and became active as a teacher at Aran, on the west coast of Ireland, from about 500 to 540. Another was Tighernac, who with Eugenius or Eoghan was trained as a monk at "Rosnat or the White Monastery" by a teacher variously named Monennus, Nennio, and Manchenius. As this Tighernac died in 548, his schooldays must have been in the fifth century, and Manchan must have flourished in that period. There is mention in the Annals of Clonmacnois of a Manchan who was a Briton and died in 661, probably a namesake.

Somewhere about 500 must be dated the curious story told in full from additions to Nennius in Skene's *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, which locates at Whithorn a King Sarran and his sons, King Luirig and St. Cairneach, abbot of the Monastery, with their cousin, Muirceartagh, who died King of Ireland about 530. The persons seem to be historical though the legend is romantic, and this episode fills the space between Manchan and the next Nennio, whose proper name was Mugint or Mugentius. He was the man who "made a hymn in Futerna (Irish for the Anglian name Hwit-ærn, white house) when Finnian (of Moyville) and Rioc and Talmach were his disciples." Now as Finnian died an aged man in 589, he would have been a student about 520-530. Mugint had also as pupil Drusticc, elsewhere mentioned as an exemplary nun; she was daughter of King Drust, whose date as ruler of Galloway is given by Skene as 523 to 528. This dates Mugint as head of the school at Whithorn from about 520 onwards.

There was also an abbess called the female Ninian, Monenna; whose other name was Darerca, said by the Four Masters to have died in 517 at Slieve Gallion, Co. Armagh. We have seen that nuns as well as monks were trained at Whithorn in these early days; among the early Angles the same practice was followed; and probably Darerca was head of the nunnery at Candida Casa. She must be distinguished from another Monenna whose name was Edana or Medana (that is, "my [Saint] Edana"), the founder of Kirkmaiden

" at Chilnecase " (the chapel of Candida Casa). Her date appears from the statement that she was under the protection of her relative, King Conagal of Scotland, meaning Congal, son of Domangirt of Argyll, who died in 538 after a long and peaceful reign. Another account says that she lived under " father Ninian," meaning a successor to the name, who must be no other than Mugint or Mugentius himself. A late " life " attributes to her all the three Kirkmaidens of Galloway, meaning, of course, that she was patroness; though perhaps her actual foundation was only the Kirkmaiden in Fernis, which must therefore date from about 530—a cave-chapel of retreat, like St. Ninian's Cave.

We have now carried on the history for a hundred years after St. Ninian's death, with reason to believe that his foundation was still a centre of learning. But for the next period the notices fail us, and this silence has been taken to mean that the church died out. Nevertheless we shall see it again, in its monuments, with indications of the old tradition; and it is easy to understand why historians, working without the help of the monuments, have taken the want of documentary records to mean more than it warrants. Skene, in *Celtic Scotland*, ii., 39, quotes the letter of St. Patrick to Coroticus, in which it is said that the Britons who raided northern Ireland in the fifth century, and ought to have been under Whithorn influence, were worse than heathens. But St. Patrick was only using the ordinary language of preachers in contrasting profession with practice; we have seen that Whithorn was flourishing in his time. Then there is the statement by Jocelyn of Furness in the twelfth century that in the sixth the Picts of Lothian and others were apostates, which is quite possible without a lapse of life at Whithorn. The rise of Strathclyde as a Cumbrian kingdom, the battle of Ardderyd (573), and the foundation of St. Kentigern's see of Glasgow cut off the eastern Picts from Whithorn influence and left them unshepherded. Jocelyn says that St. Kentigern preached to the south-western Picts, but he left no traces in Galloway; there are no dedications to him there as in Cumberland; his mission was to the Cumbro-Britons only, which

suggests that Christianity in Galloway, late in the sixth century, was still under guidance from Whithorn. And yet the old school of Candida Casa must have dwindled after the foundation of Iona in 563, for after that time the students from Ireland and elsewhere, who had formerly resorted to the Monenns, would find newer and more efficient teaching under the Columbans. But if Candida Casa were no longer the chief college of Christian learning, the traditions of ecclesiastical life were carried on in Galloway during the sixth century, as we learn from Kirkmadrine in the Rhynns.

3. MONUMENTS OF KIRKMADRINE.—If this was the church of St. Mathurin, a fourth-century saint, the dedication need not be much younger than that of Candida Casa. But the form of the Chrismon on the three earliest stones there (figs. 2-4) places them considerably later than the monument to Latinus. On many Roman coins of the late fourth century the monogram is simply X and P with the second letter running through the centre of the first. This is its usual shape in Roman and early post-Roman times. In North Wales it occurs twice; on the Porius stone as P^xIANVS (the P^x joined) for *Christianus*, and on the stone to Carausius at Penmachno as P over T, or rather as + (for X) and P combined. This last is seen also in Cornwall on a stone at St. Just in Penwith, inscribed SILVS IC IAC-T. On the whole, it is the later form, though the Jarrow stone of 685 reverts to the earlier X P combined. Here in Galloway the design is further elaborated with a circle round the monogram.

On the stone (fig. 2) to the "sacerdotes" there is a better criterion, in the form of the letter A, with the V-shaped bar. This is common in Anglian inscriptions of the seventh century and later, and it is seen also in early Welsh stones; but it is not Roman. The joint-editor of the forthcoming Oxford Corpus of Roman inscriptions in Britain, Mr R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. (Lond. and Scot.), kindly contributes, with other information here used, the following note, in which he sums up an exhaustive knowledge of the subject:—

"A, with the V-shaped bar coming down to the foot of the letter, does not occur in any known Roman inscription.

The Combe Crag (Cumberland) MATHRIANVS is a forgery, i.e., an original word re-cut by the late Rev. John Maughan. But in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, on four distance-slabs from the Antonine Wall, all apparently by the same hand, commemorating erection of part of the wall by a vexillation of the XX. legion, A.D. 143, the A is written with something like a V-shaped bar. The angle of the bar is obtuse and the point never reached the bottom of the letter; the irregularity seems to be a mere ornament in a line still conceived as straight; the bar of the H being treated in the same way. Erratic A's are common in rough Roman lettering: sometimes a dot or vertical line replaces the bar, but the V-shaped bar does not appear to be found among them. . . . The Kirkmadrine lettering is definitely later than that of the Paulinus and Vortipore stones (now at Carmarthen) of the middle sixth century."

This puts the "sacerdotes" stone late in the post-Roman period; with present knowledge we can hardly place it earlier than the end of the sixth century. The A ET O (the last letter was visible on the stone in 1861) is also a formula used by the Angles, but it occurs on one of two tin ingots from the Thames at Battersea (now in the British Museum), both of which bear the X P combined; presumably late fourth century. HIC IACENT is of course an early Christian phrase; and as to the debated ID ES/, Professor Baldwin Brown considers that the reading "id est" is perhaps to be preferred (*Arts in Early England*, v., 54). Indeed, a letter seems to be wanting, and "id est" in the sense of "namely" is so common in early Celtic Latin that one does not see why its absence in our scanty lapidary inscriptions should rule it out. We get, therefore, the statement:—"Here lie the holy and eminent *Sacerdotes*, namely Viventius and Mavorius," and they must have lived in the second half of the sixth century at earliest. Kirkmadrine then appears to have been a monastic establishment such as other Celtic abbeys were in that age, in which there dwelt, among other clerics, bishops of the official—not territorial—order, distinguished from "presbyteri" in that they could sing mass

with rites peculiar to bishops, and could ordain and confirm, as simple priests could not; and there were in some cases several such bishops in one abbey, under the rule of the abbot. By their names these at Kirkmadrine seem to have been Britons rather than Scots or Picts; Viventius may be compared with St. Vivian of Wales, who died in 615, and Mavorius, with William of Malmesbury's Maworn of Inesvitrin (Glastonbury). Indeed we might also compare Mugint with St. Meugan of Cillymaenllwyd (Carmarthenshire), and Barrovados with the Barrivendi of the Llandawke stone; suggesting that St. Ninian's following were mainly British of the Cymric race. The man named on the second Kirkmadrine stone (fig. 3), Florentius, compares with St. Florence of Pembrokeshire. The missing name on that stone was thought by Dr. Joseph Anderson to be possibly *IVSTVS*, but the faint remnants of the lost letters seem to suggest something like [PA]VLVS.

Since the re-discovery in 1916 by the Rev. G. Philip Robertson of the *INITIUM* slab (fig. 4) it is seen that it cannot be the back of the *FLORENTIVS* stone, split off, for the dimensions do not fit. This leaves us free to believe that it is later, as the joined minuscules of the "um" suggest. The arms of the cross in the monogram are more expanded than in figs. 2 and 3. The stone also seems to be shaped, while the *SACERDOTES* and *FLORENTIVS* stones are rude slabs. Dr. J. Anderson noted that the formula "*Initium et Finis*" is matched in a miniature of the eighth century; but it is merely another way of reading *A ET O*, "the beginning and the end"; and in the eighth century we should certainly find (as we shall see later) something more in the fashion of that time. This stone appears to carry the history of Kirkmadrine well on into the seventh century, though not late in that century: and closes, for a time, the local series.

4. THE PLACE OF ST. PETER THE APOSTLE.—The stone so lettered (fig. 5) used to stand by the road south of Whitehorn, and seems to have been a boundary mark of the precincts. Regarding it we note first that it carries on a traditional type, for it bears the Chrismon, with a difference

in the much later development of the cross within the circle, and the Rho is an R, not the remnant of a Greek P. The lettering has a strongly forked serif, and this is like the type on a Manx stone of the Anglian period (to be described p. 214). All this means, on the one hand, a continuance of local character, from which we infer that Candida Casa was not dead; a re-foundation would have started with a new style of cross; on the other hand, new elements have been introduced, and these, from the shape of the cross and the letters, are obviously influenced by Northumbrian and Anglian art.

Now it is noted by Skene in *Celtic Scotland*, ii., 233, that dedications to St. Peter did not appear among the Picts of Scotland until the expulsion of the Columbans by King Nechtan in 717. The earlier Celtic church had no especial reverence for St. Peter, as the Romans had. At the Synod of Whitby (664) it was the claim of the Doorkeeper of Heaven, a claim new to the Columban-bred King Oswiu, that decided the discussion in favour of Roman usages. Thence these usages and the cult of St. Peter spread north and west. Iona was not fully Romanized until 715, as Bede tells us, and the change was then made under the teaching of Egbert the Anglian. Professor Baldwin Brown notes that the earliest stone to St. Peter in Ireland was set up by a man who died in 716 (*op. cit.* 52). It was therefore in the earlier years of the eighth century that a stone like this became possible outside the limits of the Northumbrian kingdom, though within its limits such a dedication was likely at a date not very long after 664, when the national church was Romanized. To set up this stone, which stated that the old Candida Casa was now the place of St. Peter, meant that Whithorn had become Anglian, and yet retained its ancient character. The Angles had come there, but peaceably; not upsetting and destroying the old church and its traditions, except for the substitution of Roman usages in place of the primitive Celtic Christianity.

The Angles could hardly have settled here before 660, when King Oswiu of Northumbria overcame the Britons, Scots, and Picts. The Picts beyond the Forth revolted in 672, but in 684 King Ecgfrid sent an army under Bercht against

Ireland, showing that Northumbria was then strong to the westward. King Ecgfrid's overthrow at Dun Nechtain (Forfarshire) in 685, when St. Cuthbert was at Carlisle, had nothing to do with Galloway except so far as it may have been followed by a general decrease in the ascendancy of Northumbria; but that there had been a considerable immigration of Angles into Galloway is shown by Bede's statement, made about 731, that "the number of believers"—certainly meaning Anglian Christians—at Whithorn had increased so greatly that they needed a bishop of their own nation. Pecthelm was therefore made bishop of Candida Casa, and he was succeeded by Frithuwald, 735; Pechtwini, 763; Ethelberht, 777; and Badwulf, 791. Meantime the Anglian authority was extended over the south of what is now Scotland from 756, and the Anglian see of Whithorn lasted until 802, when Badwulf was apparently frightened away from so exposed a position by the great attack of Vikings upon Iona. But the Anglian colony, at least the clerics of the church no longer episcopal, must have continued in residence, for when the bearers of the body of St. Cuthbert fled from Halfdan the Dane in 876, it was at Whithorn that they found refuge; and that meant a home among clerics of their own kind. And as we go on we shall see that the monuments prove the existence of this colony right into the tenth century.

Regarding the area of Anglian influence in the eighth century, there is curious evidence from the Isle of Man which needs mention, because it connects the island also with Galloway. In 1900 Mr P. M. C. Kermodé found a slab at Maughold (No. 25 of his *Manx Crosses*) with a design obviously derived from the Galloway stones we have described, but without the R of the Chrismon, and with the four arms of the cross bearing *triquetrae*. In the double circle round the cross are early runes spelling the Anglian name *BLÆGKIMON*, the *Blæcmon* of the Durham *Liber Vitae*. Again, in 1906, Mr Kermodé found a second slab with a similar design but without the *triquetrae* and with part of the same name in runes (his No. 117). He remarked that "we have no historical evidence that the Angles came to the Isle of Man"; and that, in a sense, is

true, though Symeon of Durham tells us how the Anglian King Osred came, on September 14th, 792, from exile "de Eufania," which must be Eubonia or Man, and arrived at "Aynburg," no doubt Alynburg, Ellenborough (the modern Maryport), where he was killed. This suggests an Anglian colony in Man; but the stones show that fact more plainly, and that the colony was in touch with Whithorn, as we should expect. Moreover, a third stone at Maughold bears the actual Chi-Rho monogram (as in Galloway) in two crosslets under a hexagon device in a double circle—the device having lost its character of Chrismon and being therefore late. The lettering of this stone is like that of the St. Peter stone at Whithorn, with a forked serif (not so strongly marked). It reads [xros?] NEITSPB7EPPS. DEI . . . (the further lettering indistinct), for which may be suggested "Neit, s[anctus] p[res]b[byter] & ep[iscopu]s Dei," as preferable to "de innsule," which would be unusually barbarous. On the shaft are the words FECI IN XRI NOMINE CRVCIS XRI IMAGENEM. This stone, therefore, adds greatly to the proof that throughout the eighth and into the ninth century, Anglian clerics and craftsmen were working both in Galloway and in Man, and carried not only Northumbrian traditions to Whithorn but absorbed Whithorn traditions on the spot and took them to the Island. As to the name of the bishop, otherwise unknown, it seems to be Pictish or Gaelic; one might surmise that he was from Galloway.

After seeing these evidences the history of the LOC STI PETRI APVSTOLI stone comes out clearly. It was set up somewhere about 700, when the Anglian colony, already a generation old, but with a generation to pass before a bishop was appointed over them, grafted upon the old stock of Candida Casa tradition, the new doctrines derived from Rome through St. Wilfred. Thenceforward Whithorn Church had a second patron, but the original patron was not neglected, and in 1345, as we learn from the *Furness Coucher Book*, ii., 804, the Bishop of Whithorn named SS. Peter and Paul and the Blessed Ninian as his patrons.

It ought to be added that this stone has a dowel-hole

on the top. It therefore carried a head; and this head was no doubt a cross of the usual early Northumbrian pattern, such as we see in examples to which we are now coming.

II. ANGLIAN REMAINS IN GALLOWAY.

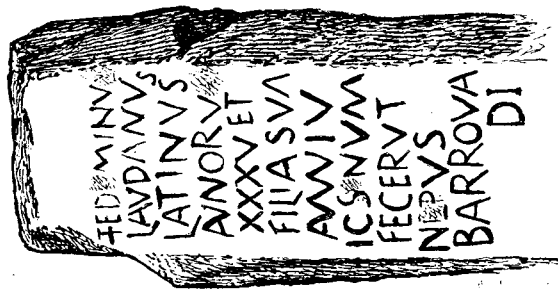
1. NORTHUMBRIAN CROSSES. — Bede speaks of the fine church at Whithorn, dedicated to St. Martin, evidently a later building than the original "Little White House" of nearly 350 years earlier, and no doubt a larger church, built by the Anglian colony. It may be remarked in passing that the editor of the Surtees Society's *Reginald of Durham* (pp. 29, 330) identified the White Minster, with towers over the choir and at the west end, therein mentioned, with Candida Casa. If this were so, it would mean a late tenth or an eleventh century fabric, for towers were not built in these parts until then; and we should have to imagine a very fine church indeed at Whithorn. But a careful reading of the passage shows that Reginald meant the first church at Durham; and we have to think of Whithorn church, throughout these centuries from Bede to the thirteenth century, as an Anglian edifice, probably in stone, but fine only by comparison with the majority of churches in Bede's time. In an outlying colony one cannot expect the magnificence of Wilfrid's St. Andrew's at Hexham, nor monuments so grand as Bishop Acca's. But we can see that the tombstones put up between about 750 and 950 were in the current Northumbrian style.

St. Ninian's Cave seems then to have been a sacred burying-place; even when the Angles came he was not forgotten. Two grave-slabs (figs. 6 and 7) show pure Anglian design of the eighth century. Another stone, in the Museum (fig. 8), bears a characteristic early Anglian cross on side *a*, with a worn pattern on side *b*. Kirkmadrine also shared the new movement, and fig. 9 gives a design definitely Anglian though later—probably ninth century. Later still is the slab (fig. 10) with three crosses; their form resembles Yorkshire design of the late ninth century. The highly interesting shaft from the Manse (fig. 11) is clumsily drawn, but it is a valuable

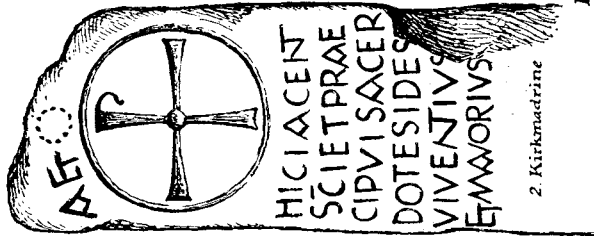
record of the same influence persisting towards the middle of the tenth century, when Vikings had already settled in Galloway, and one might suppose that all traces of Anglian art had been lost. And yet the two saints are meant for the regular Anglian type, and the twist (side *d*) and still more frequently the double twist (side *b*) can be matched in Yorkshire. The two rows of ring-twist on side *a*, and the double-bead plait and the unfinished basket-plait of side *c* (other unfinished panels we shall see later, and such are to be found also in the Nigg stone and at Ilkley) bring the date down towards 950.

Earlier than this last is the shaft at Whithorn (fig. 12). The plaits are:—Side *a*, a loop (J. R. Allen's No. 587), seen also at Bothal, Northumberland; side *b*, interlocked figures-of-8 (J. R. Allen's No. 509) seen in an Anglian stone at Jedburgh, but chiefly characteristic of south-west Yorkshire. The shaft is finely carved, made by a skilled workman who had learnt his art somewhere in Northumbria, and practised late in the ninth century or early in the tenth.

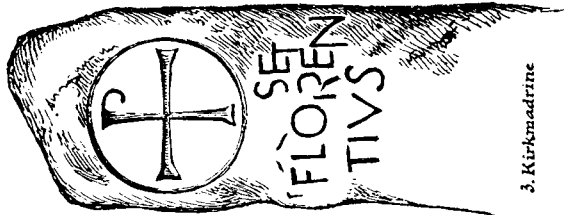
Much later, but placed here to show the transition from this Anglian art to the later, Scottish style, is the Kilmorie cross at Corsewall House in Kirkcolm (fig. 13). Its hammer-head is like that at Addingham, Cumberland, and the development of this type can be followed through a series of tenth century Yorkshire crosses. The crucifix is common in Yorkshire in the same period, but the heads of the figures seem to have Gaelic faces as on the Minnigaff stone (fig. 39); Mr G. W. Shirley tells us that a similar face has been found at Holywood, with carved lines showing that the square chin was meant for a beard. The round shoulders of the lower figure are common form in the late tenth century Anglo-Danish and Anglo-Norse work; for example, the "Bound Devil" at Kirkby Stephen. The smith's tools are hardly to be understood as instruments of the Passion, which do not appear on crosses until a much later age; but, as on the Leeds cross, they may be attributes of the person commemorated—some once-famous artificer. On side *b* the scrolls on the head, the hole in the centre for a jewel and the plaits beneath are all of



1. Whithorn.

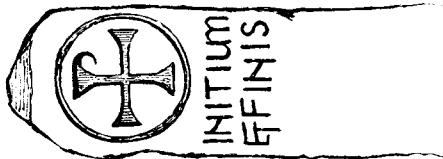


2. Kirkmaadrine

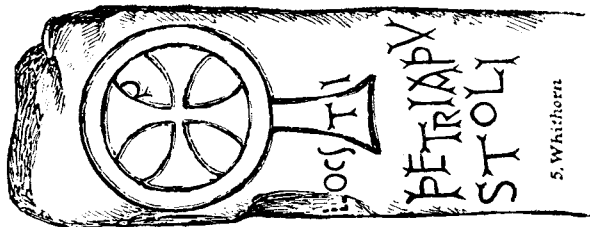


3. Kirkmaadrine

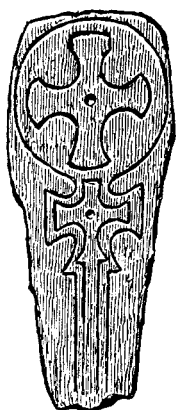
I. BRITISH.



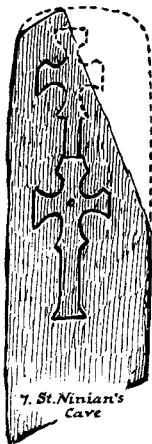
4. Kirkmaadrine



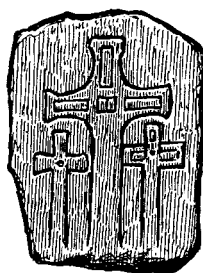
5. Whithorn



6. St. Ninian's
Cave



7. St. Ninian's
Cave



10. Whithorn



9. Kirkmadrine



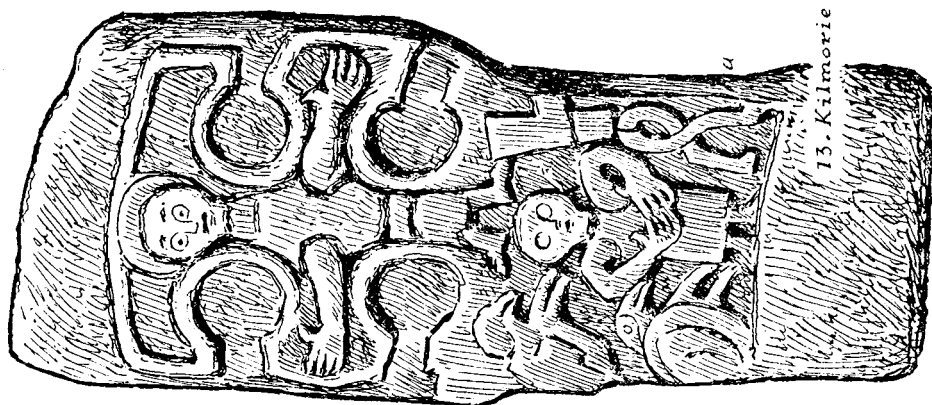
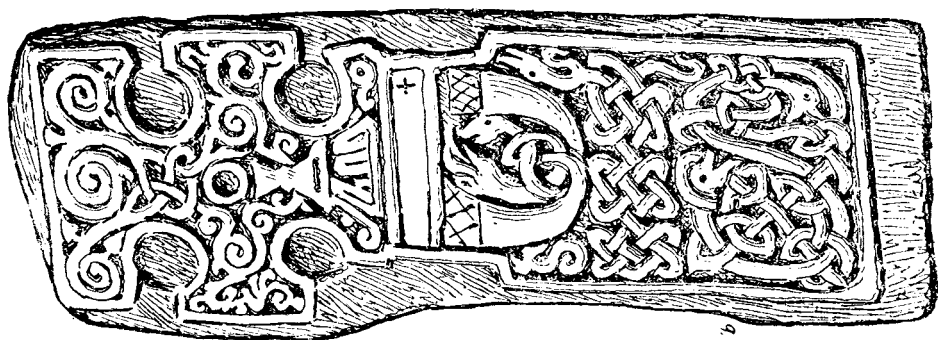
8. Whithorn



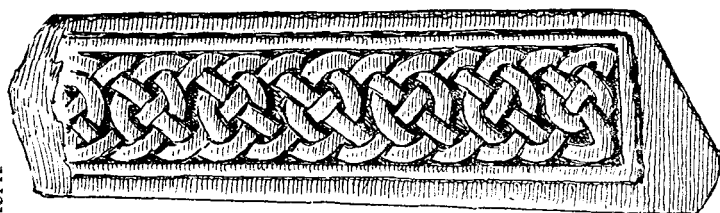
II. ANGLIAN.



