

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1887.

STONE CIRCLE AT DYCE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

OUR illustration this month consists of a sketch and diagram of this interesting object of antiquity. It is situated on a low spur of Tyrebagger Hill, near the centre of the parish, at an elevation of 500 feet above the sea level. It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of the railway station, and gives the name of Standing Stones to the farm on which it stands. The *New Statistical Account* gives the number of stones composing the circle to be ten, whereas the correct number is twelve. They vary in size from nine feet high to a third of that, and stand erect on a low mound, the centre of the circle being saucered.¹ Every effort is made to protect the circle from injury. A careful survey was made last year, a copy of which

¹ The large "Altar Stone," if once erect, has fallen forward, or if formerly occupying a horizontal position, has tilted over to one side, and now occupies a sloping position. When struck with a stone or hammer it emits a metallic sound.

has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Stewart, Dyce Station. The measurements noted on the diagram are on the scale of 16 feet to the inch. The centre of the circle is in Lat. $57^{\circ} 12' 34\frac{1}{2}''$ N., and Long. $2^{\circ} 13' 59\frac{1}{2}''$ W. In the neighbourhood there stood, until last year, two large cairns, when one of them was demolished. They are understood to have had some connexion with the circle. We are indebted to Mr. J. G. Murray for the sketch.

ANDREW LOGIE OF LOANHEAD, ADVOCATE IN ABERDEEN.

ANDREW LOGIE was the grandson of Andrew Logie, Minister of Rayne from 1624 to 1643, and again from 1662 till his death. Being a staunch Royalist and a formidable polemic, he was deposed during the rule of the Covenant for alleged heresy, but as the Rayne people would not subscribe that document, he continued their minister until the Restoration brought his politics into power again, and restored himself to the position of parish minister. His son, Captain John Logie, was beheaded along with John Gordon of Haddo, in July, 1644, in the cause of Charles I. The minister had another son, George, the father of Andrew Logie, advocate, whether older or younger than John does not appear. He was proprietor of Loanhead and Muirhillock, a third part of the lands of Bonnetoun, in the parish of Rayne, extending to three ploughs, and possessing a manor house.

On 19th January, 1693, Andrew Logie, with special advice and consent of his father, George Logie of Loanhead, entered into a contract of marriage with Anna Patone, with consent of Isabella Keith, relict of the late Master Alexander Patone of Kinaldie, by which he became bound to infest her in Loanhead as described, and also in certain

property in Netherkirkgate, Aberdeen, described as follows:—Tenement of land, high and laigh, with the closs, privileges, and pertinents of the same, with the little house on the south side of the same tenement, which hath the entry from the street. All of old belonging to Mr. Robert Dun, thereafter to Patrick Dun of Tartie, thereafter to Mr. John Menzies, thereafter to Margaret, Ann, and Barbara Menzies, his daughters, thereafter to Thomas Forbes, advocate, thereafter to William Hay of Balbithan, thereafter to said Andrew Logie, lying without the Netherkirkgate Port of Aberdeen, betwixt the land sometime of James Forbes, thereafter of his heirs, now belonging to Thomas Mercer and the Litster's Hospital of Aberdeen at the West, the tenement of James Carnegie at the South or South-west, and the King's common High Street at the East and North-east. Also that other fore and back tenement of land with the yards and pertinents lying on the other side of the Netherkirkgate, opposite to the said first mentioned tenement, and betwixt the lands and yards sometime of Mr. Gilbert Ross, thereafter of—, and now of Alexander Henderson and the heirs of Alexander Man (or Mair), flesher at the West, the land sometime of Robert Paterson, thereafter of Alex. Forbes of Lochermick, and now of his heirs, and the common vennel of the said burgh at the East, the King's common High Street at the South, and the back vennel or road from upper or flour mill of the said burgh at the North.

These descriptions seem to fix the place of the Port eastward of M'Combie's Court, which itself would be a remainder of a highway from the Port down St. Katharine's Hill to the Green. The second property evidently was immediately west of Flourmill Lane, and extended to Flourmill Brae, a small tenement occupying a corner of the space where lane and brae met.

The following names appear in the marriage contract:—John Stewart of Ordens; Robert Cook, writer, servitor to Mr. Alexander Thomson, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr. Walter Cochrane of Dumbreck, Provost of Aberdeen; Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, Knight Baronet; James Keith of Tilliegonny; Alexander Gellie of Blackford; Thomas Hay,

Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeen; James Moncrieff, Collector of their Majesties' Customs there; James Gordon, merchant in the said burgh; Thomas Forbes, advocate there; Alexander Patton. Witnesses to the sasine following were Alexander Ross of Rathmaes; Patrick Ross of Kinbrone; John Littlejohn and Lewis Forbes, servitors to the said Andrew Logie. James Smith, Notary, *Fidelis esto*.

Andrew Logie had two sons, William, who left a widow without issue, and George, who disappeared abroad, and a daughter Mary, his heiress, who in 1715 was married to William Wemyss, merchant in Inverness, afterwards laird of Craighall in Kennethmont.

JOHN DAVIDSON, D.D.

S. MACHAR, PATRON SAINT OF OLD ABERDEEN.

THE life of the patron of Old Aberdeen must always be an interesting subject, and the charm in writing it is enhanced by its acknowledged difficulty. Boethius (*Hist. Scot.*, l. ix., f. 184), only names his "Machorius Episcopus" among the other illustrious men who lived in the reign of King Soluathius. But Dempster (*Hist. Eccl. Gent. Scot.*, No. 839) is more circumstantial, though his facts are probably derived from his own too vivid imagination. He first quotes an anonymous writer, who speaks of "S. Machorius, religiosus et pius Muthlaci [*sic*] Episcopus": then he refers at length to Boethius, and regrets the absence of the Saint's name from the Roman Martyrology, "ut multi alii, malo Scotiæ fato, absunt": he ascribes to him, according to his wont, the writings *Ad populares Scotos*, lib. 1: *De Pictorum Excidio*, lib. 1, and says he lived in 880, with his festival now at 12th Nov. The later Scottish annalists have generally stood by this tradition,¹ which however is meagre and worthless, though Camerarius fills it out as much as possible for the honour of Aberdeen (see *View of Dioc. Aberd.* pp. 137-8). I refer to it here because it is home-born, and therefore sometimes relied on.

The entry in the *Martyrology of Aberdeen*, at Nov. 12, points our enquiries to another

¹ King's *Kalendar* changes the date to 887, and Keith calls him Bishop of Moray.

quarter: "Depositio S. Cuthberti Episcopi Turonis civitatis Gallie: depositio S. Mauricii ejusdem civitatis archiepiscopi qui apud Scotos Machorius nominatur apud Hybernicos vero Mochrumma." (Bp. Forbes, *Kalendar*, p. 136.) The lections in the *Breviary of Aberdeen*, at Nov. 12, give little aid, as they make first only a very general, and then a more detailed, statement of his virtues and miracles. But they say that his name at first was Mocumma, and that he studied under S. Columba, whom he accompanied to Iona, where he served God for many years. They say nothing of any Scottish mission beyond Iona, and there is no allusion to Aberdeen, except in the rubrics: the name given is Mauritius or Macharius,¹ and the passages to be read are of the usual unhistorical character. But they point to Ireland as his home, his father being Syacanus, an Irish chieftain, his mother Synchena, and his baptizer S. Colman, of which name, however, there were many saints in Ireland.

