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THE
Erskine Halcro Genealogy :

A GENEALOGICAL STUDY

OF THE

ANCESTORS, KINDRED, AND DESCENDANTS

OF

THE REV. HENRY ERSKINE;

OF CHIRNSIDE, BERWICKSHIRE, 1624-1696, AND HIS WIFE, MARGARET
HALCRO OF ORKNEY, 1647-1725, AND THEIR CHILDREN, THE REV.
EBENEZER ERSKINE OF STIRLING, 1680-1754, AND THE REV.
RALPH ERSKINE OF DUMFERMLINE, 1685-1752, AND
THEIR DESCENDANTS.

CONTAINED IN FIVE TABLES, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES
TO EACH.

BY

EBENEZER ERSKINE SCOTT,

OF LEE, KENT;

A DESCENDANT OF THE REV. EBENEZER ERSKINE.

'At genus immortale manet multosque per annos,
Stat fortuna domus et avi numerantur avorum."
Virgil, Georgic IV, 209,

'The fortune of the family remains,"
And grandsires' grandsires the long list contains."
Dryden's Translation.

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INTRODUCTION.

It seems reasonable, and is no doubt expected of me, that in introducing this little pamphlet to my subscribers, I should give them some short account of the subjects of my Genealogical studies. I therefore proceed to do so, confining my statement to the narrowest limits, consistent with giving the leading dates to each person's history, and enlarging only somewhat upon those erroneous statements which have been promulgated both about the Halcros and the Erskines, and which for the most part, I believe, I have been able to substitute by the real facts of each case.

The Reverend Henry Erskine, M.A., was born at Dryburgh, in Berwickshire, the 22nd August, 1624.

He was the eldest child of the second marriage of his father Ralph Erskine, Esq., of Shieldfield, Dryburgh; and his mother's name was Janet Wilson. In his Domestic Record he enters her death as occurring on September 13th, 1645. "That day the battle of Philiphaugh was fought." His father had died previously on 13th February, 1645.

Henry was the grandson of Alexander Erskine, the first Erskine of Shieldfield, who being a brother of the Laird of Balgownie was according to the original MS. Family History of the Halyburtons (which belonged to Sir Walter Scott, and is now in the Library at Abbotsford, and is fully taken advantage of in the notes to Table I. below) married to Elizabeth Halyburton, heiress of Shieldfield, and thus became Laird thereof.

The Laird of Balgownie was of the old Erskine of Marr race, and thus it came that Erskine of Shieldfield, was descended from that old family.

By a curious mistake in some early notice of the family, it must have been stated that Henry Erskine was one of the younger children of the family of thirty-three children of Ralph Erskine, of Shieldfield, and this statement for which I have been unable to find any authority, appears to have been blindly accepted as true in all subsequent notices, including the Biography of Henry Erskine, by Donald Fraser, D.D., of Kennoway.

The fact is, we have it in Henry Erskine's own writing, that his father's family consisted of twelve, of whom seven were born between 26th August, 1589, and 10th May, 1600, having been doubtless children of a first marriage, and the remaining five between 22nd August, 1624, and 16th May, 1640, the latter having no doubt been the children of Janet Wilson.

Another error has crept possibly by same means into most of the accounts of the family. It is stated that the Shieldfield Erskines were descended from David Erskine, Commendator of Dryburgh, who was a natural son of Robert, Master of Erskine, son of the fourth Lord Erskine, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, during his father's lifetime, and left no legitimate issue; an examination of the facts, as arranged in the subjoined Table I. will show that it is inconsistent with any degree of probability that this David Erskine could have been the father of Alexander Erskine, the first Erskine of Shieldfield. This mistake has similarly been blindly copied and repeated without due enquiry, by subsequent writers, including Sir Robert Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, and the Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D.

In due time young Henry Erskine attended the University of Edinburgh where he received the degree of M.A., and was thereafter licensed to preach as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, established in 1560.

This ordination probably would be about 1646, when he was twenty-two years of age.

At this time Charles I. King of England and Scotland with his advisers was engaged in the vain attempt to thrust the episcopalian form of Church Government and the English Liturgy by force on the Scottish people, and it appears from Mr. Erskine's family record that he had felt it necessary to remove to England,

where he preached in various places, including Wooler and Cornhill, in Northumberland, until 1662, when Charles II.'s "Act of Uniformity" passed, and when he was obliged to leave Cornhill and return among his kindred to Dryburgh, where his brother James was then Laird of Shieldfield.

Mr. Erskine must have married before 1653, for he records the date of birth of his eldest child on 28th June, 1653. This was Jean, afterwards wife of Mr. George Balderston, Surgeon, Edinburgh, who has descendants still living there.

The third child he had was Philip, born 27th October, 1657, who afterwards became Rector of Knaresdale, in Northumberland.

This first Mrs. Erskine, whose name by a singular chance has not come down to us, died at Dryburgh, 9th March, 1670, and was buried there on 12th March.

The years from Mr. Erskine's childhood to 1689, were troubled years for Scotland, being almost one continued persecution of presbyterians on the part of the reigning Monarchs, with the view of compelling the uniform acceptance in Scotland of episcopacy, and during the latter part of these Mr. Erskine and his wife and growing family suffered many straits, as is recorded by his Biographers.

It may be well to note here that these years include the subscription of the Solemn League and Covenant, in 1638; the battle of Philiphaugh, in 1645, when the Presbyterians defeated the Royalists under Montrose; the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, in 1679; the defeat of Claverhouse, at Drumclog, and the defeat of the Presbyterians, at Bothwell Bridge, in that year.

In the year 1689, King William III. and Queen Mary ascended the throne of Great Britain, and this event was speedily followed on 14th March, by the happy re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of Church Government in Scotland.

Mr. Erskine did not during these years escape from persecution himself, but was repeatedly in prison and fined, and even banished for his opinions. Early in 1689 he received a call from the parish of Chirside, in Berwickshire, which he accepted and where he continued to labor as their clergyman until his death on 10th August, 1696. He was buried at Chirside, and on his gravestone

there is still the inscription that he “ was eminently distinguished by incorruptible integrity in private life, undaunted zeal in the service of his heavenly master and steady attachment to the religious principles of the Church of Scotland.”

Having become a widower in 1670, after four years Mr. Erskine notes as follows in his Family Record :—“ I was married upon Margaret Halero, upon September 1st, about six o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. John Veitch, Minister of Westruther, *in anno* 1674, in the Abbey of Dryburgh.”

Of this second marriage the fourth child was Ebenezer, afterwards the celebrated Minister of Stirling, born at Dryburgh, 22nd June, 1680 ; and the sixth child was Ralph, afterwards the celebrated Minister of Dunfermline, born at Monilaws, Cumberland, the 15th March, 1685.

Mr. Erskine's register of the first of these events is as follows :—

“ Ebenezer was born June 22nd, being Tuesday, at ... o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by Mr. Gabriel Semple, July 24th, being Saturday, in my dwelling house in Dryburgh, 1680, at which time John Erskine, son to my nephew Shieldfield, was born upon June 29th, baptized at Nenthorn, by Mr. James Fletcher.”

About Margaret Halero, Henry Erskine's second wife and her ancestry and connections, many misrepresentations have been repeated from mouth to mouth and from pen to pen, and I think it best at once to give as shortly as I can, what I now firmly believe to be the truth of the matter.

She was born in the Island of Weir, Orkney, about the year 1647. Her father having been Hugh Halero, in the Island of Weir, a lineal descendant of the ancient and honorable family of Halero, in the Orkneys, and from the Aikeris branch of the same, and her paternal grandmother having been Helen Erskine, of the family of Erskine, of Dun, in Forfarshire, who was banished from Scotland under the sad circumstances narrated and referred to in Table IV. below, and the notes to the same ; while her mother was Margaret Stewart, daughter of Bernard Stewart, brother of the Laird of Barscube, in Renfrewshire, descended of the Lennox Darnley Stewarts there.

The Erskines of Dun having been intimate connections of the

Erskines of Marr, it is—with the knowledge we now possess—not surprising to find that Margaret Halcro—Helen Erskine's grandchild, in the year 1666 left the Orkneys with the certificate of which a copy is given under Table II., and went to visit her grandmother's relatives at Dryburgh, indeed in all the circumstances there is much of the pathetic element in this conjunction of relatives who had lived apart so long. She must have met the Rev. Henry Erskine, a widower from 1670, at Dryburgh and married him on 1st September, 1674, as has been above narrated.

Here it may be well to note as briefly as possible a few of the misstatements in regard to Margaret Halcro.

It was repeatedly stated both in a Genealogical Table, which in my youth was current among the descendants of those Erskines, and in other works, that she was descended from Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney whose daughter, Lady Barbara Stewart, is said to have married Henry Halcro, of Halcro. Himself descended from Halcro, Prince of Denmark.

The real facts being that Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney appears to have had a natural daughter, Barbara Stewart, whom he married to Henry Halcro, of Halcro, and gave land in Orkney with her as "tocher guid"; that the legend about Lady Barbara Stewart arose from confounding her with Lady Barbara Stewart, daughter of Lord Avondale of the time, and that however ancient and honorable the house of Halcro was, there has not been any authentic record of a Prince Halcro of Denmark, whose existence seems to be as mythical as that of another Prince of Denmark "Hamlet the Dane," of whom we know; last of all Margaret Halcro being of the Aikeris branch had no tinge in her of the blood of the Earl of Orkney or of his natural daughter Mrs. Harry Halcro, of Halcro.

I have fully noticed in the notes to Table II. the curious mistake made in framing Margaret Halcro's certificate of 1666, in making her descend from Stewart of Barscube in Galloway, instead of Stewart of Barscube in Renfrewshire. It is satisfactory to think that if this mistake had not been made we should have lost the clue which enables us clearly to prove that she came *legitimately* from the fully recognized Barscube branch of the

original Royal Stewart Family of Scotland ; this discovery well compensates for the necessary giving up of the descent from King James V.'s natural son Robert.

To the account given in Table V. and notes of the birth and connections and descendants of the Revd. Ebenezer Erskine and his brother Ralph Erskine, sons of the Revd. Henry Erskine and Margaret Halcro, it seems unnecessary to add here, as my duty does not include the writing of biography ; but I may just call to mind that posterity has fully recognized the manly conscientious and consistent conduct of these brethren in seceding from the established Church of Scotland at the time and in the circumstances in which they felt the urgent necessity of satisfying their consciences by going apart, and I have always treasured the saying of the Lord President of the Court of Session in Edinburgh, about the time of the occurrence of the Free Church Secession, when referring to the action of the original Seceders he spoke of "that great and good man Ebenezer Erskine." The circumstance is quite fresh in my memory, but I have been unable to find a record of the saying. I would be very grateful to anyone who would supply me with this information.

As some little addition to what I have said above, I may mention one or two relics of the past which are still treasured amongst us. Professor Crum Brown, of Edinburgh University, descended from Ebenezer Erskine's eldest daughter, still holds Margaret Halcro's marriage ring, a plain gold ring with a scutcheon on which the letters M.H. are engraved, and the original family register kept by the Revd. Henry Erskine, mostly in his own handwriting, of which I have been favoured with a *fac simile* copy and have plentifully availed myself of the information it affords. I myself am in possession, as an heirloom, of the Coral and Bells which (the family tradition says), the Countess of Mar, then resident with her husband at Dryburgh, presented to Margaret Halcro for her eldest son Ebenezer Erskine at his christening, on 24th July, 1680, as has been narrated ;* and there

*This lady would be Mary, daughter of George, second Earl of Panmure, and wife of Charles, tenth Earl of Mar, whose father the ninth Earl married Lady Mary Scott, eldest daughter of Walter, first Earl of Buchan.

is in my own family a christening cap which was presented by the Countess of Buchan to my mother, in 1816, for her child to wear at his baptism. It has been worn since by all my children at their baptisms.

Margaret Halero, mother, and Alison Turpie, wife, of Ebenezer Erskine were at their deaths both buried at the little burying ground of Scotland Well, close to the Eastern Shore of Loch Leven, in Fifeshire, and in the parish of Portmoak. The stones over their graves bore curious and appropriate inscriptions, particulars of which are given at full length by Dr. Donald Frazer in his Biography of Ebenezer Erskine, but some years ago, they had fallen much into decay and become undecipherable. This was effectually remedied by the late Walter Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank, (see Note f, Table V, p. 45) who with pious care renewed the whole. I give this account of the matter in the words of the late Revd. Henry Erskine Fraser, of Edinburgh, in a letter to an esteemed correspondent of date 26th February, 1890.

“Perhaps Mr. Scott does not know of the Monument erected to Margaret Halero by the late Walter Crum, of Thornliebank, one of her descendants, at her grave, on what was the old burying ground of Scotland Well, on the banks of Loch Leven. The original flat stone over her grave had gone all to pieces, but the greater part of the Latin inscription upon it, said to have been composed by her son Ralph, had been in 1820 copied by my uncle Dr. Donald Fraser, and Mr. Crum, had this inscription with the blanks filled up, conjecturally by the late Dr. Mackenzie, of Glasgow High School, transferred to the handsome new Monument which was put up about 1862. I have a copy of the completed inscription which I saw upon it when I visited the spot some years ago.”

A copy of the inscription is given in an Appendix to Dr. Fraser's life of Ebenezer Erskine, page 517.