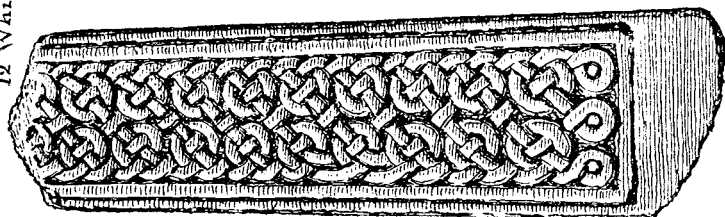
11. Whithorn



13. Kilmore

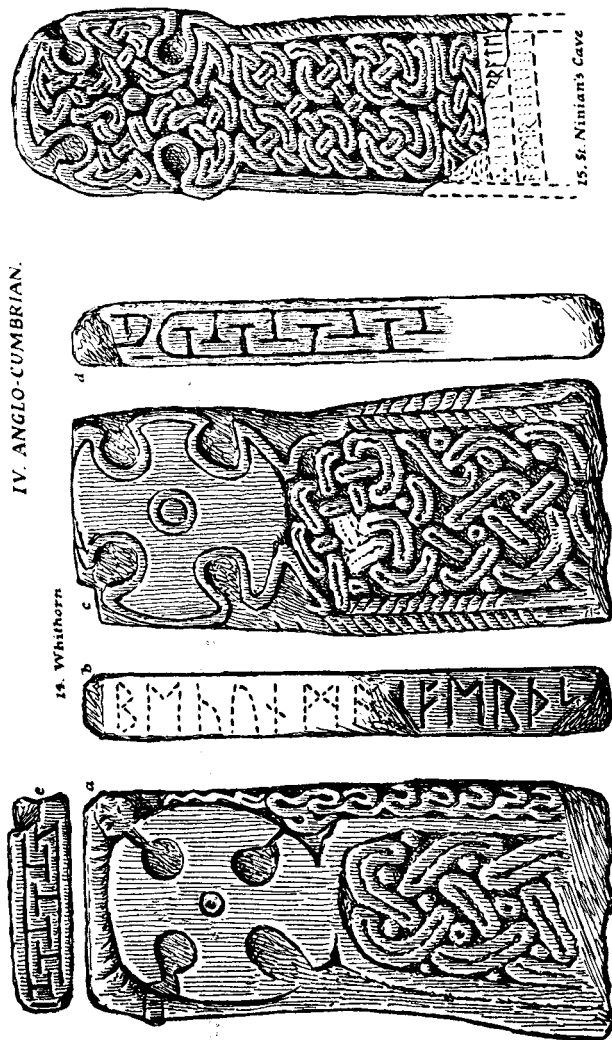


12 Whithorn



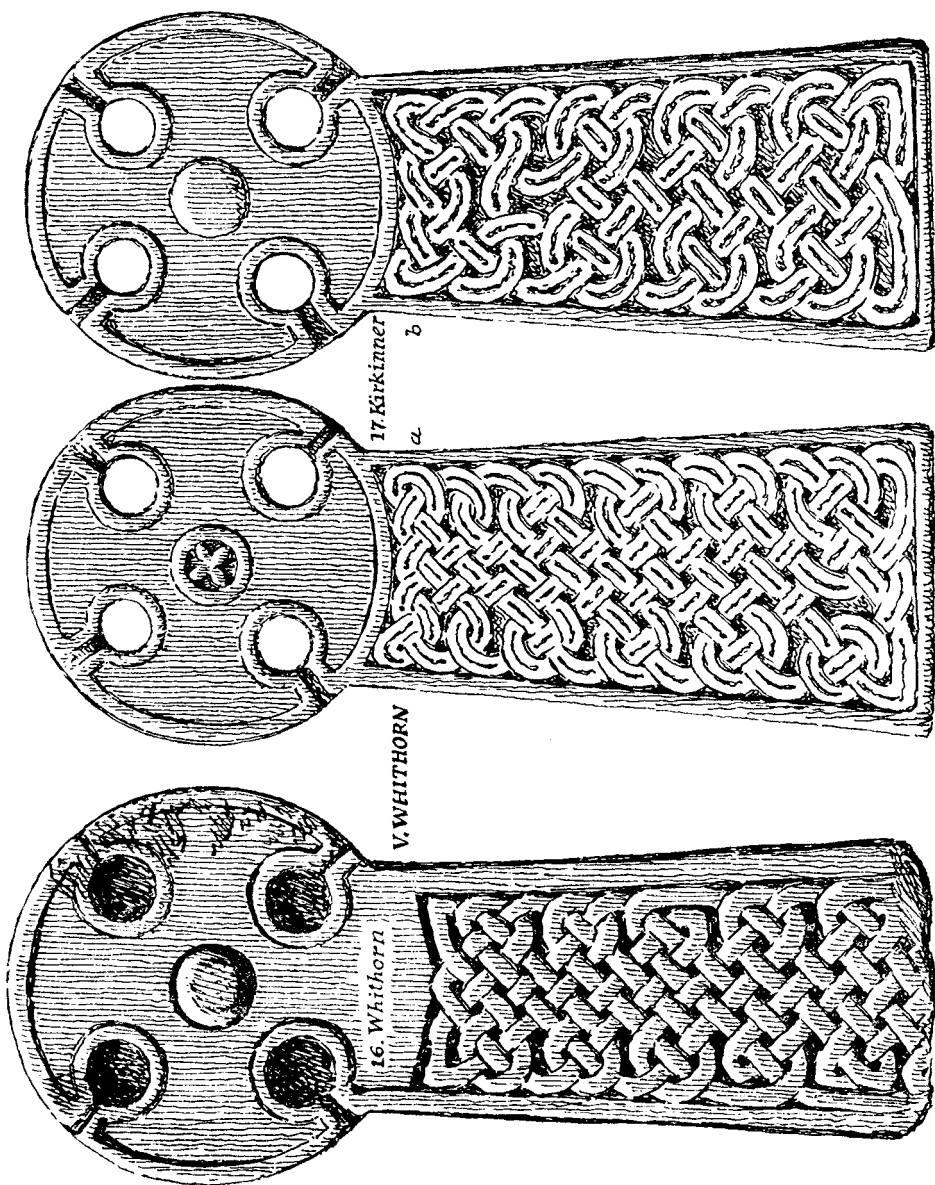
III. ANGLIAN.

IV. ANGLO-CUMBRIAN.



14. Whitthorn

15. St. Ninian's Cave



16. Whithorn

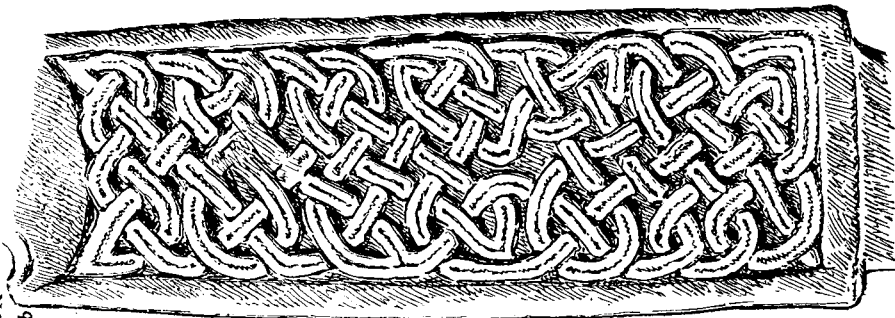
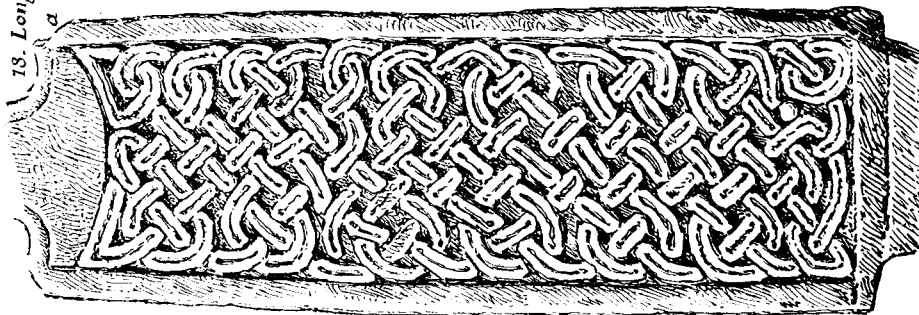
V. WHITHORN

17. Kirkcinner

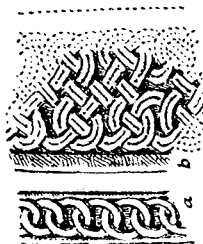
a

b

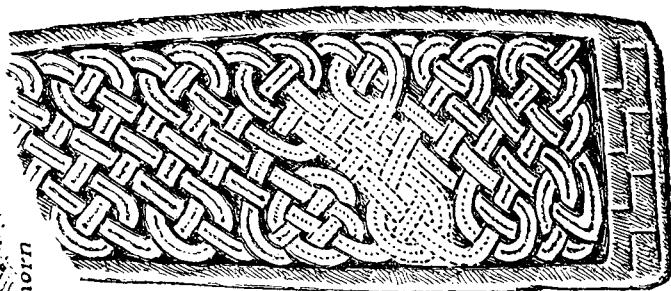
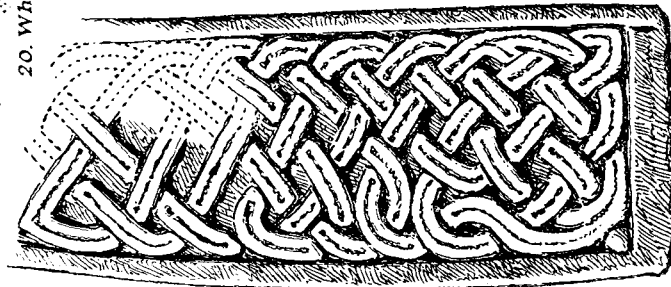
18. Longcase/le



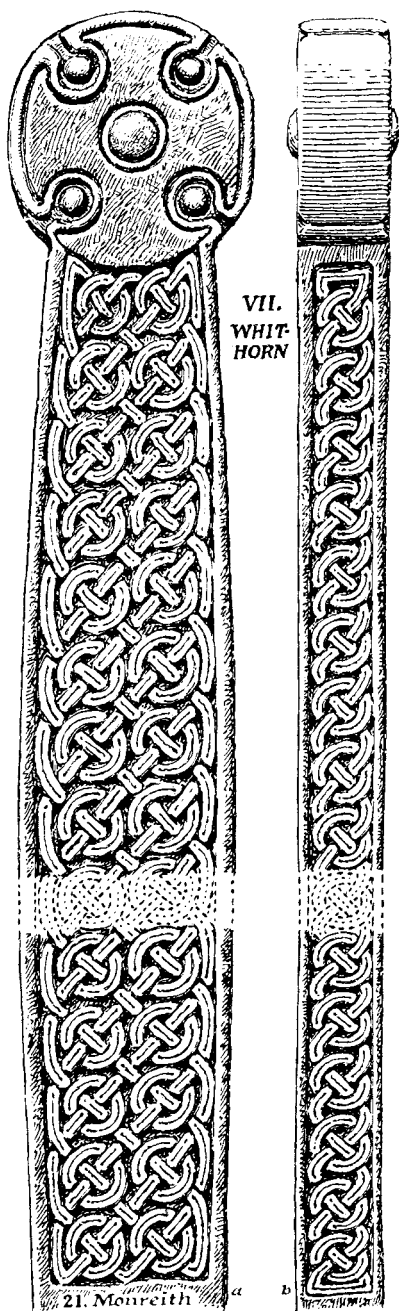
VI.
WHITHORN



20. Whithorn



19. Penninghame

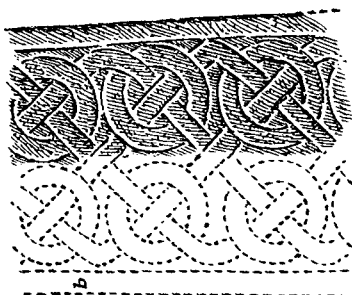


VII.
WHIT-
HORN

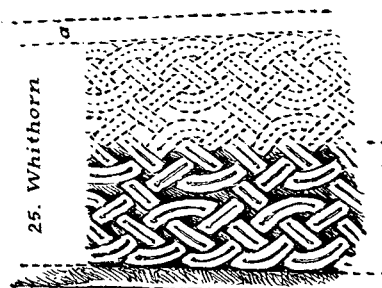
21. Monreith

a

b

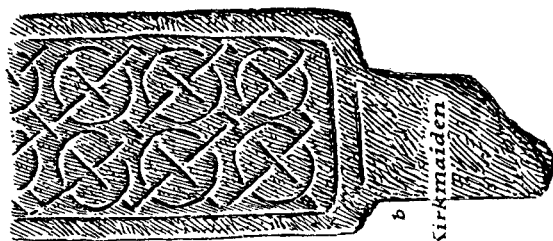


b



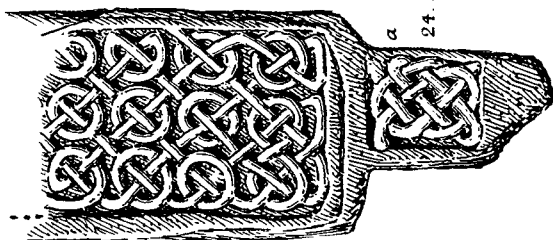
25. Whithorn

a



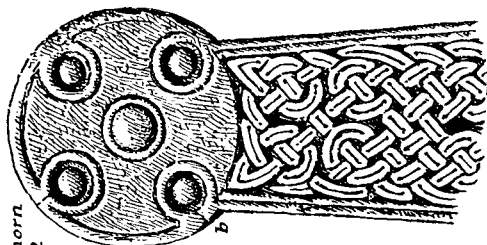
b

24. Kirkmaiden



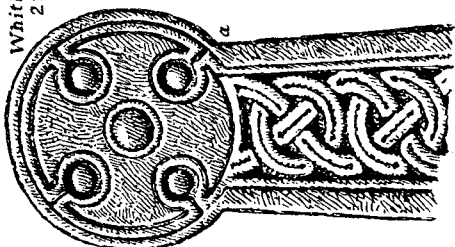
a

VIII.
WHITHORN

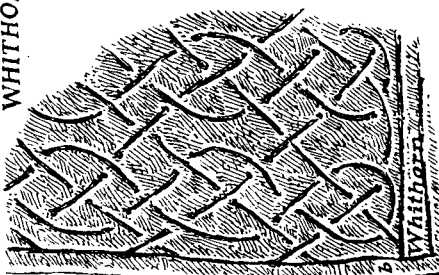


b

Whithorn
22

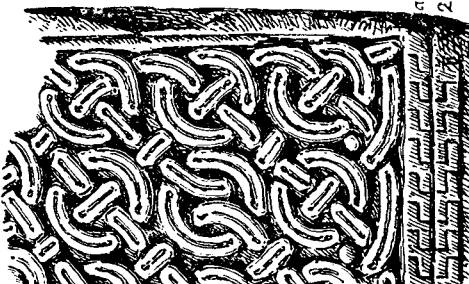


a



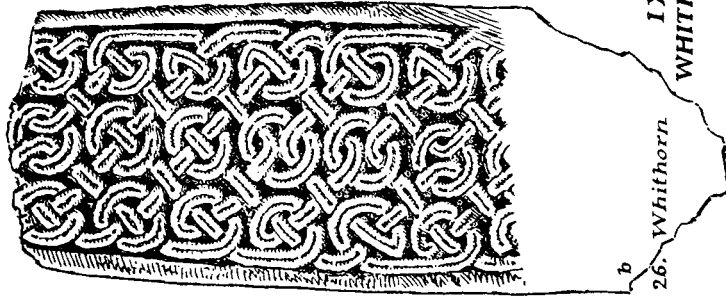
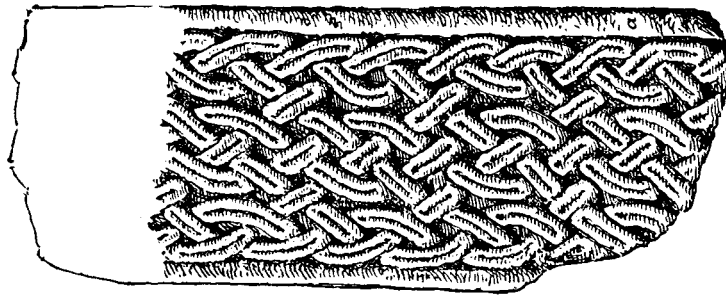
b

Whithorn

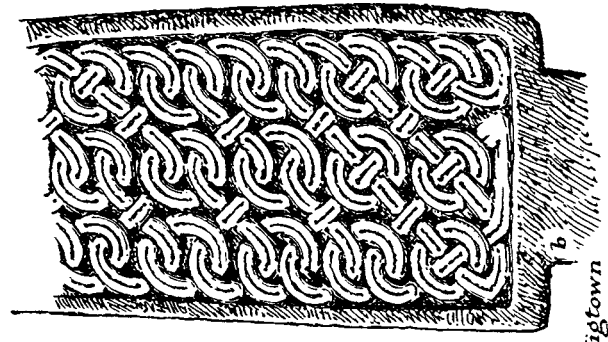
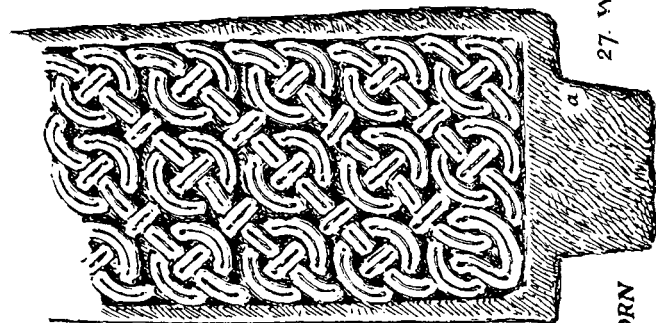


a

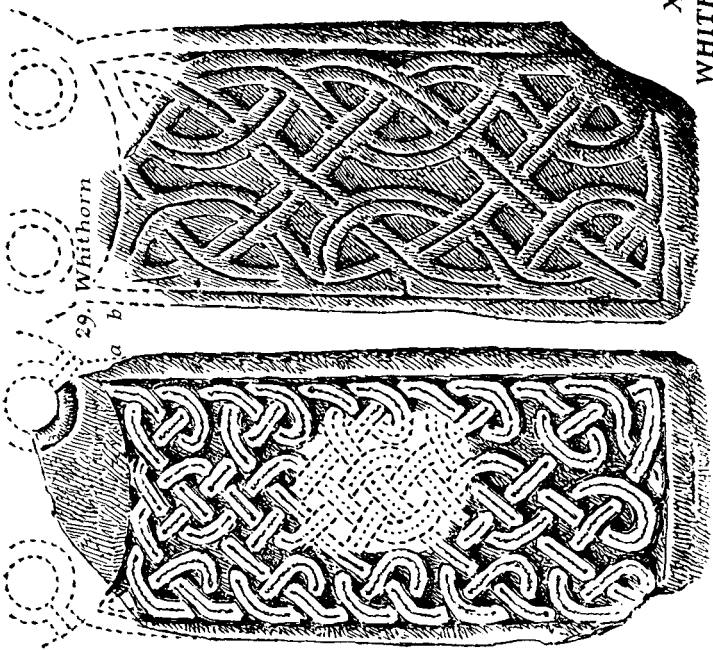
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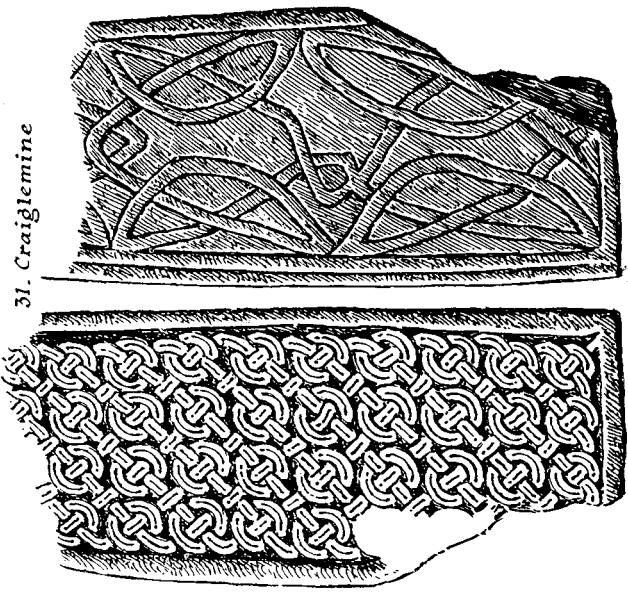
IX.
WHITHORN



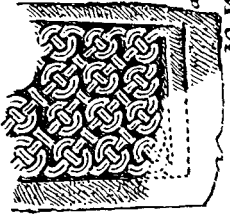
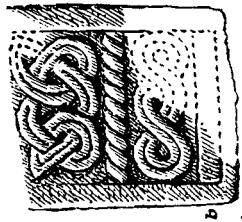
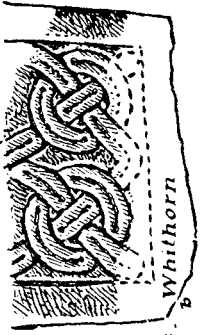
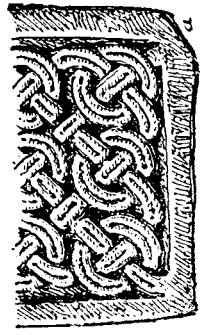
27. Wigtown