Acting, then, under the guidance of the *Breviary*, and *Martyrology of Aberdeen*, we turn to the Lives of S. Columba, and in Colgan's Fifth Life, that by O'Donell (Lib. iii., c. 23, sq.), we find a full account, from his boyhood, of Mochonna, Macharius, or Mauritius, son of Fiachna and Finchoemia, who was brought up by a prince of Connaught, and then joined the company of S. Columba. When in Iona he was too good to be popular, but the food poisoned for him by his companions formed good nourishment to him: when he required to write at night, his hand shone that he might see to continue his work. To relieve the monastery of this object of jealousy, S. Columba resolved to send Mochonna away with twelve companions to evangelise the Picts: "in quem finem, accersitum, Episcopum consecrari fecit," because S. Columba himself was only a presbyter. On sending him away he gave Mochonna the charge to go forward, until he came to the bank of a river which formed a curve in its course like the crook of his crozier, and there he was to find

the site for his church. There, accordingly, on the river's bank he built his church, turned a monster into stone, performed many miracles, converted the people and built for them many churches, uprooted paganism, and overthrew its idols. Then he accompanied S. Columba to Rome, where he obtained from Pope Gregory the more Latin name of Mauritius, and was postulated to the vacant see of Tours. Turning asidethither, as he was returning to Scotland, he was addressed by the chief men of the city and pleaded with, by gifts of gold and silver, to point out the resting-place of their former prelate, S. Martin. He consented on condition that he received whatever was found in the tomb with the body, and he thus obtained possession of S. Martin's Missal. But he was also induced to accept the see, and he ruled for three years and a half, until his death took place there in the odour of sanctity and in the refreshment of heavenly visitations.

In the Life of S. Columba there is unfortunately no allusion made to the place among the Picts where the proper curve on the river was found and the church built by the saint, but the inference we commonly draw, though we have no distinct authority for it, is that our Cathedral itself was the honoured spot. On comparing the lections in the *Breviary* with the passages in the Life of S. Columba, there is sufficient agreement to warrant the belief that the former were based on the latter, and this is confirmed by the closing words of the lections: "Sanctum virum gignit ibernia, educavit illum albania, ejus corpus in reverencia turonensis tenet ecclesia, cujus preces et patrocinia nos perducant ad celi gaudia." From other sources we know that this Life was compiled at the very close of the 15th century, and Bishop Elphinstone's *Breviary* was printed only a very few years into the 16th. If there was no closer connection between O'Donell and the collectors of legendary material for the *Breviary*, there was an apparent suitability in the chapters of the Life for a profitable selection to appear in the *Breviary*, and already in the 12th century we find (*Reg. Episc. Aberd.* I. 8 sq.) the charters confirming grants "deo et beate marie et beato Machorio." Into the source from which O'Donell drew his information, we have no means of entering, and we have as

¹ If I say that we find him called Macarius, Machar, Machare, Macharius, Machor, Machorius, Mauritius, Mocharius, Mochonna, Mochorius, Mochrumma, Mochumma, Mocumma, Moris, Morys, Moryse, Muritus, and also Conna, Dochonna, and Tochonna, it may well be thought that, for etymological and orthographical purposes, the vowels in those days were of no value, and the consonants of very little!

little regarding its real connection with the foundation at Old Aberdeen. But here we meet with no small complication, as the legend of S. Machar, ascribed to Barbour, (who is said to have lived in the 14th century), follows closely the Irish story, though it calls him "hye patrone of Aberdene," and adopts the parents' names as they appear in the *Breviary*: it associates S. Machar with S. Devenic and S. Ternan, and leaves us again to infer that his church was at Old Aberdeen. (*Altenglische Legenden*, pp. 189-208). The legend thus savours of an age that is posterior to Barbour's, and requires some explanation for our acceptance of it as his work. The familiar name of S. Machar we probably owe to Adam King, or some other annalist, but Dr. Reeves fixes at once the connection by acting on former suggestions and identifying S. Machar with S. Columba's companion, one of the twelve, Tochannu Mocuifir-cetea (*S. Adamnan*, pp. 264, 289, 299, 325), who again may have been either of the two Mochonnas placed in the Irish Calendars at March 8. The Bollandists (see especially *Acta Sanctorum*, Oct. 28, xii., p. 419) make several attempts at identifying the Irish saints and connecting them with Scotland and the Pictish evangelists. Haddan and Stubbs (*Documentary Annals*, II., pt. i., p. 107) place the date of their S. Mochonna or Machar as between 563 and 596, that is, during the missionary life of S. Columba, and thus they follow Dr. Reeves. Even Dr. Reeves, however, seems to jump to the conclusion rather than to prove it, and perhaps in the last resort it may be a useful discipline for us to realise how very little we *know* regarding even S. Machar of the Aulton Kirk.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

THE ADVOCATES IN ABERDEEN.

No. 3.

IN last month's issue allusion is made to the accidental fire in 1721, which destroyed the records of the Commissariat. Well was it for Clerk Spalding that such a calamity did not happen in his time, for it would have been the old Chronicler's crowning "trouble,"—"pitiful to see"!—and might have broken his heart. We have no doubt lost much infor-

mation, interesting not only to the legal profession in Aberdeen but to others. To the same calamitous event reference is made in the earliest Minute Book extant in the possession of the Society of Advocates; all previous books of the sort having met the same fate as the public records. The following is a minute on the subject:—

"Att Aberdeen the Twenty fifth day of January I m vii c and twenty two years. In presence of Mr Robert Paterson, Commissar of Aberdeen and Members of Court subscribing.

"The said day the said Commissar and members Considering that by the fatal accident of Fire which happened in the Commissar Clerk's office upon the Thirty first day of October last by past, the hail records and papers therein were burnt and consumed, particularly the principal Register containing the Acts anent admission of Procurators and the compositions payable by them, with the dues payable by writers and apprentices, together with the Forme of process observed before the Court at Aberdeen; And also considering that several of the members of court had exact copies thereof, which were transcribed by the Commissar Clerk's servant upon the Thirty one preceding pages of this book, at the desire of the members of court, for supplying the said Acts and Forme of process which were burnt as said is. Therefore the said Commissary and Members of Court subscribing Have Ratified, homologat and approven, and by these presents Ratifie, Homologat and Approve, the hail forgoing Acts contained in this book, with the Forme of process, written upon the preceding Thirty one pages, and Declares this present Record thereof to be as valid, sufficient and effectual to all intents and purposes as the principal Register which was burnt as said is. And be thir presents Ratifies and approves the admissions of the Procurators before the said Commissar court, whose admissions are extant in the Sheriff court books."

The Acts of Court, of which copies were thus supplied, range in date from 30th July, 1685, when we find *James Scougal*, an Advocate in Aberdeen, presiding as Commissary at a meeting of "the Members of Court." He was a son of Patrick Scougal, Bishop of Aberdeen, whose monument stands in the nave of the old Cathedral, and brother of Henry Scougal, the well known divine and author. James Scougal was subsequently, on 8th June, 1687, admitted a Member of the Edinburgh Faculty, without trial, having presented a petition to the Lords of Session, stating "that he had served seven years as Commissar of Aberdeen, and in that time had applied himself to the study of the municipal and civil laws; and that he did not suppose

himself qualified to undergo the usual trial, yet he might be qualified to serve as an ordinary Advocate"—a singularly modest estimate of his own abilities! He perhaps felt that his previous experience had not made him sufficiently familiar with questions of heritable right, which did not fall within the jurisdiction of the local Court. He was afterwards appointed one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, nominated an Ordinary Lord of Session, and took his seat, 9th June, 1696, by the title of Lord Whitehill.¹

NORVAL CLYNE.

EPITAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

THE OLD OR WEST CHURCH.

(Continued from page 53.)

THE following two inscriptions, cut on old lair stones, are in excellent preservation:—

[1]

HIC REQUIESCUNT | MAGISTER ALEX^r.
DAVIDSON DE CARN | BROGIE JVRISCON-
SVLTVS QUI OBIT 26^o | APRILIS. A. D.
M. DCLXVI. | ET MAGISTER ALEX^r DAVID-
SON DE NEVTOVN—JVRISCONSULTVS FI-
LIVS EIUS MORIENS 2^o | APRILIS. A. Æ. C
M. DCLXXXV.

HI RESURRECTIONEM . AD . VITAM .
PRÆSTOLANTVR.

[Here rest Mr. Alexander Davidson of Carnbrogie, Advocate, who died 26th April, anno domini 1666. And Mr. Alexander Davidson of Newton, Advocate, his son, who died 2nd April, in the year of the Christian era 1685.

