

# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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## ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

THIS month's illustration is from a drawing by the late Andrew Gibb, F.S.A., Scot.

We beg to announce that our first number having gone out of print we have been compelled to get it up again, and it may now be had through the publishers and booksellers. As we can hardly be expected to incur such an expense with succeeding numbers, our friends will best secure completeness to their series, by entering their names as regular subscribers.

## THE ADVOCATES IN ABERDEEN. No. 2.

WHAT led to the quarrel in 1570, in which the newly admitted advocate, Patrick Cheyne, took part, and William Annand was unhappily slain, and which party had the right of it, we have no means of knowing. The Respite obtained from the Crown was by its express terms broad enough to cover "forethought felony," as well as "on suddenie," but we may reasonably assume the milder charge. Possibly, as in the case of other fatal quarrels of the period—

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,  
And ere they paid the lawin',  
They set a combat them between,  
To fecht it in the dawin'.

Patrick Cheyne died on 5th October, 1602.

In Kennedy's list nothing notable occurs for many years until we come to the names of *Alexander Reid* and *Robert Reid*, both "killed at the conflict at Crabstone by the army under the Marquis of Montrose," on 13th September, 1644. Alexander Reid was a son of William Reid, designed "of Barra," also an advocate, and Robert was probably of the same family. The conflict was caused by the refusal of the magistrates of Aberdeen to surrender the town on the summons of the Marquis, the King's Lieutenant, commanding a force manifestly superior to any that the town could bring against it; yet the townsmen stoutly maintained the battle for two hours before taking to flight. John Spalding, in his *Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland, &c.*,<sup>1</sup> referring to the refusal of the magistrates to surrender, says:—"Whereupon followed blood and hership both, and many honest men brocht to their graves through the evil counsel and wicked governance of thir malignant magistrates, sic as Maister Alexander Reid, advocate, Mr. Robert Reid, advocate," and ninety-six others, whose names are given, chiefly trades-people; the chronicler adding—"Thir persons were no Covenanters, but harlit out sore against their wills to fight against the King's Lieutenant." It is likely that the Reids were not the only advocates engaged in the Crabstone conflict, but that others of their professional brethren, whether "against their wills" or not, were in arms on the same side.

The Reids of Barra, in Bourtie, were of some note in the county, and obtained a baronetcy.\*

<sup>1</sup> Spalding Club edition, vol. 2, p. 410.

\* See *Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch*. By the Rev. John Davidson, D.D. (Edinburgh, D. Douglas) p. 419.

John Spalding, the namefather now of two Clubs—the old Spalding Club and the New, is, according to Dr. John Stuart's Preface to the club edition of the *Memorialls*—"generally supposed to have been Clerk of the Consistorial Court of the Diocese of Aberdeen. At the time when he lived the business of the Commissariat was established in a chamber within the Cathedral at Old Aberdeen; but when the civil jurisdiction, which had formerly been vested in the Bishop, had passed into other hands, the duties of the commissary were no longer performed in the Cathedral, and his office was ultimately settled in a house in the Castle Street of the Burgh of Aberdeen. Here, in the 30th of October, 1721, the records of the Commissariat were destroyed by an accidental fire, and with them the means of ascertaining any particulars as to the period of Spalding's official services as Clerk of the establishment." In Gordon's *History of the Gordons*, 1727, quoted by Dr. Stuart, it is said—"He was a lawyer, an Advocate in Aberdeen." James Man, master of the Poor's Hospital, Aberdeen, writing in 1741 (Introduction to his projected memoirs of Scottish Affairs, printed in the Spalding Club Ed. of James Gordon's *History of Scots Affairs*, vol. 1) supposes him "to have been a son of Alexander Spalding and Christian Harvey, who were married in 1608, and resided in Old Aberdeen, where 'tis certain our author lived, who has been a lawyer by profession." On examining Kennedy's list of Advocates we find *Alexander Spalding*, admitted in 1609, but the name of John Spalding does not appear. The impression left by the perusal of his *Memorialls* is, that while no doubt an adept at legal forms connected with his special duties, he was too much of a gossip to be fitted for the practice of the law as a Procurator of Court.

NORVAL CLYNE.

### EPITAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

#### THE OLD OR WEST CHURCH.

(Continued from page 39.)

ON entering the church by the west or principal door, the first monument which attracts

attention is a large and exceedingly handsome marble tomb, executed by J. Bacon, R.A., in 1791. The monument, which is to the memory of the first wife of Alexander Allardyce of Dunnottar, stands on the left hand side of the doorway. The design represents two female figures with a pedestal between them, upon which rests a vase, having sculptured upon it a wreath of flowers and the arms of Allardyce parted per pale from those of Baxter. The figure to the right is Benevolence, represented by the heraldic device of the pelican in her piety; that on the left, Piety, holding an open book with the text Micah vi. 8 inscribed upon it.

On the pedestal there is the following inscription:—

Sacred | to the Memory of | ANN, | the wife of |  
ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE | of *Dunnottar* | and  
Daughter of | ALEXANDER BAXTER | of *Glassel*.  
| She was married the 7th of August, 1786, | gave  
Birth to her Son | ALEXANDER BAXTER AL-  
LARDYCE | the 23rd of July | and departed this  
Life, at *Aberdeen* | the 1st of August, 1787 | Aged  
28 years.

Near the foot of the tomb there is a medallion representing the dying wife comforting her husband and child, by pointing upwards to the place of their reunion. Below this is the following:—

As a Tribute justly due | To the *Eminent Virtues*, |  
*Gentle Manners* | And | *Personal Accomplishments* |  
of a most amiable Woman, | Her disconsolate Hus-  
band dedicates this monument.

The burial place of the Allardyces is in the churchyard immediately before the south door of the West Church. Here on a black marble table stone is inscribed:—

HERE IS INTERRED | ANN | Daughter of  
ALEXANDER BAXTER, *Esq.* | of *Glassel* | The  
Wife of | ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE, *Esq.* | of  
Dunnottar | She was married the 7th August, 1786 |  
Gave birth to her Son | ALEXANDER BAXTER  
ALLARDYCE | the 23rd July, and departed this life  
| the 1st August, 1787 | Aged 28 years. | ALEX-  
ANDER BAXTER ALLARDYCE | Died at Ken-  
sington the 4th day of May, 1794, in the | Seventh  
Year of his Age and is here interred | Also | ALEX-  
ANDER ALLARDYCE *Esq.* of Dunnottar | and  
Representative of this district of Boroughs, in | two  
successive Parliaments | who died at Dunnottar, the  
1st November 1801, Aged 58. | Also here are interred  
the remains of | HANNAH | Daughter of ALEX-  
ANDER INNES Esquire of Breda & Cowie | the  
second wife of | the above ALEXANDER ALLAR-  
DYCE, *Esq.* | Who died the 22d day of August 1833,  
aged 64 years.

Alexander Allardyce was the eldest son of James Allardyce, burgess, and Jean Jopp, sister of Provost Jopp, and represented the Aberdeen District of Burghs from 1792 till his death. The issue of the second marriage was a daughter, Eleanor, who married Archibald Earl of Cassillis, and became the mother of Archibald, 2nd Marquis of Ailsa.

