MONUMENTS
AND
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS
IN
SCOTLAND.

BY THE

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VOL. I.

A HERITAGE CLASSIC
"The Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Knt., Master of the Rolls. He died in Edinburgh, the 14th day of September, 1834, aged seventy-four years. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1816, Chief Justice of Chester in 1817, Vice-Chancellor of England and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, 1818, Master of the Rolls, 1827. His revered remains are deposited in this mausoleum by permission of the Lord Chief Commissioner, his early and most valued friend. This memorial was placed by his affectionate brother, Thomas Leach."

To the narrative inscribed on the mausoleum may be added that the Lord Chief Commissioner was nephew of Robert and James Adam, the celebrated architects. His grandfather, William Adam, born at Kirkcaldy in 1728, likewise possessed an eminent reputation as an architect. By a course of professional industry he purchased Blair Adam estate. Admiral Sir Charles Adam, eldest son of the Lord Chief Commissioner, was Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty; his son, William Patrick Adam, of Blair Adam, now represents the county of Kinross.

A tombstone with a short Latin inscription commemorates Robert Blair of Avontoun, Lord President of the Court of Session. This eminent judge was fourth son of the Rev. Robert Blair, author of "The Grave;" he was born in 1741, and passed advocate in 1764. He was in 1789 appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1801 elected Dean of Faculty. In 1808 he was appointed to his office of Lord President. He died on the 18th May, 1811. On the same tombstone is commemorated Captain Robert Blair, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, grandson of Lord President Blair, who died at Cawnpore on the 28th March, 1859.

A small tombstone denotes the burial-place of John Beugo, engraver of Nasmyth's portrait of Burns prefixed to the first Edinburgh edition of his poems. Beugo was born at Edinburgh on the 7th May, 1759, and died on the 13th December, 1841.

A tombstone celebrates the worth of Robert Cadell of Ratho. Mr. Cadell is entitled to remembrance as the spirited and successful publisher of the Waverley novels. He was born at Cockenzie, Had-lingtonshire, on the 16th December, 1788, and became partner of Archibald Constable in 1809. He had as his first wife, Elizabeth Constable, his partner's daughter, who died on the 16th July, 1818, and whose name is inscribed upon his tombstone. In 1826, after the failure of Constable and Co., he became sole publisher of Sir Walter Scott's works. He acquired the joint copyright in 1827, and after Scott's death he paid £30,000 for the remaining share. After a prosperous career he died at Cockenzie on the 20th January, 1860.

A short inscription on a tombstone, engraved with several other names, denotes the resting-place of George Dunbar, Professor of Greek. This accomplished scholar was born at Coldingham, Berwickshire, in 1774. He was bred a gardener, but being injured by an accident he betook himself to study. His scholarly abilities recommended him as assistant to Professor Dalzel, of the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh, and on his death in 1805 he was appointed successor. In his efforts to advance the study of Greek literature he was unwearied. He compiled an excellent Greek dictionary. Professor Dunbar died on the 6th December, 1851.

Dr. Carson, Rector of the High School, was interred in this churchyard. He was born at Holywood, Dumfriesshire, in 1780; studied at Wallacehall Academy and the University of Edinburgh, and in 1801 was elected Master of the Grammar School, Dumfries. In January, 1806, he was elected one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh, and in 1820 was on vacancy promoted to the rectorship. He resigned office in 1845, and died at Edinburgh on the 4th November, 1850. Dr. Carson was a profound classical scholar. A monument to his memory has been erected in the vestibule of St. Giles's Church.

The names of other prominent persons whose mortal remains have been consigned to Greyfriars Churchyard must be simply enumerated:—

William Cowper, Bishop of Galloway and Dean of the Chapel Royal, died 15th February, 1619, aged 53; Sir William Oliphant King's Advocate, died 13th April, 1628, aged 77; Sir James
Skene, Bart., of Curriehill, President of the College of Justice, born 10th November, 1772, died 16th August, 1833; the Rev. Andrew Brown, D.D., Minister of the Old Church, and Professor of Rhetoric in the University, died 19th February, 1834, aged 71; Lieut.-Colonel John Farquharson, late of the 42nd Regiment, and Lieut.-Governor of Carlisle, died 3rd November, 1835, aged 82; the Rev. Robert Anderson, D.D., one of the Ministers of Old Greyfriars, died 24th January, 1837, aged 69; General Sir James Hay, K.C.H., died 11th February, 1837, aged 72; William Wallace, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, died 28th April, 1843, aged 74; Adam, Lord Gillies, Senator of the College of Justice, born at Brechin, 29th April, 1766, died at Leamington, 24th December, 1842; Alexander Monypenny, W.S., born 23rd March, 1778, died 15th June, 1844; Alexander Falconer of Falcon Hall, died 18th February, 1847; Sir Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson of Clifton Hall, Bart., born 21st November, 1755, died 7th February, 1848; John Jeffrey (brother of Francis Jeffrey), born 25th March, 1775, died 3rd July, 1848; Alexander Boswell, Writer to the Signet, died 30th August, 1850, aged 69; James L'Amy, Esq., of Dunkenny, Sheriff of Forfarshire, died 15th January, 1854, aged 81; David Simpson of Teviot Bank (father of General Sir James Simpson, who was appointed Command-in-Chief in the Crimea, June, 1855), died 1st January, 1806; Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, born 1731, died 9th December, 1815; John Kay, the eminent caricaturist, born April 1722, died 21st February, 1826; James Gillespie Graham of Orchill, the eminent architect, died 21st March, 1855, aged 78; John Learmonth of Dean, died 11th December, 1858, aged 69; Daniel Scrymgeour, Inspector of Schools, died 2nd March, 1859; the Rev. David Barclay Mellis, Minister of the Free Church, Tealing, died at Edinburgh the 27th May, 1861, aged 60; General Henry James Riddell, K.H., died 8th March, 1861; Robert Riddell, Advocate, born 29th May, 1797, died 18th April, 1862; John Porteous, Captain of the City Guard, who was executed by the mob on the 8th September, 1736, was on the following day interred in Greyfriars Churchyard.
was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright in 1754. In 1758 he was ordained to the pastoral charge of Glencross, from which he was translated to Moffat in 1762. In 1779 he was appointed Regius Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh. Along with his academical appointment he retained his clerical office. In 1783 he was translated to Colinton. He was elected Moderator of the General Assembly in 1790. Professor Walker died on the 31st December, 1803, at the age of seventy-three.