They await the resurrection to life.

Among the earliest notices of Carnbrogie is that made in a charter² by Alexander II. to the Abbey of Arbroath in 1234, where in enumerating the lands of Tarves the davach of "Cairnbrogyn" is included.

It was this Alexander Davidson who is mentioned by Spalding as "ane good honest man of the Kingis," and as having been plundered by Mr. James Baird of 300 merks, although from a subsequent statement it would appear that his total loss was 450 merks. He was son to Mr. Thomas Davidson,³ and

was received as a Guild brother on the 27th October, 1578.

William Davidson of Newton, grandson of the second Alexander here commemorated, was Provost of Aberdeen from 1760 to 1762.

[2]

HERE LYES ALEXANDER KING, LITS-
TER | BURGES OF ABERDEEN, WHO DE-
CEASED | THE 4TH DAY OF IANUARY 1703
YEARS | AS ALSO MARJORY LUMSDEN :
HIS | SPOUSE, WHO DECEASED THE 14TH
DAY | OF IUNE THE SD. YEAR.

AND CHARLES HAY, LAWFULL SON TO
| THOMAS HAY, SHERRIFF CLERK IN
ABER | DEEN WHO DECEASED THE

It is difficult to account for the fact that the date to the last entry was never filled in, if, as we suppose, his father and brothers survived him, for it is more than probable that it is to Charles Hay that the following entry in the Kirk Work Accounts refers, "October, 1690. Shirreff Clerk's son in the Kirk." The Hays appear to have had more than one burial place in St. Nicholas, for Thomas, a brother of Charles, was buried in Drum's Aisle, on the 26th December, 1700.

Thomas Hay appears as Sheriff Clerk, or acting depute, in 1687, and continued in office till about 1736. On the 28th Nov., 1688, he was admitted to the freedom of the burgh, along with his eldest son, Colin, and William Hay, Procurator-Fiscal. He was latterly assisted in the office by another son Alexander, who became joint clerk in 1709, and held office till his death, which must have occurred previous to 1724. On the 8th June of that year there compeared in the Burgh Court of Aberdeen, Mr. James Irvine, Sheriff Clerk of Kincardine, and William Hay, writer, who on oath deponed that Isobell Hay, the spouse of Thomas Shand of Craig, was the only "lawful daughter and child in life of Mr. Thomas Hay, Sherreff Clerk of Aberdeen, procreat betwixt him and the deceast Isobell Irvine, his spouse." They also made statements that in their belief the said Isobell was "habit and repute" the daughter of Stephen Irving, late Baillie of Dumfries, and his wife Bessie M'Kitrick¹.

The last stone in this group is very much broken, and the greater part of the inscription defaced. Round the margin there is vis

¹ Brunton and Haig's *Senators of the College of Justice*, p. 466.

² Collections for the Shires, p. 336.

³ Thomas Davidson, admitted burges 4 Oct., 1538. Council Reg., xvi., p. 3.

¹ Reg. of Propinquities, vol. II.

HONORABEL PERSONE..... DAY OF M..... 1628
AND MARGARET ROLLAND HIS SPOVS WHA
DEPAIRED.....

In the centre there is, AND BEATRIX
OGYLVIE..... | TO ALEXANDER SETOVN..... |
MEDDEN WHA DEPAIRED..... | DAY OF
FEBRVARY ANNO...

There are two shields on the stone, the one at the top evidently being the Setoun and Rolland arms impaled. The charging in the first division has been entirely worn off, but the second division shows unmistakable evidences of the Rolland arms, three galleys under sail between a fess cheque.

The initials on each side of the top shield are I.S. M.R., and evidently refer to the "honorable persone" of the inscription, James Seton, who was interred on the 27th March, 1628, and his spouse, Margaret Rolland. Nothing can be made of the lower shield, but as the initials A.S. B.O., attached to this shield refer to Alexander Seton and Beatrix Ogilvie, it was in all probability charged with their arms.

The James Seton¹ here mentioned was the youngest son of William Seton of Meldrum, and was first styled of Bourtie, but on acquiring Pitmedden in 1619 he assumed that as his designation. It was on him that Dr. Arthur Johnston wrote the epitaph:—

Tumulus Jacobi Setoni Pitmeddeni.

"Quem tegit hic cespes, fastu Setonus honores
"Divitias luxu posse carere docet."

[Seton, whom this turf covers, teaches that honour can exist without happiness, riches without enjoyment.]

His wife, Margaret Rolland, was the granddaughter of William Rolland, master of the Mint in Aberdeen during the reign of James V. On her decease, in February, 1622, she left 200 merks, (£112s. 2d.) to the Poor of Aberdeen, and on the 3rd July of the same year before the "Provost, Baillies, and Council, compeiret James Settoun of Pitmedden, burges of this burght, and tauld doune and delyuerit befor thame in redie gold the soume of twa hundredth merkis, usuall Scottis money, left in legacie be umquhill Margrat Rolland, his Spous, to the commoun pair of this burght."²

This worthy couple had an only son, Alexander, who with his wife, Beatrix Ogilvie,

daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugus, are also mentioned on the stone. They had a large family of eight daughters, and one son, the well known "Bonny John Seton." Near the foot of the stone under review, and evidently cut at a later date than the rest of the inscription, are the initials and date, I.S. 1639, commemorative doubtless of "Bonny John," who fell at the early age of 29, at the battle of the Bridge of Dee (19th June) while advancing with the Royal Standard in his hand.

"Some rode upon the black and gray,
And some rode on the broun :
But the Bonny John Seton
Lay gaspin' on the ground.

"They took from him his armour clear,
His sword, likewise his shield,
Yea, they left him naked there
Upon the open field."

He was buried, however, on the following day, in St. Nicholas Church as Spalding¹ relates, "by his oune freindis with lamentation." He is said to have been shot through the heart while riding with Aboyne by the side of the river, and his descendants in consequence have in the middle of the three crescents for Seton a man's heart proper dropping blood.

Bonny John was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Samuel Johnston of Elphinstone, and left two infant sons, James and Alexander. They were placed by the authority of Charles under the guardianship of their kinsman, the Earl of Winton, and entered his family on the marriage of their mother with the Earl of Hartfell, the ancestor of the Marquis of Annandale.

James, on completing his education, went abroad, and did not return till the Restoration, when he obtained a command in the English fleet, and was present at several engagements against the Dutch. In the attack of the Dutch on the English fleet at Chatham, in 1667, he received so severe wounds as to cause his death in London shortly afterwards. Having died without issue he was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, who had become an Advocate at the Scotch Bar, and been knighted by Charles II. in 1664, appointed a Lord of Session in October, 1677, and of Justiciary, July, 1682, assuming the title of

¹ Collections for the Shires, p. 359.

² Council Register vol. L. p. 331.

¹ Troubles—Spalding Club, vol. I. p. 212.

Lord Pitmedden. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on 15th January, 1684, and represented the County of Aberdeen in the Scots Parliament during 1681-2 and 1685-6. He died at an advanced age in 1719, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter of William Lauder, a Clerk of Session.

On the wall in this corner of the church there are four mural tablets inscribed as follows:—

[1]

Thomae Earle | filio Thomae Earle armigeri Liverpoolensis | natu minori | florentissimae spei adolescenti | philosophiae una cum fratre natu majore | in Academia Marischallana Studioso | bonis omnibus praesertim praeceptoribus | ob egregium animi candorem | in studiis diligentiam insignesque | progressus | carissimo | dira eheu ! XVIII aetatis anno febris | quadriduo abrepto | in coemeterio | locum signante lapide | sepulto | qui obiit XXVIII Januarii | anno M.DCCCVI | hocce monumentum | Pater posuit moerens.

