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ENGLISH HISTORY AND
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Tractatus conceptuum et signorum Jacobi Leoboldi sconi parisiensiis vniuersitatis magistri peritissimi et introductus ad nominalium logicorum doctrinam sane intelligentium.

Incipit tractatus conceptuum et signorum Jacobi Leoboldi sconi parisiensiis vniuersitatis magistri peritissimi et introductus ad nominalium logicorum doctrinam sane intelligentium.

Non logicalis facultati finis (in ceteras) diuersorum pblicumatum latentes uicif iudicare apparenti si falsitatem luculetio interitum: ex eo quod talium litigiosam ueritatem in mela pfunditate (acutissimo) capacitate his nauigantibus) fundit opumete sententiam tenebrosas obubatur: et eo magis quod ralia negotia uiscutietes et vniuersarum rerum inatam propterates ignozares (quibus pblicumaticc variant sententia) ad signoz obscuras accedat impones. Ita fit quod brenissimo opusculo ad peritissimorum nomina lecta (octarum facultatum lucerna methodum) itroducitioes pme valde conferetes succincte patebunt.

Quoniam logicorum plurimus est labor: et airtio diligentissima est signorum differetias: hoz naturas pfecte cognoscere: quod circa illa fere totius logice summa versat: unde sermortalis scietia nupaf. Pro eorum igitur clariori cognitione in hoc breui tractatu pro eruditione iuuentum quoda coia et iuxta quorumdam famosorum logicorum pbabiles suias scriber e decreui pntem tractatim per duo capitula diuidendo. Et quia signa naturalit representata que conceptus notant sunt quibus signa ad placitum representata in significando suborinatur. **¶** In primo igitur capitulo de hmoi conceptibus ostendat sequenti uero de signis ad placitum significatibus. Et quod signo pprimu est significare: primo igitur dicendum est quid ipsum sit et quot modis dicitur. Sit ergo primo hec suppo-

s.ij.

Adv. Bil

THE EARLIEST PRINTED BOOK BY AN ABERDEEN AUTHOR.

(Title Page and First Page of Text.)

Arts obligatoria logicalis designat la-
cobliedeb scdm quā vniuersales grāma
ticus i paucis dieb⁹ poss⁹ de oi scientia
logicali disputare p̄tra vniuersales rei
pondētem etiam per terminos cuiuslibet
scientie.

0

Obligatiōnū autē logicaliū tractatus
 ser capitulis continet. In primo vide-
 bitur de prima specie obligatiōis que
 positio vocatur. In scdo de scda et op-
 posita scs de depositiōe. In tertio de
 institutiōe siue impositiōe. In quar-
 to de dubitatiōe. In quinto de petitiōe. In sex-
 to de vna specie obligatiōis que a nō nullis voca-
 tur sit verū. Et ante harū specierū de larationē
 sunt aliqua cōsa hanc artē continētia prenotāda
 Et primo ponitur aliquē descriptiōes quarū pu-
 ma est huius notis obligatio. An licet hoc nomen
 obligatio multis modis accipi possit: in breuita-
 tis causa ab obligatiōe logicalē de qua est hic
 ad propositū est venientmō. An obligatio logi-
 calis a cōtra loquētib⁹ sic solet describi. Est p̄-
 fixio alicuius enūciabilis scdm aliquē statū vel
 sic ab alijs enūciabilē integrant ex signis obliga-
 tiōis et enūciabilibus ad quos quis sustinere ob-
 ligatur vt si alicui respondenti hec esset posita ois
 homo curritunc hec tota oratio vocaret obliga-
 tio. P̄pono tibi illā ois homo currit. Remitto. Est
 autē aduerentmō p̄ triplex solet assignari status
 scs verus falsus et dubius. An omnis propositio ab
 quam quis obligatur respondere aut est sibi vera
 aut falsa aut dubia. Scda descriptio est. Obliga-
 tum est propositio alicui posita scdm aliquā p̄rele-
 ctarū specierū obligatiōis ab eodē abmissa et su-
 stinēda scdm aliquē predictoy statū durate tpe

THE SECOND EARLIEST PRINTED BOOK BY AN ABERDEEN AUTHOR.