A tombstone is consecrated to the memory of Thomas Hardy, D.D., one of the ministers of Edinburgh and Professor of Church History in the University. He was son of the Rev. Henry Hardy, minister of Culross and proprietor of Navity, Fifeshire. Licensed as a probationer in 1772, he was in the following year ordained minister of Ballingry. He was translated to the High Church, Edinburgh, in 1784, and two years afterwards was preferred to the New North Church and to the Professorship of Church History. In 1793 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly. He died on the 21st November, 1798, in his fifty-first year. Dr. Hardy was instrumental in forming the “Society for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy.” He was author of several works and a leader in the General Assembly.

A monument denotes the resting-place of Henrietta, Viscountess Duncan, relict of Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. She was second daughter of the Right Honourable Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session. She died at Edinburgh in December, 1822.

A monumental enclosure contains a memorial tablet in memory of Robert Suttie, fourth son of Sir George Grant Suttie of Balgone, Haddingtonshire. He died in February, 1843.

A monument celebrates Sir Robert Crawfurd Pollok, Bart., of Pollok, who died on the 7th August, 1845.

A tombstone marks the grave of Robert Forsyth, author of “ Beauties of Scotland,” and other works. Mr. Forsyth was born at Biggar on the 18th January, 1766. In his twentieth year he obtained licence as a preacher, but having no prospect of a settlement, he studied law and became an advocate. At the Bar he attained considerable distinction; he published several valuable works. He died in 1845. His memoir has been published.

John Ballantyne, printer and bookseller, one of the attached friends of Sir Walter Scott, is interred and commemorated in this churchyard. He was born at Kelso in 1774. Originally engaged in merchandise in his native town, he proceeded to Edinburgh in 1805, where he was sometime employed as clerk in the printing office of his brother, James. Through the good offices of Sir Walter Scott, he was in 1808 established as a partner in the firm of Ballantyne and Co., Publishers, Hanover Street. The poem of the “Lady of the Lake” was issued by this firm. John Ballantyne subsequently added to his emoluments by practising as an auctioneer. After a period of feeble health, he died at Edinburgh on the 16th June, 1821, at the age of forty-seven. He was possessed of a kind and generous nature, combined with a strong sense of humour.

On the east wall of the churchyard a monumental slab is inscribed thus:

“Here lyeth the mortal remains of John Frederic Lampe, whose harmonious compositions shall outlive monumental registers, and with melodious notes, through future ages perpetuate his fame, till time shall sink into eternity. His taste for moral harmony appeared through all his conduct. On the 23rd of July, 1751, in the forty-eighth year of his age, he was summoned to join that heavenly concert with the blessed choir above, where his virtuous soul now enjoys that harmony which was his chief delight upon earth.

“In vita felicitat epignos mors reddit felices.”

OLD CALTON BURIAL-GROUND.

In this place of sepulture, a monument protects the remains of David Hume, philosopher and historian; he bequeathed money for its erection.
Hume was born at Edinburgh on the 26th April, 1711. His father, Joseph Home of Ninewells, Berwickshire, was remotely connected with the noble family of Home. The philosopher (who preferred to spell his name Hume) studied at Edinburgh University with a view to the legal profession. Conceiving an aversion to the law, he attempted merchandise at Bristol; he subsequently travelled abroad, improving himself in literature. He published in 1737 his "Treatise on Human Nature," and five years afterwards two volumes of essays. Subsequent to 1745 he became guardian to the young Marquis of Annandale. He was afterwards secretary to General St. Clair during his expedition to Canada and embassy at the courts of Vienna and Turin. In 1752 he published his "Political Discourses," which attracted immediate attention. In the same year he was appointed keeper of the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, with a small salary which he devoted to charitable purposes. In 1754 he issued the first portion of his "History of England," which he completed in 1762. He went to France in 1763 as secretary to Lord Hertford's embassy. At Paris he became acquainted with Rousseau, who repaid his substantial kindness with the basest ingratitude. In 1766 he became Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; in 1769 he returned to Edinburgh, with an annual revenue of £1,000. After a period of feeble health he died on the 25th of August, 1776.

An obelisk, eighty feet in height, commemorates the Political Martyrs of 1793; it is thus inscribed:

"To the memory of James Muir, Thomas Tyshe Palmer, William Skirving, Maurice Margarot and Joseph Gerald. Erected by the friends of Parliamentary Reform in England and Scotland, 1844. 'I have devoted myself to the cause of the people; it is a good cause; it shall ultimately prevail. It shall finally triumph.' Speech of Thomas Muir in the Court of Justiciary, on the 30th of August, 1793. 'I know what has been done these two days will be re-judged.' Speech of William Skirving in the court of Justiciary on the 7th of January, 1794."

A tombstone commemorates the Rev. John Barclay, commonly known as the Berean. He was son of a farmer at Muthill, Perthshire. At St. Andrews University he adopted the peculiar theological views of Professor Archibald Campbell, maintaining that faith in Christ, and the assurance of personal salvation, are inseparable; that a real Christian only can or ought to pray, and that it is absurd for a believer to pray for an interest in Christ, which he ought to feel assured he already has. The public avowal of these opinions rendered Barclay obnoxious to his clerical brethren, who though not depriving him of his status as a probationer, prevented his admission into the pastoral office. Compelled to secede from the Church of Scotland, he became founder of a sect called the Bereans. He died at Edinburgh on the 29th July, 1798, at the age of sixty-five.