31. Craiglemine



X.
WHITHORN

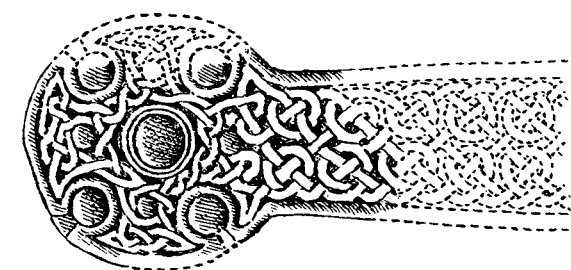


30. Whithorn

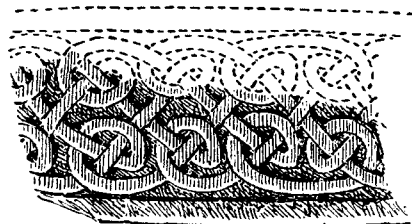
28. b

Whithorn

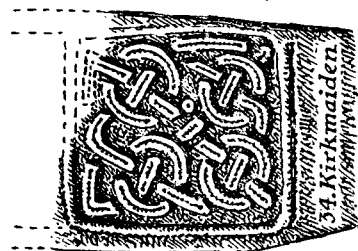
28. a



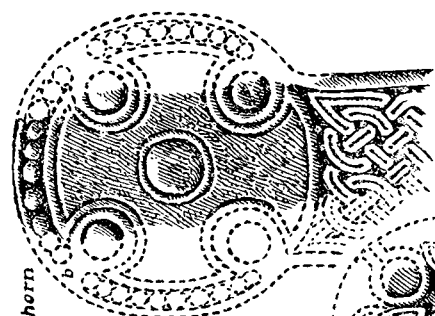
37. Glasserton



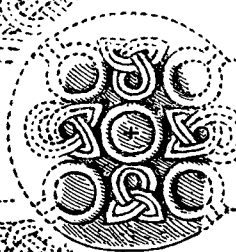
36. Mochrum



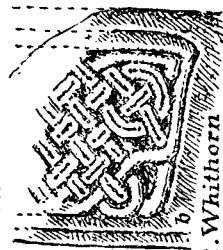
34. Kirkmaiden



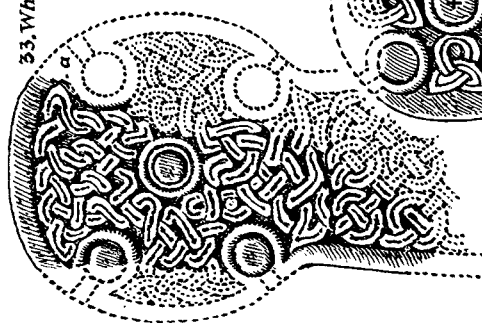
33. Whithorn



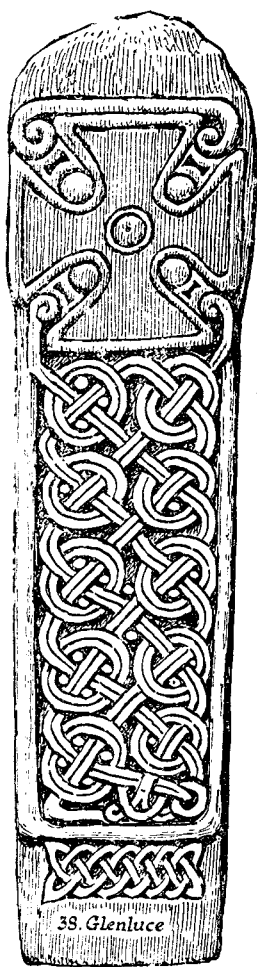
35. Whithorn



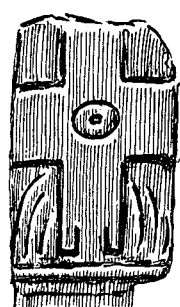
32. Whithorn



XI.
LATE WHITHORN



38. Glenluce

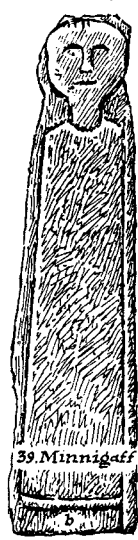


40. Kirkmadrine

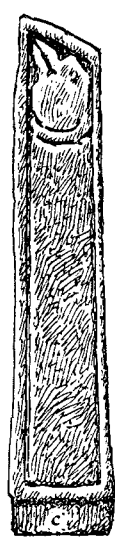


41. Cassendoech

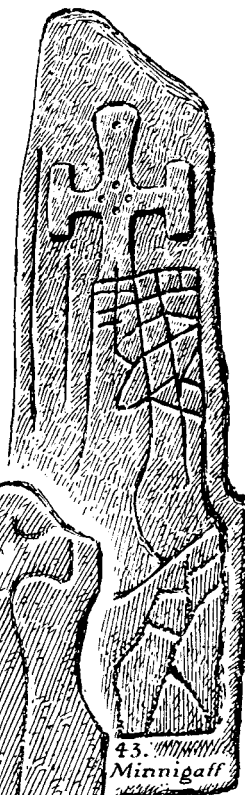
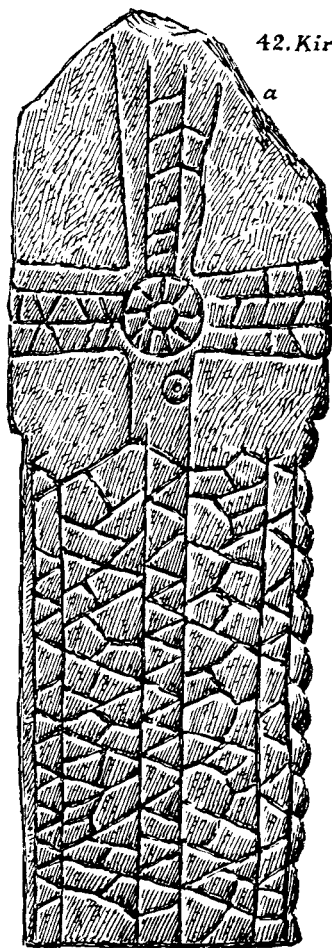
XII. SCOTTISH.



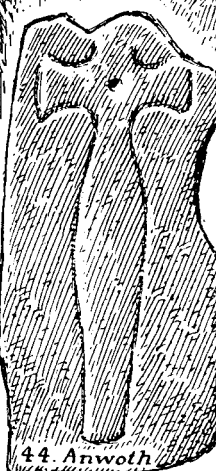
39. Minnigaff



42. Kirkclaugh

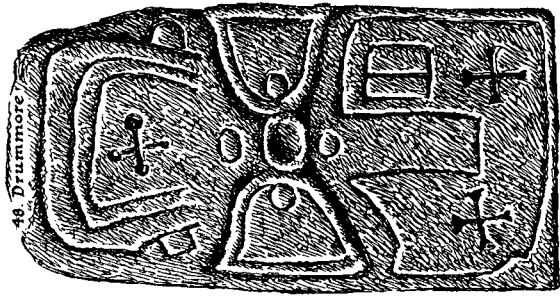
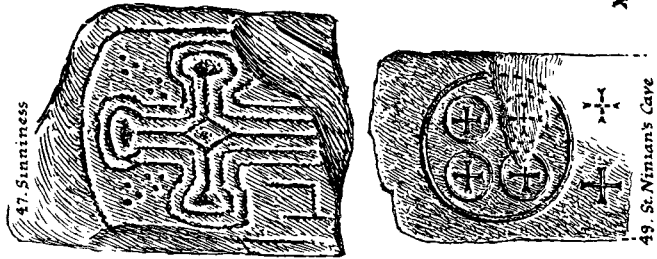
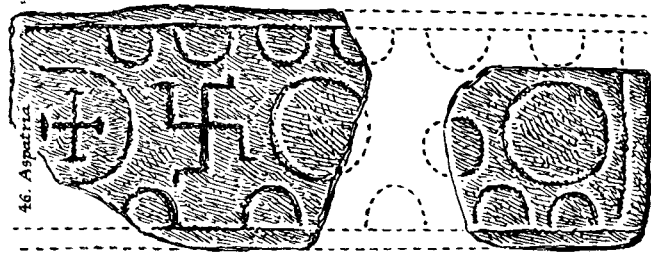
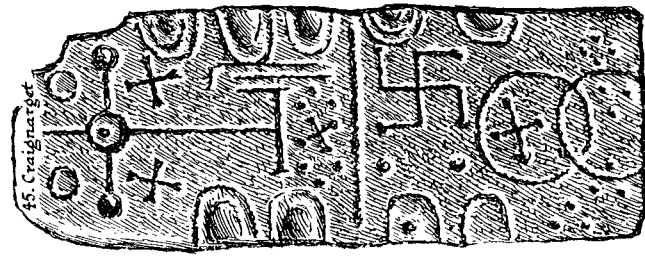


43. Minnigaff



44. Anwoth

XIII.
LATE
SLABS



XIV. VIKING AGE.

late Anglian derivation, but the snake-heads show the late tenth century as their earliest date. We have here a native carver, basing his design on the old Anglian tradition but modifying it, as we shall see in fig. 38, to suit Scottish taste and feeling.

2. THE ANGLO-CUMBRIAN STONES. — Two monuments show that in the tenth century their carver and his employers spoke Anglian. These are the Whithorn Cross (fig. 14) and that from St. Ninian's Cave (fig. 15), both with early Anglian runes. The first has the inscription in bold characters along one edge (*b*), and by considering the spacing and the sixth letter from the end, which seems to be the rune for N, we suggest as a restoration BECUN DO]NFERTHS, "the monument of Donferth," an Anglian name in its tenth century form. The inscription of the second was in small characters in two or more lines, of which only one word is left:— + Name lost] WROTE [æftær . . . "Some one *wrought* this cross in memory of So-and-so"; and according to the usual formula a third line would say, "Pray for his soul." Such runes died out during the tenth century, and they suggest a date not later than about 950. With this the TLT pattern of 14 *d* and the pelleted plait of *a* and *c* may be reconciled, but they make the design not earlier than about 950. The heads are alike in general form, though one has plait-work on the face like many Yorkshire crosses; but they are not the true Whithorn disc-face (as figs. 16, 17). They are, rather, the type seen in west Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, with the arms expanded into a fan-shape, which is "on the way" to becoming the Whithorn disc-face, but not yet regularized; and this style of fan-shaped cross-arms seems to be datable in its English home to the second quarter of the tenth century or thereabouts.

What still more closely gives us a clue to their origin is the style of plait-work. In ordinary interlacing the meshes are imagined as made of continuous straps or cords, going over and under one another alternately. But in these plaits the meshes are made of short, separate members, stopping (with a rounded termination in many cases) before they reach the piece which crosses them and ought to overlie them.

These members are all double-bead, and the groove which divides them lengthwise terminates before the end of the member is reached, often with a little extra emphasis—a drilled hole or a deeper hack of the tool—to mark the fact that this treatment is intentional and not a mere accident of carelessness. Indeed the stonework looks as though it were an imitation of metal-work, in which the plait was composed of wire rings crushed into lengths of double-bead ribbon and soldered upon the ground plate, as was sometimes done. The trick gives a rich effect, but it lends itself to clumsy drawing, and to forgetting the true sequence of a well-managed interlacing. Now this "stopped plait," as we may call it for short, is seen elsewhere very rarely; it is only found, throughout what was ancient Northumbria, in a few Cumberland crosses, namely the "white head" at St. John's, Beckermets, and the cross in St. Bees Churchyard, another in St. Bees Church, the "swastika" shaft at Aspatria, a fragment at Workington, and the "triskele" fragment at Plumland. All these have similar motives and similar clumsy drawing; in fact they all appear to be works of one man. The two first-mentioned seem a little earlier than the rest; and as the examples are so limited and so closely allied, it is a reasonable theory to suppose that some Anglo-Cumbrian carver (it must be remembered that Cumberland was then and afterwards outside the map of England and connected with North Britain) worked at Beckermets and St. Bees, went to Whithorn, and returned to Cumberland after teaching what he knew to others who could do it better.

III. THE WHITHORN SCHOOL.

1. THE DISC-FACED HEAD.—The head characteristic of the central Whithorn school (figs. 16, 17, 21, 22) is obviously the head with fan-shaped arms, regularized by a designer who had a fairly straight eye and could draw. It is not the free wheel-head, usually called Celtic, because it is conceived as penannular, not as a wheel enclosing a cross; and it is a curious fact that the Celtic wheel-head never became the fashion in Galloway.

Early Celtic wheel-crosses, incised on slabs, appear to begin in the ninth century, and may have their origin in the Chi-Rho or Chrismon we have discussed. But the free-standing wheel-head, cut out in the round, is never found with ornament to date it earlier than the beginning of the tenth century. It was apparently developed from the wheel-cross slab by cutting away the margin and leaving the wheel and ends of the arms in silhouette, and boring the four holes through the stone. In one place only do we see the process in a complete series of examples, and that is in the Isle of Man, in stones illustrated by Mr Kermode in his *Manx Crosses*. The examples all seem to date, by their other indications, about 900, earlier and later; and if we plot on a map the sites of such free wheel-heads we find that they radiate from the Isle of Man by the old and well-known Viking routes. They were invented by the Manx Celto-Norse, and they were dispersed by the same race. The earliest of such heads, outside the Island, appear in Cumberland about the time of the first Norse settlements there—about 925—and the style travelled by the usual Stainmoor route into Yorkshire. Rather later, another trade-route took them through Furness to Craven. Later still, the type reached the mouth of the Dee and spread into Flintshire and Cheshire, and so wandered leisurely into the Midlands and the eastern Danelaw. The Vikings who visited Anglesey took the style with them, and those who settled in Pembroke planted it there, whence it crept in the eleventh century through South Wales to Glamorgan and southwards to Cornwall. Northwards we get one belated example at Hoddam, one at Bothal in Northumberland, and another on the road through Strathclyde at Lesmahagow. The free-standing wheel-heads at Barochan, Iona, and Kildalton in Islay, as well as the great Irish crosses, are distinctly late; usually in Scotland the wheel-head is cut on a slab and not worked out in silhouette. Thus the idea, probably learnt by the Manx from early Galloway, spread wherever Vikings went, except to Galloway, where its place was taken by the disc-faced cross. This suggests that after the beginning of the tenth century there was some

breach between Galloway and Man. There were Vikings in both, but monumental art is an ecclesiastical affair; and if the earlier half-Christian Norse of Man and other colonies in Britain adopted the Manx-Norse usages, we can understand why the old Anglian traditions of Whithorn gave way very slowly to influences which would there be considered little better than heathen.

Now a disc-faced cross, exactly like that of Whithorn, is found also at High Hoyland in south-west Yorkshire. At least there is the half of such a head, split and now fixed together to simulate the disc-face. But at Bakewell in Derbyshire there are other examples, and the two groups—southern and northern—can hardly have originated independently: that would be contrary to the usual course of art-history. One must have borrowed from the other. In the south, the development was the result of many generations of invention; in Galloway the type springs into being, possibly on the hint of the Cumberland carver whose work we have seen, but not without suggestion from these Yorkshire and Derbyshire crosses. The problem is solved if we accept the idea that monuments were carved by wandering craftsmen—artificers not only in stone, for there was practically no architectural work for regular stonemasons in the tenth century, when all houses and most churches were of wood and stone castles were unheard of. Such craftsmen carved wood, worked no doubt in metal, and when required for monuments cut stone in a very elementary manner but with an eye to the artistic effect. One such, apprenticed, let us say, at Bakewell, must have travelled to Whithorn; and as at this time the influence of the Cumbrian kingdom extended from Strathclyde to Leeds, which the *Life of St. Cadroe* tells us was the border town between the Cumbri and the Northmen of Yorkshire, the journey is by no means impossible. He was a better craftsman than our Anglo-Cumbrian, but learnt from him his "stopped plait" and improved upon his cross-heads. The old man went back to Cumberland, while the new man stayed and became the Master of the Whithorn crosses, carrying out a great series of fine works, obviously with the approval of

his public, and though unnamed almost as fine an artist as Gaut Bjarnarson, who at the time was famous as the one and only sculptor in Man, but (to judge from the motives of his cross-centres) had learnt the beginnings of his art in south-west Yorkshire.

2. THE WHITHORN SHAFTS.—The Master of Whithorn had a rather limited stock-in-trade of patterns, which he combined and varied with great cleverness. Already at Whithorn he would see the loop-twist (fig. 12*a*) and ring-twist (figs. 11*a*, 15); and he knew a motive which may be called the Leeds braid (figs. 16, 17*a*), because one of the clearest examples is seen on the Leeds parish church cross (c. 1000 ?); others at Penrith on the Giant's Thumb of perhaps 925 to 950, and later at Hawsker, Kirklevington, Northallerton, and Pickhill, all in the North Riding of Yorkshire.* Interwoven twist (fig. 23*b*) is seen at Ilkley on a ninth century cross-head; Stafford knots (fig. 29*b*) are common on tenth century crosses in Cumberland; ring-chain (fig. 30*a*) and step-pattern (fig. 19*b*) are also frequent motives of the tenth century. All these he knew, and they were his only devices, but with an artist's eye for the picturesque he struck out fresh arrangements and complicated his design so that there is no monotony in his work.

For example, in the Whithorn cross (fig. 16) he starts with a Leeds braid at the top of the shaft and varies it lower down with a loop on the left and a Stafford knot below. In the Kirkcinner cross (fig. 17*a*) the same braid is cunningly changed at the top and broken with a ring at the foot, without losing the general effect of symmetry; and figures-of-8 simulate it on the reverse (17*b*). The Longcastle shaft (fig. 18) is again based on the Leeds braid, but varied on the sinister edge near the top in side *a* and in the middle of the panel on side *b*, still without losing the decorative space-filling. The Penninghame shaft shows an advance in boldness of treatment; side *a* we might think perhaps too loose in its upper part, but the lower part is rather happily managed, if the

* The somewhat similar pattern on a cross-slab in the Forum of Rome and one at S. Abbondio, Como, are of later date. The motive is derived ultimately from Roman design.

object was to make a contrast to the regularity of side *b*. The Whithorn fragment (fig. 20) shows an advance with ornament on the edge of the slab, and this is carried farther in the great cross at Monreith House (fig. 21), where the whole monument is conceived rather as a true shaft of the older type and not merely a slab, ornamented on its two faces only. In this we find ring-twist used alone, but saved from monotony by the strong entasis, which varies the size of the rings; and their mere multitude helps to give height and scale to the column of stone with its well-proportioned head at the top.

The Whithorn cross (fig. 22) uses a bold ring-twist on side *a*, but *b* is the pattern noticed by Mr Romilly Allen as occurring elsewhere only in a piece of Norse metal-work. From what we have already seen it is fairly evident that this panel is simply a variation of ring-twist by substituting a plait for a pair of rings—one of the tricks which the Master of Whithorn would use in his search for picturesqueness. The use of the device by a Norseman may have been borrowed from this or from some lost piece; for though we have so many examples of this style there must have been a wealth of ornamented work which is lost to us. It is possible that so easy a variation of the common ring-twist may have been hit upon independently, for it is not a new motive, but only a natural development of a well-known theme.

Fig. 23 gives us, on side *a*, another variation of ring-twist, and on side *b* the unfinished sketch of an interwoven twist. In figs. 24 and 25 we have again unfinished panels, which show how the work was done—by cutting first the important medial lines (as in 23 and 24), or the outline when double-bead was not intended (fig. 25), and afterwards proceeding to clear the ground. As to why these panels were left unfinished it may be remarked, from some practical experience, that cross-carving usually needs more time than the patron is prepared for; in many cases the employers of the Whithorn carver must have been anxious to see the cross erected, and hardly cared to have the back finished—especially as crosses were painted, and the painting would express the pattern (for a time) without further expense in

stone-cutting. At any rate the number of unfinished stones in this series is remarkable, and perhaps suggests that the Master of Whithorn was interested in the design and cared less about the completion of his work—in short, that he was more of an artist than a craftsman.

The Kirkmaiden stone (24) has a patterned tenon, which cannot be the arm of a cross (as someone has suggested) for it is quite obviously the lower part of the shaft intended to be sunk into the socket-hole of the base. There is, in Whithorn Museum, a base of flagstone, five to six inches thick, but originally more, with the socket-hole for a cross, ten by four inches in aperture; and all these crosses must have had similar bases. What seems probable in this Kirkmaiden instance is that the Master came and chalked the patterns, leaving the cutting to an assistant, who did not do it very well—it is not a finely executed piece—and tried his prentice hand on the tenon in this crude bit of carving. When the stone was set up, of course this experiment would not be seen.

The Whithorn shaft (fig. 26) has a regular interwoven twist on side *a*, with highly varied ring-twist on *b*. The Wigtown shaft (fig. 27) has just one little deviation from regular ring-twist on side *a* (the face now visible, upside down, in Wigtown Churchyard) and very curious variants, still keeping up the general effect of diagonals piercing the rings, on *b*. Fig. 28, so far as the fragment goes, is in regular design. Fig. 29*a* is a very pretty combination of a twist down the middle with loops at the sides; while *b* seems adapted from Stafford knots.

Probably later in life the Whithorn Master grew tired of his simpler patterns, and ventured on greater elaboration, giving four vertical rows of rings (figs. 30, 31) and leaving much to his assistants. Otherwise to account for the very clumsy drawing of 31*b*, which ought to have been like 29*b*, is difficult; no master's hand cut this crooked tangle. And 30*b* is a departure from the classic style into ordinary late

tenth century commonplaces, which means the journeyman's hand.*

3. THE LATER WHITHORN SCHOOL.—After fig. 31 we come to a group of works which are evidently akin to those we have been reviewing, but they lack the simplicity which we have called classic and the character we have attributed to our inferred Master of Whithorn. They have also elements in common with the usual ornament of the late tenth century. If the Master began work here sometime about 960 and continued for twenty years or so, this next group would represent the rest of the century, perhaps overlapping a little into the eleventh.

Fig 32, Whithorn, the foot of a shaft with a six-ply plait horizontally under three vertical rows of ring-twist on *a*, and a very irregular plait on *b*, is what any carver might have done in that period. It may be suggested that this is the foot of the monument of which fig. 33 is the head; and this head has the Whithorn disc-face, but elaborated with pellets round side *b*, as sometimes pellets are placed on Yorkshire heads; and with "crazy" plait, also in Yorkshire work, on *a*. It indicates a workman who has seen crosses outside Galloway, but is trying to carry on the Whithorn style with more variety—improving it, as he thinks.

* Fragments of this series not figured here are:—(a) Piece of a crosshead found 1902 in an old house at Whithorn, and now in the National Museum, Edinburgh; greywacke; originally nearly 3 feet in diameter, carved on one face only like fig. 16; under the head a double-bead plait, perhaps three rows of vertical ring-twist (figured in *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, p. 516). (b) A cross at Kirkinner, figured in *Stuart's Sculptured Stones*, ii., plate 122; with a regular disc-face above a horizontal band of twist, below which is a bifurcated and pelleted plait in two vertical rows, like figs. 25*a* and 26*a*, but unusually irregular; this cross is not now at Kirkinner, and its fate is unknown. (c) A great crosshead from Whithorn churchyard, 1875, now IB 35 in the Edinburgh Museum, with X-shaped crosslets in all the five bosses, like the central boss of 17*a*. (d) Part of a greenslate crosshead in Whithorn Museum, originally about 2 feet diameter, holes pierced; the same on both sides, like 17*b* (*E.C.M.S.*, Whithorn, No. 10). (e) Fragment of shaft, Whithorn Museum, with two vertical rows of double-bead ring-twist like 21*a* (*E.C.M.S.*, Whithorn, No. 13).

Fig. 34 is the foot of a shaft at Kirkmaiden, not of green-slate as usual but of gritstone, and clumsily drawn, but in the tradition of the Master. Fig. 35 is a cross-head at Whit-horn, "improved" with triquetrae in the spandrils: it is in low relief and smoothly chiselled, unlike the usual hacked work of the series. Fig. 36, from Mochrum and now at Edinburgh Museum, is of slaty sandstone, part of a shaft in which the opposed loops (different from our fig. 12a) are matched only by very late stones at St. Vigean and Dyce; and therefore probably of the eleventh century, though still in the Whithorn style.

The cross (fig. 37) from Glasserton (National Museum, Edinburgh, I B 124) is a pretty example of the very late tenth century, in which the disc-face is ornamented with random plait running into the shaft with clever adaptation.

Beside these, but not illustrated here, the following pieces appear to belong to this group:—

(a) A cross-head from Elrig farm, in 1923 owned by the Rev. R. S. G. Anderson of the Free Manse, Isle of Whithorn, and described by him in *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. 57. The fragment is carved on one face only, 14 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches. Round the central ring is a small curvilinear crosslet in relief, and the spandrils are filled with triquetrae. Below the head is a sunk panel with three horizontal rows of varied TLT pattern and one row beneath of step-pattern; a cable moulding divides this from a basket plait on the shaft, single-strap. The arris had a cable moulding. This is an interesting example of late tenth century development from the Whithorn style.

(b) Owned and described by the same; a cross-head of Silurian sandstone carved on one face only, 21 by 11 by 4 inches. The type differs from the regular disc-face in having no outlets to the four circles, which are neither sunk nor bossed, but flush with the face, as also the central circle. On the shaft is a pelleted plait, with hardly enough left to show its sequence.

(c) Part of a cross-head from Knock, in Edinburgh Museum, I B 125; 30 by 15 by 2 inches, but the back is split

off; reddish sandstone, and rude work, with an ill-drawn cross incised round the central boss (figured in *E.C.M.S.*, p. 496).

(d) Fragment of cross-head in Whithorn Museum; 14 by 12 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the disc originally 2 feet diameter. On one side it shows a plain disc-face with the outlets to the four bosses shaped as in our fig. 33*b*, though it has no pellets. The other side bore a cross in relief with expanding arms, surrounded with TLT pattern.

(e) Part of a slate cross-head, $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, of a form debased from the true disc-face, in Whithorn Museum.