I may add that the original gravestone and inscription placed over the remains of the Revd. Henry Erskine, in Chirnside Churchyard, at the time of his decease, having become decayed, several of the parishioners in the year 1825 caused to be erected closely adjoining the original stone, a handsome Monumental Pillar

with appropriate inscription, and now in 1890 I am informed by a correspondent both are in need of renovation.

It only remains for me to acknowledge with hearty thanks the great assistance I have received in the course of my labours from many valued correspondents and among whom I must mention:—

Henry Leask, Esq., of Swartland Stromness. To him I owe an invaluable Table of the Halcro family, constructed from his own investigations, without which all my efforts to trace the family might have been ineffectual. As to the opportunities which Mr. Leask had of acquiring the necessary information I quote his own words as follows.

“The county records of the Sheriff and Commissary Courts (of Orkney), a good portion of which I had through my hands. 280 years ago and sometime later, it was the fashion when any transaction was recorded, even the obligation to deliver a certain quantity of Malt or Butter as well as a Marriage Contract, for the friends of the parties—it may be brothers, or sons, or fathers, or others—to sign as witnesses, and *the relationship was expressed*, not as now, the lawyers clerks or any chance witness. In this way the general record affords a good deal of genealogical information.”

I may just say that Mr. Leask's information has been corroborated in every case in which I had the opportunity, and never found to be incorrect, and I feel satisfied is implicitly reliable.

Sir Nicholas Howard Elphinstone, Baronet, who was engaged in extensive investigations among the records having reference to his own ancestry and with great kindness furnished me with such extracts as he had obtained regarding the early history of the Halcros, which as it happened were of great assistance to me in tabulating the mutual connections of, and rivalry between the principal family of Halcro, of that ilk, and the Aikeris Branch from which we descend.

My nephew who is an Official in the Edinburgh Register House—and a very old acquaintance, who learning the investigation I was engaged in, most kindly employed a professional searcher to obtain for me Extracts from the old Records in Edinburgh, have both been of important service to me. I owe to the latter the informa-

tion by which alone I was enabled to identify the Helen Erskine of the Drum Family, with the grandmother of Margaret Halcro.

In conclusion I have to say that my labors on this Genealogy which have extended over ten or twelve years, have put me in possession of much more information than I found it wise to burden this Pamphlet with, but that what I have given has been faithfully given by me as correct, referring wherever I could to my authorities. In a work of this kind I cannot flatter myself there are no mistakes, but if there be, I shall be thankful to anyone who will kindly point out such.

I originally intended to confine this Pamphlet to the Tables I. to IV. inclusive, in terms of the circular notice which I distributed, and accordingly those Tables and Notes have been in type for many months; but in the course of finishing these, and of the correspondence with descendants which arose, I found that the work would not be considered complete without bringing down the family history to the present time. Hence has arisen the preparation of the Table V. in two parts, which has been a tedious and laborious task, involving the acquisition from descendants of much information which could not be obtained in any other way.

E. ERSKINE SCOTT.

14, Marlborough Road,
Lee, Kent, 7th August, 1890.

LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINTED BOOKS AND
MANUSCRIPTS

Which have been consulted in the compilation of these Tables and of Abbreviation Marks for reference to each used in the notes.

- Extracts from Acts and Deeds registered at Edinburgh. A. & D.
- Beveridge (David), "Culross and Tulliallan," Edinburgh (Blackwoods), 1885, 2 vols. 8vo. B.C.T.
- Manuscript Family Register by the Reverend Henry Erskine, of Chirnside, in possession of Professor Crum Brown, Edinburgh. B.M.S.
- Crawford (George), Genealogical History of the family of Stewart with a description of the Shire of Renfrew, Edinburgh 1710, folio. C.H.S.
- The Peerage of Scotland by Sir Robert Douglas, 2d. Edition, 1813. D.P.S.
- Life of the Revd. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, father of the Secession Church, by Donald Fraser, D.D., Edinburgh, William Oliphant, 1831. F.L.E.
- Life of the Revd. Ralph Erskine, of Dunfermline, by Dr. Fraser, Edinburgh, Oliphant, 1834. F.L.R.
- Genealogical Table of the Aikeris Branch of the family of Halcro, sent me by Mr. Leask Orkney. G.T.L.
- Original Family Record of the Halliburton Family, now in the Library at Abbotsford. H.M.S.
- Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. H.M.C.
- Inquisitionum ad capellam regis ritoruatorum Abbreviatio Edinburgh, published in 1816. I.A.C.
- Liber sancte Marie de Dryburgh, Bannatyne Club Edinburgh 1847. L.M.D.
- Extracts from Orkney Registers at the General Register House Edinburgh, got for me by Colin James Stalker, Esq. O.R.
- Extracts from Orkney Testaments made for me. O.T.
- Criminal Trials in Scotland by Robert Pitcairn, advocate 3 vols., Edinburgh, 1833, quarto. P.C.T.
- Extracts from Particular Register of Sasines for Orkney, 1617-39, taken for me on the order of Robert Miln, Esq. P.R.S.
- Rentals of the Earldom and Bishoprick of Orkney, by Alexander Peterkin, the elder, Edinburgh, 1820, 8vo. P.R.O.
- Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. iv, published in Aberdeen. S.P.M.
- Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, in course of publication at Edinburgh. R.P.G.
- Registrum Magni Sigilli Scotiae, in course of publication at Edinburgh. R.M.S.
- Stewart (Duncan), Historical Account of the Family of Stewart, Edinburgh, 1739, quarto. D.S.H.

A copy in the Grenville Library, British Museum.

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TABLE I.

ERSKINE OF BALGOWNIE,

PERTHSHIRE,

AND

ERSKINE OF SHIELDFIELD,

NEAR DRYBURGH, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TABLE

ERSKINE OF BALGOWNIE AND

Framed to illustrate the connection of the

1/1 Robert, 3rd Lord Erskine, succeeded in 1510. Perished at Flodden in 1513.

2/1 John, 4th Lord Erskine, succeeded in 1513, died in 1552.

2/2 Robert Erskine, died before his father.

2/3 James Erskine of Little Sauchie and Balgownie, married Christina Stirling. Died about 1597.

3/1 Robert, Master of Erskine, killed at Pinkie in 1547.

3/2 Thomas, Master of Erskine and Commendator of Dryburgh. Died in 1554.

3/3 John, 5th Lord Erskine and Earl of Mar, succeeded in 1552, was Regent in 1571. Died in 1572.

3/4 Sir Alexander Erskine of Pogar, the young king James VI.

3/5 Margaret Erskine, mother by James V of the Earl of Moray, afterwards Lady Douglas of Lech Leven.

3/6 Robert Erskine of Little Sauchie married Margaret Blackadder.

4/1 David Erskine, Commendator of Dryburgh, natural son of (3/1) by Mrs. Jean Home, was alive in 1604.

4/2 Adam Erskine, natural son of (3/2) was Commendator of Cambus-Kenneth.

4/3 John, 6th Lord Erskine, was 7th Earl of Mar, succeeded in 1572, and died in 1634.

ERSKINE OF SHIELDFIELD, DRYBURGH,

families with the Reverend Henry Erskine and his sons.

1/2 James Stewart, Abbot of
Dryburgh, 1523 to 1541.

2/4 Elizabeth or Agnes Stewart, daughter
of (1/2), married Walter Halyburton of
Shieldfield in 1537.

3/7 John Erskine of Balgownie, ancestor of that branch, alive in 1601.	3/8 Adam Erskine, held a pension out of the revenues of the Bishoprick of Glasgow.	3/9 William Erskine, Bishop of Glasgow, knighted by James VI.	3/10 Alexander Erskine, parson of Monybreck (or Kilsyth), afterwards married Elizabeth Halyburton (3/11), and became first Erskine of Shieldfield.	3/11 Elizabeth Halyburton, heiress of Shieldfield, married to Alexander Erskine (3/10) in 1559.
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4 Thomas Erskine Balgownie, died 1618, s.p.	4/5 John Erskine of Balgownie, succeeded his brother in 1618, died in 1641.	4/6 Ralph Erskine of Shieldfield, succeeded about 1580, died 16 Feb. 1645.
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1 Sir John Erskine Balgownie, died 70.	5/2 John Erskine of Shieldfield, born 26 Aug. 1589.	5/3 The Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside, born 1624, married Margaret Halcro in 1674 and died in 1696. See Table II.
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1 John Erskine of Balgownie, died in 1749 on 8 Feb., aged 70. See Scots' Magazine.	6/2 The Reverend Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling, born 1680, married Alison Turpie, died in 1754.	6/3 The Rev. Ralph Erskine of Dunfermline, born April 1685.
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1 John Erskine of Balgownie, advocate, d. s.p. 1767. The estate went to his sister Hannah, who married John Cunningham, Esq.	7/2 Jean Turpie Erskine, married the Rev. James Fisher of Kinclaven on 3 July 1727 and died in 1771.	7/3 Alison Erskine, married the Rev. James Scott of Gatheshall, or Gatheshaw. She was born in 1719 and died in 1814.
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8/1 Margaret Fisher, married
Walter Ewing McLae of
Catkin, Glasgow.

8/2 Ebenezer Scott,
Surgeon in Dalkeith.

9/1 Jane Ewing, married
to Alexander Crum of
Glasgow.

9/2 James Scott, Ac-
countant, Edinburgh,
died 6 March 1830.

9/3 Ralph Erskine Scott,
Accountant, Edinburgh,
died 1888.

NOTES TO TABLE I.

ERSKINES OF BALGOWNIE AND SHIELDFIELD.

General Note.—The authorities on which this table has been constructed are principally as follows:—

In the *Liber Sancte Marice de Driburgh*, edited by John Spottiswood, and published by the Bannatyne Club in 1847, it is stated in the Introduction, pp. xxii and xxiii: “James Stewart who was a Canon of Glasgow Cathedral was Abbot of Dryburgh from 13 Dec. 1523 to 1541, His daughter Agnes Stewart married Walter Halyburton and on 27 June 1537 the Abbot issued a Declaration in favor of Halyburton and his wife regarding the Lands of Nether Shieldfield. The offspring of this marriage was an only daughter named Elizabeth Halyburton who was carried off by force by her grandfather the Abbot and married to Alexander Erskine of Balgonie a brother of the laird of Balgonie. From this marriage sprung the Erskines of Shieldfield;” and at page xxxi Mr. Spottiswood says that he had been allowed to inspect the title deeds of Mr. James Erskine of Shieldfield, and adds: “The original house of the Erskines of Shieldfield which was called Mantle House was built by Alexander Erskine the founder of the Shieldfield family in 1539.”

In Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, vol. ii, page 210, occurs the following passage:—“Robert 3rd Lord Erskine succeeded before 17 June 1510 and fell at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. He had a son James of Little Sauchie, who is designed brother german of John Lord Erskine 7 June (1541) who had a son James Erskine of Balgonie ancestor of that branch.”

The *Liber Sancte Marie de Dryburgh* further bears as follows:—(1) That this Alexander Erskine, brother of Balgonie, was a relation and follower of James Stewart Abbot (p. xxiii); (2) That Alexander died before 20 Jan., 1580, and that his son, Ralph-Erskine, inherited the estate of Shieldfield, and was Factor and Manager for David Erskine, Commendator of Dryburgh—See Deed quoted at pp. 310/311

by the Commendator in favor of Ralph; (3) At page 317 there is a deed copied from an original, which Mr. Spottiswood says he saw in the possession of Lord Palworth, which deed bears that of date "10 June 1600, Ralph Erskine in Dryburgh was son of the late Alexander Erskine in Dryburgh and had a son John Erskine his apparent heir then alive."

Professor Crum Brown of Edinburgh University, a descendant of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, has favored me with a copy in facsimile of an original memorandum in his possession, being a holograph family record by the Rev. Henry Erskine, with notes thereon, in the handwriting of his descendant the Rev. John Brown, father of Mr. Crum Brown. The following is a quotation from these notes:— "The first Erskine laird of Balgonie was James Erskine brother german to John, Lord Erskine and had Christian Stirling to wife—He granted a Charter of the lands of Balgony to his eldest son Robert and to Margaret Blackadder his wife. This (Robert) seems the laird referred to whose brother Alexander was the first laird of Shieldfield; in this case he (Alexander) appears to have been the nephew of John, Lord Erskine and probably the grandson of another Lord Erskine." "Information obtained for me by my friend Alexander Gib Ellis, W.S., from the Balgony Charters." This record has been of essential service to me in fixing the dates of birth and decease of several of the Erskine family in the table.