A tombstone commemorates the poet, Richard Gall. This short-lived bard was born at Dunbar in 1776. He was employed in the Edinburgh Courant printing-office, and subsequently was engaged as travelling clerk to the proprietors. At an early age he composed verses: several of his songs continue to be popular. He enjoyed the intimacy of Hector Macneil and of Thomas Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope." With the poet Burns he maintained a friendly correspondence. He died of a pulmonary complaint on the 10th May, 1801, in his twenty-fifth year.

Archibald Constable, the distinguished publisher, is interred and commemorated in this churchyard. He was born on the 24th February, 1773, at Kellie, parish of Carnbee, Fife-shire. He commenced business as bookseller in High Street, Edinburgh, in 1795, and his shop immediately became the resort of persons of learning. In 1800 he started the Farmer's Magazine, a quarterly publication, and in 1801 became proprietor of the Scots Magazine. In October, 1802, he issued the first number of the Edinburgh Review, which greatly extended his reputation as a publisher. From his premises "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" proceeded in 1805. With few exceptions the whole of Sir Walter Scott's subsequent poems and works of fiction were produced under his auspices. In 1812 he became proprietor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, of which he
Boyd of Maxpoffle, died 22nd July, 1861; and the Rev. John Dunlop Paxton, minister at Musselburgh, died 10th January, 1864. A mortuary enclosure protects the remains of several members of the family of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Candlish, minister of Free St. George's Church, and Principal of the New College.

NEW CALTON BURIAL-GROUND.

New Calton Burial-ground is separated from “the old” by Regent’s Road. A tombstone commemorates David Allan, the eminent historical painter. Born at Alloa on the 13th February, 1744, he early displayed artistic tastes, and by some opulent persons in Clackmannanshire was sent to Rome, where he remained sixteen years. He afterwards resided in London. In 1786 he was appointed successor to Alexander Runciman as Director of the Academy of Art, Edinburgh. His edition of “The Gentle Shepherd” with characteristic etchings appeared in 1783. He died at Edinburgh on the 6th August, 1796.

A monument celebrates the memory of the Rev. Dr. John Inglis, minister of Old Greyfriars. This distinguished divine was youngest son of the Rev. Harry Inglis, minister of Forteviot, and was born in 1763. Having studied at the University of Edinburgh he was licensed to preach in 1785. In 1786 he was ordained to the pastoral charge of Tibbermuir. To Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, he was translated in 1799. In 1804 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. He died at Edinburgh on the 2nd January, 1834. Dr. Inglis published an able work on the “Evidences of Christianity” and a “Vindication of Ecclesiastical Establishments.” He originated the General Assembly’s scheme of India Missions.

By a monument is commemorated Sir William Miller, of Barskimming, Bart., Lord Glenlee. Son of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart.,

Lord President of the Court of Session, he was admitted Advocate in 1777, and raised to the bench in May, 1795. He retired from his public duties in 1840, and died in 1846. Lord Glenlee was a sound lawyer and an intelligent antiquary.

A handsome mausoleum records the worth and genius of Robert Stevenson, the eminent engineer. Mr. Stevenson was born at Glasgow on the 8th June, 1772. He was at first intended for the ministry, but afterwards devoted himself to engineering, in which he was encouraged by his step-father, whom he succeeded as Superintendent of Northern Lighthouses. He erected twenty-three lighthouses, that of the Bell Rock being his principal work. He proved the superiority of malleable iron rods for railways over those of cast iron formerly used. Mr. Stevenson died at Edinburgh on the 12th July, 1850.

An elegant monument by Patrik Park commemorates Andrew Skene, the eminent lawyer. Son of Dr. George Skene, Professor of Natural History in Marischal College, he was born at Aberdeen on the 26th February, 1784. In 1806 he passed Advocate, and soon obtained a wide practice. In 1834 he was promoted as Solicitor General. He died on the 2nd April, 1835.

In New Calton Churchyard rest the remains of Dr. David Ritchie, minister of St. Andrew’s Church, and Professor of Logic in the university. Dr. Ritchie was a native of Methven, Perthshire. He was licensed to preach in 1789. In 1798 he was ordained assistant and successor at Penicuik. In 1800 he was admitted minister of the first charge, Kilmarnock; he was translated to St. Andrew’s Church, Edinburgh, in the following year. In 1807 he obtained his professorial chair. He presided as Moderator of the General Assembly in 1814. Dr. Ritchie died on the 10th January, 1844.

A monument celebrates the piety and learning of Dr. John Brown, minister of Broughton Place Church, Edinburgh. This eminent divine was grandson of the Rev. John Brown, author of the “Self-Interpreting Bible,” and was born in the parish of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, on the 12th July, 1784. Having
studied for the Secession Church, he was ordained to the ministry at Biggar in February, 1806. He was translated to Rose Street Church, Edinburgh, in 1822, and afterwards became pastor of the church in Broughton Place. In 1834 he was elected Professor of Exegetical Theology. He took a leading concern in several important religious movements, much to the satisfaction of his people, who on the completion of the fiftieth year of his ministry presented him with a large donation; this he generously handed to the fund for the relief of aged ministers. Dr. Brown died at Newington, Edinburgh, on the 13th October, 1858, in his seventy-fourth year. He was honoured with a public funeral. Dr. Brown's expository works are much valued.

