

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY,
12, HOP- TERRACE, EDINBURGH.

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY
NATURAL HISTORY & ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 20th NOVEMBER, 1862.

TRANSACTIONS
AND
JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

1940-44.

THIRD SERIES, VOLUME XXIII.

EDITOR:
R. C. REID

DUMFRIES:
Published by the Council of the Society
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EDITORIAL

This volume covers four years of the World War, and represents the effort made by the Society to preserve the continuity of its work and very existence in most difficult times.

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 or local subjects.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the accuracy of scientific, historical, or personal information. Each contributor has seen a proof of his own paper.

Exchanges, Presentations, and Exhibits should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Professor F. Balfour-Browne, Brocklehurst, Collin.

Enquiries regarding purchase of *Transactions* and payment of subscriptions (10s per annum) should be made to Charles Bowden, Esq., Curriestanes, Dumfries.

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

SESSION 1940—41

4th April, 1941

Annual General Meeting.

Chairman—Mr R. C. REID, President.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The President made some remarks on the Financial Statement of the Treasurer, which was approved.

The office-bearers of the previous year were re-elected, with the following changes: Mr M. H. M'Kerrow to be Hon. Vice-President in place of the deceased Dr. King Hewison, and Dr. Semple to be Vice-President in place of Mr M'Kerrow. Mr Marks, Librarian of the Ewart Library, was elected to the Council in place of the deceased Dr. Robertson.

The President then delivered his Address on

**Some Letters of Captain James Gordon, last of Craichlaw
(1709-12).**

This rather lengthy paper has had to be held over. It was based on typed copies at Craichlaw of the originals which have not been traced.

Before the meeting closed Mr O. J. Pullen showed some most instructive films of bird life, to which he added a running commentary.

18th April, 1941

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Some Old Family Papers.

By D. C. HERRIES.

This interesting address, read by the President, referred to letters describing a meeting at a Portsmouth Hotel in 1831 between Rt. Hon. John C. Herries, a previous Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Walter Scott, who with his party was travelling for his health on the frigate *Barham*, put at his disposal by the Government to take him to Italy.

Other letters were from Captain, afterwards General, Sir William Herries, then A.D.C. to General Sir Edward Paget in the Peninsular War during 1812, describing the difficulties in travel, Lisbon, and the lines at Cintra.

A Reconsideration of Galloway Place-Names.

By T. KEVAN M'DOWELL.

This vigorous, if contentious, address provoked considerable discussion. The arresting theory is to be embodied in book form.

2nd May, 1941

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

A Letter of Dr. Chapman to Dr. James Dinwiddie.

By A. CAMERON SMITH.

This paper, which was delivered from a handful of notes, has not been found amongst the MSS. of the late author now deposited in the Ewart Library.

The Domestic Affairs of Caterpillars.

By Professor F. BALFOUR-BROWNE.

Based on work published in 1933 in the *Proc. Zoo. Soc.*

A Case of Piracy: 1565.

By W. S. BORTHWICK.

It comes almost as a shock to many students of Scottish history to find, when specialising, that the reign of the luckless and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was not one long story of her matrimonial troubles, and of the redoubtable John Knox and his supporters.

Manners, and even ways of making a living, which became a nuisance to the community, had to be faced and suppressed then, as now; and ploughing through the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, a Council which functioned during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, corrects the impression that religious troubles of those times were the only questions that occupied the time and thoughts of the Government—there were many others.

The Crown's great difficulty was its inability to enforce laws and decrees, but where a common peril threatened, self-interest and self-preservation generally helped the local representative to carry out his duty, and it is to be feared that these factors were very often the only ones.

The following narrative of the successful, although protracted, handling of a case which involved the possibility of war ("the matter is for restitution of goods betwixt the realms whereon peace or war may follow") between England and Scotland, illustrates the point.

In the year 1565 the Privy Council of Scotland received a "lamentab'll complaint" from their "guid sister the Quene of England," that certain Scottish subjects, well knowing that they were dealing with stolen property, had purchased from a notorious pirate by the name of Andrew White,¹ the cargo of three ships that had been brought by him to the town and port of Whithorn (probably Isle of Whithorn).

¹ "Cal. of State Papers (Foreign)." 24th Dec., 1564. Randolph to Cecil—"In the west sea there is an English (sic) pirate that to Irvine and Ayr sells wine better cheap than he drinks London beer in his house; his name is Whyte."

The value of the cargo was estimated at £640 sterling, and the owners were Williame Dodde and Rauff (Ralph) Reedfurde, merchants of West Chester,² and John Biggis, merchant of Caermarthen.³

The Council decreed that "As we can nocht bot maist extremelie hait (hate) the wickit depredation of pyrattis sa can we nocht bot even esteme thai (those) personis that avaciouslie resettis (purchase) thair gudis takin in piracie na les calpabill but mon (must) and will provyde for thair dew punisement."

The Warden of the West Marches of Scotland at that time was Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, and the job of providing the "dew punisement" was handed to him.

He was instructed to discover by every means within his power the persons who had purchased the stolen goods, and to place them, when discovered, "in ward" within the castle of Threave, Kirkcudbrightshire, there to remain at their own expense until they made full restitution to the rightful owners, "and until their Majesties were fully satisfied for the contempt of their authorities." The fact that "Andro Quheit" had been paid for the goods was to avail them nothing. Thus the Council at Stirling, on the 20th day of May, 1565.

Sir John Maxwell reported to the Council on March 21st, 1566, that he had taken trial and inquisition of the

² The merchants of West Chester seem to have been singularly unfortunate. In August, 1575, another Scottish pirate from the Solway seized a ship named "The Trinity of Helberie" belonging to Anthony Hanky, indweller in the City of West Chester. The pirate, Leonard Robertson, sold the ship's cargo at Kirkcudbright. (D. and G. "Transactions," 1938-40, 152.) It would be interesting to ascertain if there was any working association between Andrew White and Leonard Robertson.

³ "ibid," 27th Feb., 1565. Petition of John Biggs and others.—Andrew White, a Scottish pirate, having taken their ship laden with wines to the value of £400, and also having taken cloths out of another bark to the value of £240 in the Severn and carried them to Whitehorn,—they beg that restitution may be made and the offenders punished. A letter hereupon is written to the Queen of Scotland.

receivers of the stolen goods, and after "great travell" (travail) made the English merchants to stand content with £400 sterling; £100 being paid in hand, and certain gentlemen of the country becoming sureties for the balance upon promise that the receivers of the goods should be compelled to pay their part thereof for the said sureties relief.

Sir John, however, had one complaint to make. A certain Master Robert Stewart—the list of the receivers gives a Master Robert Stewart in Glasserton in debt to Sir Johnne Dunbar for two puncheons of wine valued at £30—an archer of their Majesties' Guard, when ordered by Sir John Maxwell personally to enter in ward within the castle of Threave until payment were made for his share of the goods, which share he had acknowledged, not only refused to enter, but "with that behavit him verie irreverently in his wordis gevand (giving) evil example to ithers"; through the which greater inconvenience and disorder might follow if by the Lords of Council this "inobedience" was not corrected.

Master Robert had evidently relied on his army status for protection, but the Council went on to say that notwithstanding that he was one of their Majesties' Guards and so subject to his Captain's judgment—which, in this case, the Council thought might be dispensed with, always without prejudice of the officer's judgment and privilege in the future—their order was that for the contempt and "inobedience," he was, at the end of his service and within twenty-four hours after his next coming within Galloway, to enter his person in ward until he had fully satisfied his creditors for the goods received by him.

So far so good; but Williame Dodde was before the Privy Council again on the 12th March, 1567, complaining that he had not yet been paid the balance of the account.

We find this time that "the certain gentlemen of the Country" who became sureties for this balance were "Alexander Stewart, Younger, of Garlies, and Johnne Dunbar of Mochrum" who "albeit they have been oft and many times required to make complete payment of the sum

'restand awand' (remaining owing) by them, nevertheless, they have postponed and deferred to do the same." The Council ordained letters to be sent to Alexander Stewart and Johnne Dunbar charging them to pass to the Warden and make complete payment to him within fifteen days after they were charged, "under the pain of rebellion and putting of them to the horn; or else that they within the same fifteen days pass and enter their persons in ward within the castle of Blackness to remain upon their own expenses until they have fulfilled the command of the Council"; failing in which command, they would be denounced as rebels and put to the horn.

A long interval passes, but our friend, William Dodde, still undaunted but still unpaid, returns to the attack at Edinburgh on the 21st September, 1577, "as procuratour and attorney for Rauff Reedfurde, merchant of Westchester, and Johnne Biggis, merchant of Caermarthen."

He complains that although they had received judgment for the outstanding debt against the now deceased Alexander Stewart of Garleis and Johnne Dunbar of Mochrum, no payment had yet been made. He points out that "through long want whereof they sustained great loss and skaith (damage), the said sowme (sum) being verie small in respect of the gudis taken from them." He argues also that as Alexander Stewart is dead, Johnne Dunbar should pay.

Johnne Dunbar, this time, employed a procuratour—one Johnne Scharp—good name for a procuratour!—who brought forward a new plea. He avers that his client had already paid £1500 Scottish to the Warden for his release from the Castle of Threave, which was the equivalent of the debt of £300 sterling, and, therefore, he should be exempted from the debt.

The Council, however, found that the obligation was due to the complainants, and ordained Johnne Dunbar to pay to Williame Dodde for himself, and as representative of Rauff Reedfurde, the sum of £200 for their part of the sum of £300 originally specified, without prejudice to Johnne Biggis or yet to Johnne Dunbar who could, if he

wished, sue Lord Herries (Sir John Maxwell) for the amount which he, Johnne Dunbar, had paid him.

On the 25th October, 1577, Sir Johnne Dunbar, for a change, became the complainant before the Council.

His argument was that, in order to avoid the trouble that would have been caused if Williame Dodde had had to charge the receivers separately, the Warden had compelled himself and the late Alexander Stewart to become sureties for the sum still owing, namely, £300. Also, he insisted that he had already paid the Warden the sum. He now asked the Council to issue proceedings against the several individuals responsible, to recoup him for his own losses already incurred aforesaid.

It should be noted that these receivers had, apparently, paid Andrew White for their share of the plunder, and here are their names, with the description and value of their purchases :

Patrick McGowne, Provost of Whithorn, 19 puncheons of wyne, £290; one hundred weight of plum damas,⁴ £5.

George Martyne in Portyarrok, one puncheon of wyne, £15.

Margaret McKe and Dene Johnne Martine, Vicar of Long-castel (Kirkinner), hir spous, for his interes, two puncheons of wyne, £30.

Symon McCulloch of Myretoun (Monreith), surety for the late Thomas McClellane in Cults (near Sorbie), who was addettit for wyne and freise, fourty two pounds.

Patrick M'Ke of Larg, surety for Duncan McKe, burgess of Whithorn, one puncheon of wyne, £15.

Robert Pyper in Portyarrok (Whithorn) and William Forrester of Kydisdaill (Kiddale, Glasserton), air to the late George Forrester, surety for the said Robert, one puncheon of wyne, £15.

Peter Akinheid in Whithorne, one puncheon of wyne, £15.

William Forrester, air to the late George Forester his fader, twelve elnes of freise,⁵ price £4 16 0.

Andro Dunbar, burgess of Whithorn, surety for Christie Wallis there, one puncheon of wyne, £15.

⁴ Damascene plums.

⁵ Ells of cloth crisped in the weaving.

Johnne Gordoun of Barskeoch (Penninghame Parish), surety for Williame Inglis his servant, one puncheon, £15. Item mair the said Johnne Gordoun, caution for the late Johnne McKynnoch in Barnkorky (Kirkmaiden Parish?), two puncheons of wyne, £30. Item the said Johnne Gordoun, caution for the late Johnne McCulloch in Barholm, two puncheons of wyne, £30.

Alexander Hannay of Sorby, surety for Thomas McCulloch in Balfairne (Kirkinner Parish) for two puncheons of wyne, £30, and for five elnes of Kelt, 40 shillings.

Andro McClennoquhen in Clairend (?), one puncheon of wyne, £15.

David Murray of Brochtoun (Whithorn Parish) executour, at the leist, intromettour, with the gudis and geir of the late Johnne Murray in Orchardtoun, who was addettit in the sum of seven pounds four shillings in kelt.

Thomas McDowell of Dūnnance, three puncheons of wyne, £45.

Henry Corntoun in Whithorn, six puncheons of wyne, £90.

John Crawford air to umquhile Alexander Crawford of Balgregan (Stoneykirk) his fader for the rest of one puncheon of wine coft be the said umquhile Alexander, £7 10 0.

Alexander Stewart of Garleis, elder, for 11 puncheons of wyne, £165.

Alexander Stewart of Garleis, sone and aire to umquhile Alex. Stewart of Garleis younger, his fader, six puncheons of wyne, £90. Item mair the said late Alexander as caution for the late Frances Murray in Whithorn for two puncheons of wine and certain freise, £42.

Margaret Hannay and Patrick Molling hir spouse, for his interes, one puncheon of wine, £15.

Maister Robert Stewart in Glasserton, two puncheons of wine, £30.

John Gordoun of Craichlaw (Kirkcowan) sonne and air to the late Williame Gordoun his fader quha wes restand awand for one puncheon of wine and certain freise, £16 16 0.

Alexander McCulloch of Killaser (Stoneykirk) for the rest of one puncheon of wine, £11 10 0.

William Forrester, sone and air to the late George Forrester, his fader wha was caution and surety for Niniane Kenveoch in Whithorn, for kelt,⁶ £6.

⁶ Cloth of native black wool.

Thomas M'Ke of Monygof and John Gordoun of Lochinvar his caution for two puncheons of wine, £30.

George Stewart, burgess of Whithorn, two puncheons of wyne, £30, and for kelt and freise, £8.

William McCairlie in Whithorn for 52 elnes of Kelt price of the elne, 8/-, £19 4 0.

Agnes Hannay relict and intromettour with the goods and gear of the late Nicholas Murray for two puncheons of wine, £30.

Fergus Clugstone in Whithorn one puncheon of wine £15, for freise £V.

Dene Williame Tailgefeir, vicar of Cringlitoun (Cruggleton), for 11 elnes freise, price, £4 8 0.

Elizabeth McGuffolk, intromettour with the gudis and gear of the late Besse McDowell hir moder in Portnessock (Kirkmaiden) who was addettit for ane puncheon of wine £15, and Johnne Douglas spous to the said Elizabeth for his interes.

George Kersane in Tynnorgy (? Tonderghie, Whithorn) for six ells kelt, price 48/-.

Patrick McKe of Craignyne (Minigaff or Kirkmabreck) intromettour with the gudes and geir of the late Archibald M'Ke of Strathfurd for one puncheon of wine, £15.

William Dunbar in Balscheir for wyne and kelt, £36.

The Council decreed that the debtors should pay their parts and portions thereof as specified within six days after charging, or to be denounced as rebels and "put to the Horne," which sentence, apparently, did not trouble the Provost of Whithorn.

Sir Johnne Dunbar, one fears, received the verdict, but not much more, and it is refreshing to learn that, in the end, Williame Dodde and his friend Rauff Reedufurde obtained their money, but poor John Biggis appears to have been left in the air.

Sir John Dunbar died on 10th December, 1578, and the Inventory of his Estate, confirmed on 3rd March, 1578-9, shows that he had recovered nothing from the purchasers of the pirated goods. It was left to his widow—Dame Elizabeth Mure—to liquidate the debt to Dodde and

presumably to recover the separate sums from the purchasers in the local Sheriff Court.

On 3rd February, 1578-9, we read that Dodde appeared before the Privy Council and gave a clear certificate to the Court for £200, "providing always that the discharge be not prejudicial to John Biggis." Dodde also received £48 for his expenses, which does not seem excessive; it should be remembered that the case started on the 20th May, 1565, and ended on the 3rd February, 1578.

"Andro Quheit, the pyrate," seems to have done as well as anyone over the business, and if Sir Johnne Dunbar was correct in his statement, the Warden of the West Marches can be bracketed with White.

But retribution was to fall upon Andrew White. He must have been apprehended by the English authorities, for in the Acts of the Privy Council of England there is this entry :

"1565. Oct. 23.—A letter to the Vice-President and Counsell in the Marches of Wales,—to send up hither under safe custody one Andrewe Whyte a pyrat, presently remayning in warde in the Porters Lodge there at the sute of John Bigges of Camarthen."

Nothing further is recorded, but Tyburn must have been his fate.

It is to be hoped that our merchant reached his home in West Chester safely with his well-earned money, and that Rauff Reedfurde obtained his share without further trouble. There surely must have been Scottish blood in Williame's veins !

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

SESSION 1941—42

13th March, 1942

Annual General Meeting.

Chairman—Mr R. C. REID, President.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

Professor Balfour-Browne drew attention to the Rules of the Society, which, he maintained, had been infracted at the outbreak of war by the action of the President, with the concurrence of the Council, in postponing the Annual General Meeting, due, according to the Rules, in October, 1939, until the 12th April, 1940—an action which legally nullified all Proceedings after October, 1939. The President alluded to the outbreak of war and the black-out, and took full responsibility for taking action in such an emergency. The matter was remitted to the Council.

The Secretary's and the Treasurer's reports were approved. The previous year's office-bearers were re-elected, with these alterations: Mr William Dinwiddie to be Curator of Antiquities in place of Mr Flett, resigned; Mr O. J. Pullen to be Curator of Herbarium in place of Dr. Semple; Mr J. P. Milligan's resignation as Curator of the Photographic Section was accepted, but the office was not filled; Professor Balfour-Browne was added to the Council in place of Mr Wm. Dinwiddie, and Mr George Robson in place of Mrs Shirley, now abroad.

The President was instructed to convey the congratulations of the Society to its late President, Mr H. S.

Gladstone of Capenoch, on the honour of Knighthood for public service recently conferred on him.

Some Recent Excavations.

By J. M. DAVIDSON, O.B.E., F.S.A.Scot.

This lantern lecture dealt with the results of several excavations in various districts of Scotland, all of which, with one exception, had been undertaken by the lecturer.

17th April, 1942

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Comlongon Tower, Dumfriesshire.

By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt.

The Tower of Comlongon is a robust building of formidable aspect, measuring 48 feet 10 inches by 42 feet 7 inches over the walls, which in the basement vary between 11 and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness. To the coping of the parapet the height is about 59 feet, and the beacon-stance rises to about 10 feet more, making a total height of all but 70 feet. The tower is built on a foundation of boulders, about 2 feet above which is a splayed plinth of one freestone course. The masonry is random rubble, and shows a tendency, understandable on practical grounds, for the larger stones to be found in the lower parts of the walls. Throughout, the dressed work is in a comely red freestone. As a piece of sheer architecture, the building is perhaps the ablest thing of its kind in Scotland, and in it the plain rectangular tower-house, so favoured by Scottish lairds from the fourteenth century onwards, may be thought to have reached its climax. In view of this, and as the tower happily remains in a state of perfect preservation, it seems to me worthy of a more detailed description than has hitherto been available.¹

¹ For previous accounts, see D. Macgibbon and T. Ross, "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," Vol. I., pp. 237-43; "Ancient Monuments Commission, Dumfriesshire," pp. 185-7.

COMLONGAN DUMFRIES-SHIRE

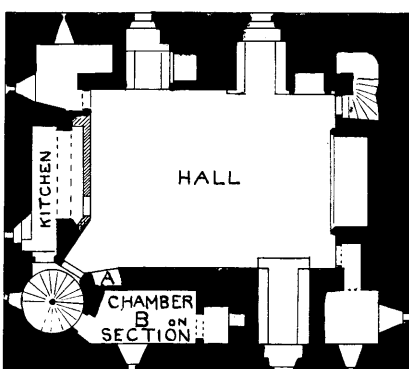
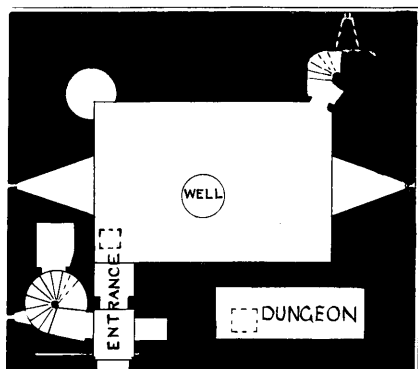
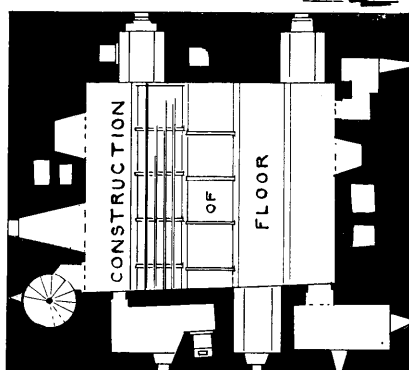
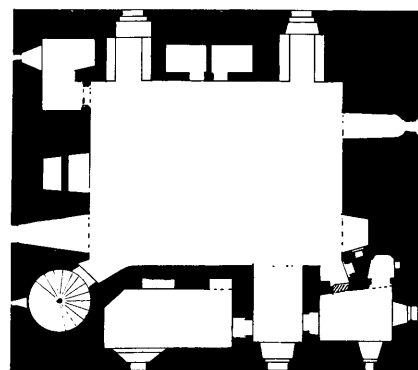
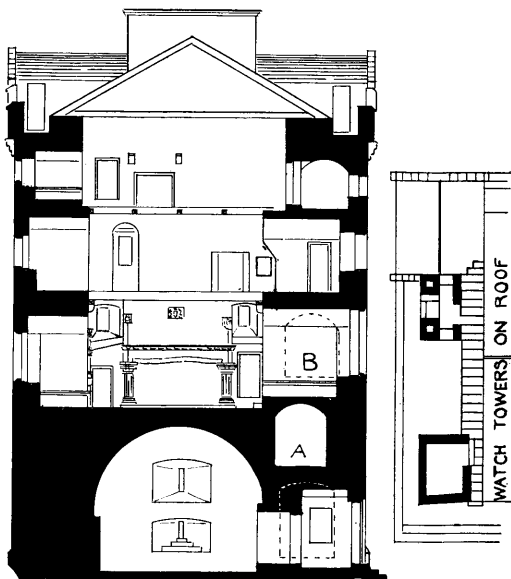
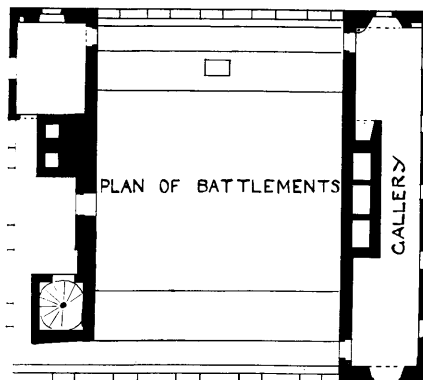


Fig. 1. COMLONGON CASTLE: PLANS AND SECTION.

There is only one doorway, on the basement floor near the east end of the north wall, and about 3 feet above the present ground level. It is round arched, and there is no external moulding save the rebate for an outer door opening outwards. All the windows of any size have been provided with iron grilles. On the first floor level the north window has had its grille at some period violently smashed out from within, shattering the dressed stones of the jambs; subsequently, the grille has been replaced. Around all the windows the external moulding is the usual heavy chamfer of the period. The tower is crowned with an oversailing parapet consisting of large corbels each of three filleted courses. Between these corbels the wall planes are raked back, showing that there were originally machicolations, which went out of use when the wall-head arrangements were remodelled in the seventeenth century. To this reorganisation belong the gabled square turrets at the two southern and the north-west corners, which turrets are built of smaller stones and have crow-steps with curved skew-putts. On the east wall head are two watch turrets, one over the stair head at the north-east corner and the other connected with the gable chimney stalk. Also as part of the seventeenth century refashioning, the western wall-walk was roofed in so as to form a gallery. The merlons have moulded copes showing an outer slope with a ridge-roll, such as might serve to turn back an arrow, though more probably the motive was a purely decorative one. Within the wall-walk the pack-saddle roof is of low pitch.

Behind the outer door already mentioned was an iron yett, which still survives, though not quite complete in its lower portion. The mode of intersection of the bars is reversed in opposite quarters, in the characteristic Scottish manner.² Behind the yett was a second wooden door, secured by a stout drawbar, withdrawn into the east jamb. Inside this there opens on the east side the newel stair which, ascending in the north-east angle, serves all floors of the

² This yett is described and illustrated in "Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.," Vol. XVII., pp. 110-11.

tower and emerges on the wall-walk. Opposite the stair-foot is a deep mural recess or locker for the porter's requisites. Behind this, finally, an inner door opens into the basement of the tower.

The tower contains four main storeys and a garret. In the basement is a single vaulted cellar, 17 feet 6 inches high to the crown of the arch. This vault is carefully built of dressed stones regularly coursed. At the haunch or springing of the vault was formerly a wooden loft, resting on a scarcement, and entered by a door from the newel stair. The cellar below this loft is dimly lit by a narrow loophole in each end wall. These loopholes have stepped soles. At the south-west corner an angled service stair, scarcely forming a true spiral, and lit by a small loop, ascends to the dais end of the hall; and at the south-east corner a large circled recess has evidently been intended to house a newel stair communicating with the lower or kitchen end of the hall. Probably, therefore, the cellar may have been intended to be divided into two by a light transverse partition. In the floor is a cylindrical well-shaft, now filled up. The loft in the haunch of the vault was lit by a narrow loop at either end.

The main newel stair comprises 87 steps, and measures 3 feet in width. It is lit by a series of small loopholes in the east wall. Near the stair-foot, in this wall, opens a deep mural recess or wall-press. The stair bears round to the right, so that an assailant would have his sword arm crowded against the newel, while the defender's arm would be unimpeded. The risers of the steps unite directly with the newel, in the ancient manner—i.e., there is no diagonal offset such as became the rule in the sixteenth century.

On the first floor of the tower is the great hall, measuring 29 feet 4 inches by 21 feet 2 inches, and 14 feet 6 inches in height to the under surface of the timber bressumers, of which a few remain. The floor is paved with red freestone slabs. At the east or lower end of the hall is a large arched kitchen fireplace, 5 feet in depth, reckoned from the face of the front wall, and 14 feet in internal breadth. The space



Fig 2. COMLONGON CASTLE: VIEW FROM SOUTH.

within this arch, underneath the chimney, formed the cooking place, and was entered directly by a special door from the newel stair. Later, the fireplace was shut off by a wall built 1 foot 6 inches in front of it, so as to form a kind of kitchenette—if the term may be allowed. In this secondary wall a service hatch is provided. A loophole in the east wall of the fireplace is now converted into a door that forms the only communication between the ancient tower-house and the modern mansion.

At the upper or dais end of the hall is a handsome fireplace, 10 feet 9 inches in width, on either side of which opens a door, that on the south admitting to the service stair, while the north door gives access to a vaulted mural closet, lit by a loophole in the north and west faces respectively. Above each of these doors is a high loophole that must have been designed to light the hall ceiling, which doubtless was painted. In the south wall, at the dais end, is an enriched dresser or buffet. At the south-east corner of the hall is a dog-legged mural cupboard, lit by two loopholes, east and south. Into this cupboard will have mounted the service stair whose well still exists in the cellar below, and the cupboard therefore was intended for use as a pantry or servery.

The hall has three windows, two in the south wall and one in the north wall. These windows have large arched bays, the arches being carried out in fine ashlar, and side benches, the under surfaces of which are chamfered off. The eastmost of the two south windows has a deep locker in its west jamb. As usual in old Scottish buildings, these windows, and the larger ones in the castle generally, were glazed above and had ventilation shutters in their lower halves.

The decorative details of the hall are unusually fine. Its fireplace jambs have quirked and filleted bowtels between cavettos, and the bases and caps are well moulded, the latter having also foliaceous enrichment, associated with grotesque animal heads. The lintel has a heavy oversailing cornice carved with a vine scroll and human masks. Very

remarkably, the lintel itself is not built out of one or more than one large stones, but of rubble work carried on a massive warped oaken beam. Probably the lintel was cased in decorative plaster. But it is unlikely that this was the original arrangement, and the cornice has clearly been rebuilt, as some of its stones are out of place. Above the fireplace is a panel bearing a bungled version of the royal arms of Scotland—the lion being *regardant* and the unicorns *sejant*. On each side is a large corbel, probably intended as lamp-sconces. These carry each a shield supported by an angel: the northern shield displays the Murray arms—three mullets within the royal tressure—while the southern shield has the Murray arms impaled with another coat not identified—a fess chequy humetty with a mascle in base.

The corbels which carry the hall ceiling have also been carved, but the subjects, which seem to have been mostly heraldic, are now much damaged. "On the north wall the westernmost corbel shows a saltire and cushions in chief for Johnstone. The corresponding corbel on the opposite wall has a saltire only, the next three arrows paly with points uppermost and no feathering; on another an angel holds a shield, now blank."³

But the richest feature in the hall is the dresser. It has a projecting sill and moulded jambs, similar in style to those of the fireplace, but more elaborate. These jambs carry an arch with foliage on the extrados and cinquefoil foliated tracery of a design curiously irregular. On either side of the arch are crocketed finials. The dresser is of large size, measuring 6 feet in height by 3 feet 6 inches between the jambs. There has been a wooden shelf at half-way height.

At the north-east end of the hall a door gives access, by a few steps down, to two vaulted mural closets, one behind the other, in the thickness of the north wall. Both have a benched window on the north side, and the inner one has at the south-west corner a garderobe with a soil

³ "Ancient Monuments Commission," *ut supra*, p. 186.

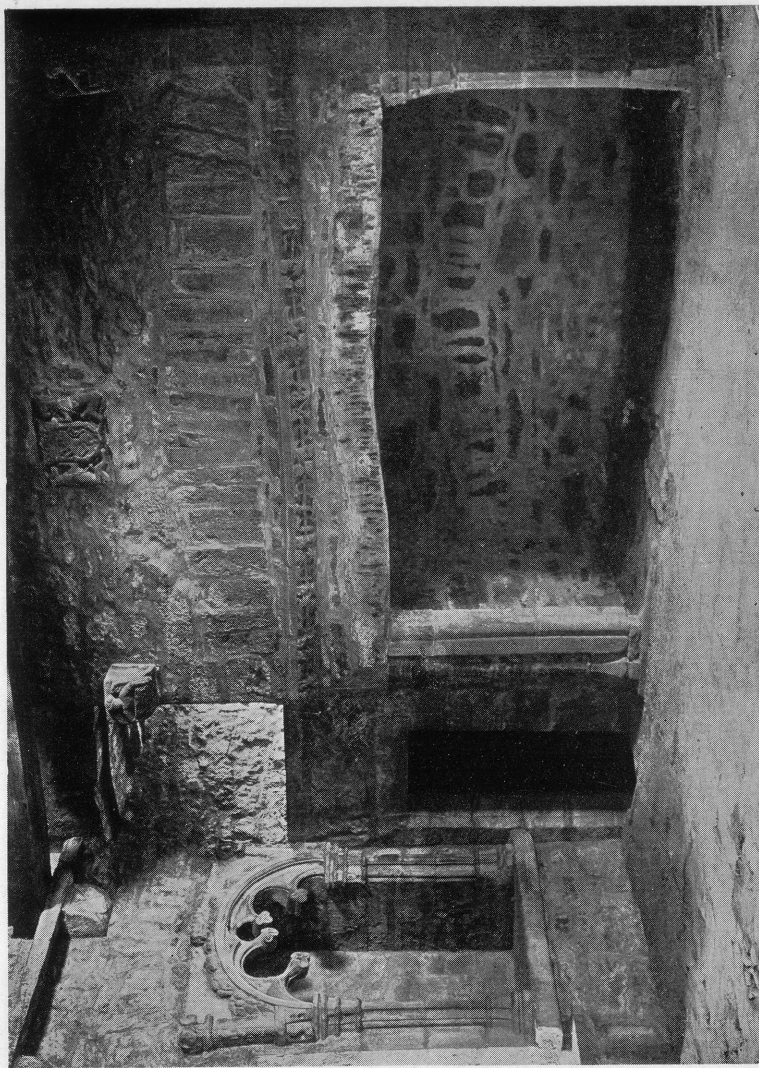


Fig. 3. COMLONGON CASTLE: FIREPLACE AND DRESSER IN HALL.

shaft, the vent of which, now blocked, may be seen at the foot of the wall outside, and was masked by some sort of wooden screen, as appears by put-log holes cut in the walls. Probably this inner chamber was a prison, and the outer one may have served as a guard-room. In the floor of the latter a hatch opens to a deep vaulted "pit" or dungeon, measuring 17 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet broad, and about 11 feet in depth—without light, sanitation, or air save what was admitted by a concealed slit in the north wall.⁴

Over these chambers in the same wall is another vaulted room, a little above the hall floor level, and entered from the main staircase. This room has a single small window to the north, and in its end wall is a deep safe or locker, with an aumbry at the inner end. This chamber may have been the laird's muniment room and silver-house.

The third storey contained the upper hall or solar. Originally this was designed as one large room with a wide fireplace mid-way in the south wall. But later on the room was divided into two and the fireplace was then converted into a pair of cupboards by inserting a partition, above which the original flue still exists. Fireplaces were thereupon made in either gable wall of the tower. The western of these fireplaces has a "salt-cellar" in its north jamb, while the eastern fireplace has a roll and hollow moulding, continued on the hearth.

The solar is lit by three large windows opening in arched bays, two in the south wall with seats and one without seats in the north wall. In addition there is a narrow loop in each gable wall. From the north window a door in either jamb leads to a vaulted mural chamber, of which the west one is lit by two small windows, north and west, and has a garderobe in the south-west corner, whose shaft merges with the one below. The garderobe has a nook for a lamp. This mural chamber originally communicated also directly with the solar, and in the west jamb of the passage between them (which was afterwards blocked) is a large aumbry. At

⁴ This slit, not now visible, is described in "Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.," Vol. XVII., p. 110.

Elphinstone Tower in East Lothian, which much resembles Comlongon in its elaborate provision of wall chambers, there is a similar arrangement of a large mural closet in the corner beside the hall fireplace, entered both directly from the dais and also through a window recess. The other wall chamber has a single loop to the north and two wide shallow recesses in the south wall. In the south-east corner of the solar is a dog-legged wall chamber lit by a small loophole facing east.

The floor above this rested on a scarcement in the lateral walls. A number of the oaken bressumers and joists still survive *in situ*: the former measure $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This storey has a fireplace at either end, and therefore no doubt was divided into two. In the south wall are two windows and in the north wall one. All three have arched bays and side benches. The south-east window has a locker in its eastern jamb. In the east wall is a small window with splayed ingoings. From this room open three wall-closets. One of them at the south-west corner is lit by a small loop looking west, and probably was a garderobe, though it does not seem to have had a soil-shaft. The second wall chamber is at the north-west corner and is of large size, with a loophole in each outer wall. The third chamber opens near the east end of the north wall, and is likewise large, having a window in its northern wall and at its west end a garderobe with soil drain.

The garret has been re-roofed in modern times and preserves no ancient features. The newel stair rises into a square caphouse, from which a door gives access to the east wall-walk. At the south-east corner is a large square turret, with a window in its two outer faces and doors communicating with the adjoining wall-walks. The west wall-walk has been roofed in so as to form a gallery, 40 feet by 8 feet, lit by a window at either end and a row of five embrasures in the parapet wall. In the south end wall are a lamp nook and a slop drain, and there is a fireplace in the south shoulder of the chimney stalk. On the floor of the gallery the original stone gutters of the open wall-walk remain; on the other

wall-walks, these have been replaced by lead. From the gallery the north wall-walk is reached, but there is no communication between it and the stair.

Steps crossing over the east gable of the tower give access to a small cap-house chamber, with a flat roof, over the stair-head, also to an open look-out, or beacon stance, with a single embrasure on either side, formed out of the chimney stalk that serves the flues in this wall.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the Tower of Comlongon is truly a masterly edifice—in the full sense of the word, a noble work of architecture. As a “house of fence” its strength must have been great, and the formidable accumulation of obstacles at the doorway should be particularly noted. In terms of convenience, according to the standards of the time, the amount of accommodation packed into the tower is astonishing. The elaboration of the design far exceeds anything of the kind among the northern English towers, and well shows how the old Scottish architects made the tower-house plan peculiarly their own, and revelled in its possibilities. Yet it should be noted that all this warren-like accommodation is achieved by means of a basic conception in itself very simple—the extra thickness given to the north wall, which permits of the mural chambers being massed on this side. In a less developed form, the same thesis may be seen at Cocklaw Tower, Northumberland, and Sauchie Tower, Clackmannanshire. Of course risks had thereby to be taken, and in point of fact the outer north wall is seriously breached, and has had to be held up by internal shoring. At Elphinstone Tower, where the provision of mural cells and stairs is even more extravagant, and where the hall is vaulted as well as the basement, the thrust on the weak side wall has been too great, and very serious fracturing has resulted—though it should be stated, in justice to the old builders, that this seems to be largely due to coal-mining under the tower. At Spynie Palace, where the great tower is vaulted over beneath the garret, and the outer wall is hollowed out into tiers of cells, a catastrophe has taken place: the main vault, and all the

smaller vaults, one above the other beside it, have fallen.⁵

Comlongon Castle was the seat of the Murrays of Cockpool, represented by the present owner, the Earl of Mansfield. Of their older residence at Cockpool, a mile or so to the south-east, only the site remains. There is no record of the building of Comlongon, but, to judge by the style, this must have happened about 1450, or soon thereafter. The tower and fortalice of Comlongon, *turris ac fortalitium de Cunculungane*, seems to be first on record in 1508.⁶ Now happily wedded to a handsome modern mansion, it stands to-day in a stately timbered park; but in the Middle Ages the stark tower frowned austere, in bachelor solitude, over the bare and desolate flats, waterlogged and sour, that in those days margined the shifting sands of Solway.

It is curious that so redoubtable a stronghold, situated in a disturbed Border district, seems to make so little mark on the pages of history. During the English invasion of the Western March in 1545, Patrick Murray, tutor of Cockpule, betrayed the castle to the English, it was said, for gold. For this conduct he afterwards obtained a remission from the Queen Regent.⁷ On 21st April, 1570, Lord Scrope, reporting on his devastation of the Western March, says that he has "brent the towne of Cockpole." A skirmish took place with Lord Maxwell's forces and the inhabitants of Dumfries near the site of the former castle—"olde Cockpole"—and the Scots being worsted were chased to the outskirts of Dumfries. Soon afterwards the English were again victorious in a second encounter at the same place, and the defeated Scottish leaders found refuge in Comlongon Tower: "Lords Maxwell, Carlisle and Johnston, and the rest before named escaped by the strength of the Laird of Cockpole's house, and a great wood, and a 'marris' there adjoining."⁸

⁵ See my "The Palace of the Bishops of Moray at Spynie," pp. 8-9.

⁶ "Registrum Magni Sigilli," 1424-1513, No. 3194.

⁷ "Registrum Secreti Sigilli," Vol. III., Nos. 2714, 2933.

⁸ "Calendar of Scottish Papers," Vol. III., pp. 129-31.

A letter written by Sir John Carmichael, Scottish warden of the Western March, to the English deputy warden, Richard Lowther, intimating his resignation from the wardenship, is dated " Off Cumlungane this Tysday at nycht," 12th July, 1592.⁹ In April, 1596, Sir John was again at Comlongon (" Cockpoule "), where he was visited by Huchens Androwe, a noted moss-trooper, and they " lay that night speakand of the purpose howe Kinmont might be lowsed."¹⁰ Huchens Androwe was apparently one of the Grahams of the debateable land. The rescue of Kinmont Willie remains without a match in the stirring annals of Border warfare, and it is pleasant to think that Comlongon Tower played its part in the plotting of the well-contrived and brilliantly executed enterprise.

According to the old *Statistical Account*, a mansion was added to the old tower in the early eighteenth century by the fifth Viscount Stormont, father of the first Earl of Mansfield. This addition, whose appearance is still preserved in old photographs, was a plain but pleasant piece of purely domestic architecture, making no attempt to live up to the proud baronial tower with which it was coupled. In 1794 it was occupied by the factor. About the year 1890 the existing mansion, in the Scottish baronial style, was built, in place of the eighteenth century house, by the late Mr James Barbour, the distinguished Dumfries architect.

I am indebted to the Earl of Mansfield for a courteous welcome to Comlongon and for every facility to study the old tower, and to Mr R. C. Reid and Miss Beattie for assistance in making the survey. The very complete set of measured drawings was made by the late Dr. Thomas Ross; it is reproduced here with a few minor corrections. The two photographic views are reproduced from blocks kindly lent by H.M. Stationery Office, with permission of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

⁹ " Calendar of Border Papers," Vol. I., pp. 401-2.

¹⁰ " Ibid.," Vol. II., p. 127.

Note on the Carpet Weaving Industry at Kirkconnel.

By the late TOM WILSON.

This short paper has been placed amongst the Society's archives. The author had intended to expand it considerably.

The Arm of St. Ninian.

By the Rev. H. CHADWICK, S.J.

In view of the paucity of authentic information concerning the first Apostle of Galloway, St. Ninian, it is comforting to be assured that, in whatever regions of Strathclyde he may have wandered during his zealous, busy life, his body came at length to rest in his own episcopal church of Candida Casa. So we learn from Bede, so we may infer from Alcuin, and from an ageless tradition which was vigorous long before the days of Alcuin or the Venerable Bede. There seems to be no reasonable ground for doubting it.

At his death, or possibly at some later period, his remains were placed in a stone sarcophagus near the altar; and there they continued to lie until the upheaval of the mid-sixteenth century. In the wave of vandalism which accompanied that movement, despoiling the sanctuaries and shrines of the ancient faith, and reducing stately churches and abbeys and monasteries to hideous ruins—Time has kindly transfigured the very ruins into things of beauty, but they still remain ruins of an older and a greater splendour—it would seem unlikely that the shrine of St. Ninian should have escaped destruction. Presumably it did not escape; yet, as in the somewhat similar case of the relics of St. Margaret of Scotland, there was some salvage from the wreck. The salvaging must have been dangerous work in those days; possession of such a relic might well have exposed the possessor to all the rigours of anti-Catholic legislation. Nevertheless some sixty or seventy years later we find that major relics of both these saints—the head of St. Margaret, the arm of St. Ninian—had been deposited for safe custody abroad, in the chapel of the

Scots Seminary at Douai. The adventures connected with the rescue of St. Margaret's relics make another and a longer story. As regards St. Ninian it may be of interest to cite a public attestation of the authenticity of the relic made in 1627 by the local bishop, which is quoted by the Bollandists.¹ I venture to attempt here a translation of the document, relegating the original Latin to an Appendix.

“ Paul Boudot, by the grace of, God and of the Apostolic See bishop of Arras, to all who shall view these presents, health in the Lord. Whereas in accordance with the sacred canons and decrees of the Council of Trent due honour and veneration should be paid to the saints, whose bodies when living were a dwelling place of the Holy Spirit, and by whose intercession many benefits are granted to mankind; and whereas no new relics are to be admitted unless they have been certified and approved by the bishop: now therefore, seeing that by trustworthy evidence it has been established that the relic shown to Us by the Rev. Father Lambert Lobbet, Superior of the Scots Seminary at Douai, namely the arm of St. Ninian bishop and confessor, is that which was recovered from certain English Catholics by the Rev. Father Alexander Marquarri, priest of the Society of Jesus, and consigned to the care of the Countess of Linlithgow; which relic an upright, honourable gentleman, Alexander Selonius,² in the presence of the most reverend the bishop of Antwerp, handed over to the Rev. Father John Rob, to be conveyed to the (said) Seminary. . . . We, at the humble supplication of the aforesaid Reverend Father, Superior of the Seminary of Douai, after having first seen the attestations of his most reverend Lordship of Antwerp, and of my lady Countess of Linlithgow . . . do certify and approve this relic as true . . . and by testimony of this letter, to which We have affixed our seal, We have decreed and do hereby decree that it may be exposed publicly to be venerated and honoured by

¹ *Acta Sanctorum*. Sept. Tome V., p. 327.

² Surely a misreading for Setonius, Seton; as “ Marquarri ” is an obvious mistake for Macquarri(e) or MacWhirrie.

all or any of Christ's faithful. And that reverence and veneration may be encouraged, We grant to all who shall devoutly revere it an Indulgence of forty days.

Given at our episcopal palace at Arras on the fourth day of September, 1627. By order etc.,

Jean Monnier, Secretary."

This, it must be admitted, is a tantalising document, as such documents usually are; but at least it supplies us with some heads of information. Somehow or other, we learn, this portion at least of St. Ninian's body was saved from the pillage of his shrine and came into the possession of "certain English Catholics"; whence it passed into the hands of Fr. MacWhirrie, S.J., who in his turn committed it to the keeping of the Countess of Linlithgow. This lady, making wise provision for the safety of the arm, had it taken over to Antwerp, together with an attestation of its provenance. There the relic received the judicial approbation of the Bishop of Antwerp: and at some unspecified date was handed over by Alexander Seton to Fr. John Rob, S.J., the "Prefect" or Superior on the continent of the Scottish Jesuit mission. It was later taken to Douai, where we find it, not later than 1627, at the Scots Seminary. So much we gather from the statement of the Bishop of Arras.

There is still room for some more or less probable conjecture. How the "certain English Catholics" came into possession of the relic one dare not venture even to guess; although it is clear enough that Fr. MacWhirrie was satisfied that he was receiving a genuine relic of St. Ninian. This same Fr. MacWhirrie was for many years—from about 1592 or even earlier—an active Jesuit missionary in Edinburgh, and indeed in most parts of Scotland, Galloway included.³ Several letters of his are still extant, but unfortunately in none is there any mention of this relic. But in one unpublished letter

³ e.g., at a Sederunt of the Privy Council at Dumfries, March, 1602, there was issued a proclamation against the reset of various priests, "Mr Alexander M'Quhirry" amongst them, in the burgh of Dumfries and other parts of Nithsdale and Galloway. ("Reg. of P.C. of Scot," VI., p. 355.)

reference is made to a sojourn in England, apparently of some months' duration, about the year 1603 : it is not unlikely that it was then that he met those English Catholics and received the relic.

Fr. MacWhirrie died three years later, in August, 1606, at the house of his friend the Countess of Linlithgow. It is not surprising, therefore, that for greater security he should have deposited his somewhat bulky relic in the hands of this much-excommunicated lady. The Countess, formerly Lady Eleanor Hay, was the Earl of Errol's daughter. Her husband was of the reformed kirk : yet (we are told⁴) his hatred of the ministers was no less ardent than was hers. " For they keep on urging him to institute an action for divorce against the Countess, his wife, whom he dearly loves. He defends her against the ministers, who have many times hurled at her excommunications and every sort of penalty."

In 1606, then, I take it, St. Ninian's relic was still in Scotland, presumably at Callendar Castle. It may have remained in Scotland for another dozen years and more before it was sent abroad to Antwerp. Whether it was Alexander Seton who took it thither it is impossible to say, though it is not improbable. Bellesheim would identify this person as a natural son of the Earl of Dunfermline, and a Jesuit⁵ : but the document already cited makes it clear that Seton was not a priest at all, but a layman. He it was, at all events, who handed over the relic to Fr. Rob, S.J., who was presumably then acting in the capacity of Superior abroad of the Jesuits in Scotland—an office which he began to hold at some date between 1615 and 1620. Now it was this same Fr. John Rob who had the relics of St. Margaret brought over to Antwerp, and—presumably not long after their arrival—obtained from the Bishop of Antwerp, Jean Maldere, a letter of juridical

⁴ by Fr. William Creighton, S.J., in an unpublished memoir on the Jesuit mission in Scotland.

⁵ "Hist. of the Catholic Church of Scotland" (trans. D. Oswald Hunter Blair, O.S.B.), I., p. 14. He tells us, curiously enough, that this Seton became a Jesuit in 1687. The translator adds that he was born about 1667. "Curiouser and curiouser," remarked Alice in Wonderland.

approbation (15 Sept., 1620) authorising their public veneration.⁶ By July the 5th, 1623, St. Margaret's relics had reached the Scots Seminary at Douai: for on this date we have another letter of approbation, on this occasion by Herman Ottemberg, Bishop of Arras, the immediate predecessor of Jean Boudot. And on the very date (4 Sept., 1627) on which the approbation of St. Ninian's relic was issued, we have another similar document authorising the public cult of St. Margaret's relics and granting a similar "Indulgence" or "Pardon." These are reasons—the official position of Fr. Rob at the time, and the parallel case of St. Margaret's relics—which might incline one to suspect the relic of St. Ninian to have been brought over to Antwerp about the year 1620, and translated to Douai in 1623 or thereabouts. The argument, of course, is very far from being conclusive. In any case it was being venerated at Douai, in the Seminary chapel, before the close of 1627.

Is anything further known of the relic? That it would have been religiously and almost jealously preserved in the Seminary by succeeding generations of Scottish Jesuits and students is beyond doubt. But in 1766 the Scots Jesuits, forced to leave Douai, established themselves awhile at Dinant: and in 1773 the Society of Jesus was universally suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. Douai was taken over by secular priests from Scotland, until in 1793 the French revolutionists confiscated the property of all five English-speaking Seminaries at Douai—English, Scottish, and Irish. There is no doubt that on their departure in 1766 the Jesuits left St. Margaret's relics to their successors at Douai: there they were seen, as late as 1785, by the Rev. Fr. Carruthers, of Dumfries.⁷ It is just another more or less probable surmise that St. Ninian's arm remained likewise at Douai until the Revolution. From that period to the present day all trace of this historic relic appears to have been lost.

⁶ "Acta Sanctorum," June, T. II., p. 339.

⁷ Carruthers: "History of Scotland . . . to the accession of the Stewart Family." (Edinburgh, 1826), I., 313.

APPENDIX : I add here the Latin of the document cited above, exactly as it is given by the Ballandists in the *Acta Sanctorum* (Sept. T. V. p. 327). The punctuation is far from fulfilling the task usually expected of it.

“ Paulus Boudot Dei & Apostolicae Sedis gratiâ episcopus Atrebatensis, universis praesentes inspecturis salutem in Domino.

Cum iuxta sanctos canones et concilii Tridentini decreta, Sanctorum, quorum corpora viva habitaculum fuere Spiritus sancti, & quorum intercessione multa bona hominibus praestantur, debito honore sunt venerandae ac nullae novae reliquiae, nisi recognoscente et approbante episcopo, recipiendae. Hinc est, quod fide dignis constitutis testimoniis reliquias nobis exhibitas per R. P. Lambertum Lobetium superiorem seminarii Scotorum Duaci; videlicet brachium S. Niniani episcopi et confessoris recuperatum per R. P. Alexandrum Marquarri presbyterum Societatis Jesu a quibusdam Catholicis Anglis & consignatum comitissae de Linlithquo, quod postea praesente reverendissimo episcopo Antverpiensi probus & honestus vir Alexander Selonius R. P. Joanni Robaeo ad seminarium deferendum tradiderat . . . Nos ad humilem supplicationem praedicti R. P. seminarii Duacensis superioris, visis prius attestationibus reverendissimi domini Antverpiensis, dominae comitissae de Linlithquo . . . easdem reliquias pro veris . . . recognoscentes & approbantes, ab omnibus & singulis Christi fidelibus venerandas & honorandas exponi publicè posse decrevimus & decernimus, harum testimonio litterarum, sigilli nostri subimpressione munitarum. Atque ut erga eas reliquias cultus & veneratio incitetur; omnibus qui eas devotè coluerint, quadraginta dierum indulgentiam impertimur.

Datum in palatio nostro episcopali Atrebatensi die quarta Septembris anno millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo septimo.

De mandato reverendissimi domini.

Sigillum pendebat in rubra cera.

Joannes Monnier secretarius.”

1st May, 1942

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Grey Seals.

By O. J. PULLEN, B.Sc.

The lecturer gave a short talk on Seals as a commentary on Dr. Fraser Darling's film on the Grey Seals of Mull which he exhibited.

Social Wasps in the Solway Area.

By ARTHUR DUNCAN, B.A.

The social wasps form a well-defined and small section of the aculeate hymenoptera. There are two genera found in Britain—one, *Vespa* (Linnæus), is represented only by *V. erabro* (Linnæus), the hornet; this insect has never been found in the Solway area, and its supposed occurrences in Scotland, though given credence by Laidlaw, appear to me inadmissible (*The Wasp, the Genus Vespa in Scotland*, 1934). In passing it might be noted that the majority of reports of the supposed occurrence of the hornet locally turn out to be the large black and yellow sawfly, *Sirex gigas*. The second genus of social wasps—*Vespula* (Thomson)—contains six species of wasp that are found in Britain, and all are pretty common with us. Five of these wasps form colonies—the well-known bikes—and one (*austriaca*) is inquiline on one of the other species (*rufa*).

The typical life history of a social wasp is as follows: The fecundated queen wakes from her hibernation in late April or early May, having spent the winter hanging by her jaws in some sheltered cranny or hollow tree. An early spring followed by a cold and wet spell is probably one of the chief reasons for the periodic scarcity of wasps, as the queens come out of hibernation prematurely and are then killed by inclement weather. The first job of the queen is to find a suitable nesting place, and she may be seen prospecting sites in the early summer. When she has

found a site to her liking she commences to build. The nest is made from wasp paper. This material she makes by scraping off a little strip of wood from a fencing rail, garden seat, or similar piece of exposed wood, chewing up the strip and mixing it with saliva. Briefly the nest is built by constructing a stalk of paper attached to the roof of the nesting cavity or tree branch as the case may be. The bottom of the stalk is widened out to form four hexagonal cells, and around these some 20 more are added and the first eggs are laid in them, being attached to the top of the cell by cement. After laying the eggs the queen finishes off the cells, leaving them open at the bottom, and provides a covering of up to three layers of wasp paper which make the nest into the familiar globe with the hole at the bottom. During the spring and early summer period the queen feeds on nectar from various flowers and probably on animal food as well. It is interesting to note how attractive to queen wasps are the flowers of cotoneaster (particularly *C. Simonsii*), which are, of course, introduced species to this country. After about a week the eggs hatch and the queen thereafter has the young grubs to feed. While very young these are fed on vegetable matter and subsequently upon animal food, caterpillars, aphids, and diptera chiefly. This food is given in a masticated and liquid form. When full-grown the grub spins up into a cocoon, closing the base of the cell with a silk cover. After a short period as a pupa the worker wasp emerges. The period from egg laying to emergence of the first worker is about one month, and is the most critical period in the life of the wasp colony.

After a sufficient number of worker wasps have emerged they take over the work of enlarging the nest, feeding the larvæ and so forth, leaving the queen to develop into an egg-laying machine. More combs are added, and the nest may reach a strength of some thousands of individuals. In August and September the males emerge—they are more slender than the workers and have an extra segment in the antennæ, and, of course, no sting. They frequent flower heads in the waning year. At the same period young queens,

nurtured in larger cells, appear, and, after mating in the open with the drones, go into hibernation at once. Such, in brief, is the story of the colony of the social wasp.