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SUPPLEMENT TO SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES. JUNE, 1896.

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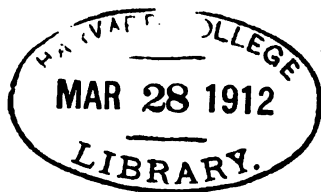
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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1896.

TO OUR READERS.

THIS Number of *Scottish Notes and Queries* commences Volume X. During the nine years that the Periodical has been in existence it has been our constant aim to render it interesting and instructive, and we thankfully acknowledge the substantial aid given by many competent correspondents. It would be somewhat invidious to give names, but a glance through a file of the serial (now a valuable adjunct to any library) will reveal, except where a pen-name veils, the names of many who have given the work character, importance, and usefulness. In these nine years not a few similar undertakings have been initiated, and not a few of which have ceased to be. Had we appraised our own utility by a financial standard we too should have succumbed. *S. N. & Q.* has never paid its expenses, but it has had the "grace of continuance" for all that. Could not the friends who have shown their friendliness by supporting us hitherto help us by a little aggressive action in the way of giving currency to a statement of our position, and claims to an extended circulation,

so that we shall be put beyond "carefulness"? We bespeak the interest and encouragement of our many friends at home and abroad, to that extent. ED.

Scriptorium Aberdonensium Incunabula.

WHEN the writer began to collect Bibliographical Notes on North-East Scotland in 1871, it never occurred to him that the century which saw the origin and early perfection of the Art of Printing would yield any reward to his research. The early literary history of Scotland was unpromising. Ages of independent political existence had produced only the writings in MS. of John Barbour, John Duns, Michael Scot, and a few incredible chronicles and staggering rhymes, whose authors were examples rather of the capabilities of a people too remote from the centres of civilization than of the general culture of their class and period. Education was entirely in the hands of ecclesiastics, and few besides the priests received the benefit of its advantages. The lately founded Colleges at St. Andrews and Glasgow were wretchedly endowed, and had been but moderately successful, while the King's University of Aberdeen, which was so soon to outshine them both, had not yet been established. If Scotland had a literary heart at all, it throbbed faintly, far away from its native hills, within the gloomy walls of Continental Universities.

The Incunabula themselves present many difficulties. They are few in comparison with books of later times, yet their number is unknown. They are rare, because they are scattered over the world in the Libraries of Nations, Corporations, and wealthy Book Collectors. The identity of their authors is often unspeakably puzzling, for the great majority of them were members of one or other of the numerous Religious Orders of the Roman Church; men who had discarded surnames with all other worldliness on entering the prison walls of their monasteries, and had changed

their Christian names sometimes more than once, so that, except in rare instances of exceptional fame, no public record has been preserved of their origin and every-day designation. Modern research is bringing slowly to light the long hidden pre-Reformation Registers of Christian Europe, and the publications of the coming century will be full of national and genealogical surprises. These men belonged to every country in Western Christendom, and it will be found that the British Isles had far more representatives among them than has hitherto been suspected.

The Fifteenth Century Scot in quest of the higher education of the time seldom found his way to the English Universities. Political expediency forbade, while the close alliance of Scotland with France almost inevitably drew him to Paris, which was more easily reached than Oxford or Cambridge. The work of the great French University was carried on in forty colleges, within the city walls, just outside of which stood the Scots College, founded by David, Bishop of Moray, in 1326. Its endowments, however, were small, and could support but few, and Scots students were to be found in several other colleges. We know that, at the close of the 15th century, in the College of Montaigu, there studied Hector and Arthur Boece, William Hay, Patrick Panter, John Major, David Cranstoun, and several others. The Typographic Art had been introduced at Paris in 1470, and it was among the publications of the Lutetian Press that an example of early Scottish authorship might possibly be found, if it existed at all.