Mr Romilly Allen mentions a piece found by the late Rev. George Wilson, of Glenluce, in 1872 at Airylick farm, Mochrum; 12 by 18 inches, with ring-plait; not figured with the description in *E.C.M.S.*, p. 485.

4. TENTH CENTURY GALLOWAY.—From these monuments it is evident that there was considerable wealth in Galloway in the tenth century. Monuments to the dead are what would now be called a "luxury trade," and their existence in such numbers means peace and prosperity. Whithorn still continued to be the chief place of burial, but Kirkmaiden, Kirkinner, and Mochrum claim more than one piece each, and the crosses at Wigtown, Penninghame, Craiglemine, and Glasserton suggest chapels at those places.* The Longcastle cross and that at Monreith House may perhaps have come from Kirkmaiden, which was certainly the next in importance after Whithorn and St. Ninian's Cave, which last was a burial-place from the eighth to the eleventh century inclusive. The chapel of Kilmorie in Kirkcolm seems to have been in existence about the end of the tenth century, and Kirkmadrine possesses late stones as well as the very early ones, showing continuance or resuscitation. Other chapel-sites, yet to be noticed, may have been already founded, although their monuments do not prove it; and it is evident that in Gallo-

* One of the regular heads at Whithorn is said to have been brought from Sorbie Churchyard (*Ayr and Galloway Collections*, x., 194).

way, as elsewhere, the tenth century saw a number of proprietary churches or chapels built by landlords to supply local needs—the origin of parish churches. Whithorn itself, by this time, was perhaps no longer an abbey in the old sense, but a collegiate church as so many early abbeys became; though of this we have no information. What we do learn from the monuments is that in this dark age, “dark” because there were no great disasters to record, Galloway thrived in Christianity and culture, and the old traditions survived at the church of Whithorn.

IV. THE LATER GALLOWAY CROSSES.

1. SCOTTISH.—During the eleventh century Galloway began with dependence on Argyll. In 1014 we have the story of Kári Sölmundarson, after the battle of Clontarf, going to Whithorn to visit Earl Malcolm. Then it fell under Norse rule and became part of the dominions of Earl Thorfinn of Orkney until the middle of the century. Already Columbans and clerics of the Pictish church had settled in the non-Anglian districts, north and east of the Whithorn peninsula. Traces of these, though indistinct, are seen in such relics as the Laggangarn stones, a group of rude pillars, two of which are incised with crosses having crosslets in their spandrels, as figured in *E.C.M.S.*, p. 501; and perhaps the grave-slabs at Daltallachan (figured in *E.C.M.S.*, p. 479) and Woodleigh, Glencairn, may be added, as at any rate not included in the general development which we are following, but rather like the incised cross still standing at the cemetery on the hill at Eileach-Naoimh in the Garvelochs, which was the Columban Hinba and a very early site.

We have already noticed the Kilmorie cross (fig. 13) as Scottish with Anglian features. In the Glenluce cross (fig. 38) we see definite influence of the Argyll Gallgaedhel super-added to remnants of Whithorn tradition. Here is the ring-twist and plait again, with pellets filling the ground—a late device; and a head with Celtic spirals, unknown to the Anglian tradition. At Minnigaff is a nearly similar cross-head (fig. 39a), under which is a Celtic pattern of volutes

containing a re-entrant spiral, and a plait beneath, akin to the panels of Scottish cross-slabs as at Ulbster, Burghead, and Forteviot. The next side (*b*) shows one of those faces we have referred to as Gaelic; and side *c* bears at the top a monster's head (the face is too close to the churchyard wall to be drawn with ease) and the rest of the panel is left blank. This seems to be a headstone of the eleventh century, and Scottish, with no reference to the Whithorn tradition. The Kirkmadrine stone (fig. 40) terminates its incised cross at the foot in a form which is unusual, if not unique; and the battered fragment from Cassendoech (fig. 41) has on the other side (not drawn) a roughly incised X under the remains of a circle. This seems to class, though it is ruder work, with the two pillar-stones in the garden of Cardoness House from High Auchenlarie (figured *E.C.M.S.*, p. 479), which are sketchily but neatly incised with the pick into late cross-forms and dots. In the Museum at Edinburgh there are two sandstone slabs from Chapel Donnan, incised with "Maltese" crosses; and at Knockinch Castle is a slab from Chapel Hill, Knock of Luce, described as about 3 ft. long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches broad, and 4 inches thick, bearing a "Maltese" cross in relief at the broader end, above a compartment containing a similar cross over a single key-pattern; and at the bottom another single key-pattern (*Royal Commission Inventory*, Wigtown, p. 28). Neither this last nor five fragments at Glenluce have been seen by the present writer; but the rest of those mentioned in this paragraph are clearly non-Whithorn but Scottish, and their age appears to be from the end of the tenth century to some time in the eleventh.

2. "RUSTICATED" SLABS.—Late in the eleventh century or early in the twelfth, when the interlacing of earlier work had become—at least, locally—a lost art, we find in various places a kind of rustication which seems to be an attempt to give the effect of interlaced patterning without the trouble to think it out. A headstone at Adel, near Leeds, bears such work, probably not older than the Norman church there; at Kirby Hill, Yorkshire, an obviously late stone is of

this class; the shaft at Cawthorne, S.-W. Yorks., with similar pattern, seems from the history of the place to date about 1100; and at Burton-in-Kendal is another, at a chapel founded or re-founded *temp.* William Rufus (1087-1100). These help us to explain and date the curious stone in the garden of Kirk-claugh House, formerly near the Mote on the shore (fig. 42). The Mote was probably a Norman *motte* of not earlier than the end of the eleventh century, and no doubt it had its chapel attached. The stone has on side *a* this rusticated or reticulated work incised, with an apology for a cable-edging, and an incised cross; and on side *b* a cross of which the stem is swollen, not by inadvertence, for the upright lines on side *a* have been drawn with a ruler.

The second stone at Minnigaff (fig. 43), although the middle part of the ornament has been worn away—the stone was never properly dressed, and this part bulges, so that it has been exposed to friction—resembles fig. 42 in its rustication, and therefore claims a similar date. But fig. 42 also helps us to date the slab now fixed in the old churchyard at Anwoth, for this has the same swollen shaft to the cross, a form which never occurs elsewhere in the district, nor earlier as a characteristic of design. This Anwoth slab must also be of about 1100 (fig. 44).

3. THE VIKING AGE.—One group has been left to the last, though not chronologically the latest, because it stands outside the main stream of development. The Craignarget stone (fig. 45), now at Edinburgh, bears incised crosslets and circles with a larger cross, all framed in a rude kind of D-edging, and in the middle is a swastika or fylfot. Next to it is drawn (fig. 46) a restoration of fragments at Aspatria, Cumberland, which resembles it so closely as to suggest that both are by the same hand. The swastika is also found on a shaft at Aspatria, already mentioned, which seems to be the work of the Anglo-Cumbrian carver whom we inferred to have been at Whithorn about 950, and it is seen also on the cross at Dearham, Cumberland, and on a cross-fragment at Isel, near Cockermouth, all of the second half of the tenth century so far as can be judged by their typology.

Now the swastika was a Byzantine motive; it was the *gammadion* cross of the Greek Church; and the Norse were early in touch with Greece, by way of Russia. They learnt there the word *papi* for "priest," and they also learnt the use of this cross as a sacred symbol. When they came into Cumberland in the second quarter of the tenth century, though retaining many pagan memories, they were not unacquainted with Christianity, and it is plain that many of them were Christians. Such people when they died would be commemorated with gravestones bearing the peculiar form of cross which they had known for some generations; and we need hardly doubt that these slabs covered the graves of rather early Norse settlers—probably before the general conversion which took place late in the tenth century.

The Sinniness stone (fig. 47), now at Edinburgh, resembles the Craignarget slab in the form of the cross and in the groups of dots; it has also a bit of T&T pattern incised, which suggests the tenth century. With the crosslets of the Craignarget slab we can compare those of the Drummore stone (fig. 48), perhaps giving it a contemporary date; the rectangular figure under the sinister arm of the cross seems to be a book, which usually indicates the burial of a cleric. But the crosslets of the lower part of this stone have a sharp serif, though the upper crosslet is as fig. 45; and these lower crosslets are like those on the slab from St. Ninian's Cave (fig. 49), for which we can give no definite date unless the crosslets fix it. There is another slab at St. Ninian's Cave (not figured here, but in *E.C.M.S.*, p. 502) resembling fig. 49, but without the crosses in the circles. Such slabs, with this ornament, are not Anglian nor modelled on the Whithorn disc-face; on the whole they may be judged to be of rather late date, forerunners of the great series of medieval grave-covers which took the place of memorials when crosses went out of fashion.

4. CONCLUSION.—We have now gone through the seventy stones we know, representing the ancient crosses of Galloway—most of them studied by the writer on joyous pilgrimage in the company of Mr R. C. Reid, of Mouswald,

and Mr G. W. Shirley, of Dumfries, to whom his thanks are given. Thanks also are due to Mr J. Graham Callander, F.S.A. (Scot.), for facilities at the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh; to Mr R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., for the tracing from which fig. 37 was drawn; to the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, for photographs of his find at Longcastle (fig. 18) and other assistance; to Mr Arthur Ling for photographs specially taken in Whithorn Museum, of which one is here reproduced; and to the Rev. R. S. G. Anderson, Isle of Whithorn, for information about the two crosses in his possession. And it would not be right to close without acknowledgment to predecessors whose discoveries and descriptions have made the task possible, among whom ought especially to be named the late J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Lond. and Scot.), an old and regretted friend whose *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* suggested and paved the way for this essay.

Rainfall Records for the South-Western Counties for the Year 1922.

SUPPLIED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Ruthwell, Conlongon Castle	4.70	2.94	1.58	1.94	1.52	1.39	2.88	2.59	2.18	1.23	.80	3.07	26.52
Dunries, Crichton Royal Inst.	4.58	2.95	2.13	2.29	2.31	1.44	3.89	2.60	2.21	1.79	1.21	4.11	31.81
Monkive, Glencrosh	6.47	4.22	2.37	2.40	3.52	1.81	4.86	3.14	3.08	2.72	2.83	5.53	42.95
" Maxwellton House	6.55	4.59	2.16	2.94	2.51	1.64	4.15	2.73	2.57	2.38	2.55	4.88	39.05
Dunstaffnage, Drumlanrig Gdns.	7.61	4.36	2.21	2.89	3.39	1.43	4.74	2.80	2.39	2.38	2.80	4.73	41.23
Dalton, Whitecroft	3.96	4.1	2.15	2.21	3.13	2.10	6.13	3.38	3.27	2.20	1.25	5.01	38.80
" Kirkwood	4.73	4.72	2.52	2.84	3.28	3.12	7.82	4.22	3.54	2.84	1.72	5.06	46.41
Ecclefechan, Burnfoot	3.9	4.25	2.52	1.66	3.52	1.81	6.02	3.42	2.66	1.58	2.11	4.78	38.28
Lockerbie, Castlemilk	4.36	3.47	2.08	2.49	2.41	1.84	5.58	3.01	2.74	2.07	1.49	4.14	35.68
Lochnaben, Esthwaite	4.25	3.25	2.05	2.45	2.85	1.65	5.70	3.25	2.05	2.40	1.60	4.60	36.10
Amisfield, Glene	5.03	3.64	2.14	2.54	2.82	2.10	5.83	3.28	2.78	1.74	1.74	4.39	39.07
Moffat, Craigielands	5.62	3.88	2.33	2.26	2.73	1.60	4.18	2.68	2.54	2.23	1.67	3.84	35.56
Canonbie, Byreburnfoot	6.20	4.98	3.63	2.84	4.46	2.75	5.87	3.94	2.66	3.57	3.29	5.41	48.42
" Irvine House	4.13	4.63	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.25	5.87	3.94	2.75	2.12	1.63	5.00	40.50
Langholm, Broomholm	4.42	4.89	2.76	3.20	3.25	2.55	6.39	4.56	3.08	2.36	1.73	4.81	44.00
" Drove Road	4.75	5.25	3.07	2.53	3.40	2.51	7.13	5.25	3.21	2.69	1.81	5.32	47.92
" Craig	5.38	5.68	3.19	3.21	3.35	2.64	7.59	5.43	3.05	2.98	2.10	5.96	50.56
" Ewes	4.42	5.24	3.36	3.30	3.56	2.58	6.85	4.28	2.95	2.68	2.05	5.72	47.14
Eskdalemuir Observatory	5.38	5.31	3.22	3.38	3.59	2.34	8.08	4.16	3.40	3.11	1.87	5.81	49.05
"	4.91	5.66	3.51	3.06	4.25	2.90	6.85	3.96	3.01	3.11	3.63	5.89	50.46

WIGTOWN.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Loch Ryan Lighthouse	4.75	4.29	1.58	1.93	1.39	2.55	3.18	3.15	2.52	1.96	3.04	1.36	32.40
Mull of Galloway	4.05	2.90	1.90	2.36	1.38	2.05	3.32	2.92	2.13	1.70	2.09	2.40	27.49
Legan House	6.77	4.44	1.39	2.77	2.34	2.14	3.49	2.23	3.35	1.15	2.40	0.92	37.42
Killanrungan Lighthouse	6.65	5.10	1.80	2.90	4.00	1.41	3.56	2.36	2.76	1.72	3.50	1.70	30.72
Corsewall	5.70	4.42	1.26	3.94	2.58	2.44	3.54	2.44	2.55	1.95	3.50	3.00	40.43
Port-William (Monreith)	5.05	5.30	1.49	2.56	2.26	2.36	3.34	3.39	3.06	2.92	3.53	3.50	38.52
Stoneykirk (Ardwell House)	6.11	4.72	1.44	2.81	3.32	2.14	3.26	3.21	3.20	2.20	2.91	0.98	37.34
Glenlue	6.87	6.16	2.00	3.89	2.85	2.70	3.02	3.47	3.08	2.20	4.22	3.28	42.22
Whithorn (Glasserton)	4.37	5.28	1.45	2.51	2.47	2.14	3.91	3.11	2.73	2.53	3.13	3.53	37.90
Kirkcowan (Craigshaw)	6.82	5.94	2.10	2.99	3.72	2.73	4.42	3.50	3.38	3.45	4.34	3.81	48.20
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.													
Borgue (Senwick House)	3.80	3.90	1.57	2.29	2.41	1.97	4.73	3.02	2.82	1.87	1.77	3.63	32.18
Knockbren	4.52	4.28	1.43	2.61	2.23	1.73	4.40	3.16	2.80	1.81	3.06	3.06	38.98
Palnure (Bargaly)	6.55	5.76	1.87	3.55	4.00	3.03	3.91	3.30	3.35	3.77	4.69	3.96	48.95
Little Ross Lighthouse *	2.85	1.80	1.32	1.82	2.04	1.37	3.16	2.35	1.68	1.77	1.91	3.35	25.12
New-Galloway (Glenlee Park)	8.38	6.30	2.95	3.46	3.57	1.92	4.90	4.24	3.13	3.59	2.84	6.92	51.35
Dairy Glendaroch	7.80	6.55	2.29	3.27	3.08	1.66	4.41	3.67	3.34	3.28	3.73	5.30	46.87
" (Garroch)	7.72	5.87	2.23	3.82	3.74	1.86	5.18	4.48	3.59	3.49	4.93	7.09	54.18
" (Forrest Lodge)	9.99	6.96	2.83	4.73	4.72	1.98	5.77	5.65	3.72	3.73	3.77	5.90	59.67
Carsphairn (Shiel)	10.42	7.97	3.21	5.29	3.98	3.26	4.50	5.80	4.04	4.03	6.15	8.00	66.65
"	8.77	6.19	2.32	4.11	3.07	2.32	4.50	4.34	3.46	4.68	4.86	2.39	52.02
Anchalcarn (Torr House)	5.21	5.32	2.35	2.47	3.38	1.76	5.24	3.77	3.05	2.40	1.35	2.57	43.93
Dalbeattie (Southwick House)	4.58	4.17	2.25	3.12	3.31	1.43	5.24	3.59	3.32	1.70	1.97	1.72	39.14
" (Kirkennan)	4.77	4.56	3.07	3.30	3.20	1.60	4.32	4.44	3.49	3.45	1.95	5.62	42.89
" (Drumstinchall)	4.64	4.04	2.63	2.73	3.54	1.77	5.69	4.18	3.81	2.17	1.92	5.31	42.28
" (Richorn Wood)	4.23	4.29	3.06	2.40	2.93	1.53	4.33	3.56	3.10	2.43	2.30	5.18	38.98
Kirkpatrick-Durham (Glenlair)	5.08	3.75	2.83	2.74	2.92	1.80	4.57	3.47	3.38	2.20	2.74	5.40	39.94
Corsock (Monybute) †	6.38	5.14	2.98	2.56	3.77	2.39	5.41	4.00	2.11	2.99	1.74	6.29	46.36
Dumfries (Cargen)	5.67	3.22	3.15	2.63	2.68	2.04	4.74	3.15	2.90	2.88	1.70	5.56	40.42
Lochrutton (Dumfries W.W.)	6.41	4.32	2.85	2.67	3.26	1.88	5.40	3.75	3.06	2.32	1.63	4.91	42.66
Dumfries (Linchuden House)	5.91	3.73	2.48	2.67	2.40	1.76	4.48	2.91	2.46	2.21	1.61	4.34	36.67
" (Jardington)	5.06	3.93	2.48	2.31	2.81	1.93	4.78	3.02	2.55	2.08	1.66	4.33	36.69

* **Little Ross Lighthouse.**—There is great difficulty in getting a satisfactory exposure for a rain-gauge near a lighthouse, and the amount measured is usually low. The total for Little Ross has been printed in "British Rainfall," with a query.

† **Corsock.**—The amounts are low in some months, notably April. On the evidence before us the observations must be accepted.

FIELD MEETINGS.

21st May, 1923.

Amisfield, Elshieshields, and Lochmaben.

About forty persons took part in this excursion. Leaving Dumfries at 1 p.m., they visited the towers of Amisfield and Elshieshields and the Burgh of Lochmaben, and were hospitably entertained at The Barony by Mr and Mrs Galbraith.

At Amisfield they were welcomed by Mr Johnstone, the proprietor, who showed them over the tower. Mr R. C. Reid, on their leaving, moved a vote of thanks to Mr Johnstone. At Elshieshields Colonel Byrne, the proprietor, a descendant on the maternal side of Wilkin Johnstone of Elshieshields, who built the tower, showed the visitors over the ancient apartments, and referred to the legend of the haunting of the tower. Mr James Reid, in moving a vote of thanks, expressed the appreciation of the Society for the courtesy extended to them.

At Lochmaben Mr Fraser, Headmaster of the Public School, acted as guide, showing the remains of the burgh stocks and branks, the market cross, the old churchyard, and the old castle, and commenting upon them from the results of his own researches. The Secretary moved a vote of thanks on behalf of the company.

At The Barony Major and Mrs Galbraith entertained the members to tea, and in moving a vote of thanks Mr R. C. Reid gave a sketch of the history of the barony of Kirkmichael and the former owners, which, in extended form, is expected to appear in a volume of historical studies on Upper Annandale.

The arrangements having been made by Mr R. C. Reid, he was, on the motion of Mr Shirley, accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

30th June, 1923.**Glencairn, Craigdarroch, and Capenoch.**

Over thirty took part in this excursion, which left Dumfries at 10 a.m. Proceeding by way of Burnhead, a stop was made at the Old Tower of Lag. Mr John M'Burnie and Mr R. C. Reid described the tower and gave some account of its history, the barony having been held by the Griersons since the beginning of the fifteenth century. At Brocklestone an interesting collection of fossils was shown to the visitors by Mr A. Laurie, whose uncle had made the collection. The mote of Birkshaw was visited, and its features explained by Mr R. C. Reid. Snade earthwork was likewise visited, and also the Place of Snade or "Glenriddel Castle." Provost Arnott, on behalf of the Society, thanked Mr William Paterson for the facilities given to the Society on their visit.

At Moniaive the mote of Jarbruck known as The Bow Butts of Ingleston was visited and, after lunch at Moniaive, Craigdarroch House. Mr William Corbett, the head gardener, conducted the party over the house, private chapel, and the extensive gardens. The visitors were shown also the "Whistle," the marriage contract of Alexander Fergusson and Annie Laurie, and the latter's will and portrait. The portrait also of Robert Cutlar Fergusson, M.P. for Dumfriesshire from 1832 to 1838, was shown, and great interest was displayed in the various marriage stones on the house. Mr Corbett was thanked on behalf of the company by Mr M. H. M'Kerrow.

The President and Mrs Gladstone received the company at Capenoch, and entertained them to tea. They showed them, among other items, a bowl of the Seven Incorporated Trades of Dumfries, bearing on it "God Keep the King and the Craft, Seven Incorporations of Dumfries." Another bowl belonging to the Seven Trades was sold at Provost James Lennox's sale, and others were in the Globe Inn, Dumfries. The ornithological library was viewed with much interest, and also Watt's "Rider on the White Horse." About a mile distant from the house an example of a long

cairn was shown to the members, and the site of the old mansion-house was visited.

Mr R. C. Reid moved a hearty vote of thanks to the President and Mrs Gladstone for their hospitality and services to the Society. The return journey was commenced about 7 p.m.

The Baronies of Glencairn.

By Mr R. C. REID.

As is the case of most Dumfriesshire parishes, the history of Glencairn does not commence till after the Wars of Independence—at least so far as written record goes. When we first get a glimpse of it, Glencairn was divided into two baronies, and later into three. These baronies seem to have comprised the whole parish, and embraced as well some lands outside of it as the lands of Schynnell in Tynron. The principal barony was that called by the same name as the parish, and seems to have covered the middle and lower parts of the parish. At the upper end of the parish lay the barony of Crawfordton, known in early writs as the barony of Balmacane, and including the Craigdarroch estate. No Crown charter of the Barony of Glencairn before Bannockburn is known to have survived, but shortly afterwards it appears in the hands of the Danielston family, for in 1370 the whole barony was resigned by John of Danielston in favour of his son, Robert. It is probable that the Danielstons had never owned the complete original barony, for about 1315-21 Robert I. had carved out of it the lands of Snaid, Bardarroch, and others which he erected into a free barony in favour of John Lachlanson. The diminished Barony of Glencairn was possessed by the Danielstons till that family terminated in an heiress, Margaret, who in 1404 carried the baronies of Glencairn and Kilmarnock to her husband, Sir William Cunningham, ancestor of the Earls of Glencairn. About a century later their descendant, Cuthbert Cunynghame, Earl of Glencairn, had the barony erected into an Earldom (1511), of which the principal messuage was the mansion of Darnangill

" beside the Church of Glencairn "—a site not easy now to identify. Just a century later the Earls of Glencairn were in financial difficulties, and in 1614 the barony was resigned in favour of William, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar. It was at this period that Stephen Laurie, a successful merchant burgess of Dumfries, acquired the estate of Maxwellton.

Reference has already been made to the barony of Snaid, the property of the Lachlansons. Their retention of Snaid terminated in 1373; though they are still referred to after that date as " Lairds of Durydarach." As might be expected, Snaid passed to the Cunynghames, appearing a century later as possessed by George Cunynghame of Belton, a younger branch of the Glencairn family. In 1472 George's daughter, Elizabeth, married John Hay, second son of Sir David Hay of Yester, the barony of Snaid thus passing to the Hay family. There can be little doubt that the site surrounded by yews beside Snaid farm is the " Place of Snaid " referred to in writs of 1573, and was the residence of this family of Hay of Snaid. In the hands of the Hays Snaid remained till 1618, when it was apprised from Lord Hay of Yester by the Town Clerk of Edinburgh. It appears that a dowry of no less than £20,000 had been assigned from the lands of Snaid to the Earl of Dunfermline when he married Margaret, daughter of Lord Hay. The dowry not having been paid, Dunfermline transferred his rights under the bond to the town clerk, who had no hesitation in apprising the lands which were so soon to pass out of the hands of the Yester family. The remaining barony within the parish was Crawfordton or Balmakane. As its name would indicate, it was owned by a member of the family of Crawford about 1346, when it first appears on record. Nisbet, who examined the Craigdarroch writs, says the barony was then in the hands of John of Crawford, Laird of Dalgarnoch and of Kirkandrews in Parton, who seems to have been alive as late as 1423. At some date prior to 1466, Crawfordton passed into the hands of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, whose son, Alexander Crichton, obtained that year a charter of the lands from his father. His descendants held the barony till after 1658. The most interesting and

picturesque part of this barony is the estate of Craigdarroch, which has been in the hands of the Fergusson family from 1346.