Before closing this sketch a few words should be said about the strange case of *Vespula austriaca* (Panzer). This wasp is only known as queen and drone; no workers have ever been found. Some authorities have held that this is only an archaic form of *V. rufa* (Linnæus); but the weight of the evidence points to this insect being inquiline on *rufo* although the two species are very closely allied.

LIST OF SPECIES.

Vespula vulgaris (Linnæus). DF, KB, WT.

Common, particularly in the lower parts of the area. This species is a subterranean nester, and its nests are usually well into the ground. This and the following species have much larger nests than the other social wasps.

Vespula germanica (Fabricius). DF, KB, WT.

Our largest but least common wasp. Nesting in similar situations to the preceding species, though I have found it nesting in the roof of a coalhouse, the nest being in a cavity between two boards.

Vespula rufa (Linnæus). DF, KB, WT.

Nesting in the ground, but usually not very far in. Colonies are never, in my experience, large. This is a common species and the dominant one in wild country and waste places such as the Lochar Moss. I have found this insect particularly mild-tempered.

Vespula norvegica (Fabricius). DF, KB, WT.

Our commonest wasp. Nests usually in trees or bushes, but I have found the nest under the eaves of an outbuilding and occasionally under an overhanging bank. The nests are usually only moderately large. A peculiarity of the nest of this species, which is made of particularly coarse paper, is that the entrance, instead of being at the bottom, is slightly to one side of the paper globe, a fact first pointed

out to me by my valued friend, Dr. Oliver H. Wild. This may be to prevent entrance getting wet to the same extent as it would if the hole were at the bottom.

Vespula sylvestris (Scopoli). DF, KB, WT.

This, too, is pretty common, though not as abundant as the two foregoing species. The nest, locally at least, is usually under cover, either in the ground, as in *rufa*, or under the eaves of a building, in a dovecote, a bird's nesting box or similar position. Most authorities speak of it as an arboreal nester, but this is not my experience locally. The workers are individually very large and not very numerous, forming in this respect an interesting parallel to the bumble bee *Bombus distinguendus* (Morawitz).

Vespula austriaca (Panzer). DF, KB, WT.

This inquiline is usually quite common in this area, though it was not until 1944 that I found it breeding in a nest of *V. rufa*. As might be expected, this species, too, frequents the wilder and more remote districts. It is the last wasp to emerge in the spring, and can be quickly recognised in the field by its low hum, dark colour, and slow flight. It is interesting to note that all these characters are found in the genus *Psytherus* which are inquilines on the bumble bees of the genus *Bombus*.

This is not the place to give a detailed description of the different species, but for the convenience of any who wish to pursue further the study of these extremely interesting and beneficial insects, I have prepared two simple keys by the aid of which any wasp should be easily named.

Generic Key.

1. The species brown and yellow...*Vespa* (one species, the hornet).
2. The species black and yellow *Vespula*.

Key of Genus *Vespula*. Queens and Workers.

1. Scape of antenna black 2
- Scape of antenna yellow 5
2. Four yellow marks on thorax 3
- Two yellow marks on thorax 4

3. Anchor-shaped mark on clypeus *vulgaris*
Only three black spots on clypeus *germanica*.
4. Anchor-shaped mark on clypeus *rufa*.
Only three black spots on clypeus *austriaca*.
5. Anchor-shaped mark on clypeus *norwegica*.
Single black spot on clypeus *sylvestris*.

Key of the Genus Vespula. Drones.

Owing to the variability of the clypeal markings in male wasps, I have not used this character so extensively as in the key to Queens and Workers, but have relied on what are probably more fundamental characters.

1. Four yellow marks on the thorax 2
Two yellow marks on the thorax 3
2. Abdomen with long hairs somewhat shining *vulgaris*.
Abdomen with short hairs, dull *germanica*.
3. Scape of antenna black *rufa*.
Scape of antenna partially yellow 5
4. Clypeus with a broad longitudinal black line *norwegica*.
Clypeus yellow or with up to three black dots 6
5. Eye reaching or nearly reaching base of mandible,
very black and yellow species *sylvestris*.
Distinct space between eye and base of mandible,
dark dull species *austriaca*.

15th May, 1942

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The Function of Eyes Apart from Sight.

By P. B. M. ALLAN.

The Life History of the Dragon Fly.

By Professor F. BALFOUR-BROWNE.

This lantern lecture was based on a series of observations made by the lecturer when very little was known of the habits and life of the dragon fly.

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

SESSION 1942—43

12th March, 1943

Annual General Meeting.

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and a resolution of Council dealing with members in arrears with their subscriptions was confirmed. The Treasurer's and Secretary's Reports were approved and the Office-Bearers re-elected.

The Culvennan and Gordon MSS.

By R. C. REID.

During the last war I was fortunate to obtain access to the Culvennan Charters, then in possession of the now deceased Mrs Gordon Walker. This access enabled me to give to this Society in 1922 a paper on those charters and on the family of Gordon of Culvennan. (*Transactions*, 1922-3, p. 20.) Now in the midst of another war Miss Gordon Walker, who inherited from her mother most of the papers, has presented them to the Ewart Library; whilst the charter chest, which passed to Major A. W. K. Gordon, M.C., R.A., has been deposited at the same Library for the duration of the war. For a second time I have been through the charter chest, and many documents omitted or overlooked in 1920 have been calendared.¹ A quantity of letters have also been found there and have been made use of in this notice.

¹ Calendar, penes. R. C. Reid.

In 1740 William Gordon of Drumrash married Isobel Gordon M'Culloch, heiress of Culvennan. He was a Writer to the Signet, and was the only son of the second marriage of Sir Alexander Gordon, 2nd Baronet of Earlston with the Hon. Maria Gordon of Kenmure. He therefore came of the stock which produced the Earlston MS., compiled by Sir John Gordon of Earlston, who died on 17th October, 1795, which is by far the best and most authenticated account of the Gordon Family that has survived. It still awaits publication, though a typed copy is available in the Ewart Library.

William Gordon of Drumrash must have made considerable collections of notes, though it is not possible to identify them with any certainty amongst the mass of family papers. But in a letter dated 30th October, 1785, by Hugh Corrie to Sir Alexander Gordon, son of William, he writes :

“ I will be obliged to you to inform me if there are any retours, *in your Father's collections*, of 40/- land of Fairgirth with the Mill, etc., the 40/- land of Barscraich and 20/- land of High Cassock lying in the parish of Colvend.”

It is not possible to describe those “ collections,” though probably they form a definite part of what is now called the Culvennan MSS. at the Ewart Library. A bundle of letters to him has survived, but none from him. They are all docqueted by him, as is established by one dated 8th December, 1742, and docqueted “ My Mother,” which proves to be written by Marion Gordon concerning her daughter's health. His handwriting is difficult to distinguish from that of his great-grandson, William Gordon of Culvennan, who also was an antiquary. Two of the many notebooks that compose the Culvennan MSS. date from the period of Wm. Gordon of Drumrash. One consists of copies of letters c. 1681 written by Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston to his brother-in-law, the Laird of Earlston, and to his Lady, sisters and friends. At the end of it are some notes of much later date by William Gordon of Culvennan. This

notebook obviously came from Earlston.²

Another small notebook acquired by Aberdeen University Library from Miss Gordon Walker also must have belonged to Drumrash, perhaps also derived from Earlston.

There are a number of other small notebooks of the same format and binding as the above, which also we must attribute to Drumrash.³ At the time when the Public Records were ill-kept and disregarded, when their publication had not been thought of and no indices to them existed, the author of these notebooks, or some amanuensis, waded through the registers of the Great Seal and Privy Seal, Retours, and kindred sources, noting everything that interested him relating to Galloway. For the period when the collection was made this was no mean achievement. Apart from these collections, Drumrash does not seem to have written anything constructive. If he did, it has not been traced. He was a busy Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, with a large local practice, and the letters to him that have survived are almost all of a business nature. He had married in 1740 Isabel Gordon M'Culloch of the Barholm family, and certainly had a part in the drafting of the numerous entails of that property which were to provide the courts with so much litigation in following years. One brief letter from her is couched in very different terms to a present-day missive :

Balhassie, 18 Dec., 1741

Dear Sir,

I have sent your linnens as you ordered and will expect you at the time appointed, your absence being the

² The volume has been submitted to Mr Dobie, Keeper of Manuscripts at the National Library of Scotland, who reports that they are private letters and do not appear to have been printed. They are not the letters printed in Michael Shields' "Faithful Contendings Displayed." These letters cover the period 1680-1700. Some are written from the Low Country, many of the others from the Edinburgh and Haddington Tolbooths.

³ In the same bundle is a scroll (unsigned) of a letter by Drumrash to Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlston, dated 29th September, 1749, in the same script as the docquets. From it a study of his handwriting can be made.

only interruption to perfect happiness. All friends hear (sic) are well. I ever am your faithful wife, Isabell Gordon.

Another letter indicates the passing of a very old lady, Jean Gordon of Culvennan, wife of John M'Culloch of Barholm and grandmother of the above Isabel.

27 Ap., 1750.

Sir,

Lady Barholm was seized about eight o'clock last night with a sudden giddiness in her head which in an hour or little more came to such a height that she could not speak and she continues still very low so that we are observing her breath every now and then. I have therefore sent James Williamson as soon off as he could see to walk that ye might the sooner know the state of the family. I am, in haste, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

D. A. M'Clellan.

John M'Culloch, the entailor of Barholm and husband of this old lady, had died the previous year, and was succeeded by his grandson of the same name. It must have been this second John M'Culloch who wrote the following letter :

Barholm, 25 July, 1742.

Sir,—I am very much obliged to you in finding me ane oportunity of a duble baraled gun which I will gladly take, providing she has two full locks and every other thing after the way of my Lord Kenmours gun. Pleas purchas her as easy as you can and if Robert have a heavy cloak bage send her and the maggazines by the Post to Miniegof.

I am, Sir,

Your affectionat Broyer[in law]

John M'Culloch.

William Gordon of Drumrash died in 1757, having purchased from Lord Kenmure the estate of Greenlaw, which he left to his eldest son. As an antiquary he is quite forgotten. His antiquarian interests were confined to family

history and the transmission of estates. Had he ever written anything it would no doubt have been on kindred lines to M'Kerlie's work. Archæology and other departments of antiquarian work can have made no appeal to him. It was to be otherwise with his son.

Sir Alexander Gordon of Culvennan and Greenlaw succeeded at the age of 10 and survived till 1830. Unlike his father, he was no archivist, and seems not to have added anything to the family collections. But he took an active interest in many branches of antiquarian work. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on 14th November, 1780, and on the 4th September following read a paper, which was not published, entitled "Account of the Draining of a part of the Loch of Carlingwark and the discovery of the foundations of many buildings there." On the same day he presented to the Museum "the head of a hammer of stone vulgarly called a purgatory hammer, and a specimen of marle found in Carlingwark Loch."

A bulky bundle of his correspondence is in the Culvennan charter chest, the biographical items of which were made use of by J. M. Bulloch in his *Gordons of Culvennan*, which appeared many years ago in the local press. But many of interest were unnoticed by him, and are made use of here in order to demonstrate Sir Alexander's interest in a wide field of antiquarian work.

In 1771 he was admitted an Advocate, and in 1784 became Sheriff of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, a position which brought him to the forefront in local affairs. In October, 1786, his brother-in-law, James Balmain, Commissioner of Customs at Edinburgh, whose duty was to wrestle with smuggling, wrote him as follows:

I have it in meditation to obtain the permission of the Lords of the Treasury to station another hulk on your part of the coast, but I am informed that some of your smuggling Gentlemen who have smuggling harbours on their estates and who, I do suppose, tastes the sweets of this illicit trade, do everything in their power to encourage

it and are actually stopping up all access to these favoured spots but to those who carry on the illegal importations. This is the case I am told at Abbey Burn, Balcarry and Cardiness, where it is now impossible for Dragoons to act. Will the Commercial Treaty with France have any and what effect on smuggling in your part of the country or will the duty of 7/- a gallon on French Brandy, if not lowered, prove sufficient inticement to the smuggler to pursue the old Trade?

Sir Alexander's reply is not extant, but a Revenue officer named Henry Beatson was posted at Balcarry, and wrote him on 6th May, 1789, asking him to use his influence to have a pair of horses :

“ Without them it is scarce possible to succeed because the smugglers now are always well mounted and have light Riders and Scouts galloping before and on both sides who search every bush and corner and on discovering myself and men shout out or give signs when they take another course.”

Things came to a head when, on 8th October, 1790, a large consignment was safely landed at the Abbey Burn of Dundrennan. The details are not available, but on 6th November Sir Alexander deemed it necessary to send a long Memorandum to the Secretary of Excise, making suggestions as to how to deal with the situation and for “ disconcerting or breaking up that formidable and very hurtfull combination of smugglers who have carried on their trade so openly in the maritime counties of Ayr, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright.” He expresses surprise that the smugglers did not exceed 300 men in number and not quite so many horses—“ a most insignificant number to do so much harm and defy all laws in a Country which submits to Law in all other matters.” He suggests that a list of all known smugglers be prepared and published, giving the name, age, appearance, marks, residence, and even history and connections of every man engaged in smuggling, as well as any other business they may follow. This, he thought, would be a deterrent to the more decent sort. But he

seems to have taken no cognisance of the aiders, abettors, and harbourers of the more active members of the band. Instead, he urged a reorganisation of the local Revenue Officers under an intelligent superior officer of Customs, who must often be moving about, and on any deforcement or other crime should apply to the nearest sheriff for warrants. He continues :

“ The harbour of Abbey Burn is without doubt the only good station the smugglers now have in my jurisdiction and it is very advantageous to them, hurtful to the revenue and disgraceful to Government that an exertion ought to be made to dislodge them even though the expense be considerable . . . The effectual way is to have a station similar to that at Balcary which, if honest and good men are placed there, will effectually dislodge the smugglers from that place, and though it may not entirely put an end to smuggling will certainly put a stop to the open trade at present carried on there.”

Sir Alexander ends his Report with some statesmanlike remarks on how to deal with the smugglers in court.

Another cause of disturbance to his mind were the Irish, who in large numbers were entering Galloway, forced from their own country by economic pressure and land laws which they regarded as foreign and unjust. A letter from John M'Culloch of Barholm depicts a typical instance of their disturbing presence :

Balhassie, 23 May, 1791. My dear Sir. I am quite at a loss how to behave with my little village [Creetown] in its present situation. Their (sic) has poured into it of late such an inundation of vagrant Irish families that our Parish is quite distressed with them. I do not choose to attempt [action?] that perhaps my powers as a Justice of the Peace dont entitle me, I therefore trouble you with this, beging your direction what is proper to be done in order to prevent this rapidly increasing evil. I have been informed you have done much of late and to purpose in purging the Brigend of Dumfries. I should be glad of

your aid in one manner or another to effectuate such relief to this Parish.

It was not long before this unruly element began to give trouble, and in 1817 there was a series of riots at Gatehouse, Dalbeattie, Castle-Douglas, and Newton-Stewart. Special constables were at once enrolled throughout the county, armed with batons three foot long, with red wands for the officers. The Irish were in many cases almost starving. One young man named Murphy attempted to earn money in a curious manner. In January of that year in the night-time he entered the byres of Culvennan and Wheatcroft and cut off all the hair from the tails of the horses and cows, which he sold next day to Mr Mayo in Castle-Douglas at 4s 6d the pound weight. A few days later he was caught doing the same thing at Guffockland. The disturbances were primarily caused by these Irish, who persuaded those with little to lose that meal and potatoes ought not to be sold for export from the county, though enquiries showed there were ample stocks both for local consumption and export for those who could pay for them (see several letters from Wm. Ireland). By March the contagion had spread from Gatehouse to Newton-Stewart. Troops were called out but not used :

“ According to report all the Irish in Newton-Stewart turned out to stop the shipment of potatoes but they were not joined by the natives. At that particular juncture the first of 2 troops of cavalry arrived at Newton-Stewart and General Stewart applied to the Captain to remain for a time there—which however the Captain could not do, but he agreed that the Troop that was coming up might stop in place of proceeding directly to Gatehouse, its destination.”

Sir Alexander Gordon occupied a foremost position amongst the improvers of agriculture. Many of his schemes were practical and successful, though he sponsored a grandiose scheme for a canal from Kirkcudbright to Castle-Douglas and thence via Loch Doon to Ayrshire “ either through an open cut as proposed at Loch Doon or by a

subterraneous passage which will go through the excellent bed of coal which is worked at Camlarg, and also through rocks of limestone and of alum. When the level of Loch Doon shall be carried through that summit the communication by a canal may be carried through all Airshire and also through Nithsdale."

In another letter (19th July, 1804) he writes :

I have good hopes of a wet dock or basin for Frigates and lesser ships of war being constructed in Balmangan Bay which will set the canal seriously in motion.

Another letter of 23rd April, 1804, extends the scheme :

"We find it will be above sixty Scotch acres in extent and part of it above eighteen feet deep at the height of the lowest neap tide. Part of the Bottom [is] of excellent clay for the retaining bank and there is most excellent strong freestone near at hand which is now working for the new Bridge. . . . We laid the foundation of the new Bridge at Tongueland on Thursday last; above 250 masons and 1200 others attended; it will be a noble Bridge."

Apart from these somewhat visionary schemes, Sir Alexander's improvements were often very practical. He took in hand land drainage in the Castle-Douglas area, and took down from one Robert Hervie, on 24th December, 1799, a statement regarding a previous attempt to drain Loch Carlingwark in 1765, which shows his archæological interest.

The Loch of Carlingwark was begun to be drained in 1765. The drain was continued into the Loch in 1766 or 1767. Near the situation of the Bridge next the Loch built in 1799 there was found a dam built with stones and fog of a considerable depth and thickness, evidently to confine and keep the water in the Loch, the top of the building at least two feet below the hard bottom. There was also found a row of stakes on each side of the drain,

the heads of them about a foot or two below the bottom of the water race. In the street called Marle Street and where a pump well is now placed there are many large stakes about as far below the surface of the ground as the stone dam and the stakes formerly mentioned were; and there are large cross beams joined to some of these stakes; one of them is within a few feet of the well and may easily be seen at any time. This had been for a dam or drawbridge and some of the stakes and beams were taken up but others of them were covered by the great road or street. When the water went off several islands appeared, two of them evidently made and founded upon marl by rows of stakes or piles driven into the marl or moss and joined by beams. There was also a road laid dry to the Nether Isle which had formerly been under water, formed in the same manner by stakes or piles and beams, and in one part of it there had been a drawbridge.

There is near a small island called Sandy Island, a smooth floor of plank still about 4 feet under the surface of the water in summer and of a considerable extent. Two old canoes were found. Harry Gibson will describe them.

Where James Wilson's house was built near Carlingwark bridges, in Buchan Croft, there was found a great quantity of smiddy cinders, and the tradition is that a cannon in staves was made by three brothers of the name of M'Min. It is believed that cannon was made there for King James IV. while he was encamped at Fuffock against the Castle of Threave, and one of the balls is still at Greenlaw.

The Castle of Threave was an object of interest to Sir Alexander both as lawyer and antiquary. The Castle belonged to the Crown, but in 1809 was claimed by the owner of the surrounding lands. Sir Alexander, acting as an officer of the Crown under the authority of the Exchequer, had resisted the claim which was successful in the Court of Session. The result was disturbing to him, as the claimant brought the case against him personally, and though the Lord Advocate appeared on his behalf the Crown had

omitted to withdraw his name from the case. A long memorandum on the subject to the King's Remembrancer survives, dated 28th May, 1814.

The destruction of that Castle which might have stood and might have been made useful to his Majesty's service for many centuries, and may yet be repaired to be so, gave so much offence that several noblemen and gentlemen met with me to inspect it; and I transmitted to you the Resolutions they came to. I received instructions through you which I communicated to the Procurator-Fiscal, and the proceedure was reported from time to time by me.

He appealed for an Action of Declarator against the proprietor of Kelton Estate. Ultimately Sir Alexander's action was vindicated by the Courts, and Crown's rights re-established. Unfortunately the memorandum does not say what action he had taken, but it is obviously referred to indirectly by M'Kerlie, III., 148.

"In the present century, when being cleared of rubbish, a workman found a massive gold ring with the inscription "Margt de Douglas," showing that it had belonged to the Fair Maid of Galloway."

It is possible that the same workmen also found the silver-gilt reliquary shaped like a Maltese cross, now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities (Historical Monuments Commission Report, Kirkcudbright, p. 34). The ring was kept by Sir Alexander, and lost.⁴ Nowadays it would have been claimed by the Crown as Treasure Trove.

A few years later Sir Alexander wrote to the Duke of Wellington concerning a sword at Dumbarton Castle. The

⁴ A memorandum signed at Balcary by Janet Gordon, 17th April, 1845, "of things given my nephew," contains this item: The gold ring inscribed Margaret de Douglas was stolen from Sir Alexander Gordon. He had taken it to Edinburgh to present to the Antiquarian Society, and on going to wash his hands in his room at Mrs Sloan's Lodgings, George Street, Edinburgh, he removed the ring from his finger but forgot to lift it again. On returning to look for it, it was not to be seen, and no trace of the thief or ring could be found.

Deputy Governor, an old friend, Lt.-Gen. Ferrier, told him it was Wallace's sword and that everyone who took it in his hands became liable to a small contribution to the charitable purposes of the garrison. The sword was in a neglected condition, without hilt or scabbard, and Sir Alexander asked that it be cleaned and furbished with braces and slings that it may be fit to be worn upon the back of the wearer with the hilt at the left ear. He continues :

Until I had the sword in my hands I did not clearly understood the frequent expression in the History that Sir William (Wallace) never struck twice, because a stroke with that sword in both the hands of an active warrior six feet nine inches high and two feet three inches broad at the shoulder would bring to the ground the strongest man in the completest armour. The charity will be much increased by the proposed measure.

The Duke of Wellington had the sword removed to the Tower of London, cleaned and put in proper condition, and sent back to Dumbarton Castle in October, 1825.

Some of the loose scraps of memoranda on family history in the Culvennan MSS. are apparently in Sir Alexander's handwriting. But he seemed to have tried to collect traditions, and Threave Castle had awakened his interest in castellated ruins. He plied his father-in-law, John Dalrymple of Dunragit, with queries especially concerning two old ladies named M'Call. Here is the reply :

Dunragit, 21 March, 1790.

I only saw the two maiden ladies and could pick up no antiquity from them except what their own forms presented. They could talk of nothing but how well you had used them and how ill Castle Stewart had used them.

. . . They think Castle Kennedy was burnt in 1717, the family was not at home; everything was consumed; their father, old M'Call, jumped out of a high window; the fire is supposed to have begun in the laundry; it was bought by the first Earl of Stair; they had heard of two or more Earls of Cassillis living there, one (not the last) called the Good, and the country people forced him to go to Kirk.

I don't understand that it is ancient or the scene of anything worth remembering in history and of later date than any of the old buildings belonging to the Stair family. The Cashcrew, the old castle of the Sinnyness and the old castle of Stranraer perhaps, the old castle of Corsal on Lord Galloway's Kirkcum estate and the old castle of Dunskey seems to be of most note.

One other letter amongst Sir Alexander Gordon's correspondence throws a glint of sidelight on the Buchanite Movement. In his "History of the Buchanite Delusion" Mr John Cameron (p. 106) refers to the doggerel poems in praise of Sheriff Gordon, Dr. Muirhead (Minister of Urr), and Dr. Lamont of Kirkpatrick-Durham, written by the infatuated Rev. Hugh White, the wonderful "Man-Child" of the movement sponsored by Mother Buchan, and who shared her bed at night. Mr Cameron suggests that these rhapsodies were penned by White to mollify the Sheriff and his two friends, who had it in their power to turn the Society out of their new and last home at Auchengibbert. But they would seem to have been genuine effusions of gratitude. Mr Thomas Davidson, the farmer who had befriended the Society at Cample Burn, had exerted himself to secure for them a lease of Auchengibbert, in the parish of Urr, which from this letter must have been owned by Mr Maxwell of Bardaroch. Davidson had even become security for the rent, but as the Society could not get possession till Whitsunday he had arranged for its temporary accommodation at Tarbreoch farm.

Tarbreoch, 26 Dec., 1786. Dear Sir,

We have been at your pleas in purpos to have spok our mind to you, but was informd by James Bell that you were from hom. We went to Mr Maxwall of Bardaroch, geeven him another offer for the ground that is to sett belongen to him. We told him Mr Lamon and Morrhead and you had no obgactions to Mr Whit Sossiety comen to that pleas but he is posased with vere groundles fiers that he be brocht to truble by the perish. He asked if we had a lin from you. May it pleas your Honnour to writ to Mr Maxwall to encuredg him or writ a lin, and geev it

to James Bell how will send it to ous and wee shall send it to Mr Maxwall. Am shur you shall never be put to eune truble by ous. The spot that is to sett is nether suteble or agrible to ous but w[e] lik to be in that perish and we will com to ene mesurs efterward before you shuld com to eune truble by that Sosiety.

I am your vere humbell servant

Thomas Davidson.

The interest shown by the Sheriff in the Society was but ill-required by the deliberate deception practised on him concerning the burial of that false prophetess (see Mr T. Cameron, p. 124).

My last reference to Sir Alexander Gordon relates to the site of St. Christopher's Chapel at Dumfries, where now stands St. Mary's Church.

In 1819 Sir Alexander, who was interested in the establishment of a Charity School, applied to the Barons of the Exchequer, representing the Crown, for a lease of the site for that purpose. His grandson, William Gordon, a W.S. in Edinburgh, carried through the business for him, and on 23rd July Mr Longmore of the Exchequer wrote :

" Mr Longmore presents his compliments to Mr Wm. Gordon and begs to acquaint him that he has this day sent the order for the Lease of the Chrystal Chapel at Dumfries to Sir Alexander Gordon at Kirkcudbright, and when Mr Gordon has occasion to write to Sir Alex., it will be obliging if he will suggest the propriety of Sir Alexander having an Inscription cut upon a stone in the Building bearing that a lease of the site of Sir Christopher Seaton's Chapel, which was demolished in 1715, had been obtained on the solicitation of Sir Alex. Gordon from the Barons of the Exchequer in 1819 for the purpose of erecting a Charity School thereon."

It is to the credit of the Exchequer that the proposal for an inscription seems to have originated with Mr Longmore. Government Departments rarely show such solicitude. The fate of inscription and school is unknown, and even the later inscription of Major Adair, erected in 1840, is now almost illegible. (M'Dowall's *History of Dumfries* (1906), p. 246.)

It was to this grandson of Sir Alexander, William Gordon of Culvennan, W.S., that we owe the bulk of the Culvennan MSS. Much of his spare time must have been spent in collecting notes, and he had access to the Sheriff Court Records of Wigtown, of which he made good use. These records, beginning in 1690, have now been arranged, preserved, and calendared down to the year 1700, and William Gordon saw and noted a great number of them, extending his search to a later date. But it is also obvious that he saw many earlier records which do not now exist. He did not trouble with the Processes, of which only 67 now survive, and he must have seen many more than the 108 existing Deeds prior to 1690. He may have seen but fought shy of a very decayed bundle of Services of Heirs labelled "Rotten Services," inspected by Mr Walter MacLeod 20 years ago, but now perished. But, unlike his two antiquarian forebears, Mr Gordon was not content with making notes. He attempted some constructive work, though it never reached, and perhaps was never intended to reach, the stage of publication. He left behind him two volumes of different sizes, now sadly in need of binding, entitled *The Culvennan Collection, Historical and Genealogical*, which is a representative work of the period in which it was compiled. A third volume is devoted to the M'Culloch family, from which he was descended in the female line, the first effort known to me to deal with this family, which, with the M'Dowalls, can claim to be the oldest families in Galloway.

His interest in the M'Cullochs was no doubt sharpened by the termination in 1830 of the long-drawn lawsuits arising out of the Barholm entails of 1752, which twice were taken to the House of Lords and once required an Act of Parliament to elucidate them. William Gordon died in 1858.

Historically the Culvennan MSS. are not of much importance. Modern methods of reasearch have left this collection in a by-water. But as a relic of past endeavour, midst almost insuperable difficulties, they deserve our praise and recognition if only because they preserve to us a fleeting glimpse of a forgotten family of antiquaries.

The Gordon MSS.

By R. C. REID.

But the member of the Culvennan family who has enriched the Ewart Library with the MSS. of her forebears has given us as well her mother's collections, known as the Gordon MSS. These papers completely dwarf the Culvennan MSS. in bulk, running to over 30 volumes, and are invaluable to local history. The granddaughter of William Gordon of Culvennan, Mrs Walker was born on 21st April, 1860, and died on 23rd July, 1923. She married in . . . but the union was not a happy one. They separated, and in 1895 she took her young children over to France. She had always been interested in art, and, now that she was thrown on her own resources, she took a course of Wallpaper Designing under Vezey, and for many years supplemented her income in this way. As a side interest she took up Astrology, having a distinct love of the occult, which she maintained all her life; indeed, it has been quite a formidable undertaking to disentangle her genealogical papers from the masses of astrological and occult documents and papers as well as from her social correspondence. For she kept every letter, note or document of interest that she received, and has thus preserved a complete picture of her intellectual interests. Later in life she started Occult Salons, where all sorts of interesting people used to for-gather. A first-class rifle and revolver shot, she took up photography in its initial development, and was one of the first to use films. Sent to Switzerland to take a series of films, she published in the *Queen* a remarkable series of storm photographs. Gifted and versatile, she possessed an excellent brain, and to whatever she put her hand she did it well. Her artistic work included a study of the national costumes of Brittany, and when Baring Gould published his *Book of Brittany* he dedicated it to her in recognition of her assistance.¹ Her versatility and artistic sense are perhaps best exemplified by the colossal MS. Family Tree of the Southern Gordons, some 12 feet by 5 feet in size.

¹ Another book, of the occult variety, on "Talismen" was also dedicated to her.

Illuminated by coats-of-arms of every branch, an object quite unique, it was only completed two months before her death. One is glad to think that it will ultimately go to some national museum.

In 1895, just before she went to France, she first met John Gordon of Rio, and in conjunction with him did some work on the family of Culvennan. It may have been through his stimulus that she ransacked the lumber room at Barnes, in Kirkmabreck parish, where her mother was then living, and came across the Culvennan writs lying forgotten at the bottom of a cupboard, and preserved them all.

After her return to London from France she again met John Gordon in 1903, and seriously took up research work on the Gordon family. Her association with Gordon was the dominating influence of the last 30 years of her life. John Gordon was descended on the male side from a Samuel Gordon of Lochdougan, who early in the 18th century migrated to the United States, where he and his descendants prospered. Gordon was an active business man who made a fortune in Rio.² As is so often the case with prosperous Americans, he sought to trace his ancestry in the home country, and, like so many of them, the proofs eluded him to the end. But where so many of them give up the task as hopeless, Gordon never gave up hope, and, though the last war brought a temporary cessation of his activities, he took up the quest with renewed zest as soon as peace arrived.

In order to carry on his search, John Gordon took an unfurnished lease of Kenmure Castle, where his wife and daughters resided for some years before the last war. In the furnishing of the castle no money was spared, and to the lover of antiques it was a veritable storehouse of beautiful things. This Society visited the castle in 1910, and was shown round and royally entertained by Mrs Gordon. Gordon himself was but little in residence, business demands keeping him in London and New York.

He knew nothing about our records, but soon learned

² He was born at Quebec on 22nd February, 1850. See his letter to Mrs Walker of 16th March, 1922.

the laborious and lengthy nature of such work. He wisely placed himself in the hands of one who knew the ropes, and was an expert genealogist. Mr Andrew Ross—Ross Herald at the Lyon office—took over command of the campaign, and, whilst finding time to do a lot of the work himself, employed Mr John MacLeod as a professional searcher of the records. Another enthusiastic worker, in the person of John M. Bulloch, the editor of the *Graphic*, was roped in. Bulloch was an Aberdeen graduate, and his mother was a Gordon. He was busy collecting data about every Northern Gordon he ever heard of. He had a vast collection, much of which has been published by the New Spalding Club. He entered with zest into partnership with John Gordon.

Mrs Walker formed the fourth of this enthusiastic team. Each of them joined up for different reasons, though the main objective was the same. Ross was credited with a desire to write a Gordon family history. MacLeod's interest was mainly professional, though quite a lot of his work may have been gratuitous. Bulloch wanted to add to his collections; Mrs Walker, whose researches had been confined to family papers, traditions, and public libraries, wanted to collate, correct, and expand them with the hard facts contained in the public records. As a business man Gordon well knew the value of team work, properly controlled. He himself acted as controller, financed the whole project, stimulated, encouraged, and directed. Many of his criticisms and suggestions were shrewd, clear-headed, and pregnant. All his letters to Mrs Walker have been preserved; many are bound up in appropriate sections of these volumes; the rest are available in the Ewart Library. Mrs Walker's replies have probably survived, for John Gordon's literary papers in six large packing cases were removed from London during the blitz, having almost been sent to the Ewart Library for safety.

Thousands of documents and many hundred volumes of registers were examined and searched, and every reference to a Gordon extracted. Methodically and majestically the scheme was carried through, and every year or so Ross

paused and prepared for Gordon a report on what had been done, with a critical analysis of the results. The antecedents and family of every 17th and 18th century Samuel Gordon were relentlessly pursued and brought to light. The results of this long search were typed in two separate divisions, one relating to Northern Gordons and the other to Southern Gordons. Ross and MacLeod each kept a copy of both divisions and two copies were retained by Gordon. Mrs Walker was given a copy of the Southern division, Bulloch a copy of the Northern.

These volumes fall into two sections. Firstly, there are 10 volumes of MacLeod's typewritten notes, representing about 90 per cent. of the division relating to the Southern Gordons;³ secondly, over 20 volumes representing the collections of Mrs Walker, embodied in notes, letters, and memoranda, many by herself, some by her partners in the search, and a number from outside sources. A few relate to other families—Hannays, Balmain, Murdochs, Welshs, Stewarts, and the like—as well as some cognate English families. These are all grouped in volumes labelled *Miscellaneous*. Two other volumes, labelled *Mrs Walker's Notes*, appear to be her own collections prior to her association with Gordon. Practically every branch of Southern Gordons is represented in these volumes, some in the form of collected notes, others in extended notices. Their value not only to Gordons but to local genealogy and the transmission of lands is immense. They were in the utmost confusion when work on them commenced, and the sorting, arrangement, and mounting of them have occupied all the leisure of 16 months. They have been bound locally in a manner worthy of this important gift.

With the death of Mrs Walker in 1923, all the energy and drive seems to have departed from the project. Gordon, who had prospered in the Great War, shared in the inevitable reaction, and though work continued fitfully the

³ Since the above was written the remaining 10 per cent. has been found in the Library of Aberdeen University, copied through the kindness of the Librarian, and incorporated in this MSS.

zest was no longer there. Ross died shortly after Mrs Walker, followed by John Gordon on 26th January, 1935, and lastly by Bulloch, who bequeathed his library and all his Gordon Collections to Aberdeen University. In that library now reposes a volume bound in Gordon tartan, containing all the letters written to Bulloch by Mrs Walker.

So ended a great endeavour. It, too, will soon be forgotten and this notice be its only obituary. But both it and the energy, abilities, and tenacity of purpose of Mrs Walker have now a fitting and abiding memorial in these volumes.

The Derivation of Dumfries.

By R. C. REID.

Just 30 years ago our *Transactions*¹ contained two papers, supplementing each other, by Mr Whitelaw and Mr G. W. Shirley on the origin of the name Dumfries. Mr Shirley tabulated a list of all the attempts to solve its derivation. Mr Whitelaw dealt with only two of them—Edgar's theory (1746), Dun Phreas, the fort in the brushwood; and Baxter's (1719), Dum Fres, the fort of the Frisians. Whitelaw favoured the second solution, and stated the case for it as fully as he could. He fortified himself with the views of Dr. W. F. Skene (1877) and Sir Herbert Maxwell (1894), but the evidence in support was of a slender nature.

There are only two references to Frisians ever having been in Britain. Procopius, writing in the 6th century, says that the races inhabiting Britain were the Angles, "the Phrissones," and the Britons. That can scarcely be said to demonstrate the fact that the Frisians were in Scotland. The other and last reference to them occurs in Nennius, who may have written in the ninth century. He records that in his day the Frith of Forth was known as *Mare Fresicum*. If that evidence be accepted we have reason to believe that the Frisians were located on the east coast of Scotland.

All else is darkness. There is no evidence that the

¹ D. and G. "Trans.," 1911-12, 229.

Frisians were ever on the west coast, which seems to have been the predatory playing field of the Norse and the Scots from Ireland. If, therefore, "this derivation seems to be in a fair way to holding the field," as suggested by Mr Shirley, it is mainly because no one has ever taken the trouble to analyse or challenge it. The summing up by so shrewd a critic as Dr. George Neilson was as follows: "Of only one thing about the origin of the place-name Dumfries I am deliberately sure, and that is that nobody knows; it is guesswork all."

For thirty years the problem has slumbered, but now at last it is wide awake and vocally calling attention to itself. For new evidence is forthcoming. The wild guess made by Baxter in 1719, the theory propounded by Dr. Skene in 1877 assume a realistic form, and even if the problem is not laid finally at rest, its acceptance as more than a probability cannot be lightly set aside.^{1a}

These Frisians, according to Skene,² were a tribe of the Saxons whose original habitat was the lands lying betwixt the Ems and the Rhine. They first made their appearance in Britain perhaps just before the opening of the sixth century.³ At any rate, by 547 they were firmly established

^{1a} Watson in his "Celtic Place-Names of Scotland," p. 422, writing of Skene's theory, states: "The difficulty here is that there is no independent ground for believing that the Frisians ever settled in Dumfries. The first Teutonic invaders were the Angles of the 7th century, and they are always called Saxons in both Gaelic and Welsh." Watson, however, adds in a footnote that Skene's proposed derivation is sound phonetically.

² "Celtic Scotland," I., 191.

³ "Celtic Scotland," I., 192. But elsewhere Skene implies that the Frisians were in Britain prior to 441, and that the Saxons first appeared there in 392 ("ibid," I., 147). He even goes so far as to express in a footnote the view, based on a rather strained reading of a passage in Nennius, that the Saxons under Octa circumnavigated Scotland, devastated the Orkneys, and entered the Clyde-Forth district "from the west." It is perhaps this footnote that inspired Sir Herbert Maxwell to commit himself as follows: "One of these [Frisian] settlements seems to have been fixed on the banks of the Nith, and in Dumfries is preserved the name given to it by the Celtic population, Dun Fris, the Frisian Fort ("History of Dumfries and Galloway," p. 33).

on the east coast between the Tees and the Firth of Forth as part of Ida's Kingdom.⁴ But there is nowhere any evidence to show that they settled on the west coast. If any trace of them on the west coast could be found, the theory connecting the Frisians with Dumfries would enter the region of possibility; if they could be located on the Solway it would become a probability. But if it could be proved that they were established within 22 miles of Dumfries as the crow flies, then the theory must be regarded as a reasonable certainty.

That is the task I have set myself to-night. Hitherto our etymologists have only sought for Frisian proofs in the misty period of migrations that followed the termination of the Roman occupation of Britain. Let us go back some centuries before that period.

The Roman army that conquered Britain was composed of legions and auxiliary troops. The distinction between them was sharp-cut. The legion were composed of Roman citizens; the auxiliaries, as a rule, of men from recently conquered tribes of the frontier provinces. Mr R. G. Collingwood⁵ has pointed out that the legions were relatively civilised, highly trained, heavily armed, and expensive; the auxiliaries relatively barbarous, rough, lightly armed, and cheap. Roman generals were therefore prone to put the auxiliaries in the front line of battle; indeed, Tacitus tells us that Agricola at Mons Graupius deliberately kept his legions in reserve so as to have the credit of winning the battle "without shedding a drop of Roman blood." When the frontier became stabilised this distinctive difference remained; the legions were withdrawn, the most northerly being stationed at York, whilst the frontier area and the Wall itself were garrisoned by the auxiliaries. We know the composition of many of these auxiliary forces, and Mr Birley has printed⁶ what is almost a Roman directory of the Wall, naming all the regiments and detachments in the

4 "ibid," I., 155 and 231.

5 "Archæology of Roman Britain," p. 14.

6 C. and W. "Trans.," XXXIX., p. 225-6.

various forts. There was cavalry from Tungria and cohorts from Dacia upon the Danube, from Spain, Morocco, Germany, and Gaul, from Pannonia, Raetia and far distant Thrace. Amongst them were two detachments of Frisian troops.

Hadrian's Wall, built c. 120, ended at Bowness on Solway. To the east of it lies the next fort at Burgh-by-Sands, which has been identified by Mr Richmond with the *Aballava* of the *Notitia*.⁷ At this fort, *Aballava*, was stationed a *cuneus*⁸ of Frisians, and Mr Birley has pointed out that it must have been during or after the reign of Severus, 208-11, that this *cuneus* occupied the fort.⁹

Two inscriptions found at Papcastle prove that this *cuneus* was later transferred to that fort, where it was known as the *cuneus Frisionum Aballavensium*. In other words, the custom, characteristic of the 3rd century, of attaching a place-name to the territorial title of a detachment, had been adopted in the case of this *cuneus*. The reason for such attachment is unknown, but it may have been in recognition of some noteworthy service during its occupation of Aballava. Another *cuneus Frisiorum* was stationed at the same period at Housesteads,¹⁰ but identification of the two is impossible.

So at the commencement of the 3rd century we find Frisians stationed little more than 20 miles from Dumfries itself. And when we come to excavate the fort on Wardlaw Hill or lay bare with the spade the *principia* at Carzield it is possible that some evidence of the Frisians may be found in the immediate vicinity of this burgh. But even without such luck a ready explanation may be put forward.

⁷ Drumburgh, which lies between Bowness and Burgh, is now regarded as a large milecastle and not as a fort.

⁸ A "cuneus" was the equivalent of a "Ala." Among late-Roman auxiliary forces, units were either "numeri" if infantry or "cunei" if cavalry. The name refers to a cavalry formation known as the "wedge," the ancient equivalent of the "spear-head" of a Panzer division.

⁹ C. and W. "Trans.," XXXIX., p. 193.

¹⁰ "ibid.," p. 226.

The Roman army was based on long-term service, and discharge was apt to be effected at some station at the far end of the then known world from the discharged man's home. He could rarely have attempted to return. On discharge from a legion the man was settled in a *colonia* near his former station, married perhaps a native wife, and continued his Roman citizenship in civilian life. But there was no *colonia* for the discharged auxiliary. He would settle near some Roman station, and naturally where other discharges of his nationality had settled. The banks of the Nith hard by the hollow where now stands the Mechanics' Institute¹¹ may have seemed an attractive place to settle in the 3rd century, and there behind some earthen rampart the discharged Frisian auxiliaries of Imperial Rome may well have made their home.

It may be asked: Why should a group of discharged auxiliaries settle outwith the Wall; would they not be more likely to settle within that protective boundary? Until within recent years such a question would have been very difficult to meet. But the excavations carried out in the decade preceding this war have revealed a new conception of Roman frontier administration in the 3rd century. The frontier problem which was to plague both countries till the mid 16th century entered a new era at the death of Severus. Till then force had been ineffectually tried. His great punitive expedition, on which he died, had failed. His son and successor, Caracalla, refused to continue the effort, and adopted a new policy that was to have far-reaching effects. In brief, the new system consisted of a strip of territory beyond the Wall held by very strong garrisons tightly packed in small and very strong forts, beyond which was a zone of neutral land, laid down, no doubt, by formal treaty with the frontier tribes and patrolled by irregulars based on these forts.¹² Such forts were Netherby and Bew-

¹¹ This is the site assigned by Mr G. W. Shirley to the first settlement.

¹² I. A. Richmond in "History of Northumberland," XV., pp. 96-7.

castle in Cumberland and High Rochester and Risingham in Northumberland, with perhaps Birrens in Dumfriesshire, all of which have been recently excavated and supply the evidence. As Mr Richmond has written¹³: "Politically the Border tribes became Roman protectorates whose dependence is attested by the abundant commerce which poured into the land."

This system of buffer states on the north side of Hadrian's Wall continued to develop until, in the late 4th century, it culminated in the client State of the Votadini (Cunedda) on the east—until Stilicho transferred them, lock, stock, and barrel, to North Wales, to clear out the Scots there—and in the west in the similar client state of Coroticus, the nucleus of the subsequent Kingdom of Strathclyde.¹⁴

With these conditions prevailing north of the Wall, and probably over the greater part of the Lowlands,¹⁵ there was nothing to deter the discharged auxiliaries of Rome from settling just north of the Wall itself.

If final conclusiveness is lacking still, I yet think that this derivation is now substantially solved.

¹³ "The Three Northern Counties of England," pp. 77-8. See also the "Journal of Roman Studies," XXV., p. 194.

¹⁴ Dr. W. Douglas Simpson, "per litt.," 18 Jan., '43.

¹⁵ The great hill fort of Traprain Law in Haddingtonshire was from this time until the close of the Roman occupation plentifully supplied with Roman goods. ("Hist. of Northumberland," XV., pp. 96-7.)

26th March, 1943

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The Birds of the Scar Rocks, Wigtownshire.

By the Rev. J. M. M'WILLIAM.

This important local contribution has been published by the Buteshire Natural History Society, Vol. XIII., and unfortunately cannot be reproduced here.

9th April, 1943

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The Old Castle Site at Caerlaverock.

By R. C. REID.

In his thoughtful and scholarly analysis of the results of this Society's excavation of the Roman fort at Carzield,¹ Mr Ian Richmond passes rapidly in review the excavation work within Dumfriesshire in the two years previous to this war. It is a review in which the Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society may well take some pride. For the work has opened a new chapter in Roman Scotland.

The Roman Road up Annandale has long been well attested. To that must now be added the long suspected road up Nithsdale, based at its southern terminus on what Mr Richmond calls "the sea-port fort at Wardlaw." For the fort perched high on Wardlaw Hill, girt around with its remarkable *fossa Punica*, brought to light by Dr. St. Joseph, presupposes a sea-port over which the fort was designed to stand on guard. Indeed, it is difficult to find any strategic purpose in the selection of this site, unless it be intended to exercise that function, for Roman roads and forts were invariably designed for a definite purpose, controlled purely by military considerations. "Wardlaw Fort," affirms Mr Richmond, "shows where the Roman sea base lay in Nithsdale." From that base the Roman road led up Nithsdale into Ayrshire and beyond. As a port it must have been an emporium for the hinterland and a military depôt of importance and size. One would expect a dock in which craft could moor and shipping land equipment, merchandise, and goods; a considerable stretch of level ground utilised for warehouses, offices, and booths inseparable from the life of an active port. For between the walls in the Antonine era Roman trade flowed readily into southern Scotland, and native products in exchange were carried south. For trade followed the flight of the

¹ D. and G. "Transactions," 1938-40, p. 156-163.

Imperial Eagles, just as in modern times it has been described as following the Flag.

A port of some activity and dimensions is therefore postulated close to Wardlaw Hill, and, as it must have been primarily a military port, it must have contained some strong point, garrisoned and, if necessary, reinforced from the Wardlaw Fort. Where can this port have been sited? Can all vestiges of it have been obliterated by time? Or may it be that some surface indications remain to lead us to its identification?

It was with thoughts like these in my mind that a year ago I visited Caerlaverock Castle with Dr. Douglas Simpson. He was engrossed in the heraldic and mythological carvings that adorn the "Dainty Fabric" of the Lord Nithsdale. So I left him there and walked down to the old site in the woods on the southern and seaward side of the mediæval Castle.

It is almost a commonplace in archæology that the mediæval castle was often built on a Roman site. If none have yet been discovered in our district, Cumberland and Westmoreland can supply at least three outstanding examples—Brough on Stanemore, Brougham, and Bewcastle. Mr Richmond even forecasts a Roman sea base, "anticipating mediæval Caerlaverock just as Roman forts anticipate the great Edwardian castles based on sea traffic in North Wales." Something similar may have happened at Caerlaverock.

The old site lies some 200 yards south-east of the mediæval castle. It was excavated prior to 1868, but no record has survived. A survey of the enceinte and moat is given in the *Inventory of Historical Monuments*, p. 10. A couple of days were spent by the surveyors of that Royal Commission in re-opening the previous excavations. The site is a parallelogram, roughly 100 by 80 feet, and there was brought to light the masonry foundations of a tower of a mediæval character in the northernmost corner. To the north is an enclosure. To aught else the surveyors of the Commission turned a blind eye. They paid no attention

to the very much larger enclosure on the west side of the site within the Castle Wood, as shown in the Ordnance Survey, nor to the conspicuous mound that runs in a straight line due south from the south-west end of the Moat, past which a burn runs merrily to the sea. Indeed, no significance has ever been attached to these enclosures, their use or meaning.

Down this burn I walked, intending to try and locate the original sea level as a starting point. When I reached the spot where the burn turns due west I turned to look back along the line of the high mound. I at once realised that here might be a dock in which ships of the period might lie whilst unloading cargo on to the mound. But the present sea level lies over 200 yards away. I continued my walk, and ascertained that if the sea ever had reached that spot the meaning of the great enclosure in Castle Wood was evident. The embankment surrounding it was a sea wall, and the flat surface of the enclosure well above the then sea level would have made an admirable emporium. I returned to the mediæval castle and put just one question to Dr. Douglas Simpson: Have you ever heard of or seen a Roman Dock? He regarded me in silence whilst the import of the question sank in; then he replied: Show me what you have found. I took him down to the old sea level and made him look back. He at once realised the situation and explored it thoroughly. It is partly owing to the uncertainties of life in this bombing age, but mainly at his instigation, that this conjectural reading of the surface remains is being put on record.

Obviously the theory stands or falls on the question of sea level. Tradition relates that the outer moat of the Mediæval Castle was filled by the sea at high tide. The lay-out of the earthworks certainly supports tradition. The sea must therefore have reached our "sea wall" and filled our "dock." It is well known that the coasts of these islands have been slowly and steadily rising since Roman times. The theory of a fairly rapid recession of the sea, such as caused the "raised beaches" of 25 feet level and more, is now accepted by geologists, and Sir Archibald

Geikie in the *Journal of the London Geological Society*, Vol. 18, states that "the last change in the relative levels of sea and land which took place in Britain has occurred since the period of Roman occupation," whilst Sir Charles Lyell in his *Antiquity of Man* says that "the last upheaval in Britain took place subsequent to the Roman occupation."

It is known that Roman London, now all built over and brought to light again by German bombs, is now 9 feet above the corresponding level of Roman times. We should therefore expect the sea level at Caerlaverock to have receded approximately the same amount. A survey of our "dock" was therefore imperative. This was most kindly undertaken by Miss Beattie in May, 1942, who called in Mr Morton, of Dumfries, as a willing helper. Unfortunately a bench mark on an adjoining ruined barn had disappeared, necessitating a new survey based on the bench mark at Bowhouse Farm. It took a whole day, and dusk was already falling on its completion. The results are instructive.

Sea levels are always expressed in terms of a spot known as the mean sea level at Liverpool. It is a constant factor from which all surveying derives. It is like the gold standard, a fixed and immutable datum point amidst fluctuating and varying currencies. The height of the present tide levels at Caerlaverock is definitely established as 14 to 17 feet above Liverpool mean sea level, the higher figure representing the abnormality of spring tides. Let us therefore take 14 feet as representing normal water.

The survey shows that the surface of the "dock basin" is 21 feet above the Liverpool datum line, or only 7 feet above present tide level. Further, the Royal Commission ascertained that there is 2 feet of sludge in the adjoining moat. We may assume a like amount in our "dock." This would bring the original level of the "dock basin" to only 5 feet above present sea level, a very small rise in the land surface compared with other parts of Britain's coast line. Our "dock" as a relic of Roman times is therefore a feasible proposition. If it can be estab-

lished, other local variations of coast line can also be calculated.

It is remarkable that if this site was a port history contains no reference to it. When Edward I. besieged Caerlaverock Castle in 1300 he is known to have brought over his siege engines by sea from Skynburness. It is not known where he landed them. Hitherto we have assumed that he took them further up the Nith and dragged them back by land. But with this obvious accommodation at hand he must have landed them at our "dock." Indeed, an eye-witness of the siege in 1300 has placed on record that "the trenches south of the castle were filled by the sea where it is wont to meet the river" (*Inventory*, p. 23).

Clearly the "dock" was not made by Edward; and the Maxwells were but recent comers, for Conheath and Caerlaverock were acquired by the John de Maccuswell who died in 1241 (*Holm Cultram*, p. 52), apparently directly from the previous owners, the monks of Holm Cultram Abbey. These monks carried on a great export trade in wool. On the opposite side of the Solway they owned the grange of Skynburness, where there was some sort of a port used by them and by Edward. Their grange of Caerlaverock must also have had some sort of port. I suggest it was our "dock."

Skynburness is known to have been a Roman centre, and Professor Collingwood has located the site of a Roman signal station there. I suggest that both of these ports were Roman creations—Caerlaverock as a base for the new Antonine road up Nithsdale; Skynburness as its necessary complement on the other side of the Solway.

The loading bank of our "dock" is over 200 feet in length, and the mid-width of the basin is over 50 feet—far more than was required for the limited shipping of the monks, but adequate for a Roman trireme.

In passing, it may be stated that both site and "dock" bear a remarkable resemblance to the reputed Roman dock at Canovium, where, however, a brief test excavation by Mr Baillie Reynolds was unproductive of evidence, one way or the other, of Roman origin.

This theory must await its practical test by the spade. In 1939 provisional arrangements had been made for Dr. Douglas Simpson to excavate the old castle site as of mediæval origin. Outside financial help had been obtained, and the Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society was to share in the undertaking by printing the excavation report in our *Transactions*. The war suspended all these preparations. But this theory has added a further stimulus to Dr. Simpson, and the work will be carried through at the earliest moment possible. Should, however, evidence of Roman occupation come to light, the work will be stopped till our Roman experts—Messrs Birley and Richmond—can take over its direction.

The Building of Audgirth Bridge.

By the late G. W. SHIRLEY.¹

We have a reference to a bridge over "Aldegirthe" Burn in 1740, when it had probably been in existence for many years, for it was decreed then by the Commissioners of Supply that it was to be repaired henceforward at the Shire's expense. In 1777 it was reported to be ruinous but also useless by alteration of the road and was to be taken down and re-built.

This alteration of the road was doubtless a consequence of the building of the first bridge across the Nith here, for, though it has been quite forgotten, the present is not the first but the second Auldgirth Bridge. The details illustrate the hazards of bridge-building 160 years ago, and there must always be interest in Auldgirth Bridge, not only because it is a beautiful structure, exceptional and striking in some of its features, but also because Thomas Carlyle's father worked as a mason on it.

The scheme was initiated by William Copland of Colliston, the owner of Blackwood, who on 24th October, 1771, represented to the Commissioners of Supply "the great want of a bridge over the Nith above Auldgirth ford."

¹ This note was found amongst the late Mr Shirley's papers. There are indications that he had intended to expand it.