But the fullest and most circumstantial account of the matter is given by the late Sir Walter Scott, in the Introduction to his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," Edinburgh, 1821, 3 volumes, 8vo., in which at page xciii of vol. i. Sir Walter makes a statement quoting, as he says, from an original MS. history of the Halyburton family then in his possession, and which same MS. is still, it is believed, in the library at Abbotsford (see catalogue published by the Maitland Club at Edinburgh in 1838.¹

The statement of Sir Walter is as follows—in connection with a decree of the King made at Stirling 8 May, 1535, settling the disputes between Abbot James Stewart of Dryburgh and the Halyburton family:—

"This decree was followed by a marriage between Elizabeth Stewart and Walter Halliburton one of the family of New Mains, but even this alliance did not secure peace between the venerable

¹ The manuscript referred to is copied to a great extent in Sir Walter Scott's annals of the Halyburtons, below referred to.

father and his vassals—the offspring of this marriage was an only daughter named Elizabeth Halliburton. As this young lady was her father's heir, the Halliburtons resolved that she should marry one of her cousins to keep her property in the Clan, but as this did not suit the views of the Abbot, he carried off by force the intended bride and married her at Stirling to Alexander Erskine a brother of the Laird of Balgonie a relation and follower of his own. From this marriage sprung the Erskines of Shieldfield. This exploit of the Abbot revived the feud between him and the Halliburtons which only ended with the dissolution of the Abbey.”

I have to add that all the above information contained in this general note tallies in all important respects with authentic contemporary records of the family, found in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, the Register of the Privy Council, and elsewhere, and completely disproves the statement which Sir Robert Douglas has made in error in his *Peerage of Scotland*, vol. ii, page 211, that David Erskine, Commendator of Dryburgh, natural son of Robert, Master of Erskine, who died at Pinkie in 1547, was ancestor of the Erskines of Shieldfield. Indeed, a short examination of the preceding Table I will show that it is well nigh impossible that David Erskine (4/1) could have been the father of Alexander Erskine (3/10).

Unfortunately this mistake of Sir Robert's has been repeated by other writers, for instance, the late Sir David Erskine of Cambo, in his “*Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh*,” and hitherto has remained uncontradicted for want of sufficient information or interest in the subject.

While the Erskines of Shieldfield thus trace their descent from Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Halyburton, the late Sir Walter Scott traced his descent from Thomas Halyburton, the brother of the same Walter, through Barbara Halyburton, sister of Robert Halyburton, of New Mains, the last male of the family, who died in 1780. Barbara married Robert Scott in Sandy Knowe, and became Sir Walter Scott's grandmother (see memorial of the Halyburtons, by Sir Walter Scott, published privately 1820). The place of burial of the Halyburtons and of their descendant Sir Walter Scott is, as might be expected, in the same aisle at Dryburgh Abbey as that of the Erskines of Shieldfield.

The armorial bearings of the Erskines of Balgony, according to Burke (*General Armory*) are Quarterly 1 & 4, *Azure* a Bend betwixt 6 cross crosslets fitché Or for Mary and 2 & 3 *Argent*, a Pale within

a Bordure *Sable* for Erskine—and those of Erskine of Shieldfield or Sheefield, according to the same authority, are *Argent* on a Pale *Sable*, a cross crosslet fitché *Or*—a Bordure *azure*.

This latter corresponds with the arms of Balgony, being taken from the 2 & 3 quarters thereof—the Field and Pale are the same, the Bordure retained, but of a different colour—viz., *sable* in the case of Balgony and *azure* in the case of Shieldfield, while the cross crosslet part of the Mar arms is borne by Shieldfield on the Pale, and by Balgony on the Field; the arms of Shieldfield being in whole evidently those of Erskine of Balgony, with differences to distinguish between the two families.

The arms of Balgony and Shieldfield are the same in Alexander Nisbett's Heraldry, 2 vols., folio, published at Edinburgh in 1722. It is there also distinctly stated that John Erskine, of Shieldfield, was descended of the family of Erskine of Balgony. I have ascertained from the Register of Arms at the General Register House, Edinburgh, through the courtesy of the present Lion King-at-Arms, that the arms of Balgony were registered there about the year 1680, and those of Shieldfield as a branch of Balgony about 1700.

Balgony, or Balgownie, is in Perthshire, in the immediate neighbourhood of Culross on the Forth.

Dr. Alexander Laing, of Newburgh, allowed me to take a copy of a Genealogical Table in his possession, of the Balgownie Erskines, to which I am indebted for several of the names and dates in the Table.

Nos. (3/10), (3/11), (4/6), (5/2). The relationship among these four persons and of Walter Hallyburton, formerly of Shieldfield, father of Elizabeth No. (3/11) is at once clearly established by an entry of date 14 March, 1585, in R. M. S., being No. 796 therein.

No. 3/10 Alexander Erskine, parson of Monybreck, is in Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage entered as belonging to the preceding generation to this; but from all the brothers of Balgownie having been provided, as is seen, with ecclesiastical benefices, and the absence of any other references, I have come to the conclusion that this Alexander, the brother of Balgownie, had in the first place, through family influence, been made parson of Monybreck, and transferred to Abbot James Stewart at Dryburgh, to marry eventually the young heiress of Shieldfield. Her descendants have held the property ever since. It is now in possession of Charles Erskine, Esq., of Shieldfield.

No. (7/3). The Rev. James Scott was the second minister of the congregation at Gatheshall, or Gatheshaw-brae, about a mile south of

Morebattle. The locality is described by the present incumbent as a romantic spot, enclosed on the east and west by fine old trees and on the south by "The Brae;" on the north it opens by a gentle ascent to Morebattle Hill. The first minister, Mr. Hunter, was appointed in 1739, but he died a few months after ordination. Mr. Scott was ordained in 1742. The congregation worshipped under these ministers and others on Gateshaw Brae in the open air, summer and winter, from 1739 till 1749-50, at which date a site was obtained about 200 yards from "The Brae," and there a manse and church were erected, where Mr. Scott preached until his death in 1773. The church and manse were in 1780 removed and re-erected at Morbattle, where the old church was pulled down in 1866 and a new church now stands, "an ornament to the village."

The Rev. James Scott was proprietor of a small estate in the parish of Ancrum, called Ashieburn, which he inherited from his father and grandfather, and which passed from him to his eldest son William Scott of Ashieburn. Mr. Scott at his death in 1773 was interred in Ancrum churchyard. This note has been prepared by me principally from information kindly given me by the Reverend Mungo Giffen, present minister of the congregation at Morebattle, and by my cousin, Ebenezer Erskine Scott, Queen street, Edinburgh, who informs me that he finds there was a William Scott, proprietor of the small estate of Clarilaw near Hawick, about the year 1620, who, he believes, was ancestor of the Rev. James Scott. I have also obtained much information on the subject from a book entitled "Three Centuries of Border Church Life," recently published by Messrs. Rutherford, booksellers, Kelso, the author being Mr. James Tait.

No. (9/1). Jane Ewing married Alexander Crum, merchant, Glasgow, and was the mother of Margaret Fisher Crum, who again married the Rev. John Brown, D.D., whose son is the present Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University (Mr. Crum Brown already referred to).

Nos. (9/2) and (9/3). James Scott married Mary Scott, daughter of Dr. William Scott, of Hawick. Their eldest child, a son, is the compiler of these genealogical studies.¹

Much authentic information as to the family of Erskine of Balgownie, and their connections, is afforded by Mr. David Beveridge, in his book called "Culross and Tulliallan," published by Blackwoods, Edinburgh, in 1885.

¹ My cousin, Ebenezer Erskine Scott, of Edinburgh, is son of my late uncle, Ralph Erskine Scott.

TABLE II.

HALCROS OF HALCRO

IN ORKNEY.

TABLE

HALCRO OF HALCRO-

Framed to illustrate the ancestry of Margaret Halcro, a native of Orkney, who in 1674 of Shieldfield, and became mother of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine and

1 Malcom Halcro in Orkney, father of Hugh and Edward Halcro. The first Halcro and Malcom Halcro, Canon and Provost of the Cathedral Church of Ork-

2/1 Hugh Halcro of Halcro, alive in 1544, died before 1577.

3/1 Henry Halcro of Halcro, married Barbara Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney. He was alive in 1600.

4/1 Hugh Halcro of Halcro, died 12 May 1644.

4/2 Patrick Halcro. Boarded in Edinburgh in 1599 by his father. Took an active part in the Rebellion in Orkney in 1613.

5/1 Hugh Halcro, junr. of Halcro, died before his father in 1637.

5/2 Jean Halcro, 2nd daughter, married 3rd July 1638 to Harrie Halcro, junr. of Aikeris, No. (5/3).

6/2 Sibilla Halcro, married James Baikie of Burness.

6/1 Hugh Halcro of Halcro, died Feb. 1666, the last of the Halcros of that ilk.

6/3 Joanna Halcro, married Alexander Mowat of Swenzie in 1652.

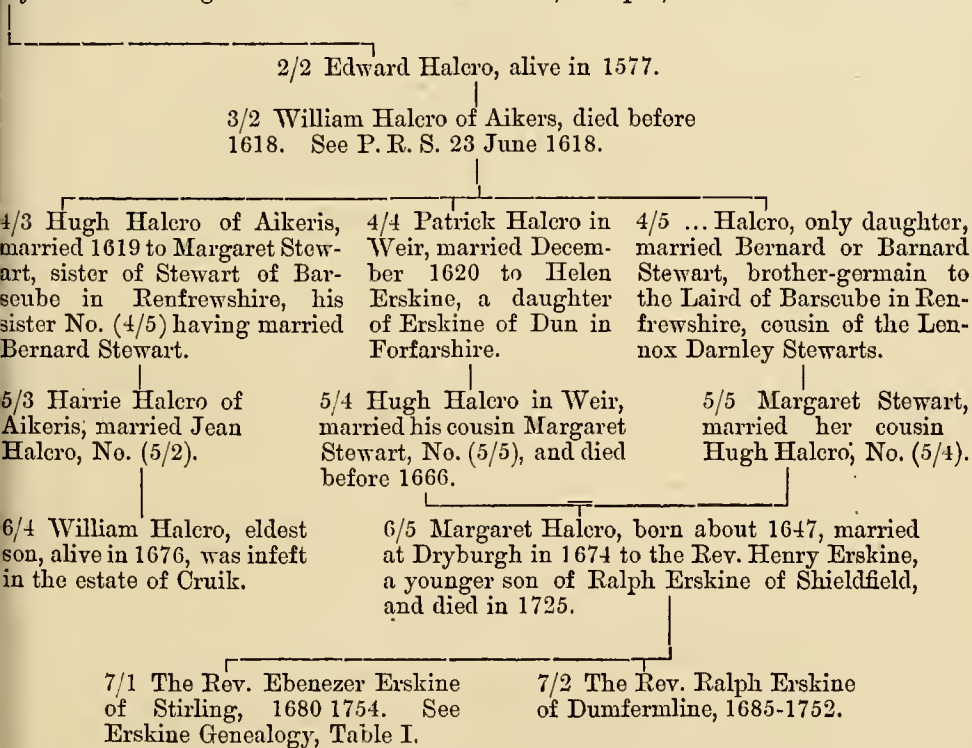
NOTE.—Sibilla and Joanna Halcro were on 3rd May 1670 served as heirs portioners to their brother. The estate of Halcro was afterwards sold and the proceeds divided.

I.

ORKNEY.

married the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside, a younger son of Ralph Erskine the Rev. Ralph Erskine, Founders of the Secession Church in Scotland.

designates in the deed entailing the estate of Halcro executed by the Rev. Hugh Erskine in 1544 and registered at the Great Seal Office, 30 April, 1545.



NOTES TO TABLE II.

HALCRO GENEALOGY.

In No. 15620 of the additional manuscripts in the British Museum, written apparently during the reign of James VI., by one J. F. von Bessen, being a genealogical account of the noble families of Stewart, in Scotland, the following notices of the family of Halcro occur:—At page 111, 112, &c., the writer in referring to James III., of Scotland, who married in July, 1469, Margaret daughter of Christian I., King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, says:—“At this time also lived Hermon *Pirence* who was the king of Denmark’s Chamberlain who is progenitor of the Ancient name of Pirence—or Prince.—At this time also lived some gentlemen in the islands of Orkney and Shetland who are descended of the Norroway Blood, namely Halcrow of that ilk who was lineally descended of a natural son of Swere King of Norway.”

The coupling of the name of Pirence thus with that of Halcro makes it probable that the Halcros came from Denmark about the time of the marriage of the King’s daughter Margaret, with whom came the pledging of the islands of Orkney and Shetland, for payment of her dowry to king James III., but the reference to king Swere, who lived centuries before that time appears nothing more than a mere tradition.

As to the coming of the Halcros to Orkney, it may be remarked that in Peterkin’s rentals of Orkney for 1497—1503, the name of Halcro does not once occur, and the first authentic notice I have found of the family is a *quasi* deed of entail of date, January, 1544. Registered at the Great Seal Office, 30 April, 1545, at which time we find the two ecclesiastical grantors of that deed in possession of the Estate and Chapel of Halcro, and a considerable connection of Halcros already established, apparently all made designates in the deed with the view of perpetuating the family as Halcros of Halcro.

No. (1/1). The Christian name of this gentleman is not given in the deed of Entail by his sons, but I find in volume XXIV. of the Acts and Decrees, preserved at the Register House, Edinburgh, record is made of an action, of date 31 July, 1562, by one David Marshall,

“against Hew Halero of that ilk executor and principal intromittor with the goods and chattels of the umquhile, *Malcom Halero.*”

Nos. (2/1) and (2/2) these gentlemen are distinctly mentioned in the deed as brothers german.