On the right hand side of the doorway there is a mural monument on the wall, in the form of a sail stretched across an anchor, and bearing to have been executed by Westmacott, Jr., London, to the memory of one whose extensive benevolence is worthy of remembrance :—

In Memory | of John Cushnie, Shipmaster in Aberdeen | who died 4th May 1801, aged 72 years | To the honesty and plainness of a Seaman Mr. Cushnie united | a generous and benevolent Heart. For many years with a narrow income | he yet found means to employ a portion of it in the exercise of Charity : | a more affluent fortune occasioned no other change in his original | habits than an extension of his liberality: Modest, reserved, and | unostentatious, his charities were only made known by those who | were the objects of them. Having bestowed in his lifetime large | sums in relieving the distresses of the Poor, particularly during | the calamitous season of 1799 and 1800, he has left to posterity | the example of EXTENSIVE BENEVOLENCE. For having neither | Family nor near relation, he bequeathed the greater part of his | fortune among the various Charitable Institutions in this City | and neighbourhood as follows :—

The Society of Shipmasters of Aberdeen for their Poor, . . . . .	£500
Said Society for the necessitous Poor and decayed White fishers of Footdee, . . . . .	200
The Master of the Guild Brethren's Hospital of Aberdeen, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	500
The Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, . . . . .	300
Said Managers for the Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	500
Said Managers for the Dispensaries, £200 each, . . . . .	400
The Managers of the Poor's Hospital, . . . . .	500
Said Managers for the Coal Fund, . . . . .	400
Said Managers for the Sunday Schools, . . . . .	400
The Master of the Trades Hospital, . . . . .	200
The Narrowind Society, . . . . .	300
The Shiprow Society, . . . . .	200
The Society of Workmen or Porters, plying on the Quay, . . . . .	100
The Magistrates of Old Aberdeen, for the Poor of that Town, . . . . .	200
The Master of Kirk Work of Aberdeen, <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	200

<sup>1</sup> Burdened with an annuity of £10, payable to Peter Gordon, Saddler, during his life.—*Hospital Accounts.*

<sup>2</sup> "Donation on condition that the Mr. of Kirkwork and his successors in office take particular charge and preserve in constant repair and order the tombstone and burial place of Mr. Cushnie's father and mother, in the churchyard of Aberdeen, in which burial place he is by his own direction interred."—*Kirk and Bridge Works Accounts.*

The Managers of Mr. Thain's Schools, . . . . .	200
The Managers of the Public Kitchen, . . . . .	100
And to his Executors, in trust for the Managers of any Fund to be established in Aberdeen for the support of decayed Women Servants, . . . . .	200
Sterling, . . . . .	£5400

Mr. Cushnie is interred beside his father and mother in the churchyard, and the spot is marked by two lair stones, upon each of which is the following inscription :—

Here rest in Hope of a blessed Resurrection | The Bodies of | ISOBEL BOYES | Spouse of PATRICK CUSHNIE, Merchant | Who died 11th March 1735, Aged 48 Years | PATRICK CUSHNIE | Who died 6th April 1745 Aged 57 years | ALEXANDER CUSHNIE | Their Son Merchant | Who died 11th July 1762, Aged 36 years | MARGARET ARTHUR | Spouse of PETER CUSHNIE | Their Son Merchant | Who died 6th June 1792, Aged 70 years | Her Husband had to lament | The loss of an affectionate Wife | With whom he [lived] happily for 40 year | PETER CUSHNIE | Who died on the 4th day of July 1798 | Aged 77 years.

Passing into the church and taking the passage to the right we come on a group of stones lying on the floor, in the south-west corner. The first is a large slab, the inscription on which is in wonderful preservation :—

HERE LYES UNDER THE HOPE OF A BLISSED RESVRRECTION WALTER ROBERTSON LATE BAILLIE OF ABERDEEN WHO DEPARTED THE 9 OF FEBR 1703 & OF HIS AGE 80  
HERE ALSO LYES CATHERIN | IACK SPOUS TO WALTER | ROBERTSON BAILLIE OF ABD | WHO DEPARTED THE 10 | OF JANUARY 1677 | AS ALSO IANET BISSET | HIS SECOND SPOUS WHO | DEPARTED THE 19 OF DER | 1679 AND IEAN MORISON | HIS THIRD SPOUS WHO DE | PARTED THE 24 OF FEBR | 1682.

This stone, like many another, appears to have been prepared during the lifetime of the parties commemorated, the date of death and age, both of the Baillie and his first wife, having been evidently cut at a later date than the rest of the inscription referring to them.

The next tomb belongs also to a member of the same family :—

HERE LYES CHRISTIAN KEMP | RELICT OF ALEXR | ROBERTSON | BAILIE IN ABD. WHO DEPARTED | THIS LIFE THE 23 DAY OF DECR | 1702 AND OF HIR AGE THE 94 YEAR.

This stone, like the last, appears to have been laid down during the lifetime of Baillie Robertson, and the traces of lettering round

the margin probably refer to him, but the inscription is almost entirely obliterated. Robertson was elected a Baillie for the last time at the Michaelmas election in 1660.

The next stone in this group is a handsome slab of black marble, with an inscription to one of our famous chief magistrates, Sir Thomas Menzies. On the top of the stone a shield had borne the knight's arms, but the charging is effaced. Then follows this Latin inscription :—

D. O. M. | S. | ET MEMORIÆ | PAVLI MINESII A  
KYNMUNDY EQVESTR | ORD VIRI QVI NOBIL FAMIL  
EDITVS HIC VITAM EGIT DVODECIES CONCORD CI- |  
VIVM SVFRAG ELECTVS PRÆFECTVR | VRBIS TOT ANN  
TENVIT MITI INGE | NIO COMITATE MORVM OMNIBVS |  
CHARVS VNICO EQVVE CONCORDI CO- | NVIGIO  
FOELIX IAM OCTVAGENARIVS [I]N SPE[M BE]AT RES-  
SVRECT[IONIS] MORT | EXVVI DEPOSVIT M[E]N[SE]  
DECEM[BRIS] | MDCXLI

[Sacred to Almighty God and to the memory of Paul Menzies of Kinmundy, Knight—who, descended from a noble family, spent his life here; being twelve times elected by the unanimous vote of the citizens, held the chief magistracy of the city for as many years, endeared to all by his mild disposition and the courtesy of his manners; once married and happy in that marriage, at the age of eighty, in the month of December, 1641, laid down his mortal remains in hope of a happy resurrection.]

There are traces quite distinct, though now illegible, of a longer inscription having been originally on the stone, but the remaining part has been worn off by the feet of generations of worshippers passing over it. Menzies, from whom the parts within brackets of the upper portion of the inscription have been taken, has happily preserved what is now gone of the lower portion. It was as follows :—

*Alexander filius & heres optimo parenti F. C. Sub hoc etiam saxo quiescunt ossa Barbaræ Gordonæ, ejusdem Alexandri conjugis, quæ vita obiit 4.º Cal. Nov. anno MD. CLVII.*

[Alexander, his son and heir, caused this monument to be erected to the best of parents. Under this stone also rest the bones of Barbara Gordon, spouse to the said Alexander, who went from life 29th [19th] October, 1657.]

The stone shows that it had once been adorned with a large inlaid brass border, but

<sup>1</sup> I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. P. J. Anderson for his kindness in furnishing translations to this and many of the other Latin inscriptions within the church and churchyard.

<sup>2</sup> This must be a mistake for 14, as the Mr. of Kirkwork's Accounts show that on Oct. 23, 1657, "Mr. Alexander Meingzeis wyff of Kinmundie bureit in the kirk."

when or by whom it was removed we have failed to learn. Sir Paul Menzies, for whom this elegant tombstone was laid down, was a member of the powerful family of Pitfoddels, having been the second son of Provost Thomas Menzies of Durn. He was admitted as a Burgess of Guild on 22nd November, 1588.

This old family in the main stem adhered strongly to the old faith, but it appears to have been otherwise with some of the younger branches, for so early as 1611 we find Paul Menzies, baillie, named as one of the "sermon catchers," or those who caused "the people to resort to the sermones," and in 1620 he was appointed an elder of St. Nicholas Church.

At the Michaelmas election of 1623 Menzies was chosen Provost, and held the civic chair, with a short break of three months—Oct.-Dec. 1634—till the Michaelmas election, 1635.

During the early years of his provostship little of interest is recorded, but through the Kirkwork Accounts we get a glimpse of his sorrowing household, when on 20 Dec. 1623, and again on 16 March, 1629, "Paul Menzes prouest bureit ane berne."

At the Council Meeting on 15 May, 1633,\* the Provost and Baillie Patrick Leslie were nominated Commissioners to the ensuing Parliament, and to attend the coronation of Charles I., which was to take place in Edinburgh during the following month; and that they might proceed south in a manner befitting such an ancient and honourable burgh as Aberdeen, the sum of 3000 merks [£166 13s. 4d.] was voted to defray their expenses. The following items from the Guildry Accounts ending Michaelmas, 1633, show how part of the vote was spent :—

<i>Item</i> , for furnitor to the touns fitmantill of silk, small pesments, buccassie, and some welwet that wanted to outsed conforme to the merchants particular compt .....	Scots. £113 10 10
<i>Item</i> , to George Bruce for furnishing of the brydill bitt, stirupe ernes, ledder to the harnessing, and workmanship conform to his particular compt.....	80 8 4
<i>Item</i> , to his man for his drink siluer.....	2 0 0

\* Session Records, vol. 1, p. 77.