Evidently the want was recognised, for the Commissioners "pledge the faith of the County that they will allocate such [unexpended] sums yearly towards the cost," and instructed a sub-committee to get contracts, the cost being estimated at £550. Two years later—31st May, 1773—William Morton, bridge builder in Old Cumnock, contracted to build it, and we hear no more until in 1779 when an account of £10 is paid to another builder "for supporting Auldgirth Bridge." Something had gone far wrong, for the Commissioners sanctioned the prosecution of Morton and called in Alexander Steven, mason in Prestonhall, to report on the structure. Steven estimated that it would cost £500 to repair it, or, alternatively, to re-build it with two arches would cost £700.

The Commissioners were not satisfied, evidently, for before embarking on that expenditure they sought the advice of an Edinburgh architect, David Henderson. He reported that the pier was fractured and "that the bridge had been built void of care and in a very slovenly and unworkmanlike manner." It had been founded partly on rock and partly on gravel, and the last flood water had reached 3 feet 1 inch above the spring of the arch. One gathers from the report that Morton's bridge had been of one arch, and Henderson recommended that it be taken down and re-built with three large arches of 56 feet span with a relief arch at the east end. The curve of each large arch from the upper bed of impost was to be 14 feet, a fourth of the span; the diameter of the piers was to be a sixth of the span; and the height from the soffit of the arch to the upper bed of the parapet, 9 feet 4 inches. "These proportions," Henderson concludes, "have been deemed by the Ancients to be the best calculated for equally poising of such a structure."

The contract for the new bridge was given to William Stewart, mason in Glencairn, the cost was to be £950, and it was to be finished by October, 1781. But that was not the end of the trouble. In September Stewart appealed to the Commissioners: he could not get stones of the size required from the quarry at Quarrelwood; he had had to dig several feet lower than he anticipated to found the North pier, and he "hoped the County would not insist on his

performing a contract which must ruin him and hurt his cautioners." He was granted £120 additional. There is, indeed, a story recorded by Dr. C. T. Ramage about these difficulties. He says: "When the contractor found it impossible to keep the water out that he might place the foundation on a rock, he caused the regiment of Militia then stationed at Dumfries to be brought up, and by working at the pumps day and night the rock was safely reached." There were no militia in those days, but it is not impossible that the aid was given by a Regiment of Fencibles.

The most striking feature of the bridge is the small covered bays in the parapet, into which the foot-passenger can step out of the way of traffic. These were a special provision by Henderson, the architect, who explains his purpose thus:

"I have avoided carrying up the starline or cut waters of the Bridge so high as the parapets; when this mode is adopted it not only overloads the piers but has a very bad effect externally. It enhances the expense without serving any purpose or giving aid to the adjoining bridge. I have substituted in their place Pillasters jetting two feet from the spandrell of the arches. This dress or distribution of parts affords a better opportunity of connecting the spandrel walls with the internal cross walls and stiffens the Parapets. These Pillasters are finished at top by an oval cape which in a manner key the cape of the Parapet. Therefore upon the whole this dress or finishing will turn out upon calculation more economical than if these bulky Piers were carried to the parapets."

The bridge was finished for traffic in March, 1782, and wholly completed on 1st June. The total expenditure amounted to £1336 6s 8d, as Stewart stated, "without allowance for himself for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years except his board and wages." In April, 1786, the County settled Stewart's accounts, giving him £150 in full "for all losses sustained." I am afraid that Stewart got the worse of the contract, for there is no doubt the County obtained a sound and comely structure which has stood staunchly up to all

traffic, flood and storm for 150 years. But perhaps the County made up his loss to Stewart by other contracts they gave him. The next one was the Æ Bridge in 1783, which has those same characteristic oval capes on the Pilasters, and other bridges he built were Shinnel (1786), Collin, Dunscore, Rockhall, Dryfe, Dalwhat, the Nith bridge at Thornhill, and the New Bridge (Buccleuch Street), Dumfries.

Carlyle says his father was in his 16th year when, as an apprentice with William Brown, a Peebles mason who settled in Annandale, he "slung his tools" and crossed into Nithsdale, to get work on Auldgirth Bridge. As he was, however, born in 1758, he must have been at least six years older at the time. It was the most foreign adventure of his life, "he never again or before," says Carlyle, "saw anything so new or (except when he came to Craigenputtock on visits) so *distant*. Carlyle enables us at any rate to get some human details. His father "loved to speak of it: that talking day we had together, I made him tell it me all over again, from the beginning—as a *whole*, for the first time. He was a 'hewer,' and had some few pence a day. He could describe with the lucidest distinctness how the whole work went on; and 'headers' and 'closers' solidly massed together made an impregnable pile. He used to hear sermon in Closeburn church; sometimes, too, in Dunscore: the men had a refreshment of ale, for which he used to table his twopence—but the grown-up men generously for most part refused them. A superintendent of the work, a mason from Edinburgh, who did nothing but look on, and (rather decidedly) insist on terms of contract, 'took a great notion' of him. The master-builder, pleased with his ingenious diligence, once laid a shilling on his 'banker' (stone-bench for hewing on); which he rather ungraciously refused. A flood once carried off all the cinctures and woodwork: he saw the master anxiously, tremulously watch through the rain as the waters rose; when they prevailed and all went headlong, the poor man, wringing his hands together, spread them out with open palm down the river—as if to say: There!"

More than fifty years later James Carlyle saw the bridge

again. His son describes it: "He grew alert and eagerly observant: eagerly, yet with sadness. The country was all altered; broomy knowes were become seedfields, trees, then not so much as *seeds*, now waved out broad boughs: the houses, fields, the men were of another fashion; there was little that he could recognise. On reaching the Bridge itself, he started up to his knees (in the cart), sat wholly silent, and seemed on the point of weeping."

James Carlyle's second wife, the mother of "The Sage of Chelsea," was Margaret Aitken, and her brother John, it is interesting to note, married a daughter of William Stewart of Moniaive.

The Dumfriesshire Origin of Hector Boece.

By the late A. CAMERON SMITH, M.A.

When last before the Society I did something to ennoble the name of Mundell; on this occasion I have merely something of interest to say of the antiquity of the surname of Boys.

The word Bois is modern French for "wood" in the sense of an area of growing trees, a small forest, and was at one time pronounced very much as we say "Boys." It derives from the Low Latin word *Boscom*, familiar to us in the name of John de Sacro Bosco (Holywood), one of the earliest mathematicians to learn from the Moorish scholars. If a Frenchman whose name was *du Bois* appeared in a Latin document it was as *de Bosco*. Our Holywood, it may be mentioned in passing, was *de Sacro Nemore* "of the sacred grove," a Latinised form of the Celtic Dercungal. It also appeared as *de Sacro Bosco* and in French *de St. Boyse*.

As if there were not sufficient aliases, the editor of the first volume of the Exchequer Rolls, which are printed entirely in Latin, has indexed one "de Bosco" as *Wood*. He is Thomas de Bosco, miles, and his date is 1329.

At first sight it looked as if this was rather too modern for the time (1329), but in the papal records, where one least

expects vernacular names, there occurs the name of William Wode, papal collector in 1383.¹

My interest in the name began when I had picked up a volume entitled *Scotorum Historia*, printed and published at Paris in 1574. On the title-page the author appears as Hector Boethius, and in the various prefaces and dedications (dated 1526, the year in which the first Parisian edition was published) there is added the designation "Deidonanus," which I take to mean "of Dundee." It is so; for on turning to the short description of Scotland which precedes the historical part he says "the Tay flows past the town of *Deidonum* which is my *patria* (my native place), of old called Alectum."²

In the text of the book, when he occasionally strikes a personal note, he spells the name *Boetius*, or uses the form *Bois*. Add to this variety of names that he is generally referred to as *Hector Boece*. At least we know that his name ought to be pronounced like the word "boys." A Frenchman would still pronounce Boethius as Boecius.

In two places he makes reference to his family; it will be convenient to take the later one first. He is dealing with the action of David II. in 1341 after his return from France. To win the hearts of the people the King issued a decree that those who had lost parents or near friends at Dupplin or at Halidonhill or who had performed any exceptional act of valour should let their names be known. These he rewarded with money or lands, so that they departed as happy as they had once been sad. No one was sent away empty.

"Among others my great-grandfather (proavus), Hugh Boetius, whose father had fallen at Dupplin, baron of Drisdale, was by the king's benevolence joined in marriage with the maiden heiress of part of the barony of 'Balbrid,' which to-day the fourth heir from that day possesses."³

The word *Balbrid* differs somewhat from *Panbride*;

¹ "Papal Petitions," I., 566.

² "Regni Descriptio," f. 5v.

³ "Ibid," f. 323.

'but as the Register of the Great Seal shows one Alexander Boys of Panbride in 1481, there is no need to doubt that Panbride is the place intended by the historian.^{3a} At folio 326, when he had, no doubt before him, Wyntoun's account of the way in which Roger Kirkpatrick in 1356 or 1357 won back Nithsdale to the Scottish allegiance, Boece put it in his own way: William Douglas subdued Galloway, while Kirkpatrick (he does not say Roger) did the like in Drisdale. It seems odd that he should have given so small an area to Kirkpatrick. One wonders if he knew the country, or whether he was not confusing Dryfesdale with Annandale or whether merely it gave him satisfaction to set down the word "Drisdale" again in print.

Now in a matter of this kind the family memory was not likely to be entirely at fault; but one naturally turns to the records for some confirmation. I have been able to find hardly any mention of Dryfesdale in the public records, and the reason is that Dryfesdale was within the lordship of Annandale, which would keep its own records. There is, however, a charter preserved in H.M. Register House which mentions the late William de Boys, lord of Hallathys in Annandale under the year 1379. His spouse, who had survived him, was Elena de Caldecotis, daughter of John de Caldecotis, lord of Hutton under the Moor. Her mother was Mariota (Marion) de Crawford, daughter of the late Thomas de Crawford, Elena's grandfather on the mother's side.⁴

The lands had been destined to the heirs of Elena's marriage, but these rights she then resigned at the date mentioned, so presumably the lands remained with the Caldecotes family or their assignees. (There is no evidence that the lord of Halleaths had left any heir by his marriage with Elena.)

Six years later the lands of Hutton under the Moor

^{3a} Balbride—place of St. Bride; Panbride—Church of St. Bride. Panbride is a coastal parish in Forfarshire, its ancient name being Balbride.

⁴ "Register House Charters," No. 175.

were the subject of an agreement between Alan Graham, son and heir of the late Sir John de Graham, knight, lord of Morton, and George, earl of March and lord of Annandale and Man, by which Allan, in return for £40 sterling agreed to resign the lands in favour of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith.⁵

I believe Halleaths is not quite within Dryfesdale parish, but is close to its western border and a mile or so from the Castle of Lochmaben. It is obvious that the Boys family lived under the protection of that great strength. When the English had possession in 1313 Sir Roger Kirkpatrick was in the garrison and drew the highest pay; he had 8s a day, but that was for himself, his knight and four esquires. The pay for Walter de Bosco, a valet, and a barbed horse was just 1s a day.

As for his being a baron, that is improbable. All the persons we meet in Annandale were merely vassals of the lord of Annandale, though some of them must have held a full Knight's fee from their overlord. Their arms were generally adopted from the Bruce coat; or, a saltire and chief gules. The seal of one Thomas de Bois, who did homage to England in 1296, bore a saltire and chief, possibly with some charges which are illegible.⁶ Sir Roger Kirkpatrick (also 1296 following in order Sir Humphrey de Boys, knight) also bore arms showing these two features, as did the later family of Closeburn.⁷

Checking Hector Boece's statement as to his great-grandfather of the name of Hugh does not seem easy, and no one of the name has been observed. It is to be remembered, however, that he was a child after Dupplin (1332) and that he removed from Annandale to Dundee. The only available member of the family who appears before Dupplin is the Sir Thomas de Bosco to whom in his last year (1329) King Robert the Bruce gave a gift of £10⁸. But if

5 "Reg. Hon. de Morton," II., 118, 119.

6 "Bain," II., App. iii., No. 237.

7 "Bain," II., 210 and App. i., No. 1.

8 "Ex. Rolls," I., 210.

he fell at Dupplin, there was a Sir Thomas Boys a few months later in the array at Halidonhill. He was in the third army, that commanded by Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway. It is rather strange that he was not with the rest of the men of Annandale under the earl of Moray; and it is not known whether he survived that battle.

It is probable that at this time there were two chief families of the name; but it seems to be a reliable list of the slain at the subsequent battle of Neville's Cross (1346) which shows Sir Humphrey de Boys (printed Bloys) among the fallen. Now in the short list of those killed at Halidon, there appears one of the *baronetti* as Sir Humphrey de Bois, and there is no Sir Humphrey in the array before the battle. It seems likely, therefore, that we should conclude that Sir Thomas, not Sir Humphrey, fell at Halidon, and that at Neville's Cross Sir Humphrey was also killed.

There is not sufficient evidence to enable one to decide whether Hector Boece's great-great-grandfather fell in 1332 or 1346, but there is no mention of a Boys at Homildon or indeed after 1346. From 1346 to 1526 (when Hector had finished his History) is 180 years—quite long enough for four or five generations. Even in these days, an old man may date his great-grandfather's boyhood at least that time back, and the generations were shorter in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The historian's family history may have been somewhat hazy; but there is no reason to doubt and every reason to believe that his ancestors belonged to Annandale.

The Annandale charters which are among Drumlanrig Historical Manuscripts contain more references to the name of Boys than perhaps all other sources taken together, if we except from the comparison one great notable of the name. He is William de Bosco, archdeacon of Lothian and chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland from 1211 to 1226, when he resigned on account of old age. He died in 1231. The appearance of his name as witness to a charter at once dates it as belonging to the reign of William the Lion or that of Alexander II.

William was, of course, a cleric, but he had as contem-

poraries two knights, Sir Humphrey and Sir Thomas de Bosco, who appear in Bruce charters connected with Annandale, *circa* 1215-45. Along with them appear some of the oldest surnames—Jardine, Kirkpatrick, Torthorwald, Fleming, and Caldecotes.^{8a}

There is no more to say in a Dumfriesshire connection; but another page of Boece has some interest. In the *Scots Peerage* under *Forbes* it is stated that the Marquis de Forbins, head of his family in France, claims direct descent from one Peter de Forbes, son of Alexander Forbes, governor of Urquhart Castle.⁹ The writer takes no notice of Hector Boece, whose story is as follows. He has been relating the defence of Stirling Castle by Sir William Olifard in 1304, and its surrender. Therefore the English proceeded to assail and capture sundry fortresses and killed everyone found in these castles (*castella*). Boece proceeds—"inter quae & Alatum erat in Moravia nunc Urquhart vulgo appellatum," which must be translated—among which was Alatum in Moray, now commonly called Urquhart.^{9a} When it was captured one woman only was spared, the wife of Alexander Boys, the lord of that place. She was about to bring forth a child and, disguised as a poor woman, was spared. She went to the Hebrides, then to Ireland, where she brought forth a son. When King Robert the Bruce had won back the country, this son returned and begged his paternal heritage of that king. But as the king had already bestowed the lands elsewhere he gave the son (who is not named) some lands in Mar, and told him to adopt the name of "Forbest" in place of Bois. Whence the surname Forbes in later times. This story, I may say, is not taken seriously.

There is, however, a third version of what looks like

^{8a} "Bain," I., 309.

⁹ "Scots Peerage," IV., 43.

^{9a} Rellenden's translation of Boece ("S.T.S.," II., 260) says: "King Edward eftir this wan sindry castellis of Scotland and slew all that war foundin in the samyn, amang quhome, the castell of Urquhard was takin and nane left on live except ane woman grete with childe, of quhome the surname of Boys and Forbess descendit," etc.

the same story. In the records there are mentioned John del Ard, and Christian, his son, both in connection with Urquhart Castle. The son, an esquire, had been captured in Dunbar Castle early in 1296, and was for several years a prisoner in Corff Castle in England.¹⁰ The father, John, had by 1298 been so helpful to the English keeper of Urquhart that the latter wrote to the English king, begging that Christian might be released and sent to Urquhart.¹¹ The request does not appear to have been granted, for Christian was still prisoner in Corff in January, 1301/2.¹²

Now these two names, John and Christian, appear in the records with the surname Forbes (instead of del Ard), thus: The lands of John Forbes are mentioned in 1306, their locality not being stated; a charter dated in 1325 granted certain lands to Sir Christian de Forbes;¹³ and (as though *Forbes* and *del Ard* were identical) the title only of a missing charter of the same lands to Sir Christian del Ard, knight, is on record. So there are in all four different ways in which the incident at Urquhart Castle may be told—three culled from the modern *Scots Peerage* and one from Hector Boece—no one of them agreeing entirely with another, and no one quite different from all the others. Something to the same effect as Boece's story seems to be mentioned in *Scots Peerage*, IV., 45, without any reference to Boece. The lands of the "heiress" are there said to be a third of the Bysset lands.¹⁴

¹⁰ "Bain," II., 742 (p. 178).

¹¹ "Bain," II., 923.

¹² "Bain," II., 1283.

¹³ "Scots Peerage," IV., 43, 44.

¹⁴ Elizabeth Bisset, one of the co-heiresses of John Bisset (2), married Andrew de Bosco. See also "Charters of Blaily Priory," p. 85.

De Boys of Dryfesdale.

By R. C. REID.

A few scattered notes on the early history of the lordship of Dryfesdale can be added to Mr Cameron Smith's paper. Material is not available for a pedigree of the de Bosco or Boys family, but Dryfesdale—probably one of the original knights fees of Annandale—clearly belonged to the family from an early date. There can be little doubt that had Mr Cameron Smith lived to complete the rough draft of the above paper he would have added materially to it. As it is, the footnotes and references have been added by other hands. To Mr George Watson, F.S.A.Scot., of Oxford, who is editing for the Scottish Text Society Bellen-den's translation of Boece, thanks are due for his help.

The period between Dupplin (1333) and Neville's Cross (1346) was one of continuous warfare and consequent obscurity. Amongst the numerous fights was the Battle of Dornock (1333), which has escaped Mr Cameron Smith's attention. The battle has been critically examined in these *Transactions* (1895-6, p. 156) by Dr. George Neilson. Amongst those who fell in the Scottish ranks were Sir Humphrey Boys and Sir Humphrey Jardine. It is therefore evident that there were two Sir Humphrey Boys—probably father and son—one of whom fell at Dornock (1333) and the other at Neville's Cross (1346). It is no wonder that the family failed in heirs male.

Further, on 18th November, 1334, King Edward III. directed that the lands in Annandale of Roger Kirkpatrick and Humphrey de Boys, granted by Edward Baliol, King of Scots, to Ranulph de Dacre, should be handed over to the grantee (*Rot. Scot.*, I., 294a), which proves that one of the Humphreys survived Dupplin.

Incidentally Dr. Neilson (*D. and G. Transactions*, 1896-7, p. 122) emphasises that Hector Boece is the only Scottish source that supplies circumstantial data for the battles of Dornock (1333) and Sark (1449), thus supporting the thesis that Boece's ancestry came from Annandale.

There is no record of any male succession to the last Sir Humphrey Boys. But by 1361 William de Crechtoun of that ilk, as Lord of Dryfesdale, witnessed a charter at Mouswald,¹ and proceeded to incorporate the arms of de Boys on his own escutcheon. The seal of his grandson, William, then Chancellor of the realm, survives, appended to a deed of 1449, and shows the arms which Sir David Lyndsay figures as those of "Lord Boyis of Dryvisdail of Auld."²

The conclusion is therefore almost irresistible that William de Crechton prior to 1361 married the heiress of Sir Humphrey de Boys, just as his uncle—another William—married the heiress of Sanquhar.³ Hugh Boys, great-grandfather of Hector, may well have been a brother of Sir Humphrey, or perchance a son of the Sir Thomas Boys slain at Halidon in 1333, whom Mr Cameron Smith would associate with Halleaths.

Until 1483 Dryfesdale was part of the estates of the Lords Crichton. In that year the 3rd Lord Crechton forfeited his estate for complicity in Albany's rebellion;⁴ and Dryfesdale was granted by the Crown to Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes,⁵ in whose family it remained till the forfeiture of James, Earl of Bothwell, when the Crown granted Dryfesdale in 1573 to John, Lord Maxwell.⁶

1 "Hist. MSS. Com.," 6th Report, 710.

2 "Heraldic MS.," 64.

3 "Scots Peerage," III., 56.

4 "R.M.S.," 1424/1513, 1594.

5 "Ibid," 1784.

6 "Maxwell Inventory," 322.

23rd April, 1943

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

**The Meaning of the Names of some British Birds
and
Their First Use in British Ornithology.**

By Sir HUGH GLADSTONE.

Our President has often asked me to read a paper on local birds and (in an unguarded moment) I said I would try to string together the notes which I had collected—over a period of many years—on the meanings of Birds' names.

After having made a certain amount of progress I wrote to the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology, at Oxford, asking for assistance and was put in touch with the Rev. Laurens Sargent. He very kindly sent me his notes on the subject and I at once realised that he had already covered the ground I had proposed to tread and that he had done so far more efficiently than I could hope to do. You may, like me, have enjoyed his broadcasts on Sunday evenings and he has proved to be a charming, and generous, correspondent. He has, however, definitely deprived me of the idea of writing a book on the subject. His knowledge of etymology is far more erudite than mine though I gather from his notes, which he has most courteously sent me, that he has not yet paid as much attention as I have done to the first use of the present names of British Birds.

As is so often the case, I have found that my notes when collected together have bulked much more than I expected and I shall therefore only have time to-night to deal with but fourteen birds. That being so I had better cut out the cackle and get on with my job.

The title of my paper is explanatory but let me hasten to confess that it is—at best—but a compilation. Its basis is the *Dictionary of English and Folk-Names of British*

Birds: 1913: by H. Kirke Swann who, in turn, acknowledges the work of his predecessors.

The names of birds seem to have originated in several different ways:—some are descriptive of peculiar habits; others are onomatopœic or imitative; others denote peculiarities of structure, colour or appearance; a few are traceable to Latin, Greek, or foreign, origin; and others are quaintly named from some human attitude or sympathy; bear some mythological reference; or are derived from the names of places or persons.

Guessing in etymology is a fatal method—for all its fascination—and there must always be a temptation to connect a bird's name with its call or voice. That, in the first instance, such names should have been earned by some trait seems very likely and, in a comparatively unscientific age, names were few but birds were numerous.

Many of our present-day names have a far more remote origin than that of Latin or Greek. It is beside the point but it is none the less curious to reflect that to the Anglo-Saxon the Wren was simply *wrænna*. In his *Systema Naturæ*: 1758: Linnæus had catalogued it as *Motacilla Troglodytes* (the wag-tail cave-dweller) but subsequent authorities removed it from the family *Motacillidæ*, gave it a family of its own and now recognise so many sub-species (I really should be afraid to try to enumerate them all) that it has been suggested that the typical form may have to be called *Troglodytes troglodytes troglodytes troglodytes indigenus*¹: a truly remarkable burden for one so small to bear.

The latest and best book on British Ornithology—*The Handbook of British Birds* by H. F. Witherby and others, published in five volumes, 1938/1941—recognises some 520 different birds as British and, though it would certainly be desirable to give the meanings of all their names, it would obviously be impossible to do so within the limits of such a paper as this. I have therefore selected a few of what may, perhaps, be called our more common birds and have refrained from giving the derivation of the many local names

which, though they are often curious and interesting, are again too numerous to deal with here.

I have strictly confined myself to the names in *The Handbook* and must point out that any alteration in the names of birds—no matter how logical or desirable—according to strict rules of priority in their spelling would entail an enormous number of changes: usage rather than precedent being the rule at present.

It has been argued that there is but little value in recording the spellings of names at a period when it was habitual to often spell a word differently twice on one page. It would seem—in those days—that Authors spelt many words all but phonetically and therefore too much attention should not be paid to variations in the spelling of names: such as Capercaillie. It is, however, certainly of interest to know when the names as now accepted were first used. A difficulty arises here as one is confronted with the question how far back one should delve into the Field of Literature and the discovery of a present-day name of a bird used by some early Author does not necessarily mean that he was referring to the bird as we now name it: for example, the name Chough was often applied to the Jackdaw.

It has seemed desirable that the recorded first use of a Bird's name should also indicate when it was first recognised as British. This rules out those names which one can find in dictionaries but which are names and nothing more. It has therefore seemed best to ignore works which are not definitely of an ornithological nature; reference to early dictionaries and even to such books as deal with Birds, but only in general, has therefore not been systematically made. Such works as have been considered worthy of inclusion in their *Bibliography of British Ornithology*: 1917: by Messrs W. H. Mullens and H. Kirke Swann: have been taken as authoritative works on the subject and therefore suitable for consultation.

Because a bird has an Anglo-Saxon name might lead to the presumption that it was, in those days, a British bird: it is, however, not always certain to what species

(much less to what sub-species) the name was applied. Thus although *ceo* is the Anglo-Saxon for Chough it has already been stated that the name Chough was, at times, used for the Jackdaw.

Birds are mentioned in the works of some of our earliest writers. In his accounts of his itinerary in Ireland in 1185, and in Wales in 1188, Giraldus de Barri (or Giraldus Cambrensis) refers to several species but, of course, his works were not printed till much later. One of the earliest printed works on natural history in the English language, and one of the most widely read books of mediæval times, was the *De Proprietatibus Rerum* by Bartholomæus Anglicus. It was translated into French in 1372, into Spanish and Dutch, and an English translation of 1397 was printed in London about 1495: the date of the work is uncertain but Bartholomæus probably compiled it between the years 1248 and 1267. His ornithological observations if not of scientific value make amusing reading nowadays. Birds, too, are mentioned by Chaucer (1340?-1400): by Hector Boethius in his *Scotorum Historiæ*: 1526: and in several ancient books on hunting, hawking and the like, where it is not always possible, however, to identify the birds under the names by which they were then called.

William Turner has been dubbed "The Father of British Ornithology" and, though his *Avium Præcipuarum Historia* (published in 1544) does not restrict itself to British Birds, nearly all of the 132 species therein described are British and 112 have the English names affixed. His work has therefore been regarded as the first recognised authority.

John Kay, or Caius, in his little book *De Rariorum animalium atque stirpium historia* (published in 1570) describes half a dozen different British birds.

William Harrison supplied the "*Description of England*," and the English translation of Boethius' "*Description of Scotland*," in Hollinshed's *Chronicles* (published in 1577 and 1586) and in these "*Descriptions*" he gives the names of some fifty indigenous birds in the first edition; and some seventy-six in the second.

Thomas Muffett who was a Scotsman (and who may, or may not, have been born at Moffat) was the Author of *Health's Improvement* which was first published fifty-one years after his death (corrected and enlarged by Christopher Bennet) in 1655. The original work is generally ascribed to the year 1595 and in all probability that portion of the book which contains the descriptions and observations of wild birds (more than one hundred of which are British) was Muffett's work entirely.

Richard Carew in his *Survey of Cornwall* (published in 1602) mentions upwards of fifty local birds.

Michael Drayton, in the second part of his *Poly-olbion* (published in 1622) describes the Lincolnshire Fens and gives the names of twenty-seven birds found there.

In his *Panzoologicomineralogia* (published in 1661) Robert Lovell mentions ninety-six British Birds "used in meat or medicine": he gives the English names for the species, some of them quaint, and also an indication of their distribution and the places they frequent.

The actually earliest attempt at a list of British Birds is that given by Christopher Merrett in his *Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum*: 1666: and it comprises 170 species for some of which, however, no English names are given. The 1666 edition is so rare that it is a relief to know that the two editions of 1667 are like it for all practical purposes.

It appears to be generally forgotten that Bishop Wilkins, in his *An Essay Towards a real character, and a philosophical Language* (published in 1668) devotes part (pp. 144/156) of that work to Ornithology for which he acknowledges the assistance of Francis Willughby: many names of Birds are englished here and, in strict priority, it should rank for quotation before other later works. It may be noted, incidentally, that Bishop Wilkins regarded Merrett's *Pinax* with a certain amount of disappointment as did John Ray, who referred to it as "Dr. Merrett's bungling *Pinax*."

Walter Charleton, in his *Onomasticon Zoicon*: 1668: included foreign as well as British Birds giving, however,

the English names wherever he could and, sometimes, their derivation. It may be noted, incidentally, that he is the first English writer to append illustrations to a list of birds.

Another often forgotten work is John Ray's *A Collection of English Words* (published in 1674) in which appears (pp. 81/96) an unexpected "Catalogue of English Birds." Dr. Charles E. Raven has recently pointed out² that this work was actually published in 1673 since it must be the unnamed book by Ray bought by Robert Hooke—as recorded in his "Diary"—on 26th November of that year. In subsequent editions this "Catalogue" was omitted and Walter Skeat, the famous etymologist, used the second edition of 1691 when—in 1874—re-arranging, and editing, Ray's work: we are thus deprived of what would have been most authoritative information on our subject.

The "Catalogue"—in the above mentioned little book by John Ray—bears a close resemblance to that given in Francis Willughby's *Ornithologiae Libri Tres*, published in Latin in 1676 (with a *Catalogus Avium Britannicarum*: pp. 17/23) which it, strictly speaking, ante-dates. Willughby died on 3rd July 1672 and his work was published posthumously by his collaborator Ray who, on 22nd August 1670, had changed his name from Wray. Willughby and Ray were whole-hearted partners: Willughby—the younger of the two—a brilliantly talented amateur, by his generosity and enthusiasm, stimulated the older and more scientific Ray who was a scientist of genius.^{2a}

The *Ornithologiae Libri Tres* was translated into English, by Ray in 1678, and a "Catalogue of English Birds" appears (pp. 21/28). It must be noted that the work describes "all the birds hitherto known"—both foreign and British—and if a now accepted name is found only in the body of the book its absence from the "Catalogue" denotes that the bird so named was not then regarded as English.

I must not, however, weary you with a longer review of the authorities I have consulted and will only add that it has been my endeavour to try to give the first use of each

name as now accepted even though it may have been departed from, temporarily, by some subsequent Author.

The numbers prefixed (in brackets) to the name of each bird tally with those given in *The Handbook of British Birds*: 1938/41.

To obviate the use of footnotes, numerical references have been made throughout to a list of "REFERENCES" which is appended to the paper.

(380) WOOD-PIGEON.

The word pigeon is from the French *pigeon* from Latin *pipire* to peep like a chick (compare Greek *pipizein*). The Latin *pipio* (from which source too is derived the bird-name, Pipit) is a nestling bird (of no particular species) that pipes or cries out and it is curious that the term "piper" is the very name now in use among Pigeon-fanciers for a young pigeon.

The epithet denotes the partiality of the species to woods.

The Anglo-Saxon *culfra* (a corruption of the Latin *columba*) probably denotes this species which as "colvour"³ is mentioned by Bartholomaeus Anglicus (who is believed to have compiled his work about 1248-1267): and as "colver" by Chaucer (1340?-1400) and Spenser (1552?-1599). Turner (1544) calls it "a coushot a ringged dove"⁴ and Merrett (1666) "a Ring Dove, or Quist"⁵ and he gives the term "wood Pidgeon" as an alternative for Stock Dove: so, too, does Ray, in 1674, but he spells the word Wood-Pigeon.⁶

To many of our eighteenth century Ornithologists the bird was known as "Ring-Pigeon": the epithet here—as in "Ring-Dove"—denoting the distinguishing white patch (except in young birds) on the sides of the neck.

It seems regrettable—not only because of priority but also since the term "Wood-pigeon" has been (and is still sometimes) used for the Stock-dove—that the bird should not have been distinguished as the Ring-Dove. It is difficult to determine when the decision was arrived at but the

name Wood-Pigeon appears to have been selected authoritatively⁷ in 1912.

DOVE.

Akin to the word dive : the bird that dives—or glides—through the air : typical in display-flight. Anglo-Saxon, *duse* or *dufa* and *culfra* which is a corruption of Latin *columba* : compare Greek *kolumbis*, a diving-bird. This derivation has, however, been disputed and it has been suggested instead :—" Latin *columba*, probably as if meaning 'dark,' from the root of *caligo* darkness. But cf. Lith. *gulbe* a swan : Old Irish *gall*, with the meaning 'white.' "⁸

(381) STOCK-DOVE.

The epithet here denotes that it often nests in the "stocks" or "boles" — not among the branches — of trees. Anglo-Saxon, *stoc* : Norse, *stock*. It does not mean the "stock-bird" from which our domesticated pigeons have been derived.

Turner, in 1544, calls it "Stocdove"⁹ and Muffett (1553-1604) terms it Stock-Dove¹⁰ as now spelt.

(382) ROCK-DOVE.

So called from its more exclusively frequenting cliffs, caves or rocks than its congeners.

Muffett (1553-1604) not only correctly distinguishes the four kinds of British Doves but also gives the following excellent account of this species :—" Rock-Doves breed upon Rocks by the Sea-side, but never far from Corny Downs, whether [sic] in Seed and Harvest-time they fly for meat, living all the year besides upon Mast and Ivy-berries."¹¹ Ray, in 1674, does not mention it in his "Catalogue of English Birds"¹² and Willughby includes it—as "Rock-Pigeon," in his *Catalogus Avium Britannicarum*, only on the authority of his correspondent Mr Ralph Johnson of Greta Bridge in Yorkshire.¹³ Montagu, in 1802, actually asserted that the Stock-Dove was no other than the Rock-Dove.¹⁴

To Muffett must be given the credit of naming this species as we now know it and it may be noted that it is regarded as the parent-stem of all our domestic Pigeons of which more than one hundred and fifty kinds are known to "breed true."¹⁵

(383) TURTLE-DOVE.

The name is from the French *tourterelle* (Belon : 1555 : has *turtrelle*)¹⁶ from the Latin *turtur* and is onomatopœic.

Bartholomæus Anglicus — whose work on natural history was probably compiled between the years 1248-1267—says :—"The Turture hath that name of the voyce."¹⁷ As "turtil" it is mentioned by Chaucer (1340?-1400) : Turner, in 1544, says [translation] "English and Saxons in common call it turtel duve"¹⁸ : Muffett, in 1655, gives the name Turtle dove¹⁹ which Lovell, in 1661, renders Turtle-dove and Turtle-Dove²⁰ (with the hyphen) as now spelt.

(384) EASTERN RUFOUS TURTLE-DOVE.

This is the Eastern form of our common Turtle-Dove in which the rufous upper-parts are considerably darker; hence the attributes.

Only one example—a young bird obtained near Scarborough, Yorkshire, on 23rd October 1889—has been recorded in Great Britain.²¹ It was exhibited at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London on 6th May 1890—as an "Oriental Turtle-Dove"—but the name, as now in use, seems to have been adopted²² in 1912.

(512) CAPERCAILLIE.

The name comes direct from the Gaelic but many are the variations in spelling. J. A. Harvie-Brown in his book — *The Capercaillie in Scotland*²³ — discusses these exhaustively and I do not propose to do more than epitomise what he has written.

He seems to favour the derivation *cabhar*, an old man (by metaphor, an old bird) and *coille*, of the wood; giving the name Capercaillie, with the meaning :—old man of the wood.

He goes on, however, to say that not a few Gaelic scholars consider that the name is derived from *capull*, a horse [compare Latin *caballus*] and *coille*, of the wood; and that "in Argyllshire and Lochaber the bird is still [1879] known by the name *Capullcoille*."²⁴ This derivation is favoured in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, 1911, and the Irish name—given as "Capal-Coil i.e. the Wood Horse, being the chief Fowl in the Woods"²⁵—supports it. It is remarkable here that Hector Boethius, in 1526, should refer to the species as "*Auercalze, i. Silvestres equi appellati*."²⁶ I will deal with the name "*Auercalze*" later but wish to draw attention here to the appellation "*Silvestres equi*:" that is Wood-horses.

Harvie-Brown also suggests *Cabar*, a branch, and *Caolach*, a cock: giving the name *Capercailye* but he adds that *Cabar* also means an eminence, or the mountain.²⁷

A derivation which has been comparatively recently suggested is *Caber*, denoting something both heavy and clumsy (as, for instance, the "caber" used for tossing at the Highland games) and *coilleach*, a cock.²⁸

Macgillivray gives the name "*coileach-coille*"²⁹ but I think this is a translation of the then current name of the species (Cock of the Wood) rather than an old Gaelic name.

Harvie-Brown says in conclusion:—"We are not yet done with combinations, as we have *Capullcaolach*, Horse-cock, and Yarrel [sic] '*British Birds*' (1st edition), seems inclined to entertain this view, and finds parallels in 'Horse-mackerell,' [sic] 'Horse-fly,' (?) 'Horse-leech,'"³⁰ As a matter of fact Yarrell states:—"The term *Capercaillie* is derived from the Gaelic, *Capull-coille*, which means literally the horse of the wood: this species being in comparison with the others of the genus pre-eminently large, this distinction is intended to refer to size, as it is usual now to say horse-mackerel, horse-ant, horse-fly, horse-leech, and horse-radish."³¹

Howard Saunders writes:—"The name *Capercaillie* is, I believe, derived from the Celtic *gabur* a goat—with allusion to the elongated chin-feathers of the male and his amorous

behaviour in spring—and *coille* a wood: i.e. 'goat of the wood'; but some authorities prefer *cabhar* an old man, or *gobur* a horse."³²

In this connection it may be pointed out that Harvie-Brown—in an appendix—quotes passages from Joyce's "*Irish Names of Places*" to show that:—"The word *gabhar* (gower), a goat, is common to the Celtic, Latin, and Teutonic languages: the old Irish form is *gabbar*, which corresponds with Welsh, *gafar*; Corn., *gavar*; Latin, *caper*. . . . The word *gabbar*, according to the best authorities, was anciently applied to a horse as well as to a goat. In Cormac's '*Glossary*' it is stated that *gabur* is a goat, and *gobur* a horse. Colgan remarks that *gabhur* is an ancient Irish and British word for a horse."³³

If a decision is demanded I personally favour the derivation as from the Gaelic words *capull* and *coille*: that is "Horse of the Wood."

The species inhabits the coniferous forests of northern and central Europe and a bird mentioned as *Bruer*—in Jacques de Vitry's *Exempla* written in the thirteenth century—has been thought to be a Capercaillie.³⁴ What he wrote is as follows:—"Some, though they are fervent at the beginning of their conversion, grow lukewarm in the middle and utterly cold at the end, like unto the bird which the French call *bruier*. This bird is at first of great honour, taking larks and partridges like a noble fowl; in his second year he taketh sparrows and small birds; in his third year beetles, mice, flies and worms; and thus he declineth ever to the worse, until at length he becometh so slothful as to suffer himself to die of hunger."

I am not aware that the Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus urogallus*) was ever called *Bruer* in France. Belon, in 1555, gives it the name "*Coc de bois, ou Faisant bruyant*"³⁵ (Cock of the Wood, or blustering Pheasant) and in modern French it is termed "*coq de bruyère*" (Heath-Cock). I hardly think that the similarity of the word "*Bruer*" to either "*bruyant*" or "*bruyère*" can be anything more than a coincidence.

The description of the food of the *Bruer* suggests an accipitrine bird which the Capercaillie is most certainly not but its beak has been described by some authorities as hawk-like.

I am, however, intrigued by the comparison of the bird *Bruer* to those persons who "though they are fervent at the beginning of their conversion, grow lukewarm in the middle and utterly cold at the end": this description tallies remarkably with what has been written, by observers, about the peculiar song of the cock Capercaillie when indulging in his Spring display.

At the beginning of April, at early dawn, the cock wakes up and begins his song. It consists of three different successive tunes. The beginning of the first one sounds like the knocking together of two little sticks in intervals of ten to fifteen seconds, getting quicker and quicker, and sounding towards the end more like the ringing of a bell, and ending with the second tune which merely consists in a sound comparable to the uncorking of a bottle. After that he finishes up with the third tune sounding like the twittering of a bird or the grinding of a knife. Whereas the third tune is not audible very far; the first and especially the second can be heard at a long distance (over half a mile in calm weather). During the third tune the cock can be approached easily as he is nearly deaf.³⁶

In this connection the following extract from *A Dictionary of Birds* is of interest:—"It is well known that the cock [Capercaillie] for several seconds towards the end of his rutting ecstasy is completely deaf to any external sounds. This deafness is produced by an erectile fold of the posterior wall of the auditory meatus; this fold or flap becomes turgid with blood during the excitement of the bird, and seems moreover to be assisted in pressing upon the opposite margin of the quadrate bone, and in thus effectively closing the ear-passage, by the action of the digastric or depressor muscle of the mandible which is always widely opened during this stage. The harsh and loud sounds emitted by the cock, and the blocked ear-passage render him absolutely indifferent to any other sounds."³⁷

It is curious that although pre-historic remains of the species have been found in England³⁸ no such discoveries have been made in Scotland. Bones of the Capercaillie have been found amongst Roman remains at Settle, in Yorkshire, and references to a "wode-henne," in old grants (*circa* 1343/61) of land in the County of Durham, have been thought to refer to this species which was known to the Britons by the name of *Ceiliog Coed*³⁹ (Cock of the Wood): the above appears to be the only evidence of the existence of the Capercaillie in England and Wales.

The earliest notice of it as an inhabitant of Scotland seems to be by Hector Boethius who—writing in 1526, of Scottish birds unknown in other countries—says:—" *Unum magnitudine corvum paulo superans Auercalze, i. Silvestres equi appellati, solius pinus arboris extremis flagellis victitantes.*"⁴⁰

It is to be noticed that "Auercalze" is thus actually the earliest name given for the species and the name may have lingered: since Pennant, in 1776, gives "Auer-calze"⁴¹—and Jamieson, in 1818, gives "Avercailye"⁴²—as an alternative for Capercaillie.

In 1529 the word is spelt "capercailles" in Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie's *Chronicles of Scotland*.⁴³

John Bellenden, in 1536, translates the passage from Boethius (quoted above) as follows:—"capercailye, ane foul mair than ane ravin, quhilk leiffis allanerlie of barkis of trees."⁴⁴ This spelling of the name approximates to that which we now employ but Bellenden's translation is so far from accurate that it may be amended to read:—"One kind, a little larger than a Raven, which is called Auercalze, that is, wood-horses, and feeds entirely on the extreme twigs of the fir tree."

The name of the bird in German is *Auer-hahn*, and *-huhn*, (*Auer* being equivalent to Latin *Urus*, in reference to the bird's size comparing it to the bovine Aurochs) and it seems probable that it was from the German that Gesner formed the Latin name of the species *Urogallus*: from *urus* a kind of wild ox and *gallus* a cock. In 1560 he gives a

recognisable picture of the male⁴⁵ but it must be pointed out that he also treats separately of a bird which he describes and figures (not so recognisably) as "Capercalze, *id est sylvestres equi appellati vulgo a Scotis.*"⁴⁶ In an earlier work (1554) he has "*De capricalca, quam Scoti appellant ane capricalze*" and, immediately following, he terms it "Capercalze."⁴⁷ Gesner's "*capricalca*" and "*capricalze*" suggest that he derived from the Latin *capere* a goat, and *calca* suggests a lively, or capering, goat: the similarity of this derivation to the Gaelic *gabur coille* is certainly remarkable.

Harvie-Brown is wrong in saying that the spelling used by King James VI. in 1617 was "Capercaillie"⁴⁸; it was, in fact, "Capercallies."⁴⁹

John Taylor, the "water poet" seems to have been the first Englishman to mention this bird, which he came across in his Pennyless Pilgrimage to Scotland in 1618, and he calls them "Caperkellies."⁵⁰

The species is only once mentioned in The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland—in 1621—where it is referred to (in the plural) as "Caperkailzeis" or "Caperkayllies."⁵¹

The spelling "capercalegs" is used by Sir Robert Gordon⁵² in 1630 but I am not aware that it is so used by any other writer.

The name, in 1657, is spelt "capercailzie" in a passage in *The Black Book of Taymouth* which reads:—"I went and shew your Capercailzie to the king in his bedchamber, who accepted it weel as a raretie, for he had never seen any of them before."⁵³

Gesner's confusion of *Urogallus* and *capricalca* is repeated by Merrett (1666) who has "*Urogallus*, major Cock of the Wood" and also "*Capricalca*, *Capricalze* *Scotis.*"⁵⁴

Sir Robert Sibbald (1684) only mentions *Urogallus* and he asks [translation] "is this our Capercalze?" but on both the plates which he gives the bird is styled *capricalca*.⁵⁵

On 26th October 1687 "there was presented [to the Royal Society of London] from Mr James Frazier the fowl called cappercaill or cock of the wood, being found in the fir-

wood in the Highlands of Scotland": the name is thus spelt^{55a} in 1757 and may, or may not, have been so spelt at the time of presentation.

So far as I can make out from Harvie-Brown's book⁵⁶ the name occurs as "Capercaillie" in the second (1749) edition of Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie's *The Chronicles of Scotland* and—if so—this would seem to be the first time that it is spelt as nowadays.

There are many other spellings (and there may be more) such as caipercaillie, caipercallie, capercaile, capercali, capercally, capercaly, capercayllie, caperkally, caperkylie, cappercaillzie, capperkayle, and cobber-kely; of which the last mentioned is, perhaps, worthy of comment: it is used by Burt,⁵⁷ in 1754, and indicates a derivation from *cabar* or a result from complications of local Gaelic dialects.

It is obvious that for many of the spellings above mentioned we are at the mercy of transcribers (often not contemporary) of documents of which — if it was possible — it would be desirable to consult the originals. Harvie-Brown emphasised the fact that there is no y or z in Gaelic [thus ruling out the spellings advocated in the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*: 1911] and — with the concurrence of Professor Newton—arrived at the decision that Capercaillie "should be accepted as the most correct Scottish way of spelling it, and approaching, moreover, nearest to the Gaelic pronunciation."⁵⁸ Newton, however, in his *Dictionary of Birds* calls it "Capercally or Capercaillie".⁵⁹ The a in the first syllable is pronounced short; there is no difficulty about the second syllable and—accurately speaking—the last half of the word should "be pronounced 'kailye,' the 'y' sound glided over very gently."⁶⁰

Ornithologists of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century catalogued the species as "Wood Grouse" or as "Cock of the Wood" and—though Fleming,⁶¹ in 1828, gives the name Capercaillie (spelling it thus) as an alternative name—it would seem that Yarrell,⁶² in 1841, set the fashion of giving it this name substantively.

As the species at one time became extinct throughout

Great Britain I have indicated its status in England and Scotland: I must therefore add a brief summary of what little is known about its former existence in Ireland. If the term *pavones silvestres* (peacocks of the wood) refers to this species it would seem that it was abundant there at the end of the fourteenth century. The Irish name is believed to have been *capal-coil* (Wood Horse) but under the name of "Cock of the Mountain," or "Cock of the Wood," it is mentioned more definitely by writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries⁶³; it appears, however, to have gradually become extinct and is not thought to have survived later than about 1760. In England the date of its extinction has been given as perhaps a century previous and as regards Scotland it is doubtful if it existed after 1760. The destruction of great forest tracts seems the most probable cause of its extinction and so far as is known only one specimen of our indigenous species is extant to-day: this is a cock which was shot in Scotland (formerly in the collection of Marmaduke Tunstall, at Wycliffe, and figured by Thomas Bewick⁶⁴ in 1797) and now in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle-on-Tyne."⁶⁵

Harvie-Brown's book (so often laid under contribution but not always by way of confirmation) is, perhaps, most valuable for the detailed account which he gives of the restoration and extension of the species. It would appear that—after unsuccessful introductions elsewhere—some forty Capercaillies were brought from Sweden to Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, in the autumn of 1837 and spring of 1838; these birds were carefully fostered and the species so soon became firmly re-established that, twenty-five years later, it was estimated that there were a thousand—if not two thousand—Capercaillies on the estate; the species spread over the Tay, Dee and Moray areas and thus its restoration was achieved.⁶⁶

GROUSE.

The word is believed to be derived from the Old French *griesche*, *greoche* or *griais* meaning "speckled" and cognate with the Latin *griseus*: grisly or grey.

Brunetto Latini, the Italian philosopher, who wrote between 1260 and 1268 (while in exile in France for political reasons), applied the epithet *greoches* to a Quail adding :—" *porce que ele fu premiers trovée en Grece.*"⁶⁷

Belon (1555) says that *la grande Pie griesche* [Great Grey Shrike] was called *griesche* because [translation] " it had white spots on its sides "⁶⁸ but when describing a kind of poultry—he says :—" *Pouille griesche quasi comme qui diroit Pouille de gresse.*"⁶⁹ I understand that nowadays the term *Pouille de gresse* is used for what is regarded, in France, as the best of all fowls for roasting and that it comes from a district known as *Gresse*, between *la Bourgogne*, *la Jura* and *l'Auvergne*. I hardly think, however, that the use of the word *gresse* in 1555 (note, not *Gresse*) can refer to the district *Gresse* of to-day.

Cotgrave (1611) in his *Dictionarie* has : " *Poule griesche*. A Moore-henne; the henne of the Grice [in the edition of 1673 ' *Griee* '] or Mooregame."⁷⁰

Yarrell (1841) considers that the word is derived from the Persian *groos*.⁷¹

It has also been suggested that it may come " from *gorse*, furze or heath whence ' gor-cock ' (for *gorse-cock*) which is a local name for the Red Grouse "⁷² but Willughby (1678) when giving this name says that the word " Gor in the North of England signifies red."⁷³

It is remarkable that the final e in the word was not general till about 1837. Ray (1713) has Grou—as an alternative name for the Heath-Cock or Black Game⁷⁴—but Grouse in his index. Walcott (1789) has " Wood Grouse " (for the Capercaillie) but " Red Grouse."⁷⁵ Bewick (1797) spells the name as nowadays⁷⁶ but Doubleday⁷⁷—in his *Nomenclature of British Birds*—has " Grouse " in

his first (1836) and second (1839) editions but in the third (1841) has "Grouse." It is more curious that Hewitson in his *British Oology*,⁷⁸ which was published in parts 1831/8, should have "Wood Grouse" and "Black Grouse" but "Red Grouse" with an e.

The word Grouse is used generally by ornithologists to include all the gallinaceous birds with feathered feet but—although nowadays applied almost exclusively to the Red Grouse—was, I believe, originally reserved for the Black Grouse.

(513) BRITISH BLACK GROUSE.

In the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland this bird is referred to as:—Blak cok (1427, 1551, 1599): Gra hennys (1427): Gray hen (1551): Aithehenis (1599): Aith hennis (1600); Heath foul (1685, 1698): and Heath Pouts (1685).⁷⁹

Hector Boethius in his *History of Scotland* (1526) briefly describes this bird but gives no Scottish name for it⁸⁰ but John Bellenden (1536) in his translation—or rather free version—of Boethius' work calls them "blak cokis and hennis."⁸¹

It is thought that the name "Grows"—used in 1531 in an ordinance for the regulation of the royal household at Eltham, Kent (dated "apud Eltham, mens. Jan. 22 Hen. VIII.")—designates this bird.⁸²

Although he does not give its name in English the species is accurately described by Turner (1544).⁸³ The name "Black Cok" and "Greyhen"⁸⁴ are given by Gesner (1560) and Merrett's reference (1666) to "the Hazel Hen, Grouse"⁸⁵ is thought to refer to this species. It is remarkable that Willughby (1678) should write:—"The Black Cock, his hen the Grey hen; his brood the Grey game: this bird is called also the Heath-Cock, and Grouse:"⁸⁶ that the same term—but spelt "Growse"—should be applied to *Tetrao minor* in the 1755 English translation from the Danish original of Bishop Pontopiddan's *Natural History of Norway*:^{86a} and that Gilbert White (1789) should refer to "the heath cock, black

game, or grouse "⁸⁷ (but spelling it with an e): showing, I think, that in early days the term "Grouse" was reserved for Blackgame.

Although Pennant in the index to the fourth edition of his *British Zoology*: 1776: refers to "Black Grouse" he describes the bird under the name Black Cock:⁸⁸ and possibly Bewick (1797) may be said to be the first to use the name Black Grouse as we now spell it.⁸⁹

The name indicates the prevailing black colour of the plumage of the male and, in this connection, it is noteworthy that in parts of Northumberland, at any rate, Black-game are often simply called "Black."

The British form of this bird was given sub-specific rank⁹⁰ in 1913 and it is interesting to note that the type specimen was a Greyhen, killed at Auchenhessnane, Tynron, Dumfriesshire, on 8th December 1910, and is now in the British Museum (Natural History).

It may, perhaps, be added that, although the species has occurred in practically every county in England, Wales and Scotland, it has never occurred—except as an unsuccessful introduction—in Ireland.

(514) BRITISH RED GROUSE.

A bird, which is twice referred to in the "Orkneyinga Saga," may have been the Red Grouse. The first reference is to "heithar-hæna," the second "lyng-hæns" (hen of the heaths, ling-hen). "The Saga was written in Iceland in 1154, but the poems of the sagas are often much older, and may date back to the eighth century. It cannot be assumed that the bird mentioned occurred in Orkney as, if it is an old Norse poem, the birds might be Norwegian, and if written by an Icelander might be Icelandic. Against this, this bird is mentioned in no other saga and the association with heaths and ling strongly suggests Red Grouse."⁹¹

In the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland: this bird is referred to as:—Mur cok (1427): Mure foule (1555): Muir foullis (1599. 1600): Mure foulles (1621): Muir foule (1625, 1698): and Moor Fowls (1707).⁹²

Hector Boethius, in his *History of Scotland* (1526), appears to distinguish this species from the Capercaillie and Black Grouse⁹³ but he gives it no Scottish name: John Bellen-den (1536), however, gives the following free version—rather than translation—of the passage:—"In Scotland ar mony mure cokis and hennis, quhilk etis nocht bot seid, or croppis of hadder."⁹⁴

Possibly this bird is referred to as "morhenna"⁹⁵ by Turner (1544) but Willughby (1678) disputes this and calls the species "the Red Game"⁹⁶ being careful to reserve the term "Grouse" for the Black Cock. Dr. Charles E. Raven has suggested that the bird referred to by Ray—in the account of his Itinerary to Yorkshire, Westmorland and Northumberland in July 1671—as "'Gorges, a fowl bigger and redder than a Partridge' [was] presumably the Red Grouse."⁹⁷ Pennant in the first (folio) edition of his *British Zoology*: 1766: simply terms it "The Grouse"⁹⁸ and Walcott (1789) would appear to be the first to name the bird "Red Grouse"⁹⁹ as it is now spelt.

The geographical epithet became necessary when this form was separated from that to be next mentioned and the attribute "Red" was probably assigned to this species in contradistinction to the Black Grouse rather than because of its chestnut, or rufous-brown, plumage. It may be noted that the British Red Grouse was originally confined to Great Britain but has been introduced into W. Europe and acclimatized in Belgium and W. Germany.¹⁰⁰

(515) IRISH RED GROUSE.

The geographical epithet denotes the restricted range of this form which was determined by Kleinschmidt¹⁰¹ in 1919 and which is resident in every county in Ireland and in the Outer Hebrides. In the field it is inseparable from the British race from which it tends to be paler in winter plumage.¹⁰²

(516) SCOTTISH PTARMIGAN.