(3/1) on the decease of Hugh No. (2/1), this Henry was entitled to succeed, but his uncle Edward (2/2) being the second designate in the Deed (Henry being a youngster), made an attempt to seize the Estate of Halero; and I find in the General Register of Acts and Decrees at Edinburgh of date 4 Dec., 1577, the following entry:—“Decreet at the instance of Henry Halero of that ilk only son and heir of the deceased Hew Halero, and Mr. Magnus Halero his Curator for his interest, against Edward Halero, brother of the said late Hew for wrongous seizure of the said Henry’s place of Halero, and the whole Charters and Writs of the lands of Halero, and Holland, etc.”

“The Lords ordained the said Edward Halero to deliver up everything to the said Henry and his Curator.”

This Henry or Harry Halero of Halero no doubt married Barbara, daughter of Lord Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney, natural son of King James V., as is shown by an entry in “Peterkin’s Rentals of Orkney,” No. II., page 93—being the Rentals for 1603—here, after designating certain lands in South Ronaldshay, the rental goes on: “redeemed by my Lord” (Earl Patrick) “from Harry Halero in anno 1598, which was wadsett by my umquhile Lord” (Earl Robert) “to him for 100 mks. in tocher guid with Barbara Stewart.”

Looking to the fact that in the Rental this lady is mentioned by her Christian name only, and not as *Lady* Barbara, and that elsewhere she is said to have been the youngest daughter of Earl Robert by his wife Lady Janet Kennedy whom he married in 1561, and of whom he is reported to have had five sons and four daughters, and to the further fact that Sir Robert Douglas in his Peerage of Scotland in mentioning this Lady Barbara Stewart confounds her with Lady Barbara Stewart, daughter of Lord Avondale, who belonged to the immediately preceding generation, there have altogether been considerable uncertainty and contradictory statements on the subject, and on the whole I am inclined to believe that Barbara Stewart whom Harry Halero, of Halero married was a *natural* daughter of Earl Robert.

The last notice I find of Henry Halero, of Halero, is in the General Register of Deeds at Edinburgh of date 5 March, 1604, wherein is recorded a bond by him to William Carmichael, merchant.

On 6th May, 1606, I find recorded a bond by Hew Halcro of that ilk his son and Esther Thomson his spouse, so that Henry must probably have died between these dates.

No. (3/2). I have not been able to find sufficient proof that William Halcro, of Aikeris, was son of Edward Halcro. It is highly probable that it was so however. I find that his (William's) grandchild Harrie Halcro, of Aikeris (5/3), married Jean Halcro (5/2), grandchild of Henry Halcro, of Halcro, and if I am right they would be cousins. Mr. Leask's manuscript bears that this gentleman had two other sons in addition to those entered in the Table, viz., a second son Robert Halcro, of Cava, and a fourth son David Halcro, of Instalillie. As to this Robert, of Cava, see notes on Table III, Stewart of Barscube.

No. (4/1) This Hugh Halcro of Halcro was married first to Esther (?) Thomson who was mother of Hugh, No. (5/1)—*she* died in April 1613, as appears from an extract taken for me at the Register House, Edinburgh from Orkney Deeds. He had two wives afterwards, viz., second Jean Stewart, daughter of James Stewart of Gramesay and third Isabel Craigie who survived him. He died 12 May 1644—"an old man."

(4/2) *Patrick Halcro*. In the General Register of Deeds of date 2nd January 1600 there is registered a "Bond of Harry Halcro of that ilk (No. 3/1 herein) to John Sinclair and Beatrice Tuthie his spouse for Forty Pounds and that for six months beard of the said Henry Halcro's son at Edinburgh 6th June 1599. Witnesses, Edmund Sinclair of Flota, Robert Halcro and William Sinclair.

As Hugh No. (4/1) became a widower in 1613—the above extract must necessarily refer to a younger son of Henry Halcro, and Barbara Stewart.

In Pitcairn's Criminal trials, in the accounts of the Orkney Rebellion of 1613 repeated mention is made of a certain Patrick Halcro, who was in the employment of, and intimate with Earl Robert Stewart, and his natural son Robert—and who it is stated gave up the Castle of Kirkwall to the king's troops when besieging same. It is further stated that this Patrick Halcro's mother was alive in 1613 and had a house of her own in Kirkwall in which certain very compromising documents belonging to the rebels had been deposited for a time.

At this time in all probability Henry Halcro the husband of Barbara Stewart was dead, and thus it is natural that she a widow, had a house of her own.

Sir Robert Gordon in his history of Sutherlandshire, page 301, says that this Patrick Halero's life was saved—when all the other rebels were executed—“for his part in giving up the Castle of Kirkwall and “that he was afterwards in great favour with Earl George of Caithness, and well entertained by him for this service.”

I find no other mention of this Patrick in any of the Records to which I have had access—and I am driven to the conclusion that he was the younger son of Harry Halero and Barbara Steward, who was boarded in Edinburgh in 1599, and that he was named Patrick after the Earl of that name, who would be his mother's half brother.

Possibly his mother Barbara Stewart may have been sister of Robert, Earl Robert's natural son, but this latter is only conjecture.

(4/3) This Hugh Halero's marriage with Margaret Stewart, sister german of Stewart the Laird of Barscube is distinctly authenticated by Mr. Henry Leask's original, M.S. documents alluded to elsewhere.

(4/4) In the notes to the Table IV. Erskine of Dun, will be found abundant evidence to shew that this Ellen Erskine was the daughter of John Erskine, of Dun called John of Logie, and that her life was spared by the Crown, and sentence of death against her commuted to banishment for life, when her brother and her two sisters were beheaded in 1614. Her marriage to Patrick Halero is proved by an entry in the particular register of Sasines for Orkney and Shetland, now in Edinburgh, of date 11 December, 1620, of a “Sasine on Charter by Patrick Halero brother german to Hugh Halero of Aikeris with consent of Helen Erskine his spouse—of certain lands in South Ronaldshay”—and by the fact of Margaret Halero's (6/5) connection with the Dun family through her father being stated in her certificate of 1666, quoted under Margaret Halero (6/5) below.

(4/5) As to the marriage of Bernard Stewart with this lady.—See full details in the notes to Table III. under (8/2) of that Table.

(5/4) and (5/5) this marriage is established by Mr. Leask's authentic ascuments in M.S. and by the certificate already mentioned in which Margaret Halero is stated to be descended of her mother of the lairds of Barscube.

(6/1), (6/5), (6/3), and (6/4). The short facts stated in connection with each of these entries are quoted from the Records of Orkney and Shetland at the time, now in the Register House, Edinburgh, and partly from Mr. Leask's papers.

(6/5), *Margaret Halero* was born about the year 1647, left Orkney in

1666—in her nineteenth year—was married to the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside in 1674 in her 27th year, and died at Portmoak Manse, Fifeshire, in the house of her son, the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, in 1725, in her 78th year. On leaving the Orkneys she received a certificate, of which the following is copy:—

“At the Kirk of Evie, May 27, 1666.”

“To all and sundry into whose hands these presents shall come, be it known that the bearer hereof Margaret Halcro lawful daughter of the deceased Hugh Halcro in the isle of Weir and Margaret Stewart his spouse, hath lived in the Parish of Evie, from her infancy in good fame and report, is a discreet Godly young woman, and to our certain knowledge free from all scandal reproach or blame. As also that she is descended of her father of the house of Halcro, which is a very ancient and honorable family, in the Orkneys, the noble and potent Earl of Early, and lairds of Dun, in Angus, and by her mother of the lairds of Barsecube, in Galloway. In witness thereof, we, the minister and clerk have subscribed these presents at Evie, day, year, month of God, and place aforesaid, and give way to all other noblemen, gentlemen and ministers to do the same.”—*Sic subscribitur.*

Mr. Morison, Minister of Evie,
George Ballentine,
James Traill,
William Ballenden.

This copy has been made from that included in the life of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine by the Rev. Donald Fraser of Kennoway—which as Dr. Fraser says was copied by him from an original copy left by the Rev. Ralph Erskine, who was his grandfather.

From this certificate and the details given in the notes to Table II., III., and IV., it now seems evident:—1. That she was descended of her father from the family of Erskine, of Dun, because her grandmother, Helen Erskine, was of that family. 2. That she was similarly descended from the family of Ogilvy, of Airly, on account of the close connection of that family and the Dun family. 3. That she was descended of her mother of the Stewarts of Barsecube in Renfrewshire, because her mother was daughter of Bernard Stewart of that family.

As to the mistake in the certificate mentioning Barsecube in Galloway when it should have been Barsecube in Renfrewshire. See notes under Table III. ; for Stewart of Barsecube below,

TABLE III.

STEWART OF BARSCUBE,

RENFREWSHIRE.

TABLE

STEWART OF BARSCUBE

Framed to illustrate the connection of that family

1/1 Alexander Stewart, Lord Darnley, descended from
married Janet Keith, daughter and

2/1 John Stewart, Lord Darnley, created Lord Daubigny and Count Evreux
by Charles VII in 1422. Died at Corstorphine in 1508, married Elizabeth,
one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Duncan, Earl of Lennox.

3/1 Allan Stewart, Lord Darnley, was killed by Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock
in 1439, married Katherine Seton, daughter of Sir William Seton of that ilk.

4/1 John Stewart, Lord Darnley, and 1st Earl of Lennox in right
of his grandmother. He died in 1494. Married Margaret,
daughter to Alexander Lord Montgomerie.

5/1 Matthew, 2nd Earl of Lennox, was killed at the battle of Flodden in
1513, married Elizabeth, daughter of James, Earl of Arran.

6/1 John, 3rd Earl of Lennox, married Anne, daughter of
John Stewart, Earl of Athol, was killed in 1526.

7/1 Matthew, 4th Earl of Lennox, married Lady
Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus,
and of the Dowager Queen Margaret, widow of
James IV and daughter of King Henry VII. Was
appointed Regent in 1571, died in 1572.

7/2 Robert, Bishop of Caith-
ness, afterwards 6th Earl of
Lennox. Died in 1586.

8/1 Henry, Lord Darnley, married in 1565 Mary
Queen of Scots, and was killed in 1567.

8/2 Charles, 5th Earl of Lennox.
Died in 1576.

9/1 James, VI King of Scotland and I of England.

9/2 Lady Arabella Stewart.

10/1 Robert Stewart of Barscube,
married Giles, daughter of John
Wallace of Ferguslee.

10/2 Bernard or Barnard Stewart, married the
only daughter of William Halero of Aikeris,
employed by Government in Orkney in 1614.
See Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," vol. iii.

11/1 Thomas Stewart of Barscube, sold
his estate about 1679 and went to Ire-
land, where he died s.p. See Crawford's
"Renfrewshire."

11/2 Margaret Stewart married her cousin
Hugh Halero in Weir, and became mother
of Margaret Halero. See Table II, Halero,
No. (6/5).

III.

RENFREWSHIRE.

with *Margaret Halcro* referred to in *Tables I and II*.

King Robert II, successor to King Robert the Bruce,
sole heir of William Keith of Galstone.

2/2 Robert Stewart of Barscube, fourth son, mentioned
in a perambulation of lands between Sir John of Darn-
ley and Sir John Ross in 1413.

3/2 Walter Stewart of Barscube. Sasine of Barscube to him in 1444.
See Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. ix, p. 659.

4/2 Thomas Stewart of Barscube. Got a charter from Matthew, Earl of
Lennox in 1495, wherein the Earl designates him *consanguineus* or kinsman.
Was laird of Salsarhill and Hunter Hill. See R.M.S. 8 Oct. 1496.

5/2 George Stewart of Barscube, married Jean Spreull
of the house of Cowdon. See R.M.S. 4 March 1503.

6/2 John Stewart of Barscube.

7/3 John Stewart of Barscube, married Katherine
Brisbane on 20 Aug. 1533. Was accused of the
slaughter of William Cunningham of Craiginnes.
See P.C.T., I. 103,* frequently mentioned in
R.M.S. 1532-46.

8/3 Matthew Stewart of Barscube. On 9 Nov. 1555 was accused of the slaughter of
John Hamilton, son of Hamilton of Ferguslee, see P.C.T. In 1579 he granted direct
sasine of Inchinnan and other lands. See R.M.S., No. 528.

9/3 John Stewart of Barscube, married Sibilla,
daughter of William Edmonton of Duntreath.

10/3 Margaret Stewart, married
in 1619 to Hugh Halcro of Aikeris.
No. 7/3 of Table II.

10/4 James Stewart of Milltown of Inchinnan.

11-3 Thomas Stewart.

12/1 James Stewart. Went to London and
appears to have been alive when Crawford
wrote his *History of Renfrewshire* in 1710.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

STEWART OF BARSCUBE, RENFREWSHIRE.

Crawford, in his history of Renfrewshire, writes in 1710 of this family as follows:—"And west from this (the old Palace of Inchinnan) stands the house of Barr the seat of the Stewarts of Barscube, a branch of the Stewarts of Darnly—as to the precise term of Barscube's descent I cannot determine, but this much I certainly know, that they were a younger son of that noble family—for I have seen a Charter, granted by Matthew Earl of Lennox (the 2nd Earl, killed at Flodden, and great grandfather of the ill-starred Henry of Darnley) *dilecto consanguineo suo Thomae Stewart de terris, de North Barr Craigton, Barscube et Rashilee apud Crookstown 5 Julii anno 1497 (carta penes Jae Mac Gilchrist de North Barr.* "This family continued in good reputation, was esteemed the first of quality in this Shire, and well allied in the country, and failed in the person of Thomas Stewart of Barscube, who died without issue in the last Irish wars. He alienated most of his estate about 1670 to Donald, Mr. Gilchrist, a wealthy merchant of the city of Glasgow."