† Council Register, vol. lii. p. 113.



D O M  
S

ET MEMORIE

PAVLI MINESII A KYNMUNDY EQVESTR  
ORD VIRI QVINOBIL FAMIL EDITVSHIC  
VITAM EGIT DVODECIES CONCORD CI  
VIVM SVFRAG ELECTVS PRÆFECTVR  
VRBIS TOT ANN TENVIT MITI INGE  
NIO COMITATE MORVM OMNIBVS  
CHARVS VNICO EOQVE CONCORDI CO  
NIVGIO FOELIX IAM OCTVAGENARIVS  
IN SPOMETAT RESVRECTVS MORT  
EXVVI DEPOSVIT N DECEM

M DC XLI

LEX FILII

SV  
OS  
ALE  
I XIV

RE



ANDREW GIBB & CO. LITHRS  
2, QUEEN ST. ABERDEEN

TOMBSTONE OF SIR PAUL MENZIES.  
St Nicholas Church, Aberdeen.

At the meeting on 14th August, when the Provost made his report to the Council as Commissioner to the late Parliament, the Clerk has entered in the sederunt *Sir Paul Menzies*, for the outlay by the town had not been in vain, their Provost being one of the 54 gentlemen knighted by Charles during his stay in Scotland.

It was either on receipt of the news that Menzies had been knighted, or while carrying out the local programme to celebrate the coronation on the 19th June, that the mishap occurred to Old Lowrie which necessitated it being sent to Flanders to be recast. The celebrations, as detailed in the Council minute, were such as to leave no doubt as to the loyalty of Bon-Accord; while, on the other hand, if carried out in their entirety, they were more than sufficient to account for the fracturing of Lowrie:—"The baillies and counsall ordanit that the haill bellis to be rung, baill fyres to be set on be everie man befor his awin hous, the croce to be hung with tapestrie, twa punsheouns of wyne, with the spycery in great [abundance], to be brocht and spent thairat, the tuelf peice of ordinance on the Castelhill to be shot," and the time between to be spent in "shooting of muskatis and burning of poulder."

In August, 1639, Menzies, now an old man, had to mourn the loss of his eldest son John, who was drowned while crossing the North Esk. Spalding, who narrates the incident, says that his body was brought home to Aberdeen, "and vpon the 22nd day of August, wes bureit with volie of muscat insted of funerall sermon as wes wont to be givin, and many teires sched for his vntymlic death, being a brave youth of singular expectation."

According to the same authority, the Provost himself died in his own house in Aberdeen on Saturday, 18th December, 1641, and was honourably buried in the Church on the Monday following. His widow, who survived him for over eight years, died early in March, 1650. Although no direct evidence has been discovered that he influenced Raban to set up his press in Aberdeen, it seems agreed that Menzies was a liberal patron of literature

and the fine arts. His portrait, by his friend Jamesone, adorns the Hall of Marischal College, and bears to have been executed in 1620, when he was 67. He would consequently have been 88 years of age at his death in 1641.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

(To be continued.)

## A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 41.)

1834. *The Quissing-Glass*. No. 1, Aberdeen, Dec., 1834. 2d. 4to, 8 pp. Imprint: "Aberdeen: Printed for the Proprietors by John Watt, to whose care Communications for the Editor (post paid) may be addressed." 3 numbers, all? The preface states that the promoters "have no very definite object in view. They mean to touch on every thing. Not every thing at once, or in one number, but every thing as it occurs which is calculated to amuse." Contributed to by John Ramsay, who through its pages indulged "freely in teasing Aberdeen writers and readers." *The Quissing-Glass* was a respectable paper, Radical in politics. It exposed several University jobs, among others the sinecures of Drs. Skene and Bannerman.
1835. *The Aberdeen Advertiser*. No. 1, (Month?) 1835. Printed and published weekly at 49 Upperkirkgate. This paper was the project of Thomas Bannerman, of Banner Mill, his brother Alexander, M.P. for the city, supplying the political material. It was a Liberal paper, the object of which was to promote University Reform, in which Bannerman took a very lively interest. The editor was William Anderson, author of *Landscape Lyrics*, the sub-editor and reporter being Mr. (now Dr.) J. H. Wilson. It is said that it "was fairly well written, was got up with some care, and the printing was highly creditable to Mr. Wm. Bennet." The prospectus of *The Advertiser* announced that it would "infuse new life into the Aberdeen Press." *The Observer* dubbed it the "infusion." It struggled for some time but in the collapse of the University Bill—proposing the union of King's and Marischal College—which Bannerman had introduced, it collapsed, in the autumn of 1835. Dr. Wilson writes me, "the circulation never was above three hundred and fifty, it only averaged a score, so that the venture was a heavy loss to somebody."
1835. *The Budget, well stuff'd with screeds of prose and rhyme of course*. No. 1, Tuesday, December 29th, 1835. Price 1d. 8vo, 8pp. Imprint, "Aberdeen: Printed and published once a fortnight by J. Watt, 9 Guestrow." "Our chief object," says the introduction, "is to awaken the seemingly dormant faculties of our townsmen, many of whom we know devote their leisure hours to literary pursuits." One number, all?

<sup>1</sup> Council Reg., vol. lii., p. 115.

<sup>2</sup> Troubles, vol. 1, p. 230.

<sup>3</sup> Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 123.

- 1836.** *The Aberdeen University Magazine.* January—August, 1836. Aberdeen: P. Gray, 78 Broad Street. 8vo, 16 pp. Fortnightly, price 4d. 16 Nos. to August 24, 1836. This magazine was mainly taken up with University Reform. It opposed the scheme for the union of the two Universities, bringing up the stale old arguments that were regularly trotted out whenever the proposal was mooted. The publisher, Peter Gray, who died in January of this year in London, at the age of 80, was just the very man to publish an academic magazine. His mathematical ability in certain intricate and difficult calculations was recognised by De Morgan, as about the highest he had ever seen. When the Northern Assurance Company was started in the same year as this magazine, Gray's attention was drawn to actuarial science, and throughout his long life he devoted much study to this science, and became one of its greatest authorities. His contributions to mathematical literature are very numerous, and he was a member of several scientific societies.
- 1837.** *The Aberdeen New Shaver.* No. 1, July, 1837. Price 2d. 4to, 8pp. Imprint to No 1, "Aberdeen: William Edward, Jun. & Co., 35 Broad Street;" to No. 2, "Printed and published monthly by R. Edward & Co., 3 Back Wynd, Aberdeen"; to No. 3, "Aberdeen: Printed at the New Shaver Office, No. 5 Back Wynd, by R. & W. Edward and Company, Printers;" at No. 13 the address is changed to "5 Flourmill Brae." No. 2 was published in August, 1838, more than a year after No. 1, and it appeared regularly thereafter till its death in July, 1840, to No. 25. Badly printed, and miserably edited, *The New Shaver* is a far less able production than the paper from which it took its name. One of the printers, Edward, was editor, and in fact writer-in-chief.
- 1837?** *The Pedestrian.* No. 1, Donside. 12mo, 6 pp. No title page. Signed Macrobins [Joseph Robertson, 1837?]
- 1837.** *The Aberdeen Constitutional; and Advertiser for the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.* Vol. I., No. 1. Saturday, September 16, 1837. Price 4½d. It was printed and published successively by John Davidson, George Cornwall, and William Bennett. "The great object, then, for which this Publication has been set in foot," says the prefatory remarks, "is to advocate Conservative Principles." It was edited successively by Robert Cruickshank, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, and Dr. Joseph Robertson, in whose hands it became a rather formidable rival to *The Herald*, and Mr. J. Forbes Robertson was at one time sub-editor, and Mr. James Bruce was also on the staff. The *New Statistical Account* (p. 100) states the original object of the projectors of *The Constitutional* was "to promote a better tone of thinking and feeling among the people by establishing a paper whose characteristic should rather be its Christian principle than its political partisanship. [A hit is implied at a contemporary which was supposed to advocate so-
- called "infidel" principles] In this attempt, however, they were unsuccessful, and the paper is accordingly merely a Conservative Journal, which in Church politics favours the moderate party. Its weekly circulation is about 900." It was the property of a Joint Stock Company. When "it drew its last breath," on the morning of July 26, 1844, the *Herald* announced the fact within black borders, with jubilant heart.
- 1838.** *Aberdeen Argus.* A prospectus in *The Aberdeen Shaver* (of January, 1838) states that the publisher of *The Shaver* had determined to start early in March a Radical paper, entitled the *Aberdeen Argus*, to be published on Tuesdays. Did it ever appear?
- 1838.** *Aberdeen Universities' Magazine.* No. 1, November, 1838. Price 6d. 24 pp., 8vo. Imprint, "Printed at the Constitutional Office, 42 Castle Street, by G. Cornwall." Lewis Smith published it. We learn from *The Constitutional* that "the *Universities' Magazine* expired a few hours after its birth," and the critic goes on with truth to say, that it "may take its place among the long list of ostentatious failures."
- 1839.** *Aberdeen Patriot.* *The Aberdeen Shaver* (p. 461) says, "it is our painful duty to record that the first instance of mortality which took place in Aberdeen during the present year [1839] was that of the *Aberdeen Patriot*, at the tender age of two months."
- 1839.** *The Northern Vindicator.* Aberdeen? *The New Shaver* (p. 93) speaks of *The Northern Vindicator*. It was evidently a Radical paper. Is anything known of its existence?
- 1839.** *The Aberdeen Teetotaler and North of Scotland Abstinence Advocate.* Published under the patronage of and for the benefit of the funds of the Aberdeen Total Abstinence Society. No. 1, May, 1839, 4to, 8pp, monthly. Imprint, "Printed at the Aberdeen Herald Office, by John Finlayson." Four Nos. all published?
- 1840?** *The Examiner.* This was an unsuccessful venture of Mr. Thomas Spark, bookseller, author of the *Water Kelpie*. Only one number was published.
- 1840.** *Aberdeen Monthly Circular, devoted to Literature, Politics, and Domestic Intelligence.* No. 1, June, 1840. Price 1d, 4 pp., folio. The second number was enlarged to 12 pp., and the price raised to 2d. The last number returned to same size and price as No. 1. The imprint gives James Daniel as the printer, and James Strachan as publisher. It was published on the first day of every month, and continued till 1841—fourteen numbers in all. With James Bruce as editor, the *Monthly Circular* was characterised by smart writing. Bruce contributed the famous articles on the Aberdeen Pulpit and Universities, which afterwards were published separately in pamphlet form. The opening address indicates its principles—"This paper will advocate Liberal principles, without being connected with party—opposing equally the bad measures of Whigs and Tories."