The name is from the Gaelic *Tarmachan*: *carn* means a heap of stones so that "Cairn-bird" is not an inapt name for this inhabitant of rocky tops. One cannot help remem-

bering that the Greek for feather or wing is *pteron* but I do not think this has any connection with the Gaelic name.

In the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland the name of this bird occurs as :—Termiganis (1599), Termigantis (1621) and Tormichan (1685).¹⁰³

John Taylor, the "water-poet," is probably the first Englishman to use the word (in the account of his Pennyless Pilgrimage to Scotland in 1618) and has "Termagent."¹⁰⁴

Willughby (1678) calls it "the white Game, erroneously called the white Partridge,"¹⁰⁵ but he does not include it in his "Catalogue of English Birds." Sir Robert Sibbald gives it the name of Ptarmigan¹⁰⁶ which was used by most subsequent authors and is now in use.

The epithet distinguishes the Scottish form (for the Ptarmigan is not now found elsewhere in Britain) from allied races in Europe, Asia and North America.

Prehistoric remains have been found in Scotland at something like 600 feet above sea-level which shows a wider distribution of the bird—as might be expected—in these Arctic times : in Denmark bones of the Ptarmigan have been found, practically at sea-level, in glacial deposits.¹⁰⁷

(517) PHEASANT.

From the Latin *Phasianus*. Phasis (now Rion) is the river in Colchis from which the Linnean genus and species *Phasianus colchicus* took its name, and which represents its toponymical locality.

Thomas Muffett—commending "a Pheasant for the soundest and best meat of all other"—adds :—"the Frenchmen think a Pheasant to be called *Fai-san*, because it maketh a sound man"¹⁰⁸ : a derivation which need not be considered seriously.

Although it is believed that the species was introduced to England during the occupation of the Romans (52 B.C. to A.D. 410) it has been pointed out that no authenticated fossil Pheasant bone unquestionably contemporaneous with the Roman occupation has been described and "there is no convincing evidence to prove that the Pheasant was ever

indigenous to Europe in prehistoric times, and that, on the contrary, the probability that it was introduced by man in historic times is very strong."¹⁰⁹

That the Pheasant was established in England, prior to 1059, is indicated by the fact that it appears in the *Inventio Sanctae Crucis apud Waltham* of that date and it is mentioned in the Durham Account Rolls, 1299.¹¹⁰

Sir William Jardine was of the opinion that "upon the Scottish Border and high Cheviot range Pheasants must have been early abundant, for they are mentioned in the old ballad of the Field of Otterburn,"¹¹¹ which ballad may be regarded as belonging to the fifteenth century.

In *The Earl of Northumberland's Household-book* . . . begun . . . 1512 it appears as "Fesauntes" and "Fessauntis"¹¹² [compare the French *Faisan*.]

Hector Boethius (1526) compares the Blackcock with the Pheasant ("Faisianus")¹¹³ but he does not definitely say that he knew it as a Scottish bird, and John Bellenden (1536) in his translation of Boethius' work renders it as "fasiane."¹¹⁴

The bird is only once mentioned in the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland:¹¹⁵ as "Phesanis" or "Phesants" in 1594: and Sir Robert Sibbald (1684) includes it in his list of Scottish Birds as "Pheasant" (spelling it as now spelt) but adding [translation] "it is reared in the houses of some of our Nobility."¹¹⁶

The absence of the Pheasant from Ireland in the twelfth and fourteenth centuries is mentioned by writers of the period but it appears to have become numerous at the end of the sixteenth century.¹¹⁷

Turner (1544) has "Phesan,"¹¹⁸ and Muffett (1655) gives "Sea-Pheasant" as an alternative name for the Turbot¹¹⁹ but "Phesant" for the bird¹²⁰: Lovell¹²¹ and Childrey,¹²² in 1661, spell the name Pheasant as it is spelt to-day.

The above remarks refer to what is known as the "Old English" or "Black-necked" Pheasant (*Phasianus c. colchicus*) and the actual date of the introduction of the Ring-necked Pheasant (*Ph. c. torquatus*) is not certain but it would

appear that it had become a denizen of certain of our woods shortly prior to 1785. In this connection it is of interest to note that Thomas Pennant wrote in 1768 :—" Mr Brooks, the bird-merchant in Holborn, showed us a variety of the common pheasant which he thought came from China, the male of which had a white ring round its neck : the other colors resembled those of the common species, but were more brilliant." ¹²³

These two forms—and several allied races—have in due course become acclimatized and have interbred so freely that hardly any pure *colchicus* can now be found. Upwards of thirty races of Pheasant have been distinguished : some of them on very slender grounds. What is nothing more than a variety—the dark mutant—has even been given a scientific name (*Ph. c. tenebrosus*) and as regards it the late Lord Rothschild informed me, in 1931, that in the winter of 1887/8 he acquired three of these melanistic mutants which had been shot at Elveden and that in 1928 he became possessed of three others which had been killed on another estate in Suffolk : " these are the first to be recorded and they disappeared again till about 1925, or 1926, since when they have spread rapidly. The variety is not due to cross breeding and melanistic mutants have occurred among wild Asiatic pheasants in various parts of Asia." ¹²⁴

(518) COMMON PARTRIDGE.

The attribute would almost seem superfluous. The name is derived from the Greek *perdix* (probably from the root of *perdomai*) : Latin, *perdix* (compare the French *perdrix*, and Scottish, *paitrick*) : and is thought to be onomatopœic.

Charleton (1668) has "*eum enim sonum edit*." ¹²⁵ Bartholomaeus Anglicus wrote, between the years 1248 and 1267, " hath that name of her owne voyce, as Isidore sayth : " ¹²⁶ but I have not checked this reference to Isidore.

The eponymous Perdix of mythology was the nephew of Daedalus who, jealous of his inventive skill, threw him from a tower. " Perdix was saved in mid-air by Pallas and turned into a bird. After his escape he avoided high places and

kept as near as possible to the ground, reminding men of his fate by the repetition of his name."¹²⁷

A curious suggestion is made by Thomas Muffett (1655):—"The legs and thighs of Partridges are thought by Sethi¹²⁸ to have an extraordinary weakness in them, causing them to go as if their back or ridg-bone were parted in sunder, whereupon perhaps they had their name, and were called Part-ridges."¹²⁹ It must be added that, anatomically, there is no substance of truth in this suggestion.

In Middle English (1200-1500) the name was "Pertriche": in the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland it is referred to as:—Pertrik (1427, 1457, 1555, 1621): Partrikis (1594); Partridgis (1599, 1600) and Partridge (1685, 1698, 1707):¹³⁰ and Turner (1544) calls it "Pertrige."¹³¹ Abraham Fleming (1576) in his "booke" *Of Englishe Dogges* (a translation of *De Canibus Britannicis* by Johannes Caius) spells the name Partridge:^{131a} as does Richard Carew (1602) in *The Survey of Cornwall*:¹³² and John Ray (1674), in his "*Catalogue of English Birds*" uses the term "The Common Partridge"¹³³ as now in vogue.

(519) RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE.

This bird is not of the same genus as our Common Partridge and it may be noted that *kakkabis*, the classical Greek for Partridge, is thought to be onomatopœic.

The attribute is from the colour of its legs.

Known also as the "French Partridge" or "Frenchman" the suggestion was made, in 1934, that it was called "Red-legged" because French troops wear red trousers or (since it is more addicted to running in preference to flight) because of our insular (British) belief acquired in the Napoleonic wars that Frenchmen tend to run away."¹³⁴ Cotgrave, however, in 1611 mentions the "red legd Part-ridge"¹³⁵ and Willughby in 1676 called it the "red-leg'd Partridge"¹³⁶ but he does not include it as a British bird and he observes in 1678:—"This kind is a stranger to England. Howbeit they say it is found in the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey which are subject to our King."¹³⁷ Although the

Channel Islands are not regarded zoologically as belonging to Britain it may be noted that, in 1862, the Red-legged Partridge was described as "now extinct. It was last seen at Sark."¹³⁸

The species was never indigenous to Great Britain and the following is the history of its introduction :—" Letters dated 9th October and 2nd November 1673, discovered in the Bibliothèque Nationale (*Mélanges Colbert* : Vol. 166 : fol. 273) show that King Charles the Second did his best to introduce Red-legged Partridges from France to this country and it is hardly possible to doubt that he was successful."¹³⁹ On 25th November 1682 a brace of "curious outlandish partridges," which may have been of this species, were sent to Belvoir Castle¹⁴⁰ : there is doubt about these but none about some which were bred at Wimbledon, in Surrey,¹⁴¹ prior to 1751. The Red-legged Partridge does not, however, appear to have been successfully introduced till about 1770 when it has been stated that the Marquess of Hertford and Lord Rendlesham were its importers. Mr Thomas Southwell points out that "there is considerable confusion as to the date of the introduction of this bird : Lord Rendlesham (born in 1761) was in 1770 only about nine years old ; it is therefore hardly probable that, if introduced by him, the above date is correct."¹⁴² To Dr. W. B. Clarke is due the statement¹⁴³ that the Red-legged Partridge was introduced by the Marquess of Hertford and Lord Rendlesham about the year 1790 : the Rev. W. B. Daniel, ascribing its introduction to Lords Hertford and Rochford,¹⁴⁴ writes of shooting one of these birds in 1777, which may possibly be a misprint for 1797. There is thus equal confusion both as to the date of introduction and the name of the introducer jointly with the Marquess of Hertford. The species is now numerous in the "Eastern Counties" and has since the time of its introduction greatly extended its range. It is probably nowhere more numerous in England than it is near Orwell, in Suffolk, where on 4th October 1912 approximately half the bag of 916 Partridges were "Red-legs."¹⁴⁵

The species would appear to have been first classed as a

British bird in his "List of the Birds of Great Britain"—but as "Guernsey Partridge"—by John Latham (1787) with the note (applied also to the Little Bustard):—"Now and then met with at large in England, but as both of them prefer the warmer climates, it is scarce probable that they will ever become common in this island."¹⁴⁶ Both as a British bird—and as now spelt—the name is first used by W. Turton, in 1807, with the note:—"not uncommon in Norfolk and Suffolk."¹⁴⁷

(520) QUAIL.

From the old French *quaille*: probably from Teutonic: compare old High German *quatala* which may be onomatopœic. In Dutch the bird was called *quackel* and this has been thought to suggest:—"the bird that quacks:" from the old French *quaille* which is compared with the Low Latin *quaquilla* and which is just as imitative of the bird's call as is the old high German equivalent. Modern French is *caille* which is used by Belon (1555).¹⁴⁸

In fourteenth century literature the bird is mentioned as "quayle," or as "quaile": Turner (1544) spells the name "quale"¹⁴⁹: in the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland¹⁵⁰ it is referred to as Qualzie (1551 and 1621), Quail (1685) and Quaill (1698): but Muffett (1655) renders it Quail¹⁵¹ as now spelt.

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7th May, 1943

Chairman—Mr M. H. M'KERROW.

Lichens.

By O. J. PULLEN, B.Sc.

Insects and Flowers.

By Professor F. BALFOUR-BROWNE.

This lecture dealt with the adaptation of flowers for
insect polination.

21st May, 1943

Chairman—Mr M. H. M'KERROW.

The Biological Aspect of Bird Song in Relation to Territory.

By Captain E. S. BROWN, B.A., F.R.E.S.

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

SESSION 1943—44

10th March, 1944

Annual General Meeting.

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Treasurer's Accounts and Secretary's Report, which had been circulated, were approved. The list of office-bearers proposed by the Council was agreed to.

Caves, Potholes and Underground Water in Yorkshire Limestone.

By Dr. T. R. BURNETT.

This was an interesting account, illustrated by lantern, of some of the lecturer's investigations underground.

24th March, 1944

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Bow'd Rigs and Some Agricultural Superstitions.

By J. M. DAVIDSON, O.B.E., F.S.A.Scot.

A lantern lecture covering a wide field of investigation and speculation.

14th April, 1944

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Sand Dwellers and Their Contrivances.

By Mr RICHARD ELMHURST.

This lantern lecture by the Director of the Scottish Marine Biological Station, Millport, dealt with the life and contrivances of animals living in the sand.

28th April, 1944

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Aspects of Hiberno-Caledonian Relations in Pre-Christian Times.

By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE.

It is hoped to publish this valuable paper in our next volume.

12th May, 1944

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

On the Track of the Romans in Scotland.

By Miss ANNE S. ROBERTSON.

This lantern lecture by the Dalrymple Lecturer and Curator of the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow University was an admirable introduction to the whole subject of the Romans in Scotland.

A List of the Coleoptera of the Solway District of Scotland.

PART IV.

By BERTRAM M'GOWAN.

This is a further instalment of the list of Coleoptera for the district, portions of which have already appeared in the *Transactions* as follows :

- (1) The *Adephaga* on 12th April, 1912.
- (2) The *Hydradephaga* and *Philhydrida* on 13th March, 1914; and
- (3) The *Lamellicornia* and *Sternoxi* on 19th December, 1919.

The species now included are all members of the family of *Staphylinidæ*, formerly called *Brachelytra* owing to the shortness of the elytra or wing cases, which cover usually only two segments of the abdomen. They are generally easily recognised from this character, but many of the species are difficult to distinguish as a large number are very minute. They are found practically everywhere, in moss, dead leaves, haystack and vegetable refuse, decaying seaweed and fungi, under dead animals and under bark, also in nests of birds, ants, moles, etc. In the catalogue mentioned afterwards, the family follows immediately after the *Philhydrida*, dealt with in the second instalment of the list already referred to. It is much the largest family of our native Coleoptera, and comprises at least 869 species found in Great Britain. Of these we have records of 421 Solway, 410 of these being from Dumfriesshire, 161 from Kirkcudbrightshire, and only some 60 odd from Wigtownshire.

The records given have been taken from lists by the late Mr Wm. Lennon of Dumfries and the late Mr W. D. Robinson-Douglas of Orchardton, Castle-Douglas. The Wigtownshire records are all those of the late Mr J. G. Gordon published in 1903 and 1904 in the "Entomologist's" Record and mostly from the neighbourhood of Corsemalzie,

Whauphill. Dr. David Sharp's "Coleoptera of Scotland," published in the *Scottish Naturalist* for 1873 to 1875 also contributes a number of records. Generally speaking, Lennon is responsible for the local Dumfries records, Robinson-Douglas for those of Kirkcudbrightshire, and Dr. Sharp for those of Thornhill and district.

My list follows the catalogue of Beare and Donisthorpe of March, 1904.

The County records for Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown are indicated by their initial letters, D. K, and W.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

- Aleochara ruficornis* Gr. Local and rare on banks of Nith and at Orchardton D. K. W.
- A. fuscipes* F. Common under carcasses and in vegetable refuse. D. K. W.
- A. brevipennis* Gr. Locally common in moss, etc. D. K.
- A. fumata* Gr. Recorded by Sharp as rare. D.
- A. bipunctata* Ol. Scarce, in dung and haystack refuse. D.
- A. lanuginosa* Gr. Common in dung, haystack refuse, etc. D. K. W.
- A. lygæa* Kr. Very rare, under decaying seaweed. D.
- A. mæsta* Er. (now *A. succicola*, Thoms.). Common in moss, dung, etc. D. K.
- A. succicola* Kr. One only. W.
- A. mærens* Gyll. Very rare, two specimens taken by Lennon under decaying seaweed at Caerlaverock, also taken by Robinson-Douglas in fungi at Orchardton. D. K.
- A. nitida* Gr. Common in moss. D. K.
- A. morion* Gr. Common in dung. D.
- A. grisea* Kr. Scarce, under seaweed, Caerlaverock. D.
- Microglossa pulla* Gyll. Rare, in damp moss under fir trees. D.
- M. nidicola* Fair. Very rare, about the holes of sand martins. D.
- Oxytoda spectabilis* Mark. Rare but taken at Eccles, also near Dumfries and at Orchardton. D. K.

- O. lividipennis* Man. Common under carcasses, Kelton and Caerlaverock shore. D.
- O. vittata* Mark. Very rare, taken by Sharp at Thornhill, and one specimen by Lennon at Caerlaverock. D.
- O. opaca* Gr. Common in moss, etc. D. K.
- O. alternans* Gr. Also common. D. K.
- O. lentula* Er. Local, in marshy places at Carnsalloch. D.
- O. umbrata* Gyll. Occasional, under dead leaves. D.
- O. pectita* Shp. Rare, in haystack refuse. D.
- O. nigrina* Wat. Local and scarce in moss. D.
- O. longiuscula* Gr. Local and scarce in swamps. D.
- O. hæmorrhœa (elongatula Aubé)* Sahl. Occasional near Dumfries. D
- O. annularis* Sahl. Local and scarce in moss, etc. D
- O. brachyptera* Steph. Recorded by Sharp as rare. D.
- O. tarda* Shp. Rare, salt marshes near Dumfries. D.
- Ischnoglossa prolixa* Gr. Very rare, a few taken by Lennon under bark of old trees in Carnsalloch wood. D.
- Ocyusa incrassata* Muls. Recorded by Sharp as local. D.
- Phlæopora reptans* Gr. Not uncommon under bark of dead fir trees. D. W.
- Ocalea castanea* Er. Scarce, under dead leaves. D.
- O. latipennis (picata Steph.)* Shp. Taken by Sharp on banks of Nith, rare. D.
- O. badia* Er. Rare, in moss in Carnsalloch wood. D.
- Ilyobates nigricollis* Pk. One specimen only taken by Lennon in damp moss in a fir wood. D.
- Calodera riparia* Er. One specimen only taken by Lennon in marshy place at Caerlaverock. D.
- C. æthiops* Gr. Local, in marshy places, Carnsalloch. D.
- Chilopora longitarsis* Er. Common and general in marshy places and on banks of streams. D.
- C. rubicunda* Er. Scarce, in flood refuse from Nith at Carnsalloch. D.
- Myrmedonia (Zyras) collaris* Pk. Very rare; taken by Lennon in sphagnum, Maxwelltown Loch and banks of Glen Burn. K.
- Drusilla (Astilbus) canaliculata* F. Scarce, in moss in company with ants. D. K.

- Callicerus obscurus* Gr. Local and rather scarce, in moss,
etc. D.
- Homalota currax* Kr. Under stones and shingle, banks of
Nith and Cairn, locally common. D. K.
- H. insecta* Th. Local and not common, banks of Nith. D.
- H. pavens* Er. Rare, in marshy places. D.
- H. eichoffi* Scriba. Rare, in flood refuse banks of Nith by
Sharp and Lennon. D.
- H. cambrica* Woll. Common among shingle, Nith. D.
- H. gregaria* Er. Very common in moss, etc. D. K.
- H. eximia* Shp. Very rare, in flood refuse from Nith. D.
- H. fragilis* Kr. Common on banks of streams. D.
- H. longula* Heer. Rare, banks of tributaries of Nith. D.
- H. delicatula* Shp. Very rare, taken by Sharp on banks of
Nith at Thornhill and by Lennon at Dumfries. D.
- H. subtilissima* Kr. Common on banks of rivers. D.
- H. luridipennis* Man. Not uncommon on banks of rivers. D.
- H. gyllenhali* Th. Rare, one specimen by Lennon in flood
refuse of Nith D.
- H. hygrotopora* Kr. Common, banks of Nith and
Cairn. D. K.
- H. elongatula* Gr. Abundant under tidal refuse. D.
- H. volans* Scriba. Sharp records abundant, various situa-
tions. D. W.
- H. clavipes* Shp. A mountain species (local, Sharp). D.
- H. tibialis* Heer. Sharp records as common alpine. D.
- H. vestita* Gr. Common among shingle. D. K.
- H. alpestris* Heer. A mountain species given by Sharp as
local. D.
- H. oblongiuscula* Shp. Rare, one specimen taken by Lennon
under dead leaves in Carnsalloch wood. D.
- H. silvicola* Fuss. Rare, one specimen at Carnsalloch,
Lennon. D.
- H. vicina* Steph. Abundant in haystack refuse, etc. D. K.
- H. graminicola* Gyll. Very common, banks of rivers. D.
- H. halobrectha* Shp. Lennon records as local and very scarce
but Sharp says common maritime. D.
- H. fungivora* Th. Sharp records as common in fungus. D.
- H. picipes* Th. Sharp records as scarce under bark. D.

- H. excellens* Kr. Rare, at Thornhill. D.
H. monticola Th. Local, in fungus, Thornhill. D.
H. subglabra Shp. Rare, at Thornhill. D.
H. linearis Gr. Rotten wood, Cormalzie. W.
H. pilicornis Th. Rare, under bark. D.
H. debilis Er. Sharp records as local. D.
H. fallaciosa Shp. Also recorded by Sharp as local. D.
H. circellaris Gr. Abundant under stones, moss, etc. D. W.
H. eremita Rye. Occasional in moss. D.
H. gemina Er. Local, at Thornhill. D.
H. curtipennis Shp. Local and uncommon at Thornhill. D.
H. analis Gr. Abundant everywhere. D. K.
H. cavifrons Shp. Rare, in hilly districts, Thornhill. D.
H. simillima Shp. Found only by Sharp under stones, in banks of Nith and Cairn. D. K.
H. exilis Er. Local, in marshy places early spring. D.
H. pallens Redt. Very rare, two specimens taken by Lennon under river refuse, banks of Nith. D.
H. depressa Gyll. Commonly found on walls and palings in early spring. D.
H. aquatica Th. Common in marshy places. D.
H. æneicollis Shp. Very common in decaying fungi. D.
H. xanthoptera Steph. Also very common in fungi. D. K. W.
H. incognita Shp. Local and rather rare in decaying branches of fir. D.
H. valida Kr. Rare, in vegetable refuse, Thornhill. D.
H. euryptera Steph. Common at sap of tree and in fungi. D.
H. trinotata Kr. Abundant in haystack refuse, etc. D.
H. xanthopus Th. Sharp records as scarce. D. K.
H. fungicola Th. Abundant in fungi, etc. D.
H. ignobilis Shp. Rare, in flood refuse, Nith. D.
H. diversa Shp. Sharp records as rare. D.
H. coriaria Kr. Rare, at Thornhill and Carnsalloch. D.
H. sodalis Er. Local in decaying fungi. D. K.
H. gagatina Baudi. Not common in fungi. D.
H. divisa Maerk. Sharp records as local. D.

- H. nigricornis* Th. One specimen taken by Lennon at tree sap in Carnsalloch wood. D.
H. ravilla Er. Sharp records as common. D.
H. palustris Kies. Common in fungi. D.
H. corvina Th. Rather scarce, in fungi. D.
H. atomaria Kr. Sharp records as rare. D.
H. sericea Muls. Abundant everywhere. D.
H. subtilis Scriba. Sharp records as rare. D.
H. indiscreta Shp. Recorded by Sharp as rare. D.
H. indubia Shp. Common in haystack refuse, etc. D.
H. mortuorum Th. Recorded by Sharp as rare. D.
H. atricolor Shp. Very common in moss, etc. D.
H. nigra Kr. Also very common. D.
H. germana Shp. Not uncommon in refuse. D.
H. sordidula Er. Scarce, in dung, etc. D.
H. canescens Shp. Sharp records as rare. D.
H. cauta Er. Sharp records as abundant. D.
H. villosula Kr. Scarce, in dung, etc. D.
H. setigera Shp. Rare, in dung. D.
H. lævana Muls. Sharp records as local. D.
H. cinnamoptera Th. Common in carcasses. D.
H. macrocera Th. Local in dung at Thornhill taken by Sharp. D.
H. atramentaria Gyll. Abundant in dung. D.
H. cadaverina Bris. Heaps of cut grass at Thornhill. D.
H. marcida Er. Rare, one specimen taken by Lennon on banks of Nith. D.
H. intermedia Th. Scarce in decaying fungi. D.
H. longicornis Gr. Abundant in dung, etc. D. K. W.
H. sordida Marsh. Also abundant. D.
H. aterrima Gr. Also abundant. D.
H. pygmæa Gr. Recorded by Sharp as scarce. D.
H. muscorum Bris. Common in moss, etc. D.
H. pilosiventris Th. Sharp records as scarce in dung. D.
H. laticollis Steph. Common in moss, etc. D.
H. fungi Gr. Abundant everywhere. D. K. W.
 v. dubia Shp. Common along with the type. D.
 v. clientula Gr. Sharp records as common. D.

- H. cribrata* Kr. Sharp records as very rare. D.
Gnypeta (*Schistoglossa*) *viduata* Gr. Recorded by Sharp as common. D.
Ischnopoda cærulea Sahl. Recorded by Sharp as rare, banks of Nith. D.
Tachyusa flavitarsis Sahl. Common, banks of rivers. D.
T. atra Gr. Scarce, banks of Nith and Cairn and at Orchardton. D. K.
Falagria sulcata Pk. Local, near ponds, etc. D.
F. thoracica Curt. Taken by Robinson-Douglas at Almonness. K.
F. obscura Gr. Occasional in vegetable refuse. D. K.
Autalia impressa Ol. Common in decaying fungi. D. K.
A. puncticollis Shp. Common in sheep dung on hills above Moffat. D.
A. rivularis Gr. Common in dung. D. K.
Encephalus complicans Westw. Scarce, among moss. D. K.
Gyrophæna affinis Man. Common in fungi. D.
G. gentilis Er. Taken by Robinson-Douglas at Orchardton and recorded by Sharp local in fungi. D. K.
G. nana Pk. Common in fungi. D.
G. fasciata Marsh. Also common in fungi. D.
G. minima Er. A single specimen found by Sharp near junction of Nith and Scar on 22nd August, 1867, but found by Robinson-Douglas at Orchardton in some numbers in fungi. D. K.
G. strictula Er. Local, abundant in *Dædalea quercina* in oak stumps near Eccles by Sharp, also taken by Lennon near Dumfries. D.
Agaricochara lævicollis Kr. Rare in bolati growing on old stumps. D.
Leptusa analis Gyll. Local and scarce under bark of fallen fir trees. D.
L. fumida Er. Common under bark. D.
Sipalia ruficollis Er. Local and uncommon under bark D. K.
Bolitochara obliqua Er. Common in fungi under bark. D. K.
Oligota inflata Man. Rare in haystack refuse. D.
Myllæna dubia Gr. Scarce, in cut grass, etc. D.

- M. intermedia* Er. One specimen by Lennon in sphagnum. D.
M. minuta Gr. Common in Sphagnum. D.
M. elongata Matth. Recorded by Sharp. D.
M. brevicornis Matth. Recorded by Sharp in damp places. D.
Gymnusa brevicollis Pk. Rare, in sphagnum. D.
G. variegata Kies. Locally common in sphagnum. D.
Hypocyptus longicornis Pk. Very common in moss, decaying seaweed, etc. D.
H. læviusculus Man. Rare, in moss and under old faggots. D.
H. seminum Er. Very rare, at Eccles, Thornhill. D.
Conosoma littoreum L. Not uncommon under old faggots. D. K.
C. pubescens Gr. Common in haystack refuse, etc. D. K.
C. lividum Er. Also common in refuse. D. K.
Tachyporus obtusus L. Abundant in moss, etc. D. K. W.
Tachyporus obtusus var nitidicollis Steph. W.
T. solutus Er. One specimen taken by Lennon at Carnalloch. Recorded by Gordon. D. W.
T. chrysomelinus L. Abundant in moss. D. K. W.
T. humerosus Er. Scarce, in moss. D. K.
T. tersus Er. Local and not common, in moss. D.
T. hypnorum F. Very common in moss. D. K. W.
T. pusillus Gr. Common in moss, etc. D. K. W.
T. brunneus F. Common in haystack refuse, etc. D.
T. transversalis Gr. Very local, in moss in wet places. D.
Lamprinus saginatus Gr. Very rare, in brackish ponds at Kelton and taken by Sharp in flood refuse, Nith and Scar, Thornhill. D.
Cilea silphoides, L. Common in cut grass, etc. D. K.
Tachinus flavipes F. Rare, in dung. D. K.
T. humeralis Gr. Not uncommon under dead animals and in putrid fungi. D. K.
T. pallipes Gr. Local, in vegetable refuse. D.
T. bipustulatus F. Doubtful, recorded by Murray from Rae-hills. D.
T. rufipes, DeG. Abundant in moss, dung, etc. D. W.

- T. subterraneus*, L. Common in moss, etc. D. K. W.
T. marginellus F. Common in moss and decaying fungi. D. K. W.
T. laticollis Gr. Common in moss. D.
T. collaris Gr. Also common in moss. D.
T. elongatus Gyll. Rare, in damp moss at Dalskairth; two specimens taken by Lennon. K.
Megacronus cingulatus Man. Rare, in moss, etc. D. K.
M. analis Pk. Not uncommon in moss. D. K. W.
Bolitobius lunulatus L. Common in fungi. D. K.
B. trinotatus Er. Also common in fungi. D. K.
B. exoletus Er. Scarce, in fungi. D.
B. pygmæus F. Abundant in fungi. D. K. W.
Mycetoporus lepidus Gr. Common in moss, etc. D. K. W.
M. longulus Man. Not common in moss. D. K.
M. clavicornis Steph. Rare in moss. D.
M. splendidus Gr. Not common in moss. D. K.
M. longicornis Kr. Rare, in moss. D.
Euryporus picipes Pk. Rare, in damp moss. D.
Quedius longicornis Kr. Very rare, taken by Sharp and Lennon in flood refuse, Nith, also one by Mr Robinson-Douglas at Orchardton. D. K.
Q. lateralis Gr. Local, in moss, decaying fungi. D. K.
Q. fulgidus F. Scarce, in moss and under stones, Eccles, etc. D. W.
Q. puncticollis Th. Not common, in wet moss, Broomrigg wood and at Moffat. D.
Q. cruentus Ol. Very rare, one specimen taken by Lennon at Carnsalloch. D.
Q. cinctus Pk. Common and general. D. K.
Q. fuliginosus Gr. Not uncommon in moss. D. W.
Q. tristis Gr. Common at Orchardton. K.
Q. molochinus Gr. Common and general. D. K.
Q. picipes Man. Not uncommon in moss and decayed wood. D. W.
Q. nigriceps Kr. Locally common in dead leaves. D. K. W.
Q. fumatus Steph. Also locally common among decaying beech leaves. D.
Q. maurorufus Gr. Scarce, in dead leaves. D. K. W.

- Q. umbrinus* Er. Common in moss and under stones. D. K.
Q. scintillans Gr. Rare, in haystack refuse. D.
Q. auricomus Kies. Local, in damp moss in waterfalls near
 Dumfries and Screel. D. K.
Q. rufipes Gr. Common in moss, dead leaves. D. K. W.
Q. attenuatus Gyll. Rare, in moss, Lochar. D.
Q. semicæneus Steph. Local, in moss near sea. D. K. W.
Q. fulvicollis Steph. Local, in damp moss. D.
Q. boops, Gr. Common and general. D. K.
Creophilus maxillosus L. Common in dead animals, fish,
 and offal generally. D. K. W.
Leistotrophus nebulosus F. Not uncommon in carcasses.
 D. K. W.
L. murinus L. Common in carcasses, often on the wing. D.
Staphylinus pubescens DeG. Common in carcasses.
 D. K. W.
S. stercorarius Ol. In carcasses, but generally found on the
 wing or running on pathways. D. K.
S. latebricola Gr. W.
S. erythropterus L. Not uncommon under stones. D. W.
S. cæareus Ceder. Scarce under stones, on pathways, and
 on the wing. D. K.
Ocypus olens Müll. (The Devil's Coach Horse). Common
 under stones and running on pathways. D. K. W.
O. brunnipes F. Local but not uncommon. D. K. W.
O. fuscatus Gr. Scarce, in dry dung, moss. D. K.
O. cupreus Rossi. Common and general. D. K. W.
O. morio Gr. Also common and general. D. K. W.
O. compressus Marsh. One taken by Robinson-Douglas at
 Rascarrel. K.
Philonthus splendens F. Not uncommon in dung. D. K. W.
P. laminatus Creutz. Also not uncommon in dung.
 D. K. W.
P. æneus Rossi. Abundant in carcasses. D. K.
P. proximus Kr. Abundant. D. K.
P. addendus Shp. Very local, in cut grass, etc. D.
P. carbonarius Gyll. Not common in cut grass, etc. D. K.
P. decorus Gr. Common in moss. D. K.
P. politus F. Also common in moss. D.

- P. lucens* Er. Under moss, very rare. D.
P. varius Gyll. Abundant in dung, moss, etc. D. K. W.
P. marginatus F. Common and general. D. K.
P. albipes Gr. Scarce, in moss, etc. D.
P. umbratilis Gr. Scarce, in moss. D. K.
P. cephalotes Gr. Common in manure heaps, etc. D.
P. nigriiventris Th. Rare, in dead birds. D.
P. fimetarius Gr. Common and general. D. K.
P. sordidus Gr. Also common and general. D. K.
P. ebeninus Gr. (now *P. concinnus*. Gr.). Also common. D. K.
P. corvinus Er. Rare, in marshes. D.
P. fumigatus Er. Local, Broomrigg wood. D.
P. debilis Gr. Not uncommon in haystack refuse. D.
P. sanguinolentus Gr. Scarce, in dung, etc. D. K.
P. cruentatus Gmel. Sharp records as extremely local, in dung. D.
P. longicornis Steph. (*scybalarius* Nord.). Sharp records in refuse and found by Robinson-Douglas at Orchardton and Gordon at Corsemalzie. D. K. W.
P. varians Pk. Common and general. D. K.
P. agilis Gr. Very rare, in dung. D.
P. ventralis Gr. W.
P. discoideus Gr. Common and general. D. K. W.
P. nigrita Nord. Scarce among sphagnum, Lochar and Orchardton. D. K.
P. micans Gr. Rare, marshes, Lochar. D.
P. trossulus Nord. Common in moss, etc. D. K.
P. fulvipes F. Rare, Moffat Well. D.
P. puella Nord. Scarce, in cut grass. D. K.
(Gabrius) bishopi Shp. Very rare. Beattock (Bishop), Thornhill (Sharp). D.
Cafius xantholoma Gr. Abundant in seaweed. D. K. W.
C. sericeus Holme. Recorded by Lennon as scarce at Kelton. D.
Actobius cinerascens Gr. Scarce in sphagnum. D.
A. signaticornis Muls. Marshy places. Nith and Cairn. Very rare. D. K.
A. procerulus Gr. Scarce, in marshy places. D.

- A. prolixus* Er. Very rare, one specimen taken by Lennon
in muddy part of Glen burn. K.
- Xantholinus glabratus* Gr. Common in dung. D. K. W.
- X. punctulatus* Pk. Common and general. D. K.
- X. ochraceus* Gyll. Not uncommon in haystack refuse.
D. K.
- X. distans* Kr. Taken by Donisthorpe at Kelton. D.
- X. linearis* Ol. Abundant. D. K. W.
- X. longiventris* Heer. Common in haystack refuse. D.
- Leptacinus parumpunctatus* Gyll. Scarce. D. K.
- L. batychnus v. linearis* Gr. Common under hotbeds. D. K.
- Baptolinus alternans* Gr. Common under loose bark.
D. K. W.
- Othius fulvipennis* F. Not common in moss and leaves.
D. K. W.
- O. læviusculus* Steph. Recorded by Sharp as scarce. D.
- O. melanocephalus* Gr. Common in moss. D. K. W.
- O. myrmecophilus* Kies. Occasional in moss. D. K.
- Lathrobium elongatum* L. Common in marshes. D.
- L. boreale* Hoch (*elongatum* Gyll.). Common in moss. D.
- L. fulvipenne* Gr. Common in moss and flood refuse.
D. K. W.
- L. brunnipes* F. Common and general. D. K. W.
- L. longulum* Gr. Scarce, marshy places. D.
- L. punctatum* Zett. Very rare, a few taken by Sharp. D.
- L. atripalpe* Scriba. One under a stone, Corsemalzie. W.
- L. quadratum* Pk. Rare, in marshy places. D.
- L. terminatum* Gr. Common in sphagnum. D.
- v. immaculatum* Fowler. taken by Robinson-Douglas
in flood refuse at Orchardton. K.
- L. multipunctum* Gr. Rare, in flood refuse, Dumfries and
Orchardton. D. K.
- L. angusticollis* Lac. Rare, in flood refuse, Nith. D.
- Cryptobium glaberrimum* Hbst (*fracticorne* Pk.). Common
in sphagnum. D. K. W.
- Stilicus rufipes* Germ. Rare, in moss, etc. D.
- S. orbiculatus* Pk. In haystack refuse, hotbeds, etc. Not
uncommon. D. K.

- S. affinis* Er. Common in rubbish heaps. D. K.
Scopæus erichsoni Kol. Scarce, in flood refuse, Kelton D.
Medon dilutus Er. A single specimen is known as British
 and was taken by Sharp on banks of Cairn. K.
M. melanocephalus F. Scarce, in haystack refuse. D.
M. obsoletus Nord. Very rare, one specimen recorded by
 Lennon in heap of old straw. D.
Lithocharis ochracea Gr. Not common, in rubbish heaps.
 D. K.
Sunius augustatus Pk. Rare, in moss, etc. D.
Pæderus fuscipes Curt. Very local, in tidal refuse, Caer-
 laverock, taken by Lennon in abundance. D.
Evæsthetus scaber Gr. Rare, in marshy places. D.
E. ruficapillus Lac. Very local and rare, marshy places. D.
E. læviusculus Man. Local and scarce in marshy places. D.
Dianous cærulescens Gyll. In moss, especially near water-
 falls not uncommon. D. K.
Stenus guttula Müll. Common, damp margins of streams.
 D.
S. bimaculatus Gyll. Scarce, marshy places, Orchardton
 and Dumfries. D. K.
S. junco F. Common and general. D. K.
S. guynemeri Duv. Rare, one specimen taken by Lennon,
 Dalskairth waterfall. K.
S. speculator Lac. Common and general. D. K.
S. providus Er. *v. rogeri* Kr. Scarce, in marshy places. D.
S. lustrator Er. Recorded by Sharp as very rare. D.
S. buphthalmus Gr. One specimen taken by Lennon. D.
S. melanarius Steph. Recorded by Sharp as rare. D.
S. incanus Er. Banks of Nith at Thornhill. D.
S. canaliculatus Gyll. One specimen by Lennon in flood
 refuse, Nith. D.
S. pusillus Er. One specimen, flood refuse at Kelton. D.
S. exiguus Er. Recorded by Sharp as rare. D.
S. fuscipes Gr. Also recorded by Sharp as rare. D.
S. declaratus Er. Common and general in moss, etc. D.
S. crassus Steph. Moderately common in dung, banks of
 Nith and Cairn. D. K.

- S. brunnipes* Steph. Abundant everywhere. D.
S. carbonarius Gyll. Recorded by Sharp as very rare in
marshes. D.
S. ossium Steph. Common in moss. D.
S. geniculatus Gr. Recorded by Sharp as scarce. D.
S. impressus Germ. Probably common and general.
D. K. W.
S. pubescens Steph. Common on aquatic plants round
margins of lochs. D. K. W.
S. pallitarsis Steph. Scarce, in stems of reeds. D. K. W.
S. niveus Fauv. Loch Arthur and at Thornhill. D. K.
S. bifeveolatus Gyll. Common in moss, etc. D. W.
S. nitidiusculus Steph. Common in marshy places. D. W.
S. picipes Steph. Rare, two specimens taken by Lennon in
sphagnum but recorded by Sharp as common. D.
S. foveicollis Kr. Recorded by Fowler as local and not
common. D.
S. cicindeloides Gr. Scarce, marshy places banks of Nith. D.
S. similis Hbst. Common and general. D.
S. tarsalis Ljungh. Also common and general. D. W.
S. paganus Er. Local and scarce, in marshy places. D. W.
S. latifrons Er. Also local and scarce, in marshy places. D.
Oxyporus rufus L. One taken by Robinson-Douglas in a
fungus near Orchardton House. K.
Bledius spectabilis Kr. Locally common on banks of
brackish pools at Kelton and at Orchardton.
B. pallipes Gr (now *B. annæ* Shp.). Recorded by Sharp from
banks of Nith near Thornhill. D.
B. subterraneus Er. Scarce, sandy banks of rivers. D.
B. fracticornis Pk. Very rare, found by Lennon in Kelton
salt marsh. D.
B. opacus Block. Also rare, at Kelton. D.
B. atricapillus Germ. Rare, in dry sandy tufts, Kelton and
Caerlaverock shores. D.
Platystethus arenarius Fourc. Common in haystack
refuse. D.
Oxytelus rugosus Gr. Very common in dung, etc. D. K. W.
O. sculptus Gr. Common and general. D.

- O. laqueatus* Marsh. Also common and general. D.
O. sculpturatus Gr. Very common and general. D.
O. nitidulus Gr. Common in dung, etc. D. K.
O. complanatus Er. Scarce, in decaying fungi near coast. D.
O. tetracarínatus Block. Very common and general. D. W.
Ancyrophorus omalinus Er. In damp moss near streams,
not uncommon. D.
A. aureus Fauv. Scarce, in damp moss near waterfalls. D.
Trogophlæus arcuatus Steph. Scarce, in moss, etc., banks
of ponds and rivers. D.
T. bilineatus Steph. Common in marshy places. D.
T. elongatulus Er. Somewhat scarce, in marshy places.
D. K.
T. fuliginosus Gr. Rare, one specimen by Lennon, rubbish
heap, banks of Nith. D.
T. corticinus Gr. Recorded by Sharp. D.
T. pusillus Gr. Not common, on vegetable refuse. D.
T. tenellus Er. Recorded by Sharp as rare. D.
Thinobius linearis Kr. Scarce, in sand on banks of rivers. D.
T. longipennis Heer. Common under stones, banks of
rivers. D.
Syntomium æneum Müll. Not common, in moss. D.
Coprophilus striatulus F. Scarce, in moss in heathy places.
D.
Deleaster dichrous Gr. Very rare, in moss and flood
refuse. D.
var. *leachii* Curt. Very rare.
Anthophagus testaceus Gr. Common in moss. D. K.
Geodromicus plagiatus, v. *nigrita* Müll. Local, in moss at
sides of streams and waterfalls. D.
Lesteva longelytrata Goeze. Common and general. D.
L. sharpi Rye. Rare, in moss in damp places. D.
L. pubescens Man. Rare, in moss near streams and water-
falls. D. K.
L. sícula Er. Recorded by Sharp as not common. D.
L. punctata Er. Rare, in moss in damp places. D. K.
Acidota crenata F. Scarce, in moss and occasionally on the
wing. D.

- A. cruentata* Man. Recorded by Sharp as very rare, and found by Robinson-Douglas at Orchardton. D. K.
- Olophrum piceum* Gyll. Common in moss, etc. D. K. W.
- O. fuscum* Gr. Scarce, in moss usually in heathy places. D.
- Lathrimæum unicolor* Steph. Common and general. D. K. W.
- L. atrocephalum* Gyll. At Orchardton. K.
- Deliphrum tectum* Pk. Found by Robinson-Douglas in rotten turnips in sheep fields at Orchardton. K.
- Arpedium brachypterum* Gr. In wet moss usually on sides of hills, common. D.
- Philorhinum sordidum* Steph. Common on flowers of gorse and broom. D. K.
- Homalium rivulare* Pk. Common at tree sap, decaying fungi and seaweed, etc. D. K. W.
- H. læviusculum* Gyll. In decaying seaweed. K. W.
- H. allardi* Fairn. Not uncommon in carcasses. D.
- H. exiguum* Gyll. Rare, in carcasses. D.
- H. oxyacanthæ* Gr. Not uncommon in dead leaves and decaying seaweed. D.
- H. excavatum* Steph. Occasional in dead leaves, etc. D.
- H. cæsum* Gr. Occasional in refuse. D.
- H. pusillum* Gr. Common under bark of fir. D.
- H. punctipenne* Th. Rather scarce, under bark of deciduous trees, Dumfries and Orchardton. D. K.
- H. rufipes* Fourc. Occasional in flowers. D.
- H. vile* Er. Common under bark. D.
- H. brevicorne* Gr. Very rare, under bark. D.
- H. striatum* Gr. Rather scarce, in dead leaves, etc. D.
- Anthobium minutum* F. Common in flowers. D. K.
- A. ophthalmicum* Pk. Also common in flowers. D. K.
- A. torquatum* Marsh. Also common in flowers. D. K.
- A. sorbi* Gyll. Recorded by Sharp in flowers. D.
- Proteinus ovalis* Steph. Rare, in fungi. D.
- P. brachypterus* F. Common in decaying vegetable matter. D.
- P. macropterus* Gyll. Very rare, in fungi and dead leaves. D.
- P. atomarius* Er. Scarce, in rotten fungi. D.
- Megarthritis denticollis* Beck. Common in fungi. D. K.

- M. depressus* Pk. Common in haystack refuse, etc. D. K.
M. sinuatocollis Lac. Also common in similar situations to last. D. K.
M. hemipterus Ill. Doubtful record, Raehills. D.
Phlæobium clypeatum Müll. Not uncommon in moss and under bark of trees infested with fungoid growth. D. K.

The family *Micropeplidæ* were formerly placed in a separate group further down the catalogue, but are now included in the *Staphylinidæ*.

- Micropeplus porcatus* Pk. Not common in haystack and vegetable refuse. D.
M. staphylinoides Marsh. Scarce, in similar situations. D. K. W.
M. margaritæ Duv. Occasional, by sweeping near banks of Nith and Cairn. D. K.

25th May, 1944

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Some Secrets of Nature.

By Dr. C. TIERNEY.

A lantern lecture by the Secretary and Librarian of the Royal Microscopical Society, dealing mainly with light and its composition and how animals and plants utilise suitable colour wavelengths and protect themselves against injurious ones. The lecturer had brought a fine array of apparatus, of which he made full use to demonstrate his points.

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

SESSION 1944—45

25th November, 1944

Annual General Meeting.

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The new Rules of the Society prepared by the Council were submitted and approved. They are printed at the end of this volume.

The Accounts of the Hon. Treasurer were approved.

The list of Office-Bearers, 1944-5, proposed by the Council, was confirmed.

The President (Mr R. C. Reid) then announced his retirement from office and introduced Mr Arthur B. Duncan as the nominee of the Council to the office of President of the Society. On a unanimous vote of approval Mr Duncan took the chair and delivered an Address on

The Changes in Abundance of Some British Birds.

The President spoke of the Grey-backed Crow, the Chough, the House-sparrow, Corncrake, Starling, Rook, etc. He said that various causes had been suggested to account for the waxing and waning in their numbers, but that in most cases there was little definite knowledge. There was still an almost complete absence of the vital statistics of birds.

19th January, 1945

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Four Days on St. Kilda.

By Rev. J. M. M'WILLIAM.

The lecturer, with the aid of some first-class lantern slides, described the group of Islands known as St. Kilda from geological and ornithological points of view.

2nd February, 1945

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Note on a Cinerary Urn from Garrochar.

By R. C. REID.

On the farm of Garrochar above Creetown there has recently been opened by Mr John Campbell two sand pits which have turned out to be of very high quality. They have been exploited for war purposes, and some 80,000 tons extracted. They are by no means exhausted.

Our active local member, Mr Adam Birrell, from the first, kept a careful eye on the work in the hopes that something of prehistoric interest might be found, and he interested the foreman, Mr M'Skimming, in his quest. The immediate vicinity is rich in Bronze Age remains.

In the western pit some stones, obviously packed by hand in the sand, came to light whilst the top soil was being stripped. They were at once reported and left undisturbed. Expert advice was sought in Edinburgh, and Professor Childe was sent down to investigate. I drove him over, and we were met by Major Henryson Caird, the proprietor, and Messrs Birrell and Campbell. It had been hoped to find an urn burial, but we were disappointed. What we found is best described in the words of Professor Childe :

“ On a sloping bank of fine glacial sand exploited as a sand pit, on the right of the road from Creetown towards Glenquicken and just beyond the turn to Garrochar

farm, at about 475 feet above Ordnance datum, three clusters of set boulders and slabs were exposed lying about a line S.-E.—N.W., $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Four other similar clusters are stated to have been found and destroyed further to S.E. before their import was realised. All would have lain some six inches below the present turf surface. The stones are either rounded boulders or angular slabs of soft greenish stone, and 'under superficial boulders' seem set round three sides of a hole filled now with dirty sand.

" No. 1 was defined on the S.-W. by a split block with a boulder on end below it and boulders at each end. It was filled to a depth of some eight inches with dirty sand, in which were included minute pieces of charcoal, larger smudges of soft black material, and a few pieces of soft stone.

" No. 3. Under two small boulders, with a third backing it, was a roughly rectangular box, measuring, say, 8 x 6, framed by irregular thin slabs, three in number, and measuring about 8 in. x 6 in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contents as in No. 1. Below both cists was clean sand.

" The only contents observed were small bits of charcoal, smudges of blackened sand, and a couple of small stones showing no sign of human workmanship. In none was anything like bone, burnt or unburnt, observed by the workmen, and I can testify that there was not a trace of burnt bone in the three cleared out in my presence.

" As burnt bones are absolutely imperishable, and prehistoric cremations always leave plenty of fragments at least a centimetre long, it may be taken that the exposed constructions were not used as repositories for *unurned* cremation burials such as are not infrequently found together with *urned* cremations in Bronze Age cemeteries.

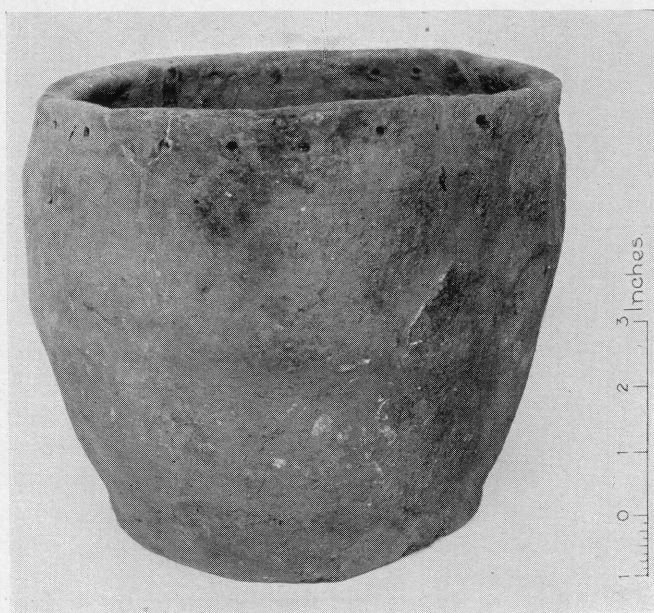
" Though search was made for a couple of yards N.-W. and S.-W. of No. 3, no further remains were exposed in those directions, while none have come to light in the large areas already stripped west of Nos. 1 and 2.

"Unless the stones framed the sockets of posts, whether of a house or of some 'ritual structure like a *wood circle*, they remain inexplicable 'for the present.'"

That was the Professor's verdict. The alignment of the clusters of stones indicated that the structure could not have been a circular hut, and there was nothing to definitely establish that it was prehistoric. But the site raised the probability of its prehistoric connection, and Mr M'Skimming was urged to continue his watchfulness. He needed no prompting, and after the lapse of a few months he was rewarded on 11th August. This time the find was made in the eastern sandpit.

M'Skimming was working high up on the sand face, which was about 18 feet high at this spot. He saw the edge of a flat stone in the sand face and inserted his spade beneath it, levering downwards to remove the stone. The stone came away and fell down, bringing with it a cinerary urn full of calcined bones. The urn must have stood on the stone just behind the exposed sand face. It was broken, but whether by the fall or not is unknown. The urn had been buried about four feet below present ground surface and six inches below the sand level. A heavy mechanical scraper had been used to remove the hard top soil down to the sand, and its weight may well have crushed the urn before its discovery.

Mr Birrell was at once informed, and all the pieces of the urn were carefully collected and the calcined bones gathered up. A few days later I visited the site with Mr Campbell and Mr Flett, being met again by Mr Birrell and the proprietor, who has been an active participant in these investigations and has waived any claim to the urn itself. Of the site there was nothing left to photograph. The urn must have stood on the stone slab, but whether upright or inverted, as in Bronze Age burials, is unknown. But the stone had clearly lain on a bed of charcoal deposit some five inches thick, for some charcoal still adhered to one side of the stone. The interment was within a foot or two of the boundary fence of the pit. Isolated urns have frequently



THE GARROCHAR URN.

been found throughout the country, but on a site like Garrochar one is led to expect an urn field containing many interments. If, as is likely, there are other urns to be found here, they must await an extension of the boundary of the sandpit.

It was decided to remove everything to Dumfries and again call in Professor Childe. He at once came down, and his first impressions were duly reported in the local press.¹ The fragments of the urn were later taken to Edinburgh and restored by an expert at the National Museum of Antiquities.

Professor Childe's full report is as follows :

URN FROM GARROCHAR.

The urn is made of coarse gritty clay containing grains of mica and quartz, smoothed on the exterior. The exterior is reddish brown with black blotches on the upper part; the interior is black, but the vase is so well fired that the core is almost as hard and brown as the outer surface, though the walls are nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Most of the base is missing, but the urn stood $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches to $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches high. It is very irregular in outline, measuring externally $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches x $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the rim, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches x $9\frac{1}{16}$ inches at widest part, and $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches x $6\frac{5}{16}$ inches at the base. The rim, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, is carefully flattened on top and overhangs inwards. About $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch below the rim is an irregular row of perforations, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across, that run right through the walls and are spaced at intervals of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. No other decoration has been attempted.

The urn accordingly belongs to the group of flat-rimmed pots, the significance of which has only been recognised within the last twelve years, and is still debatable. Flat-rimmed pots occur in domestic contexts at Jarlishof

¹ "Galloway News," 26th August, 1944, and also in "Dumfries Standard."

(Shetland),² Covesea (Moray),³ Glenshee,⁴ Traprain Law⁵ and Kildalton (Islay),⁶ and Heathery Burn Cave (Durham),⁷ and used sepulchally at Loanhead of Daviot⁸ and Old Keig in Aberdeenshire,⁹ Largs in Ayrshire,¹⁰ and now in Gallo-way, but it is not yet agreed that the fabrics from all the sites enumerated belong to the same tradition. Captain Stevenson,¹¹ for example, would contrast the Loanhead-Old Keig pottery and some Traprain and Kildalton sherds as Early Iron Age with those from Covesea, while the bulk of the Kildalton material could be regarded as belonging to the Cinerary Urn tradition. He does not, however, claim that the latter are merely the last products of the native Cinerary Urn's degeneration, but rather "one of the streams which met at Traprain and Old Keig." In any case the fabric is generally considered to be intrusive, a conclusion re-enforced by the use and associations of the relevant pottery. Both at Loanhead and Largs the flat-rimmed urns were set mouth up in contrast to the other urns in the same cemeteries and the vast majority of Cinerary Urns in Great Britain which were normally inverted. At Old Keig and Heathery Burn, pottery of this type (or types) under discussion is associated with the first evidence for the use of lignite for armlets, a use familiar at Traprain too. At Covesea the deposit contained penannular bronze armlets of a type correctly recognised by Miss Benton as being Central European, not native, though false ring money from the same layer looks purely *Britannico Hibernian*.