19th July, 1923.

Springkell.

About forty members of the Society accepted the invitation of Sir J. E. and Lady Johnson-Ferguson to visit Springkell. On arrival the former conducted the visitors through the policies, pointing out and commenting upon the site of the old Tower of Kirkconnel, the various monuments in the old churchyard, and the traditional spot where "Fair Helen" of the Ballad was shot on the banks of the Kirtle. In returning, the "Summer House" was visited, and the old Latin cross. The beautiful gardens were viewed, and the spring, which was described by Pennant as the largest in Britain except the Holy Well of Flint.

Mr James Reid, after tea, moved a vote of thanks to Sir Edward and Lady Johnson-Ferguson for their hospitality and courtesy, which was heartily endorsed.

8th September, 1923.

Kirkcudbright.

About fifty persons took part in this excursion, travelling by motor. En route halts were made at Kirkcormack Mote, at the site of the Church dedicated to St. Cormack, and at the fortified site of Netherthird.

Kirkcormack.

By Mr R. C. REID.

All that remains of the church of Kirkcormack consists of the foundations of the pre-Reformation Church. As the name indicates, the site was originally dedicated to St. Cormac, an Irish Saint who flourished about the year 577. Not much is known of him, save that he was superior of the monastery of Durrow, in Ireland. He is said to have tired of his position in the monastery, and been consumed with a craving for a life of solitude and contemplation. He accordingly applied to King Brude of the Scots for permission to establish a

hermitage in a lonely island rock of the Hebrides, and even set off on a voyage in search of it. It is not recorded where the voyage took him, and nothing is known of his island hermitage. Perhaps when he found his seagirt rock, his heart may have quailed. But this at least is definitely known of him. He was one of four Irish saints who founded monasteries in Scotland. The other three saints and their monasteries are well known to us (*Celtic Scotland* ii., 131), but St. Cormac's monastery remains unidentified. I do not know of any other dedication to St. Cormac. It would be pleasant to think that whilst on a voyage in pursuit of a hermitage St. Cormac might have struck this site, and, overcome with the natural beauties of its surroundings, forgot about solitude on a seagirt rock, and instead founded a monastic institution here. It must be remembered that a sixth century monastery had no earthly and few heavenly connections with the mediæval monastic institutions which have left behind such fine crumbling ruins. They were a partly religious but mainly lay Christian community—a Christian oasis in a wilderness of ignorance. It consisted not only of the so-called monks but of their wives and families, and was governed by primitive tribal rules; on a semi-communistic basis. Hoddam was one of the principal Celtic monasteries in these parts, yet not a vestige remains. If, therefore, St. Cormac founded his monastery on this site, we need not be surprised that there are no remains now to see. Until the 12th century Kirkcormac lay within the spiritual jurisdiction of Iona, though there is nothing to show that the church belonged to that abbey in a temporal sense. Late in the twelfth century Uchtred, Lord of Galloway, following the example of his father, Fergus, granted the church of Kirkcormac to the Abbey of Holyrood. Thereafter the teinds and temporalities of the church were collected by Holyrood, who appointed a (usually ill-paid) vicar to perform the church services. In 1546 a vicar named Herbert Dun seems to have resigned, and one Henry Dun was presented to the living of the Abbey. It seems to have been a family affair. The last-named was succeeded as vicar by Robert Forrester, who was

also commissary of Kirkcudbright. In 1585 this vicar feued the ecclesiastical lands of Kirkcormack to his relation, Robert Forrester, burgess of Kirkcudbright, and ancestor of the family of Forrester of Carleton. The only object of interest in this church site is the tombstone of Patrick M'Clellane. He has been variously described as an "Honorable," a Knight, and owner of Auchlane. He appears to have been none of these three variants. The first two arise out of a mis-reading of the inscription—*honorabilis sir*—a ridiculous bilingual effort. It, of course, reads *honorabilis vir*—an honourable man, not an Honorable in the modern sense, but a man of honour—just a decent fellow. His identification as owner of Auchlane appears to be equally unfounded. He must have been a member of the Gelston family, the only branch in which I have found the Christian name of Patrick. In 1358 the lands of Kirkcormack were granted by John Randolph, Earl of Moray, to Sir Walter Stewart (ancestor of the Earls of Galloway). By 1475 it was in the hands of George Forrester of Kirkcormack, who resigned the 20 merklands of Kirkcormack in favour of Donald M'Clellane of Gelston. Donald was succeeded by a Patrick M'Clellane of Gelston, who figured in some criminal trials in 1509, and in turn was followed by Thomas M'Clellane of Gelston, who sold half of these lands to a burgess of Edinburgh in 1530. Thomas was alive in Feb., 1533, and then disappears from record. He had a brother named Patrick, and was succeeded by a Patrick M'Clellane of Gelston, who may have been his son or his brother. This Patrick was alive in 1544. I venture to suggest that it was the brother Patrick who succeeded, and that this stone refers to a son of Thomas who died young in the lifetime of his father. This would account for the lack of any territorial designation in the inscription. It is a memorial erected by a devoted parent to his only son and heir.

At Kirkcudbright the company were met by Mr E. A. Hornel and Mr Joseph Robison, who acted as guides. The Churchyard of St. Cuthbert, the tombstones of Billy Marshall and the Covenanters were pointed out, as well as the site of the Church and St. Margaret's Well. The Stewartry

Museum was visited, and considerable time spent in examining the many objects of interest therein. Passing by High Street, the site of the Meikle Yett was noted and various old houses, and at the Tolbooth the beautiful spire, the market cross, and joughs were pointed out.

At Castledykes Mr Robison explained the results of excavations of the Edwardian Castle. (See *Transactions*, 3rd Ser. vi., p. 222.) Returning to the town, the remains of the burgh fosse were noted and the site of the Water Yett. At M'Clellan's Castle Mr R. C. Reid gave an interesting account of the castle and of the Lords Kirkcudbright. Greyfriars' Episcopal Church, a part of which is a portion of the Greyfriars' Convent, was visited. Mr and the Misses Hornel thereafter entertained the company to tea at Broughton House, and exhibited the beautiful Japanese garden, the fine library and pictures, and the many art treasures of the house.

Mr R. C. Reid moved a cordial vote of thanks to Mr and Misses Hornel and to Mr Robison for the trouble they had taken to provide a most enjoyable excursion.

PRESENTATIONS.

19th January, 1923.—Mr R. A. Grierson, Town Clerk, Dumfries—Burgess Ticket admitting Lieutenant-Colonel William Picton, of the 12th Regiment of Foot, a burgess of Dumfries, dated 30th June, 1766. Colonel Picton was uncle of General Picton of Waterloo fame.

Mr Cossar, Dumfries—(1) Shepherd's Crook, reputed to have belonged to the last Earl of Glencairn. It was given by a Miss Cunningham, Moniaive, with the above noted reputation, to Mr Robert Proudfoot, Moniaive, who presented it to the donor. (2) Stick or shillelagh which was used in the Gordon Riots. It belonged to Dr. George Proudfoot, Edinburgh, and subsequently to Mr Robert Proudfoot, Moniaive.

Mr Bell, Kirkhill, Dalton, per Mr R. C. Reid—Stone whorl found with others and a stone hammer on the farm of Kirkhill, Dalton. Mr Alexander Curle, to whom it was submitted, writes:—"There is nothing striking in the ornamentation of the whorl [two incised circles and four straight lines at right angles from centre.] The hole is drilled symmetrically, which shows it is not an early prehistoric specimen, and there is nothing in the form or ornamentation that would prevent it being as late as the 18th century. I have frequently seen these whorls made out of Roman pottery of the 2nd or 3rd centuries, even out of Dutch delft of the 17th and 18th centuries, and no longer ago than last week (January, 1921) one was sent to me from Aberdeenshire bearing the date '1710.' "

EXHIBITS.

16th February, 1923.—Mr Frank Miller—Ancient spur inlaid with silver found in an ashpit at Northfield by Mr D. R. Watson, teller, Bank of Scotland, Annan. The spur, which is a heavy one, is in a good state of preservation.

2nd March, 1923.—Mr G. F. Scott Elliot—(1) Specimens of branches of Pine infested with the beetle *Pityogenes bidentatus* Herbst, which bred on dead branches of Pinus and sickly trees. (2) Specimen of *Lactnea muralis* sent to him by Miss Maxwell-Witham of Kirkconnell. It appears to be establishing itself as an escape at Kirkconnell (Newabbey). She states that it had established itself within the policies and as a garden weed before 1893. As it is common in the Lake district, she suggests that it may have been introduced among roots from there. (3) Specimens of *Polygonum cuspidatum* Lieb et Zacc, collected on the south side of the railway line from New-Galloway Station to Loch Stroan Viaduct. These were named for him by Prof. Wright Smith, who says the plant appears as an escape from gardens in many parts of Scotland, though he is unaware of any definite record from Kirkcudbright. The same species had been found by Dr. William Semple in the Caledonian Goods Yard at Dumfries.

Abstract of Accounts

For Year Ending 30th September, 1922.

(Please cancel Statement appearing on page 224 of Volume IX., and
read this Statement in place thereof.)

I.—ON ACCOUNT OF CAPITAL.

Sum Invested at close of last Account	£278 17 6
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II.—ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE.

CHARGE.

1. Balance from last Account	£95 11 10
2. Annual Subscriptions	106 2 6
3. Interest on Investments	14 0 0
4. <i>Transactions</i> Sold	5 17 5
	£221 11 9

DISCHARGE.

1. Rents and Insurance	£13 6 0
2. Books Bought, including <i>Transactions</i>	133 2 6
3. Advertising and Stationery	21 12 7
4. Miscellaneous	12 6 2
	180 7 3

Balance due by Treasurer	£41 4 6
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III.—DONATIONS TOWARDS PUBLICATION OF *TRANSACTIONS.*

Sum received at close of last Account ..	£111 12 0
Received during Year	6 10 0
	£118 2 0

Abstract of Accounts

For Year Ending 30th September, 1923.

I.—ON ACCOUNT OF CAPITAL.

Sum Invested at close of last Account	£278 17 6
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II.—ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE.

CHARGE.

1. Balance from last Account	£41 4 6	
2. Annual Subscriptions	114 10 0	
3. Interest on Investments	14 1 8	
4. <i>Transactions</i> sold and Donations	4 13 6	
		£174 9 8

DISCHARGE.

1. Rents and Insurance	£13 6 0	
2. Books Bought	2 11 0	
3. Advertising and Stationery	20 9 2	
4. Miscellaneous	7 9 1	
5. Transferred to Branch III., Donations towards Publication	4 13 6	
		48 8 9

Balance due by Treasurer	£126 0 11
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III.—DONATIONS TOWARDS PUBLICATION OF

TRANSACTIONS.

1. Sum received at close of last Account	£118 2 0	
2. Transferred from Revenue	4 13 0	
		£122 15 6

INDEX.

- Acca, Bishop 215
 Adamson, Mr James, minister of Candida-
 case 46, 47
 Mr James, minister at Pennynghame,
 71, 72, 76
 Adamson & Symons, Dumfries 174
 Adel, Leeds, headstone 228
 Addingham, Cumberland, Cross at .. 216
 Agnew, Patrick, Sheriff of Wigtown .. 34
 Aikman, Mr William, of Ingliston,
 notary, servitor to Sir Robert
 Gordon of Lochinvar 68, 69, 71
 Airdis, Lands of, Crossmichael.. 36, 49, 52
 Airylick Farm, Mochrum, Cross 226
 Albany, Regent 86
 Albany and York, James, Duke of 154
 Albert Edward, Prince Consort 80
 Alexander II. 31, 202
 Alexander III. 31
 Aldridge, Emily, wife of James A. Craw-
 ford, of Northfield 136
 Lizzie 122
 R. W., Old Charlton, Kent 122, 136
 Allertoun, Battle of (Battle of the Stan-
 dard, 1134) 30
 Allen, Elinor, Dornock 195
 J. Romilly 222, 226, 231
 Alnwick (Enwick), Battle at (1093), 30:
 Siege of (1174) 30
 Amisfield Tower 117, 234
 Amours, F. J. 180
 Anderson, Barbara, wife of John Gaw of
 Ironkrogo 79
 Herbert, notary 38, 46, 47
 Rev. Dr. John, Dornock 195
 John in Garrantoun 48
 Dr. Joseph 211
 Michael, in Kilneroft and in Little
 Beoch 79
 Rev. R. S. G., Isle of Whithorn,
 225, 231
 Robert, notary 58
 Andrew of Wyntoun 120, 191
 Andson, Rev. William 143
 Anglian See of Galloway 212-5
 Anglo-Cumbrian Carved Stones .. 217-221
 Angus, Earl of (1134) 70
 George, notary 63
 The Chaldee 205
 Animal Camouflage (Kerr) 205
 Annan: Burgh, 200, 201; Academy, 120,
 123, 132, 137, 143, 151, 152, 155, 164,
 165, 168, 169, 173, 181, 187, 188, 190,
 193, 197; Antiquities, 197; Arms, 180;
 Bank Street, 124; Bruce House, 146;
 Bridge, 203; Burgher Meeting House,
 148; Butts Street, 155; Charters, 197;
 Church, 132, 151, 176, 198; Coins, 202;
 Common, 145, 202; Congregational
 Church, 198; Downie's Wynd, 142;
 Ednam Street, 132, 148, 184; Fair, 165;
 Fendie Lodge, 182; Fish Cross, 204;
 Free Church, 120; Greencroft Wynd,
 190; Halliday Street, 124; High Street,
 129, 146, 181, 203, 204; Independent
 Church, 198; Inhabitants, 198, 199;
 Jail Clock, 197; Literary Society, 135;
 Lodge Caledonian, 169; Marches, 199;
 Mechanics' Institute, 125, 128, 146,
 199; The Moat, 119, 197, 204; Muir,
 145, 202; North Street, 152; North-
 field, 122, 243; Old Buck Hotel (King's
 Arms), 204; Pictures, 202-4; Plans,
 202-4; Port, 200; Public Library, 125,
 126, 128, 134, 146, 199; Races, 200;
 St. Andrew's Church, 142; St. John's
 Episcopal Church, 198; School, 203;
 Shambles, 146; The Slack, 201; Spur,
 Silver, 243; Thomas Street, 183;
 Teinds of, 66-7; Town Hall, 203-4;
 U.P. Manse, 148; Valuation, 201; War
 Memorial, 170; Water Schemes .. 169
 Annan Parish, A Bibliography of (Miller),
 119-204
 Annandale, George, Marquis of 167
 Sophia, Marchioness of 122
 William, 2nd Earl of 122
 "Annandiensis" 123
 Anstruther, Roger, servitor to Robert
 Aschennane, notary 50
 Anwoth, Cross 229
 Aran, Ireland 207
 Architecture, Scottish 117-9
 Ardderyd, Battle of 208
 Ardmillan House 84
 Ardstinchar Castle 84-5
 Ardwell, Wigtownshire 33, 34
 Argyll, Archibald, Marquess of 78
 Co'lin, Earl of, Lord Campbell of Lorn,
 Justice-General 44

Argyle—

Duke of	148
Arkland, Lands of, Kirkcormack	73
Arms: Annan, 180; Douglas of Pinzearie,	53
Armstrong, James, artist, Aghionby, Cum- berland	143
Arnott, Provost S.	10, 235
Arran, James Stewart, Earl of. 97, 98, 100	
Aschennane, John, of Dunjope	71
Robert, notary	38, 43, 50
Aspatia, Cross	218, 229
Auchendolie, Lands of, Crossmichael,	36, 63, 67
Auchenlarie, High, Cross	228
Auchinleck, Archibald	40
George, of Balmanno	40
Auchlane	240
Avandale, Andrew, Lord	32
Axehead, Annan	197
Ayr, 42, 62; Church and Monastery of St. John the Baptist	82-3
Bacon, Sir Francis	154
Bacteria	11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18
Badwulf, Bishop of Candida Casa ..	213
Baitzie, William	33
Bakewell, Derbyshire, Crosses	220
Ballantyne, James, Edinburgh	192
William	37, 38
Ballinlach (Glenluce) Village	85
Balliol, Edward	170, 191
Balmacane, Barony of (Crawfordton),	236, 237
Balmacellane, Bordland of, Lands of. 32	
Balmae, Lands of	23
Barbour, James, Dumfries	124
Bardarroch, Lands of	236
Barfado, Lands of, Kirkcowan	80
Barnebachill, Lands of, Lochrutton ..	49
Barochan Cross	219
Baronies	111
Barravendi	211
Barrovados, family of	205-6
Bastwick, Mary Ellen, Camberwell Schools	147
Battle of the Standard (Allertoun)	30
Baxter's Close, Lands of, Troqueer (Bak- stow, Bakstairs)	32
Bayne, Thomas	136
Beattie (Baty), Dom. John, Prebendary of Lincluden	35, 38, 39, 44, 45
Elizabeth, wife of John Johnston, builder, Annan	164
Beckermat, St. John's, Cross	218
Beckfoot, Annan	123
Bede	213-5
Bek, Paul in College of Lincluden	60
Bell, Captain, Annan	123
Mr —, Kirkhill, Dalton	242

Bell—

Mrs, Southport	134
Rev. James, Partick	123
John in Arcleland	54
John in Barnbachill	39
Thomas	39
William, A.R.I.B.A.	123-4
Bell-Irving, D. J.	200
John, of Milkbank	204
Bellamy	99
Bellenden, Sir John, of Auchnoule. 37, 38	
Sir Lodovic, of Auchnoull, Justice Clerk	44
Belscheir, John	61
Ben-Ezra, "The Coming of the Messiah,"	157
Bercht	212
Bibliography of the Parish of Annan (Miller)	119-204
Biggar	93
Birds, Annan Parish, 199-200; Pheasant,	18
Birkshaw Mote	235
Birrenswark	173, 178
Bjarnarson, Gaut	221
Blæmon	213
Blackett, Mr, Wylan Colliery, New- castle	29
Blackholm, Lands of, Minnygaff	54
Blacklock, John, bricklayer, Annan ..	124
Mary, wife of William M'Murdo, Dum- fries	128
Dr. Thomas	120, 124-8, 172
Blackpark, Lands of, Crossmichael,	58, 64, 66, 68, 78
Blaine, Archibald	77
Patrick	77
Blair Mukhill, Crossmichael	59
Blakerne, Lands of	58, 64, 68
Blarynny, Lands of	58, 64, 68
Boghhouse	92
Bonshaw Tower	161, 196, 204
Borche, John in Glasnick	47
Border Union Farmers' Club	198
Borthwick, John, 6th Lord	94
William, Master of	94
Borthwick Castle	94, 114-6
Botany: Woodland Life—Destruction of the Dead and its Bearings on Evolu- tion (Elliot), 10-20; Annan Parish, 199; Acer, 12; Agariclenae (fungi), 14, 17, 19; Agaricus melleus (fungi), 16; Alder, 12; Ascomycetes (fungi), 12; Ash, 17; Aspergillus (mould fungi), 13; Beech, 11, 17; Birch, 11, 15, 17, 19; Castanea, 12; Clavariæ (fungi), 17; Coprinus fumentarius (fungi), 14; Coprinus sternquilinus (fungi), 14; Diatrype favacea (fungi), 15; Diatrype	

Botany—

- stigma (fungi), 15; Discomycetes (fungi), 17; Foxglove, 11, 17; Hazel, 11, 12; Hornbeam, 12; Hypnoid mosses, 13; Hypnum cupressiforme (moss), 16; Hysterium (fungi), 12; Isothea (fungi), 12; Lactnea muralis, 243; Mucor (mould fungi), 13; Myxomycetes (fungi), 13, 16, 17; Oak, 12, 16, 19; Panus stypticus (fungi), 17; Penicillium (mould fungi), 13; Phacidium (fungi), 12; Pine, 19, 143; Polygonum Cuspidatum Lieb. et Zacc, 243; Polyporus (fungi), 15, 16, 17; Polytrichum (tuft moss), 13; Pyrenomycetes (fungi), 12, 15; Rhytisma (fungi), 11; Sphaerella (fungi), 12; Spruce, 19; Sycamore, 11; Stereum hirsutum (fungi), 15, 16, 17; Tremellinæ (fungi) 17
- Bothal, Northumberland, Cross 219
- Bothwell, James, Earl of 94
- Bothwell Castle 111
- Boyd, Elizabeth, wife of Patrick M'Kee, alderman of Wigtown 33
- Robert, Lord 32
- Brechin, George, Bishop of, Chancellor, 32
- Brochtoune 62
- Brocklestone 235
- Broom, James, President, Dumfries Teetotal Society 194
- Brosbands, John, Servitor to Drumlanrig 60
- Brown (Broune), Alexander, notary, 34, 42
- Prof. Baldwin 210, 212
- David, merchant in London 51
- Gilbert, burgess in Air 41, 45
- Rev. Hugh M'Bryde, Brydekirk.. 125-9
- James, in Balsalloch 76
- Sir James, of Coulston 128
- Jean, wife of Alexander Gordon 76
- John, in Alloway 40
- John, agent, Edinburgh 57
- John, of Carsluith 55, 56, 76
- John, of Knocksoule, burgess of Ayr, 22, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 63
- John, Elder and yr., of Mollans, 39, 50, 61, 68, 69
- M. E., Bruce House, Annan 201
- Patrick 35
- Richard, in Dryburgh 50
- Robert, of Inglistoun 55, 56
- Robert, son of Knocksoul 48
- William, in Clarebrand 61, 62
- William, in Mollens 69
- William, in Trodell 48

- Brounfield (Brunfield), John, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 49
- Browning, Robert 147
- Bruce, Edward 83
- Brude, King of Scots 238
- Brunton, Mr, Butterfly Ironworks 27
- Bryce, Sir John, vicar of Dumfries, 39, 43, 44
- Brydekirk, Annan, 128, 141, 147, 202; Mill, 203; Tower and Mains, 196; Witch Hunt 201
- Bryden, James Little, Kirkpatrick-Fleming 195
- Bryshane, John, servitor to Drumlanrig, 56
- Buchane, John, in Spittal 54
- Buchanan (Buquhanan), George 178
- Mr Thomas, of Ybert, Keeper of the Privy Seal 44
- Buttle Castle 110
- Burghhead, Cross 228
- Burghley, William Cecil, Lord 89, 102
- Burne, Thomas of 52
- Burnes, Robert 77
- Burns, Robert 120, 126, 129-30, 140
- Burnett, Dr T. R., Education Officer, Dumfriesshire 9
- Burnsyde, Lands of, Kyle Stewart .. 64
- Burton-in-Kendal, Cross 229
- Byrne, Col., of Elshieshields 234
- Byron, Lord 119
- Caird, Prof. Edward 187
- Cairn, Warmanbie 197
- Cairneach, St., Abbot of Whithorn .. 207
- Cairns (Cairnis), Alexander, notary .. 79
- Edward, servitor to Robert Ashennane, notary 50
- Rev. John, Dumfries 9, 123
- Callander, J. Graham 231
- Callane (Kallane, Calloun), James 43
- James, Crossmichael 50
- James, in Largnyey 38
- Cambusnethan, Laird of 92
- Campbell, Donald 34
- Elizabeth, wife of John Gordoune in Benbrek 75
- John, in Barsalloch 46, 47
- John, of Bogreochie 75
- Robert, notary 40
- Cannan, James, of Barlay 79
- James, in Barskeoch 79
- Capenoch 235
- Cardoness House, Cross 228
- Cargane (Cragane), Brig of 35, 41
- Cargill, Donald 196
- Carlaverock Castle .. 100, 113-4; Kirk, 59
- Carlingwark 66
- Carlisle, goaler's house 104