And again, "near to the place of North Barr lie the lands of Craigton, the possession of Walter Paterson of Craigton, which lands were acquired from Stewart of Barscube."

Duncan Stewart (History of the family of Stewarts) repeats in 1739 the more important of the above facts, and gives a table of the succession of the Barscube lairds, which is embodied in the preceding table.

I have tried to get access to the Charter of 1497 if it still exists, thinking it may be in the possession of Lord Blantyre, who now possesses North Bar—but have met with no encouragement from his Lordship.

(4/2). From an entry in the R.M.S. of date 8 October, 1496, No. 2328, it appears that at that time Thomas Stewart of Barscube was in difficulties and had to pledge his lands of Salsarhill and Hunter Hill

to a certain Lord Lisle for £100. This seems quite inconsistent with his being proprietor of the lands of North Barr, Craigton, &c. in 1497.

Again from an entry in R.M.S. of date 25 May, 1579, Matthew Stewart of Barscube, and John Logan of Balway, executed direct precept of sasine of the lands and Barony of Ichinnan—in a charter confirmed by the King. The explanation of the whole, as I understand it is, that these Stewarts, cousins of the Lennox Darnley Stewarts, were only at the time proprietors of the smaller Estates of Salsarhill and Hunterhill, and that their connection with the large estates of the family was of the nature of a Trust.

(4/2). R.M.S. 8 October, 1496, No. 2328, "Thomas Stewart of Barscube, proprietor of the lands of Salsarhill, with the Mill thereof and the sixth part of the lands of Hunterhill."

(5/2). R.M.S. 4 March, 1502, No. 2706, George Stewart of Barscube, a witness to a deed in connection with land in Renfrewshire.

6/2. In D.S. This Barscube is called "Robert," but the terms in an entry in R.M.S., dated 28 August, 1550, refer to John (7/3) and to his father John, who was the husband of Katherine Brisbane. It appears therefore in this solitary instance that Duncan Stewart has fallen into an error. In corroboration of this I find in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," vol. I. page 163, that on 20 August, 1533, John Stewart of Barscube was accused with others of the slaughter of the laird of Craiginess. This John was most probably (7/3).

(7/3). See Notes to 6/2. In R.M.S. "John Stewart of Barscube is repeatedly mentioned as having been on assizes from 29 July, 1532, to 15 July, 1546. The earlier parts of these records may have referred to the father and the latter to the son. This Stewart was also proprietor of Hunter Hill, see R.M.S. 28 August, 1550. No. 506.

(8/3). R.M.S. 25 May, 1579, Matthew Stewart of Barscube, grants direct sasine in an Instrument granted by the King at Stirling confirming a charter of the King's uncle Robert Earl of Lennox and Lord Darnley. This charter refers to the lands and Barony of Inchinnan.

From Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials" vol. i. page 382, it appears that on 9 November, 1555, Matthew Stewart, of Barscube, was connected with an outrage (hamesucken) committed at the monastery of Paisley.

In R.P.C. 12 October, 1580, page 319, there is notice of a deed to which this Matthew is a witness, and in which Lord Esme Stewart, Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley and Obigny, is interested.

(9/3). D.S. says on page 159 that this Barscube married Sibilla, daughter of William Edmonstone, of Duntreath.

In R.P.C. of date 19 January, 1603, page 810, he becomes surety or bail for another.

(10/2) Bernard or Barnard Stewart was a witness for the crown at the Trial of Earl Patrick, of Orkney, in 1615, his deposition is referred to in the report in Peterkin's Notes on Orkney, appendix page 47.

According to authentic documents in MS. in the possession of Henry Leask, Esq., Board House Burray, South Ronaldshay, the particulars of which Mr. Leask has kindly communicated to me: William Halcro, in South Ronaldshay, alive 1579—1616, had four sons, *Hugh*, his heir, *David* of Instabilla, *Patrick in Weir*, and *Robert* of Cava, and one daughter, whose name is not given, but who, it is stated in these documents, married Bernard Stewart, *brother to the laird of Barscube*.

In Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," vol. iii, page 274, having reference to the trial of Earl Patrick of Orkney in 1615, this Bernard is called Barnard Stewart, and is said at the time of the rebellion in Orkney in 1613, to have been keeper of the Palace of Birsay; at page 276, it is said the rebels came to the house of Barnard Stewart in Kirkwall and made forcible entry therein, and he being his Majesty's free and faithful subject was taken prisoner by the rebels. At page 249, it is stated that Duncan Mitchell, post-boy deponed that he delivered a letter from *Earl Patrick*, to Robert Stewart his natural son, the active head of the rebellion at Birsay Palace, "at which time Bernard Stewart's wife had the keeping of the house."

At page 296, it is reported that Bernard Stewart deponed that the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Mar, had entreated his Majesty in his favor, being no doubt kinsmen, and further that while Bernard Stewart's wife was in captivity at Birsay, Robert Halcro of Cava, who it now appears was her own brother (he having been younger brother of Hugh Halcro of Aikers), had waited on Robert Stewart and interceded for her release.

This Bernard became, in natural course, maternal grandfather of Margaret Halcro, as appears from Table II. specially relating to that family, and, therefore, when the latter left Orkney in 1666—in the certificate she bore (a copy of which has already been given) from the minister of Evie and others—she is correctly described as descended of her mother of the lairds of Barscube.

But the minister of Evie, or whoever drew the certificate, was no doubt in error when he wrote "Barscube in Galloway," as is apparent

from what has been now adduced, and the certificate should have run "Barscube in Renfrewshire."

As a further proof of the mistake, it appears on referring to Kirkton's "History of the Church of Scotland," published at Edinburgh, from an old MS. in 1817, that the lairds of Barscube in Galloway were *McLellans* and not *Stewarts*, and that McLellan of Barscube in Galloway, himself a Covenanter, was murdered in his own house by Covenanters in 1683. See page 452 note.

I am indebted for the discovery of this curious mistake to a writer in "Notes and Queries," vol. IV. for 1866, page 82, who signs himself *Anglo Scotus*.

(11/1). This was the last of the direct line of Stewart of Barscube. Crawford reports that about 1670 he sold his estate and went to Ireland, where he died without issue.

The only remains now of the name of Barscube in Renfrewshire are, so far as I know, Barscube Hill and Barscube Farm House (a modern erection), situated about a mile south-east of Langbank Station.

TABLE IV.

ERSKINE OF DUN,

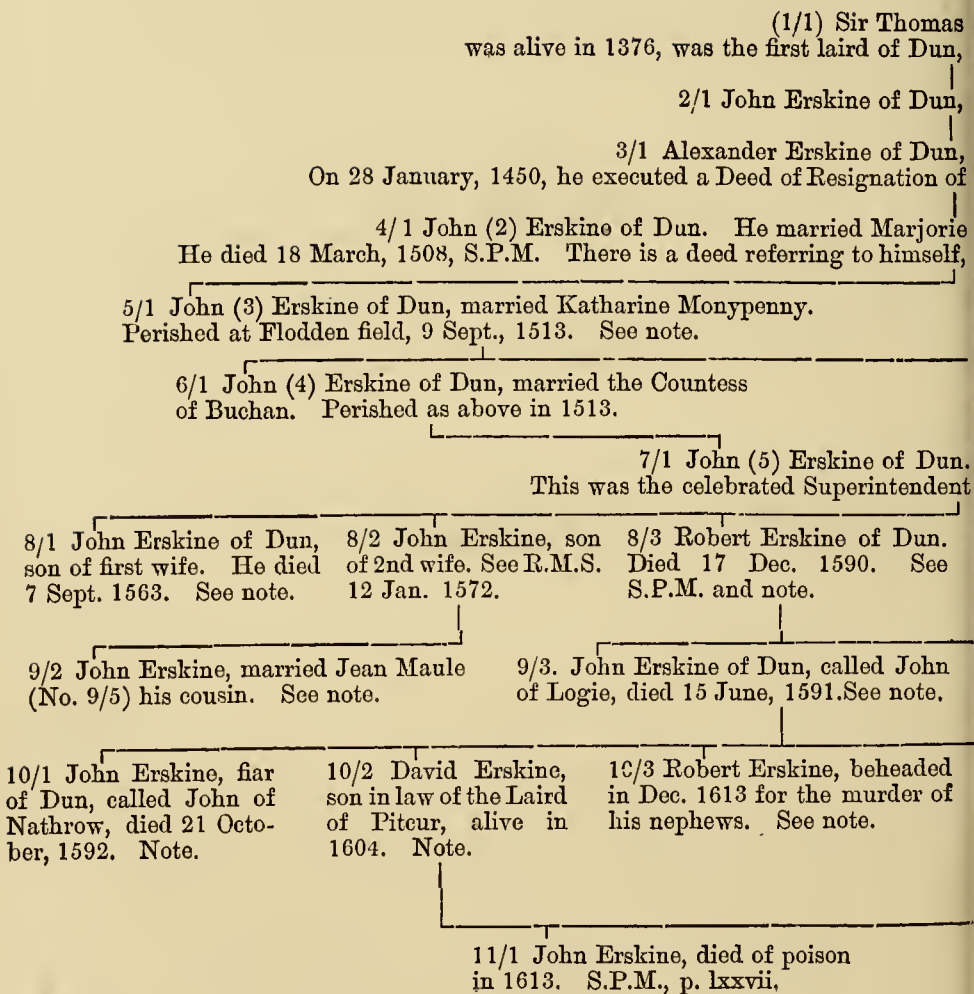
IN

FORFARSHIRE.



TABLE

ERSKINE OF DUN



IV.

IN FORFARSHIRE.

Erskine of Dun,
Cousins of the Earl of Marr. See S.P.M.

alive in 1419. See S.P.M.

alive in 1449. See S.P.M.
Dun to his son John *libero tenemento reservato*. See R.M.S.

or Mariote Graham, who died 17 May, 1504.
his wife, and his son (No. 5/1), dated 21 May, 1491, quoted in R.M.S.

5/2 Thomas Erskine. Perished with his brother (5/1
and two nephews at Flodden 1513.

6/2 Alexander Erskine. Perished 1513 as above.

Born 1509. Died 22 March, 1589.
of Angus and Mearns. See note.

8/4 James Erskine, married
Janet Graham. See R.M.S.
26 April, 1562.

8/5 Margaret Erskine, married Patrick
Maule of Panmure, who died in 1605.
See note.

9/4 Samuel Erskine, died before
1590. See note.

9/5 Jean Maule, married her cousin (9/2).

10/4 Isabel Erskine. Beheaded in 1614.
See note (10/3).

10/5 Annas Erskine. Beheaded in 1614.
See note (10/3).

10/6 Helen Erskine. Sentence com-
muted to banishment for life. She
afterwards married Patrick Halero
in Weir, and was grandmother of
Margaret Halcro. See note and
Table II, Halcro of Halcro.

11/2 Alexander Erskine, appears to have
got over the attempt to poison. See note.

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

ERSKINE OF DUN.

I have been indebted largely in the construction of this Table to the 4th volume of the "Spalding Club Miscellany," published in Aberdeen in 1841/53, which contains a full genealogy of the family, stopping short at the time of the murders and trial in 1613. It is herein referred to as S.P.M. The remainder of the Table and facts, have to a large extent been derived from Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials" (P.C.T.), and from other equally authentic sources, referred to in these Notes.

(5/1) This gentleman, along with his sons John and Alexander, and his brother Thomas, all perished at Flodden-Field, 9 Sept. 1513. See S.P.M. There is a Deed, of date, 30 August, 1508 (of which particulars are given in R.M.S.), by this gentleman, referring to himself, his son No. 6/1 and his son's wife Margaret Ruthven, Countess of Buchan.

(6/1) His wife's name was Margaret Ruthven, daughter of Sir William de Ruthven, first Lord Ruthven and relict of Alexander, second Earl of Buchan. See R.M.S., 30 August, 1508. His widow died 5 August, 1548. See S.P.M.

(7/1) The Superintendent married (1) Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, third daughter of David, Earl of Crawford, who died 29 July, 1538; and (2) Barbara de Beirle, who died 15 Nov. 1572. See S.P.M.

(8/1) He married Margaret, grand-daughter of James 4th Lord Ogilvy of Airlie. See Burke's Peerage, *voce* Airlie and D.P., vol. i, p. 31.

(8/2) This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of Robert Keith, Lord Altrie. See D.P. vol. I, p. 61.

(8/3) He married Katharine Graham, daughter of Graham of Morphy. S.P.M., p. 46.

(8/5) In Burke's Peerage, *voce* Ogilvy of Inverquharity, it is said, "Sir David Ogilvy, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Erskine of Dun : this was no doubt a second marriage."

(9/2) Married Jean, eldest daughter of Patrick Maule of Panmure, by Margaret, daughter of John Erskine of Dun—his cousin.—See P.C.T. III, 260.

(9/3) He married (1) Agnes Ogilvy, presumed to be of the Airlio family, see S.P.M. p. 81—and H.M.C., No. 5, p. 633.