It has accordingly been argued that flat-rimmed pottery is the ceramic symbol of an invasion of Scotland from the

² "P.S.A.S., LXVIII., 283.

³ "ib., LXV., 189.

⁴ "ib., LXVII., 197.

⁵ Childe, "Prehistory of Scotland," 250; "P.S.A.S., LXXIV., 57.

⁶ "P.S.A.S., LXXVIII., 122.

⁷ "Archæologia," LIV., 88-112.

⁸ "ib., LXIX., 200.

⁹ "ib., LXVII., 48.

¹⁰ "Archæologia," LXII., 245.

¹¹ "P.S.A.S., LXXVIII., 124.

Continent paralleled to those invasions of England denoted by the Deverel-Rimbury complex or by Iron Age period.¹² Dr. Hencken¹³ has gone further, connecting the Scottish ware—he accepts its homogeneity for diagnostic purposes—with pottery from Knockahollet (Co. Antrim), the Bronze Age layer of Ballinderry crannog No. 2 (Co. Offaly), the Knocknalappa crannog (Co. Clare), Lough Gur and Cush (Co. Limerick). Hence he deduces that the invasive movement extended across Scotland via Galloway to Ireland. The newly discovered urn from Garrochar certainly helps his thesis.

Nevertheless it may seem that the invasion is built on a rather slender foundation. The possibility that our flat-rimmed pots and bucket-shaped urns are just the ultimate product of the Bronze Age tradition cannot be ruled out; it should be remembered that domestic pottery corresponding to the Cinerary Urns of the funerary series is quite unknown. Admittedly a flood of foreign types of metal ware reached the British Isles at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, but most of these had arrived and been assimilated by the time of our flat-rimmed pots;¹⁴ by the time of Jarlshof and Covesea explicitly Hebrernian versions of the foreign types were already current.

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It will be noted that Professor Childe speaks with due caution. A mere 12 years' acquaintance with such urns prohibits any wide and sweeping generalisations. At his press interview the Professor said the urn was about 2500 years old or about 500-600 B.C., and added: "I think we can label the makers of this type of pottery as some sorts of Kelts." The makers, therefore, came from across the seas, where on the Continent this type of urn is known as Hallstatt. Found in North and Mid Scotland as well as Ireland, it has been assumed that there must have been

¹² Childe, "Prehistoric Communities of British Isles," 187-210.

¹³ "Proc. Royal Irish Academy," XLVII., C, 24ff.

¹⁴ Childe, "Prehistoric Communities of British Isles," 170.

some connection between these distant finds, and as there had been in the Bronze Age a regular trade route between Ireland and Scotland through Galloway, a find of this nature in Galloway had been anticipated. The importance of this urn therefore lies in the fact that it provides a missing link between these scattered finds of a kindred and still little known culture.

From this geographical distribution it has been suggested very tentatively, and perhaps prematurely, that these urns may have some relationship to the racial distribution of the Picts. Even to-day many authorities do not accept the view that the Picts were of Keltic stock. Their origin is still wrapt in mystery; nevertheless the suggested equation may not be impossible.

The bones formerly in the urn have been submitted for analysis to Professor Alexander Low, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy at Aberdeen University, whose report thereon follows.

CREMATED REMAINS ASSOCIATED WITH A CINERARY URN AT CREETOWN.

While there are many small fragments which cannot be identified, among the larger pieces, it is possible to identify the following as belonging to an adult human skeleton:

Thirty pieces of the covering bones of the cranium parietal, temporal, and occipital—also six fragments of face bones including a condyle of the lower jaw; the vertebral column is represented by two thoracic, one lumbar, the first sacral, and several fragments of vertebrae; five fragmentary ribs; the heads of two humeri, piece of shaft of one humerus, and four pieces of forearm bones; four pieces of shaft of femur, and imperfect articular surfaces of lower ends of two femora.

The bones have been thoroughly cremated and all trace of animal matter removed. Pieces of the shafts of long bones show the characteristic fracture in cremation. The weight of the cremated bone is one pound twelve ounces.

ALEX. LOW.

To complete the picture some pieces of charcoal were sent to Mr Orr, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, for analysis with a view to ascertaining what kind of wood had been used for the cremation. This is what he reported :

" The carbonised matter is a mixture of charcoal and sand, and it contains a number of minute fragments of carbonised wood. These all belong to the same species and are Hazel (*Corylus avellana* Linn.), remains of which are common in such deposits associated with urns in various parts of the country."

The Place-Name "Croftangry."

By GEORGE WATSON, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

A field-name of considerably more than passing interest occurs sporadically, yet withal inconspicuously, in the Lowlands of Scotland; and it should prove of use to collect and present the scattered instances, and explore the possibilities of the origin of the name. That name is attended by further interest in that it was borrowed by the immortal Author of *Waverley* to bestow as a surname on Chrystal Croftangry, the gentleman of decayed fortune but still generous heart, who is presented as the supposed author of *The Chronicles of the Canongate*.

The intriguing place-name is especially known as designating a property lying immediately north of the precincts of Holyrood Abbey, where a lane now called Croftan-righ runs towards Abbey Hill. This passage borrows its title from a pretentious house¹ having that name marked on its front; and the edifice stands in grounds still earlier bearing a like designation, which were given by James VI. to a favourite servant named French. The mansion itself (it is further stated²) had been occupied by the Regent Murray in the troubled times of James's minority.

¹ Jas. Grant, "Old and New Edinburgh," II., 41 (with illustration of the house on p. 44).

² C. Mackay's "History of Holyrood" (ed. 2), 107.

This quaint old place, modestly situated in a retired quarter of our bustling capital, is mentioned—under the form "Croftangrie"—in the books of the Burlaw Court of Leith between 1724 and 1750.³ And again in plans of Edinburgh by Kincaid, Lizars, and Ainslie—published respectively in 1784, 1787, and 1804—the place-name appears successively as "Craftangry," "Croft-angry," and "Croft Angrie."⁴ It is well to establish these facts about the spellings, since I am not aware that the now usual form "Croft-an-righ" (suggesting an undoubted Gaelic origin, and even a definite meaning) occurs before Scott's all-powerful pen perpetuated and perhaps even originated the form.

It was probably in the *Provincial Antiquities* (1818) that Sir Walter first asserted the Gaelic origin, when, after stating that Malcolm II. acquired Lothian about 1020 and made Edinburgh his seat and later his capital, he claimed various local names, as "Calton," and "Croft-an-Ri (corrupted into Croft-angry), the King's Croft," to be "remains of the Celtic language of the early Scottish kings." The implication, however, is difficult to believe, as the name does not appear on record until two centuries after the Gaelic regal line expired; and, moreover, *croft* itself is an Anglo-Saxon—not a Gaelic—word. The vocable has, however, been borrowed into Gaelic in the form *croit*.

In a narration which is only half serious, Scott gives⁵ a series of four recent alleged forms of the place-name: "Croftangry, Croftandrew, Croftanridge, and Croft-andgrey." The parent form, the great novelist leads one to infer, was "Croft-an-righ," a name bestowed in the times of the Celtic King Malcolm (presumably the Second) when, on his building a palace at Edinburgh, he gave this land to a valiant man "who did him man-service, by keeping the

³ "Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," XV., 170.

⁴ Particulars of its more recent occupation may be found in Dr. Malcolm's "Holyrood" (1937), 94; also in Grant's "Edinburgh," II., 41.

⁵ In his "Chronicles of the Canongate," ch. ii.

croft, or corn land, which was tilled for the convenience of the king's household, and was thence callit Croft-an-righ, that is to say, The King his croft."

Were this reliable information, and not facetious writing, the allegation would be highly interesting, as indicating a due or land-tax in some way resembling the Celtic custom of *conveth*. Further interest would attach to the statement since the place-name is found far and wide throughout the Lowland area—a fact of which Scott was probably not aware. And it may be further stated that the form "Croft-an-righ"—the Gaelic source and significance of which are obvious—has not been found established before the time of Sir Walter, to whose influence this "reformed spelling" has apparently been due, not only in the Holyrood instance but also in respect of the first two to be mentioned hereafter.

An instance of the sporadic occurrence of this hybrid name is found a quarter of a mile north-east of Wigtown,^{5a} and some hundred yards or so west of the sad scene of the drowning of the martyr Covenanters Margaret Mac-Lauchlan and Margaret Wilson in 1685. On an old wall-map preserved in the Social Welfare Department, Stranraer—as the courteous director, Mr Frederick Shaw, informs me—this extent of land is definitely shown under the name "Croft-an-Reigh." As in a few other southern instances (e.g., those at Jedburgh and Hawick), the croft lies adjacent to the minister's glebe. The Valuation Roll briefly states that the occupier of "Croft an Righ," consisting of house and garden, is the proprietor, Mrs Mary B. Walker, who owns also the adjacent park. The *Inventory of Monuments — Wigtown* (p. 185), after describing certain

^{5a} M'Kerlie (1870) states that hereabout stood a convent of Dominican Friars (founded by Dervorgille in 1267), which was suppressed at the Reformation, and whose cleared site was "converted into a field or orchard, now known as Croft-an-righ." This would indicate that the name under review was not applied to it until post-Reformation times, and was thus a borrowed term.

monoliths about 800 yards north of Glenturk, adds: "There is said to have been in former times a croft here called 'Croft an Righ.' " But this may be rather a popular mislocation of the preceding instance than another actual occurrence of the name.

In the neighbouring county of Ayr a well-known example is found where Dalry plies its busy trade. The earliest houses of this community were erected about three centuries ago on a field called Croftangry; and the locality still bears that name, or did so till recently. We need scarcely add that *Dalry* also is a name of Celtic origin (Maxwell, *Land Names*, p. 99).

In Roxburghshire—renowned as a resort of early royalty—a few places have borne this appellation. Thus in the royal burgh of Jedburgh (but just outside of its ancient limits), a plot forming an allotment space has been long known as Croft-Angry. Situated on the right bank of the Jed, almost over against the venerable abbey, this croft is town's property, and (as the burgh records show) was so in 1680. Its site is clearly marked on Ainslie's Plan (about 1770), which indicates a position between the present Baths and the Abbey United Church. Adjacent is the former glebe of the parish minister (now the Lothian Park).

In the ancient town of Hawick the name is likewise found. Among the Crumhaugh deeds there is a sasine, dated December, 1743, which specifies this "croft of land called Croftangry, which is now enclosed and turned into an orchard or garden, with houses thereon."⁶ From a later sasine (dated May 13, 1806), it appears that this croft was situated in the vicinity of the present Slitrig Crescent. About the beginning of last century (as a contemporary plan shows), the minister's glebe—long since built up—lay adjacent.

In Kelso also the occurrence of the place-name "Croft 'n Righ" is claimed (in the *Berwickshire Naturalists'*

⁶ G. Tancred, "Rulewater," 146. Mr E. Barton, of Hawick, kindly provided me with a transcript of the sasine of 1806.

Club's Proceedings for 1878, p. 444). But this may be an erroneous ascription, as I have quite failed to obtain confirmation. On the north-western outskirts lies the Angry-flat Plantation, with the "Croft House" standing in grounds known as "The Crofts" on the opposite side of the road. Herein are the constituents of the croft-name under discussion; and they may have given rise to the above claim.

A somewhat early instance of this place-name occurs in a charter dated June 12, 1559 (and confirmed under the Great Seal fifteen years later), when a croft of ground called Croftangry is defined as lying in the dominical lands of "Prestoun" in Haddingtonshire. This county provides yet another illustration of the name. At or near Whitekirk, the "barneyaird" called "Croftangrie" is mentioned in a charter confirmed under the Great Seal in June, 1637.

In Midlothian, not only does a place so named exist near the royal residence of Holyrood, but another lay in Cramond-regis, a domain (now represented by Barnton) whose title evidences a royal association. This "croft called Croftangry, with all its pertinents," is mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls under date 1516—and again in 1580, when its bounds are set forth; and in various retours from that year up to 1691 this same piece of land is specified.

Beyond Forth, another such croft in Alloa, called "the Croftangry," received mention as early as 1497 in a confirmatory charter,⁷ in which the piece of ground so named (then belonging to Alexander, Lord Erskine) is described as including a tenement and garden which yielded an annual rent of 24s.

More than usual significance may attach to the fact that various instances of this somewhat uncommon name are found in Fife, a county favoured from of old by Scottish royalty. Within the liberty of the royal burgh of Falk-

7 "Register of the Great Seal of Scotland." The debt that this contribution owes to that work, as also to the "Exchequer Rolls" and "The Retours," is obvious.

land, a certain acre of land bore the alternative names of "Croftangrie *alias* Christ croft." In retours made in the years 1654 and 1668 this doubly-named acre is specified; and it is further noticed in a charter confirmed under the Great Seal in August, 1666.

Mentioned in a retour dated November 30, 1679, the lands of Nethergrange, in the barony and parish of Burntisland, contained a field of arable land extending to four acres or thereby, which bore this intriguing name of "Croftangrie."

A tenement of land called Croftangry likewise existed in Elie, and is supposed by Rev. W. Wood⁸ to have lain east of the carriage entrance into Elie Lodge, and "within the boundary wall."

In a charter granted under the Great Seal in January, 1670, a "Crofta-Angury" is incidentally mentioned—in a Latin context—at St. Andrews. John Wood's plan of that town (1830) places this "Croft Amry" (*sic*) close to "Argyle Toll," on the road to Kinghorn. The old farmstead of Croft-angry, situated adjacent to a place bearing the suggestive name of "Rathelpie" (cf. Maxwell's *Land-Names*, p. 179), was prosaically converted into a garage and electrical supply shop about a quarter of a century ago.

The acreage of the properties bearing this name is of very modest amount: hence the scanty records of some of these instances, and perhaps also the escape from prominent record of a conceivable number of others. Whether such names as "King's Meadow" (at Haddington, Liberton, Stirling, Renfrew, and Peebles), "Kingcroft" (at Selkirk), "King's Croft" (at Bonjedward), and "King's Field" (in West Lothian, 1630), have any direct connection with this name, we are unaware. The name "King's Field" given in Bartholomew's *Gazetteer* for the instance at Dalry in Ayrshire is clearly a translation (under Scott's influence) of the name-form *Croftanrigh*.

Though this name is not only of the Gaelic, but also

⁸ "East Neuk of Fife" (1888), 203.

of the Norman-French type of formation, there is insufficient reason to doubt that it originates in the former language. The earliest known instance (1497) occurs at Alloa, on the former fringe of (and still earlier, within) the Gaelic area. Thence it spread to or infiltrated into Fifeshire, the Lothians, and the further south of Scotland.

Setting aside (as unproved) Scott's suggestion of such field being "a croft awarded by the king" (for the yield of a special *cain*), we may now consider other possible origins of the name. In his *Gaelic Place Names of Midlothian* (1912), John Milne advanced the theory that the name signifies in Gaelic "the croft on the slope of a hill" (*an ruigh*). Suffice it to say that the instance involved, that near Holyrood, is situated on a level stretch of land. Sir Herbert Maxwell (*Studies in Topography*, 1887), reading a similar signification into the instance near Wigtown, where "the ground is steep," derived the name from Gaelic *croft fhainre*, "sloping croft." But apparently unsatisfied with this suggestion, he significantly did not adopt it in his *Land-Names*.

Now in his scholarly work on *Celtic Place-names*. Professor W. J. Watson refers to a locality near Ben Lawers which is named "Meall Greagh," signifying "mount of the horse-stud," i.e., a hill where horses were pastured. A conceivable Gaelic collocation, "Croit na greigh" (greighe), or "Croit an greigh," meaning "croft of the horse-stud," would become in Lowland Scots "the Croft an-gry" and eventually "Croft-angry" (in which *g* may be absorbed in the nasal *ng*, as in the Scottish vernacular pronunciation of "angry"). It would be interesting to learn if in any instances of the local survival of this name the *g* is pronounced hard, e.g., as in grey.

Maxwell (1887) rejected—at least for the Wigtown instance—the popular derivation originating from Scott (i.e., Gaelic *croft-an-righ*, = "king's croft or field"), though, as shown above, his alternative etymology was no more acceptable. Now in his *Land-Names* (1894) he deduced the Dumfriesshire place-name *Irongray* from a Gaelic

source (*earrann graich*), meaning "land of the horse-drove"; and later, Johnston in his *Place-Names* similarly derived that name from Gaelic, in the collocation *aird an greagh*, "height of the horse-stud." The latter further regards *Auchengray* to be originally Gaelic, signifying the "field of the herd." But since Professor Watson in his *Celtic Place-Names* does not corroborate these findings, I hesitate—without deeper inquiry—to regard them as confirmatory (or parallel instances) of the use of the second element of *Croft-angry*, now under discussion.⁹

In seeming corroboration of our suggested origin are various facts: In the main these crofts are found in the vicinity—indeed, sometimes within the bounds—of a town, and that often an ancient burgh (as Burntisland, Edinburgh, Falkland, Hawick, Jedburgh, St. Andrews, and Wigtown), where in mediæval times one would expect such riding-facilities to exist. Moreover, the "Croftangrie" near Whitekirk was a barnyard in 1637 or earlier. And be it further noted that the three most southerly instances (at Jedburgh, Hawick, and Wigtown) were in close proximity to the minister's glebe, where additional grazing facilities could readily be secured. All the instances definitely known to me lie beside a main road or a thoroughfare.

But again, in a few of the instances of the place-name mention is made that the croft was or had become a garden or an orchard. Whether this fact has any bearing on the origination of the name, we are doubtful. Yet this treatment of the subject is exploratory rather than conclusive; and thus we may well leave the topic until further light (even if from remoter sources) has been brought to bear upon a matter of no little literary interest.

⁹ As this goes to press, I learn that Mr W. S. Robson (author of "The Story of Hawick"), in preparing articles on place-names for the Archaeological Society, has independently arrived at the same conclusion as I regarding the Hawick example of the name.

Agnew of Kilumquha.

By R. C. REID.

This brief note should go far to clear up the obscurity that surrounds a relatively humble branch of the Agnew family which receives no recognition in the *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway* which purports to be a history of the Agnew family.

Kilumquha is a very small property in Kirkmaiden parish which from earliest times has been part of the old barony of Logan. The place name implies some very early ecclesiastical connection, of which no record survives. It has been interpreted by Professor Watson as a dedication to Iomchada, pronounced umhaa. The early titles and charters of the Logan estate naturally throw no light on this dedication of the Dark Ages, but they do help us with the later history of the lands. Some years ago Mr Kenneth M'Dowell of Logan gave me access to his titles in the hands of his Edinburgh solicitor. They were very modern, and it was clear that the older charters seen and referred to by Nisbet, *circa* 1800, must be at Logan or have perished. The laird himself told me they had been burnt in a fire that consumed the old house some 70 or 80 years ago.

About a year ago, however, on the death of his brother, the laird seems to have turned everything up, and the charters came to light at Logan. Following the public-spirited example of the Marquess of Ailsa, he decided to deposit these charters and the other papers I had already seen, in the Historical Department of the Register House. There I have examined them and have just completed for the Register House authorities a calendar of these papers¹ which enables one to obtain a proper perspective of this branch of the Agnew family.

The lands of Kilumquha comprised only three merk-

¹ The Calendar does not include titles to estates in Peeblesshire and elsewhere once owned by Andrew M'Dowell, Lord Bankton.

lands,² about 100 acres, and of this a $2\frac{1}{2}$ merklands known as Kilumquha-Agnew was granted to Quintin Agnew in 1468 to be held of the M'Dowells, Lords of the Barony of Logan.³ Nisbet states that he saw this charter, but unfortunately it is not amongst the Logan charters now at the Register House. The land granted also included a 20s land of Grennane. Now there is nothing to suggest that this was a disposition subject to reversion, i.e., a mortgage; for the Agnews owned Kilumquha for 200 years. It must have been a definite grant, probably by way of marriage portion of an unrecorded daughter of the house of Logan with Quintin Agnew, who may perhaps have been a son of Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw,⁴ the first hereditary sheriff, who died in 1455.

For the next 120 years the story of the family would be a blank were it not for the Logan charters. All that was known was that in 1593 Janet Agnew was served heir to her father, Quintin Agnew of Kilumquha.⁵ Now the blank can be filled. No sooner was Janet legally served heir than the superior, John M'Dowell of Logan, took action to have it set aside. An assize of error gives the outline of the story.⁶ Janet was an old woman, and is described as a sexagenarian. The true heir was a boy of under 16. There had been collusion between Janet and the boy to the prejudice of the superior, John M'Dowell. There was nothing to prevent the boy, once of age, bringing not only an action of ejection against Janet, but also another action for damages against the superior for giving infeftment to Janet. Janet was old, but five years of possession of the estate would have ameliorated her declining years and the boy could then recuperate himself by an action against the

² "R.M.S.," 1513-46, 3122.

³ "Heraldry" (1816), I., 284.

⁴ Some support for this supposition may be found in the fact that Patrick M'Dowell of Logan witnessed the precept of infeftment of the second Sheriff as heir to his father in the lands of Lochnaw.

⁵ "Hereditary Sheriffs," I., 272.

⁶ "Logan Calendar," p. 18, 43 and 45.

superior. These motives are not stated in the process but may well be inferred.

John M'Dowell of Logan would have none of it; he brought Walter Agnew, the boy, before the assize of error and proved his descent for three generations. He compelled Janet to resign into his hands as superior all the lands in favour of Walter, who was duly infeft.⁷

What happened to the thwarted Janet is not known, but an entry in the public records throws a little light upon her. She was the relict of Alexander Adair in Altoun, and on 3rd July, 1593, had entered into a contract with Alex. Agnew of Croach whereby for certain unspecified sums paid by Alex. she agreed to have herself served heir to Quintin,^{7a} her father, and then to infeft Alexander in the lands in feu, paying the modest feu duty of £8.⁸ With so low a feu duty we may be sure that Alexander paid Janet a handsome premium. So Janet cashed in whilst the going was good, regardless of the future rights of her cousin, the youthful Walter Agnew.

These charters also clear up the confusion caused by reference to an Alex. Agnew of Kilumquha at the very time that Janet was being served heir. He is supposed to have been Janet's husband. We now know that he was Alexander Agnew of Croach, brother to Sheriff Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw,⁹ and that he held Kilumquha, perhaps in feu of Janet. He, too, in 1596 had to resign any rights he had to the lands in favour of Janet as his immediate superior.¹⁰

One other point illustrating the times emerges from these papers. Alex. Agnew of Croach, whilst feuar of

⁷ "Logan Calendar," p. 50, 51, 54, 55.

^{7a} He figures as Quintin or Ninian, which are variants of the same name, as well as Niven. He was alive on 1st July, 1575, when he was a party to the settlement of a teind dispute. ("Reg. of Deeds," XIV., f. 204.)

⁸ "Register of Deeds," Vol. 35, f. 231.

⁹ This rather upsets the pedigree offered in "Hereditary Sheriffs," II., 431 and 433.

¹⁰ "Logan Calendar," p. 51 and 54.

Janet, had not been satisfied to farm the $2\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Kilumquha-Agnew; he seems to have appropriated the remaining half merkland of Kilumquha which had always been held in property by the M'Dowells. Apparently there was no boundary fence, and the normal method was to get the sheriff to delimit the marches. But the sheriff was brother of Alexander, and John M'Dowell feared that the sheriff's delimitation might prove prejudicial to him, so he obtained a Crown precept for a special commission to perform the sheriff's function, "as he was a partial judge."¹¹

Walter Agnew of Kilumquha died in 1611, when his son, Andrew Agnew, was served his heir.¹² In 1672 Andrew Agnew, probably a son of this Andrew, disposed the estate to his son Alex.,¹³ who under letters of provision (dated 25th February, 1672) infeft his wife, Maria Barclay, in life-rent in 1675.¹⁴ A few years later Alex. had to borrow 3000 merks on mortgage from Patrick M'Dowell of Logan, and shortly after gave his wife commission to treat with the laird.¹⁵ But the laird foreclosed and amalgamated the right of property with the superiority. Kilumquha-Agnew is still part of the Logan estate.

AGNEW OF KILUMQUHA.

Quintin Agnew, 1468.

Ninian, d. before 1545.

Andrew, a witness in 1545.

Ninian, d. by 1593,

stated to have been infeft.

Walter Agnew of Kilumquha,
aged 16 in 1593.

Andrew, infeft heir, 1611.

Alexander Agnew of Kilumquha.
= (c. 1672) Maria Barclay.

Quintin, d. by 1593.
= Beatrice M'Ghie.

Janet Agnew,
sexagenarian in 1593.
= Alex. Adair in Altoun.

¹¹ "Logan Calendar," p. 49.

¹² "Logan Calendar," p. 74.

¹³ "Ibid," p. 149. See "Hereditary Sheriffs," II., 30.

¹⁴ "Ibid," p. 153.

¹⁵ "Ibid," p. 174.

16th February, 1945

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The Glen Trool National Park.

By A. M'CORMICK.

The lecturer described the events that led to the proposed creation of this Park, the active interest of the Forestry Commission, and the possibilities of its development. Many beautiful slides were shown.

2nd March, 1945

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The Roman Fort at Watercrock, Kendal.

By Col. O. H. NORTH, D.S.O., F.S.A.

This lantern lecture described the excavations carried out by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.

16th March, 1945

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

Solitary Bees and Wasps.

By Professor F. BALFOUR-BROWNE.

The Aquatic and Semi-Aquatic Hemiptera (Water Bugs) of the Solway District.

By E. S. BROWN, B.A., F.R.E.S.

The water-bugs being an interesting and attractive group of insects, which offer comparatively few difficulties to the entomologist as regards their collection and study, it is rather surprising that so few records are to be found for the Solway district, where conditions are on the whole very favourable for them.

The only references I have been able to find are given in the bibliography at the end: actually the only records for Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Wigtownshire (hereafter referred to as DF, KB, and WT respectively),¹ are included in references 1 and 7-12, the remaining papers being of interest here only in that they deal with neighbouring parts of the Scottish west coast. It will be seen that nearly all former publications are those of Murray, who contributed several notes on Dumfriesshire Heteroptera, which he collected mainly in the south of that county. H. D. Slack (in Brown (1)) recorded a few species from DF, but all these had been previously found there by Murray. An old DF record for *Næogeus ruficeps* (12) completes all I have traced for the area under review. The sum-total amounts to 21 species of aquatic and semi-aquatic Heteroptera recorded from DF, and none from either KB or WT!

During 1943 and 1944 I spent nearly all of my time in the Dumfries area, and since duty took me frequently into KB and WT, I was able to do a considerable amount of collecting over a fairly wide area, and substantially increase this modest list. In the area as a whole 47 species of aquatic and semi-aquatic Heteroptera were taken, thereby increasing the former list from 21 to 49 (*Saldula orthochila* and *Chartoscirta cocksi*, recorded by Murray, did not reveal

¹ See "Ent. Mon. Mag.," 67, 1931: 183-193.

themselves during my collecting). The lists for the individual counties now stand at 47 species for DF, 40 for KB, and 33 for WT. The total of 49 species for the whole area, constituting 59 per cent. of the 83 British species, may be regarded as a very fair list when one reflects how far north the Solway area is in Britain; it is unlikely, however, that further research would add more than another 4 or 5 species.

Since some rather extensive observations were made on the ecology of water-bugs in the area during 1943-4, and it is intended to analyse these in some detail elsewhere in a separate paper, only a brief account of the distribution of each species will be given here; the usual symbols DF, KB, and WT will be used to show in which counties it has occurred, and a few general remarks will briefly indicate its status. The nomenclature adopted is that given by W. E. China (1943, "The Generic Names of British Insects, Part 8," published by the Roy. Ent. Soc. London).

DIPSOCORIDÆ.

Cryptostemma alienum (H.-S.). DF, KB, WT. There are previous records for DF by Murray for this species; I believe there is also an older one for the river Nith at Thornhill (DF), which I am unable to trace at the time of writing. It is a reticent inhabitant of shingle at the edges of rivers and streams, which eluded me for some time until I learnt how to find it; thenceforth it was found in nearly every suitable shingle-bank where it was sought, and is no doubt a very common insect in the south of Scotland, though somewhat restricted by its choice of habitat. 1

HYDROMETRIDÆ.

Hydrometra stagnorum (L.). DF, KB, WT. Not by any means common, and there are no previous records; chiefly at the margin of a loch on the Lochar Moss, and of the Castle Loch at Lochmaben (DF), and at Carlingwark Loch (KB).

GERRIDÆ.

Gerris costæ (H.-S.). DF, KB, WT. This is the com-

monest species of the genus on high ground, though much less common at low altitudes; it is particularly abundant on high peat-pools. There are previous records for DF by Murray and Slack.

G. thoracicus (Schumm.). DF. Very scarce, occurring only at Priestside Flow, near Annan, and a single specimen near Eaglesfield; it probably exists in small numbers in other parts of the coastal area.

G. asper (Fieb.). DF, KB. Both winged and apterous forms of this species were found; it is fairly common in water with fairly thick emergent vegetation, though not confined to such habitats.

G. gibbifer (Schumm.). DF, KB. There are very few Scottish records for this species; in the Solway area it was found only in two localised districts — the Lochar Moss (DF), and the mountainous country near Loch Trool and to the south of it (KB); the first of these localities also extends across the Nith estuary to Kirkconnell Merse (KB), where it was found in similar peaty pools to those which produced it on the Lochar Moss itself.

G. lacustris (L.). DF, KB, WT. And *G. odontogaster* (Zett.). DF, KB, WT. These are the commonest species of the genus in lowland districts; *G. odontogaster*, in the writer's experience, is far more common than it is in the south of England. Both species have been recorded before from DF by Murray and Slack.

G. najas (De Geer). KB, WT. Found in two places only—the Water of Trool shortly after it leaves Loch Trool (KB), and the river Bladnoch (WT). This is the first Scottish record for the species.

VELIIDÆ.

Microvelia reticulata (Burm.). DF, KB, WT. This small, inconspicuous species has probably been much overlooked in Scotland, for it is quite common amongst thick vegetation at the margins of lochs in the Solway area.

Velia currens (Fab.). DF, KB, WT. A very abundant

species, occurring on all types of water, but especially swift-running streams and burns.

HEBRIDÆ.

Næogeus ruficeps (Thoms.). DF, WT. Buchanan-White's DF record for this species (12) was one of the first British ones. It inhabits *Sphagnum*, but does not appear to be common, for I only found it sparingly in two places—the Black Loch (DF), and Barlockhart Loch (WT).

SALDIDÆ.

Chiloxanthus pilosus (Fall.). DF. Scarce on salt-flats at Annan (DF); Murray found it at Powfoot and farther along the coast at Gretna.

Salda littoralis (L.). DF, KB. Not often found, but probably fairly common on salt-flats and at the margins of lochs; recorded by Murray.

Saldula scotica (Curt.). DF, KB, WT. On river shingle this is the characteristic Saldid, and it is common throughout the area. Both Murray and Slack record it from DF.

S. orthochila (Fieb.). DF. Not really an aquatic nor even a semi-aquatic species, for it usually occurs in dry situations. Murray records it from DF, and it is probably common, but was not especially sought after by the present writer.

S. saltatoria (L.). DF, KB, WT. Common and widespread; recorded by Murray.

S. c-album (Fieb.). DF. Like *S. scotica*, this is a species of the river-side, and the two are frequently found together; it is probably widespread in the area, although I failed to find it in KB and WT; Murray records it.

S. pallipes (Fabr.). DF, KB. Confined to the coast, where it occurs on salt-flats and in river estuaries; Murray and Slack record it.

Chartoscirta cincta (H.-S.). DF, KB. Fairly common at the boggy margins of lochs.

Ch. elegantula (Fall.). DF. This rare species turned

up in a salt-marsh in the Nith estuary near Glencaple, where four specimens only were taken on April 15th, 1944; subsequent visits failed to produce any more. They were of the typical form, and specimens are discussed elsewhere (1) in connection with the variation of the species.

Ch. cocksi (Curt.). DF. Murray found this species, which is also uncommon, at Newton Moss (11). It did not occur to the present writer.

NEPIDÆ.

Nepa cinerea (L.). DF, KB. Not at all common, being found only in Capenoch Loch, near Thornhill (DF), and Carlingwark Loch at Castle-Douglas (KB).

NOTONECTIDÆ.

Notonecta glauca (L.). DF, KB, WT. Common and widespread; recorded by Murray.

N. obliqua (Gallen.). DF. Contrary to expectations, this species appears to be scarce, being found only in a pond near Parkgate, near Dumfries. Neither Murray nor Slack record it.

CORIXIDÆ.

Corixa punctata (Ill.). DF, KB, WT. Common and widespread, but never as abundant as it is in parts in the south.

C. dentipes (Thoms.). DF, KB, WT. Widespread, but much less common than the last.

C. striata (L.). DF, KB, WT. Very common; recorded by Murray.

C. venusta (D. and S.). DF, KB, WT. Fairly common and often abundant where it occurs.

C. semistriata (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. Widespread, but never abundant. Murray records it.

C. limitata (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. Murray's record (8) for this species was later (11) corrected to *C. nigrolineata*; it occurred to the writer sparingly in all three counties, but chiefly in DF, where it was fairly common in a dam on a

hillside near Thornhill and a pond nearby, in a pond near Auldgirth, and another at Tynron; it would appear from this that the Thornhill area is the chief centre for it.

C. lateralis (Leach). DF, KB, WT. Though much less common than in the south, *lateralis* is widely distributed, and generally occurs in cattle-ponds, which are its favourite haunt; it is also met with in small numbers in pools on high ground.

C. nigrolineata (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. A very common species throughout the area in ponds, and in pools on high ground; recorded by Murray.

C. stagnalis (Leach). WT. Only found in brackish water near Glenluce, and a single specimen in the river Cree near Newton-Stewart; it probably occurs in brackish water on other parts of the Solway coast, although search in several places failed to reveal it.

C. linnei (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. There are few Scottish records for this species, but it appears to have a wide distribution, though much less common than the next. It is usually found at the margins of weedy lochs and lochans.

C. sahlbergi (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. Very common in ponds and lochans which are more or less choked with vegetation; recorded by Murray.

C. castanea (Thoms.). DF, KB, WT. Widely distributed, in bog-pools containing *Sphagnum* and *Carex*; it was commonest in a pond near Parkgate, near Dumfries, in Twomerkland pond, near Moniaive (DF), and in a mountain pool near Newton-Stewart (KB).

C. fossarum (Leach). DF, KB, WT. Common in lochs, especially alkaline ones such as those in the south of WT, and in slow-flowing rivers such as the Cree; also found in ponds.

C. scotti (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. Still more common than the last, but more confined to lochs; it is the dominant species in many acid lochs, where it often swarms.

C. falleni (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. A common species of lochs, and slow-flowing rivers (e.g., R. Dee near Castle-

Douglas); in some alkaline lochs, such as the Castle Loch at Lochmaben, Duncow "pond" (DF), Auchenreoch Loch and Edingham Loch (KB), it is the dominant species.

C. distincta (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. Possibly the commonest species in the area; it is mostly found in acid lochs, and very often in company with *C. scotti*.

C. carinata (C. Sahlb.). DF, KB. Often common in peaty lochans on the hills at altitudes of over 1000 feet, such as Cran Loch near Parkgate, and a similar pool near Thornhill. The only locality outside DF where it was found was the mountainous district round Loch Trool (KB). It is more strictly confined to high altitudes than any other species.

C. germari (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. Very widely distributed, but seldom common. The only places where it was dominant were Shiel Loch and Stroanshalloch Loch (DF), and Souleseat Loch (WT). It is mostly a species of lochs and lochans, but odd specimens may be found in smaller pools.

C. præusta (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. Widely distributed and common throughout the area; recorded by Murray.

C. wollastoni (D. and S.). DF, KB. A common species of peat-pools on high ground; though odd specimens may be found at lower altitudes, it is only common at round about 1000 feet and above; Murray found it on Newton Moss.

C. concinna (Fieb.) DF, KB, WT. Widely distributed, but not at all common; it is found usually in very small numbers, in several different types of habitat.

Glænocoris propinqua (Fieb.). DF, KB, WT. Widely but thinly distributed; usually on high ground in peaty lochans, but sometimes at low altitudes as in Loch Heron and Loch Eldrig (WT); both dark and light forms are found, and the variation and its causes are being discussed in a separate paper.

Cymatia bonsdorffi (C. Sahlb.). DF, KB, WT. This is quite a common species; mostly in lochans, where

it is occasionally dominant. Both *macropterous* and *brachypterous* forms occur, but the former are rare.

Micronecta poweri (D. and S.). DF, KB, WT. This very small "water-boatman" is usually found in small sandy bays at the margins of rivers, or among weeds in the slower stretches of smaller streams; it occurs in the rivers Nith and Cree, among other places, and is probably fairly common, but easily overlooked. It is known to inhabit the margins of lakes, but was not found under these circumstances in the Solway area.

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The Aquatic Coleoptera of the Solway Up to Date.

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In 1909 I published a paper¹ on the water-beetles of the Solway District which included about 120 species. In 1914 B. M'Gowan (6) produced a list which raised the total to 131. These lists include the Hydradephaga and the Palicornes as far as *Coelostoma* (*Cyclonotum*), thus omitting *Cerevon*, *Megasternum*, and *Cryptopleurum*.

After 1914 nothing appeared on the water-beetles until 1931-1939, when the late James Murray published a few notes on the Coleoptera of Dumfriesshire which included a few aquatic species. During the years intervening since 1914 I have done a little collecting in Kirkcudbright and Dumfries, most of this being in 1941, but Captain E. S. Brown of Haileybury, who has been stationed in the area, has taken a number of species, and I am indebted to him and to my friend, Dr. R. B. Pike, for some additions to the list, which now runs to 136 species. The following notes refer to the six species added to M'Gowan's list and to some other species. The six additions are:

Haliplus immaculatus Gerh.

Haliplus wehnckeii Gerh.

Noterus clavicornis Deg.

Ilybius subaeneus Er.

Gyrinus marinus Gyll.

Hydræna nigrita Germ.

***Haliplus wehnckeii* Gerh and *immaculatus* Gerh.**

It is scarcely surprising that the two species of *Haliplus* should have been added to the list. *H. wehnckeii* was only recognised as a British species in 1907 and *immaculatus* in 1911, but it was not until after Edwards' paper (4) in that

¹ The numbers in brackets refer to the bibliography at the end of the paper.

year that I was stimulated to investigate the "ruficollis-group" of the genus, and even now there do not appear to be many coleopterists who will attempt to distinguish these species. Both occur in lochs and streams and are by no means uncommon in Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, and, doubtless also, in Wigtown, although, so far, there is no record.

***Noterus clavicornis* Deg.**

This is a new Scottish record. I first took the species in Carlingwark Loch, Castle-Douglas (KB), in November, 1941, when two male and one female were found. In the following month I again visited the loch and got another male specimen on the opposite side. In 1943 E. S. Brown again found the species there, although he did not then know that I had found it. This is a particularly interesting discovery, because I worked the loch carefully in 1907, as it was the second Scottish locality for *Ilybius fenestratus* Fab. Only a few years ago the larger species, *N. capricornis* Herbst (*sparsus* Marsh.) was sent me from Raasay Island (S)² by Professor Heslop Harrison. This also constituted a new Scottish record. *N. capricornis* has not been recorded previously north of Durham, and Mrs Omer Cooper (8), who worked both Northumberland and Durham during the years of her residence in Newcastle, failed to find it. Its normal range appears to extend only as far as South Yorkshire. There is no English record for *clavicornis* north of mid-west Yorks., where the species used to be fairly common at Chaloner's Whin, just south of the city.

***Laccophilus minutus* L. (*obscurus* Panz.).**

During my collecting in 1941 and 1943 I failed to find this species anywhere except in Carlingwark loch, Castle-Douglas (KB), but I did not visit Auchencrieff loch (DF),

² The capital letters in brackets indicate the county or vice-county as follows: DF=Dumfries; HB=Outer Hebrides; KB=Kirkcudbright; WT=Wigtown; S=North Ebrides. See Ent. Mon. Mag. 67, 1931: 183-193.

Lennon's original locality. E. S. Brown found the species common in an alkaline quarry near Annan (DF) in 1943. The species is near its most northern limit, as it has not been found, so far, farther north than South Perth and Fife.

***Bidessus minutissimus* Germ.**

This species is still to be found in the original locality of the Nith, between the Stranraer Railway bridge and Maxwelltown. My son and I found it there in 1941, and I also found it on the other side of the river near the Martenden ford, a new record for Dumfriesshire. When transport is easier I feel sure that I shall find it in the Annan and other rivers.

***Hygrotus versicolor* Schall.**

I had one opportunity in 1941 of examining the one place on the River Dee at Thrieve Bridge (KB) where this species occurred in some numbers in 1907, but it had either moved elsewhere or had become extinct.

***Deronectes latus* Steph.**

Sharp (10) recorded this species for the Solway District and described it as "rare." In my previous paper I mentioned that I had failed to find it and that Lennon also had not recorded it. In 1942 R. B. Pike brought me one or two specimens from Lochenkit loch, 668 feet above sea level (KB). He again visited the loch and stream flowing from it in 1944, as I did also, but we failed to find any specimens.

***Deronectes griseostriatus* Deg.**

In M'Gowan's paper, the only record for this species was Polvaird loch, near Sanquhar (DF). In 1915 I found it in a small loch on Craiglee, in the Glen Trool area (KB). The loch was at about 1700 feet above sea level and the species was quite common. In 1918 I explored all the lochs lying around the Rhinns of Kells and Merrick at altitudes of 1617 feet (L. Enoch) down to 957 feet (The Round Loch of the Dungeon), and in all these lochs the species was common. E. S. Brown again found it in Loch Valley in

August, 1944. In Dumfriesshire he found it in two places : a peat pool at the top of Cairn Hill (1430 feet), near Thornhill, and Cran loch (1166 feet), near Parkgate, where it was abundant.

***Oreodytes davisii* Curtis.**

Since the previous papers were written various changes have been made in the systematic arrangement of species which used to be in the genus *Hydroporus*, and one group of these species has been taken out and placed in the genus *Oreodytes*. In my "Check list of the British Hydradephaga" (2) I described *davisii* as a synonym of *borealis* Gyll., which is an older name. My son has now pointed out (3) that *borealis* is a synonym of *alpinus* Payk., a different species from ours, so that the correct name is the one by which the species was known at the time of my previous paper.

It is remarkable that, although the Well-burn, Moffat, provided Lennon, and later me, with plenty of specimens, no other stream in the county has yielded it. From my experience in other parts of Scotland, it lives amongst the gravel in the shallow parts of the stream or on rock surfaces in the pools, and I have searched for it without success in such situations in both Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. E. S. Brown and R. B. Pike have also had no success, although the former found it in the Fawhope burn near Teviothead, Roxburghshire, in 1943.

There are large areas in Scotland, Perth North, Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine, Selkirk, Berwick, Westernness and Argyll, from which there are no records. There are several records for Ayr and Lanark, but I believe that the species is not really common (i.e., both numerous where it occurs and in most suitable streams) except in the more northern counties, Easternness, Easter- and Wester-Ross, Sutherland and Caithness. There are records for the species as far south as Hants South, and I have seen a specimen from Cardigan, but I believe that most of the English records south of Yorkshire are erroneous.

***Hydroporus lineatus* Fab.**

In 1896 W. Lennon gave me a manuscript list of his captures of water-beetles in the area, and this included this species as from "White loch, Colvend; Glenburn and Maxwelltown loch" (KB). He told me that he had taken it in a few ponds. I found a few specimens in Lochrutton loch on two occasions in 1906. In 1941 I found a specimen in Milton loch, and in the same year a few more specimens in the stream flowing into Lochrutton loch. It is obviously rare in Kirkcudbright and indeed in Scotland, although I found it in some numbers in one small loch (or large pond) in Angus in 1933, where I had not found it in 1908. E. S. Brown found it abundant in a loch above Capenoch (DF) in 1943, and in a pond by Ken Bridge, beside Loch Ken (KB), in the same year, so that it may be getting more common in the area. The only other Scottish records are for Roxburgh and Berwick, both in Murray's Catalogue. It is to be noted that the species is farther north on the east side of the country.

***Hydroporus rufifrons* Duft.**

The main interest in mentioning this species is because it still occurs in at least one of the localities where I found it in 1908. It was discovered there by E. S. Brown in 1943, who also found it in 1944 in numbers at a spot in the north-western part of Loch Ken (KB). So far it has not turned up in Wigtown.

***Agabus labiatus* Brahm (*femoralis* Payk.).**

Another species with a very limited range in the Solway area. Lennon recorded it from one pond near Moffat Well (DF) and I found it in only one pond at Rockcliffe (KB). In 1943 E. S. Brown found it in the pools in the sandhills near Dunragit (WT). The species is scattered about England and Scotland, and I have taken it as far north as Easter Ross, but there are few records for northern Scotland.

***Ilybius fenestratus* Fab.**

I first found this species in Loch Arthur (Lotus loch) (KB) in 1906, and in the following year I discovered it in

Carlingwark loch (KB). In 1941 it was still to be found in both these lochs, and it also occurred in Loch Patrick (KB). As I had not previously examined this loch, it cannot be suggested that the species is extending its range in the county, although it is much more common in England than it was when I first commenced collecting water-beetles. The record is, however, worth mentioning as showing that, after 34 or 35 years, the species still retains its hold in the area.

***Ilybius subaeneus* Er.**

This addition to the list was only made in July, 1945, when I had an opportunity of examining some of the small lochs in the Drumlanrig woods (DF), when a number of specimens were found. It is one of the few water-beetles concerning which there appears to be evidence of an extension of range in the British Islands. It was first found in the London district about 1839. It was taken in Suffolk in 1899 and in Norfolk in 1890. I took it in Cambridge in 1904 when out with Dr. Sharp, and in a place he had often visited without finding it. In 1908 a single specimen was taken in Lincolnshire, and I took another in the Isle of Man in 1910. Three specimens were taken in Herts. in 1911, and after that there was no record until 1930, when a number of specimens were taken in three localities in Durham. In 1933 I took a number of specimens in Angus in a small loch where I had not found it in 1908, and that was the first Scottish record. This Dumfries record is the second, and although it is possible that the species has been in the Drumlanrig lochan for many years, since it is possible that it has never been worked before, the fact that *subaeneus* has only been found in western English localities (Chester and Stafford) since 1939 does suggest that the species is a recent arrival in South-West Scotland.

***Rantus exoletus* Forst.**

This species appears in the earlier lists as having been taken in Kirkcudbright, but there is no record for Dumfries³

³ Since this was written I have found the species in a pond near Tynron (DF), where it was common in June, 1945, both as imago and larva.

and there was no record for Wigtown until D. K. Kevan took it in Lochs Ochiltree and Mochrum in 1932. It occurs now in a number of the lochs in the eastern part of the Stewartry, and in one small loch at about 400 feet above sea level (Deanstone loch) I can almost always be sure of finding either the imago or the larva. In Scotland there are no records for Westernness, Argyll Main or Kintyre, although it occurs in Skye and the Outer Hebrides. There is a record for Cornwall but none for Devon or for Somerset South, and the only Welsh records are for Glamorgan and Carnarvon. These gaps in the distribution on the western side of both England and Scotland may indicate an establishment of the species in the east before it extended its range to the west.

***Gyrinus marinus* Gyll.**

It is difficult to understand the absence of this common species from the two earlier lists, but I, at least, never recognised it in the district until 1918, when I found it in three of the lochs at Lochmaben. Anderson Fergusson took it at Caerlaverock in 1919, and D. K. Kevan in the Castle loch, Lochmaben, in 1932. The first record for Kirkcudbright is also 1918, but in 1932 Kevan took it in Lochs Carlingwark, Ken, and Arthur, and R. B. Pike brought me several specimens from Carlingwark in 1942. The first record for Wigtown is for 1932, when Kevan took the species in Ochiltree loch, and E. S. Brown found it in the Garwachie lochs in 1943. He has since written saying that he can testify to the wide distribution and often great abundance of the species in the area, and adds: "I think it is most abundant in the peaty lochs about the KB-WT border." In Roxburgh again the first record is for 1943, when Brown took the species in Branhholm Easter and Wester lochs. It was taken by Anderson Fergusson in Bishop loch, Lanark, in 1915, and in Loch Loskin, Argyll Main, by the same collector in 1910, and I took it in Angus in 1908, where I found it in two places. In Perth North the first record is for 1938, and in Easternness 1940. Heslop Harrison sent me a specimen which he took in 1939 on

Valtos, an island in the sea inlet of Loch Roag, on the west of Lewis (HB).

I have mentioned these records as they appear to justify the conclusion that this species is a comparatively recent addition to the Scottish beetle fauna, but, unfortunately, J. Wilson included the species in a list of beetles from Sutherland taken in 1834 (11). Murray (7) recorded it from "Duddingston L.-Lochend-Canal near Glasgow and Paisley: Linlithgow loch." It is, however, to be noted that Sharp, in his *Coleoptera of Scotland* (10) does not mention the species, which might mean that the identifications of Wilson and those authors who contributed to Murray's list were incorrect. But I believe it was the same Wilson who, with J. Duncan, wrote the "*Entomologia Edinensis*" in 1834, and in that volume (p. 130) are descriptions of two species, *G. æneus* (larger) and *G. marinus* (smaller), which appear to suit our two species, *marinus* and *thomsoni* respectively. If this is correct, then the Sutherland species was *thomsoni*, and that would relieve us to some extent; but the "*Entomologia Edinensis*" gives both species as occurring in the Edinburgh district! Thus we are left, either to assume that Wilson and Duncan were wrong in their identification or that we tend to pay more attention to the under-water beetles than we do to those that skim about on the surface: a view I naturally do not like to take with regard to my own collecting. I still believe that *marinus* was not in the Solway area, or was extremely rare, when I published my previous list.

In the case of some other species there is good evidence that the tendency to move northwards is along the eastern side of the country and then to spread westwards.

***Gyrinus thomsoni* Zaitzev. (*edwardsi* Sharp).**

The records for *G. opacus* in the earlier lists all refer to this species. It was not until 1914 that Sharp showed that *opacus* Sahlb. is a very rare British species and that the common species we had been treating as *opacus* was, as he then believed, new to science. He named it *edwardsi*, but more recently it was pointed out that it had already

been named *æneus* by Thomson in 1860. As this name was preoccupied, Zaitzev (1907) re-named the species "thomsoni." It had already been recorded from Kirkcudbright, but in 1918 I took it in the Lochmaben district (DF). From the records it seems to be mainly a western Scottish species, as in most of the eastern counties it is unrecorded; but the remarks concerning the tendency of collectors to neglect the Gyrinids apply here as in the case of *marinus*.

***Enochrus (Philhydrus) bicolor* Fab. (*maritimus* Thoms.).**

A single specimen of this species was recorded by the late J. G. Gordon in 1903 as having been taken on the moors at Cormalzie (WT). Apart from the fact that the species is confined to brackish water round the coasts and is therefore unlikely to be found in a moorland pool, there is no other western British record north of Caernarvon, although there are many ideal habitats for the species in Lancashire and Cumberland. The species was included in the previous lists, but I think that it should now be erased from the Scottish list.

***Ochthebius*.**

There have been changes in the names of three of the species of this genus which are mentioned in the previous lists.

***O. minimus* Fab.**

The species that appeared in the previous lists under the name *pygmæus* Fab. should be known as *minimus*, as the Fabrician *pygmæus* turns out to be an *Helophorus*, according to d'Orchymont (9). We recorded this species as having been taken in Kirkcudbright, but a record for Kelton (DF) in Lennon's manuscript was passed over by me. The species appears to be rare in the Solway district, and in the little collecting I have done since early in 1941 I have not seen it.

***O. bicolon* Germ. (*rufimarginatus* Steph.).**

There has been great confusion as to the identity of *bicolon* Germ., *bicolon* Steph., and *rufimarginatus* Steph., and in 1937 d'Orchymont wrote a paper in which he

endeavoured to straighten things out (9). Although his evidence is by no means convincing, I am inclined to accept his interpretation, and my son has also accepted it. d'Orchymont examined specimens in the Stephens collection in the British Museum, and came to the conclusion that Stephens' *rufimarginatus* is the *bicolon* of Germar and that the *bicolon* of Stephens is not the original Scottish species to which Germar gave that name (and Germar's specimen which he so named was a Scottish specimen). He further concluded that Stephens' *bicolon* and his *dilatatus* are the same species, so that the name of our *bicolon* becomes *dilatatus*. I have said that the evidence is not convincing. d'Orchymont himself mentions that G. R. Waterhouse, after examining the specimens in the Stephens collection, declared that the *bicolon* of Stephens was identical with the *bicolon* of continental authors; but it seems that the series of specimens in the collection were not all the same species!

In my earlier paper and in that of M'Gowan, where only two or three specimens were recorded, it appeared that *bicolon* (*rufimarginatus*) was a rare species; but I think that was because of the type of habitat in which it is found. It lives in streams at the edges, probably as much out of the water as in it, and although it may take some finding, partly because of its small size and partly because it seems to frequent only one type of ground, once these points are remembered it is by no means uncommon. I have taken more than 20 specimens in an hour on one short reach of the Bogrie Burn (KB). It lives on the mud and clay banks at the shallowest places where there is little or no current, and it is necessary to work the net so as to wash the edges above the water as well as to disturb the bottom. Doubtless it gets washed out of its haunts occasionally and carried down stream and it may reach tidal water in flood-refuse, but the small streams seem to be its natural home.

O. dilatatus Steph.

is a brackish water species which I recorded as *bicolon* from Kelton (DF) and later found at Rockcliffe (KB). In 1941 I found it in pools on the merse at Southwick and on

both sides of the Nith. The British records for this species under the name *bicolon* cannot be relied upon, because it may have been confused with *rufimarginatus*, but as the latter species is almost confined to fresh running water while *dilatatus* is almost confined to brackish water, it is probable that most of the coastal records are correct. I have identified the species from North Sutherland, Outer Hebrides, North and Mid-Ebudes in Scotland, and it is probable that it will be found in at least the western coastal districts. It may be absent or scarce on the east coast as, so far, I have only identified specimens from East Norfolk, and although I worked much brackish water in the area of Easter Ross, where I discovered *O. lenensis* Popp., I did not find it there.

***Hydrana nigrita* Germ.**

So far as I know, one specimen of this species which I took in a tributary of the River Urr near Corsock (KB) in 1941 is the only Solway representative of the species, although it has been taken in various Scottish counties from Ayr and Lanark to South Sutherland.

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6th April, 1945

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

British Birds Named After Persons.

By Sir HUGH GLADSTONE.

It comes as a surprise to find that no less than 31 species (or 33 if two of doubtful occurrence in the British Isles are included) of the 520 recorded in *The Handbook of British Birds*¹ bear the distinguishing name of some person.