1840. *Random Recollections, or Miscellaneous Observations upon Men and Manners.* No. 1, July 24, 1840. [Price 2d.] Imprint: "Printed by J. Daniel, at the Columbian Press, 48 Castle Street, Aberdeen." 12mo, 12 pp. "It is plainly stated in our title what is the nature of our work; and we need only add, that our lines shall be bold, and the features well marked and true to life." This periodical, a violent opponent of that "*waspyish set of 'Chartist Teetotalers,'*" does not seem to have had a great position; nor was it sanguine of success. A note on the last page leads us to understand that it was hawked through the country like a chap book.

J. MALCOLM BULLOCH.

(*To be continued.*)

### A RAMBLE ON THE EAST COAST OF BUCHAN.

(*Continued from page 26.*)

DESCENDING a ravine opposite to the gable of the Church, we found the well of S. Ninian running over the precipice, as it has done for many centuries.

Next morning we started from the mouth of the Ythan, and ascended a mountain of sand, which is said to be everflowing in all weathers. The morning being clear, we have a fine survey of the beautiful landscape from the south-west, while at a nearer range we see the highly cultivated farms in the vicinity of the busy village of Newburgh, which, by the by, appears to be built on a reclaimed marsh. Before leaving this prominent site, we sketch the fine old ruin of Knockha, the ancient seat of the lairds of Udny. Then we descend eastward and in a little time we have a view of the old beach of Forvie from the sea. A few minutes walk onward and we reach a very large ledge of rock almost perpendicular, over which a beautiful spring spends itself into the sea by a fall of two hundred feet. Over every ledge almost from the top to the bottom there is a beautiful crop of cresses rooted in the fissures of the rock. On descending a ravine to have a view of this grand sight from the beach, we noticed the presence of the primroses and the grass of Parnassus in all their beauty. Nearly opposite to the centre of this precipice there is a large table-shaped block of rock, which is covered at high water. It was upon this rock table at "half sea" that Tammas Robertson, Fisher-

man, saw and spoke with a mermaid,<sup>1</sup> one misty morning in May, 1836, and that even Jenny his wife, with all her endearments, was never able to extract a word that passed between Tammas and the mermaid, save this, that he would not meet with a watery grave. This was truly verified, as Tammas never after this interview with her ladyship ventured to sea in *foul* weather. A little further on we have turreted-shaped hills of sand, clad with waving bent, which we climb for sight-seeing, and are immediately in view of a wild waste of heath and grass, with here and there little knolls of sand. Descending again with a run we are soon at the crescent-shaped "Hawklal'" Bay, the fashionable resort of pleasure seekers, who come from all points of the compass to bathe and drink of its mineral waters. After having wandered miles for part of two days "mong thistle, bente, and sande," we find it a relief to come in sight of cultivation, and the habitation of man. And here we cease scaling precipices and sand hills, and take the beaten path-way leading to the village of Collieston, and are soon in sight of the Coast Guard Station and Watch-house, built on an elevation above the sea. Then rounding the bay of Port Thuddan we arrive at the village, and passing a row of irregularly built houses we come to the Red-house at a corner, which was built of red clay in the year 1756. It was famous for its custom in the palmy days of smuggling. The buildings adjoining this ancient ale-house, though more modern, are much more dilapidated. Within two minutes' walk from this we come in sight of Primrose Cottage, which was the seat of the late Mrs. James Hay, the lady founder of The "Bruce-Hay Girls' School." It is finely walled in and sheltered from the cold easterly gales from the sea.

To the right of this we have now a full view of the village of Collieston proper. There is a semicircular range of beach, extending to a quarter of a mile, which is sheltered from the east and south-west by green cliffs, upwards of 400 feet above the sea level. The houses are built in all positions, commencing from the beach, ledge upon ledge, many feet up-

<sup>1</sup> Peter Buchan says that the scene of "Clerk Colville, or the Mermaid," is laid at Slaish, on the east coast of Buchan, which is indented in many places by the sea with immense chasms.



wards, in admirable confusion. We now make our transit through the village, and pass the manse and infants' school on our way to the churchyard, where we see the old aisle, the burial place of the Erroll family. On consulting Spalding (I. 25) we find that "upon Saturday the 16th July, 1631, the high and mighty lord, Francis Earl of Erroll, in his own place of the bounds, departed this life. The funeral took place 'vpon the nicht.' The Earl's body was 'convoyet quyetlie with his awin domestiks and countrie friendis, and with torche licht,' it being his lordship's wish 'to be bureit quyetlie, and sic expenssis as sould be wairit prodigallie vpon his buriall' were ordered to be given to the poor. This was truly a nobleman of a great and courageous spirit, who had great troubles in his time, which he stoutly and honourably still carried, and now in favour died in peace with God and man, a loyal subject to the King, to the great grief of his kin and friends."

There is no tombstone to Earl Francis, but there is one of Iona marble to the Countess Mary and her husband, which bears a Latin inscription. We give it in English:—"Under this tombstone are laid not gold and silver, nor treasures of any kind, but the bodies of a most affectionate pair, Mary, Countess of Erroll, and Alexander Hay of Dalgaty, who lived in wedlock peacefully and lovingly for twenty-seven years, and who desired to be buried side by side; and they earnestly entreat that this stone may not be removed, nor their remains be disturbed, but that they may be suffered to rest together in the Lord until he shall summon them to the happy resurrection unto life, to which they look forward, trusting in the mercy of God, and the merits of the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ."

J. DALGARNO.

### CHARLES WHYT, OR WHITE, PAINTER.

I SUBJOIN a list of some of the work done by the above painter. In the books of the Town Council, as well as those belonging to the Trades, the two names are indifferently used, sometimes the one and sometimes the other. In your last number you had an extract from the book of the Shoemaker Craft, in the year

1704. "In the year 1709, July 9th. The said day the Town Councill appoynted the hail Mortifications to be extended on broads, and each Mortification to have a broad & extend them thereon, and recomends to the Magistrats to agree with Charles Whyt, painter, for drawing the saids"—Mortifications as above. The Guildry of the present day have to thank the late Baillie John Fraser for having caused these Mortification Boards to be repainted and hung up in the lobby of the new Town buildings.