John Duns was the first Scottish author to appear in print; if he was a Scot, for he has been claimed for Northumberland, although the explicit statement of John Major that he was born at the place of his surname, some seven or eight miles inside the Scottish border, is probably accurate. Many editions of his works, with commentaries and annotations by Scotists of eminence, were published between 1470 and the end of the century. Next came the *Liber Physionomiæ* of Michael Scot of Balwearie, the Fifeshire Wizard (whose nationality is also disputed), published in 1477. Both these writers flourished in the 13th century, and had been dead for many generations before printing was invented. Until a few months ago we believed that among 15th century books there was not a single example of living Scottish authorship, and that the "Exponibilia" of John Major, published at Paris in 1503,¹ was the earliest printed book by a contemporary Scottish writer.

¹ The fine copy of this work preserved in Aberdeen University Library is probably unique. It was unknown to Panzer.

One day in the summer of 1895, Mr. P. J. Anderson, Librarian to the University of Aberdeen, found on the fly-leaf of a Treatise by C. E. Bulæus, on the Rectorship of Paris University (1668), an interesting List of names in the hand-writing of Thomas Innes the Historian (1662-1744).² They were chiefly those of men from the diocese of Aberdeen, who had graduated or held office in the University of Paris in the 15th and 16th centuries. The List was manifestly imperfect, and there was a particularly awkward gap from 1492 to 1521.

This was a rediscovery, for the List was known to Prof. Thomas Gordon (1714-1797), who had increased it by several interlineations embodying information which he had manifestly obtained by perusal of the book itself. Still this important document had lain forgotten for more than a century, and Mr. Anderson's fortunate recovery of it soon proved useful. It contained the following entry:—

"1484. Feb. 8. M. Jacobus Ledel, dioec. Aberdonen, elect. Procurator Nationis. Reg. i. f. 89."

Now there reposes in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, in a small room where are treasured some of its most precious possessions, a little gilt-edged volume, appropriately bound in full morocco, containing two Treatises by Jacobus Ledel, without place of publication, date, or printer's name. Such omissions are indicative of early press work, and we considered the coincidence strong enough to justify the inclusion of the Treatises in our Notes on Local Bibliography (*S. N. & Q.*, IX., 55.) Subsequent examination not only proved the correctness of the conjecture, but enabled us to fix approximately the date of publication of one of the Tracts.

By the courtesy of Mr. James T. Clark, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, we have been permitted to reproduce in facsimile the Title pages and first pages of Text of both Treatises. The reader will obtain an almost accurate idea of the size and appearance of the page by simply folding this month's supplement into octavo. The Tracts are in excellent preservation, with good margins, as clean as when they left the publisher's hands, except that the paper has acquired the faint brownish tint of antiquity. From external appearance Mr. Clark judges they were bound nearly a century ago. Until the discovery of the Innes MS. flyleaf led to our identification of their author, they had lain unnoticed, and nothing is known of how they came into the Library, or whence or when.

Of James Ledel, we have as yet been able

² Printed in *S. N. & Q.*, IX., pp. 83, 84.

to discover nothing. The Innes extract from the French Register proves that he belonged to Aberdeen or its neighbourhood; that before 1484 he had graduated Master of Arts, and in that year was elected Procurator of his Nation in the University of Paris. The subjects and internal evidence of his Tracts indicate that he was occupied in scholastic work. His appointment as Procurator constituted him a Member of the University Court, which at that period was composed of the Rector, the Procurators of the four Nations, and the Deans of the four Faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine and Arts. It is therefore exceedingly probable that he was already a Lecturer or Professor in the University, and one of the teachers of the brilliant coterie of Scotsmen to whom we have already alluded.