John James AUDUBON	Shearwater.
Louis Antoine Francois BAILLON	Crake.
Spencer Fullerton BAIRD	Sandpiper.
William BARTRAM	Sandpiper.
Thomas BEWICK	Swan.
Edward BLYTH	Reed-Warbler.
Charles Lucien BONAPARTE	Sandpiper; and Gull.
Morten Thrane BRUNNICH	Guillemot.
James BULWER	Petrel.
Francesco CETTI	Warbler.
Elliott COUES	Redpoll.
Eduard Friedrich EVERSMAHN	Warbler.
Carl Peter HOLBOLL	Redpoll.
Jens Wilken HORNEMANN	Redpoll.
William Elford LEACH	Petrel.
——— MACQUEEN	Bustard.
George MONTAGU	Harrier.
Peter Simon PALLAS	Warbler; Grasshopper- Warbler; and Sand- Grouse.
Gustav Ferdinand Richard RADDE ...	Bush-Warbler.
——— RICHARD	Pipit.

James Clark ROSS	Gull.
Wilhelm Peter Eduard Simon RUPPELL	Warbler.
Edward SABINE	Gull.
Paolo SAVI	Warbler.
George Wilhelm STELLER	Eider.
William Henry SYKES	Wagtail.
Coenraad Jacob TEMMINCK	Stint.
Peter Gustaf TENGMALM	Owl.
Gilbert WHITE	Thrush.
Alexander WILSON	Petrel.

Some of these persons are well known; about others very little has been discovered and it may be observed, incidentally, that the majority of the birds who bear their names are but rare vagrants to Great Britain.

Some old authors named birds which they knew of abroad and which subsequently came to Great Britain when—as might be expected—they brought their names with them: this, however, is not always the case and it is indeed regrettable that, in some instances, they have been renamed. The custom of writers, at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, of naming species after their friends and correspondents may have been due to the size of the Linnæan genera which were still commonly used: it must have been difficult to find a new descriptive adjective for a Finch when all Finches were *Fringilla* (or *Loxia*) or for a Sandpiper when they were all *Tringa*.

I have compiled the biographies of most of the thirty persons whose names have been associated with birds on the British list but the time at my disposal to-night will only allow me to deal with but three of them. Most of my information has been obtained from books or from correspondents but I must not fail to acknowledge the assistance I have received locally from Mrs MacLean (of the Ewart Library) for obtaining books for me from the National Library: to Canon Goeyvaerts for translations from the Dutch and to Brother Gall for translations from the Italian. My kind correspondents are too numerous to mention individually but I am particularly indebted to Mr W. B.

Alexander (of the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology, at Oxford) for his expert advice and enthusiastic encouragement.

CETTI'S WARBLER.

Although figured as *Bouscarle, variété de la grisette*,² in 1770, it was discovered and named *Sylvia Cetti* by Albert de la Marmora³ in 1820; in honour of the Italian naturalist Francesco Cetti.

Temminck's statement⁴ in 1820 that birds of this species had been killed in England, has been shown to have been erroneous and to have probably been due to his mistaken identification of the specimen of Savi's Warbler which was submitted to him, when in London,⁵ in 1819. There have been but three occurrences of Cetti's Warbler in England: the first at Battle, Sussex, on 12th May, 1904.

The name Cetti's Warbler was used by Latham⁶ in 1823.

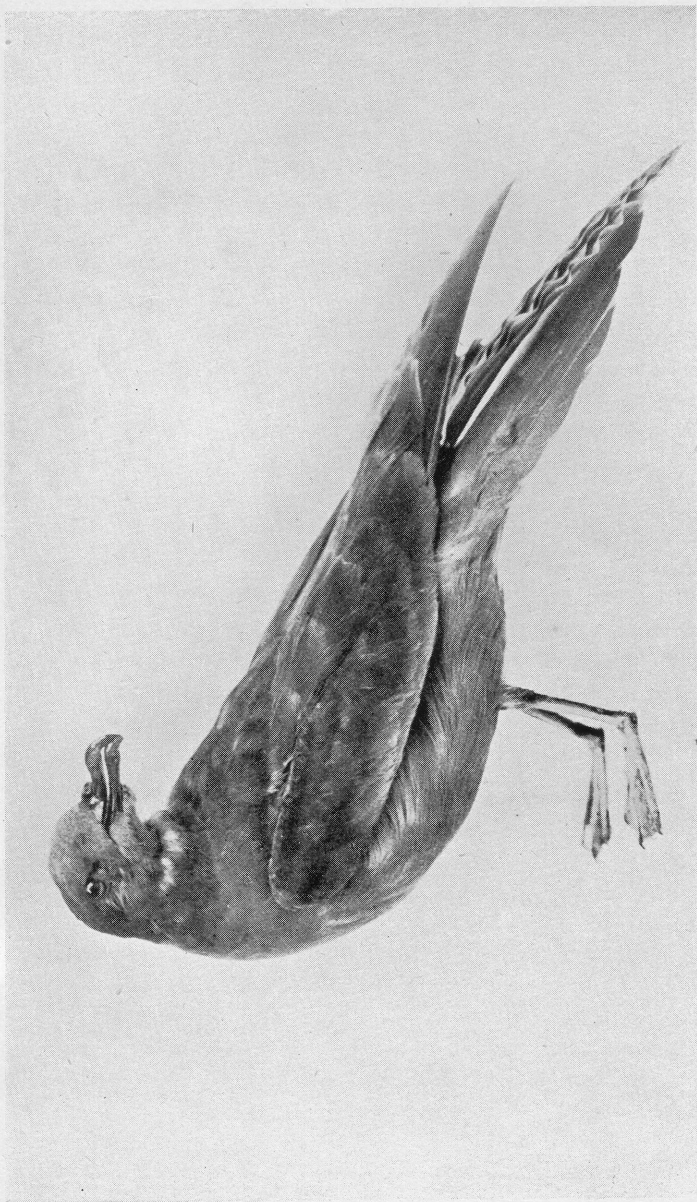
Francesco CETTI was born, at Como, on 9th August, 1726. He was educated in Italy and on 13th October, 1742, entered the Jesuit Novitiate of Milan in which order he took his solemn vows on 2nd February, 1760. His outstanding talents and the unflagging zeal which he displayed in his studies soon made him one of the most highly esteemed members of the Jesuit province of Milan. His proficiency in philosophy and theology was such that he was eminent among the many philosophers and theologians of his day and he was also a good mathematician. When the King of Sardinia (Charles Emmanuel III.) was desirous that his subjects in that Island should enjoy a more advanced education, he—with the advice of his minister Count Bogino—invited the collaboration of the Jesuits and Cetti was one of a party of distinguished men who were chosen to be sent there in 1765. In 1766 he was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Sassari, a position he held until his death. His duties did not prove onerous and he found ample leisure to investigate the natural products of

Sardinia. With this object he made long and frequent journeys throughout the Island and was aided by Count Bogino not only financially but also with the provision of capable assistants. Excavations in the districts of Bosa and Silanus revealed the presence of multi-coloured marble : in 1769 he discovered white chalcedony near Alghero and, in the same year, he found green jasper near the town of Bosa which discovery particularly pleased his patron.

While he was carrying out his investigations Cetti was collecting material for his *Storia naturale della Sardegna* which he ultimately published in 1774, 1776, and 1777. It was printed by Giuseppe Piattoli in Sassari and German editions were published later, in Leipzig, in 1784 and 1799. The first volume deals with the quadrupeds and is preceded by a map and a brief description of Sardinia, with a promise of a subsequent volume on Sardinian fossils : the second is devoted to the ornithology and the third to the ichthyology, of the Island. The work—though incomplete—received general approbation on account of the new method of classification, the description of several new species, the clearness of style and, above all, the precise nature of his remarks and the judgment shown by him in his researches. Cetti was working in virgin soil abounding in natural riches which presented ideal material for research but—using his talents with rare judgment—he left a rich field for farther exploitation by successive workers. Possessed of outstanding intellectual ability, developed in a religious atmosphere, he was so deeply human as to be highly esteemed by all those who came in contact with him. Almost his whole life had been spent in studying, teaching, promoting by word and example scientific endeavour and, shortly before his death, he was nearing the completion of his promised volume on the insects and fossils of Sardinia : he died, at Sassari, on 20th November, 1778.⁷

BULWER'S PETREL.

“ This species was described by Jardine and Selby, from a Madeira specimen sent by Dr. [sic] Bulwer to Sir W. Jardine, under the name of *Procellaria bulweri* [sic],



BULWER'S PETREL.

Found dead near Tanfield, Yorkshire, on 8th May, 1837.

Reproduced by the courtesy of Mr R. Wagstaffe, curator of the Yorkshire Museum, York.

but almost at the same time Dr. Heineken also described an example from Madeira as *P. anjinho*. As Jardine's description appeared in undated parts of the *Illustrations of Ornithology*, some doubt arose as to which was the older name. Mr Davies Sherborne [*sic*], in 1894, claimed priority for Dr. Heineken's name, *P. anjinho*, but more recently Mr Richmond proved that the name *P. bulweri* was published in 1828, while that of *P. anjinho* appeared in 1829. . . . A further reason for adopting Jardine's name is that Heineken described his bird as having a forked tail, while that of *P. bulweri* is cuneiform."⁸

Of the seven occurrences of this species in England the first was on 8th May, 1837, when a fine specimen was found dead on the banks of the Ure, near Tanfield, in Yorkshire.⁹ For a time this record seems to have been viewed with suspicion but it was eventually proved to be satisfactory and the identical bird was traced and deposited in the Museum at York¹⁰ where it now (1945) is.

The English name Bulwer's petrel and the Latin name *Procellaria bulwerii* were first used in 1828 by Jardine and Selby when describing the species in their *Illustrations of Ornithology*.¹¹

James BULWER was the son of James Bulwer (of Norman descent) of the Manor House, Aylsham, Norfolk (who died in 1840 aged ninety-six), and Mary Seaman of Norwich. He was born on 21st March, 1794, and was educated at North Walsham School. Admitted to Jesus College, Cambridge, as a Fellow-Commoner on 26th June, 1814, he matriculated in the Michaelmas Term of that year, took his B.A. in 1818, and his M.A. in 1823. When an undergraduate at Cambridge he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society on 1st April, 1817—as a “gentleman well versed in the knowledge of Testaceous Mollusca”—his proposers being Wm. Elford Leach, G. E. Sowerby and J. F. Stephens: he does not, however, appear to have been a contributor to the

Transactions of the Society but his name is mentioned in 1833 as having taken the Mollusc, *Lymneus elongatus* (*Limnæa glabra* of modern authors) in Ireland.¹² Of an artistic temperament he took drawing lessons from John Sell Cotman (1782-1842), the landscape painter, with whom he eventually became a firm friend and of whose drawings and sketches in Norfolk he purchased a collection of three hundred — for one hundred guineas — in 1818. He was ordained Deacon, by the Bishop of Norwich, in November, 1818, and Priest, by the Bishop of Kilmore, in 1822. In 1818, or 1819, he married Eliza Redfoord of Dublin. He was appointed Perpetual Curate of Booterstown, Dublin, in 1823 and in 1826 was living in Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

He contributed a paper "On the *Isocardia Cor* of the Irish Seas" to *The Zoological Journal*¹³ in 1826. He spent two or three winters in Spain, Portugal and Madeira where he occupied much of his time in sketching and was the friend and companion of the traveller and philosopher Alfred Lyall who in 1827 published anonymously *Rambles in Madeira, and in Portugal, in the early part of M.DCCC.XXVI.*: this book was accompanied by a folio volume of twenty-six lithographic views by Bulwer representing all the more remarkable and interesting scenes in the islands. He placed the sketches which he had made when abroad at the disposal of his former drawing master and so it was that one of Cotman's drawings, at the exhibition of the Old-Water-Colour Society in 1828, was called "Cliffs on the North-east side of Point Lorenzo, Madeira." Another drawing derived from Bulwer's sketch book was the "Alhambra at Granada" as was also the "Toledo" and—at a later date—"Howth and Ireland's Eye" and "Blasting St. Vincent's Rock at Clifton."

Bulwer sent several specimens of birds from Madeira to Sir William Jardine who was one of the foremost naturalists of his day and whose collection of bird skins—at the time of his death in 1874—numbered 8542 specimens: comprising 898 genera and 3591 species. It is remarkable that in the *Catalogue of the Birds contained in the collection of Sir*



THE REV. JAMES BULWER.

Standing outside the Church at Hunworth, Norfolk.
Painted by Frederick Sandys.

Reproduced by the courtesy of Miss Dora E. Bulwer.

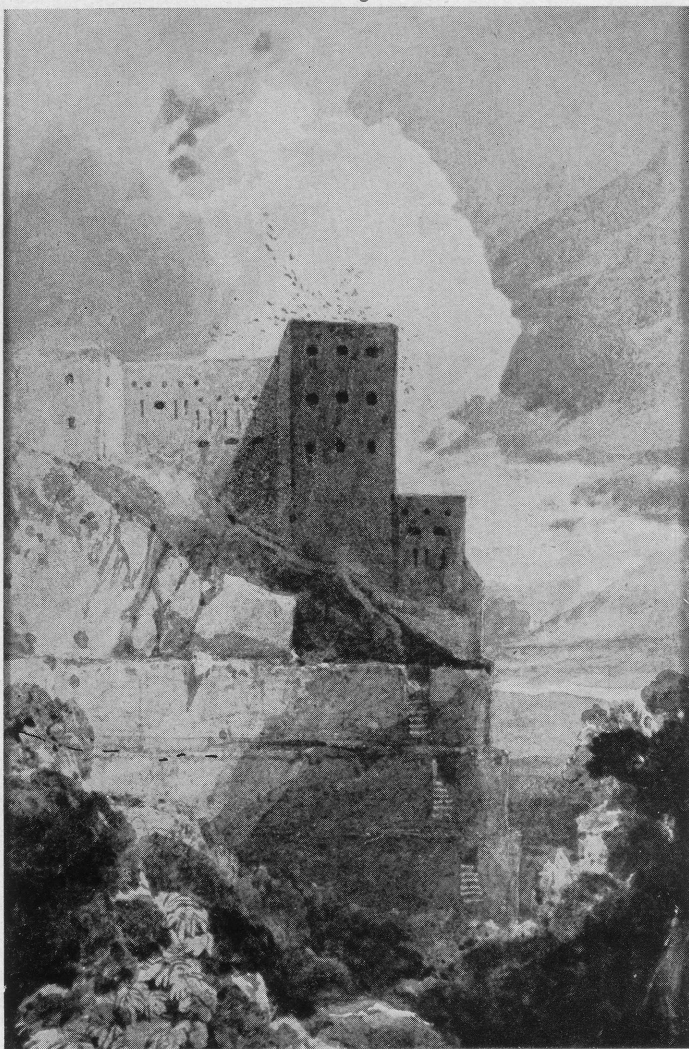
William Jardine : 1874 : there is no mention of this the type specimen of *Procellaria bulwerii* nor of the Rev. James Bulwer and—although his friend Lyall described him as “ a very quick observer and an ardent naturalist ”—there is no evidence that he was an ornithologist : I have, however, two sketches of birds by him which are remarkable for their appreciation of detail. He is believed to have been in Bristol, at the time of the riots there in October, 1831, and to have taken part in the defence of the Bishop's palace from the mob and it may have been while in Bristol that he met a kindred spirit in William John Müller (1812-1845), the landscape painter. On 24th May, 1833, he was licensed to perform the office of Minister of St. James's Chapel, York Street, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster, and, on his coming to London, Bulwer revived his friendship with Cotman who, in 1834, was established as drawing-master in King's College where Bulwer's sons were at school.

While serving as a curate at St. James's, he and Cotman collaborated in making drawings of the antiquities and scenery of a part of Somersetshire. Bulwer proposed to bind up these drawings in a tall-paper copy of James Savage's *History of the Hundred of Carhampton* (a book which had been published in Bristol in 1830) and he spent a September holiday in 1834, and again in 1837, in the district making topographical drawings. Some of these he finished himself and he handed over about twenty others to Cotman, either to re-draw or to complete. Cotman, however, was now a jaded man whose artistic enthusiasm could be roused only by some phantasy of his own imagination, and his drawings of architectural details are hard to distinguish from those of his former pupil. When curate of St. James's Bulwer had a seat in the Abbey at the coronation of Queen Victoria, on 28th June, 1838, and about three years later he left London for Norfolk where he spent the remainder of his days. He was licensed to the curacy of Blickling with Erpingham (in the diocese of Norwich) on 14th August, 1841, and—his father having died in 1840—

he is believed to have lived at the Manor House, Aylsham. He was always welcome at Blickling Hall where Caroline Lady Suffield was then living: she was the second daughter of John second Earl of Buckinghamshire who, at his death on 3rd August, 1793, left her Blickling Hall and estate with the proviso that, if she had no children, it was to go to her eldest sister Harriet: after her husband's death, on 1st August, 1821, Lady Suffield had made Blickling Hall her permanent residence. In October, 1841, Bulwer was paid a visit by Cotman and they went on a sketching tour together.

It was on this occasion that Cotman made a sketch of the dining-room at the Manor House, Aylsham [not Heydon Hall], the seat of the Bulwer family, and called it: "Quite at Home. November 3, 1841, J. S. C." [This sketch is now in the possession of Miss Dora E. Bulwer, the granddaughter of the Reverend James Bulwer.] Later in the tour Cotman drew a half-length portrait of his host [now in the collection of Mr Russell J. Colman] and wrote beneath: "To the Rev. J. Bulwer. Half past twelve o'clock p.m. November 15, 1841. Sketched during a heavy gale—hail, sleet and wind." Cotman died in London on 24th July, 1842, and it is as his pupil and friend that Bulwer is best known. He was an enthusiastic admirer of this artist's work; apart from its bearing upon the illustration of local antiquities, and in addition to forming a large collection of his water-colours, he acquired a number of oil pictures by him not connected with Norfolk. Like his friend Dawson Turner (1775-1858)—the banker of Yarmouth who was a steadfast and powerful friend to Cotman, as also to his family, besides being a generous and appreciative patron of the artist—Bulwer was learned in botany and mineralogy as well as in the arts.

On 27th September, 1848, he was instituted to the benefice of Stody with Hunworth (in the diocese of Norwich) on the presentation of Lady Suffield. On his taking up office Bulwer lived at the Old Stody Lodge till 1849 when Lady Suffield built the rectory at Hunworth and, on



THE ALHAMBRA AT GRANADA.

Water-colour by J. S. Cotman ("circa" 1828), derived
from Bulwer's sketch book.

Reproduced by the courtesy of the Trustees of the
Norwich Castle Museum.

the cement facings on the porch, are inscribed the initials C[aroline] S[uffield] and J[ames] B[ulwer]. Lady Suffield died, without children, on 27th October, 1850, when the estate passed to the grandson of her eldest sister Harriet (sixth Marchioness of Lothian), William Schomberg Robert Kerr, eighth Marquess of Lothian. He married Lady Constance Talbot on 12th August, 1857, and, after his death on 4th July, 1870, she resided at Blickling Hall till her death on 10th October, 1901. Bulwer enjoyed the friendship of both Lady Suffield and the Marchioness of Lothian: for some twenty years he had the care of the library at Blickling Hall and, in addition to his topographical collection relating to Norfolk, and an earlier one illustrating John Collinson's *History of Somerset*, 1791, he amassed a great series of British shells. He was elected a member of the British Archæological Association in 1857 and, though he never contributed to its *Transactions*, eleven papers by him on antiquarian subjects were printed in *Norfolk Archæology* between the years 1847 and 1879. In general he led the retired life of a country clergyman, absorbed by the formation and arrangement of his collections and by his occupation as an amateur artist. His drawings have considerable artistic merit apart from their interest as records of places since greatly changed: the earlier ones show the influence of Cotman but, later on, his style closely reflects that of the eccentric Norwich genius Frederick Sandys (1829-1904) whose precocious talent and uncommon originality Bulwer was one of the first to perceive and encourage.

There are still a few people in the district who can remember him, in his latter days, as an old man with a very long white beard who was taken about the village in a kind of push chair. He died—somewhat of a recluse—at Hunworth Rectory on 11th June, 1879, and it is curious that his death is not mentioned by a single learned or archæological periodical, or even by *The Times*, and the dates of his birth and death are difficult to decipher on the cross which marks the place of his sepulture in Hunworth graveyard on

the north side of the Church. His portrait—painted by Frederick Sandys outside the church door at Hunworth, Norfolk, in 1860—is in the possession of his grandson Henry Bulwer. He gave some plate to his old college at Cambridge and two of his water-colours are in the Museum Gallery, Norwich. He is alleged to have published two other books of sketches: *Views of Cintra in Portugal*: 1828: and *Views in the West of England*. These, however, cannot be traced.

Of his family (three sons and one daughter) the eldest son, James Benjamin Redfoord Bulwer, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge: he was called to the Bar and took silk as Queen's Counsel: he sat as Conservative M.P. for Ipswich and later for the Isle of Ely: he held the office of Master in Lunacy from 9th January, 1886, to 15th March, 1899: at his father's death in 1879 he had become heir to his property and when he died—unmarried—in March, 1900, he left the collection of Somersetshire pictures to his brother Archibald Redfoord Bulwer: and the Manor House, Aylsham, with the Norfolk collections, to his younger brother Walter Redfoord Bulwer who shortly afterwards sold the Manor House. On the death of their father Archibald—in 1904—Miss Dora E. Bulwer and her sister sold the Somersetshire folios (which contained very few of Cotman's drawings though several by Müller) in 1906: the Norfolk collections passed to Henry Bulwer—the son of Walter—who sold them in 1926: Henry Bulwer (born in 1854) is now (1945) living in British Columbia and is the last male representative of the family. It should, perhaps, be noted that the White-tailed wattled Pheasant named *Lobiophasis Bulweri*—Bulwer's Pheasant—By Sharpe¹⁴ in 1874 was so called after His Excellency H. E. Bulwer, C.M.G. Governor of Labuan, who was no relation of the Reverend James Bulwer.¹⁵

TEMMINCK'S STINT.

Named after the well-known Dutch ornithologist Coenraad Jacob Temminck by Leisler¹⁶ in 1812 from a specimen obtained near Hanau on the Main.

It is a rare and irregular passage migrant but nested (unsuccessfully) in Scotland in 1934 and 1936. The first dated occurrence of the species in England would appear to be September, 1832, in Northumberland.¹⁷

The English name, as now employed, was first used by Jenyns¹⁸ in 1835. It had previously been called "Little Sandpiper" by Montagu¹⁹ in 1802: "Temminck's Sandpiper" by Latham²⁰ in 1824: "Temminck's Dunlin" by Stephens²¹ in 1824: "Temminck's Knot, or Sandpiper" by Fox²² in 1827: and "Temminck's Tringa" by Selby²³ in 1833.

Coenraad Jacob TEMMINCK belonged to a well-known family in Amsterdam and was born on 31st March, 1778. His father, Jacob Temminck, was Treasurer of the Dutch East India Company, and his mother was Alyda Van Stamhorst. His early education was not directed towards a scientific career and, at the age of seventeen, he obtained the post of auctioneer (*Vendumeester*) with the Dutch East India Company; a curious and prosaic occupation for one who was to develop into a systematic zoologist of world-wide repute. Doubtless, however, the contact which he was thus enabled to make with the principals of the Company, as also with the captains of ships sailing to the East and to the West, added to his youthful zest for collecting: in this he was encouraged by his father who had a small collection of birds and who not only helped Levaillant in the production of his *Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique* (1799-1808) but also acquired many of the birds brought back by the South African explorer. His intercourse with Levaillant, as well as with the leading men of business, led the young man to acquire a knowledge of French so that at an early age he both wrote and spoke that language fluently. In natural, theoretical, and practical science he was guided by Meyer of Offenbach (who with Wolf edited the *Taschenbuch der deutschen Vögelkunde*: 1810) and he proved an apt pupil: acquiring a remarkable technique in the preservation of birds and especially of fishes. He was

no less successful in the art of cataloguing and arranging animals appropriately in the Zoological system. The collections which he formed attracted much attention: they filled nearly the whole of his house in Amsterdam and provided the material from which in 1807 he made his first contribution to ornithology, *Catalogue systématique du cabinet d'Ornithologie et de la collection de Quadrumanes de C. J. Temminck*, in which several species new to Science were described for the first time.

He wrote the text of the first volume (1809/11) of Mde. Knip's sumptuous book *Les Pigeons* [on the title-page of which he is miscalled C. J. Themminck] but during publication—without his consent and unbeknown to him—the lady artist altered the title and bestowed on herself the main honour for the work which she also altered in other ways. Mde. Knip's work had therefore to be completed independently and the second volume was not published till 1838/43. Temminck meanwhile utilized his text in his *Histoire naturelle générale des Pigeons et des Gallinacés* which was published in three volumes 1813/15. These works established his reputation as an ornithologist and he was honoured by King Louis who conferred on him the Order of Union. The period, however, was not propitious to scientific work: with the fall of the Napoleonic Empire, Holland had become once more a free nation but after a short while saw herself threatened: Temminck—like so many others—took up arms in defence of his country and left Amsterdam. In spite of these troublous times, however, he did not relinquish his scientific studies and in 1815 he published his *Manuel d'Ornithologie ou Tableau systématique des Oiseaux qui se trouvent en Europe*. In 1817 his *Observations sur la classification méthodique des Oiseaux* met with great success, at a time when systematizers were at variance, and his arrangement, though by no means simple, was adopted by many ornithologists of almost every country. He visited London in 1819 and his *Manuel d'Ornithologie* was enlarged and published (1820/40) in four volumes in Paris: this—the first European avifauna

--for many years deservedly maintained the highest position as the authority on the Birds of Europe.

In 1820 he commenced the publication in Paris of his work (which has been termed colossal) *Nouveau Recueil de Planches coloriées d'Oiseaux* which was a continuation of Buffon's *Planches Enluminées* and of which the fifth and final volume did not appear till 1839: the title-page mentions Meiffren Laugier de Chartrouse who, however, took no part in the scientific portion of the work. When the Museum at Leyden was built in 1820 Temminck, having sold his collection to the State, became its first Director. By a Royal decree it was decided that, as from 12th January, 1822, the State subsidies hitherto made to the Museum at Amsterdam should be transferred to that at Leyden and it thus became the State Museum of Natural History. Under Temminck's directorship it prospered exceedingly and in 1849 it was said to surpass all others—even those in London, Paris, Philadelphia and Berlin—in the amount of material and in its arrangement. His main object was that the contents of the Museum, besides being attractively displayed to the public, should be readily accessible to students and many were the foreign scientists who profited by the facilities afforded them. Temminck's researches were not limited either to Birds, or to Europe: his *Monographies de Mammalogie*²⁴ (1827/41) was a detailed and lucid piece of work on a subject which before was much confused: he edited *Coup d'oeil général sur les possessions Néerlandaises dans l'Inde Archipélagique* (3 Vols.: 8vo.: 1846/9): he contributed to Siebold's *Fauna Japonica* (1833/50); and his *Esquisses Zoologiques sur la côte de Guinée . . . les Mammifères* was published, at Leyden, in 1853. Recognition and honours came to him from time to time and from all quarters and till his eightieth year his bodily and mental health remained unimpaired. His whole life had been zealously devoted to his work and to the Museum though—he occasionally enjoyed a day's sport or explored the sand-hills—near his home "Wildlust" at Lisse. The last time he left his house was to visit his beloved Museum which he

had made one of the finest in the world, and when he died—on 30th January, 1858—it was said of him that he had accomplished the aim of his life: he was indeed a man of great industry and an ornithologist whose energy has left permanent traces. Temminck was thrice married and was survived by his third wife and three sons.²⁵

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25 This biography of Coenraad Jacob TEMMINCK has been compiled from a translation of "Jaarboek van de Koninklijke Akadademie van Wetenschappen: Amsterdam: 1857: pp. 65/80: with additions from other sources.

20th April, 1945

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The Nunneries of Galloway.

By the Rev. D. E. EASSON, B.D., Ph.D., Mauchline.

It is right, I think, that I should warn you at the outset of this paper that I shall traverse some ground which I have explored elsewhere, some also that has been covered not infrequently in your Society's *Transactions*. But I shall also attempt to investigate some that has been inadequately gone over and some that is relatively unexplored. First, let me make some general remarks about Scottish nunneries. At least fifteen religious houses of women were founded in mediæval Scotland: nine were Cistercian; two Augustinian; one Benedictine or Cluniac; two were for Franciscan Tertiaries; and one was Dominican—of these, four had disappeared by the middle of the fifteenth century. All were small communities and none was of higher status than a priory. The houses of the older endowed orders came into being during the heyday of monasticism in Scotland, i.e., in the period from David I. to Robert I. Those of the Franciscans and Dominicans belong to the later Middle Ages when the mendicant orders retained the favour which the endowed orders had lost. Most of these Scottish nunneries were situated in the Southern Lowlands, a fact which often had important consequences for their history.

Galloway, as I need hardly tell you, had numerous houses of monks. It had also, in the earlier Middle Ages, two nunneries, both of which were defunct by the fifteenth century. I shall deal with these ill-fated communities in turn.

The first is well-known. Lincluden, often referred to as an abbey, was, in fact, like other Scottish houses of nuns, a priory, and is said to have been founded by Uchtred, lord of Galloway, who died in 1174—a contributor to *Hutton's Collections*¹ places its foundation between 1153 and 1165.

¹ Vol. 1. In National Library of Scotland.

The nuns are described in seventeenth century lists of monasteries² as black, i.e., Benedictine nuns; they are called Cluniac in a papal letter of 1389 which will presently be quoted. Little is known of the history of this house. It only appears on record at the point in its career when its doom as a nunnery was sealed; and it has achieved a somewhat unhappy prominence because of the reason commonly assigned for its suppression and transformation into a college of secular canons at the instigation of Archibald "the Grim."

Here is John Major's version of the episode :

" This Archibald enlarged his borders greatly. He was a man faithful to his promise and he held churchmen in great honour. He laid no burdens upon religious houses or churches. The nuns of Lincluden he drove out and founded there a college of clerks. *It may be presumed*³ that these nuns had not observed their vow of chastity, otherwise he would not have driven them out. For this act I praise him. He also founded the college of Bothwell."⁴

Here again is Bellenden's rendering of Boece :

" This Archibald wes ane nobilman of singulare manheid and virtew : havand preistis and religious men in gret reverence. He foundit the college of Bothwell and the nunreis (*sic*) of Lincluden; quhilk wes eftir changit in ane colleige of preistis, becaus the nunnis thair of wer of evill life. . . ."⁵

Here also is a contributor to *Hutton's Collections* :

" In the reign of Robert the third . . . Archibald, the third earl and twelfth lord of Douglas and Bothwell, surnamed the Grim, out of his zeal and sincerity for

² These lists, found, e.g., in Spottiswoode, "Relig. Houses"; Dempster, "Apparatus"; Hay, "Scotia Sacra"; Nat. Lib. MS., 33/2/7; Edin. Univ. Lib. MS., 23, are at best secondary sources and are often unreliable.

³ Ital. mine.

⁴ "Hist. of Greater Britain," Bk. II., Ch. VII., p. 337.

⁵ "Op. cit," Bk. XVI., Ch. XII., p. 475.

religion, expelled the Nuns of this Priory and changed it into a Collegiate Church, because the Nuns, saith Boethius . . . kept not the Institution of their Order, and Major saith: 'It is to be presumed that they kept not their chastity otherwise he could not have thrust them out.' And in this he commendeth the Earl as having an Eye to Religion and a special care of the pure and sincere worship of God as his only end and intention."⁶

I remark here on what has been one of the plagues of Scottish history—the uncritical borrowing of statements and the embroidering of these by the borrower.

So much for the chroniclers; what of the existing records? On 26 October, 1378,⁷ Pope Clement VII. granted the petition of Archibald de Douglas, lord of Galloway, who had stated that Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert I., had the intention of building an hospital and chapel within the bounds of the Premonstratensian monastery of Holywood, but that the foundation and endowment were prevented by war and Edward's death; whereupon Archibald, for the welfare of his soul and the souls of Robert and David, kings of Scots, and of Edward Bruce and of James, lord of Douglas, and other ancestors and successors and of all the faithful departed, endowed and founded an hospital, with a chapel, for the poor and infirm and gave lands for its support. The king and the bishop of Glasgow, it is said, had approved the foundation.⁸ Robert II., indeed, had confirmed Archibald's charter as long back as 2 June, 1372.⁹

Now comes the crucial record; it is the grant by the Pope, on 7 May, 1389, of a petition of Archibald de Douglas; and I have translated all that is relevant:

"To the bishop of Glasgow. The petition shown us on behalf of Archibald de Douglas, lord of Galloway and

⁶ An Account of the Foundations of the Abbacy of New-abbey, College of Lincluden, etc., in "Hutton's Collections," I.

⁷ 1379, according to "Vatican Transcripts" (Gen. Register House), I.

⁸ "Cal. Pap. Reg., I., p. 527.

⁹ "Reg. Mag. Sig.," I., 483.

patron of the monastery of Lyncluden of the Cluniac order of your diocese, contained that formerly his predecessors, the lords of Galloway, for the welfare of their own and their ancestors' souls . . . caused the foresaid monastery to be built within the lordship of Galloway and endowed it sufficiently for the maintenance of eight or nine nuns and the support of burdens falling on them; and that the prioress and nuns of the same monastery for a long time since have lived and live so shamefully and irregularly that the said monastery cannot be called a place of religious women but of women living disgracefully; and that the prioress and nuns aforesaid do not trouble to repair the beautiful buildings of the same monastery, which are disfigured and ruinous through their sloth and neglect, but deck with fine clothing and ornaments their daughters born of their immoralities whom they rear in common with them in the same monastery, take no pains to recover the possessions and goods of the same monastery wasted by this kind of neglect and sloth and reduce and have reduced the number of the nuns to such an extent that the said prioress and four nuns, entirely leaving off the divine office alike by day and night, occupy themselves with works of charity after the manner of married women and that only one mass in the week is celebrated there; and that although Walter, formerly bishop of Glasgow, applied punctilious diligence to the curbing of these excesses and reforming the monastery, it was of no avail or very little; and that men of the neighbourhood, who are generally licentious, often gather at the said monastery which is situated near the regions of the Marches, to protect themselves against the enemies of the realm of Scotland or for other concerns at a certain town not more than a mile away from the said monastery and commit immoralities; and that a certain hospital of poor folks, called the poors' hospital of Holywood, of the same diocese, which is wont to be governed by a secular priest and in which eighteen paupers have been usually and continually maintained and which is endowed with rich revenues settled (on it) by the said predecessors, is situated near the said monastery a

mile or so away ; wherefore it was humbly supplicated of us on the said Archibald's behalf that, as he is patron, the aforesaid monastery should be so adequately endowed from the possessions bestowed on him by God that a provost and eight prebendaries, as well as twenty four poor persons, both by its recent revenues and privileges and the endowment of the said hospital, could be thus suitably maintained and uphold the burdens falling on them ; and to order the foresaid prioress and nuns of the said monastery to be transferred to other monasteries or houses of the same order or of the order of St. Benedict . . . and in their place to set up in the church of the said monastery a college of a provost and eight secular priests who shall live in community and to annex the hospital . . . with all its rights . . . to the college . . . and to ordain . . . that in the said hospital henceforth twenty four poor people will be received and maintained and that the master of the said hospital who is now (in office) shall be instituted as provost of the said church. . . ."¹⁰

This would appear, at first sight, to be a strong indictment of the nuns of Lincluden and to support, e.g., Major's "presumption" regarding them.¹¹ But the question arises : How far is it credible? We have no means of knowing to what extent there was any foundation in fact for Archibald's charges. But there is good ground for supposing that the nuns' demerits, if not invented, were grossly exaggerated ; and we can safely disallow Archibald's zeal for reforming their morals—the accusation which is most likely to be sincere is that which concerns their neglect of the divine office for the maintenance of this as a source of spiritual profit to their benefactors was the nuns' *raison d'être*. Be this as it may, the writers who express admiration for Archibald's part in the episode have taken at face value statements which were plainly pretexts for getting rid of the nuns ; and it is

¹⁰ "Vatican Transcripts" (G.R.H.), I., pp. 288-297.

¹¹ It would seem that the foregoing record was known to Major.

noteworthy that like charges of immorality were made with like intent against the nuns of other houses than Lincluden. Perhaps I may quote on this subject what I have said elsewhere :

“ The similarity of their tenor creates a strong suspicion that they were the stock pretexts advanced by informers who desired for their own ends the suppression of the accused nunnery.”¹²

In the present instance, the expulsion of the religious was necessary in order to further Archibald's real motive, viz., to be in the fashion and set up a collegiate church. The heyday of monasticism was past and the value of monastic prayers discounted; the vogue of the fourteenth and succeeding centuries was the foundation of chantries, singly or in groups, to maintain soul-masses. Archibald, having secured the transformation of Lincluden into a collegiate church, was to found another at Bothwell in 1398¹³ and to attempt, unsuccessfully, the establishment of a third at Douglas in 1423.¹⁴ It should be noted that the buildings which survive in ruins at Lincluden are those of the collegiate church. They were evidently rebuilt on the dissolution of the nunnery and are called unfinished in 1406.¹⁵ The history of the collegiate church does not concern us here; but no doubt some of the churches appropriated to it—Caerlaverock, Kirkbean, Kirkcowan, Terregles, and Lochrutton¹⁶—had once been held by the nunnery.

We pass to consider the second of the Galloway nunneries—the elusive foundation which goes by the name of St. Evoca. Macfarlane, the industrious antiquary of the

¹² “ Trans. Scottish Eccles. Socy.,” XIII., Pt. II., p. 31.

¹³ “ Orig. Paroch.,” I., p. 54.

¹⁴ “ Vat. Trans.” (G.R.H.), Petit., p. 78.

¹⁵ Dowden, “ Bishops,” p. 367.

¹⁶ “ Nat. Lib. of Scotland MS.,” 33/3/13, p. 15. I have been unable to check this account of the “ spirituality ” of Lincluden; but other churches, e.g., Lochmaben, Kirkandrews, and Kilpatrick, are mentioned as appropriated to it in the fifteenth century (“ Cal. Pap. Reg.,” X., pp. 204, 342; XI., p. 261).

eighteenth century, incorporates the following note in his *Geographical Collections* :

“ In the parish of Kirkchrist, which is now annexed to Twinam parish, there was a Nunrie having the lands called Nuntoun and Nunmilne thereunto belonging, but now it is scarce known where the Nunrie was.”¹⁷

Again, M’Kerlie has this statement :

“ Close to Nunmill, on the land of Nuntoun, there still are the remains of a wall with an arch of hewn sandstone believed to be part of the nunnery on this site.”¹⁸

while the Ancient Monuments Commission’s Report indicates a “ Nunnery (supposed site) to the south of the bridge at Nun Mill,” i.e., near the point where the Corraford Burn enters Kirkcudbright Bay. What was this nunnery in the ancient parish of Kirkchrist? There are no records of the diocese of Candida Casa to assist us in identifying it. The only information concerning it comes from two Vatican records with which I shall now deal.

The first is a petition to the Pope, granted on 22 May, 1423, and couched in the following terms :

“ Most blessed father, the priory of nuns of St. Evoca the Virgin, of the Cistercian order and diocese of Galloway, which was wont to be ruled and governed by holy nuns or matrons, is now deprived of administration and rule on account of the meagreness of its fruits. It is almost in ruins and at present is not occupied either by the nuns or by others in their name. Thus it may be regarded as having been abandoned by them. Lest goods given to God and religion should be appropriated to lay or secular uses, your holiness’ devoted petitioner, brother John de Innerkethyng, priest, bachelor in decrees, canon of Holyrood, now present within the Roman court, who has twice visited your holiness at the cost of much danger, labour and expense, without result, begs that you will

¹⁷ “ Op. cit,” II., p. 132.

¹⁸ “ Hist. of the Lands, etc., in Galloway,” p. 272.

grant him the said priory with all its pertinents (even if there is cure of souls there) of which the fruits do not exceed £10 sterling yearly, even if it is vacant in any other way and is generally or specially reserved, devolved, affected or subject to litigation or unjustly occupied by anyone, to be held, ruled and governed by me for the space of ten years, notwithstanding any expectative grace, apostolic constitutions and ordinances and anything else to the contrary; with the needful clauses."¹⁹

It may be noted that we find John of Inverkeithing mentioned elsewhere in the same year. On 1 Dec., 1423, as canon of Holyrood and perpetual vicar of St. Cuthbert's "under the castle of Edinburgh," he founds a chantry at the parochial altar of the Blessed Virgin in the abbey church of Holyrood.²⁰ We do not know whether he ever in fact held the deserted nunnery.

The next record is a papal letter of 10 Jan., 1463/4, which is as follows :

"To the bishop of Brechin, the abbot of Dundranen in the diocese of Whitherne and the dean of St. Patroclus', Soest, in the diocese of Cologne. Mandate as below. The recent petition of Robert de Colston, rector of the parish church of Kyrkcrist in the diocese of Whitherne, contained that his predecessor held, as united to the said parish church, the church or chapel called Kyrknok [also spelt Kyrkenok] situate within the bounds of the said parish (in which church or chapel a nun or religious woman used to dwell of old), took its tithes etc. and exercised the cure of souls of the parishioners that dwelt thereby and that Robert himself, following his said predecessor's example, had continued the said possession for about eight years; but that, inasmuch as no other proof can be given of such union etc., he fears to be interfered with in regard to the said tithes etc. and the continuance of such possession. At the said petition, adding that no nun or religious

¹⁹ "Vat. Trans." (G.R.H.), Petit., p. 90.

²⁰ "Lib. S. Crucis," p. 229.

woman has for thirty years led a regular life in the said church or chapel and that its buildings are fallen and that it had been so long void that there is no certain knowledge of the true way of its voidance, the pope hereby orders the above three to summon those concerned and if they find the facts to be as stated, to approve and confirm the said union etc., if any such has hitherto taken place and, moreover, *pro potiori cautela*, to unite etc. the said church or chapel, howsoever void, to the said parish church, value not exceeding £6 and £10 sterling respectively, so that Robert may take possession thereof and convert the said tithes etc. to his own uses and those of the said parish church etc. . . .²¹

Again, we are able to find a contemporary mention of the petitioner. Robert de Colston, M.A., appears as rector of Kirkchrist on 20 March, 1463/4.²²

What, then, was this house of St. Evoca? We may take the earlier record, that which comes nearest to the nunnery's active career, as giving the more reliable account of it. It was evidently a small Cistercian priory rather than—as the later record may be taken to suggest—the resort of an anchoress. Nothing is known nor can be conjectured about its inception nor have I found it in any list of Cistercian foundations. As abbeys and priories of this order were by statute ordained to be dedicated to St. Mary, it may seem curious that this house appears under the patronage of St. Evoca. But this is not without parallels, e.g., the Cistercian nunnery of South Berwick is usually called St. Leonard's; and probably the Blessed Virgin was conjoined with St. Evoca in the present dedication. It should be observed, in passing, that St. Kevoca figures in Scottish calendars on 13th March as patroness of Kyle, although, it has been pointed out, the original saint thus named—of Irish origin—was masculine not feminine.²³ The only other example of

²¹ "Cal. Pap. Reg.," XI., 507.

²² "Scottish Benefices," p. 327.

²³ Mackinlay, "Ancient Ch. Dedics. in Scotland (non-Script.)," p. 134

this dedication in Scotland seems to be St. Quivox, near Ayr.

Where was this house of St. Evoca? I speak under the limitations of one who does not know at first-hand the parish of Twynholm; but there appears to be no doubt that the nunnery mentioned by Macfarlane's contributor and others and whose presence in what was anciently the parish of Kirkchrist is indicated by surviving place-names was none other than this. The identification is firmly established by a fact communicated to me by Mr R. C. Reid—the existence of a farm called Kirkeoch; for what is this but Kirkevoch, the church of Evoca. Such, indeed, seems to be the name given to the church or chapel — “in which . . . a nun or religious woman used to dwell of old”—in the writ of 1463/4 which I have quoted; for the *Kyrknok* and *Kyrkenok* of this record are, in all likelihood, the blunders of an Italian scribe who wrote “n” for “u” (= “v”); and the place-name of the original petition must have been *Kyrkuok* or *Kyrkeuok*.

It only remains to say that the expiry of this house is almost as inexplicable as its origin. There were other nunneries besides St. Evoca's which became derelict in this period. In its case, we have no alternative but to adopt the suggestion of the 1423 record—that its forsaken state in the early fifteenth century was due not to damage sustained in war nor to the removal of its nuns but simply to its poverty through insufficiency or failure of endowments. There remains the hope that the discovery of additional records may enable us further to elucidate the history of this obscurest of Scottish nunneries.

Sanquhar Church During the Eighteenth Century.

(Continued.)

By the Rev. W. M'MILLAN, D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Previous to the passing of Mr Gibson, the pulpit was supplied for a considerable time by the members of Presbytery, and in December, 1735, which could not be more than four months before the death of the minister, George Laurie, elder, from Sanquhar, made a request to the Court that Mr Collow might be allowed to preach there as assistant to Mr Gibson. Mr Collow, who was a probationer of the Church, was probably a native of the district; at least his brother William is mentioned as being in "Auchencheane." He had preached several times in Sanquhar before the date mentioned, and there may have been some idea of getting him as successor, to the older minister. This did not materialise, for in May, 1736, Mr Collow was called to Penpont, where he was ordained about four months later and where he ministered until his death in 1766. In July, 1736, there was laid on the table of the Presbytery a presentation in favour of Mr Alexander Orr, minister at Hoddum, to the parish of Sanquhar. Mr Orr was the son of the minister of St. Quivox,¹ near Ayr, and was just fifty years of age at the time of the presentation. His first parish was Muirkirk, and in the days in question, and indeed until the opening of the railways, there was much more intercourse between that place and Sanquhar than there is at the present day. It is possible that it was because of this that he wished to come to Nithsdale. Whether for the same reason or another, the Sanquharians did not want him as their minister, and at the meeting on 6th July, when the presentation was intimated to the Presbytery, "Bailie Hamilton² gave in a commission in name of the

¹ The ancient name of this parish was Sanquhar.

² In the first extant minute of the Town Council (1718) Robert Hamilton is Dean of Guild, at that period considered to be the second office in the Council, the first being the Provostship. He continued thus to 1722, when he became a Bailie. He was also one of the heritors. He was the owner of two cows, which were pastured on the Burgh Muir.

Burgh and Parish of Sanquhar to himself and others in favour of Mr William Moodie, minister of Glencairn, which he desired the Presbytery to receive." A protest against the Court receiving the petition was made by the Duke's commissioner, on the ground that it was derogatory to his Grace's rights as patron, but in spite of the protest it was agreed to receive the petition.

The following month the Presbytery held a meeting at Sanquhar, to which were called the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Burgh, as well as the Heritors of the Parish and Heads of families. The Provost explained that the Duke had recommended three ministers to them, and that, with one exception, Bailie (David) Hair, all the Council were in favour of calling Mr Moodie. The Bailie, it was said, had not made up his mind. At that period the Town Council numbered twenty-three, including the Convener and the five Deacons of the Incorporated Trades, so that Mr Moodie must have had practically the whole of the inhabitants of the Burgh among his supporters. The Heritors were then called. Nine of them were members of the Council, and these had all voted for Mr Moodie. Of the remainder, " Warmanbie "³ and " Watersyde,"⁴ who represented the Duke, were, with four others, in favour of Mr Orr. Eight others voted for Mr Moodie, and other eight, including Bailie Hair, were not " determined." The elders, thirteen in number, were then called. Six of them were Councillors who had voted for Mr Moodie, and two of them Heritors who were not " determined." Of the remainder, four were for Mr Moodie, while the thirteenth had not made up his mind.

All the above were heads of families, except one Heritor who had voted for Mr Orr. Some other " Heads " gave in

³ William Carruthers of Wormanbie was Chamberlain for the Duke in Sanquhar and Kirkconnel. He was Bailie of the Regality of New Dalgarno, which held its court at Thornhill. He sat in Sanquhar Town Council from 1737 onwards. He died in 1742, when James Ferguson, Younger of Craigdarroch, was appointed in his stead.

⁴ William Dalrymple of Watersyde was Chamberlain for Drumlanrig, Tibbers, etc.

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a paper in favour of Mr Orr; but when the votes were counted it was found that thirty-two " Heads " had voted for Mr Moodie, two for Mr Orr, while four were " not determined." There was therefore no doubt that Mr Moodie was the popular candidate. Not much is known about him, but he is thought to have been the son of George Moodie, minister of Fogo, who had been ordained by the Bishop of Edinburgh in 1674, and deprived for refusing to take the " Test " in 1681. He was received into communion by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1693 and admitted to Fogo in the same year. We know that his elder son was named William, and, while there is reason to believe that this was the minister of Glencairn, the matter is not entirely certain. Mr Moodie, the chosen of Sanquhar, was ordained at Glencairn, 22nd April, 1733, so that he had only been four years in that parish when it was desired that he should be translated.

In spite of the strong desire for his settlement in Sanquhar, nothing seems to have been done, and the pulpit was still supplied by the ministers of the Presbytery. On 4th May, 1737, nearly a year after the meeting of parishioners had been held at Sanquhar, a petition was presented by William Lorimer⁵ of Holm, to the Presbytery, adhering to the former petition of the Sanquharians for the moderation of a call to Mr Moodie. At the next meeting Lorimer again spoke, insisting that the petition should be dealt with; but still nothing was done. As Lorimer was one of the Chamberlains of the Duke, it would seem that the objection to translating the minister of Glencairn to Sanquhar did not arise from ducal influence. In September, 1737, a committee of Presbytery met at Sanquhar, Mr Rae of Kirkconnel being Moderator, and James Orr, Clerk.⁶ This committee reported

⁵ Probably a relative (brother?) of John Lorimer in Mains of Drumlanrig, Chamberlain to the Duke. William seems to have held a minor post among the chamberlains, having charge of the multure meal over the whole estate. " Holm " is probably Holm of Drumlanrig.

⁶ James Orr was Town Clerk of Sanquhar 1728-58. He was a son of William Orr, who was a surgeon in Sanquhar in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Archibald Haddon, Parish Schoolmaster, was depute Clerk in 1714.

the following month, and from its report it appeared that the people of Sanquhar had asked that Mr John Sandilands should be asked to supply the pulpit. This had evidently not been done at the time, for at the meeting at which the report was presented there appeared three persons from Sanquhar, David Hair, George Alexander, and John M'Ilven, with Mr M'George, the parish schoolmaster,⁷ who asked that this request should be granted. The Presbytery agreed, and it seems that Mr Sandilands gave such satisfaction that the people desired to have him as their minister. In November, 1737, the Presbytery appointed a committee to go to Sanquhar, and when it arrived the Magistrates, Heritors, and Heads of families, to the number of near a hundred and forty, signed a petition requesting that Mr Sandilands, who was then a probationer, should be settled over them. The Presbytery agreed, and appointed Mr Riddell, minister at Tynron, to preach at Sanquhar on 29th December, when moderation was to be carried through. This was done, but four months were to elapse before the young minister was ordained. Probably the delay was due to the time required to get a presentation from the Duke, or rather from the commissioners, who were administering his affairs.

Mr Sandilands was ordained on 27th April, 1738, and the Presbytery records show that two meetings were held at Sanquhar on that day. The first was held in the "Town of Sanquhar," and as the church is outside the Burgh, it is probable that the meeting was not held there. It may have been in the new Council House, of which the burghers were naturally and rightly proud. We know that in later days "diets" of worship were held therein. It is not altogether unlikely that the meeting was held in the "Inns," as the Queensberry Hotel was then called. Presbytery meetings were held quite often in such places.⁸ Certainly the members

⁷ Two of them, Hare and M'Ilven, were elders.

⁸ The meeting of Ebenezer Erskine and his colleagues, which gave rise to the Secession of 1733, and so in time to the formation of the United Presbyterian and United Free Churches, was held in an inn at Cairney Bridge, near Kinross.

would get as much comfort there as anywhere else in the locality.

Mr Archibald Little (Morton), Moderator,⁹ presided, and the other ministers present were: Thomas Tod (Durisdeer), Simon Riddell (Tynron), Peter Rae (Kirkconnel), Alexander Bayne (Keir), William Moodie (Glencairn), and James Collow (Penpont). The clerk was Thomas Wilson, who was not a member of the Court. After the meeting had been constituted, "James Kellock,¹⁰ the kirk officer in Sanquhar," was appointed to go to "the most patent Church door of Sanquhar" and there three several times call for objections to life or doctrine of Mr Sandilands. James duly reported that there were no objections, and the Presbytery agreed to proceed. The actual ceremony took place in the afternoon, when a number of visiting ministers were present, including Messrs Braidfoot at Dunsyre, Thomas Hunter at New Cumnock, who had been for some time assistant to Mr Shiels at Sanquhar, William Cunningham of Mouswald, who was to be minister of the parish at a later date. Mr Sandilands' name is also entered in the *sederunt* as "Now minister at Sanquhar." Mr Little preached from Colossians iv., 17—"Take heed to the ministry thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it"—and afterwards led in the prayer of ordination. The service being ended, the Presbytery resumed its sitting, though whether in the Church or elsewhere is not recorded, and Mr Tod informed the members that he was unable to go to the General Assembly, to which he had been appointed a commissioner. The Presbytery unanimously agreed that Mr Sandilands be appointed in his stead. At this meeting also the commission to the Hon. Patrick Boyle to represent the Royal Burgh of Sanquhar in the Supreme Court was attested.

The ordination of Mr Sandilands is the first of which

⁹ He was the youngest member of the Court, having been ordained less than four years earlier.

¹⁰ This is the first Beadle of whom we have record in Sanquhar. He was also Burgh Officer along with his father, who, if the "Edinburgh Evening Courant" of April 14th, 1743, is to be believed, was 106 years of age at the date of the ordination. He was certainly an old man, but not so old as was indicated.

we can speak positively as taking place in Sanquhar Church. It is possible that there had been others; but this at least is certain, that for a century before he came there had been no ordination there. Most, if not all, of his predecessors in the parish had been ordained before being settled in the charge. In pre-Reformation times and during the First and Second Episcopacies the custom was that ordinations should take place in the Cathedral of the Diocese. Rarely, if ever, was a person ordained in the Church where he was to serve. Unfortunately one has no means of knowing how this ceremony appealed to the parishioners, few, if any, of whom can have seen an ordination before.

Neither in the original edition of Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, nor in the more recent one prepared by a committee of the General Assembly, is there any information given as to the parentage of the minister of Sanquhar. We know now, however, that he was the son of the Rev. John Sandilands, minister of Dolphinton, in the Presbytery of Biggar, by his wife, Margaret Johnston. After the early death of the Sanquhar Sandilands, his sister Jean was made executrix of his estate, as next-of-kin. In one of the documents relating thereto she is described as the wife of Hugh Robertson, Writer, Edinburgh. We know from other sources that Jean Sandilands, the daughter of the Rev. John Sandilands of Biggar, married Hugh Robertson, and so the question of the parentage of the Sanquhar minister has been cleared up. John Sandilands, the father, was born in 1683, and was ordained at Dolphinton in 1711, dying there less than five years afterwards. He, too, was a son of the manse, his father, also John Sandilands, being minister at Dolphinton from 1693 to 1720, his son being his assistant and successor. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the grandfather took his degree at Edinburgh University in 1683, the year in which his son John was born.