- Carlyle (Carrell), Alexander, Howes,
 Annan 132
 Gavin 160
 Herbert, of Brydekirk 130
 Dr. John Aitken 119-20, 190
 Ludovick 120, 130-1
 Thomas 120, 125, 132, 140, 144, 145,
 148, 149, 152, 156, 172, 189, 190, 195
 Rev. Warrand 160
 Carnigane (Trochane), Lands of 64
 Carriages, wheeled 26, 27-9
 Carrok, Thomas, burgess of Kirkcudbright
 54
 Carruchan, Lands of Troqueer 35
 Carruthers, Dr., Sunderland 202
 David Alexander, of Warmanbie .. 129
 Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Hugh M'Bryde
 Brown, Brydekirk 129
 John, Solicitor, Annan 133, 146
 Dom. Marc, Prebendary of Lincluden
 35, 44
 William 39, 44
 William, Solicitor, Annan 133
 William, in Dikistoun 66
 of Breckonhill, Genealogical Chart.. 133
 Carsdouchane, Lands of, Mochrum
 34, 37, 38
 Carsduncane, Lands of Monigoff .. 51, 54
 Carson, George 39
 Cassendeeoch, Cross 228
 Cassillis, Gilbert, 4th Earl of 83-4, 85
 Castles, types of 107-119
 Catheart, Allan, of Brouchtoun and
 Moriston 22, 41, 42, 45, 48, 62-3, 64, 69, 73
 Gilbert 42
 John, of Carleton 22, 41, 42, 48, 62-3, 64, 69
 William, Edinburgh 22, 62, 64
 Cawthorne, Yorkshire 229
 Chalmer, Andrew, notary 67, 69, 71, 74, 75
 James, elder and yr., burgess of Air.. 70
 Chalmers, Mary, wife of James Wilson in
 Ironamerie 51
 Mary, wife of John Gordon of Earl-
 ston 67
 Rev. Dr., St. John's, Glasgow 156
 Chapelerne, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 59, 68, 78
 Chapmantoun, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 52, 53, 57, 58, 64, 68, 71
 Charles II. 130
 Charles Edward, Prince 204
 Charteris (Charters), Archibald, of
 Clerkbrand 51
 George, son of Robert C. of Kelwood, 50
 James, of Clerkbrand, writer, Dumfries,
 51
 John, in Craig of Balmaghie 51
 Sir John, of Amisfield 74
 John, in Kelwood 43
 Charteris—
 Robert, of Kelwood, deputy Sheriff of
 Kirkcudbright 43, 50
 Samuel 51
 Rev. Dr. A. H. 156
 Chalmecase, Kirkmaiden 208
 Chrismon (Chi-Rho monogram),
 205, 209, 212, 213, 219
 Clairbrand (Clerkbrand), Lands of, Cross-
 michael 37, 50, 63, 68
 Clairbrand, Nether, Lands of, Cross-
 michael 63, 68, 73, 75
 Clanchon, Thomas 54
 Clapperton, Dr. George 133
 Hugh 120, 123, 133-4, 142, 184
 Dr. Robert, Lochmaben 133
 Lieut.-Colonel Samuel 134
 Clark, J. 202
 Clary (Clery) 87-8
 Clatterinshaws 89
 Cleland, Mr Joseph, minister at Kirk-
 cowane 75
 Clerk, Adam, servitor to Marten Newall,
 notary 73
 Cleuchhead (Mount Annan) 139
 Clontarf, Battle of 227
 Clugston, Barony of 32
 Cluny, Lands of 58, 64
 Cochran & Co., Annan 194
 Cockburn, Sir William, of Skirling .. 93
 Coleby, Rev. Frank, St. John's Episcopal
 Church, Annan 134
 M. A., Winscombe, Somerset 134
 Colling, John, merchant, clachan of
 Monigaff 51
 Collingwood, R. G. 209-10, 231
 W. G., The Early Crosses of Galloway,
 205-231
 Colthart, Mr —, banker, of Greenlaw, 25
 Colvend (Cowynne), Kirk 59
 Colvin, Rev. John, minister of Kirkma-
 breck 135
 Sophy G., Wetheral, Cumberland .. 135
 Combe Craig, Cumberland, carved stone,
 210
 Comlongon Castle 111, 114
 Congal (Conagal), King of Scotland .. 208
 Congleton 86
 Cor, Maurice 34
 Corbett, William, head gardener, Craig-
 darroch 235
 Corbriehill, Troqueer 41
 Corbrock, Patrick, servitor to James
 M'Callane 43
 Cormac, St. 238-9
 Coroticus 208
 Corrochtie, Lands of, Kirkmaiden .. 76
 Cossar, Mr, Dumfries 242
 Cowper, Alexander, of Failford 78

- Cowthally 92-3
 Craichlaw-M'Kee, Barony of 33, 34
 Craigdarroch House 235, 238
 Craighead, William, servitor to Thomas
 Crombie, writer 65
 Craiglemine, Cross 226
 Craignarget, Cross 229, 230
 Crawford (Craufurd), Captain, of 92
 Col. Archibald 135
 Bartholomew, burgess of Air .. 42, 45
 David, of Blackeraig 40
 Lieut.-Colonel Dirom Grey 135-6
 James Alexander, of Northfield,
 135, 136
 John, appearand of Burne 74
 John of, Laird of Dalgarnoch and
 Kirkandrews 237
 Malcolm Maclean, of Shikarpore,
 Bengal 136
 Thomas, Edinburgh 154
 Crawfordjohn, Barony of, 92; Castle.. 92
 Crawfordton, Barony of 236, 237
 Cree, name, 89; Black Ford of, 81;
 Bridge 89
 Crichton, Alexander, of Crawfordton.. 237
 James, messenger 61, 62
 Rev. Dr. James Alexander,
 136-7, 138, 169
 Sir Robert, of Sanquhar 237
 William, in Hill 61, 62
 William, Lord, of Sanquhar 237
 Croftis, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 37, 53, 54, 63, 68
 Crompton, C. E., Newbie 194
 Cromwell, Oliver 83
 Crombie, Thomas, writer 65
 Crosbie, Andrew, advocate 128, 172
 Crosserie-M'Kee, Lands of, Kirkeowan,
 32, 46, 47
 Crosses: The Early Crosses of Galloway
 (Collingwood), 205-231; Addingham,
 Cumberland, 216; Airylick Farm,
 Mochrum, 226; Anglo-Cumbrian, 217-
 221; Anwoth, 229; Aspatia, 218, 229;
 Bakewell, Derbyshire, 220; Barochan,
 219; Bothal, Northumberland, 219;
 Burghhead, 228; Burton-in-Kendal,
 229; Cassendeeoch, 228; Cawthorn,
 Yorkshire, 229; Chapel Donnan, 228;
 Chapel Hill, Knock of Luce, 228;
 Craiglemine, 226; Craignarget, 229,
 230; Cumberland, 218, 219; Dearham,
 Cumberland, 229; Dyce, 225; Elrig
 Farm, Isle of Whithorn, 225;
 Forteviot, 228; Glasserton, 225; Glen-
 luce, 227, 228; High Auchenlarie, 228;
 High Hoyland, Yorkshire, 220; Iona,
 219; Isel, Cockermouth, 229; Kildal-
 ton, 219; Kilmorie, Corsewall House,
 Crosses—
 216, 226, 227; Kirkelauch House,
 229; Kirkinner, 221, 224, 226; Kirk-
 madrine, 209-211, 215, 226, 228; Kirk-
 maiden, 223, 225, 226; Knock, 225-6;
 Laggangarrn, 227; Leeds, 216, 221;
 Lesmahagow, 219; Longcastle, 221, 226,
 231; Manx, 219, 221; Maughold, Isle of
 Man, 213; Minnigaff, 216, 227, 229;
 Mochrum, 225, 226; Monreith House,
 222, 226; Northumbrian, 215-7; Pen-
 ninghame, 221, 226; St. Ninian's Cave,
 215, 217, 226, 230; St. Vigean, 225;
 Sinniness, 230; Sorbie, 226; Spring-
 kell, 238; Ulbster, 228; Whithorn
 Priory, 205-6, 211-227; Wigtown, 223;
 Yorkshire 215, 216, 217, 219
 Crossmichael, Barony of, 21, 24, 49, 60-1,
 63; Church, 52, 63, 68; Corn Mill of,
 58, 64, 68; Crofts of, 37, 53, 54, 63,
 68; Kirklands of, 50, 68, 69; Tiends,
 55, 56
 Crukbaine, George 104
 Culgruff, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 36, 56, 63, 67
 Culnotrie, Lands of 58, 64, 68
 Culvennan, Lands of, 21, 25; Writs (Reid),
 20-80
 Cumberland Crosses 218, 219
 Cumloden Bridge (Queen Mary's), 80-1,
 88-9; Mill 81, 88
 Cumquhag, Over, Lands of 43
 Cumyng, Mr Alexander 76
 Cunningham (Cunyngham), Adam, of
 Cowennan 74
 Adam, of Nunholm 58
 Allan 172
 Andrew, Sheriff Court Book of 98
 Cuthbert, notary, burgess of Dumfries,
 32, 52, 53, 57, 60, 71
 Elizabeth, wife of John Hay of
 Yester 237
 George, of Belton and Snaid 237
 Herbert, notary, Dumfries 50, 56
 Dom. John 44
 John, in College of Lincluden 60
 Sir William, of Glencairn 236
 Miss, Moniaive 242
 Curie, Alexander 242
 Curriestanes (Crustanes), Lands of
 58, 64
 Cuthbert, St. 213
 Cuthbertson, Jane, wife of Robert William
 Thom 184
 Robert, Anran 193
 William, Annan 123, 192
 Captain William, Annan,
 137-8, 157, 170, 193
 William John 137, 184, 192-3

- Daere, Lord 102
Dalglish (Daigles), George 67
 George, Annan 138
 John (David's John) 66
 John George 138
 Lawrence 66
 Robert, in Dikistoun 66
 William 41
 Rev. William, Rector, Annan Academy,
 155
Dalry, Clachan 75, 79
Dalrymple, Miss, Bank Street, Annan.. 204
 Father James 170
Daltallachan, Grave-slabs 227
Dalzell, Alexander 77
 Captain James, son of Glenæ 51
 John, in Bordland of Crossmichael.. 47
 Mr Ninian, schoolmaster of Dumfries,
 45
 Sir Robert, of Glenæ 51
 William, in Barneselloch 47
Danielston, John, of Glencairn 236
 Margaret, wife of Sir William Cun-
 ningham 236
 Robert, of Glencairn 236
Darnley 88
Darerca (Monemma) 207
Darnangill, Glencairn 236
Dausbie, Lands of 63
David I. (1134) 30
Dead-Lights 201
Dearham, Cumberland 229
Dee, River 89
Defoe, Daniel, "Tour through the Whole
 Island" 81
Dickie, William, Editor, "Dumfries
 Standard" 138
Dickson (Diksone), Janet 156
 John, servitor to Mr Alexander King,
 56, 60
 Thomas, Provost, Annan 123
 Dr. Thomas 123
Dirlisken, Lands of, Kirkcowan,
 21, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79
Dirom, Lieut.-General Alexander, of
 Mount Annan 139, 202, 203
 Alexander, of Muireisk 139, 141
 Christina, wife of J. A. Pringle,
 Castle Dykes, Dumfries 203
 Christina Anne, wife of James A.
 Crawford, of Northfield, Annan .. 135
 Col. Thomas A. Pasley, of Mount
 Annan 135
Dobbie, Rev. James, Annan 198
 William, solicitor, Annan 188
Dods, J. W., sculptor, Dumfries 156
Domangirt, of Argyle 208
Donferth 217
Donnan, Chapel Cross 228
Dougall, Thomas 56
Douglas (Dowglas), Lord Archibald.. 170
 Canon Lord Archibald Edward .. 141-2
 Arthur, of Tillaquhillie 39, 44
 Barbara, wife of Robert Johnestoun,
 of Racleuch 56
 David, in Pinzearie 44
 Dorothy, wife of James Johnstone of
 Nunholm 58
 James of Baitford or Pinzearie,
 24, 32, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 68.
 James, of Crocemichael 59
 Sir James, of Drumlanrig (1498-1578),
 37, 91
 Sir James, of Drumlanrig (d. 1615),
 49, 52, 56, 58, 60
 James, of Moweswald 59
 James, in Oldrick 80
 James, servitor to His Majesty .. 64
 James, servitor to the Regent Mor-
 ton 40
 John 35
 John, servitor to Mr Robert Doug-
 las 52
 John, son of Arthur D., of Tillaquhillie,
 39, 44
 John, of Craigmoy 58
 Mr John, in Dobtoun 37
 Margaret de, of Galloway, ring .. 25
 Petter, in Nether Blackquarter 80
 Robert, brother of Sir Wm. D., of
 Coshogill 74
 Mr Robert, Provost of Lincluden, 22,
 24, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45,
 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59
 Thomas 55
 William, of Baitfurd 66
 William, Apparent of Baitford .. 59-60
 William, flar of Coshogle 66-7
 Sir William, of Coshogle 74
 Sir William, of Hawick 35, 37
 William, feuar and Provost of Lin-
 cluden 24, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68
 Mr William, messenger of the Privy
 Council 74
Dowie, James, prebendar of Lincluden,
 59, 60
 John 59
 Umphra, prebendar of Lincluden,
 59, 60
 Willie 59, 60
Downie, Alexander, solicitor, Annan.. 142
 Bryce, teacher, Annan .. 133, 142, 143
 Miss, Annan 142
Drumjarge, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 58, 60, 61, 64, 68, 75
Drumlanrig 49, 56, 91-2
Drummorrell 62
Drumsleet, Barony of .. 21, 24, 41, 60-1

- Drunganes, Lands of 58, 64
 Drust, King of Galloway 207
 Drustice 207
 Dryburgh, Little, Lands of.. 58, 60, 63, 68
 Meikle, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 35, 58, 64, 68
 Dryden, John 131
 Dumfries (Domfrik), 81, 90; Burgess
 Ticket, 242; Burgh Court Books, 98;
 Globe Inn, 235; Houses, 107; Provost-
 ship, 97, 98, 99, 100-1, 106; St. Mary's
 Parish Church, 170; Tolbooth, 149;
 Trades, Seven Incorporated, bowls, 235
 Dun, Henry, vicar of Kirkcormack .. 239
 Herbert, vicar of Kirkcormack .. 239
 Dun Nechtain, Forfarshire 213
 Dunbar, Andrew, of Crinconquharse
 Loche 34
 Christian, wife of Malcolm M'Kee of
 Craichlaw-M'Kee 33, 34
 Gavin, in Tanilago 42
 Gavin, in Balduine 43
 John 77
 John, notary in Wigtoune 77
 Margaret, Lady, of Clugston 33
 Patrick, of Clugston 32
 Duncan, William, B.A., Annan 181
 W. R., Liverpool 125, 128
 Duncanson, John 49
 Dundrennan Abbey 81, 96
 Dunfermline, Earl of 237
 Robert, Commendator of 44
 Dunreggan 66
 Dunure, House of 83-4
 Dunjope, Lands of, Tungland 71
 Durham Church 215
 Durie, Jonet, wife of Mr Peter Prim-
 rose, Crossmichael 68, 69
 Durrow, Ireland 238
 Dust, Minerals present in 11
 Dyce, Cross 225
 Ecclefechan 145
 Ecgrith, King 212-3
 Edana, St. 207
 Edgar, Robert, "History of Dumfries,"
 98
 Roger, servitor 71
 Thomas, servitor to Martin Newall,
 notary 74
 Sir William, chaplain.. 35, 38, 39, 43, 44
 Edinburgh Castle, 93, 109; Gordon
 Riots, 242; St. Margaret's Chapel,
 109; Tolbooth 68
 Egbert, King 212
 Eglinton, Sir Hew of 175, 177, 178
 Hugh, 3rd Earl of 82
 Eileach-Naoimh, Garvelochs 227
 Ekyllis, Henry 33
 "Elector of Annan" 142
 Elizabeth, Queen 103, 105
 ELLIOT, G. F. SCOTT, 243; Woodland
 Life—Destruction of the Dead and its
 Bearings on Evolution 10-20
 Robert, Annan 143
 Elrig, Meikle, Lands of, Kirkcowan, 36;
 Cross 225
 Elsiehields Tower 234
 Enda, St. 207
 ErneCraig, Lands of 64
 Ernealmerie (Ernambrie), Lands of, Cross-
 michael, 22, 36, 38, 43, 45, 48, 49, 63,
 65, 68, 69, 70.
 Ernemyne, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 36, 39, 44, 52, 56, 58, 64, 67, 68, 74
 Ernefillane, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 36, 38, 44, 48, 49, 58, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70
 Ethelberht, Bishop of Candida Casa.. 213
 Ewart, Helen, Elm Road, Annan .. 160
 Fairholm, John, of Craigiehall, Lidlith-
 gow 122
 Fareis, Robert 67
 Fergus, Lord of Galloway 239
 Ferguson (Fergusson), Dr. Adam .. 126
 Alexander, of Craigdarroch 235
 Ballantyne, Douglas Farm, Gretna, 143
 David Moncrieff, schoolmaster, Annan,
 143-4, 189
 Mr John 143
 John, of Craigdarroch 66-7
 John, Gretna Hall 143
 Robert, of Craigdarroch 67
 Robert Cutler, M.P. 235
 Fergusull, Archibald, Burgess of Air .. 45
 Ferreis, Gilbert 67
 Ferther, Le, Lands of, Balmaclellane.. 32
 Ffaed, William, merchant in London.. 51
 Finnian, of Moyville 207
 Fisher, Ella H. D., L.L.A. 123, 155
 James, Annan 144-6
 Fleming, Lord 91
 Malcolm, Prior of Whithorn 86
 Florence, St., of Pembrokeshire 211
 Florentius 211
 Fordhouse (Newton-Stewart) 81
 Forrest, Peter, printer, Annan.. 150, 193
 Richard, schoolmaster, Annan,
 146, 150, 199
 Forrester, Edward, of Culdocht, Commis-
 sary of Kirkcudbright 73
 George, of Kirkcormack 240
 Robert, Burgess of Kirkcudbright.. 240
 Robert, vicar of Kirkcormack, Com-
 missar of Kirkcudbright 239
 Thomas, servitor to John Murray .. 64
 of Carleton 240
 Forsyth, John, in Barfado 80
 Forteviot, Cross 228
 Forts 108

Fox, George 123
 Fraser, John, Burgess of Wigtoun .. 76-7
 Robert, headmaster, Lochmaben Public
 School 234
 Sir William, "Book of Carlawerock,"
 96, 97
 Frithuwald, Bishop of Candida Casa.. 213
 Froom, John, printer, Annan 194
 Puffock, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 36, 38, 43, 44, 48, 49, 63, 65, 68, 69, 70.
 Fullertoun, John, of Carletoun, Stewart
 depute 77, 79
 Futerna (Whithorn) 207
 Gailey, Rev. James, Annan 146
 Galbraith, Mr and Mrs, The Barony .. 224
 Galloway, Sir Randolph A. R. Stewart,
 12th Earl of 88
 W. 205
 Galloway, Bishopric of 87, 90
 Gardiner, Rev. George, Greenknowe
 Church, Annan 147
 John, schoolmaster, Brydekirk 147
 Garrane, John 39
 Michael 39
 Garrantoun, Lands of, Crocemichael,
 45, 58, 64, 68
 Gas lamps, portable 25, 27, 30
 Ga (Gaw), John, in Irnynnie.. 53, 56, 57
 John, son of Robert G., of Ironkrogo, 79
 John, servitor to James Murray .. 65
 Robert, of Ironkrogo 79
 Geddes, James, in Barnbachill 45, 47
 Geology. Coal: Pliocene Valdarno, 19;
 Morwell 19
 Gibsone, Alexander 57, 63
 David, prebendar of Lincluden .. 59, 60
 John, in Newbie 66
 Robert, notary 65, 66, 74
 Gilcheirs, Peitter 56
 Gillespie, Gilbert, in Crofthead 66
 John, in Townheid of Holis 67
 Gilman, Mr John, advocate 78
 Gilmeine, Robert, messenger 48, 63
 Gladstone, Hugh S., of Capenoch.. 9, 235-6
 Glasgow, See of 203
 Glasserton Cross 225, 226
 Glen, Dr. John 132
 Rev. Dr. William, burgher minister,
 Annan 132, 147-9, 152
 Glen Stuart, Cummertrees 141
 Glencairn, John, 15th Earl of 242
 Glengappoch, Lands of, Crossmichael,
 37, 63, 68
 Glencairn, Cuthbert Cunynghame, Earl
 of 236
 Glencairn, 235; The Baronies of (Reid),
 236-8; Church of 48-9, 52, 237
 Glendonig, John, of Drumrusche 45
 Glenhoule, Over, Lands of, Dalry 67

Glenluce, James, Abbot of 85
 Glenluce, Abbey, 85; Crosses, 227, 228;
 Village (Ballinlach) 85
 Glenriddel Castle 235
 Gordon, Alexander de (1456) 32
 Alexander 54
 Alexander, of Airdis 67
 Alexander, of Auchlawan 74
 Alexander, Bishop of Athens, of the
 Isles and of Galloway 87, 90
 Alexander (1637), of Culvennan,
 21, 22, 77, 78-9
 Sir Alexander (1784), of Culvennan and
 Greenlaw 25
 Sir Alexander, 2nd Bart. of Earlston, 25
 Alexander, inventor .. 25, 26, 28, 29, 30
 Alexander, son of William G., of
 Craichlaw 76
 Alexander, servitor to John Gordon of
 Earlston 67
 Alexander, of Hills 61
 Alexander, tutor of Craichlaw.. 46, 47
 David, of Culvennan, inventor 25-30
 David A., of Culvennan 25
 Dame Elizabeth, Lady Herries 78
 George 76
 George, in Nether Garlary 75
 Gilbert, of Halleaths 124
 Mr Gilbert, of Schirmers 69
 Hew, of Grange 77
 James, of Culvennan 25
 Janet, wife of William Gordon of Cul-
 vennan 23
 John, of Ardwell 68, 73
 John, of Craichlaw 62
 John, of Cullendock 59
 Hon. John, of Culvennan 21
 John, of Earlston 67
 John, in Glenhoule 67
 John, appearand of Hillis 71
 John, of Kenmure 21-25
 Sir John (1450-1517), of Lochinvar.. 21
 Sir John (1563-1597), of Lochinvar,
 59, 85, 88, 104
 John, son of Thomas G. in Benbrek.
 61, 75
 Katharine, wife of Alexander Gordon of
 Craichlaw 46, 47
 Hon. Maria, of Kenmure, wife of Sir
 Alexander Gordon of Earlston 25
 Patrick, servitor to Sir Robert Gordon
 of Earlston 68
 Robert, son of William, 6th Viscount
 Kenmure, of Greenlaw (1735-41) .. 24
 Sir Robert (d. 1628), of Lochinvar,
 24, 59-61, 68, 69, 70, 71
 Robert, in Carroche 71
 Robert, of Kenmure 24
 Robert, son of John G., of Earlston.. 67