In the year 1712 Whyt is employed by the Master of the Trades Hospital, and paid by him the sum of £3 12s. "for Guilding the wain [the vane] of the Church." This would be Trinity Chapel.

The next entry, 1714, in the Trades book, is the sum of £5 11s. 6d., "payed to Charles White, painter, for colouring and painting the Trinity Chapel steeple, per discharged accot."

We now come to the entry in the Convener Court Book, 4th January, 1715, when the Mr. of Trades Hospitall, Deacon Anderson, Tailor, is instructed to agree with Charles Whyt, painter, anent renewing King William the Lyon his picture, "always not exceeding fiftie shillings sterling. Jo. Deans, Clk."

The next entry is from the Master of Hospital's Account Book, the same year as above:

<i>Item.</i> To Charles White, painter, for drawing King William the Lyon his picture,	£33 6 8
<i>Item.</i> At agreeing with him and setting up the picture,	0 12 0

We now give some of the criticisms on this picture. The first is an extract from the letter of Lieutenant-General Hutton to the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, accompanying a copy of a portrait of William the Lyon, King of Scotland, presented to the Society. The Society engraved the drawing, which may be seen in the third volume of the Transactions, plate x., and the General's letter will be found in the same volume, at page 298; it is dated London, 22nd October, 1821. The General mentions the fact of the agreement with "Charles White, a painter, to repair it for a sum not exceeding fifty shillings, which was accordingly done, with the exception of the face, which the artist who copied the picture in-

formed me has been fortunately left untouched." We now come to the climax of the General's letter—"It is painted in fresco"!! This is accounted for by the artist who was employed by General Hutton not having handled the picture; if he had done so, he would have seen that it was painted on canvas, and it was hung in the south-east corner of the old Hall. My late friend, Mr. Andrew Jervise, could not have examined the picture critically, indeed it was in the dark corner of the present Hall, at the north-west end, and could not be well seen. He was right as to the contract—"As cheap as possible, not exceeding 50s. sterling." The writer has reason to think that some remarks made on this picture, in the last vol. of the *Aberdeen Herald*, were the means of its being placed under the hands of Mr. John Hay, to be put in better order. Since it was relined and varnished it has turned out to be a first-rate picture, and worthy of a better place than it occupies.

In the Treasurer's Book of the Town Council there is in the charge for Mortcloths, 1752 :—

Jan. 11th. Relict of Charles White, painter, £5 0 0

It would very likely be seen if Charles was the son of Deacon Convener White by referring to the books of the Hammermen Incorporation as to his entry into that trade. And, at the same time, it would be interesting if a list of the portraits mentioned by Mr P. J. Anderson, at page 4, as having been painted by Charles Whyt, or any others that may have come from his brush, could be compiled.

J.

## ANENT CHURCH LAWS.

(Continued from page 23.)

### BANCHORY-DEVENICK.

13th July, 1729.—Congregation advertised to beware of meeting in crowds on the Sabbath day, particularly upon the waterside, and likewise to beware of fishing late upon Saturday's night. Also to avoid drinking on the Sabbath day to excess, and in great companies, and of going in throngs to the seaside for diversion : with certification.

7th March, 1731.—Minister warned the young persons in the parish to beware of night meetings in their neighbours' houses, under pretence of mirth and drawing valentines.

7th June, 1732.—Session considering the great disorder occasioned by the multitude of dogs in time

of worship, did agree to employ Alexander Coutts to keep them out, and allow him threepence every Lord's day out of the collections for the same.

19th March, 1738.—Minister again exhorted the congregation to the faithful observation of the Sabbath day, and especially the Salmon Fishers, and advertised them, that he himself, together with some of the Session, according to a former appointment, were to watch this night at the water until 12 o'clock to see if any would be so wicked as to fish before that time.

11th November, 1827.—Raffles strictly prohibited being held within this parish in all time coming.

27th September, 1839.—Shooting at marriages prohibited.

### PETERCULTER.

1698.—The breakers and violators of God's commands and Ecclesiastick Laws, all Hereticks, Apostats, and Schismatics, Atheists, Idolators, Papists, Quakers, &c., (within the Parish) who forsake God and follow the Devil, directly or indirectly, as Witches, Conjurors, Charmers, Juglars, Fortune-tellers, &c. All profane and scandalous hypocritical and superstitious persons, Blasphemers, Cursers, Swearers, Forswearers, and Perjurers, impenitent, obstinate, contumacious, and incorrigible sinners, irreligious and grossly ignorant creatures, who profane or contemn God's name and ordinances, and carry irreverently in time of God's worship, who tempt and provoke God and others, who contemn, mock and scorn, and are disobedient and obstinate to Parents, Civil or Ecclesiastick, as Magistrats, Ministers, &c., who are cruell and revengeful, strive, strick, and fight with, defile and pollute, steal, rob, and oppress, detract, revile and slander, cheat, lye and backbite, raise and bear false reports on and witness against and blot the good name, credit, and repute of, or envy their neighbours, and covet what is theirs; who forge Testificates, &c., who commit sins and scandalls against, or omit duties and offices to God, themselves, or their neighbours, who neglect and contemn God's worship, its means, manner and season, and do not preserve and maintain their own and neighbours' respect and credit, life and charity, livelihood, and estate, good name and fame, and are undutiful and injurious to Magistrates, Ministers, Elders, Husbands, Wives, Parents, Children, Masters, Servants, Relations, Superiors, Inferiors or Equals; who contemn and despise God's ordinances and Sacraments, Providences and Works, Christ's Offices and Members, Church Government and discipline, the Spirit's Grace and wages, who neglect Prayers, singing of Psalms, Catechising and conference, and follow their own inventions in God's service, who do not remember and keep holy by reading, praying and religious exercises, or break the Lord's day by sinful words or works, idleness or unnecessary recreations and employments, working (works of necessity and charity and mercy excepted), travelling or doing what should or may be done on other days viz:—buying and selling, borrowing or lending, craving and paying debts, taking tacks, feeing servants, making bargains, merchandising, trading, fishing, fleshing, threshing, grinding, or the like servill works. Who spend their time and talents, health and wealth, by idleness or

lothfulness in their callings, infrugality or prodigality, false weights or measures, gaining, pledging and drinking unnecessarily or unseasonably (now refreshment being sometimes necessary on the Lord's day, sometime is allowed therefor, but if they stay in the change house after the ringing of the bell, or take more than what refreshes them, then they and the Innkeepers shall be censured and fyned according to the nature of their sin and scandal) all the foresaid Persons (if anie be in this Parish) shall not only be censured but also fyned and punished according to the nature and quality of the Persons and Parties offending and offended, of the offence and crime and its circumstances, and they are to be dealt with privately and publickly, and to satisfy before the Session or Congregation, Presbytery, or any other Church Judicature as is usual, and being censured as is requisite till they pay their penalties and satisfy the Church for their scandal, they shall be enrolled and read to be such, and if they continue or be contumacious, they shall not be admitted to the Holy Communion, but shall be charged before the Judges and Judicatures competent; and to make the same effectual according to the laudable laws of this Kingdom in Church and State, the Session give power to the Minister to make a Session Bailie (if need be) or empower any of their number to prosecute the same, and shall pay his necessary and instructed charges and expenses for that end.

J. A. H.

### SHAKSPEARIANA.

**MERCHANT OF VENICE.**—Shylock, addressing Tubal, says:—"I would my daughter were dead at my feet, and the jewels in her ear! Would she were hearsed at my foot, the ducats in her coffin!" Hearsing a dead body is a Roman Catholic ceremony, not a Jewish. Here, in French, means a harrow, and the term is applied to an arrangement of spikes like the teeth of a harrow, on which are stuck candles. A body to be hearsed is carried in a coffin to a church where stages or herses of lighted candles are placed at the head, foot, and sides of the coffin.

In Portia's speech to Shylock, she says—"We do pray for mercy; and that same prayer doth teach us all to render the deeds of mercy." The allusion here no doubt is to the Lord's Prayer, which Shylock, being a Jew, would not be familiar with; though some of its petitions were in use before the birth of Christ.