We do not know the circumstances under which the third John Sandilands came into Nithsdale at first. He had been educated, like his father, at the University of Edinburgh, but, unlike him, does not appear to have taken any

degree there. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Biggar on 30th August, 1733, so that he had been over four years a probationer before he was thought of for Sanquhar.

Mr Sandilands' ministry in Sanquhar was one of the shortest on record in the parish, for he died three years and four months after his ordination. His death was due to a fall from his horse. He had been on a visit to Dumfries, and is said to have been on his homeward journey, when something frightened his steed and he was thrown off, receiving fatal injuries. He was buried in St. Michael's Churchyard, Dumfries, where his tombstone, a "thruch," is still to be seen. It bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Mr John Sandilands, minister of the Gospel at Sanquhar, esteemed in life and lamented at death by all who knew him. Ordained April, 1738, and died suddenly at Dumfries, August 28th, 1741, aged 29 years.

O just beheld & lost: admir'd & mourn'd

With lovely virtues, charming arts adorned."

He had married, 1st March, 1741, Helen, daughter of James Simpson of Hullstone, but does not appear to have left any family. It may be noted that both his father and grandfather died, like himself, at comparatively early ages, the former at 33 and the latter at 54.

John Sandilands left no will, and in the Register of Testaments for Dumfries there are two documents relating to his property.¹¹ His total estate was valued at a little over £11 sterling, together with a bond for 9000 merks. As has been said, we learn from these two documents that his sister, Jean, was the daughter of John Sandilands, minister of Dolphinton. In the first, her mother, Margaret Johnston, widow of John Sandilands, is cautioner, and in the second, which is dated some nine years later, her husband, Hugh Robertson, acts in that capacity.

It has been said that there were thirteen elders in Sanquhar after Mr Gibson's death. That number cannot have included those at Wanlockhead, who do not appear to have

¹¹ Dated 18th August, 1742, and 8th January, 1750.

taken much, if any, part in the proceedings toward getting a new minister for the parish. The names of a number of the Sanquhar elders have been preserved, and that, too, by reason of the fact that the law of Church was systematically disregarded. The law of the Church is, that an elder shall be appointed annually by each Kirk Session to represent it in the Presbytery and Synod. In the early part of the 18th century the appointment was from Synod to Synod; "Thus," says Pardovan,¹² "twice a year there are new elections of ruling elders." This enactment was utterly disregarded by the Session of Sanquhar; for in almost every meeting of the Presbytery it was represented by a different elder. Thus in February, March, and April, 1734, the elders from Sanquhar were Bailie Hair, Thomas Lawrie, and John Milligan. The result is that a fairly full list of elders can be compiled from the Presbytery records. The dates given below are those of the meetings in which the names first appear.

Archibald Brown, 1724. This elder has already been referred to. We may add to what has been written, that he was the possessor of one cow which was pastured with others belonging to the inhabitants of Sanquhar on the Burgh Moor,¹³ and that he probably died before September, 1728.

Bailie (David) Hair, 1734. David Hair was a member of the Town Council in May, 1718, when the extant Council records commence, and is first mentioned as Bailie in the same year, after the Michaelmas election. It is also noted that he was a heritor. Evidently he was a man of some means, for in 1739 it was alleged that he had built some

¹² Walter Steuart of Pardovan, whose "Collections and Observations" was for long the leading ecclesiastical law book of Scotland.

¹³ In September, 1728, Alexander Brown, late Deacon of the Smiths, entered into possession of lands which had belonged to his grandfather, Archibald Brown, Brewer in Sanquhar. These lands lay near the Lochan, and had been in Archibald's possession before 1667. Probably they had been held by the elder, the Brewer's son, who had not made up his own title to them.

houses on land belonging to the Burgh, without having any right to do so. Investigation was ordered, but there is no mention in the minutes as to whether any decision was come to.

Thomas Lawrie, 1734 (his name is spelled in several ways), appears in the list of Councillors in 1722, when he is described as being "in Crawickmill." In the following year he is termed "Burgess," being one of two who are so designated. From the minute of September, 1734, we learn that he was the miller at Crawick, and in 1736 he sat as Deacon of the Wrights. So also in 1737, 1738, and 1739. In 1738 the Council appointed him to convey to the Presbytery its request that Mr William M'George should be replaced in his office of Schoolmaster in Sanquhar, from which, for some reason, he had been removed some time before. John Milligan, 1734, sat as Deacon of the Weavers in the Council of 1734, as well as in the three succeeding years. William Laidla, 1734, may have been the elder already mentioned. He only appears on one occasion as Presbytery Elder for Sanquhar, but on several other occasions either he or a person of the same name represented Kirkconnel in the higher Court. Probably he had changed his residence (or the Clerk may have entered him under the wrong parish in the first instance).

John Alison, 1735, was a shoemaker and tanner, and his name appears on the original list of the craftsmen in 1714. For some time he was Deacon of his Craft, sitting as such in the Councils from 1719 to 1723. In 1738 he was again in the Council, as the Convener of the five Trades. William Lorimer, 1735, is mentioned in one minute as being "in Auchentaggart." A person of this name was one of the Chamberlains to the Duke of Queensberry, though his transactions were mostly with farm and meal multures. He may be the man, who is designated as of "Holm," in the minute already referred to.¹⁴ John Blackwood, 1735, is one

¹⁴ In the 18th century list of graves in Sanquhar Churchyard there is mentioned one belonging to Lorimer in "Greenford of Drumlanrig."

of whom nothing is known other than the fact that he was an elder, though there is a reference to a James Blackwood in Roundtreeflat (then in Kirkbride) in 1684.

James M'Call, 1735, was a mason and a wright, and was Deacon of his Craft in 1725, when he first sat as such in the Town Council. He continued in office for several years, continuing after 1729 as an ordinary councillor, and being designated "Heritor" from 1735 onwards. He took a part in the building of the Council House, and was evidently associated with Thomas and George Lawrie¹⁵ in that work. One of the most interesting bits of work he did for the Queensberry estate was the making of a "litter for carrying Fingland (when sick) from Edinburgh which was afterwards given to the parish of Sanquhar." The "Fingland" who was transported on what was probably a litter slung between two horses was William Douglas who was the overseer of the woods, and master of the game in the Barony of Drumlanrig. He was a Sanquhar man, having been born in the Old Castle in 1672. He died in 1760, and should never be forgotten as long as the well-known song, "Annie Laurie," of which he was the writer (first version), is sung.

John Crichton,¹⁶ 1735, was a clothier in Sanquhar and was a Bailie in 1718. In 1729, when still a Bailie, he is described as a "dyster." In 1734 he succeeded John Crichton of Carco, a "far out" kinsman, as Provost of the Burgh. He was the father of James Crichton, who became Town Clerk in 1758, and grandfather of Dr. James Crichton, whose fortune went to build and endow the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries. An old story is still told of the Provost and the Duke of Queensberry. The latter

¹⁵ An entry in the records of the Hammermen and Squaremen of Sanquhar in 1736 shows that one John M'Clachline was the workman of James M'Call, George and Thomas Laurie "his masters," which seems to indicate that M'Call and the Lauries were partners.

¹⁶ His name appears among the original members of the Weavers' Craft in 1714, he being described as a Clothier. We should have expected his name rather to be among the Tailors.

was interested in a general election and paid a visit to the Provost, who as a Commissioner for the Burgh had a big say in the choosing of a member for the Dumfries District of Burghs. The Duke called on the Provost, and as it was a cold night the latter gave him a grey plaid to keep him warm on his way home to Drumlanrig. A few days later he received in return for his kindness the title deeds of the "Queensberry," the principal hostelry in the place. There was, of course, nothing in the way of bribery. Just a way of paying the clothier for his plaid; but the candidate, whom his grace favoured, got the Provost's support. In 1735 and again in 1746 the Provost was chosen as the representative elder to the General Assembly by the Burgh. Also on two occasions, 1742 and 1746, he represented the Burgh in the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland. Altogether he sat as Provost for twenty-eight years. His wife was Violet Lorimer, daughter of John Lorimer in Eliock, who died in 1729.

George Lawrie, 1735, was a mason, and as such was a partner with Thomas Lawrie. Perhaps the two were brothers. Simpson,¹⁷ speaking of the Council House, writes: "Tradition says that the undertaker and builder was a man of the name of Lourie." William Wilson,¹⁸ dealing with the same subject, says that its builder was "George Lawrie at that time (1735) Deacon of the Sanquhar Incorporation of Squaremen (i.e., masons and wrights)." More recently, satisfactory evidence of the truth of these statements has been found in a Drumlanrig account book, covering the period in question. Some time in 1740 Thomas Lawrie, mason, is paid £15 10s 1d for "leading stones from the quarry to said Town House and for slating same." About the same time £38 14s 6d is paid "To Thomas Lawrie and George Lawrie and James M'Call for building thereof." The account book shows that the total cost of the building was £540 1s 11d, so that the payments noted above would probably be the last of a series. As

¹⁷ "History of Sanquhar" (1853), 150.

¹⁸ "Folklore and Genealogies" (1904), 2.

Deacon of Craft, George Lawrie was a member of the Council in 1734 and 1735. Two elders mentioned in 1736 are Ninian Hair and William Thomson. Hair is probably the man already noted (see Section dealing with Kirk Session Records) as having a daughter, Isobel, baptised in 1695. He was then resident at Cleughfoot, which is now included in the farm of Gateside in Kirkconnel. It is possible, however, that he was the Ninian Hair, "couper," who was an original member of the Squaremen in 1714. Thomson may perhaps be identified with the third member of a family who were resident in the Burgh in 1684—William Aiken; Nicholas Grier, his wife; William Thomson, her son. A youth in 1684 might be an Elder in 1736. In a list of graves drawn up *circa* 1750, mention is made of a William Thomson in Crawickmilne, who possessed a burial place next to that of Thomas Lawrie, who also dwelt in that village. Another grave belonged to the heirs of Bailie William Thomson in Sanquhar; so that the Elder may also have been a Magistrate. In 1737 a John M'Ileven is mentioned as a member of Session. Probably he was of the same family as William M'Ilvein who was resident in or near Nether Farding in Kirkconnel in 1684. A John M'Calveen is mentioned in 1750 as the owner of a grave in the churchyard. He may have been the Elder.

Sanquhar Church is known to have been in a very bad condition towards the end of the 18th century; but so far as the evidence goes it appears to have been better at the beginning of that period. A visitation of the parish was carried through by the Presbytery in 1714, when John Weir, mason (Deacon of Craft), John Henderson and William Aird,¹⁹ wrights, were appointed to examine church and manse. They reported that repairs were necessary; but for some reason refused to take an oath to that effect, and so the Presbytery refused to ask the heritors to do anything. One feels that if the church had been in the ruinous state it is reported to have been in seventy years later, there would

¹⁹ All three were original members of the Squaremen's Incorporation in 1714. John Weir was Deacon for a considerable time.

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have been no difficulty in certifying to its condition. A year later a committee was appointed to assist Mr Gibson in "dividing the church"; but little seems to have been done. By "dividing" the church was evidently meant apportioning the area among the various heritors, so that they might erect seats for themselves. As we have seen, there were seats allocated to different people in Sanquhar before the end of the seventeenth century, and as time went on more would be erected. In a Deed of Sasine relating to the lands of Roddings,²⁰ dated April 30th, 1728, by which Mr William M'George, Schoolmaster at Sanquhar, and his wife, Mary Gordon, received the same lands by disposition from Matthew Bee, miner at Wanlockhead, there is also conveyed to the M'Georges "the just and equal half of the seat or seats in the Kirk of Sanquhar whilk pertains to the same lands or may pertain to them any manner of way hereafter." So that when Mr Sandilands came to his church he would find it fairly well filled with seats, if not with pews.

During the vacancy after the death of Mr Sandilands a dispute arose between the Sessions of Sanquhar and Kirkconnel regarding the distribution of the "Duke's money" for the poor of the parishes. One of the Queensberry family had "mortified" a considerable sum of money for the poor in the parishes of Sanquhar, Durisdeer, and Penpont, and for some years the management of the fund was in the hands of the three Kirk Sessions. In 1714 it was stated in the Presbytery that the curators of the Duke of Queensberry had decided to take the money out of the hands of the Sessions and distribute it themselves. What exactly lay behind this statement cannot now be discovered, but the Sessions continued to receive the money and to distribute it among the poor. Apparently Kirkconnel had been regarded as part of Sanquhar, the parishes having been united (whether legally is another question) from 1681 to 1727, and the poor there had received a share of the money allocated

²⁰ It may be noted that in the Deed of Sasine the lands are said to be bounded on the west by the "Vicar's Lands."

to Sanquhar. We do not know what happened after 1727, but evidently Kirkconnel did not think it was getting its fair share. At any rate a dispute arose between the two Sessions, and a number of witnesses "deponed" that the poor of the two parishes had been regarded as one body, so that sometimes the one parish got the larger share and sometimes the other, according to circumstances. The most interesting evidence was given by John Lawrie, in Gatehouse, evidently a native of the Presbytery, to the effect that Mr Kirkwood, Curate in Sanquhar for a considerable time after 1661, had returned the bond to the Duke, and that in consequence the poor during the last ten years of Episcopacy had received nothing at all from the fund. But at the Revolution the "declarant" and his father had gone to Edinburgh and there interviewed the Duke (William, third Earl, first Duke of Queensberry) and laid the facts before him. Queensberry had then said that the poor would not suffer through him and that he would give orders to his chamberlain that the poor's money should be paid as formerly. Unfortunately he did not return the bond, and in after years there arose a "king who knew not Joseph" and the gift was stopped. Not one of the parishes has received anything from this mortification for well over a hundred years. In the absence of the bond, there could be no proof that the money was ever handed over at all to the parishes concerned, and so no legal proceedings could be taken. Unfortunately, Upper Nithsdale is not the only district which has suffered in this way.

Among the witnesses who were interrogated as to the affair was Mr William M'George, who was Session Clerk as well as Schoolmaster at Sanquhar. For some reason he does not seem to have been in any way eager to tell what he knew, and he had to be summoned three times before he appeared before the Presbytery. It is only fair to say that when he did appear his excuses for non-attendance were accepted by the Court. He stated that he had been Session Clerk for fifteen years and that he had handed all the papers regarding the Duke's money to Mr M'Cormick, when the

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latter became Schoolmaster, and apparently Session Clerk as well. This was in 1735, when, for some reason now unknown, M'George had to vacate both offices. He could not have been out of office for much more than two and a half years, being reponed in the early part of 1738. What M'Cormick had done with the papers does not appear, but evidently they were not forthcoming.

At the first meeting of Presbytery held after the death of Mr Sandilands, the Moderator, Mr Bayne, of Keir, stated that he had not called a special meeting of the Court to consider the situation, as the law of the Church demanded; "it being in the middle of harvest." He had, however, arranged for supply of sermon at Sanquhar, so that little, if anything, was lost by his action, or rather his lack of it. In November, 1741, William Lorimer and Thomas Lawrie, elders in Sanquhar, appeared before the Court and asked that supply of preaching "by young men and ministers, particularly Mr Lorimer and Mr Crockat," might be given them. These were two probationers who were apparently in the district at the time. James Lorimer (whose name suggests he belonged to a local family) had been licensed by the Presbytery of Lanark in 1738. He was afterwards presented to the Parish of Mouswald by the Duke of Queensberry and ordained there in 1745. He was translated to Yarrow, where he died in 1775. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Edinburgh University four years before his death.

John Crockat was a native of Dumfries, where he was born in 1714. He was ordained at Parton, in Galloway, in 1744, fully a year after he had been called to that parish. He died there in 1760. There is no reference to Lorimer having officiated at Sanquhar, but Crockat did so at least once. Evidently he had not done so well as was expected, for we hear no more of him so far as Sanquhar was concerned.

The Sanquharians had not forgotten their former favourite, Mr Moodie of Glencairn, and in January, 1742, John Crichton, Provost of Sanquhar, David Hair in Conrig,

and Thomas Lawrie in Crawickmiln, presented a petition to the Presbytery, asking that a call be addressed to Mr Moodie. The following month another petition to the same effect was given in by James Rae of Wanlockhead and James Orr, Writer in Sanquhar. James Rae was the son of the Rev. Peter Rae, then minister at Kirkconnel and formerly minister of Kirkbride. James Orr was Town Clerk of Sanquhar. As Rae was the agent²¹ for the Duke of Queensberry, it may be taken that the objection to Mr Moodie's translation did not lie with the Patron.

A month later, a presentation in favour of Mr William Cunningham, Minister at Mouswald to the Parish of Sanquhar, was laid before the Presbytery. The following month (April 7th, 1742) a protest against his appointment was brought to the Presbytery by John Forsyth and John Williamson, and bore that the Town Council had appointed George Lawrie, Treasurer; William M'Math, Convener of Trades; Thomas Alexander, one of the elders; William Hamilton, Deacon of the Hammermen; David Williamson,²² in Burnfoot; Archibald Johnston, in Duntercleugh; and James M'Call, Heritor, to state that the presentation to Mr Cunningham was illegal, as there was no proper concurrence on the part of the parishioners. To this protest, Mr M'George, Parish Schoolmaster; Thomas Alexander, Elder; and Thomas Lawrie, in Wanlockhead, adhered. The paper further requested that Mr Moodie should be translated to Sanquhar. There the matter seems to have rested, and nothing was done for nearly nine months, the pulpit at Sanquhar being supplied by the ministerial members of the Presbytery.

On the 25th of January, 1743, another petition was

²¹ The duty paid to the landlord was one-sixth of the output of the mines, and this was collected by James Rae.

²² David Williamson was the grandson of Alexander Williamson of Cruffell at the head of Euchar, the noted Covenanter. Simpson's "Traditions of the Covenanters," Chapter XIX. David is buried near the tower of the present Parish Church. He died in 1759, at the age of 60.

presented from Sanquhar, this time by John Goldie²³ of Craigmuire, and John Forsyth, one of the Bailies of the Burgh. From this we learn that the Duke's Commissioners were quite favourable to the translation of Mr Moodie, but that such translation was strongly opposed by the parishioners of Glencairn. The Sanquharians had therefore consented to laid aside the call to Mr Moodie, and desired that the Duke's representatives would likewise withdraw the presentation to Mr Cunningham; in which case they were willing to concur in the presentation of Mr John Irving, Minister at Wamphray.²⁴ As the Duke was willing to present Mr Cunningham to Durisdeer and the latter was willing to accept that Parish, all difficulties were removed. At a meeting held at Sanquhar on 18th February the call to Mr Irving was duly subscribed, and he was inducted on 9th June of the same year. It may be noted that in the case of Mr Cunningham the call was given by the people of Durisdeer on the 17th February and his induction to the parish came on the 7th June.

On 9th June there were, as formerly, two meetings of the Presbytery. We are left in no doubt as to where these were held, for the minute of the first, which was in "Sanquhar Town," states that the Kirk Officer, James Kellock, in calling for objections, was to say that any who wished to object were to do so to the Presbytery met in "Provost Crichton's house in the town," this being the "Queensberry," Sanquhar's principal inn. In the after-

²³ One of the Duke's Chamberlains.

²⁴ It should be said that the parishioners of Glencairn showed a much better spirit towards their minister, Mr Moodie, than their fathers had done towards an earlier incumbent, George Boyd, who had been ordained there in 1692. Eight years afterwards he demitted office because of the troubles in the parish. It is only fair to say that these were caused to some extent by outside interference. John Hepburn of Urr had a considerable following in the district, and they seem to have been fomenters of dispeace. Boston of Ettrick in his "Memoirs" has a reference to these "troubles in Israel." Boyd appears to have given up the ministry altogether. M'Millan: "John Hepburn and the Hebronites," 81.

noon the Induction Service was held in the Church, when Mr Collow of Penpont preached from II. Corinthians, iv. 7: "We have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us." Mr Peter Rae of Kirkconnel was Moderator, and after the sermon inducted Mr Irving to the charge of the Church and Parish, and so the somewhat lengthy vacancy came to an end.

We have an interesting sidelight on the irregularity of the services given by the members of the Presbytery during the interregnum in the minutes of the Town Council for 1743.

On the 28th of May there was produced by the Provost to the Council the copy of an Act made by the Justices of the Peace for Dumfriesshire anent the spinning of woollen yarn. The Council took steps to let all the inhabitants know regarding the same by arranging that the matter be "intimat at the Mercat Cross, upon the next Mercat day and also to be intimat at the Paroch Kirk door of Sanquhar, the first day there shall be Sermon etc." Evidently the Council did not know the exact date on which the next service was to be held in the "Paroch" Kirk.

Mr Irving appears to have been a native of Annandale and was licensed by the Presbytery of Middlebie (afterwards Annan) 23rd February, 1732. He did not have to wait long for a parish, being ordained at Wamphray 13th September, 1733. Incidentally his ordination there was more peaceful than his predecessor's in 1717; for a party of the military had to attend in that year in order to prevent violence to the minister and the members of Presbytery met to ordain him.

Simpson tells us that "tradition says he (Mr Irving) was a very worthy man." He was evidently held in high repute by his brethren in the ministry, for in 1746 he was chosen as one of the four ministers to preach before the Lord High Commissioner during the sittings of the General Assembly. The other three were: Dr. Hugh Blair of the Canongate, afterwards of St. Giles', Edinburgh, whose

published sermons were for long regarded as being among the best in the English tongue, and which were translated into almost every European language; Robert Paton, Minister of Renfrew, who was chosen as Moderator of the Assembly in 1750; and James Mackie, Minister of St. Ninian's, Stirling, who was chosen for the same high office in the following year. Judging from the company in which we find him, we can easily surmise that had he lived he might have risen high in the service of the Church. Simpson, who falls into error in making Sandilands come after Irving instead of before him, says that of the latter "almost nothing is reported excepting that on a Sabbath morning, when he had just commenced the services of the day, he suddenly lost the power of utterance and never preached more." He died on 14th September, 1752, just nineteen years and one day after he had been ordained. He left no will, and the inventory of his possessions is preserved in the Dumfries Register of Testaments. It is one of the longest as well as one of the most interesting in that Register. The minister was not only a pastor, but also a farmer on a fairly considerable scale. At the time of his death he had crops not only on the Glebe, but on Crawick Holm, Kirkhill, Townhead of Blackaddie, East and West side of the Kirk Sykes. Incidentally some of these growing crops were purchased at the minister's roup by William Gibson and John Gibson, described as "coaliers in Sanquhar," an early reference to that industry in the parish. Another purchaser was William Williamson, "Schoolmaster in Sanquhar." William M'George was Parish Schoolmaster at this period, so that Williamson must have kept a private school. The minister had three horses, a herd of over twenty cows with a bull, and a flock of sheep. In his "yeard" he grew turnips, which were then a great novelty,²⁵ "licks," green and red kale, cabbages, and

²⁵ Great excitement was caused in Melrose in 1747 by the rumour that a new strange vegetable was to be sown. These were turnips. Somewhat later they were in use as part of the dessert at prominent houses in Edinburgh.

"beets." He had also a plot of potatoes,²⁶ another vegetable not too common at that period, and this plot was valued at four shillings and fourpence.

His manse seems to have been well furnished, and he was the owner of the grates which were used therein. His floors were covered with carpets—or at least some of them were—a feature not to be found even in some larger houses at that time.²⁷ Among his personal belongings were three wigs and a number of pairs of gloves. One wonders whether the custom of presenting the minister with a pair of gloves at a wedding was then in vogue in Sanquhar. It certainly existed in the earlier decades of the 19th century, though it was almost unknown in the closing ones. In the manse there were fully nine dozen bottles—all apparently empty—and it is not said what they had contained. These were valued at about one pound. His silver-plate weighed thirty-two ounces English weight, and was valued at fully five shillings an ounce.²⁸ One thing he does not appear to have possessed was a pulpit gown, though as early as 1696 the Synod of Dumfries had drawn attention to the fact that it had "been the practice of ministers of this kirk to wear black gowns in the pulpit and for the ordinary to make use of bands," and had requested the ministers "within their bounds to keep up that laudable custome and to study gravite in their apparel and deportment in every manner of way."²⁹ It is, of course, possible that there was a gown used in Sanquhar, but that it belonged to the Church and not to the minister. Gowns were certainly in use in the larger towns during the 18th century.

Another thing which Mr Irving does not seem to have possessed was a watch. Before the end of the century there were probably very few ministers of the Church of Scotland

²⁶ In 1740 two sackfuls of potatoes on a market day supplied the wants of the town of Paisley.

²⁷ Dr. Somerville tells us that about the year 1756 there were only two carpets in the town of Jedburgh. "Own Life," 337.

²⁸ Most of his domestic utensils were of pewter, including one too "domestic" to be named.

²⁹ MS. Records.

who did not have one, but it was different in the earlier decades.³⁰ There is only one clock mentioned as being part of the manse plenishing, though in addition there were two "dials." These were in all probability sun dials, of which there were many more in those days than there are now.

Though Mr Irving was attached to farming, it is not to be considered that he neglected his ministerial studies, for his library contained a very large, or at least a very valuable, collection of books. It is to be regretted that, although we can learn much from the inventory of his possessions regarding the things which belonged to him, we do not know (with few exceptions) the titles of the volumes to be found in his study; but we do know that when the books were conveyed to Dumfries and sold there by public roup they realised the sum of £43 1s 4½d, a sum equal to about two-thirds of the annual stipend of the parish. How many ministers are there to-day whose books would realise so large a proportion of a year's salary? In addition to those disposed of he possessed a quarto Bible valued at 6s, a bundle of pamphlets worth 3s, and "Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, part first, worth ten shillings." For some reason these were not sold with the rest.

The total value of the estate left by Mr Irving was £246 9s 5½d, which, though not the largest fortune left by a minister of Sanquhar, stands out in marked contrast to that of his predecessor, whose goods and chattels were

³⁰ There was at least one owner of a watch in Sanquhar in 1743. In an estate account book for the Dukedom of Queensberry for that year there are several references to payments to one Edward Vernon, who was employed as surveyor on the estate at a wage of 10s 6d a week. He had evidently fallen ill, and William Cassilis, surgeon in Sanquhar, is paid 16s for "medicines for Edward Vernon." At the same time "John Williamson mercht in Sanquhar for making a suit of cloathes for Ed Vernon" receives £1 13s 1d. Further, Vernon got £8 17s for "travelling expenses back to England" and £3 13s "to relieve a silver watch which he had pledged." Evidently there is a story of financial stringency behind the entries indicated. "Transactions," XVIII., 94.

valued at £11 14s.³¹ The inventory was signed by Mrs Irving, of whom we know nothing but that her Christian name was Helen, though, as her own surname is not mentioned, we may perhaps take it that it was the same as her husband's, Irving. She died 26th October, 1769. There does not appear to have been any family.

Mr Irving was the first minister of Sanquhar to have a resident Presbyterian Minister as a parishioner. In September, 1742, Thomas Ballantyne was ordained over a congregation of Seceders to which a number of former Cameronians adhered. This is now St. Ninian's Congregation, Sanquhar. Little is known of Mr Ballantyne's early history, and his ministry was very brief, for he died in 1744 and is buried in Sanquhar Churchyard. As the original Secession Church in Sanquhar was not built until 1745, Ballantyne must have conducted the services in the open-air. As he was not in robust health when he came, this may have hastened his end.

The vacancy following Mr Irving's death was much shorter than these which preceded it. Dr. Simpson tells us that there was opposition to the translation of Mr Cunningham to Sanquhar; but, if so, there is no mention of this in the Presbytery Records, though, as we have seen, there was opposition on a former occasion. The first reference to the filling of the vacancy is in April, 1753, when James Ferguson, Younger of Craigdarroch; John Crichton, Provost; and James Orr, one of the Bailies of Sanquhar,¹ appeared before the Presbytery, asking that steps be taken to have Mr Cunningham translated from Durrisdeer.

³¹ Some idea of the comparative values of the money of that day and this may be gained from considering that the annual rents of the Barony of Sanquhar in 1741 totalled about £2500. These included the rents of the lands in Kirkconnel belonging to the Dukedom of Queensberry. "Transactions," Dumfriesshire and Galloway Antiquarian Society, XVIII., 86.

¹ James Orr was Town Clerk of Sanquhar, and in addition was one of the Bailies there; a combination which seems strange to us to-day.

The Induction took place on 29th May, 1753,² when Mr Lawson (Closeburn) was Moderator and the Sermon was preached by Mr Hunter, son-in-law of, and Assistant and Successor to, Mr Peter Rae of Kirkconnel. Mr Hunter had been for some years at Leadhills, and if Dr. Simpson is right in saying that the "ghost" of Abraham Crichton, which had haunted Sanquhar Churchyard, was "laid" by a minister of the name of Hunter, then this must have been the man; for he was the only clergyman of that name in the district. It is true that Simpson says that the "layer" was a "venerable" minister and that he resided at Penpont, and neither of these things could very well be said of this Hunter,³ for he was only about fifty years of age at the date of the alleged "laying." He was only a "Preacher" (Probationer) and may have been a native of Penpont, though resident at Leadhills. It was by the Presbytery of Penpont that he had been licensed. However that may be, he preached at the Induction of Mr Cunningham from the text, Daniel xii., 3—"They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." James Kellock⁴ was still Kirk Officer, and the Clerk to the Presbytery (*pro tem.*) was John Wilson,⁵ probably a local man.

Mr Cunningham was a son of the Manse, his father,

² One wonders whether any reference was made to the fact that 29th May was the anniversary of the Restoration of Charles II., and that, while Parliament had ordered that it should be marked by special services, many of the ministers had refused to comply with the order.

³ After the "laying" of Abraham Hunter preached in Sanquhar Church from the text, Isaiah xiv., 12—"How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning."

⁴ This is the last time we meet James Kellock in the Ecclesiastical Records. His name appears in those of the Town Council for the last time in 1762; but as his successor as Burgh Officer does not appear until 1768, he may have continued after the first-mentioned date. In 1743 it was alleged that he had then served the Burgh as officer for seventy years. ("Edinburgh Evening Courant.")

⁵ A John Wilson was Town Clerk of Sanquhar in 1684.

also William Cunningham, having been Minister of Kemback, in Fife. His mother, Alison Lundie,⁶ was his father's second wife, and died in 1737. Like his father, the Minister of Sanquhar was a graduate of the University of St Andrews, becoming Master of Arts there in 1725. So far as I have been able to ascertain, he was the first graduate of that ancient college to hold the charge of Sanquhar. He was licensed by the Presbytery of St. Andrews in 1731, and six years later was ordained at Mouswald. He was there for about six years, and on 7th June, 1743, he was translated to Durisdeer.

While at Durisdeer he was married to Helen, daughter of Robert Sinclair of Greenock, and their child George was born on the 7th February, 1748. Mr Cunningham was translated to Sanquhar, as has been said, on 29th May, 1753, and was Minister here for thirteen years. During his pastorate the manse was repaired extensively. About eighty years earlier the then Duke of Queensberry had complained that the repairs put then on Sanquhar manse, as well as on that of "Disdeir,"⁷ cost more than they should have done, "for they were both verrie insufficiently built,"⁸ especiallie that of Disdeir."⁹ It has been said that at the time of its repair Sanquhar manse was roofed with heather and that it was only later that it was slated; also that it was then the only slated house in the parish, except the mansion-house of Eliock.¹⁰ The Presbytery records, however, show that in 1724 "Robert Milligan, Slater in Crawickmiln," was engaged slating the manse, and it is

⁶ The Lundie family claim to be descended from William the Lyon.

⁷ This was the name by which the parish was commonly known up to about fifty years ago.

⁸ It has always been thought that the old Manse of Sanquhar was a mediæval building.

⁹ Ramage: "Drumlanrig and the Douglasses," 403. The Duke was of opinion that once the manse had been put in order the minister should keep it up. He conveniently forgot that the ecclesiastical revenues had all found their way into the hands of the heritors, of whom he was the chief.

¹⁰ Brown: "History of Sanquhar," 386.

most unlikely that when it was repaired heather would be substituted for slates. Further, there is evidence that the Duke's agent's house at Wanlockhead was slated, and if the only other one was Eliock, where was Robert Milligan to get a livelihood?¹¹

We learn from Dr. Simpson that the coming of Mr Cunningham to Sanquhar was opposed by the parishioners,¹² though he was "a rare character, a man of sterling godliness." Simpson goes on to say that the Minister so impressed himself on his flock that a hundred years after his decease "his name is savoury even to the present day." The historian continues: "His heavenliness of mind appeared in all he did, and the impression of his example and preaching on his parishioners was very great. The old people spoke of him with great warmth and deeply cherished his memory. . . . Mr Cunningham, it is said, was a remarkably charitable man, and did all that was in his power to assist the virtuous poor."

Dr. Simpson came to Sanquhar in 1820, just fifty-two years after the death of Mr Cunningham, and consequently must have conversed with many who had "sat under" the earlier Minister. He tells a sad story about the death of a child of Mr Cunningham. "A very painful incident once befell in the history of this good man. He and his worthy spouse had gone out on a visit to a neighbouring family, and in the meantime the female servant, who had charge of a little child, was standing at the door, dandling the babe in her arms, and when tossing it up and down the head of the poor infant struck the lintel with such force that it was killed in her hands. On the return of the parents they found the dear child, whom they had left so sprightly and sportive, in the nurse's arms a corpse."

There is one thing which tells against the accuracy of

¹¹ The Drumlanrig Estate Book, already referred to, shows that in the period 1740-1745 Robert Milligan was paid several sums for exercising his craft in the district. Andrew Fleming, another slater in Crawick Mill, is mentioned in a deed of 1725.

¹² Simpson: "History of Sanquhar" (1853), 127.

the story as related by Dr. Simpson. In 1744 the Presbyteries of the Church were required to keep what was termed "The Separate Register." This had to be done in the interests of the "Widows' Fund," and contained the names of the Ministers, with those of their wives and children. In the Separate Register for the Presbytery of Penpont, Mr Cunningham is credited with only one child, his son George, already mentioned. George was a boy of fully five years of age when his parents removed to Sanquhar, and if he had been the victim, then his death, like his birth, would have been recorded in the Register. Simpson's story suggests that it was a very young child which was killed. It is possible, nay, probable, that the story is quite true, but that it was the child of an earlier incumbent¹³ who met its death in such a tragic fashion. It is, of course, possible that the interval between the child's birth and death (if it was Mr Cunningham's) was so short that its name was never entered in the Register at all.

In the Autobiography of the Rev. Alexander Carlyle (better known as "Jupiter"), Minister of Inveresk, there are two very interesting references to Mr Cunningham. Carlyle's grandfather was Minister of Tinwald¹⁴ and his father had been Minister of Cummertrees.¹⁵ As a student "Jupiter" often visited Dumfriesshire, and, speaking of one of these visits, he remarks: "On the way to Moffat I passed one day with my friend William Cunningham, Minister of Durrisdeer, the Duke of Queensberry's parish church. He was knowing and accomplished and pleasing and elegant in his manners, beyond most of the Scottish clergymen of that day. The Duchess of Queensberry (Lady K. Hyde) had discovered his merit on her visit to Scotland and had him constantly with her, so that he was called the

¹³ It may have been a child of Mr Cunningham's successor, John Thomson.

¹⁴ Alexander Robeson, minister of Tinwald and Trailflat, 1697-1761.

¹⁵ William Carlyle, minister of Cummertrees, 1720-1724. "Jupiter" was born in 1722.

Duchess's Walking-staff." This visit was paid in 1745, when Carlyle was twenty-three years of age. He experienced the changes of fortune on his journey. The night before he visited Durisdeer manse he was a guest in Drumlanrig Castle. The night after he left it he spent with a young farmer and his sister, "in what they call a shieling," where the couple were residing, "attending the milking of the ewes, the business of that season in a sheep country."¹⁶ Carlyle does not mention whether he met with the Duchess at Drumlanrig. She was a well-known patroness of the arts, and Prior, Swift, Pope, and Gay all benefited by her help. She erected the monument to Gay in Westminster Abbey.

Two years later "Jupiter" again visited Cunningham, whom he on this occasion terms "one of the most accomplished and agreeable of our order."¹⁷ He goes on to say that his own cousin, "William Wight, afterwards Professor at Glasgow,"¹⁸ was a favourite of this gentleman and used to live much with him in summer during the vacation of the College of Edinburgh and was very much improved by his instructive conversation."

Mr Cunningham died at Sanquhar 25th August, 1768,¹⁹ and of his death Simpson has preserved several particulars. "When he came to his end he had a peaceful and happy death. On the last day of his life he frequently inquired what the clock was, as if he anticipated the precise hour of his dismissal from the body. A little before his departure a gentle dove happening to alight on the window sill excited the attention of the persons in the room. The dying saint

¹⁶ He had been overtaken by a thunderstorm which made the waters "impassable." "Autobiography," 110.

¹⁷ Between these two visits Carlyle had served with the Royalist Volunteers against the army of Prince Charlie in 1745. "Autobiography," 112, 205.

¹⁸ William Wight was the son of Robert Wight, minister of St. Michael's, Dumfries, 1732-1764. He was appointed Professor of Divinity at Glasgow University in 1778, and held office to his death in 1782. He had previously held the Chair of Ecclesiastical History from 1762 to 1778.

¹⁹ He was probably about sixty years of age at the time of his death.

asked what they were looking at, and, being informed that it was a dove at the window, 'Ah,' said he, 'it is more than a dove; it is a messenger come to convey me home.' . . . The memory of such good men as Mr Cunningham descends like fragrance on the breeze."²⁰

Mr Cunningham was in all probability buried in Sanquhar Churchyard, but his grave is unmarked by any stone bearing his name. His wife survived him about sixteen years, dying 15th January, 1785. In the 18th century list of graves among the records of the Kirk Session there is a reference to the lairs in which were buried the "Ministers of Sanquhar." Though in that spot the only minister commemorated by a tombstone is Rev. Thomas Shiels, there can be little doubt that it is there that Gibson, Irvine, and Cunningham are buried.

George Cunningham, the only surviving son of the Minister of Sanquhar, married in September, 1776, Margaret Corsane, who died in 1842. He entered what would now be called the Civil Service, and in 1767 was a Junior Clerk in Customs. In 1793 he was promoted to the important post of Inspector General of Outports, and some sixteen years later became Surveyor General. He died in 1819.

His wife was the daughter of Robert Corsane of Meikle-knox, and the granddaughter of the Rev. Peter Rae, Minister of Kirkbride and Kirkconnel.²¹ They had several children, of whom only one, Helen, left any issue. She married in October, 1804, John Reid, Advocate (1775-1811), and their eldest son, James John Reid, followed his father's profession and became a member of the Scottish Bar. He went into the Colonial Service and rose to be Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands. He received a knighthood, and in

²⁰ Dr. Simpson's opinion of the parish ministers of Sanquhar stands out in marked contrast to that of many other Seceder writers who could see nothing good and much that was evil in the "Moderate" clergy.

²¹ Rev. Peter Rae married Agnes Corsane, heiress of the Corsanes of Meikleknock. Their son, Robert Rae of Meikleknock, changed his surname to Corsane.

1843 married Mary Threshie of Mouswald Place. The second son of this marriage was one who was well known in Sanquhar in his day, Robert Threshie Reid, who for many years represented the Dumfries District of Burghs in Parliament. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that he never made any public reference to the fact that his great-great-grandfather had been minister of the parish. In the then state of politics in the district, it would have been to his disadvantage to have done so. He became Solicitor-General and afterwards Attorney-General of England in the Liberal ministry of Lord Rosebery, and in 1905 was made Lord Chancellor, with the title of Lord Loreburn, when Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman became Prime Minister. He was twice married, but left no issue. His elder brother, John Reid of Mouswald Place, died in 1889, and left two sons, one of whom, James Cunningham Corsane Reid, was killed in the Boer war. The second son, Robert Corsane Reid of Mouswald, still survives.

The names of some of the elders in Sanquhar have already been given. A few more may be added; but as the practice of sending them in rotation to attend the Presbytery ceased with the coming of Mr Irving, we do not find so many names recorded after 1743.

Thomas Alexander was an elder in 1742. A family of that name lived in Wanlockhead, and he was probably a member of it. Four years later James Orr, whom we have already met as Town Clerk and Bailie, appears as a member of Session. Robert Whigham, merchant, was an elder in 1757, when he represented the Burgh in the General Assembly. There was a well-known Provost of the same name who died in 1815, aged 79, and if this was the same man he must have been an elder when only twenty years of age.²² Doubtless there were young elders then as there are young elders now; but the likelihood is that the representative elder in 1757 was not the Provost, though in all probability he was a relative. He may have been a son of

²² The law of the Church has always been that an elder should be at least twenty-one years of age.

John Whigham, whom we know to have been the Provost's uncle. Perhaps he was another uncle.

In 1759 William Porteous is mentioned as an elder. This name does not seem ever to have been common in Sanquhar, though there was more than one family bearing it in the neighbouring parish of Crawfordjohn. Mr Broadfoot was an elder in 1761. The fact that his Christian name is replaced by "Mr" helps us to identify him as Robert Broadfoot, who succeeded William M'George as Parish Schoolmaster in 1758. He ceased to hold that office in 1762, probably through translation to another situation. The Broadfoots were quite numerous in Upper Nithsdale, and he was in all likelihood a local man. William Scott of Carcoside represented the Burgh in the Assembly of 1763. As his farm was in Kirkconnel Parish, it is possible that he was a member of that Session; but as Carcoside is much nearer Sanquhar Parish Church than it is to that of Kirkconnel, it is just as likely that he belonged to the former.²³ David Tait was an elder in 1768. There were two burial places in Sanquhar²⁴ mentioned in the 1750 list as belonging to the "heirs of Robert Tait in Wanlockhead." Probably David was one of Robert's heirs. I remember being told by the late Mr Tom Wilson that the family to which Archbishop Tait (1811-1882) belonged had a Sanquhar connection. David may have been a relative of the Prelate.

Provost Robert Whigham was the representative elder from the Burgh to the General Assembly in 1774-5, 1777, and 1784-87. He was made a Burgess in 1758²⁵ and entered the Town Council four years later, when he is described as a merchant in Sanquhar. Both his father and his grandfather

²³ When a Session desired to add to its number, a person living in another parish, the law of the Church was that the consent of the Session of the Parish of residence had to be obtained before the person could be admitted.

²⁴ See "Annals of Sanquhar," 202; "Memorials of Sanquhar Kirkyard," 99.

²⁵ The fact that he was not admitted burgess until 1758 makes it almost impossible to believe that he could have been the representative elder in 1757.

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had been in the Town Council before him, and both had held the office of Burgh Treasurer. He was made Provost in 1772, and held office for seventeen years. He died, as has been said, in 1815.²⁶ He had a very large wholesale and retail business, and he may have inherited it from his namesake. He seems to have been very prosperous, and in later life purchased the estate of Halliday Hill, in Dunscore, beside other lands in Dumfries and Galloway. He was a friend of Robert Burns, and was in many ways a man of mark in the district. His second son, also Robert, was an Advocate, and as such took a fairly prominent part in the proceedings which led to the disruption of the Church in 1843. He was senior counsel for Mr Edwards, the Presentee in the famous Strathbogie case, when he had for his Junior, John Inglis, afterwards regarded as the greatest Scottish lawyer of the century. Whigham was also counsel for the Earl of Kinnoul and the Presentee, in the Auchterarder case, when he was led by John, afterwards Lord Hope, and again had Inglis as his Junior.²⁷

²⁶ His burial place is a walled enclosure on the south side of Sanquhar Churchyard.

²⁷ In 1833 the Presbytery took the opinion of Mr Whigham with regard to the rights of the minister of Durisdeer in a road which led to his glebe.

Hand Spinning.

By J. G. JEFFS.

This was a practical demonstration of great interest, not only of the methods and materials in use in the past but also of several different types of spinning wheels.

4th May, 1945

Chairman—The PRESIDENT.

The Great Barrier Reef.

By Professor G. M. YONGE.

The Regius Professor of Zoology at Glasgow University gave this lantern lecture on the Reef and some of its animal inhabitants.

17th March, 1939

The Family of Mr John Hepburn of Urr.

By the late A. CAMERON SMITH.

Some new information concerning the family of Mr John Hepburn of Urr having come to my notice, it is now possible to give a connected account of his descendants. Whilst searching for data about the Mundells and other Cameronians of Tinwald, I came across a small anonymous diary amongst the papers in the Library of Trinity College, Glasgow. This I think to have been written by Mr John Hepburn.¹ The writing is so exceedingly exquisite that it could be easily recognised again, but I have been unable to discover a scrap of Mr John's authentic handwriting.

The other new source of information is a bundle of letters, relating to the family (1777-1793), in the possession of Mr William Hepburn Buckler, a direct descendant of Mr John, who has kindly allowed me to make copies of them and use them for this paper.²

If now we turn to *Fasti* for Mr John's marriage, we

¹ Extracts from this diary, of too great length for reproduction here, are in the Hepburn file amongst the Cameron Smith MSS. at the Ewart Library. The evidence that Hepburn wrote it is not conclusive, and Dr. McMillan suggests it was the work of James Hog, who was ordained minister of Dalsell in 1691.

² Transcripts of these letters, over 30 in number, will also be found in the same file of the Cameron Smith MSS.

find that he married on 20th April, 1701, Emilia, daughter of Alexander Nisbet of Craigentenny, close to Edinburgh, and had issue a son John, who was inducted to Torryburn in 1717. The latter cannot therefore be an offspring of this marriage.

We now know who was Mr John's first wife. She was Lucrece, eldest daughter of Bailie Andrew Leslie, of Elgin. On one page of the printed Register of the Privy Council there are to be found the names of Lucrece and her sister Jean among persons accused of harbouring vagrant preachers, among whom Mr John Hepburn is named. This was in 1685, when Mr John was very busy holding conventicles in his native Morayshire.

A stone in Urr is mentioned by Dr. M'Millan as bearing an inscription "to Jean Leslie, sister-in-law to Mr John," which states that she died 27 Jan., 1700. The metrical lines which follow confirm (so far as they go) all that has been said :

Goodness divine propitiously did steer
From North an husband spouse and sister dear
Into our coasts for truth a triple cord
And here their dust doth rot. . . .

It seems a reasonable inference that the two sisters, Lucrece and Jean, died at the Manse of Urr. But no stone remains to record the death of Mr John or his first spouse. The identity of Jean Leslie as aunt of John Hepburn the younger is revealed by a service of 1718 of John, son of John Hepburn, minister at Urr, to his aunt, Jean Leslie, and reference to the MS. Register of Retours shows that John, the younger, was eldest son of John Hepburn of Urr by his spouse Lucretia, eldest daughter of Bailie Andrew Leslie of Elgin, also described as of Boggs in other retours.³

One of the mentions of Mr John refers to his activity about Dumfries in 1681. On 16 September, 1684, James Gordon, merchant in Dumfries, was summoned for harbouring Mr John Hepburn, vagrant preacher and rebel,

³ For particulars of this family of Leslie see Hepburn File of Cameron Smith MSS.

who kept a Conventicle in his house in the Kirkgate about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ago.⁴ From about 1 August, 1679, that is to say from about the date of Bothwell Bridge, he had preached about Carrington and Temple in Midlothian. There was a numerous field Conventicle near Maybole in 1678, and the following story may relate to it or some later meeting :

" Mr John Hepburn was a preacher at the time of the Communion of Maybole, which was, I think, about the '81. In the time of the Tables another tent behoved to be set up and someone was sought to preach in it. Some named Mr John Hepburn; but Carland opposed it, saying he was perswaded that man doe much hurt to the Church of Scotland."⁵

At a Conventicle held in Urquhart parish (Morayshire) it was stated that he preached with a pistol before him,⁶ and there is an intriguing deposition which says that " William Brodie's wyff rode to ane conventicle behind Mr John Hepburn and Alex. Thomson's wyff."⁷

Son of Major James Hepburn (called of Balnakeith in *Fasti*), who was a very old man in 1685, Mr John is supposed to have been born about 1649, because he graduated at Aberdeen in 1669. According to his own statement he was ordained in 1678 by some Scots ministers in London. He married on 6 Oct., 1692, firstly, Lucrece Leslie, as above, apparently in the North, and, secondly, at Edinburgh, 20 April, 1701, Emilia Nisbet, who survived her husband for fully thirteen years, as the tombstone in Urr shows. Mr John died on 20 March, 1723. *Fasti* only mentions a son and a daughter, but there were at least four sons.

I. John Hepburn was inducted to Torryburn (Fife) in 1717, became minister at New Greyfriars 1723 and

⁴ " R.P.C.," IX., 372.

⁵ " *Analecta*," I., 289.

⁶ " R.P.C.," X., 455.

⁷ " R.P.C.," X., 428. For further full particulars of the life and activities of this famous non-jurant minister see the books of Dr. M'Millan and Dr. Frew.

at Old Greyfriars 1732. He died in 1749, having married on 2 April, 1721, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Fenton, late bailie of Edinburgh, and in August following, by right of his wife, was admitted a burghess and guild brother of Edinburgh. He had at least two sons and three daughters:

- (1) Thomas Hepburn, merchant (Edinburgh), who became burghess and guild brother in 1751 by right of his father. He married 24 June, 1753, "Miss Elizabeth," daughter to George Gordon of Troquhen, in the parish of Urr, and had a son George, served heir to his uncle John in 1802.
 - (2) John Hepburn, the uncle just referred to, died Accountant General of Excise 18 March, 1800.⁸
 - (3) Emilia, called after her step-grandmother, married (proclaimed 24 January, 1742) Daniel Carmichael of Mandsley, Lanarkshire, and died 9 January, 1789. Two of their sons were Earls of Hyndford.⁹
 - (4) Ann, and
 - (5) Elizabeth are known from their service as co-heirs to Thomas Smith in Liberton on 5 August, 1800.
- II. Ebenezer Hepburn, who as bailie figured in the Pyet-Crow conflict, was Provost of Dumfries in 1762 and again in 1768. As merchant in Dumfries he married in 1739 Margaret, daughter of Robert M'Gauchen, of Dalwhat, Glencairn.¹⁰ The Provost and Mr M'Gauchen are frequently mentioned in the American correspondence, mainly by John Hepburn, the Provost's son, who was prisoner of war in the hands of the Convention troops in 1778. "Sisters" are also mentioned. In the end (as appears from the letters) the Provost was in very reduced circumstances. He died in 1800 and his wife in 1765, aged 48.¹¹ It is not unlikely that the Provost was the

⁸ "Scots Magazine," LXII., 215.

⁹ "Scots Peerage," IV., 592, and IX., 114.

¹⁰ "Edinburgh Marriage Register."

¹¹ "Scots Magazine," LXII., 652, and "Memorials of St. Michael's," 31.

eldest son of the second marriage. His son, John, was a merchant in London after the war (1787) "and doing well."

III. William Hepburn, surgeon in Jamaica, who died at Dalskairth 30 May, 1775, aged 63, must have been born about 1712.¹² He would thus be about twelve years of age when apprenticed 29 July, 1724, to George Langland, chirurgion-apothecary in Edinburgh.¹³

IV. Thomas Hepburn, of whom hereafter.

V. Jean Hepburn, only known daughter of Mr John Hepburn of Urr, was married in 1726 to John M'George of Cocklick, in the parish of Urr, and died 21 January, 1758, aged 51. Her husband was ordained an elder in Urr in 1735, but Jean Hepburn took up with the Secession Church when it came to Urr, and one of her sons became a minister in the Secession.¹⁴

Thomas Hepburn, chirurgion in Shaws (of Closeburn), is reserved for the last place among the sons of Mr John, for the reason that his line is still represented in America, and also because of his connection with the Mundells of Wallace Hall. When he died on 1 July, 1736, he left a relict, Margaret Crichton (died 1777), who was probably a near relation of Alexander Crichton of Gareland. At least he and John M'George of Cocklick (brother-in-law of the testator, see above) were the cautioners for the testament. The list of debts owing to the defunct shows that he had an extensive practice in the upper parts of Nithsdale, from Closeburn to the northern water-shed of the county.

The marriage had probably lasted only a few years,

¹² "Memorials of St. Michael's." M'Dowall errs in suggesting he was a son of the Provost.

¹³ "Edinburgh Register of Apprentices." He is to be distinguished from another Wm. Hepburn (son of Robert Hepburn of Whitburgh) who became burgess of Edinburgh in 1740.

¹⁴ For the family of M'George or M'Jore of Cocklicks see Hepburn File in Cameron Smith MSS.

and there may not have been more than three children :

- (1) Thomas Hepburn, 1734-1801, known to his descendants as "of Port Royal,"¹⁵ U.S.A. He left Closeburn for Virginia when Dr. Robert Mundell was a baby in his mother's arms, or about 1760, and when the Colonists rebelled in 1775 he was a merchant of some standing in Norfolk, Virginia, the value of the houses and negroes lost by him being alone valued at £935. As a loyalist he was forced to quit his quarters when the Colonists overran Virginia, but his wife, who was American born, was allowed to remain at Port Royal undisturbed. Many of the letters come from the refugee husband to his wife and *vice versa*. Thomas Hepburn married Elizabeth Fox of Port Royal, and they had an only daughter, Anne Thomas Hepburn, born shortly after her father was compelled to leave his home in 1775. She lived to 2 November, 1838, having married 9 November, 1792, William Buckler (1763-1835), whose native place was Warminster, Wilts.¹⁶
- (2) Margaret Hepburn, daughter of the surgeon in Shaws, is well known from the affectionate letters she wrote from Croalchapel to her "dear brother Tam." By the time the correspondence opens she was a widow. Her husband, John Williamson, in

¹⁵ There are other Port Royals, but this one is a small town in Virginia about 17 miles up the Rappahannock River.

¹⁶ His surname has been worthily treated in a privately printed quarto entitled "Bucleriana." Thomas Hepburn Buckler (1812-1901), their third son, was an eminent practitioner and writer on medicine, who attained to the Valhalla of distinguished Americans, the "Dictionary of American Biography." Latterly he practised in Paris, and in that city was born Mr William H. Buckler, of Baltimore, the gentleman to whom I am indebted for a print of his grandmother, Ann Thomas Hepburn, and for copies of the correspondence so often referred to in this paper. He was a member of the American Commission at the Peace of Versailles in 1918, but now resides at Oxford and works at Greek archaeology. A fuller account of his researches and writings will be found on reference to "Who's Who."