These lines are inscribed on a tombstone erected by Thomas Ord, equestrian, in memory of Clara Jane, his infant daughter, who died on the 2nd January, 1834:

"The rose that decked thy cheek is dead,
The ruby from thy lips has fled,
Thy body's lost its breath;
And the pure smile that used to play
Upon thy brow has passed away
Before the touch of death.
But oh! thou went to mortal eyes,
Like some pure spirit from the skies,
Awhile to bless us given;
And sadly pining for the day
To spread thy wings and flee away
Back to thy native heaven;
Thou wast beloved by all before,
But now a thing that we adore."

The mortal remains of the following notable persons rest in this burial-ground:

James Haig, of Blairhill, died 8th October, 1833; Major-General William Turner, C.B., died 29th April, 1839; Admiral Alexander Fraser, died 29th December, 1829; David Pratt, of Seggie, died 31st December, 1841; Admiral John Graham, of Coldoch, died 3rd June, 1854; William Handside, late of St. Petersburg, died 26th May, 1850; William Fraser, of Broughton Place, died 29th August, 1862; George Boyd, publisher, Edinburgh, died 1st February, 1843; John Hume, of the General Register House, died 7th December, 1849; Robert Kinniburgh, teacher of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh, died 28th August, 1851; John R. Greig, Esq., of Lethangie, died 4th July, 1859; and Colonel John Simpson, who died 20th June, 1836.

HOLYROOD ABBEY CHURCHYARD.

The Abbey Church of Holyrood was founded by David I. early in the twelfth century. Within it were crowned several kings and queens. It was the scene of the marriage of James II. to Mary of Gueldres; and of the marriage of James III. to Margaret of Denmark. Here James IV. received from the Papal Legate the purple crown and richly decorated sword which Pope Julius II. sent as gifts to that monarch. Within the fabric Mary Stuart took in wedlock the hand of Darnley. The church was frequently dilapidated. By Edward II., in 1322, it was partially demolished. It was burnt by Richard II. in 1385; mutilated by the English invaders in 1547; and stripped during the angry tumult of the Reformation. The choir and transepts have disappeared. Of the north and south aisles which remain, a large portion is paved with incised slabs—a species of sepulchral memorials common in Continental countries in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Of these old memorial stones the majority are illegible and broken. The oldest legible inscription is the following, which surrounds a floriated cross with a decorated base:

"Hic jacet dux Robertus Cheyne, xii. prior hujusce monasterij qui obiit xvii. die Sept. An. Dni. MCCCCLV."

In the south-east corner of the chapel is the royal vault, secured with a grated iron door. Here were deposited the remains of David II.; James II.; Prince Arthur, third son of James IV.;
Bishop of Moray and Edinburgh. To the see of Edinburgh he was translated in 1687. He was in the following year, at the Revolution, deprived of his status; he survived till the 20th March, 1720. Bishop Rose was much respected for his consistent adherence to his ecclesiastical opinions.*

A handsome monument celebrates the worth and learning of the Right Rev. Michael Russell, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway. This respectable historical writer was born at Edinburgh in 1781, studied at the University of Glasgow, and was in 1808 appointed minister of the Episcopal Church, Alloa. During the following year he was preferred to St. James's Church, Leith. In 1831 he was appointed Dean of Edinburgh, and in 1837 was elected to his bishopric. Bishop Russell was author of "History of the Church in Scotland," and of many other historical and theological works. He died at Edinburgh on the 11th April, 1848.

Restalrig Churchyard is the burial-place of the family of Campbell of Aberuchill. A tombstone is inscribed to the memory of Dame Mary Anne Brown, widow of the late Sir James Campbell, Bart., of Aberuchill, who died July 13th, 1819. Another tombstone commemorates William Campbell, Writer to the Signet, son of Sir James Campbell, Bart., of Aberuchill, who died 28th April, 1849.

There are tombstones in memory of Alexander Telfer, of Luscar, who died 28th March, 1803; Lieut.-General John Gordon, who died 26th December, 1832; and Thomas Galbraith Logan, M.D., who died 6th March, 1836.

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SOUTH LEITH CHURCHYARD.

This churchyard enirons the parish church of South Leith. That church was substituted for the collegiate church of Restalrig.

* For an interesting narrative of the proceedings of Bishop Rose in connection with the event of the Revolution, see Keith's "Scottish Bishops," edited by Dr. Russell, Pr. 64-72. Edinb., 1824. 8vo.

and declared to be "the parish kirk" by Act of Parliament on the 24th June, 1609. Within the vestibule a mural tablet commemorates Lieut.-Colonel Adam White, Political Agent in Upper Assam, who fell during a night attack of the Kampti tribes, in Upper Assam, on the 28th January, 1839.

In the interior of the church a tablet commemorates the Rev. James Robertson, minister of the parish, who died on the 25th August, 1832, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and fiftieth of his ministry.

These are commemorated by mural tablets. James Jameson, surgeon to the 88th Regiment, died 16th October, 1760; Lieutenant John Spence, killed at the Battle of Moodkee, 18th December, 1845; James Reoch, formerly Provost of the Burgh, and an active improver of the town, died 1848; James Miller, merchant, died 15th December, 1855.

In one of the external walls a mural monument commemorates the Rev. John Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas," who is buried at the spot. Son of Alexander Home, town clerk of Leith, this ingenious dramatist was born at Ancrum, Roxburghshire, on the 22nd September, 1722. When a licentiate of the Church he joined a volunteer corps in support to the Government, and was present at the battle of Falkirk in 1745. In the following year he was ordained minister of Athelstaneford. His tragedy of "Douglas" was produced in 1755; it was performed at Edinburgh in the following year, when he and several of his brethren were present. The encouragement of theatricals being deemed an unclerical offence, Home escaped deposition by resigning his charge. He soon after obtained a Civil List pension of £300 a year, with the sinecure office of Conservator of Scots Privileges at Campvere. In 1802 he published a history of the Rebellion of 1845; it was unequal to his former productions. He died on the 4th September, 1808, in his eighty-sixth year.