The early records of the University of Paris are being slowly published, three volumes having appeared within the past few years. But until those of our author's period are printed it is quite impossible to learn more about him, and we are compelled to rest our belief upon the small and imperfect knowledge we already possess. We know that the important position of Proctor conferred upon him certain judicial powers over the Students of his Nation. And we know also that at a later date, another literary Aberdonian, William Davidson, already (according to Budinszky) a Professor in the University, was, in 1554, appointed Proctor of his Nation.

The surname of Liddell (Ledal, Ledale, Liddale, Lydel) occasionally occurs in the ancient records of the City and County of Aberdeen long before our author's time. In 1327 Nicholas Ledal was Provost of Aberdeen; in 1357 William Liddale was Sheriff of the County; in 1456 we find that James Ledal, of Crechiltoune, was witness to a Charter; and the fame of Prof. Duncan Liddell, M.D., in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries, was continental.

It is not easy to decide which is the earlier of the two publications of Jacobus Ledelh. For some months past they have been objects of considerable interest to experts, several of whom have examined the originals, while others have seen only the facsimiles. It is generally agreed that the Tracts have been bound together in their most probable order of date. The earliest is thus the "*Tractatus Conceptuum*," which contains a device of Denis Rosse, a Parisian publisher, whose first dated publication was issued in 1494.³ Our supplement next month will be a facsimile reproduction of this device,

³ Panzer, ii. 294, mentions an edition of P. Beroaldi Orationes as having been printed "pro Dionysio Rosse" in 1490. But this is a mistake for 1500. There is a copy of the work in Aberdeen University Library.

with some account of Denis Rosse, and our grounds for fixing the date of this Tract.

The full Bibliographical particulars, which Mr. J. T. Clark has kindly revised, are as follow:—

LEDELH, JACOBUS (*i.e.* JAMES LIDDELL).

TRACTATUS CONCEPTUUM ET SIGNORUM.
Sm. 8vo. [1494.]

Collation.—a⁸, b⁸; 16 leaves; Gothic char.

32 lines. No pagination, head-lines, catchwords, or directors.

a¹ Title, verso blank; a¹¹ ¶ Incipit tractatus conceptuū et signorū Jacobi le | delh scoti parīēsisis [*sic*] unīūsitatis magistri perutilis et | introductuū [*sic*] ad noīaliū doctrinam sane | intelligendum. | [*one line space*] [E]Tsi logicalis facultatis finis (inter ceteras) | diuersorū [*etc.*]

b¹¹¹ and recto of b¹¹¹ blank: verso of b¹¹¹, publisher's device—the earliest of the four known devices of Denis Rosse, publisher, bookseller, and bookbinder of Paris.

Remarks.—The work is noted by Denis, *Annalium Typographicorum, Vienna, 1789, p. 601, and in the subsequent Bibliographies of Panzer and Hain. It is difficult to determine who was its Printer, but Mr. E. Gordon Duff is of opinion that it issued from the press of H. Bocard. A careful scrutiny is in progress.*

There is no publisher's device to aid us in fixing the date of the "*Ars Obligatoria logicalis*." It also was probably published by Denis Rosse within a year or two of the other Treatise. The full Bibliographical particulars are as follow:

LEDELH, JACOBUS.

ARS OBLIGATORIA LOGICALIS. Sm. 8vo.
[ante 1497.]

Collation.—a⁸, b⁸, c⁸, 24 leaves. Leaves 23 and 24 blank. Gothic char.

29 lines. No head-lines, pagination, or catchwords. The signatures in a and b are only i and ii; in c they are i, ii, and iii.

a¹ Title, verso blank; a¹¹ oBligationū autē logicaliū tractatus | sex capitulis continet. In primo vide | bitur de prima specie obligatōis que | positio vocatur. In scdo de scda ei op | posita scz de depositioe. [*etc.*] c¹ verso blank. No colophon, printer's or publisher's name, place or date.