(9/4) He married Grisel Forrester, see letter of King James V. to Robert Erskine (8/3) dated 15 August, 1590 in 5th Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission, p. 636.

(10/1) Refer to S.P.M. p. 75, and H.M.C. vol. v, p. 633.

(10/2) P.C.T. has reference to him at p. 262.

(10/3) This Robert—after an extraordinary amount of mortality in the family, viz.—John Erskine the superintendent (7/1) in 1589—Robert Erskine (8/3) on 17 December, 1590—John of Logy (9/3) on 17 June, 1591—Samuel Ershine (9/4) in 1590, John of Nathrow (10/1) on 21 October, 1592—and last David Erskine (10/2) before 1613—in all six deaths in little more than twenty years—became heir to the Dun Estates, failing his two nephews, (11/1) and (11/2)—He then conceived the wicked project of removing by poison, these two boys—and thus coming himself into the Estate. In this project, he actually took into his confidence his three sisters, Isabel, Annas or Agnes, and Helen. It appears from full details in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, that they obtained the assistance in their fell purpose of an old hag, who prepared the poison for them.

John (11/1), the older victim, succumbed to the poison, but there is some reason to suppose that the younger nephew, Alexander, eventually recovered. The whole four perpetrators were tried for the murder, found guilty, and sentenced to death; Robert was beheaded 1st October, 1613, and Isabel and Agnes beheaded in 1614, Helen's life having been spared. (See P.C.T. III, 263, &c.)

(10/6) *First*, sentence of death against her was commuted to banishment for life, in 1615, "because she was more penitent, though less guilty than the others." P.C.T. III, 269.

(10/6) *Second*, on referring to Table II, Halcro under (6/5) thereof, it will be observed that in the certificate which Margaret Halcro took south with her when leaving the Orkneys in 1666, it is stated that she was descended of her father of the lairds of Dun in Angus.

(10/6) *Third*, of date 11 December, 1620, in the Particular Register of Sasines for Orkney and Shetland, now remaining in the general Register House, Edinburgh, there is an entry as follows:—"Sasine on Charter by Patrick Halcro (brother gorman to Hew Halcro of

Aikeris), with consent of *Helen Erskine, his spouse*, in favour of the said Hew, and Margaret Stewart his spouse."

(10/6) *Fourth*, this Patrick Halcro was Margaret Halcro's grandfather.

Having these four facts before us it appears impossible to avoid the conclusion that Helen Erskine went to Orkney as a place of banishment, and there married Patrick Halcro in Weir, and eventually became grandmother of Margaret Halcro.

(11/2) See copy of a Deed by this Alexander Erskine, with consent of his tutor, John Erskine, Minister of Ecclesgreig or St. Cyrus, dated in 1614 in S.P.M., p. 81.

Query, did he really recover and afterwards marry . . . Bethune or Beaton, taking to himself the name of John Erskine, as was common in the family, and was he father of the John Erskine of Dun, who was born the last Tuesday of April, 1622? see S.P.M. p. 78.

TABLE V.

DESCENDANTS

OF

THE REVEREND HENRY ERSKINE

OF

CHIRNSIDE.

Part I, through his older son

THE REVEREND EBENEZER ERSKINE,

OF

STIRLING,

AND

Part II, through his younger son

THE REVEREND RALPH ERSKINE,

OF

DUNFERMLINE.

Brought down to the year 1890.

TABLE V

ERSKINE-HALCRO

Framed to shew the descendants of the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside and his wife and their living representives

The Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside, A.M., 1624— $\frac{1653}{1674}$?—1696
to us (see note *h*), and (2) in 1674

The Rev. Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling, 1680— $\frac{1704}{1724}$ —1754.
Married (1) Alison Turpie, and (2) Mary Webster.

Jean Turpie Erskine, 1706-1727-1771. =Rev. Jas. Fisher of Kinclaven, afterwards Professor of Divinity in Glasgow, who died in 1775.	David Erskine, 1718-(0)-(1810), died s.p.	Margaret Erskine () — 1736 - 1737. = Mr. James Wardlaw, Dunfermline, died s.p.
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Mary Fisher, () —()—1768. =Mr. John Gray, Printer, Edinburgh.	Margaret Fisher, 1745-1768-1815. =Walter Ewing Maclae of Cathkin near Glasgow. See Note <i>B</i> .	Anne Fisher, 1749 —()—() =William Wardlaw, Esq., Glasgow. See Note <i>F</i> .	William Scott, Esq., Ashieburn, () () 1807. See Note <i>G</i> .
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Erskine Gray, 1768-1793-1821. =Rev. Ebenezer Brown, Inverkeithing, son of the Rev. John Brown, Had-dington.	Jane Ewing, 1769—1852. =Alexander Crum, manufacturer, Thornliebank, Glasgow, who died 1808. See Note <i>e</i> .	—() The Rev. Dr. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D., Glasgow. See Note <i>F</i> .
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Janet Brown, ()—()—1861 =Robert Hill, Writer, Stirling.	John Crum of Thornliebank 1795-1832-1858. =Agnes Dunlop Brown, daughter of Hugh Brown of Broadstone, Ayrshire.	Margaret Fisher Crum, 1799-1835-1841. =The Rev. John Brown, D.D., of Broughton Place, Edinburgh. See Note <i>f</i> .
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Miss Erskine Gray Hill, 1827-(O)-(S), only survivor of her father's large family. See Note <i>A</i> .	Alexander Crum Maclae of Cathkin, 1838—()—(S) Writer, Glasgow, and ten other children. See Note <i>G</i> .	Jane Ewing Brown, 1836-1863—(S) =The Rev. Jas. Stewart Wilson, M.A., D.D., minister of the parish of New Abbey.	Alexander Crum Brown, M.D., F.R.S. (1838) (1866) (S) Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University. =Jane Bailie Porter, daughter of the Rev. Jas. Porter of Drumlee. See Note <i>E</i> .
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Charles Stewart Wilson, 1864-1890 — (S).
=Margaret Blanche Oliphant, daughter of the late Rev. Principal Tulloch, St. Andrew's University. See Note *D*.

PART 1.

GENEALOGY.

Margaret Halero, through their older son, the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling, atives in the year 1890.

Married (1) before 1653 a lady whose name has not come down
Margaret Halero of Orkney.

Anne Erskine, () — Alison Erskine, 1719-1745-
1740-1760. 1814.
=Jas. Jeffrey, Bookseller, =The Rev. James Scott of
Stirling, died s.p. Gateshaw, who died 1773.
(See Notes *F* and *N*).

Ebonezer Scott, Surgeon, Dal-
keith, () — () — 1828.
=Christian Mutter, Middlemills,
Dalkeith.

James Scott, Accountant, Edinburgh, 1790-1815-1830. =Mary Scott, daughter of Dr. William Scott, Jed- burgh.	Ralph Erskino Scott, Accountant, Edinburgh, 1804-1835-1887. =Miss Jane Dalziel.	Grizzel or Grace Scott, 1794-1813-1859. =Andrew Dawson, mer- chant, Dalkeith. See Note <i>P</i> .
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Ebenezer Erskine Scott, actuary, London, 1816-1847-(S). =Katharine Anne Neish, daughter of James Neish, Esq. Dundee, formerly of India. See Notes <i>H</i> and <i>K</i> .	Ebenezer Erskine Scott, Esq., of Lenburn, Mid- lothian, 1839-()-(S) =Miss Anne Goddard Mackay. See Note <i>M</i> .	Ebenezer Dawson, Esq. of Glenesk, Dalkeith, 1816— $\frac{1838}{1863}$ —(S). =(1) Katharine Romanes who died in 1860, and (2) Marion Combe. See Note <i>Q</i> .
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Ebenezer Erskine Scott, in India 1858-1872-(S). =Florence Stuart. See Note <i>L</i> .	Henry Erskine Scott, born 1881 — and six young daughters.	Ebenezer Erskine Dawson, Dalkeith, ()—1886—(S). =Marion Hogg Tweedie.
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Ebenezer Erskine Dawson, born 1887,
and James Tweedie Dawson, born 1889.

TABLE V

ERSKINE-HALCRO

Framed to shew the descendants of the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside and his wife, Elizabeth Dunfermline, and their living issue.

The Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside, A.M. 1624— $\frac{1653}{1674}$?—1696
to us (See Note *h*), and (2)

The Rev. Ralph Erskine of Dunfermline, 1685— $\frac{1714}{1732}$ —1752. Married
(1) Margaret Dewar of Lassodie, and (2) Margaret Simpson. (See Note *d*).

The Rev. Henry Erskine, Falkirk, 1720-1745-1754. =Agnes Kay, Kirkaldy, who died 1798.	The Rev. John Erskine, of Leslie, 1722 (O) 1751, died s.p.	Ebenezer Erskine, 1726 () 1747, was printer and student, died s.p.
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Magdalene Erskine, 1746-1770-1792. =Rev. John Fraser, A.M., Auchtermuchty, who died 1818.	Agnes Erskine, 1748 (O) 1818, died at Edinburgh, unmarried.	Ralph Erskine, 1749 () 1782, died at Glasgow, s.p.
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Agnes (Nannie) Fraser, 1770-1799 (). =Robert Simpson, jun. printer, Edinburgh.	Magdalene Fraser, 1777-1802 () =Rev. James Gardner. See Note <i>S</i> .	Donald Fraser, D.D., Kennoway, 1773-1806-1847. =Euphemia Foster, their daughter Alison married her cousin Erskine Simpson. See below and Note <i>L</i> .
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Robert Simpson, 1801-1818 () =Elizabeth G. Storer.	John Simpson, 1804 () () =his cousin Mary Gardner. See Note <i>S</i> .	Erskine Simpson, 1808-1835 () =his cousin Alison Fraser, daughter of Donald Fraser, D.D. See above.
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Robert Erskine Simpson, London. ()—()—(S). Also Margaret Simpson and Agnes Fraser Simpson, Edinburgh.	James Simpson.	Donald Simpson and Euphemia Simpson, both alive.
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PART 2.

GENEALOGY.

wife Margaret Halcro, through their younger son, the Rev. Ralph Erskine of representatives in the year 1890.

Married (1) before 1653 a lady whose name has not come down
in 1674 Margaret Halcro of Orkney.

The Rev. James Erskine of Stirling, 1730-1753-1761. =Jean, daughter of Mr. Fisher, Glasgow, and had four children, who all died young.	Margaret Erskine, 1718-1745-1751. =John Newlands, printer, Glasgow.	Robert Erskine, 1735 (O) 1780, F.R.S., was surveyor and geographer to the army of the United States, died s.p. See Note <i>b</i> .
Ebenzer Erskine, 1750 () 1785, died in America, s.p. Also a daughter Margaret born 1752, died 1753.	Margaret Newlands, (1775) () (1864). =James Lockhart, merchant, Glasgow. See Note <i>a</i> .	
Henry Fraser, M.D., afterwards Dewar of Lassodie, 1771 () () =Helen Margaret Spence.	Elizabeth Fraser, 1785-1803-1844. =William Skinner, merchant, Auchtermuchty.	Rev. William Fraser, Alloa, 1779-1809 () Hellen Wallace. See Note <i>Y</i> .
John Dewar of Lassodie, 1811-1846 () =Lucy Y. Strachan. See Note <i>U</i> .	The Rev. Dr. Skinner, Partick, 1806-1830-1864. =Elizabeth Taylor in Canada.	Rev. Henry Erskine Fraser, Edinburgh, 1818 () 1890. =Eliza Jane Green. See Note <i>W</i> .
James Dewar of Lassodie, 1849 () () Also Elizabeth, b. 3 Feb. 1848, and John, b. 21 Nov. 1850.	William Erskine Skinner, 1831-1857 () =Mary Ryarson. See Note <i>V</i> .	Five children alive, viz., Emily, Harry, Ellen, Arthur and Newman.
Eleven children now alive in America.		

NOTES 'TO TABLE V.

GENERAL NOTE.

In the course of correspondence with the Subscribers to this pamphlet who are descendants of these Erskines, I found a very generally expressed wish that I should add a Table such as the present, to enable all descendants to trace their ancestry, and to know the names and particulars of others of the family with whom they are connected more or less remotely.

I have undertaken therefore the fulfilment of this task which has been attended, as any one may know who looks over the Table, with no small degree of labor.

I found soon that it was impossible in one Table to specify all the descendants owing to their great number, and I was forced to adopt the plan of dividing them into five or six main Branches—and indicating by notes, the collateral descendants and their families. After finishing the Table I am not without hope that this plan to which I have been driven will be found more satisfactory to enquirers than if I had been able to put all the names on one sheet; as being more distinct and readier of reference.

In all cases where I have been able, I have given (1) in the Table itself on a line of dates immediately following the name of each individual entered in the Table—1, the year of birth; 2, the year of marriage; and 3, the year of death, and (2) in the notes I have also given the same information as far as I have been able to procure it. In all cases in which I have ascertained that the individual survives I have put the mark (S) instead of a date in the third space.

It is impossible, from the nature of the task for me to flatter myself

that I have been correct in all cases—and I therefore beg the kind indulgence of my Subscribers in the event of my having been inaccurate, and I will esteem it a great favour if any of my subscribers will kindly inform me of any errors which they may discover, and also favour me with any dates which I have been unable to procure, and for filling in which a blank in the line of dates has been left.