In the churchyard is interred Hugo Arnot, the historical and antiquarian writer. Son of a merchant at Leith, he was there born on the 8th December, 1749. His family name was Pollock, but
learning. Lord Elibank was a friend and associate of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

The following quaint inscription was formerly to be found in this churchyard:—

"Here lies John Smith,
Whom Death slew for all his pith;
The starkest man in Aberlady—
God prepare and make us ready."

PARISH OF ATHELSTANEFORD.

In the churchyard of this parish a plain tombstone denotes the resting-place of the Rev. Robert Blair, author of "The Grave." This ingenious divine was born at Edinburgh, in 1699. Licensed to preach in 1729, he was in the following year presented to Athelstaneford. His celebrated poem, "The Grave," was highly approved by Dr. Isaac Watts and Dr. Doddridge, but two London publishers to whom it was submitted declined to risk money in the publication. Mr. Blair died of fever on the 4th February, 1746. In the following year his poem was published at Edinburgh, and at once obtained favour. Mr. Blair was grandson of the celebrated Robert Blair, minister of St. Andrews, and was father of Robert Blair of Avontoun, the distinguished President of the Court of Session. In 1857 a monumental obelisk was reared at Athelstaneford in honour of his memory.

A tombstone thus celebrates three members of the family of Skirving:—

"Archibald Skirving, farmer, Muirton, one of the most athletic and best tempered of men, lived only fifty-six years. His oldest son, Adam, farmer, Garleton, born 1719. Died 1803."

"In feature, in figure, agility, mind,
And happy wit, rarely surpassed,

PARISH OF DUNBAR.

With lofty or low could be plain or refined,
Content beaming bright to the last."

"His first son, and finest semblance, Archibald, born October, 1749, by peculiar excellence attained eminence as a portrait painter."

"And might have lived in affluence,
Had he not aimed at private independence
By simplifying the comforts of common life,
To beauty, virtue, talent, he would bow,
But claims from birth or rank would not allow;
Kept friends and foes at nearly equal distance;
Knew how to give, but not to take assistance.
At three-score-five, when scarce began to fail,
He dropt at once, without apparent ail."

Adam Skirving, farmer at Garleton, composed some amusing Scottish songs. His son Archibald attained celebrity as an artist.

PARISH OF DUNBAR.

In the interior of the parish church a magnificent marble monument commemorates George Home of Manderston, Earl of Dunbar, and Lord High Treasurer. The monument, which is of most elegant workmanship, is twenty-six feet high, and twelve feet broad. The Earl, in a life-size statue, clad in mail, and wearing the cloak of the Garter, is in the act of kneeling on a cushion with his prayer-book open before him; immediately below is a handsome sarcophagus. Under an ornamental arch is the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of the Right Honble. George, Earl of Dunbar, Baron Howme of Barwick, Lord Heich Treasur. of Scotland, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter and one of His Mat's most Honble Privy Covncil, who deptd this Life the xxix day of Janvry, MDCXL."
The Earl's statue is supported by two knights in plate armour, with barbed visors shut and their helmet plumes partially concealed by the superstructure. Above these mailed figures, there is on each side, a female figure; that on the right representing Justice, with the sword and scales, the left, with an owl perched on her arm, representing Wisdom. Above the arch are two female figures in high relief, one of Fame, with a key and a trumpet, and the other of Peace, with a laurel wreath and olive branch. Above these is the Earl's armorial escutcheon, with two lions for supporters, and the motto “Rex Ditat Devs Beat.” The monument was executed in Italy. When the church was restored in 1819, under the superintendence of Mr. Gillespie Graham, the utmost care was exercised to preserve intact this most interesting Memorial.

Lord Dunbar was one of those clever and courtly Scotsmen whom James VI. delighted to honour. He was third son of the Laird of Manderston, in Berwickshire, and was in early life introduced at the Scottish Court. He rose, step by step, like the king's other favourites. When James succeeded to the English throne Home followed him to London. He became Chancellor of the English Exchequer, and was created Baron Home. He was subsequently raised to the Earldom of Dunbar, in the peerage of Scotland. He zealously aided the king in his endeavours to overthrow Presbyterianism, and was chiefly instrumental in procuring parliamentary sanction for the restoration of episcopacy in 1606. His dispositions were conciliatory, and he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to reconcile the leading Presbyterian clergy to the new system. As an administrator he evinced considerable power, and was frequently employed on special services. The Earldom of Dunbar is at present represented by George Stirling Home Drummond, Esq., of Blair Drummond.

In the church a memorial window commemorates Rear-Admiral James Hay of Belton, who died 3rd February, 1857, aged seventy-one. Also his sons, Lieutenant David Hay, of the 22nd Oude Regular Cavalry and one of the defenders of Lucknow, who died 6th June, 1868, aged twenty-five, and Commander Edward Hay, R.N., who was killed in New Zealand, 30th April, 1864, aged twenty-nine.

In the churchyard a monument commemorates the Rev. Andrew Stevenson, minister of the parish. This reverend divine was born on the 29th October, 1588. For thirty years he held office as Regent or Professor of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. In 1639 he was admitted to the ministry at Dunbar. He died on the 13th December, 1664, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and twenty-fifth of his ministry. His tombstone is thus inscribed:

"Εγείρεται Πνευματικός.


"Ecce satus Στεφανω situs hic; qui lustra peregit
Undena, officis versa corona suis:
Spineta hic tetrici perruperat aspra Lycae
Junior: ast vegetum suada suprema senem
Extulit. Àeternam admirat quicunque coronam,
Vita hujus vitae norma sit apta tuae.”

In the churchyard a tombstone is thus inscribed:

"Thomas Reid, 1827.”