- Gordon—
 Roger, bailie of Dumfries 106
 Roger, in Borgue 50
 Roger, of Culnotrie 59
 Roger, of Largmore 75
 Thomas, in Benbrek 61
 William, of A— 73
 William, 4th of Craichlaw (1580-1638),
 21, 62, 76
 William, 5th of Craighlaw 23
 William, of Crosserie 47
 William (1633-99), of Culvennan, cove-
 nanter 23, 80
 William (1706-1757), of Drumrash, Cul-
 vennan, and Greenlaw 21, 25
 William, son of John G. of Earlstoun.. 67
 William, of Hill 69
 Graham, —, of Rosetrees 104
 Arthur, in Chapmantoun 66, 79
 Barbara, wife of John Graham in
 Auchendole 57
 James, "British Georgics" 119
 John, in Auchendole 57
 John, rector of Sanday 37, 38
 John, in Nether Kilquhennedie 76
 Jok, of the Peartree 104
 Patrick, Lord 32
 COL. R. J. D., The Natural History and
 Agriculture of Mesopotamia 10
 Richard, son of William G. in Chap-
 mantoun 53, 54
 Rob, of Langrigs 104
 Rob, of the Fauld 104
 Walter 104
 William, in Chapmantoun 53, 54
 William, of the Layke of Esk 104
 Grave-slabs, Daltallachan 227
 Woodleigh, Glencairn 227
 Gray, Andrew, notary 74
 William, notary, Glasgow 56, 60
 Greenfield, W. 149
 Greenlaw (Greynlaw), John 55
 Greenlaw, Crossmichael, 21, 23-5, 52, 56,
 59; Mains of, 53, 57, 59, 63, 68, 71;
 Manor place 49, 60-1
 Greig, Misses, Edinburgh 132, 149
 Grennane, Barony of 31
 Gretna Green 104, 174
 Grey, Charles H. 130-1
 Grierson (Grier), Cuthbert, brother of
 Lag 41
 Gilbert, brother of Lag 41
 John, of Lag 41
 John, in Mains of Greenlaw 75
 R. A., town clerk, Dumfries 242
 Thomas, in Parkhill 60
 Grindaw (Grindlay), John, in Nether
 Clarebrand 73, 75
 Grosart, A. B. 182
 Gurney, Sir Goldsworthy 28-9
 Guthrie, William, minister of Irongray,
 158
 Hair, Thomas 39
 William, notary 51
 Halfdan, the Dane 213
 Haliburton, Alexander, in Mains of
 Greenlaw 75
 Haliday, Alexander, servitor to John
 Haliday in Glen 54
 David, son of John H. in Glen 54
 John, of Glen 51, 54
 John, son of John H. in Glen 54
 William, in Dikistoun 66
 Hall (Gaw), John, servitor to James
 Murray 65
 William, evangelist, Annan 150
 Hamilton (Hammyltoun), Mr Alexander,
 minister at Minnygaff,
 22, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74
 Andrew, son of Sir Andrew H. of Reid-
 house 77
 Gawin 37
 Sir James, of Finnart 92
 R. 150
 Sir Thomas, of Byres 61
 Mr William, rector of Dalry 68, 69
 William, notary 66
 Hannay (Hannaye, Hanne), Alexander,
 of Sorbie 46, 47
 David, in Grange 66
 (Ahannay), George 33
 John, of Sorbie 74
 John, elder and yr., Burgess of Wig-
 town 77
 Patrick, of Sorbie 33
 Robert, in Grenelaw 52
 William, in Wigtown 47
 Harkness, Miss, Annan 129
 Harlye, William 47
 Harness 26
 Haüy, —, "Essay on the Education of
 the Blind" 126
 Hawkins, Walter Thomas, manufacturer,
 Huddersfield 150-1
 Hay, Alexander, Director of Chan-
 cellerie, Clerk Register 44, 61
 Anna, wife of Mr John Rae, advocate,
 and Andrew Hamiltoun 77-8
 Sir David, of Yester 237
 Mr Francis 68
 John, of Yester 237
 Margaret, wife of Earl of Dunferm-
 line 237
 Thomas, Abbot of Glenluce 85
 Hedley, William 29
 Henderson, John, in Blakholm 54
 John, Monygaff 51
 Henry, Dr. Robert 119

- Henryson, Mr Abraham, minister at
Whithorn.. 22, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78
Mr Hew, minister at Dalry 77
Mr James, of Pittadrie 78
John 66
Margaret, wife of Mr Alexander
Hamilton, minister of Minnygaff,
22, 70, 71, 73
William, of Lochmaberie 22, 77, 78
Herries (Hereis), Agnes, wife of John
Maxwell, 4th Lord Herries 96, 106
D. C., John Maxwell, of Newlaw, some-
time Provost of Dumfries 95-106
Edward in Little (Atill) Miltoun, 45, 47
Dame Elizabeth Gordon, Lady, sister
of 1st Viscount Kenmore 78
Sir John Maxwell, 4th Lord.. 90-1, 96, 97
Robert 33
Robert, master of 78
William, 3rd Lord 96
William Maxwell, 5th Lord, Provost of
Dumfries,
22, 49, 96-7, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 105
Herriot, Mr David 76
George 166
Herroun, Ninian, of Culquha 71
Hexham, St. Andrew's Church 215
Hiddleston, —, saddler, Annan 129
High Hoyland, Yorkshire, Cross 220
Hill, D. O. 203
Hillintoun, Lands of, Crossmichael,
37, 63, 68
Hillo, Thomas 39
Hills, Tower 117
Hoddam, Castle, 117; Celtic Monastery,
239; Stone, carved 219
Hogg, James 140
William, servitor to Drumlanrig 37
Holinshed, Raphael 151
Holme, Lands of 58, 64
Holyrood, Abbey 239
Holywood, Abbey 216
Home, Earl of 94
George, of Whitefield 51
Hope, Adam, schoolmaster, Annan,
148, 151-2, 155
David, Hopses Farm, Greta 151
John, Grammar School, Kirkeud-
bright 153
Hornel, E. A., Kirkeudbright 240-1
Houses: Notes on the Development of
the Scottish Country House (Wat-
son) 107-119
Houstoun, William, of Cuttreoch 74
Howy, Elizabeth, wife of John Johnston
of Gutterbraes 152, 162
Rev. Thomas, Annan 152, 162
Hughes, Mrs Buckley, Cheshire 183
Hume, Robert, in Greinlaw 71
Hunter, Duncan, of Ballagane 67
Thomas, in College 38
William 44
Hutton (Hutone), Mr 104
John, notary, messenger in (of) Car-
lingwark 53, 57, 60, 66, 69, 72
Thomas, of Arkland, Kirkeornock.. 73
Thomas, writer at Dumfries 66, 75
Major Thomas H., of Westmeath .. 153
Hutton Mote 109
Ikley, Carved stone at 216
Ingles, John, notary 50
William 37, 38
Ingleston, Bow Butts of 235
Insects, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18; Aphis, 11;
Bibio marci, 18; Pityogenes bidentatus
Herbst 243
Iona, Crosses, 219; Monastery, 209, 212,
213, 239.
Innecrogo, Lands of, Crossmichael,
58, 64, 79
Irving (Urwine), —, of Gretaohill,
102, 104, 105
Agnes, wife of Rev. Warrand Carlyle,
160
Dr. Christopher 120, 153-4
Christopher, of Bonshaw 161
Christopher, Fermanagh 153
Rev. Edward,
120, 132, 152, 155-160, 162, 182, 189
Gavin, tanner, Annan 155
George, West Fell, Corbridge 195
Sir Gerald, of Castle Irvine, Ire-
land 154
Helen, Seafield, Annan 160, 183
Rev. James, Annan 161
James, of Bonshaw 196
Janet, wife of Robert Dickson .. 155
John, ropemaker, Annan 161
Col. John Beaufin, of Bonshaw .. 161-2
Dr. Martin Howy 152, 156
William, Seafield, Annan 160
W. S. 201
Isel, Cockermouth, Cross 229
Isle Tower 117
Jacobs, Rev. A., Belgian Priest 135
Jaffray, John 67
Jallone, James, in Trodell 45
James IV. 80, 87
James V. 92
James VI... 49, 93, 98, 99, 100, 101, 105, 106
Jarbruck Mote 235
Jardine (Jardyne), Alexander, servitor to
the Regent Morton 40
Herbert, of Algerthe 41
John, of the Huik, son of John J. of
Apylgrith 45
Lady, of Applegarth 183
Joseph, Provost, Annan 162, 185

- Jarrow, Carved stone at 209
 Jedburgh, Carved stone at 216
 Jocelyn, of Furness 208
 Johnston, —, of Amisfield 234
 —, of the Reidhall 102, 105
 Abraham, in Mylbie 67
 Alice, Annan 147
 Rev. Bryce, minister of Holywood, 162-3
 Rev. Edward, minister of Moffat, 166-7
 Edward, of Newbie 66
 Gavin 58
 George, draper, Blackburn .. 184, 185
 George, servitor to Robert Philop,
 notary 61
 James, of Lochhouse, of Nunholm, son
 of John J. of that ilk 58
 Dr. James 120
 John 36, 67
 John, Laird of 97, 98, 99, 100, 101
 John, builder, Annan 164
 John, servitor to Mr Robert Douglas, 49
 Dr. John, Bispham, Blackpool,
 164-6, 204
 Dr. John, Bolton 151
 Rev. John, minister of Crossmichael,
 163
 John, of Galabank 166-7
 John, of Gutterbraes 152, 162
 Dr. John, of Kidderminster 167-8
 John T., Moffat 202
 Robert, elder and yr., of Raeclench
 and Eremynnne 52, 56, 66-7
 Robert, son of John J. of that ilk,
 39, 44
 Dr. Robert 166
 Dr. Samuel 182
 Symon 43
 Simon, Provost of Dumfries 97, 98
 Dr. Thomas, of Ilkley 168
 William 41
 Wilkin, of Elshieshields 234
 William, in Mylbie 67
 William, builder, Annan 164, 165
 Johnson-Ferguson, Sir J. E., and Lady 238
 Jones, Rev. Edward Rowland, St. Ninian's,
 Stirling 169
 Kedhermaster, —, Englishman 78
 Kelvie, John, in Wigtown 51
 Kenmure, Alexander Gordon, 5th Vis-
 count 21
 John Gordon, of Lochinvar, 1st Vis-
 count 73, 75, 77-8
 John Gordon, 2nd Viscount 77-8
 Robert Gordon, 3rd Viscount .. 50, 77-8
 William, 6th Viscount 24
 Kenmure, Place of 73, 75, 88, 89
 Kennan, Andrew 71
 Kennedy, —, of Bargany 84
 Hendrie, "tizrane" of Galloway 30
 Kennedy—
 John, Annan 169
 John, Servitor to Alexander Broune,
 notary 42
 Thomas, of Ardmillan 84
 Kenneth VI. 86
 Kentigern, St. 208
 Ker, Edward, tailzeor, burgess of Edin-
 burgh 59
 M'Robert, minister at Morbottill .. 58
 Kermodie, P. M. C., 213, 219
 KERR, PROFESSOR J. GRAHAM, Animal
 Camouflage 205
 Stewart 157
 Kildalton, Cross 219
 Killienomuk, Lands of (Killinannuck, Kil-
 zemcir), Kirkeowan .. 33, 34, 50, 62, 80
 Kilmorie Cross, Corsewall House, Kirk-
 colm 216, 226, 227
 Kilncroft, Lands of 79
 Kilzemoir, Lands of, Kirkcowan 50
 King (Key), Mr Alexander, advocate,
 56, 60
 Kirby Hill, Yorkshire, headstone 228
 Kirkby Stephen, "Bound Devil" stone,
 216
 Kirk, Archibald (Cuthbert) .. 52, 53, 71
 Kirkbene Kirk 59
 Kirkelauch House, Cross, 229; Mote, 229
 Kirkconnel Tower 238
 Kirkeormack (Reid) 238-240
 Kirkeormack, Lands of 240
 Kirkeowane, Teinds of 75
 Kirkeudbright, 124, 127, 139, 240; Castle,
 110; Mereat Cross 86
 Kirkhill, Dalton, Stone whorls and
 hammer 242
 Kirkinner, Crosses 221, 224, 226
 Kirkmadrine, Church at, 209-11; Crosses,
 209-11, 215, 226, 228.
 Kirkmaiden, 207; Cross 223, 225, 226
 Kirkmichael, Barony of, 234; Place of.. 74
 Kirkpatrick, William "tizane" of Gallo-
 way 30
 Kirtlebridge, Woodhouse Cottage 182
 Knock, Cross 225-6
 Knockglass, Lands of, Inch 72, 74
 Knockinch Castle, Cross 228
 Knocknarling Glen 89
 Knox, David Alexander, Annan 169
 Mr James, minister at Kelso 58
 John 87, 89, 90
 Kynnear, James, W.S. 59, 64, 67
 —, servitor to Mr Frances Hay .. 68
 Lachlanson, John, of Snaid 236
 Lacunza, "The Coming of the Messiah,"
 157
 Lag Tower 235
 Laggangarrn, Crosses 227

- Laidlaw, Robert Maxwell, editor,
"Annandale Observer," 169-70, 193, 194
- Laing, David, LL.D. 179
- Lamps 26, 27
- Lauder, Richard 134
- Large, Place of 72
- Largneane, Lands of, Crossmichael, 36, 63
- Latinus 205-6
- Lauder (Lawder), Dom John, Prebendary
of Lincluden 35, 38, 39, 44, 45
John, notary 39, 43
- Laurie (Lawrie), A., Brocklestone .. 235
- Annie, wife of Alexander Fergusson of
Craigdarroch 235
Rev. George 126
Stephen, of Maxwellton 237
- Laverock Ha', Annandale 123
- Lawson, Alexander, notary 40
- Leckie, Miss, Irvingbank, Annan ... 174
- Leeds, Cross 216, 220, 221
- Legat, James 33
- Leigh, Henry, deputy warden .. 103, 105-6
- Lennox, Provost James, Dumfries .. 235
- Lesley, John, Bishop of Ross 170
- Lesmahagow, Cross 219
- Lewis, Stewart 195
- Leypark, Lands of 95
- Liddesdale 98
- Lilbairne, Fergus, servitor to John
Ramsay of Boghouse 76
- Lincluden College, 21, 35, 38, 39, 43, 44,
45; Reparations (1609), 58; Lands,
24; Mains of, 64; Manor place .. 60-1
- Lindsay, Earl of (1567) 94
- Lord David of Glenesk (1248) 31
- Jean, wife of Alexander Murray of
Irnealmerie 65, 69, 70
- Rev. Dr. John, vicar of St. Peter, Lime-
house 170
- Linlithgow 100
- Little, James, writer, Annan .. 124, 170-1
- Murray, town clerk, Annan 171
- Livingston, Lord (1568) 91
- Robert, servitor to James Kynneir,
W.S. 64
- Lobigstans, David, servitor to the Pro-
vost of Lincluden 59
- Lochmaben, 102, 234; Free Church .. 129
- Lochmaberie, Lake of, Lands of, Kirk-
cowan 41, 42, 48, 62, 73, 79
- Lochrutton Kirk 59
- Loch Ryan 80
- Lochwood Castle 99
- Lockhart, J. G. 129
- Logan, John, notary 70
- Thomas, notary, bailie of Monygoft .. 72
- Logie, Barabra, wife of Alexander Gordon,
Bishop of Galloway 90
- Longcastle Cross 221, 226, 231
- Longforgan 136
- Lorimer, John 39, 44
- Lowther, Mrs George 162
- Luirig, King, Whithorn 207
- M'Barane, John, in Tanilago 42
- M'Blane, Patrick, burgess of Wigton,
46, 47
- M'Brair, Archibald, Provost of Dum-
froes 98, 106
Robert, of Almagill 61, 66-7
- M'Burne, John, in Over Cumquhag .. 43
- John, servitor to Marten Newall,
notary 73
- John, sheriff clerk, Dumfries 235
- Thomas, notary 39, 67
- M'Caig, Rev. Neil, Annan 173
- M'Callane, James, in Trodell 43, 47
- M'Carnie, Robert, in Kirkcudbright.. 54
- MacCartney (M'Cairtney), George .. 54
- James, in Chapelearne 65, 66
- James, in Fynninsche 66
- John, in Chapellrne 55
- Robert, in Hillowtoun 53, 54
- Robert, in Milnemont of Kil-
quhanindie 65
- Rosina, wife of William M'Millan,
65, 70
- William, in Croftis 76
- M'Clellane—See M'Lellan.
- M'Clery—See M'Leary.
- M'Clichart, John, in Fuffolk 43
- M'Clurg—See M'Lurg.
- M'Coull, Donald, in Crosserie 47
- Patrick 33, 34
- M'Cormick (M'Curnok), Lieut. A., town
clerk, Newton-Stewart 81
- Gilbert, of Leilds 75
- MacCracken (Makcrokan, M'Crekane),
John, notary 33
- Michael 33, 34, 46
- M'Crystein (M'Cristyn), John, of
Clouche 33
- Symon, sheriff 33
- William, of Clouche 33
- M'Cubein (M'Cubeyn), George, in
Dyrlosken 70
- John 33
- M'Culloch (M'Cullocht, M'Cullow), Alex-
ander 33, 34
- Alexander, of Myrtoun 69
- Gilbert 33
- Godfrey (Gottra, Golfride), of Ardwell,
33, 34, 50, 62
- Henry 47
- Isobel Gordon of Culvennan, wife of
William Gordon of Drumrash 25
- James 34
- James, of Drummorrell 62
- John, of Ardwell 50

- M'Culloch—
 John, of Barholm 21
 Robert, of Drummorrell, sheriff depute
 of Wigtoun 62, 76
 Walter, of Mertoun 62
 William 33
 M'Diarmid, John 142
 M'Dougall, Peter, Gretna 174
 Richard Peter, Annan 174
 M'Dowall (M'Duall), —, wife of Lord
 Eugen Maxwell of Carlaverock 31
 Archibald 46
 Hew, brother of Sir John M.D. of
 Garthland 72
 John, of Barnngorth 33
 Sir John, of Garthland .. 22, 71, 72, 74
 John, of Garthland 72
 Uchtred, elder and yr. of Garthland, 72
 William 77
 William, "History of Dumfries,"
 97, 98, 106
 MacElhanet (Makelhanet), John, Wig-
 town 40
 M'Gachane (Makgaching), John, yr. of
 Dalquhat 61, 62
 Marie, of Mernis, wife of Lord Homer
 Maxwell of Carlaverock 31
 M'Garrow, Mr William, Wigtown 40
 M'Ghie (M'Gee), Archibald, in Clar-
 brand 76
 John, notary 45, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57
 John, son of Archibald in Clarbrand, 76
 William, notary 74
 MacGill (Makgill), Mr Alexander 61
 James 39
 Mr James, of Rankelour, Keeper of the
 Rolls and Clerk of Council 44
 John, elder and yr., Mains of Grene-
 law 52, 53, 57, 71
 M'Gowan (Makgowyne), Mr William,
 notary, commissar, Wigtown,
 34, 37, 46, 47
 Makguyth, Thomas 33
 M'Ilhauche, Andrew, Monigaff 51
 M'Iduff (Ylduff), Donald, in Blak
 Quarter 46
 M'Imo, James, of Crofts .. 39, 53, 54, 59
 M'Iray, Ninian, in Carlingwark 66
 M'Irie, John 77
 M'Iroy, Alexander, in Kirkland 77
 M'Irwayne, Peter, notary 36
 M'Kearie, Robert, in Auchindolie 66
 Mackenzie, Henry 126
 Rev. James, "History of Scotland,"
 119-20, 146
 M'Kerrow, M. H. 235
 M'Kie (M'Kee, Makke), Alexander.... 33
 Alexander, of Tonelago, in Arbrock,
 21-2, 35, 39, 40, 41
 M'Kie—
 Alexander, in Baldone 35
 Archibald, of Merton M'Kee,
 36, 39, 43, 63
 Cristian, in Over Cumquhag 43
 Duncan, burgess of Whithorne 36
 Euphame, wife of Patrick M'Kie,
 22, 36, 39
 Fergus 34
 Gavin, in Cumquhag 43
 John, in Skayth 35
 John, burgess of Wigtown.. 21, 34, 35
 Malcolm, of Craichlaw M'Kee .. 33, 34
 Michael, of Crossere (Croschrie).. 33, 46
 Nicolas, notary 36
 Patrick, son of Malcolm M'Kee of
 Craichlaw M'Kee 33, 34
 Patrick, of Larg 51, 54
 Patrick, servitor to Larg 51
 Patrick, in Tanelago, 22, 36, 39, 42, 43, 63
 Patrick, Provost of Wigtown.. 21, 33, 35
 Richard, of Merton M'Kie .. 22, 36, 39
 Robert 33
 Robert, son of James in Asoun 70
 Uchtred, of Crossere 32, 33
 William, in Arbrog 36
 M'Kennan, Andrew, servitor of Edward
 Maxwell of Hillis 52, 53, 57
 M'Kilkers, Gilbert, in Tonilago 42
 M'Kill, Alexander, notary 54
 M'Kynnell, Robert, bailie of Dumfries,
 101, 106
 M'Laroch, Thomas 72
 M'Lauchlan (M'Lachlan), Andrew, in
 Polba 70, 72
 Archibald, son of Andro M'L. 70
 M'Laychet, Nigel, in Tanilago 42
 M'Lean (M'Clein), Cuthbert 67
 George, in Dikistoun 66
 Rev. Hugh Baillie 157
 M'Lellan (M'Clellane), David, of Gel-
 ston 240
 Gilbert, of Galhay 53
 John 77
 John, writer, Annan 174
 Patrick, in Glenturk 77
 Margaret, wife of Gilbert M'Lellan of
 Galhay 53
 Patrick, of Gelston 240
 Rosina, wife of Mr Abraham Henry-
 son 77, 78
 Thomas, of Gelston 240
 William, of Auchlane, tutor of Bomble,
 53
 William, of Netherthird 54
 M'Leary (M'Clerith, M'Clery), Donald, in
 Tonilago, in Over Cumquhag .. 42, 43
 MacLinton (Makclintoun), William, Air, 41

- M'Lurg (M'Clurg), Alexander, in Blak Quarter 46
 Finlaw, in Blak Quarter 46
 John, in Blak Quarter 46
 Patrick, servitor to Mr Alexander Hamilton of Monygo 74
 Macmabrone, Thomas, messenger 85
 M'Maister, Thomas 33
 Macmath, William 81, 150, 172
 M'Michael, James, notary 71
 Macmillan (M'Mollan), A., President, Ecclefechan Teetotal Society 194
 David, in Bar 71
 Rolland, in (Nether) Bar.. 50, 65, 66, 70
 Thomas, in Aries 77
 William 65, 70
 William, in Borland 80
 William, in Newton 51
 M'Myneis, George, in Grenelaw 53
 John, in Ernalmerie 48
 Robert 48
 M'Murdo, John, of Mavis Grove 128
 William, Dumfries 128
 M'Naught (M'Naicht, M'Knaycht), James, 39
 John, in Ernefillane 43
 M'No, George, attorney 60
 M'Quhan, James 48
 M'Quharge, Richard, in Stewartoun.. 76
 Macquetie (Maquetie), Thomas 71
 M'Robert, John, in Keltoun 50
 M'Taggart, Neill, in Over Cumquhag.. 43
 M'Vitti, Thomas, servitor to Cuthbert Cunningham, notary, Dumfries, 52, 53, 57
 MacWalker, Gilbert, in Over Cumquhag, 43
 M'William (M'Quillzean), George, in Monyweik 70
 Gilbert, in Tonnelago 70, 72, 74
 Martin, in Tonnelago 70, 72
 Malcolm III. (M'Cobeine), Canmore, 30, 108
 Mr 140, 141
 Earl 227
 Mammals: Rabbits, 15, 18; Roedeer, 15, 18; Squirrels 14, 18
 Man, Isle of 213, 214, 219, 221
 Manchan, a Briton 207
 Manchenius (Manchenus, Monennus, Nennio) 206-7
 Manning, Cardinal 141
 Mar, Earl of 94
 March, Earl of (1134) 30
 March, Edward, Earl of (1248) 31
 Marches, West, Wardanship of 98
 Margaret, Queen Consort of James III., 86
 Marriner, John S., teacher, Annan .. 171
 Marshall, Rev. John, Over 161
 Martin (Mairtein), St., of Tours.. 306, 215
 John, in Airdis 68, 69
 John, servitor to the Provost of Lincluden 57
 Mary, Queen of Scots, Tour of, in South-West of Scotland, August, 1563 (Sir H. Maxwell) 80-95
 Maryholm, Lands of 59, 64
 Maryport (Alynburg, Ellenburgh) .. 214
 Mason (Masoun), George, Angus, and James, notaries 48
 John, notary 63
 Thomas, notary 45
 Mathurinus, St. 209
 Maughan, Rev. John 210
 Maughold, Isle of Man, Crosses at, 213, 214
 Mavorius 210, 211
 Maworn of Inesvitrin (Glastonbury).. 211
 Maxwell, Agnes, sister to John, Lord Maxwell, wife of William Douglas of Baitfurd 59
 Alexander, son natural of John, 4th Lord Herries 96
 Lord Aylmer (Emie), of Carlawerock, 30
 Barbara, wife of James Murray of Earnealmerie 69
 Lord Edward, of Carlawerock and Mernis 31
 Edward, of Caigfoun 66
 Edward commendator of Dundrennan 96
 Edward, of Hillis 51, 53, 57, 71
 Lord Eugen, of Carlawerock 30
 Lord Eustayeh, of Carlawerock 31
 Lord Gatherd, of Carlawerock 30
 Gilbert, of Nether Pollock, etc. 31
 Lord Herbert, of Carlawerock 31
 Herbert, of Cavens 64, 66
 Herbert, of Kilbane 61
 Herbert, yr. of Kirkconnell 61
 SIR HERBERT, Bart. of Monreith, 231; Tour of Mary Queen of Scots in the South-West of Scotland, August, 1563 80-95
 Lord Homer, of Carlawerock and Mernis 31
 Mr Homer, commissary and bailie of Dumfries 101
 Homer, of Portrak 39
 James, of Airdrie 66
 James, son natural of John, 4th Lord Herries 49, 96
 James, of Newlaw 96
 James, son of Robert in Crossmichael, 79
 Jane, dr. of John M. of Newlaw .. 106
 Jean, wife of John Brown of Mollans, 68, 69
 Lord John, of Carlawerock and Mernis 32