Note *A*. Mr. Robert Hill's family all of whom are now dead with the exception of Miss Erskine Gray Hill, consisted of the following:—

- 1 Alexander Hill, Solicitor, Stirling, was born 30 Sept. 1825—and married (1) Eliza Miller, on 17 March, 1857—and (2) Barbara Gray Anderson, 29 April, 1882—Mr. Hill died in 1885—and has left four sons and one daughter by the two marriages, viz :

Robert Alexander, Solicitor, Stirling.

James Miller, Otago, New Zealand.

Ebenezer Erskine.

Anderson Cunningham, Dollar.

Mrs. Catherine C. Hill, or Fairbairn, Edinburgh.

- 2 Miss Erskine Gray Hill, born 29 May, 1827.
- 3 Christina Gillies, born 16 March, 1829—married in 1855 the Rev. Finlay Macpherson, Larbert.—She has left a family.
- 4 The Rev. Ebenezer Brown Hill, of Lechmaben, born 3 January, 1831—married in 1860 Elizabeth Vaughan Ball, and died 15 Nov. 1883, leaving a family which includes the Rev. Henry Erskine Hill, Glasgow.
- 5 Robert, born 30 Sept. 1832, and died 19 April, 1859.
- 6 Jehn, born 25 May 1834, married Margaret Naismith Reid of Peel Park, Lanarkshire, and died 16 July, 1879, leaving a family.
- 7 George, born 19 April, 1838, married in 1867 Emma Gray Faber of Liverpool, and died 19 August, 1880, leaving a family.
- 8 Mary, born 18 Jan. 1841, and died 21 October, 1845.

Note *B*. Maclae was not the family name. It came with the Estate of Cathkin at the death of Walter Ewing's uncle—Humphry Maclae of Cathkin.

Note *C*. See note *e* below.

Note *D*. Dr. Wilson has four other children (1) Margaret, born 1865, (2) Jane Ewing, born 1868, (3) Mary Stewart, born 1872, and (4) Isabella Bertha, born 1875.

Note *E*. Dr. Brown had also a daughter, Margaret Fisher, born 1840, who died in 1846.

Note *F*. Alison Turpie, the first wife of Ebenezer Erskine, and ten children as is recorded on her tombstone at Scotland Wells, near Loch Leven—viz :

1. Henry, born 1705, died 1713.
2. Jean (Mrs. Fisher), born 1706, noticed in the Table.
3. Alexander, born 1708, died 1713
4. Ralph, born 1712, died 1713.
5. Isabel, born 1716, died 1720.
6. Ebenezer, born 1717, died at sea about 1733.
7. David, mentioned in the Table, born 1718, died about 1800. He became a schoolmaster.
8. Margaret (Mrs. James Wardlaw), noticed in the Table.
9. Anne (Mrs. Jeffray), noticed in the Table.
10. Alison, Mrs. James Scott, noticed in the Table.

Mr. Erskine's children by his second wife Mary Webster—consisted of five as far as is known—viz : James, Alexander, Mary, Helen and Rachel—The sons died abroad in 1770 and 1779 leaving no children—and two of the daughters died young—Mary kept her father's house after her mother's death, and died at Glasgow, unmarried, about 1786.

Note *F*². Anne Fisher was Mr. William Wardlaw's second wife. They were married in February, 1773. Mr. William Wardlaw was originally a Burgess of Dalkeith, as well as his father, and his grandfather of the same name. He removed to Glasgow in the year 1780, and became a Burgess and Merchant there, and died 1821. Mr. and Mrs. William Wardlaw's family was as follows :—

1. William, 1774-1796.
2. Jeanie, 1775-1777.
3. Walter, 1777-1836.
4. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D., 1779, 1803, 1853, married Jane Smith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Dunfermline.
5. Robert 1781 () 1839.
6. John 1782 () 1812.
7. James Fisher 1784-1789, and (8) a twin brother of (7) who did not survive.

Dr. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D., had a family by his wife Jane Smith, in all of eleven children. His second son the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw of Bellary, edited some of his fathers posthumous writings in 1860. His youngest daughter Jessie, married the Rev. William Thompson one of the London Missionary Society's Agents in September, 1840, and died in 1849 at Madras on her way home leaving a family, one of whom it

is believed is the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

In addition to the three children of the Rev. Mr. Fisher and Jean Turpie Erskine here mentioned, they had a family of 14 children all of whom either died young—or left no issue: among others.

Ebenezer, born 1739, died at Newbern, North Carolina in 1767.

Ralph, West Indian Merchant, born 1743, died 1792.

Jean, married in 1754 to the Rev. James Erskine, and died in 1762.

Alison, married the Rev. Robert Campbell, Stirling, but died soon after her marriage.

Note *G*. Mr. Scott of Ashieburn left a son, Henry Erskine Scott, for many years Teller in the Bank of Sir William Forbes and Co., Edinburgh, and who died in Edinburgh about 1852.

Note *H*. Mrs. Scott is grandniece of the late Sir James Wylie, Baronet, of St. Petersburg, who was a younger brother of her grandfather, the late William Wylie, Parochial Schoolmaster of Dundee.

Note *I*. Mr. and Mrs. Erskine Scott, London, have also two daughters now surviving, viz: (1) Katharine Anne Wylie, born in 1852. twice married, first on 3 June, 1875, to Arthur S. Justice, Lieutenant Royal Scots Fusiliers, and son of Frederick Justice, Esqr., of Newport, Monmouth, and latterly of Clifton, Bristol. Lieutenant Justice died at Pretoria, Transvaal, on 13 Sept. 1880. They had a daughter Katharine Mabel Caroline, who died on the voyage out to the Cape on 16 October, 1879, aged 3½ years. Mrs. Justice married secondly, on 3 July, 1883, Ruscombe Field Westmacott, now Major, Lancashire Fusiliers. Major and Mrs. Westmacott have two young daughters, and one son, an infant. Mr. Erskine Scott's other surviving daughter Caroline Frances Georgina was born in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Erskine Scott have had three other children, as follows:—(1) James Stuart, born in 1848, died in California on 10 October, 1880; (2) Alexander Edward, born June, 1850, and died in 1851; and (3) Mary Erskine, born 1854, died in 1858.

Note *K*. My father Mr. James Scott's family consisted of three sons and three daughters, of whom two only survive, viz., myself and (2) Christian Dewar, born in 1824, relict of James Dewar, M.D., of Kirkcaldy, the once well known advocate of the sulphur cure for chest and lung diseases. Mrs. Dewar is now Almoner of the Samaritan Society connected with the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

The other children who have died are as follows:—

3. William, M.D., R.N., born in 1818, died at sea in the East Indies on board H.M.S. *Nimrod*; was never married.
4. Jane, born in 1820, married Patrick Morison, accountant, Edinburgh, who died in 1880. She herself died in 1870. They have left a family now surviving, including four daughters, viz., Mary Scott, Margaret Sandeman, Katharine Louisa, and Agnes Foulis, and one son, William Thomson, who belongs to the Bombay Civil Service, and is Deputy Commissioner in Upper Burmah.
5. James, born in 1822, was an engineer in the Royal Navy, and also died at sea in the East Indies. He was twice married, but left no issue.
6. Mary, born 4 August, 1825, the youngest of the family, married on 30 September, 1851, to James Stalker, Esq., solicitor, Galashiels, and died 13 December, 1852, in giving birth to an only child, Colin James Stalker, now clerk in the Chancery Department of the Register House, Edinburgh.

Note *M*. The late Mr. Ralph Erskine Scott had also two daughters, who now survive, viz., (1) Christian, born in 1837, and (2) Mary Dalziel, born in 1845, who was married in 1871 to John Bruce, Esq., of Sumburgh, J.P. and D.L., Shetland. Mr. Bruce is the tenth laird in succession from father to son of the estate of Sumburgh. The first laird was William Bruce, nephew or cousin of Lawrence Bruce of Cultmalindie, who accompanied his relative to Shetland in 1571. Mr. Bruce is therefore descended from one of the oldest families in Scotland.

Note *N*. My cousin Ebenezer Erskine Scott of Edinburgh is hopeful of being able to prove that the Rev. James Scott of Gateshall was of an ancient family. See some account of this matter in the notes to Table II above.

Note *P*. Dr. Scott had other three children, as follow:—(1) Ebenezer, for many years much respected as a surgeon in the Royal Navy; he was born in 1792, and died in 1838. (2) Alison, born in 1808, married in 1838 to Mr. E. Adams, merchant, Memphis, Tennessee, and died there, leaving children, and probably grandchildren in America; and (3) John, merchant in Liverpool, born 1810, and who died in 1859, s.p.

Note *Q*. Mr. Andrew Dawson and his wife Grizzel or Grace Scott had several other children as follows:—

1. James, born 1814, died in 1842, s.p.
2. Christian, born 1815, married in 1848 to Ralph Drummond, parochial schoolmaster of Dalkeith, and has had issue as follows:—
 1. Grace Drummond, married to Walter Brewster, engineer, now in New South Wales, and has had six children, of whom three survive.
 2. Christian Drummond, married to William Main, a banker in Glasgow, and died in 1887, leaving four young children.
 3. A son now in America.

Mrs. Drummond has been a widow for many years.

3. Ebenezer of Glenesk, mentioned in the Table. He has also by his first wife two daughters, Katharine and Grace, who reside with him.
4. Andrew, for many years a partner of the North American Fur Company. He married in America, and died in 1872, leaving two sons.
5. Alexander Mutter, born in 1823, married in 1854 Margaret Mitchell, who survives him. He died in 1886. Their family consisted of (1) Ethel, now alive; (2) Harold, deceased; (3) Mary, deceased; (4) Alexander, now curate of St. Stephen's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne; (5 and 6) Grace and Ada, both alive; and (7) Margaret, deceased.
6. Abraham, who is alive in foreign parts.
- 7 and 8. Two girls, "Grace" and "Mary," who died in infancy.

Note *S*. Magdalene Fraser, younger sister of Agnes Fraser, married the Rev. James Gardner of Newtonands, Ireland, who died about 1813. Their son, the Rev. John Henry Gardner of Whithorn, born in 1807, died in 1833, and their daughter Mary Gardner, born 1805, married John Simpson her cousin, whose son James Simpson is now alive. Mary had a twin sister Magdalene, who died in 1821.

Note *T*. Dr. Fraser was the author of the Biographies (1) of the Rev. Henry Erskine, and his son Ebenezer Erskine, published by Oliphant, Edinburgh, in 1831, and (2) of the Rev. Ralph Erskine, in 1834.

Note *U*. Dr. Dewar of Lassodie in addition to his son John who succeeded him had five other children, as follows:

1. Henry Andrew, born in August 1812, now deceased, s.p.

2. Mary, born 1810, who married in 1832, Dr. Kimball of Lowell Massachussets, and has left children now alive in America.
3. Henrietta Andrew, born in 1822, who is alive, and
- 4 and 5. James and Donald, who died in infancy.

Note *V*. Dr. Skinner of Partick had two other children as follows :

1. Ralph Washington Skinner, born 1844, married in 1875, Emily Labur, and has seven children alive in America.
2. Martha Scotia, born 1847, married 1885 to James Arnott, Esqr., Glasgow.

William Erskine Skinner held the office of Judge for ten years in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, where he still resides.

Note *W*. The Reverend William Fraser had other children as follow :

2. William, born in 1813, who in 1845 married Jessie Henderson, and has six children as follows: (1) Agnes, married Charles Lamont, and has a son John Lamont, (2), William, who has a daughter, Dorothy, (3), Jesse Ann, married Mr. A. Mc Neil, and has five young children, (4), John, now in Australia, (5), Ralph Erskine Fraser, an artist, and (6) Helen Fraser.
3. John, born 1810, died 1819.
4. Andrew, born 1811, died 1812.
5. Helen, born 1815.
6. Magdalene, born 1820, died 1837.
7. Mary, born 1823.

The Reverend Henry Erskine Fraser, died at his residence in Edinburgh on 15 May, 1890.

Note *Y*. In addition to these six children Mr. Fraser and his wife Magdalene Erskine, had (as I learn from a copy of his domestic Register lent me by Robert Erskine Simson, Esq., London), several other children who either died young or unmarried, viz :

Isabel, born 1775, Ralph, born 1776, Ebenezer, born 1781, died 1782, Lydia, born 1783, died 1808, Margaret, born 1787, married in 1807 to Thomas Laing, and is deceased, leaving only one surviving child, Helen—Lastly John, born 1791, and died same year.

Note *a*. Margaret Lockhart the only child of Margaret Newland and James Lockhart who attained maturity was born about the year 1775. She married in , James Jeffray, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in Glasgow University, and died in the year 1864. She had five children as follows :—

1. Agnes () () () Married Robert Stewart of Carfin Lancashire, and left a family of eight children.
2. James () () () died unmarried.
3. John () () (S) married Jane Mackenzie and has one child, Mary Lockhart Jeffray, unmarried.
4. Lockhart William () () () married Catherine Miller, and left one daughter who is married and has a family.
5. Mary () () () died unmarried.

I am indebted to Mr. Johu Jeffray, No. 3. above, for these particulars.