Tu qui mente pia lustras monumenta silentum

Siste gradum quaeso verbaque pauca lege

Me praeceptis rapuit primaevae flore juventae

Lethum nec potuit solvere justa parens

Qualis habendus ego dicant quis cognitus essem

Qui fatis omnes ingemuere meis

Praecipue vero mortem mihi reddidit acerbam

Planetus quo resonat tota paternae domus

O Pater ! O Mater ! fletus compscite vestros

Exitus hic vitae est vita beata mihi !

[In memory of Thomas Earle—younger son of Thomas Earle, Esquire, of Liverpool, a youth of brilliant promise, studying philosophy together with his elder brother at the Marischal College, beloved by all the good, especially by his teachers, for his surpassing integrity, his diligence in study and his marked progress therein, cut off, alas, in the 18th year of his age, by a fell intermittent fever, and buried in this Cemetery, where a stone marks the spot, having died on the 28th of January, 1806—this monument is erected by a sorrowing father.

O stay thy step, who with compassionate mind

Scannest the records of the silent : stay,

I thee beseech, and learn my life's brief lay.

Me in my bloom death headward, all unkind,

Rapt, nor could parent my just ransom pay.

What I were writ let my dear comrades say,

Who with one voice lamented me tear-blind.

Yet this most bitter made death's cup, of all,

The wail that echoed through my father's hall.

O sire ! O mother ! Now your hot tears bind.

Life's morning breaketh when death's shadows fall.

G.]

[2]

IN MEMORY OF | THE REV. JAMES FORSYTH, D.D. | MINISTER OF WEST PARISH FOR 36 YEARS. | HE DIED 29TH JANUARY, 1879.

Verse—II Tim. iv. 7, 8.

Dr. Forsyth, pastor of the West Church

from 1843 till his death, was a native of Glasgow, and was ordained in 1827, his first charge being Inveresk, Musselburgh. At the Disruption he accepted the call to the West Parish, which had become vacant through the demission of Dr. A. D. Davidson, and by his energy soon refilled the church, which was at a low ebb when he was inducted. He took a very active part in the transaction of the business of the various public boards of which he was a member, while for over a quarter of a century he was Patron of the Incorporated Trades. His portrait, painted by Cassie, adorns Trinity Hall, as a tribute of the respect in which he was held. Several years before his death he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Brown of Musselburgh, by whom he had a family of four sons and a daughter; and his second, a daughter of the Rev. Alexander Simpson of Strichen. Dr. Forsyth was at his death in his 83rd year, and had been retired for several years from the active ministration of the pastorship.

[3]

1849.

This tablet is erected by his surviving sons, | in memory of | ANDREW DAVIDSON, Advocate, Aberdeen | who was born at Bridge of Dee, on 13 October, 1754 | and died at Aberdeen, on 28 Sept. 1826. | His remains are interred in the old burying ground of Maryculter | Also in memory of his children |

FREDERICK BOOTH, who died in infancy, in 1806.

NATHANIEL FORBES, who died in Aberdeen, 1819, aged 14.

ANDREW, who died in Java, 1831, aged 32.

RICHARD RICH MILFORD, who died at Singapore, 1831, aged 22.

JOHN, who died in Java, 1841, aged 49.

BARBARA, who died in Edinburgh, 1844, aged 41.

CHARLES FORBES, who died in Edinburgh on 8th March, 1853, aged 53 years.

JONATHAN died at Mauritius in 1854, aged 57 years.

ANN died in Edinburgh in 1855, aged 61 years.

GORDON FORBES died in N.S.W., 17th October, 1865, aged 58.

DANIEL MITCHELL died at Yately, Hampshire, 30th July, 1877, aged 64.

SOPHIA died at Portobello, 21st July, 1885, aged 83.

Also in memory of their Mother | BARBARA FORBES, Widow of the above ANDREW DAVIDSON | who was born in Aberdeen on 11th November, 1768, died in | Edinburgh, 27th August, 1852, and is buried in this churchyard.

[4]

To the Armory of | WILLIAM DUNCAN, A.M. | PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY IN KING'S

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY, ABERDEEN | FORMERLY MASTER FOR A PERIOD OF TWENTY EIGHT YEARS OF THE PUBLIC | WRITING AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL OF THIS CITY | FROM WHICH HE WAS TRANSLATED TO THE UNIVERSITY IN 1803 | BORN 28TH APRIL 1749—DIED 20TH JULY 1815.

Erected as a Tribute of Gratitude for his eminent Services as a TEACHER | and of Respect for his amiable Character as a MAN | by a few of his PUPILS of that School.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

(To be Continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 55.)

1841. *Aberdeen Spectator and Monthly Advertiser*. No. 1. Published monthly. July 1, 1841. Price 2d. Folio. 8 Nos. to February, 1842. No. 5 reduced to 1d. The preface states that "in short we shall at all times be wide awake and prepared to expose trickery and deceit wherever we find it,—from the highest city functionary to the lowest there shall be no possible chance of escape."

1841. *Aberdeen Monthly Magazine*. No. 1. Aberdeen, December, 1841. Vol. I., 8vo. Printed for William Russel, bookseller, Broad Street. To No. 3, February, 1842. This periodical was taken up with prominent city questions of the day. Thus, an article on the great hat case brought down a storm of opposition on its head. This now forgotten case was, in the words of this magazine, "a great 'national question' between Baillie James Forbes and Councillor Alexander Torrie, touching a certain hat which the latter accused the former of taking away with him, or, in other words, stealing, and wearing upon his wise head, in defiance of the claims of justice, the rights of man, and the eighth commandment."

1842. *The Banner*. "There are no politics like those which the Scriptures teach."—Milton. No. 1. Vol. I., Aberdeen, May 2, 1840. Ended May 30, 1851. Cornwall and then Hutchison were at different times its printers. This paper, the property of a Joint Stock Company, was started to promote the Non-intrusion principles. In 1844 the original proprietors sold it, and Mr. David Mitchell, advocate, was the secretary for the shareholders. Although weekly, now and then a supplement or bi-weekly number came out. Its editors were in succession, George Troup, Professor Masson, and Dr. Longmuir.

1842. *The John Knox*. [Portrait of Knox and Motto.] No. 1, May, 1842. Price 1d. 8vo, 8 pp. Imprint:—"Published on the third Wednesday of every month, and to be had of G. Davidson, Bookseller, 1 King Street; C. Panton, Bookseller, 78 Broad Street, Aberdeen; C. Ziegler, Bookseller, South Bridge, Edinburgh;" while the printer of almost the whole series was W. Cruickshank, "at Greyfriars School Press." Was there a No. 15 of the first series? Two editions of

Nos. 1 and 2 were published. At No. 14 the title reads "Vol. II., No. 14," and yet this month is paged continuously with No. 13. A new series was begun in July, 1843, with the commencement of the Free Church. Were there more than 5 Nos? *The John Knox* was the organ of the Non-intrusion party in the great Disruption struggle.

1843. *The Aberdeen Review*. Printed by George Mackay, 61 Broad Street. This was a Radical and Dissenting Newspaper, edited by John Mitchell, author of *Poems, Radical Rhymes, Tales*, 1840, and *The Wreath of Temperance*, 1842. Its career was short.

1845. *Scottish Farmer and Gardeners' Journal*. No. 1, June 1, 1845. In 1846 it was first published twice in the month and then every Friday, price 5d, at 27 North Bridge, Edinburgh; 188 Tron-gate, Glasgow; and 43 Union Street, Aberdeen, the proprietors being Edward Ravenscroft and John Avery. Mr. James Robb was at one time editor, and Dr. William Alexander contributed to its pages. This paper was alive in 1847. Did it merge into *The North British Agriculturist*?