“In memory of his grandfather, Magnus Reid, who died May, 1786, aged one hundred and fourteen years. Also his sister, Janet Reid, who died August 9th, 1800, aged nineteen years. Also his father, Thonas Reid, who died January 8th, 1809, aged eighty-six years. Also his uncle, Cumberland Reid, who died July 6th, 1818, aged one hundred and five years. Also two of his children who died in their infancy.”

According to tradition, Magnus Reid began business as a travelling chapman about the age of eighty, and followed this calling till within two months of his decease.
By these lines David Innes celebrates his departed wife:

"Clos'd, ever clos'd those speaking eyes,
Where sweetness beam'd, where candour shone,
And silent that heart-thrilling voice
Which music lov'd and call'd her own.
Alas! before the violet bloom'd,
Before the snows of winter flied,
Too certain fate my hopes consum'd,
For she was numbered with the dead."

William Beloe laments his wife thus:

"Oft to this spot
Will memory fondly turn,
And love's pure flame
Still unextinguished burn
Within their breasts, who
Here doth mourn their loss;
But nails their sorrow
To a Saviour's cross.
Oh, precious hope!
By faith to mortals given,
That loving hearts, which
Hath on earth been riven,
May through the same
Dear Saviour's pleasing love
Again unite in realms
Of bliss above."

PARISH OF DUNSE.

These epitaphs are from the parochial burial-ground:

"Here lies the only comfort of my life,
The best of husbands to a wife,
Great was my loss for his eternal gain,
And hope in Christ that we shall meet again."

PARISH OF EARLSTON.

"Beneath this stone three infants lie,
Say are they lost or saved?
If death's by sin, they sinned, for they are here;
If heaven's by works, in heaven they can't appear.
Revere the sacred page, the knot's untied,—
They died, for Adam sinned; they live, for Jesus died."

PARISH OF EARLSTON.

A stone built in the front wall of the parish church bears these words:

"Auld Rhymer's race
Lies in this place."

The inscription refers to Thomas Learmont of Ercildoune (Earlston), better known as the Rhymer. In the parish the ruin of an ancient tower is pointed out as his castle. He flourished about the end of the thirteenth century, and being a person of uncommon ability and learning he has been celebrated as a prophet and poet. By the vulgar he was believed to have been snatched by the Fairy Queen to her viewless abode, from which, after seven years, he was permitted to revisit the earth to astonish his countrymen by his auguries. It is said that he still "drees his weird" in fairy-land, and will reappear in his favourite haunts. In "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," Sir Walter Scott has preserved some of the prophecies ascribed to him, together with a ballad descriptive of his intercourse with the Fairy Queen.

At Mellerstain is the burial-vault of the House of Baillie of Jerviswood. A tombstone with an elegant inscription commemorates the celebrated Lady Grizel Baillie. This accomplished gentlewoman was daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, afterwards Earl of Marchmont; she was born at Redbraes Castle, Berwickshire, on the 25th December, 1665. When only twelve years old she evinced remarkable courage on two trying occasions. To Robert Baillie
of Jerviswood, then imprisoned at Edinburgh, she delivered a letter from her father under circumstances of peculiar danger; and when her father concealed himself in a vault of Polwarth Church she by night brought him victuals, which she secretly provided for his use. During the exile of her father in Holland she managed the family affairs with singular prudence. At the Revolution she had the privilege of declining the situation of Maid of Honour to the Princess of Orange. She composed several ballads; one of these, "Were na' my heart light I wad dee," is well known. She married George Baillie of Jerviswood, son of the celebrated Robert Baillie. She died on the 6th December, 1746, in the eighty-first year of her age.

PARISH OF ECCLES.

At Crosshall stands a sandstone column ten feet in height, supported by a massive pedestal of the same material. On the north face it is sculptured with a Calvary cross, the upper part surrounded by a kind of shield. The west side, which becomes narrower towards the top, has at the summit a circular expansion eighteen inches in diameter, with a chevron in the dexter and sinister chiefs, and precise middle base respectively, and a St. John's cross. On the south side is an escutcheon similar to that on the west side, and beneath is an ancient double-handed sword. On the east side is a circular expansion at the top, with a cross; below is the nude figure of a man and a greyhound. Among several conjectures as to the purpose of the monument the most probable is that it was constructed after the second crusade, in 1114, in honour of the father of Sir John de Soulis, lieutenant to John Badiol. Till lately the locality of the monument was called Deadriggs. According to tradition a battle was fought in the neighbourhood.

In the parish churchyard gravestones commemorate two ministers of the parish, the Rev. Matthew Dysart and the Rev. Dr. James Thomson. The former studied at Glasgow College, and was licensed in 1728, and ordained in 1731. He assumed the name of Sandilands on succeeding to the estate of Couston in right of his mother. Having been present in the Edinburgh Theatre at the first performance of "Douglas" in 1756, he was reproved by the General Assembly. He died on the 13th June, 1773, in his sixtieth year, and the forty-third of his ministry. Dr. Thomson was a native of Crieff; he was ordained at Eccles in 1805. He published expositions of the Gospel according to St. Luke, and of the Acts of the Apostles, with other works; he also contributed to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He died on the 28th November, 1855, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and fifty-first of his ministry.

PARISH OF EDROM.

On a portion of ground called De la Beauté's field, on the estate of Broomhouse, a cairn denotes the grave of Sir Anthony Darcy, surnamed Le Sieur de la Beauté. Sir Anthony was a native of France; he was in June, 1517, appointed by the Regent Duke of Albany, warden of the Marches and captain of Dunbar Castle in place of Lord Home. Home was treacherously slain at Edinburgh at the instigation of Darcy, who consequently became odious. A dispute arose between him and David Home, proprietor of Wedderburn, and a conflict between them and their followers took place at Langton on the 12th October, 1517. Darcy's party were worsted and put to flight. His horse stuck fast in a bog in Dunse Moor, and as he was escaping on foot he was overtaken by Wedderburn and slain. His head was fixed on the battlements of Home Castle, and a cairn reared upon his body.