When Lorenzo says to Jessica—"Lorenzo, and thy love," he used 'love' in the active sense of 'lover.' When Jessica replies—"My love indeed, for who love I so much," she speaks as if she supposed Lorenzo had used 'love' in the passive sense of 'beloved.'

When she goes on to say—"And now who knows but you, Lorenzo, whether I am yours?" she applies to 'love' as did Lorenzo the active meaning of 'lover.' This is not a mere conceit of Jessica's, but it is quite a common thing with Shakespeare to use love with this twofold meaning. So Milton's 'true love, nightingale,' means, the nightingale, true lover.

King-Edward.

JOHN MILNE.

### RESURRECTIONISTS AT NIGG.

THE old Churchyard at Nigg, from its proximity to Aberdeen and quiet situation near the bay of Nigg, was, during the first half of the present century, frequently subjected to midnight visits of the terrorising body snatchers. For long it was believed that only the lowest orders of society engaged in the revolting work of exhuming and carrying off dead bodies to be sold for dissecting purposes; but facts, which came to light from time to time, showed that men of influence and position, with the most sordid motives, were not above lending themselves to it. The following extracts from the Parish Registers throw some light on the matter:—

"December 25th, 1808.—The Minister informed the Session that on the night between Thursday the 22nd, and Friday the 23rd last, the corpse of Janet Young, (Mrs —) an aged woman from Aberdeen, who had been buried on the 22nd, was taken up and carried away—broken pieces of the lid of the coffin, tatters of grave linen, and marks of blood left by the grave. The relatives of the deceased were now in quest of the body. The Session resolved to wait a little the event of their endeavours to find out this daring and alarming thing, which might have very bad consequences in the minds of the people, and to do every thing in their power to prevent such conduct."

"February 12th, 1809.—The Minister stated that the body of Mrs — had been found. Those who had taken it out of the grave had been obliged, from apprehension of being detected, to put it for a time in the sand on the north side of the Bay of Nigg, from whence they had been unable, on account of the search and out-look made by relatives, to remove it. A late storm of the sea had raised and carried it to the south side of the bay, where it had been found, and afterwards decently interred. The person principally concerned in taking up the body was found to be a forward, impudent, not well behaved young man, a student-in-physic, who had been obliged to flee from the country. So much trouble and expense to his father, so much vexation to the woman's relations, and such resentment of the world had taken place, with fear of the consequences of such conduct, that no

apprehension was entertained of any thing like it being again attempted."

The Resurrectionists, however, continued their nefarious work, but in 1816 we find that Mr. Gibb, superintendent of the Aberdeen Harbour Works, "in order to allay the public excitement," presented a massive dressed stone to the Kirk Session "for the purpose of being laid above the coffin of each newly buried person." This proved a considerable impediment to the "snatchers," but it was not till the passing of the Act entitling unclaimed bodies to be given for the purpose of dissection that this parish was freed from these reckless and unwelcome visitors. J. A. H.

#### GENEALOGY OF THE EARLS OF FIFE.—

"1649. Adam and James Duffs sones lawfull to umq<sup>d</sup> Adam Duff in Cluniebeg," &c. These words, alighted on the other day by a reader in the old Sheriff Court Books of Banff, set to rest a long-continued discussion. The present writer has previously proved, in the *Genealogist* and elsewhere, that the line of descent of the Earls of Fife from the ancient family of Muldavatt, as given in Baird's *Memoirs of the Duffs*, and in almost all the Peerage books, was untenable, from difficulties on the female side. The father of Adam Duff in Cluniebeg is given by Baird as John Duff of Muldavatt, but in the proved descent, as stated lately, "beyond Adam it was impossible to go." However, this has now been shown to be possible. The preceding extract is interesting for two reasons—(1) it carries the true descent of the Earls of Fife a step farther back than has hitherto been done; and (2) it shows that the family had its origin in Cluniebeg, in the parish of Mortlach, and not in Muldavatt, near Cullen, as usually asserted.

C.

LETTER OF JOHN LESLIE, BISHOP OF ROSS, TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE SPANISH NETHERLANDS, IN FAVOUR OF JAMES IRVINE OF DRUM.—I beg to send you, for preservation in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, a copy of the original Latin text of an interesting document relative to the history of a well known family in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, which I discovered about ten years ago in the Archives of the State at Brussels:—

Ser<sup>m</sup> Princeps,

Jacobus Iruyngius, Scotus, Eques Ordinis Divi Johannis Hierosolimitani mihi abhinc annis quadraginta notus habet jamdiu litem in Brabantia Senatu adversus quosdam hereticos Scotos usurpatores bonorum ejusdem Ordinis in Scotia Regno; quæ lis revera (ut mihi satis exploratum est) hactenus perambulavit in tenebris. Ejus causa Tuam Celsitudinem rogandam obnixè duxi, ut aliquem vel aliquos ex suis constituat qui hujusce Militis rationes audiant et ad Tuam Celsitudinem referant; ut ejusdem gratia et autoritate brevius istud negotium (ut æquum est) conficiatur. Premitur enim is Miles magna rerum angustia, quum a multis jam annis apud suos omnibus quas domi haberet facultatibus exutus sit ob suam in sancta fide Catholica Apostolica et Romana constantiam: Et nullius unquam Principis munificentia hactenus sublevatus fuerit, præterquam Pii Quinti Pontificis Maximi qui cum ad istum Ordinem evexit, et Ser<sup>m</sup> Mariæ Scotorum Reginae, quæ eum in bonis literis educavit Lutetia Parisiorum. Quum itaque vehementer optem idque justissimis de causis, brevi inopie ejusdem Irvingi succurri, non possum non iterum Tuam Ser<sup>m</sup> Celsitudinem summa animi intentione rogare ut ejus justas rationes jubeat audiri, et sua autoritate foveri statimque juvari:—Dignumque sua virtute Celsitudo Vestra ea in re prestatib. Quam Deus Opt. Max. Catholico Catholicorumque Regi atque universæ Republicæ Christianæ diu incolumem victoremque in dies conservet.—Bruxell: sexto Kalendas Junii, 1596.

Ser<sup>m</sup> Celsitudinis Vestrae

Devotissimus Servus et Orator

JO. EPŪS ROSSENSIS, Scotus.

[From the Archives of the State, Rue de la Paille, Brussels.]

H. G.

## Queries.

NOTE.—Each paragraph, containing one or more Queries, will receive a consecutive number, to which Correspondents may conveniently refer.

27. ADDRESSES BY LORD RECTORS.—When did the custom of printing the annual Rectorial Address at Marischal College begin? I have seen the following:—

- 1850. Earl of Airlie. D. Wyllie & Son.
  - 1858. Earl Stanhope. D. Wyllie & Son.
  - 1854. Colonel W. H. Sykes. M.P. *Herald Office*.
  - 1853. Earl of Carlisle. D. Wyllie & Son.
  - 1851. Earl of Eglinton. D. Wyllie & Son.
  - 1849. Sheriff J. T. Gordon. D. Wyllie & Son.
  - 1848. Lord Robertson. Lewis Smith & Son.
  - 1839. J. C. Colquhoun, M.P. W. Collins & Co., Glasgow.
  - 1835. John Abercromby, M.D. A. Brown & Co.
- Can any reader of *Scottish Notes and Queries* give information as to prints of addresses by—
- 1855. A. H. Layard, M.P.
  - 1845. Archibald Alison, M.P.
  - 1843. Marquis of Breadalbane.
  - 1842. Sir John Herschel.
  - 1841. Sir James Macgrigor, Bart., M.D.

1840. Sir George Sinclair, Bart., M.P.  
 1838. Lord Brougham.  
 1837. Lord Lyndhurst.  
 1834. Alexander Bannerman, M.P.  
 1833. Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.  
 1832. Sir Michael Bruce, Bart.  
 1831. Earl of Erroll.

In 1856, 1852, 1850, 1846, and 1836, re-elections occurred. Were Addresses delivered in these years? Three Sessions are undoubtedly blank, as, owing to a division of the Nations no election took place. The names of the equally favoured candidates are not given in the *Calendar* lists, and it may be interesting to note here that they were—

1857. Mr. Lyard and the Earl of Elgin.  
 1847. The Earl of Rosse and Mr. T. B. Macaulay.  
 1844. The Marquis of Breadalbane and the Marquis of Bute.