1846. *North of Scotland Family Journal*. Preliminary Number. Aberdeen, August 4, 1846, Folio, 8 pp. Illustrated. Imprint, "Printed by Edward Ravenscroft, residing in Aberdeen, at the Office of D. Chalmers & Co., Adelphi. Published every alternate Tuesday by the said Edward Ravenscroft, at 43 Union Street." The preliminary number was really No. 1, and it was reprinted to suit the size of No. 2, which changed its title to *Family Journal for the North of Scotland*, Friday, Sept. 18, 1846, price 6d., 16 pp. To No. 12, March 6, 1847. A new series began in May, 1847, royal 8vo, with the title *The Family Journal for the North of Scotland*, Illustrated. Fifteen Nos. appeared, to July, 1847. The address in No. 2, 1st series, states that the Paper was designed "pro bono domestico, for the domestic good or the benefit especially of families. It is our purpose to produce a publication which, combining the attractions of the miscellanea of the newspaper, with the literature of the artistic information, and embellishments of the Magazine—in short, blending the profitable with the pleasant, *utile dulci*." The articles are good and varied, many being contributed by Dr. John Christie, Professor Macgillivray, Thomas Spark, bookseller, and A. Mercer, author of *The History of Dunfermline*. This Magazine is especially valuable as furnishing pictures and portraits of local buildings and persons of note of the period. It was a very spirited attempt to found an illustrated paper in the north, and that, too, at a time when wood engraving was far more expensive than it is now. This paper is the only Aberdeen periodical that has been exclusively and so copiously illustrated with wood cuts.

1846. *The Phonographic Bagatelle*. Mr. A. S. Cook informs me that a magazine of this name was con-

ducted solely by ladies, when a phonographic society was started in Aberdeen in 1846. Who was the editor?

1846? *King's College Miscellany*. [Motto.] No. 1, 1846 (?), 8vo, 16 pp. Price 2d. To No. 4. Aberdeen: Saturday, January 23, 1847. Imprint, "G. Cornwall, printer, Aberdeen." This is a very poor specimen of an academic periodical, with hardly a spark of anything about it that would have insured success.

1847? *Ursa Major, or The Northern Bear*. "Bear and For-bear." I have seen only the prospectus of this paper. It is a well-printed well-written announcement, evidently the work of a wag. *Ursa Major* was to be a weekly miscellany, price 2d.; the first number to be issued on Saturday, the 9th October [1847?], from the Office, Crown Court, 43 Union Street. "It may be observed that the conductor or Editor thereof is A. Bear—a name that he hath justly earned by exhibiting both in his character and conduct a conformable conglomeration of those superlative good properties for which Bruin is so noticeable—and that he has a lovely and beloved partner Ursa, whom you shall behold anon, and whom he often calls by the endearing diminutive of Ursula." Whoever Bruin was, the numerous classical quotations, and the whole tenor of the prospectus, show that he was an educated man. *Ursa Major* claims to be of no "set, clique, or party;" it is to be as "an Amuser, or as a Caterer, for the entertainment and edification of the Public." "Bruin's brochure will appear under every advantage as to typographic accuracy and beauty, adorned with the most curious cuts, the most funny and fantastic figures; the most grotesque letterings, and the most delectable sculptures." Judging from the typography of the prospectus, and the beautiful little woodcut that adorns the opening letter, and the composition of the prospectus, *Ursa Major* would have been a very well got up magazine. Did any numbers appear? It seems to have been a project of the energetic Ravenscroft, and probably followed up the *Family Journal*, which had stopped in July, 1847.

1847. *North of Scotland Gazette*. Aberdeen, 1847. This was a Liberal paper, edited by Dr. J. H. Wilson, the chief leader writers besides the editor being William M'Combie and David Macallan. When Wilson left for England, about 1848, the two other gentlemen became its editors, and Mr. Wm. Carmie its reporter and sub-editor. The *Gazette* stopped on Friday, April 28, 1853, and on the following Friday the *Free Press* took its place.

1849. *The Aberdeen Universities' Magazine*. Dec., 1849. April, 1850. [Motto.] Aberdeen, Published by John A. Wilson, Bookseller, 20 Upperkirkgate, 1850. Large 8vo, 32 pp. Price 5d. Issued in cover with views of King's and Marischal Colleges, surmounted by a fancy coat of arms. Peter Bayne, Principal Donaldson (who was one of the editors), Professor Blackie, Prof. David

Thomson, W. Cadenhead, Alex. Grant, John M'Donald, James Moir, Paul M'Gillivray, and Tulloch were among its contributors. This able magazine, one of the very best that has been published by Aberdeen students, was distinctly a Marischal College production, and the great ability displayed in its pages raised the jealousy of the King's College men.

1850. *Magnet*. "Wisdom is to the mind what health is to the body." No. 1. January, 1850. Vol. 1. [Price One Penny.] Post 8vo, 8 pp. Imprint, "Aberdeen: Published monthly under the direction of the Aberdeen Union Mutual Improvement Society. A Durno, Printer, 40 Gallowgate, Aberdeen." Nos. 2-6, printed by Daniel, are entitled *The Magnet*, and they are opened with a rather boastful preface, which promised that the Magazine would be "diversified by choice pieces of poetry, gems of thought, &c." *The Magnet* is not a sparkling production, nor were its readers at the end of a year, in the words of the over-sanguine promoters, "in the possession of a neat, handsome post octavo volume," for at the sixth number—June, 1850—it ceased to exist.

1850? *The Aberdeen Advertiser*? About this time Alexander Stevenson, bookseller, published an advertising sheet. It did not live long. Did it merge into *The Northern Advertiser*?

1852. *The Chameleon*. [Motto.] No. 1. Aberdeen, January 1, 1852. Price 3d. 4to, 8 pp. Imprint, "Aberdeen: Published by John Sutherland, 3 Gallowgate." At No. 4 the imprint changes to, "Aberdeen: Printed and Published by J. Daniel & Co., 46 and 48 Castle Street." After No. 7 it became an 8vo, and all the preceding numbers, with the exception of No. 1, were reprinted in 8vo form. In all twenty-four numbers have been published at irregular intervals, the last appearing in September, 1882. Price 2d. The introductory note in No. 1 says, "Chameleon-like, we mean to vegetate on insects which, while annoying to others, afford sustenance to ourselves." Written by different people, *The Chameleon* is very unequal in point of literary and other merit, some of the later numbers descending to pure buffoonery, or to the scandalous scurrility of *The Shaver*. No. 7—Provost Blaikie's Dinner to the Town Council—one of the ablest of the series, had been circulated in manuscript by the author among his friends, when to his astonishment it immediately appeared as a *Chameleon*.

1853. *The Aberdeen Free Press and North of Scotland Review. A General Advertiser for Aberdeen and the Northern Counties*. No. 1. Aberdeen. *Agriculture, Commerce, Literature; Free Institutions and Responsible Government*. May 6, 1853. Price 4½d. Imprint—"Printed and Published at the Office, Concert Court, Broad Street, by Arthur King, residing at Burn Court, 44 Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen." The title of the paper has varied at different periods. At No. 105

of the Friday issue it became *The Aberdeen Free Press, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, and Buchan News, and North of Scotland Advertiser*. At No. 460, of Friday issue, the same title occurs, but the arms of Bon-Accord are introduced. At No. 216, of Tuesday issue, the title was changed to *The Aberdeen Free Press and North of Scotland Advertiser*. On Saturday, May 4, 1872, it became a daily with the new title *The Aberdeen Daily Free Press*, while on July 1, 1874, its present title, *The Daily Free Press*, was adopted. At No. 216 of Tuesday issue, the imprint changed to "Printed and published for the proprietors, at the office of the *Free Press*, Concert Court, Broad Street, Aberdeen, by Alexander Marr, residing," &c. *The Free Press*, started by David Macallan, Wm. M'Combie, and George and Arthur King, is the direct successor of the *North of Scotland Gazette*.

J. MALCOLM BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

A RAMBLE ON THE EAST COAST OF BUCHAN.

KENNEDY THE SMUGGLER.

(Continued from page 56.)