Note *b.* Robert Erskine was in business in London previous to 1770, in which year he published in that City "A Dissertation on Rivers and Tides, intended to demonstrate in general the effect of Bridges and Cuttings, removing of shoals and embankments and to investigate in particular the consequences of such Works on the river Thames," the Work was dedicated to William Beekford, then Lord Mayor.

On 31 January, 1771, Mr. Erskine was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, "as a gentleman well versed in Mathematics and practical Mechanics." He shortly afterwards emigrated to America. There are two copies of his Book in the Library of the British Museum, viz: an original copy—and copy of a second Edition published in 1772.

Note *d.* Since undertaking the construction of this Table V, I have received from two of the descendants of this Margaret Dewar of Lassodie copies of a genealogical table which, if it be correct, shows that David Dewar, a former laird of Lassodie, married Marion Wardlaw, who was born in 1575, and was descended lineally from both daughters of King Robert the Bruce, who died in 1329. Nothing is said in the table about children having been born of that marriage, and on the other hand I have received from James Dewar, Esq., the present laird of Lassodie, the copy of a family tree, in which it is stated that David Dewar was married to Isabel Logan, and obtained a charter as heir to his father James Dewar on 6 March, 1603; and further, this Isabel Logan is entered in the table as mother of the next laird, "James" Dewar, so that the information as to the marriage with Marion Wardlaw is incomplete. Mr. Dewar himself is making enquiries on this matter, and the result will be noted in this Pamphlet, if arrived at before it be issued to the Subscribers.

Note *e.* Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ewing Macrao's family consisted as follows:

1. Jane—Mrs. Alex. Crum, entered in the Table.
2. Humphry, born 1770, married 1810, died 1860. Married Jean, daughter of Alexander Brown, Merchant, Provost of Glasgow, who was born 1774, and died 1874, their children were as follows:—
 1. Walter, died aged 14.
 2. Alexander, born 1816, died in 1829.
3. Margaret 1772 () 185— married James Buchan, Manufacturer, Glasgow, and had children as follows:—
 1. David of Braeside township of South Dumfries, and of Toronto upper Canada. A son of theirs Humphrey Ewing Buchan, M.D., Toronto, married his cousin Jemima Fisher Cameron.
 2. Walter Ewing of Owen Sound upper Canada, married (1) Maria Griffith, who died, 1839, and (2) Ann ——. Children of first marriage (1) James, born 1836; (2) Mary Hughes, born 1838 (married Joseph Maughan) (3) Edward Griffin, born and died in 1839. Children of second marriage as follows: (1) Margaret, born 1844; (2) John, born 1845 and died in 1848; (3) Ann Ewing, born 1846 died in 1847; (4) Alice Carter, born 1848; (5) Jane, born 1850 and died 1853; (6) Walter Ewing, born 185—; (7) Sarah Winterbotham, born 1853; (8) Humphrey Ewing, born 1854 and died in 1857; and (9) Elizabeth Livingstone, born in 1859.
 3. Margaret Fisher, 1809, (), 1875, married Daniel Allan Cameron, Surgeon Dentist, Glasgow, children as follows: (1) Allan, born 1830, was in 1876 a Doctor of Medicine in Canada; (2) Margaret Ewing Cameron, born 1832; (3) James Buchan, born 1833, went to Canada; (4) Jessie Buchan, born 1835, married the Rev. James Boyd, Glasgow; (5) Jane Brown, born, 1838; (6) Victoria Kent, born 1840; (7) Ewing, born 1842; (8) Jemima Fisher, born 1845, married her cousin Humphrey Ewing Buchan, M.D., Toronto.
4. James Ewing, born 1775, married 1836, died 1853. Married Jane Tucker Crawford, who survives. *No issue.*
5. Elizabeth, born 1785, died 1879, married David Hyde, Merchant, London, who died early. *No issue.*

6. Ann, born 1773, died 1797; (7) Walter Ewing, born 1777, died 1797; (8) Alison Ewing, born 1780, died 1789.

Note *f*. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Crum of Thornliebank had in all five children as follows:—

1. John, fully noticed in the table and notes.
2. Margaret, do. and notes.
3. Walter, born 1796, married 1826 Jessie Graham, daughter of William Graham (she was born 1801 and died 1876), and had issue as follows:—

1. Margaret Crum, born 1827, married in 1852 Sir William Thomson (born 1824).
2. Alexander Crum, born in 1828, married in 1863, Nina (born 1840), daughter of the Right Reverend Alexander Ewing, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and has issue as follows:—

1. Walter Ewing, born July, 1865.
2. Alexander Stewart Ewing, born March, 1867.
3. John Ludovick Ewing, born May, 1874.
3. Jane Ewing, born 1829, died 1840.
4. Mary Gray, born 1832, married in 1868, the Rev. Charles Watson, D.D., and has issue:—
Walter Crum Watson, born 19 October, 1870.

5. Jessie Graham, born 11 September, 1834.
6. William Graham, born May, 1836, married 5 February, 1868, Jean Mary Campbell, (born 17 August, 1848), daughter of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, D.D., and has issue:—

1. Mary, born 23 January, 1869.
2. Walter Graham, born 2 August, 1870.
3. John McLeod Campbell
4. Frederick Maurice Campbell } born 12 October, 1872.
5. Edith Erskine Graham Campbell, born 1 July, 1874.
6. Jessie, born 13 May, 1878.
7. Elizabeth Graham, born 1839, married 20 August, 1862, Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Baronet, of Coudham, Ayrshire, (born 1834), and has issue:—

1. Henry Hamilton, born 1867.
2. Agnes, born 1868.
3. Walter, born 1870, died 1880.
4. Margaret Constance, born 1872.

5. William Thomas Reginald, born 1874.
6. Violet, born November 1, 1877.
8. Agnes Pollock, born 1841, died 15 September, 1866.
9. Walter Ewing, born 12 May, 1843, married 17 September, 1873, Sarah Margaret (born in 1849), daughter of John Tinne, Esq., and died 9 January, 1882. They had issue as follows:—
 1. Walter Erskine, born 2 September, 1874.
 2. Agnes Margaret, born 24 July. 1876.
 3. Sarah Dorothy Graham, Born 21 July 1878.
4. Humphry Ewing Crum Ewing, born 16 July, 1802, married in 1825, Helen, daughter of the Rev. John Dick, D.D., Glasgow, and died 27 August, 1883.

Mr. Humphry Ewing Crum took the surname Ewing in accordance with the will of his uncle, James Ewing, who left him his estate of Strathleven.

He had issue as follows:—

1. Alexander Crum Ewing of Strathleven, born , married Jane, only daughter of Admiral Hayes O'Grady, County Clare. Children as follows:—
 1. Susan Emily, born
 2. Helen Dick, born
 3. Humphry Ewing Crum Ewing, born
2. John Dick Crum Ewing, unmarried, born
3. Jane Coventry Ewing, only daughter, born 9 March, 1830, married 5 July, 1854, General John Bayly, C.B., Royal Engineers, and has issue as follows:—
 1. Helen Tolmie Dick, born (), married 7 November, 1880, Charles John Cathcart Douglas of Glenfinart, Argyllshire—and has issue—(1) Helen Victoria Cecile, born 24 August, 1881; (2) Archibald John Angus, born 31 January, 1883; (3) Muriel Gladys Cathcart, born 14 February 1884; (4) Cecilia Violet Gordon, born 28 January, 1886, and (5) Frances Douglas Erskine, born 7 October, 1887.
 2. Florence Elizabeth, born (), married in 1887, Thomas Denroche Smith, Bengal Civil Service, and has one child, Isobel Jane.
 3. Jane Coventry Ewing unmarried.
 4. Paget Lambart, born 18 July, educated at Wellington

College and Pembroke College, Cambridge, Ordained
1886 Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Ripon, and
vicar of Arkendale, Yorkshire, in-1889.

4. Humphry Crum Ewing, born February, 1836, died
12 March, 1878, at Better Hope House, Demerara,
married 9 July, 1862, Jessie, eldest daughter of Neil
Robson, Ironmaster, Glasgow. Issue as follows:—

1. Agnes Morry, born ().
2. Helen Dick, born ().
3. Jessie Robson, born ().
4. Jane Coventry, born ().
5. Maud Erskine, born ().
6. Humphry, born ().
7. Nigel Robson, born ().

5. James Crum, born 1807 (ten years after his brother Walter), and
died in 1860. He married Agnes Pollock, daughter of Allau
Pollock, Esq., of Faside, Reufrewshire, who died about 1887.
There are no surviving children.

Note g. Mr. John Crum of Thornliebank and his wife Agnes Dunlop
Brown, (born 2 September, 1811, died 1 August, 1854) had a family
of eleven children as follows:—

1. Margaret Caldwell, born 3 January, 1834, married 25 March,
1856, died 25 February, 1875. Married John Anthony Gra-
hame, Parliamentary Solicitor, Westminster, born 16 November,
1826, died 27 December, 1887, and had issue as follows:—

1. Archibald John, born 3 October, 1857, died 23 October,
1885.
2. Agnes Mary, born 14 February, 1860.
3. Alex. Hugh Erskine, born 14 March, 1867.
4. Lillias, born 14 April, 1869, died 21 February, 1870.
5. Walter, born 5 April, 1872.

2. Jane Ewing, born 17 February, 1835.

3. Agnes, born 1837, married 3 June, 1862, James Grahame,
Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, fourth son of Thomas Grahame,
Writer to the Signet, and has issue:—

1. Thos. Edward, W.S., born 5 June, 1863.
2. John Crum, second lieutenant 4th Battalion Scottish
Rifles, born 2 February, 1870.
3. Agnes Crum, born ()

4. Alexander Crum Maclae of Cathkin, entered in the table, born 30 December, 1838.
5. Hugh Brown, Stockbroker, Glasgow, born 29 April, 1840, married 30 July, 1872, Isabella Ronaldson (born 8 August, 1847) youngest daughter of Alexander Ronaldson, Merchant, Glasgow, and has issue :—
 1. John George, born 20 December, 1873.
 2. Catherine Wemys, born 25 June, 1875.
 3. Alexander William, born 4 June, 1877.
 4. James Arthur, born 22 September, 1880.
 5. Walter Maclae, born 30 December, 1882.
6. John Crum, born 19 June, 1841, married 21 April, 1870, Agnes Dalglish (who died 28 October, 1884) daughter of Robert William Dalglish of Birkenhead, and has issue as follows :—
 1. John Alexander, born 3 March, 1871.
 2. Annie Leslie, born 5 March 1873.
 3. Agnes Margaret, born 10 March, 1879.
 4. Robert Dalglish, born 13 October, 1881.
 5. Erskine, born 27 and died 30 October, 1884.
7. Janot Crum, born 12 September, 1842, married 20 September, 1864, John Macvicar Anderson, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, and has issue :—
 1. John Crum, born 18 August, 1865, died 1 February, 1869.
 2. Agnes Frances, born 22 January, 1867.
 3. Mary, born 25 January, 1870.
 4. William Burn, born 12 November, 1871.
 5. Henry Lennox, born 31 January, 1875.
 6. Ronald Grahame, born 17 July, 1879.
8. James Crum, Stock Broker, London, born 1 January, 1844, married 6 July, 1881, Edith Laura Woolven (born 5 August, 1859), daughter of G. Woolven of London and has issue :—
 1. Margaret Annie Edith, born 27 February, 1884.
9. Walter Ewing, born 22 March, 1845, died 31 January, 1846.
10. Mary, born 15 September, 1847, married 22 September, 1868. Colin Dunlop, junior, Coal Merchant, Glasgow, and has issue :—
 1. Colin John, born 10 September, 1869.
 2. Agnes Mary Helen, born 2 August, 1875.
11. Walter Ewing, born 19 December, 1848, died 13 May, 1849,

Note *b*. The only son of Mr. Henry Erskine's first marriage of whom we learn any particulars, was the Reverend Philip Erskine, Rector of Knaresdale in Northumberland. Dr. Fraser, in his life of Ebenezer Erskine, mentions an attempt made by Mr. Erskine to open a correspondence with his half brother, which was not responded to by the latter. We have fuller particulars concerning a daughter Jean, afterwards Mrs. Balderston, repeatedly mentioned in Dr. Fraser's Life of Henry Erskine.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

TABLE II.

No. 4/1. Hugh Halero, Junior, of Halcro, served heir to his mother Eister Thomson. Sept. 30, 1629. I.A.C.

No. 5/1. Do., served heir to his grandfather Hugh (?), Halcro of Halcro. Oct. 22, 1644. I.A.C.

No. 5/1. Do., served heir to his father Hugh Halcro of Halcro. Oct. 22, 1644. I.A.C.

No. 6/2 and 3. Joanna and Sibilla Halero served heirs portioners to their brother german, Hugh Halcro of Halcro. Feb., 3^d-1671. I.A.C.

TABLE III.

No. 5/2. George Stewart got sasine of lands of Barscub, Saucerland (Salsar Hill) and Hunter Hill, in 1602. See Exchequer Rolls, vol. xii., p. 711.

No. 4/2. In 1659, on 12 April, the lands of "Saucerland" (Salsar Hill) as well as Hunter Hill had passed to the Estate of Archibald Stewart of Blackhall.

No. 11/1. Hunter Hill on 13 Sept. 1615, in possession of James Lord Ross of Halkheid. See I.A.C. for Paisley, Nos. 36, 92 and 99.