Attached to Edrom Church is the burying-vault of the old family
of Kelloe. Another aisle of the church formed the burial-place of the family of Blackadder. It bears the following inscription:—
“Founded by Robert Blackadder, Archbishop of Glasgow, in the year 1499.” On the south-east corner are these words:—“Repaired by S. John Home, of Blackadder, in the year 1696.”

PARISH OF FOULDEN.

In the parish churchyard a flat tombstone is thus inscribed:—
Fife. fostring. Peace. me. bred
From. thence. the. Merce. me. cald.
The. Merce. to. Marsis. lavis. led.
To. Bye. his. Battellis. bald.
Death. gave. to. Mars. the. forly.
And. noe. I have. more. Qvyet. Rest.
Than. in. my. native soyly.
Al. hail. my. days. hes. driven. ovr.”

George Ramsay was last in the male line of the Ramsays of Foulden, a branch of the family of Dalhousie. The Foulden Family flourished on the eastern border for three centuries. Their stronghold of Foulden Bastel stood on the precipitous bank of a small stream, a tributary of the Whitadder, which flows about half a mile to the southward.

PARISH OF HUTTON.

A tombstone denotes the grave of Mr. Bookles, a late schoolmaster of the parish, remarkable for his stature. He was seven feet four inches in height.

PARISH OF LONGFORMACUS.

Tombstones commemorate four parochial incumbents, viz.:—James Orr, died 1694; Gilbert Laurie, A.M., died September, 1727, aged seventy-five; Robert Waugh, died 23rd February, 1756, aged seventy-two; and Philip Redpath, translator of Boethius’s “Consolations of Philosophy,” and editor of the “Border History” composed by his brother Philip, who died 18th May, 1788, aged sixty-eight.

PARISH OF LAUDER.

A monument in the parish church commemorates Alexander Lauder, Bishop of Dunkeld, son of Sir Alan Lauder of Haltoun, who died on the 11th October, 1440. In the churchyard tombstones celebrate the ministerial gifts and faithfulness of the Rev. James Ford, who died on the 24th September, 1810, aged eighty-seven; also the Rev. Peter Cusens, who died 20th August, 1845, aged sixty-four,—both incumbents of the cure.

The following inscription formerly celebrated Alexander Thomson, whose remains were the first which were deposited in this place of sepulture:—
“Here lythes interred an honest man,
Who did this churchyard first lie in;
This monument shall make it known
That he was the first laid in this ground.
Of mason and of masonrie,
He cutted stones right curiously.
To heaven we hope that he is gone,
Where Christ is the chief corner-stone.”

PARISH OF LONGFORMACUS.

A tombstone commemorates the Rev. Robert Monteith, minister of the parish, who distinguished himself as a volunteer during the
strel's "Wallace," and contributed essays and memoirs to different periodicals. He latterly resided in Dryburgh House, and took considerable interest in the improvement of the abbey estate, which he had purchased. He died on the 20th April, 1829. Amidst some oddities and extreme personal vanity Lord Buchan possessed no inconsiderable talent. He delighted to afford countenance to persons of merit, and especially rejoiced to celebrate those who had distinguished themselves by their genius or their patriotism. He was the first to erect a monument to the Preserver of the national independence; he commissioned Mr. Smith, architect, Darnick, to construct a monumental statue of the illustrious Wallace. Mr. Smith reared a figure twenty-one feet in height, which, on the 22nd September, 1814, was placed on its pedestal, a rocky eminence overlooking the Tweed. This statue is seen at a considerable distance in the landscape.

James Thomson, author of the "Seasons," was celebrated by Lord Buchan. Besides instituting a yearly festival in his honour, he reared a Greek temple on the banks of the Tweed, which he consecrated to his memory; a bust of the poet is placed upon the dome.

In Dryburgh Churchyard these lines are inscribed upon a tombstone:

"Here lies the dust of James Barrie,
Who's Bible loved to read;
But now in silent grave lies he,
Nor further can proceed."

PARISH OF MORDINGTON.

The following epitaphs are from the parish churchyard:

"Though in the grave my body ly,
And worms do it consume,
Still waiting for the glorious day
When Christ shall call me home;"

PARISH OF SWINTON.

Though for a time my dust be loathed,
Most beautiful I'll be,
My mortal body shall be clothed
With immortality."

"His life was healthful,
And his conscience clear;
His heart was honest,
To his friends sincere.
Death ne'er did awe him,
For he wished to die;
In silent peace,
Here let his ashes lie."

PARISH OF POLWARTH.

In the burial-vault of the House of Hume, Sir Patrick Hume, afterwards Earl of Marchmont, sought concealment in the autumn of 1684, during the persecutions of the period. The circumstances have been noticed in connection with the name of Lady Grizel Baillie (p. 225).

A schoolmaster of the parish has these lines upon his gravestone:

"Beneath this stone the hands of death fast bind
A form once learned, generous, and kind,
Whose liberal hand to all men did extend;
A friend to all, all men to him a friend."

PARISH OF SWINTON.

Within the parish church a monument commemorates Sir Alan de Swinton, a baron of the reign of William the Lion, and founder of the Houses of Swinton of Swinton, and of Kimmerghame, Ber-
wickshire. Under the figure of a boar and three boars' heads, the monument presents the following inscription:

HIC · LACET · ALANVS · SVINTONVS · MILES · DE · EODEM ·

Below is a full length figure of the baron, with his arms bent upward from the elbows and clasping a book. He obtained a charter of the barony of Swinton from Bertram, prior of Coldingham; he died about 1200. His name is assumed by Sir Walter Scott for the hero of Halidon Hill, though the knight who actually fought there was Sir John Swinton. An arched vault in front of the monument and under the floor of the church was opened a number of years ago. It was found to contain one coffin and three skulls. Of the largest skull, supposed to be that of Sir Alan, who is traditionally said to have been of gigantic proportions, a cast was taken, and presented to Sir Walter Scott, who placed it in the armory at Abbotsford, beside a similar cast of the skull of King Robert the Bruce.