WE concluded our last paper at the tombstone of the Countess Mary and her husband—and we now give a glimpse of how the Presbytery of Ellon put off the marches of the glebe of Slains upwards of 280 years ago, which we copy from the original manuscript:—

At Slains, the 23rd May, 1605. Convened the Brethren of the Presbytery of Ellon, with Mr. David Rait, Principal of the College of Auld Aberdeen; Mr. William Neilson, Min^r. at Logie, Fintray; Mr. Archibald Rait, Min^r. at Kintore, for visitation of the Kirk of Slaines, and designation of the Glebe thereof: The said day the Brethren above mentioned being accompanied with some of the parishioners of Slains, viz.—William Smith in Slains, John Scott there, William Bodie there, James Gray, Bomatetheil; Thomas Gibson, in Brogan; William Sim, in Slaines; and Thomas Wildgoose, in Clochtow. They designed the bounds, whereupon the vicar had his manse and yard to be the Minister's Toft and yard. Thereafter passed to the land occupied by the Minister, and measured the samen, and therewith also the bounds of an Toft and yard which he had lately bigged on the lands aforesaid, and found the samen to extend to twenty-two score falls and a half fall; and seeing the samen made not sufficient Glebe passed to two butts lying on the east side of the Kirk, and measured the samen easterly from the north-east neuk of the Kirkyard directly to the burn, and from there to the burn on the south and the Kirkyard dyke, and said Toft on the west, extending to thirty-eight falls, thence passed to the east side of the old Glebe, as lying most com-

modious and contiguous to the said old Glebe and Manse, and marched and marked and annexed with the auld Glebe thereof an piece of land extending to six falls half fall, extending on the dale marchit by ane dyke, and upon the east and north by stanes and pots casten, and this done day and yeir aforesaid before witnesses, Mr. James Beidy, son of John Beidy in Slains; Alexander Thomson, in Brogan; Alexander Bisset, Servitor to the said Mr. David Rait, requesting the Lords of His Majesty's Council and Session to letters of horning on said designation to bruik passes and defend the samen against all deidly opposition, and to remain in the register of the Presbytery.

Nearly opposite to the "bell door" of the Church there is a headstone, among others, of Philip Kennedy, the smuggler who was killed by Anderson, the Exciseman, on 19th December, 1798, aged 38. Philip had on that night secured 16 ankers of Holland gin at the shore of Cransdale, Collieston, and employed women to carry it off in creels to the hiding place on his farm at Ward, a distance of 3 miles, while he and his brother John went off to protect the property from two gaugers and a tidewaiter, who were on the way to Collieston, from having made a seizure of gin at Sandend, Cruden. The Kennedys had scarcely gone a mile when they came in contact with them, two of whom were armed with cutlasses. They had not exchanged many words when a desperate struggle ensued. Philip with his oak cudgel, in which there was sunk a lump of lead, warded off the cutlass and tripped up two of them, and held them down in his giant grasp, calling on his brother to secure the other. John was in combat with the other gauger, and in parrying off the cutlass with his stick got a severe cut on the forehead, piercing through his thick bonnet, the blood flowing over his eyes and face rendering him helpless. After wounding the brother, the gauger roared out to Philip to let go his grasp, or he would sever his head from his body; but he still kept his hold. Anderson then, uttering an oath, brandished his weapon, and with one fell stroke laid open the head of poor Kennedy. He immediately started to his feet, and shouted out "murder." Although severely wounded he walked the distance of three quarters of a mile to the farm of Kirkton, and seating himself heavily on a chair in the kitchen said—"If a' hed been as true as

me the prize wud hae been safe, an' I wudna hae been bleedin to death," after which he expired with a groan.

It was said a finer broad-shouldered stalwart chiel never entered the Kirk of Slains, and that he was always known among his fellows on the Kirk road by his uniform home-spun blue suit, staff in hand, and broad blue bonnet with red nap. He might have been useful in the sphere in which he moved for other fifty years, but for the wiles and deceit of two informers, under pay, who betrayed him into the clutches of the gaugers.

The skull of Philip Kennedy has been repeatedly turned up in excavating the graves of others of the name buried in the same spot. It is known by the cut of the gauger's weapon. His brother, John, who died in 1842, bore the mark of the cutlass as long as he lived.

J. DALGARNO.

QUARRYING—LAST CENTURY.

THE following letter will give an idea of the price allowed for quarried stones in the middle of last century. I discovered it in an old copy of "Josephus," which belonged to my great-grandfather, wherein it had been pasted on the back of a plan of the Temple of Jerusalem:—

FRASERSBURGH, 10 March, 1755.

Alex: Forbes and John Ord.

I acknowledge the Receipt of your letter of this day's date concerning your offer to Quarry three hundred and sixty peice of Read stone out of ye Millstone Quarrey of Achmeddon, and Bring ye same upon your own charges from ye sd Quarrey to the harbour of Achmeddon. That you are to make ye half of ye sd number of stones of ye following dimentions, viz., four foot Long and Betwixt ten and twelve inches thick, and Betwixt twelve and fifteen inches Deep, full at Both ends, and the oyr half of ye sd number nothing less than two foot and one half long, and of equall thickness and Deepness wt ye former number. So in Caise you Quarrey ye said Stones being of sufficient Substance Bring them about to ye harbour of Achmeddon, and have them in Readiness for being brought about to this harbour betwixt and the tyme mentt in your Letter to me. I oblige my Self to pay to you Nine Shilling Scots for each pice of ye sd Stone long and Short over head, and that wtin fourty Eight hours after ye Last of ye sd Stones are brought from ye Quarrey to ye harbour of Achmedden ye number and dimentions being to be referred to ye Report of Geo. Mores, masson in frasersburgh, and that under ye faille of Eighty pounds Scots by and attour ye punct-

ual paytt, So accept of this Answer, and Let nothing hinder ye Work, and I am

Your Humble Servant,

AND. P. RITCHIE.

For Alexander Forbes, masson in Peterhead, and Jo. Ord, masson in Crive.

Here follows a short note that the above minute was implemented by the seventh day of May, 1755.

Aberfeldy.

J. CHRISTIE.

TOMBSTONE OF SIR PAUL MENZIES.—On looking at your sketch I fancy that traces of the blazen may be discovered. The arms are *Argent*, and chief *gules*. The same coat is carried by the family of Worsley of Hovingham in Yorkshire, baronets.

St. Andrews, N. B.

GEORGE ANGUS.

NOTE ABOUT COWIE KIRKYARD.—On reading the article on "Resurrectionists at Nigg," it brought to my remembrance a story told by a near relative concerned in it about Cowie Kirkyard, which is situate near the seaside in a rather secluded position. A parishioner had been buried, and it was necessary to set a watch for a few nights. My friend volunteered to be one of a watch party of six, all armed with guns. About two or three o'clock in the morning it was whispered that something was wrong, and very soon they were all wide awake. Something black appeared to be moving, and then stood still. There was a hurried debate what had best be done. They agreed to fire. A heavy thud followed the reports, and the black thing disappeared. Great consternation! A man shot! A short silence followed. Then the oldest man of the party said, "Weel, lads, we maun see what damage we've deen; he's maybe only wounded." My friend went up with the others, his lower limbs in a rather shaky condition, not knowing what was to happen. But what was their surprise to find—not a man—but an inoffensive gravestone knocked over and broken. They spent no more time in the Kirkyard, and as they made for home, they met some Coastguard men advancing in alarm. They had seen the flash of the guns, and supposed it was a signal from some ship in distress. When informed as to the cause of the shot there was a hearty laugh all round.

A. W.

Queries.

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

36. OGILVIES OF CULVIE.—The Lands of Culvie were conveyed to Alex. Ogilvie, in 1756, by Alex. Innes, in whose family they had been for long. I should be obliged if any of your readers can give me any information regarding this Ogilvie and his "forbears." In *Banff and Neighbourhood*, published by Bremner, reference is made to a James Ogilvie of Culphin, who put up an entry door to the old church of Boyndie, and "who was an elder at this place forty-six years by past, at the present year of God, 1723." "This Ogilvie," to quote further from the same source, "was afterwards designed of Culvie in Marnoch." This does not coincide with the information given above, which I believe to be correct, as it is taken from a copy Inventory of the lands conveyed by Alex. Innes in 1756.