The last Rectorial Address of King's College, by John Inglis, Dean of Faculty (now Lord Justice General), was published by Blackwood in 1857. I have met with none of earlier date. Of the seven Rectors since the union of the Colleges—Lord Barcaple, Earl Russell, Mr. Grant Duff (twice), Mr. Huxley, Mr. Forster, the Earl of Rosebery, and Dr. Bain (twice)—the last two, at least, have printed their Inaugural Addresses in a separate form (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1880. Aberdeen: A. Brown & Co., 1882). Dr. Bain's appears also in his *Practical Essays*.

P. J. ANDERSON.

**28. GOLD AND SILVER-SMITH TRADE.**—In the reign of James II., A.D. 1457, a statute was passed for "the reformation of gold and silver wrought by Goldsmiths, and to eschew the deceiving done to the King's lieges, there shall be ordained in each Burgh where Goldsmiths work, one understanding and cunning man of good conscience who shall be deacon of the craft; . . . the goldsmith shall take his work to the deacon of the craft that he may examine if it be fine, no worse than 20 grains (gold), and silver 10 grains fair, and the deacon shall set his mark thereto together with the goldsmiths; and where there is no goldsmith but one in the town, he shall show that work, tokened with his own mark, to the head officers of the town, which shall have a mark in like manner ordained therfor, and shall be set to the said work." In 1473, "it was enacted by the Lords of the Articles" that henceforth there be in each burgh of the realm where goldsmiths are, one deacon and one searcher of the craft; that each goldsmith's work be marked with his own mark, the deacon's mark, and the mark of the town. In 1489, another statute to the same effect was passed. Chaffers on hall marks. I shall be glad to know if there were gold- and silver-smiths in Aberdeen (Old and New) at the above early dates, and if they recognised those laws. Were they incorporated apart from the Hammermen? If not, what members of that trade were Hammermen? When was the first deacon appointed, and who appointed him, to test the silver? Who succeeded him, and when did this office cease to exist? as I find that at the early part of the century (previous to 1819) there was no one attested the quality.

W. A. J.

**29. CAMPS NEAR DON MOUTH AND BODDAM.**—

In my wanderings about Aberdeen I came upon the evident marks of an encampment on the hollow adjoining the sand-hills, north of the mouth of the Don. Can any one inform me if there had been any camp of military men, mentioned in any Aberdeen history as holding an encampment here? I have observed similar vestiges of prehistoric habitations on the margin of a loch near Boddam, and I have dug up near them flint arrow-heads. The site of this encampment north of the Don might be examined by any one interested in the matter.

London.

JAS. MARTIN.

**30. MURDER OF THE MASTER OF CAITHNESS.**—

I find in Calder's *Civil and Traditional History of Caithness* an account of the murder of the Master of Caithness, at Castle Girnigoe, under peculiarly savage circumstances. The plan adopted was to deprive him of food for five days and then to furnish him with salt beef. He was thereafter refused water and died of raging thirst. The editor of the second edition of the *History* throws discredit on the story. There is a similiar tradition related in Dr. Sam. Johnson's *Tour of the Western Isles*, the *locus* and *dramatis personae* alone being changed. As far as may be judged the dates of these two events are almost identical—the end of the sixteenth century. Can anyone throw light on these incidents? Perhaps they may only be localised forms of one common event.

John O'Groats.

W. J. C.

**31. SUCCESSOR OF WILLIAM DE IRWYN, 1ST OF DRUM.**—

In the first edition of *Burke's Baronage* (1834) the successor of William de Irwyn, the 1st of Drum, is said to be Alexander. In the edition of 1871, Sir Thomas de Irwyn is said to be the successor of the said William de Irwyn. Could any of your readers say what chartulary or other evidence there is for this name?

W. TEMPLE.

**32. STONE COFFINS.**—When the old East Church, Aberdeen, was taken down in 1836 two stone coffins and a part of a third one were discovered. I am aware of the broken lid which lies in the sill of one of the windows of the West Church. Ramsay says one *ought* to be in Marischal College, but I understand there is no such relic there. Can any one say what become of them?

A. M. M.

**33. Who is the author of the lines—**

"Content sits basking on the cheek of toil."

Is it Sheridan?

Glasgow.

JAS. R. FERGUSON.

**34. MORMOND.**—"There is a representation of the white horse in a state of excitement on one of the brown heather hills of Morin, in Banffshire, N.B., 600 feet above the level of the ocean, and looking one-half in a S.E. direction. It is cut out of the turf, and occupies the space of half an acre. As the sub-soil is black, the figure is filled with white felspar stones, to give it the sacred colour, so that it can be seen ten miles off. The horse held a place in Irish mythology, and was sacred to the sun." This very

curious paragraph is from *The History of Paganism in Caledonia*, by Thomas Wise, M.D., 1884. A footnote refers to Pratt's *Buchan*, so it must be the Mormond horse that is meant. Is there any authentic account of this horse, or popular story connected with it? Pratt has nothing. P. H. D.

### 35. THE CRAWFLOWER.—

" . . . The crawflower's early bell,  
Decks Gleniffer's dewy dell."

What is the crawflower? What is its northern popular name? P. H. D.

## Answers.

3. THE SCORING TERM "LOVE."—I observe an answer to the query in your first number as to the origin of this term; but neither of the alternative suggestions seems to me satisfactory. I venture, with considerable confidence, to suggest that the word "Love," used both in billiards and lawn tennis, when no score had been made, is simply the French "l'œuf," the egg. My reasons for this opinion are:—1. The other English terms used in billiards—the older of the two—are, in several instances, derived from the French. Billiard, Fr. billard; cue, Fr. queue; pool, Fr. poule (hen), used where all the balls, the whole nest of eggs, come into play. 2. The word "l'œuf"—the egg—might well be the figurative expression for a score amounting to nothing, generally represented by a round O, not unlike an egg. 3. If, as I have been informed, "no score" in another game—cricket—is named "a duck's egg," there is here a reverting in English to the original meaning of the French "l'œuf," which markers and others spell and pronounce "love." ALEX. D. MILNE.

9. SONG IN THE "HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN."—The stanza quoted in the *Heart of Midlothian* is not in any version of "Argyll is my Name" that I have seen, and perhaps Sir Walter wrote it himself. "Ferryman" will find the song in most collections, ex. gr. *The Songs of Scotland Chronologically Arranged*. Alison & Croll, Glasgow, 1872, p. 127. L.

13. MACADAM, THE ROADMAKER.—The following account of Macadam is given in Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen*:—

"MACADAM, JOHN, LONDON, Improver of Roads, son of John, of Ayr, where he was born. Educated at Maybole School, and taken out with his father to America about 1762; returning to Scotland, J. L. Macadam resides for some time in the neighbourhood of Moffat, and afterwards at Sauchrie, Ayrshire; removes next to Falmouth in connection with an appointment as Government Agent for victualling the navy; incited by the condition of the Ayrshire roads to inquire minutely into their construction, he follows up the subject in England, and in 1815 is made Surveyor-General of the Bristol section of highways; here he introduced so many palpable improvements, and gave such weighty evidence in the matter before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the leading streets in all the great cities, as well as long

turnpike roads, soon came to be "Macadamised;" received from Government, in two grants, the sum of £10,000; declined the honour of knighthood, conferred on his second son, Sir James Nicoll Macadam, General Surveyor of Metropolitan Turnpike Roads. Died at Moffat, aged 80. Published *Practical Essay on the Repair and Preservation of Public Roads*, 1816. Born Sept. 21, 1756. Died Nov. 26, 1836."

Notices of Macadam are also to be found in Chambers's *Encyclopædia* and the *English Cyclopædia*, and an account of his method is given in the article "Roads" in the current edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, where it is said that "the name of Macadam often characterises roads on which all his precepts are disregarded." There is an allusion to him in Miss Martineau's *History of the Peace*, vol. iv., Bohn's Library, and in Mr. Spencer Walpole's more recent *History of England*, vol. i., p. 88, mention being made of Macadam's saying that "no stone should be laid on a road which was not small enough to enter a man's mouth." Mr. Walpole acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Smiles' work on "Telford" for most of his account of roadmaking in England, and possibly Smiles' work may contain an account of Macadam. R. A.

Macadam, the roadmaker, was a son of the laird of Craigengillan, at the port of Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Burns's lines to Macadam of Craigengillan—either the father or the grandfather of the maker—are well known. H. W. L.