Maxwell—

- John, 8th Lord, Earl of Morton, 97, 99, 100, 101
 John, 9th Lord Maxwell 59
 John, in Carlingwark 66
 John, of Conhaith 35
 John, of Logan 71
 John, of Newlaw, sometime Provost of Dumfries (Herries) 95-106
 Mariote, wife of John Johnstone.. 39, 44
 Patrick, in Greenlaw 71
 Peter, in Brandleyis 49
 Robert, 5th Lord 90, 96
 Lord Robert, of Carloverock 31
 Robert, son of Herbert M. of Cavens, 66
 Robert, of Conhaith 35
 Robert, in Crossmichael 79
 Robert, brother of the Laird of Munreith 62
 Sir Robert, of Spottes, son of John, 4th Lord Herries 96, 100
 Robert, notary, Dumfries 55
 William, of Gribtoun 78
 William, of Munreith 76
 Maxwells of Nether Pollock, Newark, Stanilic, Aikenhead, and Dargavel, 31: of Nithsdale, M.S., History 23
 Maxwell Witham, Miss, of Kirkeconnell, 243
 Maxwelltown (Brigend of Drunfries).. 41
 Medana, St. 207
 Meikill, John, notary 54
 Melville (Melavill), Daniel 59
 Menzies, Dom. Archibald, prebendary of Lincluden 35, 38, 39, 44
 Douglas 18
 Edward, son to Edward M. in Castlehill 37
 William, servitor to the Provost of Lincluden 56, 57, 58
 Mesopotamia, Natural History and Agriculture of (Graham) 10
 Meugan, St., of Cillymaenliwyd (Carmarthen) 211
 Middleton, Thomas 166
 Mildmay, Sir H., "Diary" 131
 Millane, John 67
 Millar, Robert Gordon 170
 MILLER, FRANK, 171-2, 243: A Bibliography of the Parish of Annan, 119-204
 Milligan, Andrew, in Greenlaw 71
 Edward 52
 Milroy, Patrick, of Culvennan 25
 Minnygaff (Monygaff), Blackholm, 51: Clachan of, 51: Cross .. 216, 227, 229
 Mitchell, John Oswald, LL.D. 178
 Miver, John 33
 Mochrum Cross 225, 226

- Moffat, Adam, servitor to Cuthbert Cunningham, notary, Dumfries, 52, 53, 57, 71
 James, notary 72
 Mollance, Lands of, Crossmichael, 37, 61, 63, 68, 75
 Mo-nenn 206-7
 Monenna (Darerca) 207
 Monilaws, Rev. Alexander, Kirkpatrick-Fleming 173
 Rev. James, Annan 173
 Monk, General 153
 Monteith, Earl of (1134) 30
 Monreith House, Cross 222, 226
 Moray, John Randolph, Earl of (1358), 240
 Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of 109
 Morley, —, teacher, Annan Academy, 190
 Morton (Mortoun), Mrs. of Warmanbie, 129
 James, Earl of (Regent), 40, 44, 85, 89, 93, 94
 John 33
 Dom. John, Prebendary of Lincluden, 35, 38, 39, 44, 45
 Thomas 56
 William, Earl of 78
 Mote hills 108-9
 Mounsey, Dr. John Little, W.S., Edinburgh 173
 Mount Annan (Cleuchhead).. 139, 203, 204
 Mugint (Mugentius) 207, 208
 Muir (Mure, Mayr), Agnes, wife of John Brown of Carsluith 76
 James, of Drumskeoch 37
 Jean, wife of Adam Cunyngham of Cowennan 73-4
 Marion, wife of Gilbert Slowane of Corbriehill 41
 Muirceartagh, King of Ireland 207
 Muireisk, Aberdeenshire 141
 Muirhead (Murheid), Alexander, of Balteir 36
 Alexander, in Monigaff 51
 Muneraig, Lands of, Kirkandrews .. 49
 Muntibert (Montibert), Lands of, Kirkcowan 33, 34, 50, 62
 Murchie, Donnald, servitor to John Ramsay of Boghouse 76
 Murray, Alexander, of Irnealmerie, 65, 69, 70
 Andrew, servitor to Drumlanrig, 56, 60
 Charles, brother of Ernealmerie 43
 David, of Brochtoun 63
 Sir David, of Clonyard 61
 George, servitor to James Kynnear, W.S. 59
 Rev. James 196

- Murray—
 James, in Blackpark 48
 James (1), of Ernealmerie.. 22, 38, 43
 James (2), of Ernealmerie,
 22, 45, 48, 49, 65, 69, 70
 John, rector, Annan Academy 173
 John, Crossmichael 68, 69
 John, of Ernealmerie .. 22, 43, 45, 48
 John, of Lochmaben 24
 John, in Trowdail 38
 John, groom of H.M. bedchamber, 60-1
 Robert, of Clork 52
 William, in Clarbrand 76
 Nechtan, King 212
 Neilson, Captain Edward, Annan .. 174
 Dr George 120, 174-181, 197
 John, in Mylbie 67
 Neit, Sanctus presbyter et episcopus
 Dei 214
 Nennio 206, 207
 Newall, Archibald, burgess of Dum-
 fries 98
 John, notary, Stewart clerk 79
 John, of Barskeoch 79
 Margaret, wife of William Henrysone
 of Lochnaberie 77
 Martin, W.S., notary .. 65, 66, 73, 74
 Newbie, Engineering Works, 194; Tower,
 122-3
 Newlaw, Lands of 96
 Newton, Lands of 58, 64
 Newton-Stewart 81
 Nicoll, John, writer, Edinburgh 56
 Nicholson, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. George
 Gardiner, Annan 147
 John, merchant, Annan 147, 181
 John, Provost, Annan 181
 John, Scaurbank, Annan 181
 Mary Ann, wife of John S. Marriner,
 Annan 171
 Nigg, Carved stone 216
 Nilidoy, William, in Monnygoft 57
 Nimmo, Andrew, servitor to William
 Swane, writer 64
 Ninian, St. 86, 206, 214
 Nith, Salmon fishing 37, 64
 Northumbrian carved stones 215-7
 Nunholme, Lands of, Drumsleet,
 58, 59, 64
 Numland, Lands of 58, 64
 Ochiltree, Lord 104
 Oliphant, Mrs Margaret .. 155, 156, 182
 O'Reilly, Mrs W. H. 140, 203
 Osred, King 214
 Oswiu, King of Northumbria 212
 Padzean, John, younger, of Newton.. 59
 Palmer, John, Provost, Annan 171
 Panelling 118
 Pasley, Magdalen, wife of Lieut.-
 General Alexander Dirom of Mount
 Annan 139
 Robert, of Mount Annan 139
 Paterson, David, in Arvie 71
 George, Horseclose Farm, Ruthwell,
 174
 Janet, wife of Capt. Edward Neilson,
 Annan 174
 William, Snade 235
 Patrick, St. 208
 Pecthelm, Bishop of Candida Casa .. 213
 Pectwini, Bishop of Candida Casa, 213
 Peebles, Rev. W. S., Annan 133
 Peebles Castle 93-4
 Pencaitland, Jonet of, wife of Lord
 Robert Maxwell of Carlaverock .. 31
 Pencaitland, Barony of 31
 Penkill Burn 81
 Penmachno, Carved stone at 209
 Pennant, Thomas 182
 Penninghame Cross 221, 226
 Pepys, Samuel 131
 Peter, St., Dedications to 212, 214
 Philope, Robert, notary 61, 62, 67
 Pictou, General 242
 Lieut.-Colonel William, 12th Regiment
 of Foot 242
 Picts of Lothian 208
 Pilgrimages to Whithorn 86-7, 95
 Pius IV., Pope 85
 Plaster work 118
 Plumbland, Cross 213
 Pococke, Richard, Bishop of Ossory, 182-3
 Polba, Lands of, Kirkeowan,
 21, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79
 Porius, Carved stone at 209
 Porteous, Helen, wife of William Irving,
 farmer, Seafield 160
 James, farmer and miller, Hoddam,
 160, 183
 Pott, John 67
 Power, Mr Gilbert, minister at Stany-
 kirk 71
 Primrose, Mr Peter, minister at Croce-
 michael 68, 69
 Pringle, J. A., Castle Dykes, Dumfries,
 203
 Proudfoot, Dr George, Edinburgh .. 242
 Robert, Moniaive 242
 Pull, James 67
 Haley 67
 John 67
 John (Bak John) 67
 John, in Townheid of Holis 67
 Robert (Archie's Rob.) 67
 Purdie, Mr Patrick, schoolmaster 74
 Simon, notary 52

- Purtie, John, Crossmichael 50
 Queen Mary's Bridge, Cumloden.. 80-1, 89
 Queensberry, Archibald Douglas, 7th
 Marques of 141
 Rae, Helen, wife of Robert Sinclair.. 77-8
 Isobel, sister of Mr John Rae 78
 Mr John, advocate 77-8
 Thomas, sheriff 59
 William, Thomas Street, Annan .. 156
 Raeburn, Henry 140
 Rain, chemical contents of 11
 Rainfall Records, 1922 232-3
 Ramsay, 1st Lord, of Dalhousie 95
 Mr Andrew, minister at Edinburgh
 and sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, 75
 George, of Dalhousie 95
 John, of Boghouse 76
 Randolph, Thomas, English Ambassador,
 89
 Ranky, William 33
 Rayning, Herbert, Bailie and Provost of
 Dumfries 97
 Red Cross, Troqueer 35
 Redick, John, Crossmichael 68, 69
 Reginald of Durham 215
 Reid, James, notary 76
 James, editor, "The Dumfries Stan-
 dard" 234, 238
 R. C., of Mouswald Place, 9, 10, 98, 100,
 230, 234, 235, 236, 240; The Baronies
 of Glencairn, 236-8; The Culvennan
 Writs, 20-80; Kirkcormack .. 238-240
 William, in Crossmichael 69
 Renwick, Robert, LL.D. 180
 Repentance Tower 176
 Richardson, Jane, wife of Dr. George
 Neilson 174
 Robert, Prior of St. Mary's Isle, High
 Treasurer of Scotland 89, 90
 Thomas, Hexham 174
 Rig, John, burgess of Dumfries.. 35, 44
 Dom. John, Prebendary of Lincluden,
 35, 60
 Robert, son of John Rig, Dumfries.. 44
 Mr William, depute Clerk Register.. 66
 Rioc 207
 Robert I. 83, 86
 Robertson, Rev. G. Philip 211
 W. A. W., solicitor, Annan 133
 William 78
 Robison, Joseph, Kirkcudbright .. 240-1
 Rochester, Duke of (1134) 30
 Rockhallhead Mote 24
 Rockcliffe, Cumberland 103
 Roland, Lord of Galloway 31
 Roman wall, Antonine, 176, 210;
 Hadrian's 175, 205
 Rome, George, of Beoch 79
 Thomas, of Cluden 79
 Ronald, Rev. James, U.P. Church,
 Annan 183
 Jane Dick 183
 Rev. John, Galashiels 183
 Roslin (Rosslyn), Castle, 95; Lands of, 95
 Rosnat (Whithorn) 207
 Ross, Andrew, "Ross Herald" 21
 Roxburgh, Alexander, Annan 187
 Rudiger, M. 135
 Rutherford, Walter, draughtsman, Glas-
 gow 204
 St. Andrews, 87; Patrick, Archbishop
 of 44
 St. Bees, Crosses 218
 St. Clair, Sir John, of Herdmanston .. 95
 Sir William, of Roslin 95
 St. Just, Penrith, Carved stone at .. 209
 St. Mary's Isle, Priory of 89, 90
 St. Ninian's Cave 208, 215, 226, 230
 Salisbury, Sir Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of,
 105
 Sandelands, Sir James 104
 Sanders, Rev. Robert, Tundergarth.. 183
 Sanquhar 81, 91
 Sark, Water of 102
 Sarran, King, Whithorn 207
 Scherer, John, burgess of Air 48
 Scott, Elizabeth, "Alonzo and Cora,"
 127
 Sir Walter 120, 184, 196
 Scougall (Skougall), John, writer .. 64
 Scrope, Lord 98-100, 102, 105
 Seck, John, servitor to Drumlanrig .. 56
 Seddon, F. J. V. 149
 Selkirk, Lord 124
 Semple, Dr. William, Dumfries 243
 "Senex" (J. Carruthers, Annan) 133
 Seton, Jonet, wife of Sir John Bellenden
 of Auchnoule 37, 38
 Sharp, Archbishop 23, 80
 Charles Kirkpatrick 196
 Dr. David, entomologist 9
 Shepherd's crook 242
 Shinnel (Schynnell), Lands of, Tynron,
 236
 Shirley, G. W., 106, 107, 144, 193, 216, 231,
 234
 Simpson, J. H., banker, Annan 146
 Sinclair, Henry, notary 36
 Sir John 153
 Robert, brother to Sir James of Her-
 mistoun 77-8
 Sinniness, Cross 230
 Skerth (Skaith), Lands of, Mochrum,
 34, 37, 38, 76
 Skene, John, clerk of Session 65
 Skillingholme, Lands of 58, 64
 Skirling Castle 93

- Sloan (Aslowane, Slowane), Gilbert, of
 Corbiehill 41
 John, in College of Lincluden 60
 William, of Corbiehill 41
 Smart, Bartane, in Glencarne 67
 Smeaton, Laird of 78
 Smith (Smyth), Montague, organist,
 Glasgow University 171
 William, servitor to Mr John Skene,
 65
 Prof. Wright 243
 Snaid, Barony of, 236, 237; Earthwork,
 235; Place of (Glenriddel Castle),
 235, 237
 Solmundarson, Kari 227
 Somerville, James, 5th Lord 93
 Sorbie, Cross 226
 Spencer, John 154
 Spot, Ninian, enroller of accounts .. 32
 Springkell 238
 Sprot, Dom. Patrick, vicar of Kyrkynner,
 32
 Spur, Silver, from Northfield, Annan, 243
 Staikfurde, Lands of, 58, 64; Mill, 44, 64
 Stairs 116-17
 Stanfield, Clarkson 203
 Stanley, Lieut. Henry, R.N., Brydekirk,
 196
 Steam carriages, 26, 27-9, 30; Vessels.. 27
 Steel, Agnes, wife of Alexander Rox-
 burgh, Annan 187
 Rev. Alexander 195
 Annie, The Croft, Annan 201
 Stephenson, George 29
 Joseph 176
 Stewart, Alexander 33
 Alexander, of Bacley 76
 Alexander, of Bargrennan 70, 73
 Sir Alexander, of Garlies (1585) .. 46, 47
 Sir Alexander, younger, of Garlies.. 88
 Archibald 47
 Archibald, of Fyntillache 56
 George 77
 G. Macleod 9
 Hew, writer 65
 John, in Monquhill 67
 Nicolas, wife of Hon. John Gordon of
 Culvennan 21
 Robert, of Castle Stewart 21
 Robert, in Glenturk 35
 Thomas, sheriff clerk of Wigtonne.. 77
 Sir Walter 240
 Walter, in Berchly 33
 Walter, of Dundonnok (1248) 31
 Rev. Dr William, Professor of Divinity,
 Glasgow University 184
 William, burgess of Air 70
 Stick or Shillelagh 242
 Stirling, John de 109
 Stirling—
 Patrick, messenger, in Kilconquhar.. 37
 Patrick, of Skait and Carsedoquhen, 34
 Stirling, 100; Castle 44
 Stoddart, Francis, solicitor, Glasgow.. 174
 Stone hammer and whorls, Kirkhill, Dal-
 ton 242
 Stork, John, servitor to Drumlanrig .. 60
 Stottisholm, Lands of 44, 58, 64
 Strathclyde, Kingdom of 208
 Stratoun, Arthur, writer, Edinburgh.. 57
 James, Edinburgh 57
 Sturgeon, Adam, in Millerlands (Middle
 Lands) 52, 53
 Swane, William, writer 64
 Swastika 229-30
 Sweetheart Abbey 55, 56
 Tailzcor, Sir John, rector of Cummer-
 treis 32, 37, 49
 Dom. William, Prebendary of Lin-
 cluden 38
 Tait, James and George, surveyors,
 Lockerbie 202
 Tanelago, Lands of, Kirkcowan, 21, 33,
 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 62, 70,
 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79.
 Tantallon Castle 113
 Talmach 207
 Telford, Thomas 139
 "Tennant, George, farmer in the Lands
 of Grim Gribber" (Blacklock) .. 128
 Terregles, 91; Kirk 59
 Terraughtie, Lands of 58, 64
 Teviotdale 98
 Theobald, England 64
 Thomson, Robert, printer, Annan .. 123
 Robert, in Monygoft 80
 Thom, Dr., Annan 184
 Robert William 162, 184-7, 194
 Thomson, Robert, printer, Annan .. 192
 Threave Castle 25, 111-2
 Tibbers Castle 110
 Tighernac 207
 Torthorwald Castle 111
 Towers, rectangular 111-117
 Trevithick, Richard 29
 Trochane (Carnigane), Lands of 64
 Trodail (Trodell), Lands of, Crossmichael,
 36, 38, 43, 45, 48, 49, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70
 Troqueer, Lands of, 58, 64; Red (Rubris)
 Cross, 35; Watson's Close 41
 Tulnotry, Pass of 89
 Turner, James, notary 69
 Peter, notary, Dumfries 47, 49
 Thomas, notary 47
 Tweedie, Alexander, Annan 197
 Tynding, Florence 67
 Uchtrred, Lord of Galloway 239
 Ulbster, Cross 228

- Underwood, George, town clerk, Annan, 183
- Mary Jane Davidson, wife of Rev. R. Sanders, Tundergarth 183-4
- Vaus (Vans, Waus), Alexander, burgess, Wigtown 46
- Alexander, burgess of Candida Casa, 38
- Jean, wife of William Gordon of Craichlaw 76
- Sir John, of Barnbarroch 76
- Mr Patrick, of Crascrow 37, 38, 46
- Patrick, son of Sir John of Barnbarroch 76
- Patrick, of Lybrak 76
- Quintin, in Kerewmanach 38
- Robert, of Campheir 76
- Dom. William, reader, Church of Longcastle 38
- Vikings in Galloway 213, 216, 219-20
- Viventius 210, 211
- Vivian, St., of Wales 211
- Walker, Mrs G. M., London 20, 30
- Mrs Hugh 187-8
- Dr. Hugh, Prof., St. David's College, Lampeter 187
- "Walks in Annandale" 147
- Wallace, Adam, in Blakhouz 48, 63
- Adam, son of John W. 41
- David, chaplain 35
- Hew, son of Matthew W. of Underwood 70
- John 41
- John, of Craigie 63
- John, of Dundonald, 22, 43, 62-64, 69, 70, 72, 73
- John (2), of Dundonald, 22, 62-3, 64, 70, 72, 73, 74
- Michael, notary 42, 45, 48
- Robert, merchant, burgess of Ayr 22, 69, 70, 72, 73
- Robert, of Carnok 48
- Robert, yr., of Carnall 63
- Robert, in Monkton 48, 63
- William, of Borneweill 48
- William, of Brighous 48, 63
- William, Servitor to John Wallace of Craigie 63
- Walley, Thomas, Annan 194
- Walls, John, in Greenlaw 71
- Walsingham, Sir Francis 98-100
- Walter de Hemingburgh 151
- Ward, Sir Adolphus William 120
- Wardlaw (Vardlaw), John 33, 34
- Warmanbie .. 143; Cairn 197
- Watson, Charles, solicitor, Annan 188, 202
- Charles Marston, Tientsin, China, 188-9
- D. R., Annan 243
- Captain Douglas, Annan 188
- Watson—
- G. P. H. Notes on the Development of the Scottish Country House 107-119
- J. 203
- John, Crossmichael 50
- John, in Dunjarge 75
- Watson's clois, Troqueer 41
- Watt, David, bookseller, Annan 189
- Watts, George Frederick, "Rider on the White Horse" 235
- Waugh, John, shoemaker, Annan 189-90
- Dr. John Smith, Annan 189-191
- Waus—See Vaus.
- Weild, Herbert, in Dikistoun 66
- Weir, Robert, clauthane of Monigaff .. 51
- Welsh (Welch), David 32, 45
- David, chaplain, notary .. 35, 43, 47, 49
- David, of Stepford 54
- John, merchant in Sanik 54
- John, prebendar of Lincluden .. 59, 60
- Robert, of Dalawoodie 52
- Thomas 56, 60
- Thomas, servitor to James Douglas of Baitfurd 53, 57
- William 41
- Westerkirk Mains, Langholm 123
- Whitby, Synod of 212
- Whitepark (Quhytpark), Lands of, Kelton 67
- Whithorn (Coustorne, Quithorne, Rosnat, 36, 46, 80, 85-7, 95, 207; Bishops of, 213; Crosses, 205-227; Priory, 205-215
- Whithorn, Isle, Chapel at 206
- Whitman, Walt. 164, 165, 166
- Whittingham Tower 117
- Whorls 242
- Wigtown, 2nd Earl of 86
- Wigtown, 63; Cross, 223; High Street, 39; Mercat Cross, 86; Provostrie of .. 75
- Wigtownshire, Royal Visits to 80
- Wilfrid, St. 214, 215
- William I., the Lyon 30, 31
- William of Newburgh 120, 181
- Williamson, Thomas, Provost, Annan, 129
- Dr. Thomas, Annan 129, 190
- William Moncrieff 129
- Wilson (Wilsoun), Elizabeth, wife of Archibald Charters of Clerkbrand.. 51
- George, in Crofts of Crossmichael .. 57
- Rev. George, of Glenluce 226
- Grissel, wife of Robert Wilson in Leadhills 51
- James, in Irnealmerie, 50-1, 65, 73, 75, 76
- Janet, wife of John Kelvie in Wigtown 51
- John, in Arnealmerie 38, 43

- Wilson—
 John, son of James W. in Ironamerie,
 50, 65, 66, 73, 75
 Mary, wife of William M'Millan in
 Newton 51
 Richard, in Irnemynnie 57
 Robert 57
 Robert, in Leadhills 51
 Robert, servitor to the Provost of Lin-
 cluden 58
 Thomas, of Kelton 51
 Thomas, in Dyrloskan 70, 72
 Thomas, woollen mercer, Drury Lane,
 51
 William, in Tanelagoch 72, 74
 Winkerstanes, John, at the Church of
 Crocemichaell 54
 Witeroft, Lands of 44
- Wordsworth, Dorothy 191
 William 185, 186
 Woodland Life—Destruction of the Dead
 and its Bearings on Evolution
 (Elliott) 10-20
 Woodleigh, Glencairn, Grave-slab .. 227
 Workington, Cross 218
 Worlie, Dorothy, wife of Alexander
 Gordon of Auchlawan 74
 Wright (Wricht), Frances, in Earlstoun, 67
 George, artist, Annan 204
 Robert, in Dikistoun 66
 William, Annan 203
 Wylie, John, in Mains of Greenlaw .. 75
 Wyntoun, Andrew of 120, 191
 Yorkshire, Carved Crosses,
 215, 216, 217, 219, 220-1, 224
 Young, Charles F. T., C.E. 26, 28
 John, notary 66

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