Aberfeldy.

J. CHRISTIE.

37. PREFACE TO BIBLE.—The translators of the Bible wrote a "Preface to the Reader," which is rarely, if ever, printed now. I daresay it would be new to many of your readers, and I would be glad to see it reproduced in your columns. A curious thing in it is their acknowledgment of having suppressed the true meaning of some passages in the original, and made use of certain words instead, by the *express command of the King (James VI.)*. Such a confession, voluntarily made, should surely annihilate any lingering belief in the inspiration and infallibility which is so tenaciously held by a certain class to have been the peculiar attributes of the translators, and it is in itself a strong argument in favour of the "Revised Version." A complete list of these *wifful* mistakes would be interesting, but if this is not easily obtainable, perhaps some of your learned readers could point out one or two of the most notorious of these garbled interpretations.

ZIGZAG.

38. SOCIETY OF ADVOCATES.—The Society of Advocates in Aberdeen appears in the *Aberdeen Almanac* of 1793 or thereabout as "Society of Procurators in Aberdeen, incorporated by Royal Charter." Was it the original designation, or a new title assumed for a time, for in 1810 the term advocate appears in the *Almanac*, and the name had been for centuries that used to Aberdeen lawyers?

JOHN DAVIDSON, D.D.

39. REIVIK.—In the south of Scotland the word "reivik" is very frequently used thus. A person looking at a piece of cloth, if not satisfied with it on account of its being too thin, will cast it aside and say, "It's as thin as a reivik," or, "Oh, it's a perfit reivik." Could any of your readers say what is a "reivik." My own impression is that it is another name for a cheese cloth, as I have heard the expression, "It's awfu' thin, it's nae better than cheese clout."

Selkirk.

JAMES COCKBURN.

40. ADAME THE PAINTER.—At page 199 of the *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, specimens are given of entries in an account book of George, third Earl of Winton. From these I select the two following, which occur apparently in 1628:—"Item gewine to Adame the painter for my Lord Erroll, my Lady Hay, and James Maxwells portraits, 86 lib 13s. 4d." "Item gewine to Adame the painter for my ounne portraite gewine to my sister 40 lib." The point of interest lies in "Adame the painter," about whom any information will be acceptable.

ESME.

41. PLACES NEAR ABERDEEN.—In the days of King Robert the Bruce John Crab, or Johannes de Crab, was burgess in Aberdeen, and a man of considerable landed property throughout Scotland (Robertson, *Index of Missing Charters*). He held charters upon such lands as "Prescoly, Granden, and Auchmolen, and Auchterrony," and in the gift of "sundry lands and annuals" was not unmindful of the Carmelite Friars in Aberdeen at his death, probably in Robert II.'s reign. Among other properties that he held by royal charter were "the lands called the Pudleplace [or, Puddleplace], where the cock-stool stood." Can any of our friends say where these lands in Aberdeen were; why they were so named; and what the cock-stool was? Again, if in the first-named places we recognise the present Persley, Grandholm, and Auchmull, where is Auchterrony?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

42. RUSKIN ON LOCAL ARCHITECTURE.—In which of his works has Ruskin expressed himself on local architecture?

ARTIST.

43. DRUIDIC CIRCLE, &c., NEAR STONEHAVEN.—There is, or was a few years ago, a small stone circle on a hill a few miles from Stonehaven, a short distance east from the Slug Road, and also some stones, seven or eight feet high—named "The Langstones." There were also clearly defined marks of a large trench and embankment on same hill, as if it had been fortified. Any account of the above would be much appreciated.

W. J.

44. DATE OF THACKERAY'S BIRTH.—Is there any doubt about the exact date of Thackeray's birth? Trollope gives it as the 18th July, 1811, but a recent Calendar makes it out to be the 19th May.

J. R.

45. SPITTAL—A MISSPELLING?—Is not the word *Spittal*, as used of a place, a misspelling? *Spital* is the correct form, as Spitalfields (London), and *spittle* is also used. "A spittle or hospitall for poor folkes diseased; a spittle, hospitall, or lazar house for lepers." (*Baret, Alvearic, 1580*). What authority is there for *spittal*?

J. M. B.

46. "THE HOUR, WHEN THE STIR AND TRUTH OF DREAMS BEGIN."—What poet speaks of "The Hour, when the stir and truth of dreams begin." I fear I have not given the *ipsisima verba* of the line, but I do not think there is any considerable error. I had hoped to spot the passage in Shakespeare, but Mary Cowden Clark says "No."

NEMO.

Answers.

4. "THE JEWEL PRINT OF YOUR FEET."—I have noticed several attempts in *S. N. & Q.* to explain this. The following parallel passage, quoted in *Longman's Magazine* (Sept., 1887) seems to me to explain it:—"And the daisies which she crushed in passing looked dark against her feet, the girl was so white."—(*Cantefable d'Aucassin et Nicolette 12***)

READER.

16. DEATH OF ALEXANDER III. OF SCOTLAND.—Sir Walter Scott (*Tales of a Grandfather*) is very minute on this point. While not sure whether the King's horse started or stumbled, he remarks that "the people of the country still point out the very spot where it happened, and which is called the King's Crag," on the coast between Burntisland and Kinghorn. Such a recent authority as the *Dictionary of National Biography* gives the same account.

S. N. Q.

17. PROTOTYPE OF SOUTER JOHNNIE.—The best authorities, I think, point to John Davidson as the prototype of the immortal Souter. It seems beyond dispute that Douglas Graham, who lived at Shanter, between Turnberry and Colzean, was the original of Tam, and Chambers (*Life and Works of Burns*, Vol. III., p. 161) says that he was frequently accompanied to Ayr, every market day, "by a shoemaking neighbour, John Davidson, who dealt a little in leather."

H. M.

21. MEANING OF GROLE.—This word, according to Jamieson, is "another word for porridge, Aberd. merely a corr. of *Cruel*, a term used in some counties in the same sense."

NOLL.

27. ADDRESSES BY LORD RECTORS.—Mr. Grant Duff's Inaugural Address in 1867 was published by Edmonston & Douglas. It was probably republished in his *Miscellanies: Political and Literary*, Mr. Huxley's address in 1874, if not published separately or in a magazine, appears in his volume, *Science and Culture and other Essays*.

R. A.

28. GOLD AND SILVERSMITH TRADE.—The gold and silversmiths in Aberdeen were never at any time sufficiently numerous to enable them to form an incorporation. They have all along been associated with the Hammerman Trade, which embraces a number of handicrafts in which the use of the hammer is a predominant feature. Occasionally the Hammermen selected a Goldsmith to be their deacon, but he exercised no special functions beyond what were exercised by any other member of this Trade chosen for the office. In consequence of there being no separate incorporation of Gold and Silversmiths, the Act of 1457 was never put in force in Aberdeen; but to meet the want of a deacon with power to examine gold and silver work in the town, the Council appointed a Goldsmith who happened to be deacon of the Hammermen at the time, to be "tryar of gold and silver." The appointment was made in the following terms:—

7 November, 1649.—The said day the Counsall, taking to thair consideration the insufficiency of silver wark maid within this burgh, have nominat and appointit, and be the tennour hereof, nominatis and appointis William Andersone, goldsmith, to be tryar of all gold and silver wark to be maid within the said burgh for the year to cum, and being sufficient and markit with the prob, to put on the towne's mark, and for that effect nominatis and appointis the said William Andersone, keeper of the towne's mark for this present year; the said William Andersone being personallie present, acceptit the said office, and gave aith *de fidei administratione*, and obliet him that all wark that sould pass his mark and the towne's mark sall be elewin pennie fyne; and if thair be ony wark fund of less walew markit as said is, he sall be lyable for the samen according to the ordinar rait.—*Council Register*, Vol. LIIII., p. 243.