PARISH OF WESTRUTHER.

Bassendean Chapel has long been used as the burying-place of the family of Home of Bassendean. George Home, a member of the family who attached himself to the Presbyterian cause during the religious persecutions of the reigns of Charles II. and James VII., is interred in the chapel. He suffered proscription, but effected his escape to Holland. After the Revolution he was restored to his estate.

A native of the parish, now in Canada, lately caused these lines to be inscribed on his family tombstone:

"My Father, Mother, my two sons
Lie underneath this sod,
Who far from me believe to see
All one in Christ with God."

PARISH OF WHITSOME.

In Hilton Churchyard a tombstone is thus inscribed:

"Heire lyes Christian Forret daughter to James Forret of that Ilk in Fyffe, her mother being daughter to the laird of Lethiday in Angus, married William Somervil of Moshat Girfilman in Clidisdail, with whom she lived a year and being delivered of one daughter, christianly and comfortably past from her pilgrimage to her home and husband Christ. Juni 18. 1645.

What graces, gifts, parts, perfections rare,
Among all other women scattered are,
Unitly, fully, cleirly shined in that Star."

The estate of Forret is situated in the parish of Logie, Fifeshire; it belonged to a family of the same name from the reign of William the Lion till the seventeenth century. In 1466 John Forret of Forret was one of an assize for clearing the marches of the Abbot of Dunfermline. One of the family was master stabler to James IV.; his son Thomas was educated by a lady of opulence, and admitted a canon regular in the monastery of St. Colm's Inch; he was subsequently admitted to the vicarage of Dollar. He embraced the reformed doctrines, and being subjected to an assize consisting of Archbishop James Beaton and a convocation of bishops, he was sentenced to death. He was burned with four others on the castle-hill of Edinburgh, on the 28th February, 1538."
MONUMENTS
AND
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS
IN
SCOTLAND.

BY THE

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VOL. II.

A HERITAGE CLASSIC
PARISH OF KILMADOCK.

A mural tablet in the tower of the parish church bears that it was erected by the heritors of the parish in honour of Francis, ninth Earl of Moray. His lordship died 12th January, 1848.

PARISH OF KINCARDINE-IN-MENTEITH.

In the parish churchyard, over the entrance of a burial-place at the east end of the site of the old church, a shield of arms, consisting of two chevrons, gules, on a field ermine, with a pigeon for crest, and the motto, "I thank my God," denotes the ancient resting-place of the Muschets of Kincarne, or Kincardine. Above the shield is the date 1686, and below it this inscription,—"Sepultura antiquissimae Musætorum familie a Giulio de Montefixo qui hic floruit circa annum M.C.C.C. progenitae."

The Muschets, originally called Montfichet and De Montefixo, were a distinguished Norman house, and were descended from the Earls of Montfort, who were Dukes of Bretagne. The Duchess of John de Montfort was daughter to the Earl of Flanders, and her daughter Anne was married first to Charles VIII. and afterwards to Louis XII., Kings of France. Having established a settlement in England at the Conquest, the representatives of the house latterly acquired lands in Roxburghshire. Branches of the family afterwards settled in Perthshire. Richard de Montfichet received from William the Lion the lands of Cargill and Kincardine (see supra, p. 153). Richard Muschet, of Cargill, swore fealty to Edward I. Sir William de Montefixo was Justiciary of Scotland in 1332. He inhabited a castle in the immediate vicinity of Kincardine churchyard, the foundations of which were removed within a modern period. Dying without male issue, the eldest of his three daughters married Sir John Drummond, and brought the three estates of Cargill, Kincardine, and Stobhall into that family. Other branches of the House of Muschet owned the estates of Burnbank, Culgirth, Miln of Torr, Miln of Goodie, Cuthill, &c., all in the Vale of Menteith. In the orchard of Burnbank, near the spot where the mansion-house stood, is a tombstone thus inscribed:—

"Here lyeth the corpes of Margaret Drummond, third daughter of the Laird [of Invermay] and [spouse to] Sir George Muschet of Burnbanke: her age 26. Departed this life in the visitation, with her three children at Burnbanke, the 10 of August 1647."

The estates of the Muschets of Perthshire have long been alienated; the male representative of the house is John S. Muschet, M.D., of Birkhill, Stirlingshire.

In the parish church a monument with an inscription in elegant Latin commemorates George Drummond, of Blair-Drummond, who in 1684 acquired part of the ancient barony of Kincardine from the Earl of Perth. Monumental tablets also commemorate several of his descendants.

In the churchyard a monument marks the resting-place of Henry Home, Lord Kames. This distinguished judge and metaphysical writer was son of George Home, of Kames, Berwickshire, and was born in 1696. He passed advocate in 1724, and after a brilliant career at the bar was raised to the bench in February, 1752. In 1763 he was appointed a Lord of Justiciary. During a career of remarkable industry he produced many valuable professional works. His "Elements of Criticism," and "Sketches of the History of Man," the latter containing some curious disquisitions regarding the gradation of the race, are his best known works. A sound lawyer and a zealous agriculturist, Lord Kames was, notwithstanding some personal eccentricities, much esteemed by his contemporaries. By his marriage in 1741 with Agatha Drummond, he became possessed in 1766 of the estates of Blair-Drummond. He died 27th December, 1782. Mrs. Home Drummond died in June, 1795; her remains are interred beside those of her husband. In the church Lord Kames and his Lady are commemorated on