Croalchapel, had died in December, 1775, leaving his affairs in great confusion. He had been factor to the Closeburn and Eliock estates. His testament was given up by his son, Kirkpatrick Williamson, writer in Edinburgh. Thomas Williamson (1761-1830), who married Margaret Mundell, was probably another son, and there was certainly a child, George, born about June, 1775.¹⁷

- (3) Susanna Hepburn, who died 23 July, 1807, aged 77, married Alexander Mundell (1729-1791), the famous master of Wallace Hall Academy.¹⁸ The correspondence shows that there were only three children of the marriage :
 - (a) Robert Mundell, LL.D., died 5 May, 1842, aged 83. Some account of him has been given in my paper on the Mundells.
 - (b) Thomas Mundell was the younger son of Alexander by his marriage with Susanna Hepburn. One of his father's letters (24 September, 1784) says : " My son Tom is now at Portobacco,¹⁹ in Maryland, in the imploy of Henderson Gordon Riddell & Co., of Glasgow; my other son, Bob (whom you saw in his mother's arms the morning you went away), is settled my assistant and successor in office [at Wallace Hall]; this happened on 6th November last, and next morning Tom set out for Glasgow on his way to Maryland." But when he corresponded with his cousin, Ann Hepburn, in 1791 and 1792 his address was " merchant, Piscataway, c/o Messrs Buchan Patton & Co., Alexandria."²⁰ Mrs Williamson adds a little to our information : " This comes with your

¹⁷ See letter, 3rd September, 1779.

¹⁸ See Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society " Transactions," 1938-40, p. 128.

¹⁹ Portobacco, Maryland, is on the east side of the Rappahannock, up the Potomac River.

²⁰ Piscataway Creek flows into the Rappahannock from the west about 40 miles from the junction of that river with the Chesapeake Bay.

nephew, Tam Mundell, who is going to Maryland in the same employ that his uncle (Robert Mundell, no doubt) was in. I wish you and him may meet; he is a fine, frank, kind-hearted laddie. Bob is his father's doctor and is appointed his successor."²¹

- (c) Margaret (Peggy) occurs often in the letters of her aunt, Mrs Williamson. If correctly identified, she was born about 1761, and she died at Portobello 20 July, 1830, aged 69—widow of Thomas Williamson, writer in Dumfries. It was no doubt he who was cautioner for the testament of Alexander Mundell, Peggy's father, in 1791, and he lies in the family burial place in Tinwald. The tombstone states that he died 12 August, 1810, in the 50th year of his age. Mrs Williamson was very interested in Peggy's "lads," and it would not be surprising if she made a match for her with her son (or stepson) Thomas. "Peggy is a good honest lass and a very great help to her Mother; they have above thirty boarders at present. You cannot imagine what a generous part Mr Mundell has acted to me. . . . My blessing to Tam Mundell when you see him; you may tell him if he'll write me I'll send him a catalogue of Peggy's lads. . . . Your niece Maggie has all the young men of the country at her levee, but she behaves remarkably prudently; if she has yet met with the man she would choose, it is more than I know. She is indeed a valuable girl."

Yes, Mrs Williamson was an ardent match-maker. In the same letter (24 February, 1784) she reveals that she has designs on her niece, Ann Hepburn, for her son (George?): "I think my young man and she may kick up a correspondence; he is still a very feckless man, by which his education is much retarded."

²¹ The title "Doctor" was applied to assistants in a school immediately below the "master." The word "rector" was first used by Dr. Robert Mundell in the announcement of his father's death.

Obituary

During the years covered by this volume the Society has lost two of its most prominent and active workers.

FRANK MILLER, F.S.A.Scot.

On 16th January, 1944, there passed away Frank Miller, who may be fittingly described as Father of the Society. He became a member in 1886, shortly after he had joined the staff of the Annan Branch of the Bank of Scotland. Best known to the public as the author of *The Poets of Dumfriesshire*, his contributions to our *Transactions* were numerous and valuable. He spared no pains to make them authoritative, and soon became recognised as one of the small scholarly band who helped the late Professor Child to bring to fruition his great work on Ballad Literature. This contact brought him into active co-operation with such outstanding figures as Dr. George Neilson and William M'Math, and he soon established for himself a definite niche amongst those who could speak with authority on Border Ballads. Most of his contributions to our *Transactions* were on this subject, and his work on Kinmont Willie was reprinted in Germany. One of his most useful works was a Bibliography of Annan. He had been founder of, and for 50 years secretary of, the Annan Literary Society, and when he retired was given a presentation and a public dinner, at which the then President of this Society paid a fitting tribute to his work. Gentle, unassuming, and modest in character, he sought nothing for himself, and when he was offered the Presidency of our Society only agreed under pressure to accept office for the year 1929-30. He bequeathed his library, his bookcases, and a legacy to the Society.

A. CAMERON SMITH, M.A., B.Sc.

Born in 1873 near Darvel, Cameron Smith came with his parents in 1875 to the Shaws, Kirkmahoe. He had a brilliant career at Edinburgh University with first-class Honours in Mathematics and Science, and in 1907 became an Inspector of Schools.

But apart from scholastic work his main interest in life was his hobby—the history of Kirkmahoe and his old school, Wallace Hall. He joined the Society in 1919, and was a frequent contributor to our *Transactions*. He was a most painstaking investigator. No research problem was too abstruse or forbidding for him to tackle. Slowly and laboriously he collected together a vast amount of detailed material relating to Kirkmahoe and Wallace Hall. When he retired he bought in 1937 Milnhead, Kirkmahoe, and set to work to arrange his notes in book form. He was not permitted to complete either volume, though it is hoped that other hands will be able to complete his work. He died on 12th May, 1943, and bequeathed his MSS. and library to the Society.

In his passing the Society has lost a most industrious and devoted member.

Presentations

April 4th, 1941.—Bronze cooking pot of the usual tripod design, which normally would be described as mediæval. But this example was brought to the surface by the plough in the innermost ditch at the west end of the northern defence system of ditches at Birrens Roman fort. Such pots are known to have been used in Roman times; originally an exhibit, presented by Mr Tochrane, the finder.

April 17th, 1942.—Small wooden box containing a pocket set of weights and scale found by the President amongst the Culvennan papers and presented by Miss Gordon Walker; some of the weights bear the date 1771, since when it has been in the hands of the family of Gordon of Culvennan, and was even used many years ago by Miss Walker's sister when she was a dispenser. Mr E. T. Senior, County Inspector of Weights and Measures, Dumfries, has kindly supplied the following notes:

The following is a list of the items left with me: 1. Fitted wood case. 2. Beam scale. 3. Seven weights.

Dealing firstly with the weights, three of these belong to quite recent times, namely: The $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight, bearing the verification of stamp of the City of Birmingham and verified by that authority towards the end of Queen Victoria's reign. The small brass weights marked with circles are respectively equivalent to six grains and four grains. This type of mark is still used for certain weights which are not intended for use for trade purposes.

The other weights are more interesting, and support my impression that the scale was designed for carrying in the pocket and would be used in money transactions for determining the value of gold coinage.

The moider was, at the date of such transactions, of an equivalent value of 27s, and weighed 6 pennyweights (Abbrev. Dwt.) $22\frac{1}{4}$ grains. This value is slightly inaccurate, as gold at that time was valued at £4 per oz., with a total disregard for the quality or fineness of the gold.

The weight marked D.G.5.8 weighs 127.9 grains, and it would therefore appear that this mark is intended to indicate 5 pennyweights, 8 grains. (This assumption can be permitted having regard to the abbreviation then used for pennyweights, namely: Dwt.) This weight should therefore have a mass of 128 grains and a representative value of 22s. Similarly the weight marked D.G.5.6, which weighs 125.93 grains, is intended to have a mass of 126 grains and represent a value in gold of 21s

The weight marked 1.7 weighs exactly 31 grains, which is its correct value. Its gold value would be 5s.

The anchor embossed on the three latter weights is somewhat confusing, in that this sign was used by the Birmingham assay authorities for a hall-marking on gold articles. I have, however, come to the conclusion that this mark might at this period have been permitted in connection with apparatus intended to be used in the determination of gold values.

The beam scale is of the equal arm type, known as a swan-neck beam scale. The fulcrum knife edge has been made of steel driven through the body of the beam in order to provide a hard and sharp surface with the minimum friction. The beam is constructed of iron. The galleys carrying the bearing for the fulcrum knife edge do not appear to have received any special attention for providing a hard-bearing surface for the fulcrum knife edge. The broad construction of the swan-neck ends of the beam would indicate that the beam was not intended for precision work—the brass hook suspension endorses this view.

No provision has been made in the swan-neck ends for ensuring a correct length of beam, and the design of the load bearings is crude.

Having regard to the foregoing points, I see no reason to doubt that the scale was designed for the purpose which I have indicated, and may have seen some use in this capacity at any time during the 18th century.

February 10th, 1943.—The MSS. of "Coldrauls" and of "Kirkcumdoon," written by "Peter Ponder," the late Rev. Wm. Bell, minister of Graitney—presented by Miss M. C. Smith of Wyseby.

May 7th, 1943.—Large stone perforated hammer found at Lochmaben—presented by Captain M'Call, Leafield Road, Dumfries.

May 21st, 1943.—The library and all the MSS. of the late Mr A. Cameron Smith, including the typescript of his unfinished History of Kirkmahoe, with card indexes, prints, etc., and certain papers relating to the Mundells of Wallace Hall, with full rights to publish the same; also all the title deeds of Milnhead that are more than 60 years old—presented by the executors.

March 10th, 1944. — Some papers relating to the property of Fardingwell in Dunscore—presented by Miss Halliday, 6 Shaa Road, Acton. Her great-grandfather, David Halliday, had purchased the property, and these papers were probably amongst the titles. They relate to the family of Ireland of

Fardingwell and Auchencairn, and throw useful light on the confused pedigree of that family. The papers have been calendared—MSS. Various VII.

February 2nd, 1945.—Fine flint arrow head of the Bronze Age, mounted in silver, found in a field on Bagbie known as "the Standing Stone field" by David Laurie, farmer, when hoeing turnips about 35 years ago. Professor Childe states that there is quite a collection of mounted arrow heads in the National Museum. They were used as charms. This example, however, was mounted as a pendant in Bradford for Mr Birrell in order to preserve it—presented by Mr Adam Birrell, Creetown.

February 2nd, 1945.—Fine stone socketed axe of granite, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its widest part, rounded at one end and carried to a cutting edge at the other; bevelled socket hole, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; there has been a fracture at the sharpened end; found on Troloss Farm. c. 1870—presented by the Rev. Wm. M'Millan, D.D.

February 2nd, 1945.—Very handsome stone celt from Kirklauchline, Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire. Recorded in 1885 by Sir Herbert Maxwell in his "List of Stone Implements from Wigtownshire, No. 30." It is there stated to weigh 3 lbs. 6 oz., and to be made of claystone very finely polished, and in the possession of Mr M'Ilwraith, Kirklauchline (see "Archæological Collections of Ayrshire and Galloway," Vol. V., p. 48)—presented by Mr M'Ilwraith's grandson, Mr J. M. Lyon, Carwin, Bishoptoun, Renfrewshire.

February 2nd, 1945.—Iron Age cinerary urn found on Garrochar Farm, Creetown (see article thereon in this volume)—presented by Major Henryson Caird of Cassencarie.

March 2nd, 1945.—Some ancient coins dug up in her garden at Dunscore, and presented by Miss Dickson. No report is yet to hand on the coins.

April 20th, 1945.—The following collection of stone implements:

(1) Perforated stone axe, fractured and repaired, belonging to the early Bronze Age. Its small size and high polish might indicate that it was a macehead used for ceremonial purposes. $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches x $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Formerly in possession of donor's uncle, Wm. M'Millan, bookseller in Dumfries. Found, circa 1885, near Castledykes, Dumfries.

(2) Primitive type of stone axe made from a pebble. The blade has been finely polished, the rest left rough. 5 inches x $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Formerly in possession of Rev. C. M'Kune, Crawford. Found, c. 1880, near the farm of Mount Herrick, Crawfordjohn.

(3) Small stone axe, 4 inches x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Bought from the finder in 1903. Found on Knockenjig by a drainer in parish of Kirkconnel.

(4) Small stone adze, polished, cutting edge fractured and chipped, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches x $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Found at foot of Mennock, c. 1890.

(5) Stone adze, unfinished, with polished edge, locality unknown; $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(6) Perforated flat stone, perhaps a sinker or loom weight. The perforation may be natural; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches x $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Picked up on Sanquhar Moor by the donor, who thinks it may have some connection with the Lake Dwelling on the Black Loch.

The above collection was presented by Rev. Wm. M'Millan, D.D. It had previously been at Sanquhar School, and was transferred by permission of the Education Committee.

Exhibits

March 26th, 1943.—The Protocol Book of James Glover, notary, Stranraer, 1588-1618, bound in parchment, obviously taken from some religious house. It was covered on both sides with a musical score and words, the notation of which was still clear. Scottish mediæval scores are rare, and this was the first known to the exhibitor as having been used for binding, though old charters were frequently so made use of. Exhibited by the President.

May 7th, 1943.—A mummied hawk from the Tombs of the Pharaohs brought home some years ago by the late Dr. Wigleworth, the well-known ornithologist. Exhibited by Miss Burnand.

March 10th, 1944.—Two old snuff boxes that survived from a consignment of furnishings destroyed by direct hit in a London store.

(1) Horn snuff box, uninscribed and unadorned but with a monogram inside the lid. An old family possession, stated to have been given by the mortally wounded Hanoverian Col. Gardiner to Captain Currie, a Jacobite, on the battlefield of Prestonpans. It came down through the Currie family to Miss Currie, who married Robert Threshie of Mouswald Place, writer and agent to the Bank of Scotland in Dumfries.

(2) Silver snuff box, without hallmark. On the front side is the arms and motto of the Rae family. On the back is the arms and motto of the Corsanes. It is probable that it was once the property of the Rev. Peter Rae, who married a Corsane heiress. Their son, Robert, took the surname of Corsane, and may have had those arms inscribed on the box. Exhibited by the President.

April 6th, 1945.—There were exhibited by Rev. Wm. M'Millan, D.D.:

(1) A true coppie of the Declaration, published at Sanquhar, 10th August, 1692.

(2) Diploma of Royal Company of Scottish Archers in favour of Naysmith Morrison, Esq., W.S., admitted 1st August, 1822.

(3) Medal struck on the occasion of the sinking of the Lusitania.

(4) Medallion illustrating the siege of the Bastille.

(5) Two pieces of metal—perhaps coins.

April 20th, 1945.—A copy of Saxton's Map of Westmoreland and Cumberland, published in 1576 by Augustinus Ryther. Exhibited by Dr. Burnett.

Rules

(Adopted 25th November, 1944).

Name of the Society.

1. The Society shall be called "The Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society."

Aims.

2. The objects of the Society shall be to collect and publish the best information on the Natural Sciences and Antiquities (including History, Records, Genealogy, Customs and Heraldry) of the three counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown; to procure the preservation of objects of Natural Science and Antiquities relative to the district; to encourage local research and excavations by private individuals or public bodies and afford them suggestions and co-operation; to prevent, as far as possible, any injury to Ancient Monuments and Records, etc.; and to collect Photographs, Drawings and Descriptions and Transcripts of the same.

Membership.

3. The Society shall consist of Life Members, Honorary Members, Ordinary Members, and Junior Members.

Life Members.

4. Life Membership shall be gained by a composition fee of £7 7s, which shall entitle the Life Member to all the privileges of the Society.

Honorary Members.

5. Honorary Members shall not exceed twenty in number. They shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society, without subscriptions, but shall be re-elected annually at the Annual General Meeting. Honorary Membership shall, as far as possible, be reserved (a) for those who have aided the Society locally, or (b) for those of recognised attainments in Natural History, Archæology, or kindred subjects.

Ordinary and Junior Members. Annual Subscription. Privileges of Members.

6. Ordinary Members shall be proposed and elected at any meeting of the Society by a vote of the majority present. They shall contribute annually Ten Shillings (10s) in advance, or such other sum as may be agreed upon at the Annual General Meeting. All Ordinary Members shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Society and shall receive gratis a copy of the "Transactions" of the Society on issue. When more than one person from the same family and residing in the same house joins the Society, all after the first may pay half fee and shall enjoy the privileges of the Society, except that they shall not receive gratis a copy of the "Transactions."

Junior Members are those who have not attained the age of twenty-one. They shall be proposed and elected in the same way as Ordinary Members, and shall pay an annual subscription of Two Shillings and Sixpence (2s 6d). They shall be entitled to all

the privileges of membership, except that they shall not vote nor shall they receive gratis a copy of the "Transactions." On attaining the age of twenty-one they shall cease to be Junior Members and shall be liable for the Ordinary Membership subscription.

Strangers.

7. A member may introduce a friend to any Ordinary Meeting of the Society.

Overdue Subscriptions.

8. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears for one year shall not receive a copy of the current "Transactions"; if in arrears for two years, and having received due notice from the Treasurer, they shall cease "ipso facto" to be members of the Society.

Office-Bearers. Council. Election. Quorum.

9. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Council composed of a President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Ordinary Members, together with a Librarian and Departmental Curators, if any. They shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting, and shall be eligible for re-election with the following proviso: the President shall not occupy the Chair for more than three years consecutively and shall not be eligible for re-election until the expiry of one year. Each year one Vice-President and three Ordinary Members shall retire and shall not be eligible for re-election until the expiry of one year. In deciding who shall be ineligible for re-election, the Council shall take into account length of service and attendance at the Council meetings, but if vacancies occur owing to voluntary retirement or death, these vacancies shall reduce the retiring quota. Five members shall form a quorum. The Council shall have power to replace losses due to retirement or death during the year, for discharging the duties of any vacant office.

Fellows.

10. Presidents who have served their term of office shall become Fellows of the Society. This honour may also be conferred upon members of the Society who have done outstanding scientific work for the Society. Such individuals shall be proposed by the Council for election at an Annual General Meeting. A Fellow shall be eligible for any office.

Committees.

11. The Council may appoint Committees for any specific purpose, and with such powers as may seem warranted by the occasion; any such Committee to be composed of not less than three members of the Society, but with co-optive powers.

Hon Secretary's Duties.

12. The Honorary Secretary shall keep a Minute Book of the Society's Proceedings, shall conduct the ordinary correspondence of the Society, and shall give in a Report at the Annual Meeting. He shall call all Ordinary Meetings.

Editor.

13. The Council shall appoint a member of the Society as Editor of the "Transactions" who shall be "ex officio" a Member of the Council.

Hon. Treasurer's Duties.

14. The Honorary Treasurer shall collect the subscriptions, take charge of the funds, and make payments therefrom under the direction of the Council, to whom he shall present an Annual Account made up to 30th September, to be audited for submission at the Annual Meeting. He shall be responsible that all the belongings of, or articles in charge of, the Society be insured against fire and theft.

Invested Funds.

15. The Invested Funds of the Society shall be in the name of the President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, for the time being, conjointly. Life Membership fees are to be regarded as capital, and are to be invested at the discretion of the above-named three Office-Bearers in any Stocks known as Trustee Securities, or in a Bank Deposit.

Meetings.

16. The Meetings of the Society shall be held, as arranged by the Council, and at such meetings papers may be read and discussed, objects of interest exhibited, and other business transacted.

Field Meetings.

17. The Field Meetings shall be held as arranged by the Council, to visit and examine places of interest, and otherwise carry out the aims of the Society.

Annual General Meeting.

18. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in October, at which the Office-Bearers and other Members of Council, together with two Auditors, shall be elected, reports (general and financial) submitted, and other business transacted.

Special Meetings.

19. The Honorary Secretary or the President shall at any time call a Special Meeting of the Society on receiving instructions of the Council, or a requisition signed by six members. Every member of the Society must be informed of any such Special Meeting, of which not less than seven days' notice must be given.

Transactional Right to Publish Papers.

20. The Council shall have the right to publish in the "Transactions," or otherwise, the whole, or part, or a résumé of, any paper read by any member or person at a meeting of the Society, and the Council shall decide what illustrations, plates, or diagrams shall be reproduced with any such papers.

Separate Copies of Papers.

21. Contributors of papers to the Society shall be entitled, if such papers be published in the "Transactions," to receive ten copies gratis of such papers as "separates" in pamphlet form.

Loans.

22. The Society is prepared to accept articles of interest for exhibition on loan, but they will not be responsible for their

damage or loss by fire, theft, or any other cause. It is desirable that parties lending articles should state the value put upon them, that the Society may insure the articles for a similar amount. The Council shall have the power to terminate, or to refuse, the loan of such articles as they may from time to time see fit.

Rules.

23. These Rules cancel all other Rules previously passed. They shall be printed in pamphlet form and a copy shall be supplied to every member and to every new member on his election. They shall take effect from the date of the Annual General Meeting at which they are adopted.

Alteration of Rules.

24. Alterations to these Rules, or the addition of any New Rule, shall only be made with the consent of three-fourths of the members present at an Annual General Meeting, notice of the same having been given in writing to the Hon. Secretary fourteen days previous to such meeting, who shall intimate to all members that a change is proposed in the Rules.

The above twenty-four Rules, which cancel all previous editions, were approved, due notice having been given to all members, at the Annual General Meeting of the Society on November 25th, 1944.

R. C. REID, President.

F. BALFOUR-BROWNE, Hon. Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP LIST, April 1st, 1946.

Fellows of the Society under Rule 10 are indicated thus *

LIFE MEMBERS.

Allen, J. Francis, M.D., Lincluden, 39 Cromwell Road, Teddington, Middlesex	...	...	...	...	...	—
Balfour-Browne, Professor W. A. F., M.A., F.R.S.E., Brocklehurst, Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	1941
Birley, Eric A., M.A., F.S.A., 22 Old Elvet, Durham	...	...	...	...	...	1935
Borthwick, Major W. S., T.D., 92 Guibal Road, Lee, London, S.E.12 (Ordinary Member, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	1943
Buccleuch and Queensberry, His Grace the Duke of, P.C., G.C.V.O., Drumlanrig Castle, Thornhill, Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	—
Buccleuch and Queensberry, Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of, Bowhill, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	...	—
Burnand, Miss K. E., F.Z.S.(Scot.), Brocklehurst, Dumfries (Ordinary Member, 1941)	...	...	...	...	...	1943
Bute, The Most Hon. the Marquis of, Old Place of Mochrum, Portwilliam, Wigtownshire (Ordinary Member, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	1940
Carruthers, Dr. G. J. R., 4A Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3 (Ordinary Member, 1909)	...	...	...	...	...	1914
Cunningham-Jardine, Mrs, Jardine Hall, Lockerbie (Ordinary Member, 1926)	...	...	...	...	...	1943
Dumfries, The Right Hon. the Earl of, M.B.O.U., F.Z.S., F.S.A.(Scot.), D.L., Kames Castle, Port Bannatyne, Isle of Bute	...	...	...	...	...	1944/45
Easterbrook, Charles C., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., c/o British Linen Bank, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	...	1908
Ferguson, James A., Over Courance, by Lockerbie	...	...	...	...	...	1929
Ferguson, Mrs J. A., Over Courance, by Lockerbie	...	...	...	...	...	1929
*Gladstone, Sir Hugh S., M.A., F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A.(Scot.), L.L., Capenoch, Penpont, Dumfries (President, 1909-1929)	...	...	...	...	...	1905
Gladstone, Lady, Capenoch, Penpont, Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	—
Gladstone, Miss I. O. J., c/o National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 61 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Ordinary Member, 1938)	...	...	...	...	...	1943
Gladstone, John, Capenoch, Penpont, Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	—
Kennedy, Alexander, Ardvoulin, South Park Road, Ayr (Ordinary Member, 1934)	...	...	...	...	...	1943
M'Call, Major W., D.L., Caitloch, Moniaive, Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	1929

M'Kie, John H., M.P., Auchencairn House, Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire	1943
MacLeod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E., LL.D., 25 Albany Street, Edinburgh	—
M'Millan, Rev. W., D.D., Ph.D., St. Leonard's Manse, Dunfermline (Ordinary Member, 1913)	1924
Mansfield, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Comlongon Castle, Ruthwell, Dumfries	1939
Muir, James, Heroncroft, Newton-Stewart, Wigtownshire ...	1925
Paterson, E. A., c/o Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co., 4 Clive Road, Calcutta	1945
Phinn, Mrs E. M., Hillowton, Castle-Douglas (Ordinary Member, 1938)	1943
Spencer, Col. C. L., C.B.E., D.S.O., Warmanbie, Annan ...	1929
Spencer, Miss, Warmanbie, Annan	1929
Thomson, Miss N. M., Carlingwark, Castle-Douglas	1929
Thomas, R. G. D., Southwick House, Southwick, by Dum- fries	1929

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Agnew, Mrs David, Rutherford House, Gatehouse-of- Fleet	1945/46
Allan, John, M.R.C.V.S., 14 Queen Street, Castle-Douglas...	1926
Anderson, D. G., 12 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries	1936
Armstrong, Col. Robert A., Whitefield, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Armstrong, Mrs R. A., Whitefield, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Armstrong, Thomas, 41 Moffat Road, Dumfries	1943/44
Armstrong, William, Thirlmere, Edinburgh Road, Dum- fries	1945/46
Armstrong, Mrs W., Thirlmere, Edinburgh Road, Dum- fries	1945/46
Balfour-Browne, Miss E. M. C., Goldielea, Dumfries...	1943/44
Balfour-Browne, V. R., J. P., Dalskairth, Dumfries...	1943/44
Barr, J. Glen, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.I.O., 72 English Street, Dumfries	1945/46
Bartholomew, George, A.R.I.B.A., Drumclair, Johnstone Park, Dumfries	1944/45
Bartholomew, James, Glenorchard, Torrance, near Glasgow...	1910
Bell, Mrs M. C., Seaforth, Annan	1920
Birrell, Adam, Park Crescent, Creetown	1925
Bone, Miss E., Lochvale, Castle-Douglas	1937
Bowden, Charles, Curriestanes, Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries...	1943
Bowden, Mrs Charles, Curriestanes, Dalbeattie Road, Dum- fries	1943/44
Bowie, J. M., F.R.I.B.A., Byrlaw, Dalbeattie Road, Dum- fries	1905

Brand, George, Kilroy, Auldgirth	1942
Brand, Mrs George Kilroy, Auldgirth	1941
Brown, Arthur, M.A., The Academy, Dumfries ...	1945/46
Brown, Mrs, Caerlochan, Dumfries Road, Castle-Douglas	1945/46
Brown, G. D., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Largie, Rotchell Road, Dumfries	1938
Brown, Capt. E. S., Nunfield, Dumfries...	1943/44
Brown, William, J.P., Burnbrae, Penpont, Dumfries	1944/44
Brydon, James, 135 Irish Street, Dumfries	1929
Burnett, T. R., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.C.S., Airdmhoire, Kirkton, Dumfries (Acting President, 1946)	1920
Caldwell, T., L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., "Aymid," Kirkcud- bright	1943/44
Calvert, Rev. George, The Manse, Mouswald, Dumfries	1945/46
Campbell, John, Buccleuch Street, Dumfries	1944/45
Cargill, A. T., County Buildings, Dumfries	1943/44
Cleghorn, H. B., Walnut Cottage, Annan Road, Dumfries...	1943
Cochrane, Miss, Moat Brae, Dumfries	1929
Cormack, David, W.S., Royal Bank Buildings, Lockerbie...	1913
Cossar, Thomas, Sen., Cragnee, Maxwelltown, Dumfries ...	1914
Crabbe, Col. J. G., O.B.E., M.C., D.L., Duncow, Dum- fries	1911
Cross, Mrs Evelyn, M.N., Earlstoun, Borgue, Kirkcudbright	1945/46
Crosthwaite, H. M., Crichton Hall, Crichton Royal Institu- tion, Dumfries	1943
Cunningham, David, M.A., The Academy, Dumfries...	1945/46
Cuthbertson, Capt. W., M.C., Beldcraig, Annan	1920
Dalziel, Miss Agnes, Glenlea, Georgetown Road, Dum- fries	1945/46
Davidson, Dr. James, 41 Brampton Grove, Hendon, London, N.W.4	1938
Davidson, J. M., O.B.E., F.C.I.S., F.S.A.(Scot.), Griffin Lodge, Gartcosh, Glasgow	1934
Davidson, R. A. M., Kilness, Moniaive, Dumfries	1938
Denniston, J., F.E.I.S., Mossgiel, Cardoness Street, Dum- fries	1943
Dickson, Miss, Woodhouse, Dunscore, Dumfries	1930
Dinwiddie, J. S., M.A., Galloway Hill, Terregles Street, Dumfries	1943/44
Dinwiddie, N. A. W., M.A., B.Com., Newall Terrace, Dum- fries	1937
Dinwiddie, W., Craigelvin, 39 Moffat Road, Dumfries ...	1920
Dobie, Percy, 122 Vicars Cross, Chester	1943
Dobie, W. G. M., LL.B., Conheath, Dumfries	1943/44
Dobie, Mrs W. G. M., Conheath, Dumfries	1943/44
Dorward, Miss, 6 Nellieville Terrace, Dumfries	1945/46

Douglas, James, 3 Rosevale Street, Langholm	...	...	—
Drummond, Gordon, Dunderave, Cassalands, Dumfries	...	...	1943/44
Duncan, Arthur B., B.A., Lannhall, Tynron, Dumfries	...	...	...
(President, 1944-)	...	...	1930
Duncan, Mrs Arthur, Lannhall, Tynron, Dumfries	...	...	1945/46
Duncan, Mrs Bryce, Newlands Estate Office, 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries	...	...	1907
Duncan, Walter, Newlands, Dumfries	...	...	1926
Fleming, Charles J. N., M.A., The Rossan, Auchencairn, Castle-Douglas	...	...	1926
Flett, James, A.I.A.A., F.S.A.(Scot.), 3 Langlands, Dumfries	...	...	1912
Flett, Mrs J., D.A.(Edin.), 3 Langlands, Dumfries	...	...	1937
Forbes-Charleson, Rev. C., Hillwood Cottage, Newbridge, Midlothian	...	...	1930
Forman, Rev. Adam, Dumcrieff, Moffat	...	...	1929
Gair, James C., Delvine, Amisfield	...	...	1945/46
Galloway, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Cumloden, Newton-Stewart, Wigtownshire	...	...	1944/45
Gaskell, W. R., Auchenbrack, Tynron, Dumfries	...	...	1934
Gaskell, Mrs W. R., Auchenbrack, Tynron, Dumfries	...	...	1934
Gaskin, Rev. Percy C., The Manse, Lochrutton, Dumfries	...	...	1943/44
Gaskin, Mrs, The Manse, Lochrutton, Dumfries	...	...	1944/45
Gibson, J. A., Elliceville, Lovers' Walk, Dumfries	...	...	1938
Glendinning, George, Arley House, Thornhill Road, Huddersfield	...	...	1942
Gordon, Miss A. J., Kenmure, Dumfries	...	...	1907
Gourlay, James, Brankston House, Stonehouse, Lanarkshire	...	...	1934
Graham, C., c/o Faithfull, 52 George Street, Dumfries	...	...	1944/45
Graham, Mrs C., c/o Faithfull, 52 George Street, Dumfries	...	...	1944/45
Grierson, Thomas, Royston, Laurieknowe, Dumfries	...	...	1945/46
Grieve, R. W., Fernwood, Dumfries	...	...	1938
Haggas, Miss, Terraughtie, Dumfries	...	...	1944
Haggas, Miss E. M., Terraughtie, Dumfries	...	...	1944
Halliday, T. A., Parkhurst, Dumfries	...	...	1906
Halliday, Mrs, Parkhurst, Dumfries	...	...	1906
Hannay, A., Lochend, Stranraer...	...	...	1926
Haslam, Oliver, Cairngill, Colvend, Dalbeattie	...	...	1927
Henderson, James, Claremont, Dumfries	...	...	1905
Henderson, Mrs James, Claremont, Dumfries...	...	...	1927
Henderson, Miss, 6 Nellieville Terrace, Dumfries	...	...	1945/46
Henderson, Miss J. M., M.A., Claremont, Newall Terrace, Dumfries	...	...	1945/46
Henderson, John, M.A., F.E.I.S., The Academy, Borgue, Kirkcudbright	...	...	1933
Henderson, Thomas, The Hermitage, Lockerbie	...	...	1902

Hendrie, Miss B. S., Cassalands, Dumfries	1943/44
Henryson-Caird, Major A. J., M.C., Cassencarie, Cree- town	1945/46
Herries, David C., St. Julians, Sevenoaks, Kent	1915
Herries, Col. W. D. Young, Spottes Hall, Castle-Douglas ...	1924
Hislop, John, Manse Road, Lochrutton... ..	1944/45
Hornel, Miss, Broughton House, Kirkeudbright	1924
Hunter, T. S., Woodford, Dumfries	1912
Hunter, Miss, Mennock, Park Road, Dumfries	1943/44
Hunter-Arundell, H. W. F., Barjarg, Auldgirith, Dumfries...	1912
Irvine, James, B.Sc., 10 Langlands, Dumfries	1943/44
Irvine, W. Fergusson, M.A., F.S.A., Brynllwyn Hall, Cor- wen, North Wales	1908
Isbister, S., B.Sc.(Agric.), N.D.A., 16 Whitesands, Dum- fries	1943/44
Jamieson, Mrs S. C., St. George's Manse, Castle-Douglas...	1930
Jameson, Col. A. M., J.P., D.L., Gaitgill, Gatehouse-of- Fleet	1945/46
Jameson, Mrs A. M., Gaitgill, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Jardine, Major William, Applegarth, Sir Lowry's Pass, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa	1911
Jenkins, Miss Agnes, Mouswald Schoolhouse, Mouswald, Dumfries	1945/46
Jenkins, Ross T., National Bank of Scotland, Stranraer ...	1912
Jensen, J. H., Sidney Place, Annan Road, Dumfries...	1944/45
Johnson-Ferguson, Col. Sir Edward, Bart., T.D., D.L., Springkell, Eaglesfield, Lockerbie	1905
Johnston, F. A., The Combes, Marston Trussell, Market Harboro', Leicestershire	1911
Johnstone, Miss E. R., Cluden Bank, Moffat	—
Johnstone, Major J. L., Amisfield Tower, Dumfries	1945/46
Kelly, John, Borrowdale, Newton-Stewart, Wigtownshire ...	1936
Laidlaw, A. G., 84 High Street, Lockerbie	1939
Lauder, Miss A., Craigie Bank, Moffat Road, Dumfries ...	1932
Laurence, D. W., St. Albans, New Abbey Road, Dumfries...	1939
Lepper, R. S., M.A., LL.M., F.R.Hist.Soc., Elsinore, Craw- fordsburn, Co. Down, Ireland	1918
Lodge, Alfred, B.Sc., 39 Castle Street, Dumfries	1945/46
Lodge, Mrs A., 39 Castle Street, Dumfries	1945/46
M'Ainsh, Mrs Isabella, Bank of Scotland House, Gatehouse- of-Fleet	1945/46
M'Caig, Mrs Margaret H., Barmiltoch, Stranraer	1931
Macharg, W. S., J.P., 16 Berkley Street, Glasgow, C.3 ...	1914
M'Lean, A., Rowena, Glebe Terrace, Dumfries	1944/45
M'Lean, Mrs, Rowena, Glebe Terrace, Dumfries	1944/45
Macleod, Rev. Peter, M.A., 6 Dunbar Terrace, Dumfries ...	1944/45
Macleod, Mrs, B.Sc., Ph.D., 6 Dunbar Terrace, Dumfries ...	1944/45

M'Connel, Rev. E. W. J., M.A., 171 Central Avenue, Gretna, Carlisle	1927
M'Cormick, A., Walnut House, Newton-Stewart, Wigtown- shire	1905
M'Culloch, Lady, Ardwall, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Castle- Douglas	—
Macdonald, W. M. Bell, Rammerscales, Hightae, Lockerbie	1929
M'George, Mrs A. G., Dhucorse, Dumfries	1943/44
M'Gowan, Bertram, 135 Irish Street, Dumfries	1900
M'Gowan, J. B., 135 Irish Street, Dumfries	1937
*M'Kerrow, M. H., F.S.A.(Scot.), Dunard, Dumfries (Presi- dent, 1930-1933)	1900
Mackinley, H., Kilmahew, 65 Terregles Street, Dumfries ...	1917
MacMaster, T., F.C.I.S., F.S.A.(Scot.), 190 Grange Loan, Edinburgh	1926
M'Math, Miss Grace, Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe, Charlotte Street, Stranraer	1931
M'Tavish, Alex., Glenmaid, Parkgate, Dumfries	1943/44
M'Wharrie, Mrs D. Quiney, Closeburn Castle, Dumfries- shire	1945/46
M'William, Rev. J. M., The Manse, Tynron, Dumfries	1943/44
M'William, Mrs J. M., The Manse, Tynron, Dumfries	1944/45
Malcolm, Mrs, Rae Street, Dumfries	1941
Malcolm, Mrs S. A., c/o Mrs Grierson, Stewart Hall, Dum- fries	1920
Martin, H. M., 2 Stewart Hall Gardens, Dumfries	1945/46
Martin, John, Ivy Bank, Noblehill, Dumfries	1944/45
Maxwell, G. A., Abbots Meadow, Wykeham, Scarborough ...	1937
Maxwell, Miss I. A., East Gribton, North Berwick	1940
Maxwell, Sir John, C.M.G., 41 Grey Street, Newcastle-on- Tyne	1905
Maxwell-Witham, Robert, Kirkconnell, New Abbey, Dum- fries	1911
Mayer-Gross, Dr. W., Mayfield, Bankend Road, Dumfries	1944/45
Millar, Stewart, B.Sc., The Academy, Dumfries	1945/46
Miller, R. Pairman, S.S.C., 13 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3 ...	1908
Milne, John, Dunesslin, Dunscore, Dumfries	1945/46
Milne, Mrs J., Dunesslin, Dunscore, Dumfries	1945/46
Milne-Home, Sir J. H., D.L., Irvine House, Canonbie, Dum- friesshire	1912
Monteith, Miss E. Maud, Wayside, Moniaive	1945/46
Morgan, Mrs H. M. A., Rockhall, Collin, Dumfries	1945/46
Morgan, R. W. D., Rockhall, Collin, Dumfries	1945/46
Morton, Alex. S., F.S.A.(Scot.), Victoria Street, Newton- Stewart, Wigtownshire	1915
Morton, Mrs W. R., Huntly Lodge, Moffat	1936
Murray, William, Murray Place, Dumfries	1945/46

Murray, J. L., The Knowe, Victoria Road, Dumfries...	1945/46
Murray, Miss J. J., The Schoolhouse, Drumsleet, Dumfries	1944/45
Murray, Miss Mary, 5 Murray Place, Dumfries ...	1945/46
Murray, Mrs, The Knowe, Victoria Road, Dumfries...	1945/46
Murray-Baillie, Mrs A., Cushat Wood, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Murray-Usher, Mrs E. E., J.P., Cally, Murrayton, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Myrseth, Major O., County Hotel, Dumfries	1943/44
O'Reilly, Mrs N., c/o Messrs Coutts & Co., 44 Strand, London, W.C.2	1926
Osborne, Mrs R. S., 54 Cardoness Street, Dumfries	1945/46
Park, Miss Dora, Gordon Villa, Annan Road, Dumfries	1943/44
Park, Miss Mary, Gordon Villa, Annan Road, Dumfries	1944/45
Peyton Reid, Mrs E., Carresden, Watling Street, Dumfries	1945/46
Peyton Reid, Miss Jean, Carresden, Watling Street, Dumfries	1945/46
Prentice, Edward G., B.Sc., Pringleton House, Borgue, Kirkcudbright	1945/46
Prevost, W. A. J., Craigieburn, Moffat... ..	1945/46
Pullen, O. J., B.Sc., Wallace Hall Academy, Closeburn, Dumfries	1934
Rainsford-Hannay, Col. F., C.M.G., D.S.O., Cardoness, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Rainsford-Hannay, Mrs F., Cardoness, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Rainsford-Hannay, Miss M., 107B Sutherland Avenue, London, W.9	1945/46
*Reid, R. C., F.S.A.(Scot.), Cleughbrae, Mouswald, Dumfries (President, 1933-1944)	1917
Roan, William, 80 Queen Street, Dumfries	1944/45
Robertson, Mrs J. P., Westwood, Dumfries	1933
Robertson, James, 56 Cardoness Street, Dumfries	1936
Robertson, J. P., Westwood, Edinburgh Road, Dumfries	1945/46
Robson, G. H., 2 Terregles Street, Dumfries	1911
Rose, Norman, 4 Murray Place, Dumfries	1945/46
Rusk, J. M., S.S.C., 15 Hope Street, Edinburgh	1925
Russell, Edward W., A.M.I.C.E., Drumwalls, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Russell, Mrs E. W., Drumwalls, Gatehouse-of-Fleet ...	1945/46
Russell, I. R., M.A., F.S.A.(Scot.), Park House, Dumfries	1943/44
Scholes, James W., 7 Langlands, Dumfries	1944/45
Scott, John, Milton, Beattock	1945/46
Semple, W., M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., Mile Ash, Dumfries ...	1901
Service, E. L. The Schoolhouse, Glencaple Village, Dumfries	1944/45

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Service, Mrs E. L., Glencaple Village, Dumfries	1932
Simpson, A. J., The Schoolhouse, Kirkconnel	1945/46
Sinclair, Dr. G. H., The Green, Lockerbie	1934
Sloan, D., Ellaslea, Dumfries	1936
Smith, A. B., Moray, Rotchell Road, Dumfries	1945/46
Smith, Mrs A. B., Moray, Rotchell Road, Dumfries	1945/46
Smith, C. D., Albert Villa, London Road, Stranraer...	1943/44
Smith, E. A., M.A., Hamewith, Ardwall Road, Dumfries	1945/46
Smith, F. W., High Mains, Closeburn	1944/45
Smith, Miss M. C., Wyseby, Kirtlebridge, Lockerbie ...	1936
Spragge, Commander, Denbie, by Dumfries	1931
Stewart, Sir E. M'Taggart, Bart., Ardwell, Stranraer ...	1912
Syms, Major R. Hardy, 21 Heathfield Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.4	1927
Taylor, James, M.A., B.Sc., The Hill, Southwick Road, Dalbeattie	1933
Telford, J. B., 5 Rosevale Street, Langholm	1936
Thomson, J. Marshall, Korolynn, Cardoness Street, Dum- fries	1945/46
Turner, Dr. Agnes F., The County Buildings, Dumfries ...	1937
Walker, Lieut.-Col. George G., Morrington, Dumfries ...	1926
Waugh, W., Palace Knowe, Beattock	1924
Wightman, J., West Grove, St. Cuthbert's Avenue, Dumfries	1907
Wyllie, B. K. N., Netherwood House, Dumfries	1943

JUNIOR MEMBERS.

Armstrong, Miss Margaret, Whitefield, Gatehouse-of- Fleet	1945/46
Armstrong, Miss Sarah, Whitefield, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1945/46
Black, Robert, Strathspey, Georgetown Road, Dumfries	1945/46
Brand, George A. M., Kilroy, Auldgirth	1944/45
Cameron, D. Scott, 4 Nellieville Terrace, Dumfries ...	1944/45
Campbell, Kenneth, The Schoolhouse, Drumsleet ...	1944/45
Campbell, Thomas, The Schoolhouse, Drumsleet ...	1944/45
Coid, John, Abiston, Park Road, Dumfries	1945/46
Gair, John, The Delvin, Amisfield, Dumfries	1944/45
Hutchison, Miss Olive, 39 Lockerbie Road, Dumfries..	1945/46
Irvine, James, Jun., 10 Langlands, Dumfries	1944/45
M'Donald, Ian A., 30 Cardoness Street, Dumfries ...	1945/46
Martin, Miss Aileen I. M., 2 Stewart Hall Gardens, Dum- fries	1945/46
Osborne, Graham, 54 Cardoness Street, Dumfries ...	1945/46
Robertson, James J., 56 Cardoness Street, Dumfries...	1945/46
Murray-Usher, James N., Cally, Murrayton, Gatehouse-of- Fleet	1945/46
Tweedie, Miss Agnes, Carruchan Farm, Dumfries ...	1944/45
Tweedie, Miss Mary, Carruchan Farm, Dumfries ...	1944/45

SUBSCRIBERS.

Aberdeen University Library	...	...	...	...	...	1938
Dumfriesshire Education Committee, County Buildings, Dumfries (H. Somerville, M.C., M.A., Education Officer)	...	...	...	...	...	1944
Kirkcudbrightshire Education Committee, Education Offices, Castle-Douglas (J. Crawford, Ed.B., LL.B., Education Officer)	...	...	...	...	...	1944
Mitchell Library, Hope Street, Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	1925
New York Public Library, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City (B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., 28-30 Little Russell Street, British Museum, London, W.C.1	...	...	...	...	...	1938
Wigtownshire Education Committee, Education Offices, Stranraer (Hugh K. C. Mair, B.Sc., Education Officer)	...	...	...	...	...	1943

List of the Society's Presidents, 1862-1944.

Sir William Jardine, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S.	...	...	...	...	1862-74
James Starke, F.S.A.(Scot.)	...	...	...	...	1874
Dr. James Gilchrist, M.D.	...	...	...	...	1874-78
J. Gibson Starke, F.S.A.(Scot.), F.R.C.I.	...	...	...	...	1878-82
Dr. T. Boyle Grierson, M.D.	...	...	...	...	1886-88
Richard Rimmer, F.L.S.	...	...	...	...	1888-92
Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.	...	...	...	...	1892-96
Rt. Hon. Earl Loreburn, G.C.M.G.	...	...	...	...	1896-97
Rev. Sir Emilius Laurie, Bt.	...	...	...	...	1897-99
W. T. H. Maxwell	...	...	...	...	1899-1900
Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.	...	...	...	...	1900-02
G. F. Scott Elliot, F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	...	...	...	...	1902-09
Sir Hugh S. Gladstone, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A. (Scot.)	...	...	...	...	1909-29
Frank Miller, F.S.A.(Scot.)	...	...	...	...	1929-30
M. H. M'Kerrow, F.S.A.(Scot.)	...	...	...	...	1930-33
R. C. Reid, F.S.A.(Scot.)	...	...	...	...	1933-44
Arthur B. Duncan, B.A.	...	...	...	...	1944-

Exchanges

- Aberdeen: University Library.
 Banff: Banffshire Field Club.
 Belfast: Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, The Museum College Square.
 Berwick-on-Tweed: Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
 Buenos Aires: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, Argentine.
 Cambridge: University Library.
 Cardiff: Cardiff Naturalists' Society, Cardiff, 22 St. Andrew's Crescent.
 Carlisle: Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Tullie House, Carlisle.
 Edinburgh: Advocates' Library.
 Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 5 St. Andrew Square.
 Edinburgh Geological Society, India Buildings, Victoria Street.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Queen Street.
 Essex Field Club, Essex Museum of Natural History, Romford Road, London, E.
 Glasgow: Andersonian Naturalists' Society, Technical College, George Street.
 Glasgow Archaeological Society, 207 Bath Street.
 Geological Society of Glasgow, 207 Bath Street.
 Glasgow Natural History Society, 207 Bath Street.
 Halifax, Nova Scotia: Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
 Hawick: Hawick Archaeological Society.
 Langholm: Eskdale and Liddesdale Archaeological Society, North Manse, Langholm.
 Hull: Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, The Museum, Hull.
 Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club, The Museum, Hull.
 London: British Association for the Advancement of Science, Burlington House.
 British Museum, Bloomsbury Square.
 British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.
 Marlborough: Marlborough College Natural History Society, The College.
 Oxford: Bodlian Library.
 Perth: Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Natural History Museum.
 Reigate: Holmesdale Natural History Club.
 Sheffield: Sheffield Naturalists' Club, The Museum.
 Stirling: Natural History and Archaeological Society, Smith Institute.
 Stockholm, Sweden: Kung Vittenhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien.
 Surrey: Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey.

Toronto, Canada: The Royal Canadian Institute, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Torquay: Torquay Natural History Society, The Museum.

U.S.A.—

Brooklyn, N.Y.: Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Chappelhill, N.C.: Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.

Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard College of Comparative Zoology.

Cambridge, Mass.: Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Chicago: Field Museum of Natural History.

Davenport, Iowa: Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences.

Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Minneapolis, Minn.: Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.

Meriden, Conn.: Meriden Scientific Society.

New Brighton, N.Y.: Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences.

New Orleans, La.: Louisiana State Museum.

New York: New York Academy of Sciences.

Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame.

Philadelphia: Academy of Natural Sciences.

Rochester, N.Y.: Rochester Academy of Sciences.

St. Louis, Mo.: Missouri Botanical Garden.

Washington: Smithsonian Institute, U.S. National Museum.

United States Bureau of Ethnology.

United States Department of Agriculture.

United States Geological Survey.

Upsala, Sweden: Geological Institute of the University of Upsala.

Cardiff: National Library of Wales.

Dumfries: "The Dumfries and Galloway Standard," High Street.
Ewart Public Library.

Glasgow: "The Glasgow Herald."

Edinburgh: "The Scotsman," North Bridges.

Abstract of Accounts

For Year ending 30th September, 1941.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year ...	...	...	£57	9	3
Members' Subscriptions, including Arrears ...	...	...	68	9	0
Interest from Investments ...	...	...	12	9	8
			£138	7	11

PAYMENTS.

Rent and Insurances ...	...	...	£1	6	0
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising ...	...	...	5	11	0
Miscellaneous Expenses ...	...	...	1	11	9
			£8	8	9
Deficiency transferred from Publication Account ...	...	...	74	10	0
			£82	18	9
Balance on hand at end of year—					
In Bank on Current Account ...	...	...	55	9	2
			£138	7	11

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Donations ...	...	...	£2	10	0
Deficiency transferred to General Account ...	...	...	74	10	0
			£77	0	0

PAYMENTS.

Printing of "Transactions":					
Balance 1936/37 and 1937/38 ...	...	...	£77	0	0
			£77	0	0

EXCURSION RESERVE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year ...	...	...	£10	0	0
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PAYMENTS.

In Bank on Deposit Receipt ...	...	...	£10	0	0
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CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year ...	...	...	£346	13	6
Life Member's Subscription ...	...	...	7	7	0
			£354	0	6

PAYMENTS.

Balance on hand at end of year—					
War Stock ...	...	...	£218	10	0
Savings Bank ...	...	...	125	5	2
In Bank on Current Account ...	...	...	10	5	4
			354	0	6
			£354	0	6

Abstract of Accounts

For Year ending 30th September, 1942.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year	£55	9	2
Members' Subscriptions, including Arrears	75	9	0
Interest from Investments	12	3	7

£143 1 9

PAYMENTS.

Rent and Insurances	£1	6	0
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	3	5	6
Miscellaneous Expenses	6	15	7

£11 7 1

Balance on hand at end of year— In Bank on Current Account	131	14	8
--	-----	----	---

£143 1 9

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Donations	£3	3	0
------------------	----	---	---

PAYMENTS.

Balance on hand at end of year— In Bank on Current Account	£3	3	0
--	----	---	---

EXCURSION RESERVE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year	£10	0	0
Deposit Receipt Interest	0	13	1

£10 13 1

PAYMENTS.

Balance on hand at end of year— In Bank on Deposit Receipt	£10	13	1
--	-----	----	---

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year	£354	0	6
---	------	---	---

PAYMENTS.

Balance on hand at end of year— War Stock	£218	10	0
Savings Bank	129	7	9
In Bank on Current Account... ..	6	2	9

£354 0 6

Abstract of Accounts

For Year ending 30th September, 1943.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			
Balance on hand at beginning of year ...	...	...	£131 14 8
Members' Subscriptions, including Arrears ...	...	...	62 1 0
Interest from Investments ...	...	...	12 11 0
			<u>£206 6 8</u>
PAYMENTS.			
Rent and Insurances ...	...	...	£1 6 0
Miscellaneous Expenses ...	...	...	0 19 6
			<u>£2 5 6</u>
Balance on hand at end of year—			
In Bank on Current Account ...	...	...	£198 18 8
In hands of Treasurer ...	...	...	5 2 6
			<u>204 1 2</u>
			<u>£206 6 8</u>

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			
Balance on hand at beginning of year ...	...	...	£3 3 0
Donations ...	...	...	3 3 0
			<u>£6 6 0</u>
PAYMENTS.			
Balance on hand at end of year—			
In Bank on Current Account ...	...	...	£6 6 0
			<u>£6 6 0</u>

EXCURSION RESERVE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			
Balance on hand at beginning of year ...	...	...	£10 13 1
PAYMENTS.			
Balance on hand at end of year—			
In Bank on Deposit Receipt ...	...	...	£10 13 1
			<u>£10 13 1</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			
Balance on hand at beginning of year ...	...	...	£354 0 6
Life Members' Subscriptions ...	...	...	29 8 0
			<u>£383 8 6</u>
PAYMENTS.			
Balance on hand at end of year—			
War Stock ...	...	...	£218 10 0
Savings Bank ...	...	...	133 17 9
In Bank on Current Account ...	...	...	31 0 9
			<u>£383 8 6</u>

Abstract of Accounts

For Year ending 30th September, 1944.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year—				
In Bank on Current Account	...	£198	18	8
In hands of Treasurer	... ..	5	2	6
				<u>£204 1 2</u>
Members' Subscriptions—				
Current Year's	... ..	£71	6	6
1944-45 paid in advance	... ..	7	10	3
Arrears	... ..	13	10	0
				<u>92 6 9</u>
Interest from Investments—				
On £230 3½% War Stock	... ..		8	1 0
				<u>£304 8 11</u>

PAYMENTS.

Rent and Insurances	... ..	£2	12	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	... ..	11	1	8½
				<u>£13 13 8½</u>
Life Member's Fee received 25th January, 1941, transferred to Capital Account	... ..	7	7	0
				<u>£21 0 8½</u>
Balance on hand at end of year—				
In Bank on Current Account	... ..	£281	9	9
In hands of Treasurer	... ..	1	18	5½
				<u>283 8 2½</u>
				<u>£304 8 11</u>

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year—				
In Bank on Current Account	... ..	£6	6	0
"Transactions" and Donations	... ..	15	19	3
Balance on hand at end of year—				
In Bank on Current Account...	... ..	77	2	3
				<u>£99 7 6</u>

PAYMENTS.

Copies of "Transactions," etc.	... ..	£99	7	6
				<u>£99 7 6</u>

EXCURSION RESERVE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year	... ..	£10	13	1
				<u>£10 13 1</u>

PAYMENTS.

Balance on hand at end of year—				
In Bank on Deposit	... ..	£10	13	1
				<u>£10 13 1</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at beginning of year—

War Stock	...	...	...	£218	10	0
In Savings Bank	...	...	...	133	17	9
In Bank on Current Account	...	...	...	31	0	9

 £383 8 6

Life Members' Fees—

Received 25th January, 1941	...	...	...	£7	7	0
Received during year 1943-44	...	...	...	22	1	0

 29 8 0

Interest on Savings Bank Account

 4 0 3

 £416 16 9

PAYMENTS.

Balance on hand at end of year—

War Stock	...	...	...	£218	10	0
In Savings Bank	...	...	...	196	14	0
In Bank on Current Account	...	...	...	1	12	9

 £416 16 9

C. Sr. C. BOWDEN, Hon. Treasurer.

6th October, 1944.

Dumfries, 10th November, 1944.—We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society for 1943-44, and certify that the foregoing Abstract exhibits a correct view of the Treasurer's operations for the year.

M. H. M'KERROW,	} Auditors.
ROBERT MAXWELL-WITHAM,	

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