I have been unable to discover if any other appointments were made; but I subjoin a list of goldsmiths and watchmakers who were deacons of the Hammermen Trade, from about the time that the appointment of a "tryar" of gold and silver was made by the Council which may assist "W. A. J." in his researches:—

1617.	Hen. Anderson,	goldsmith.
1620.	do.	do.
1622.	do.	do.
1633.	do.	do.
1636.	William Andersone,	do.
1645.	do.	do.
1648.	do.	do.
1649.	Thomas Moncur,	do.
1652.	William Andersone,	do.
1654.	William Christie,	do.
1655.	William Andersone,	do.
1656.	William Christie,	do.
1658.	do.	do.
1660.	do.	do.
1661.	do.	do.
1662.	Walter Melvill,	do.
1666.	William Christie,	do.
1668.	do.	do.
1669.	do.	do.
1670.	do.	do.
1673.	William Scott,	do.
1674.	Alex. Galloway,	do.
1677.	do.	do.
1678.	William Scott,	do.
1685.	do.	do.
1713.	William Lindsay,	do.
1720.	George Walker,	do.
1723.	John Walker,	do.
1734.	James Abercrombie,	watchmaker.
1735.	do.	do.
1738.	do.	do.
1743.	George Cooper,	goldsmith.
1744.	Alexander Forbes,	do.
1750.	James Abercrombie,	watchmaker.
1751.	do.	do.
1761.	Colane Allan,	goldsmith.
1763.	do.	do.
1764.	do.	do.
1767.	do.	do.

1777.	Hugh Gordon,	watchmaker.
1784.	John Leslie,	goldsmith,
1785.	do. do.	do.
1786.	James Smith,	do.
1795.	Charles Lunan,	watchmaker.
1800.	George Angus,	do.
1802.	John Leslie,	goldsmith.
1804.	John Barron,	watchmaker.
1807.	do. do.	do.
1809.	do. do.	do.
1812.	do. do.	do.
1815.	George Booth,	watchmaker.
1816.	do. do.	do.
1823.	William Spark,	do.

The Hammerman Trade took no concern in the trying of gold and silver; at least there is no mention of their doing so in their minutes. E. BAIN.

From an entry in *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland* we find mention of a jeweller in Aberdeen. The King was spending his Yule in Aberdeen, and we read "Item [April 13, 1498] to William, goldsmith, of Abirdene, for ane relik maid to the King of xxxij. vnce, xxj. li., vj s, viij d." M. J.

29. CAMP NEAR DONMOUTH.—Some confirmation of the probable existence of a Camp at Donmouth may be found in *Douglas's Description of the East Coast of Scotland*, p. 183, where he refers to a tradition of a conflict in that vicinity between the Scots and the Danes during one of the irruptions of the latter. He maintains that Scotstown and Danestown, names of neighbouring localities, indicate the sites of the respective armies at the time of the battle. Another and more recent tradition exists that the camp was formed either by the soldiery or local militia of the quarter in the beginning of the century, during the height of the scare of invasion of the island by Napoleon. This latter should not be difficult to verify. J. B.

35. THE CRAWFLOWER.—Crawflower is the Scotch for crowflower, the buttercup or ranunculus, so called from its leaf being like the foot of a crow. JILL.

Literature.

The Bards of Bon-Accord, 1375—1860. By William Walker. Aberdeen: J. & J. P. Edmond and Spark. [Pp. x., 673, 8½ × 5½ ins.]

It was a fine instinct that induced our literary forefathers to preface their books with "The Author's Apology." If we had not ceased to use the courteous formula, the author of this bulky volume could have established its *raison d'être* in a pithy apology. It might have been argued that Aberdeen is the cradle of Scottish poetry, inasmuch as it was the home, if not the birthplace, of John Barbour, the Author of *The Brus*,—that the poetic succession has been unbroken, if not always distinguished—and that till now nothing like a comprehensive estimate has been made of the poetical estate to which Mr. Walker has served his readers heirs, or, writing more correctly, given them a

novodamus. Few authors could say so convincingly—this book was wanted.

The plan of the book has been to give in chronological order biographical and critical sketches of the Bards born in or closely identified with Bon-Accord and Bon-Accordshire, with characteristic specimens of their work. Besides this, the book has been made to stand justly related to the civil and ecclesiastical, political and social history, as well as to the literature of the various periods, by the skilful inweaving of a mass of materials which bespeaks the author to be a man of large resources and wide research. The biographical notices are of unequal merit, arising no doubt from the greater or less difficulty in obtaining information, but as a whole they are instructive and generally accurate, and must have involved a large amount of labour to collate. It is, however, in the department of criticism that the author shows to greatest advantage. In entire sympathy with the poetic genius, the poetic merits and demerits of the bards are sharply differentiated by canons of criticism which are defined very clearly. And, whilst it would be too much to expect on such a wide field that we should agree with the author in his estimate of the life and work of the bards and "bardings of a day," whom he handles, no one can fail to respect the masterly reasonings which have led him to his conclusions. The spirit of the book is excellent, and is as free of egotism as it is replete with a liberality and charity to many members of a class who have need that one should be blind to their failings and kind to their faults.

Mr. Walker's task has been self-imposed, one done in the love of it, but none the less a public service. He has been a pen, the modest plea of all true authorship, in the reader's hand, and we venture to think that his pages will be read with the deepest interest alike for the subject as for the high literary finish of its style as a whole, and for the singular beauty and choiceness of many passages, which it would be a pleasure to quote if space permitted. From the nature of the work a great temptation existed to betray its compiler into a sameness of treatment, which has however been entirely overcome, and one reads and will turn again to the racy, if sometimes colloquial pages, with a charming sense of freshness and variety. A chief value of the work will be its preservation of many names fast passing into an oblivion, not altogether merited. By the way, the question has been asked, on what ground has Lord Byron's name been omitted from this Pantheon? and truth to say we cannot tell, for his inclusion seems, for various reasons, quite as justifiable as that of many who have here taken a new lease of literary fame.

It was impossible that a few errors would not creep into a volume covering such an area. We note for example, page 116, that the Earl of Buchan is said to have commanded the rebels at the battle of Cromdale. This is a mistake. There were two Buchans in the field, brothers; but of the Jacobite house of Auchmacey. Major-General Buchan commanded the rebels at Cromdale, and was opposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Buchan, who had previously joined the Government party. Others noted might have been, with advantage, swept into a nerrata.

The book is a veritable poets' corner, and should serve as a model for similiar undertakings elsewhere. With one acceptable exception, the body of the work omits all living poets. In the appendix, however, the subject is brought down to to-day, although in a less exhaustive form. A voluminous Bibliography, and an excellent Index accompany the volume, which will infallibly take rank as a local classic. Mr. Walker must be congratulated warmly on making such an honourable *debut* in literary activity.

Grass of Parnassus from the Bents o' Buchan.
Peterhead: David Scott, 1887. [Pp. x, 96, 11 by 8½ in.]

No greater enterprise in "the making of books" has been shewn for a long time than in this handsome volume, issued to aid "the Building Fund in connection with St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Peterhead." The contents, all published for the first time, and with a few exceptions, written expressly for the book, are as excellent as they are varied. Hugh Macmillan discourses delightfully on the Grass of Parnassus, which gives its name to the book. George Macdonald is at his best in one of his quaint Scotch lilt. "Shirley" charms us with an article on "The Heughs of Buchan Forty Years Ago," and a whole lot of other well-known writers, including Mrs. Craik, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Yonge, Professor Blackie, and others, have done their best to make the book a success. Artistically it is no less a complete success. Mr. J. G. Murray's clever pencil is at its best in a series of old Aberdeenshire Castles, and he has found able colleagues in Mr. Russell Gowans, Mr. Arthur Clyne, Mr. John Mitchell, and others. Mr. Charles Keene contributes a pageful of unpublished scraps from one of his sketch books. A number of unpublished letters of Hogg, Thom, and Skinner, an article on "A Famous Spa," the Castles, and many other interesting local items make the book of more than usual interest to the antiquarian.

THE EDITOR.

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