Macadam was twice married, and had by his first wife, whom he married in New York, three sons and three daughters. His second wife, whom he married in 1827, survived him, but had no family.

Kemnay.

J. L.

I am informed by a friend who knows, that, if Macadam is not buried in the Church-yard of Carsphairn, there is in it an enclosed burial place, with his name inscribed. His memory is preserved in the district, as a local celebrity, and if Dr. Davidson would write to Rev. Mr. Thomson, minister of the Old Church, Arbroath, or to the Minister of Carsphairn, either would probably put the Doctor in the way getting the information asked for. A. D. M.

23. ORIGIN OF PLACE-NAMES.—In answer to this Query I have to say, that the historical method is to be followed. It is the only method that will lead to anything like satisfactory results. To carry out the work will take a very great deal of labour, and will require many volunteers—volunteers in collecting the present names with such traditions and rhymes as still linger round them, and volunteers to read and make extracts from both printed and MS. sources, with exact references. Take a simple example:—

Pitsligo (present spelling, pronounced by old people Pitsleego).

Pitsligo, 1715 (MS. Cess Book, Boyndlie House).

Pethslege, 1588 (*Descrittione del Regno di Scotia, di Petruccio Ubaldino*, p. 58. Reprint of Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1829).

Petslegie in Buquhan (*Historie of Scotland*, by Father James Dalrymple, vol. I., p. 61, l. 10. Ed. S. T. S.)

Petslego, about 1536 (*The History and Chronicles of Scotland*, by Bellenden, Vol. I., *Cosmographic*, Chap. Fourteenth. Reprint, Edin., 1821).

Pethslege, about 1527 (*Scotorum Historia* Boethius, f. 8, 100. Ed. Par., 1574).

Petslego, 1494 (*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 220).

What form the work will take, whether that of a Gazetteer, with all the words arranged alphabetically, or under parishes, must be a matter for future and careful deliberation. Readers, from this short statement, will see how much is to be done. We want workers, and many of them too, and unless we get them the proposed work will come to very little. Who will volunteer? I may state that I had in contemplation the formation of a Topographical Society for Scotland, when the Geographical Society was formed, one part of whose work is understood to be the Topography of Scotland. Will the members of that Society come forward?  
WALTER GREGOR.

24. GORDON OF GIGHT.—You ask for a full account of the quarrel in which Gordon of Gight (or Gight) was murdered at the Bridge of Old Deer. I know nothing about that occurrence, but there was another incident to which your correspondent may refer. You will find in the *Historical Account of the Family of Fraser*, by John Anderson, 1825, page 175, a narrative of the murder at the Bridge of Deer (incorrectly printed Bridge of Dee) of Thomas Fraser of Knockie by Gordon of Gight. The quarrel arose, on the death of William Chalmers of Strichen, by his widow, Isabel Forbes, (of the Corsindae family,) endeavouring to maintain possession of these estates (Strichen) and keep out the rightful heirs, who were the representatives of George Chalmers, brother of William. The widow called in the assistance of Thomas Fraser of Knockie (whom she subsequently married), and the Chalmers' family had recourse to Gordon of Gight. Fraser and Gordon "met at Old Deer in the hope of effecting a compromise; but the overtures of either party meeting with contempt, Gordon in a rage followed after Fraser, and coming behind him at the Bridge of Deer (misprinted Dee), laid him dead with one blow of his two-handed sword." Such is Anderson's account of the occurrence, and, as he gives his authorities, it may perhaps be correct. Is it possible that this is the event to which your correspondent refers? It took place prior to 1594, as Gordon was killed at the Battle of Glenlivet.  
C. P. H.

### Literature.

*The Family of Cadenhead.* By GEORGE CADENHEAD, Advocate in Aberdeen. Aberdeen: J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark, 1887. [Pp. xix., 57, 8½ by 5¾ in.] 125 copies printed.

THIS little book gives additional proof that the subject of Genealogy is about to receive

deservedly increased attention. To the general reader the Introduction, which occupies a fourth part of the whole, will be read with most interest. There, the author with becoming caution, but with much forensic skill, satisfactorily works out the history of the origin of the family name, which "seems to have had a territorial origin." It is to Ettrick Forest in Selkirkshire that he conducts the reader, to point out the Caldun or Cadon Water, a tributary of the Tweed, as the stream that named the adjacent properties of Cadonlee and Cadonhead, from which last this family name is derived, through the relationship or identity of the first unknown bearers of it with the property so called. Mr. Cadenhead, in discussing the etymology of Caldun, inclines to think it a derivative of the Gaelic *Coille*, a wood, and *Dun*, a hill.

The first person found bearing the name is William de Caldanhed, a monk of Newbattle, who in 1467 was Treasurer to the Abbey. How the family acquired a footing in the north, and localized itself in Kincardineshire and in the various parishes to the north and south of the lower reaches of the Dee, are all carefully set out, aided by a sketch map of the district.

In the body of the work every legitimate and available source of information has been made to yield its quota of *facts* as to the family history. In this respect it will form, if rather a bald, yet a reliable and tentative repository of much interest to the connexions. The book is perfectly free from the snobbish vanity of loosely seeking to prove a "lang pedigree," and its contents bear evident trace of being acquired by patient and long research, and the proper use which the author has made of his undoubted opportunities as a lawyer, with the antiquarian bias, and of being well digested (maugre the few corrections noted in the Introduction), before committal to their present form. In many respects a model, the book is no less so in its material get up and general appearance.  
ED.

*Recollections of a Speyside Parish Fifty years ago, and Miscellaneous Poems.* By JAMES THOMSON. Elgin: Moray and Nairn Newspaper Company, Limited, 1887.

Mr. THOMSON, a Speyside "loon" who

crossed the Border in 1849, and since then has been head-gardener to William Rawson, Esq., of Shawdon Hall, near Alnwick, has sent me an early copy of these *Recollections*, which I have dipped into with much interest. Its pictures of rural life and manners, folk lore, and "characters" of the countryside, are graphically told, and fascinating. I should here mention that this is not Mr. Thomson's first venture in the walks of literature, he having published, in 1871, a volume entitled *Northumbria, the Captive Chief, and other Poems*, which within a few years thereafter had reached a third edition. Aberlour is fortunate in having such an author to preserve in all their simplicity the sights and scenes and characters of long ago, alas fast disappearing. I have pleasure, therefore, in quoting the following extract from a chapter—taken at random from the twenty-two equally well-written chapters which go to make up this interesting book:—

ROTHES CASTLE.

It will be admitted by every one that has stood upon the site of the old Castle of Rothes, that for situation and surrounding scenery it is not surpassed by any of the old Castles in the North. The antiquary has searched in vain the musty records of the past to find the date of its first erection. Tradition is also silent on the subject. In 1238 Eva de Mortach was Domina de Rothes. In 1263 she made a grant of her Lands in Inverlochty to the Cathedral of Moray. In that year Haco, the aged King of Norway, made his last invasion upon these islands. He came with a large and powerful fleet to the Firth of Clyde, and a number of his men landed at Largs, where they were routed and driven back by a Scottish host. In October of the same year, the dreaded Haco died in Orkney.

It may be inferred from the natural surroundings of the Castle of Rothes, that the spot where it stood would be occupied, in one form or other, from the very earliest times. Possibly a wooden structure was first erected upon the hill, as we know erections of this description were common in Moray.

Beautiful as the view from the Castle hill is at the present day, it was even more romantic when the heiress of Inverlochty made over her lands to the Cathedral of Moray. At that time the surrounding hills were clothed by natural woods, abounding in game of all sorts, and the Spey was famous for its abundance of salmon. The wolf had his lair in "The Downies" and prowled around the Convock, close to the Castle gates.

Around the grey ruins of many of the old castles of Scotland there linger stories of the dark deeds done within their ancient walls in the days of raid and rapine. It would have been strange if the old Castle of Rothes

had no tale of the past to tell. In my early boyhood, the story of Jenny Hossack had a powerful fascination for my young mind. Tradition says that Jenny Hossack was foster-mother to the only child of a lord of Rothes Castle. So faithfully did she fulfil her trust that she never left her side until the day of her untimely death.

The author has evidently a most retentive memory and a happy knack of hitting things off as they appeared to him half-a-century ago.

J. FULLERTON.

\* \* Several communications, in type, unavoidably left over.

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