Remarks.—Unknown to Mailltaire, Denis, Panzer, or Hain, and may be unique. Several of the Parisian Printers used the same type as this, and comparisons are being made to discover which of them was employed by Denis Rosse, the presumed publisher of the work.

Both Treatises are educational; the tiny fountain heads of that never ceasing but ever increasing stream of Student Aids which the Aberdeen Teacher, from that time to the present day, in all branches of learning, has produced for the benefit of youth. The *Tractatus Conceptuum* seems to be intended as a useful guide to the Disputations which characterised the University course of the Middle Ages. The

Ars Obligatoria Logicalis is an elementary Treatise on the Science of Logic as taught in Mediaeval Studia Generalia.

So far as has yet been discovered the *Tractatus Conceptuum* of Ledelsh is not only the earliest printed book by an Aberdeen Author, but it is also the Editio Princeps of contemporary Scottish authorship among the Incunabula.

K. J.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PORTRAITS AND BUSTS IN THE MITCHELL HALL AND PICTURE GALLERY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

THE MITCHELL HALL.

THE GREAT WINDOW.

(Continued from Vol. IX., p. 180.)

*15. JOHN JOHNSTON, D.D., Benefactor, 1611.

Son of Robert Johnston of the family of Crimond in the former parish of Monkegy, now Keithhall, in Aberdeenshire; born about 1570. A Latin poet and classical scholar of considerable eminence, his career was closely linked with that of Andrew Melville, the Presbyterian reformer. Studied at King's College and at several continental universities, and in 1593 was appointed Professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's. He bequeathed 1000 merks to found a bursary, tenable for four years by a student of Divinity at Marischal College. D. at St. Andrews, 1611. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography; Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 113.)

Arms: Azure, a bend, in chief a hart's head erased, argent. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 176.)

*16. DUNCAN LIDDELL, M.D., Benefactor, 1613.

B. 1561; a native of Aberdeen. Educated at the Grammar School and King's College, Aberdeen. He afterwards pursued his studies at several continental Universities, and filled the mathematical chair at the University of Helmstadt. In 1594 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that University, and taught physic there until about 1607, when he returned to Scotland with a competent fortune. He mortified to the Colleges of New and Old Aberdeen the lands of Pitmedden for the support of six bursars, and bequeathed 6000 merks for the maintenance of a Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College to have the preference in each case. He also left his books and instruments to Marischal College. D. 1613; buried in the Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, where there is a brass memorial figure of him. There is also an obelisk to his memory in a

field on the estate of Pitmedden, in the Parish of Dyce, Aberdeenshire. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography; Life*, by Prof. John Stuart, 1790; *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 120.)

Arms: Argent, on a bend between a mastiff's head in chief, and a greyhound's head in base coupé, gules, three stars of the field. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 171.)

*17. JAMES CARGILL, Benefactor, 1612.

Son of Thomas Cargill. A medical man in Aberdeen, distinguished as a botanist, having studied botany and anatomy under Caspar Bauhin at Basle. He left to Marischal College 4000 merks to found four bursaries of four years each, his own kindred to be preferred. D. 1614. (*Book of Bon-Accord*, I., 311-12. *Dict. of Nat. Biography. Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 149.)

Arms: Gules, three martlets argent. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 179.)

*18. PATRICK COPLAND, Benefactor, 1616.

B. 1572 at Aberdeen. Educated at the Grammar School and University of Aberdeen. Chaplain in the East India Company's Service. In 1614 he brought home an Indian youth, who was publicly baptized in London "as the first fruits of India." Copland returned to India soon after this event, and remained there until 1621, when he finally left that country. On his second return to England he was nominated Rector to a projected college in Virginia, which, however, was never established, owing to the charter of the Virginian Company having been revoked. He afterwards engaged in missionary work in Bermuda, where he died when over eighty years of age. He mortified 6000 merks for the establishment of a Divinity Chair in Marischal College. (*Memoir of Rev. Patrick Copland rector elect of the first projected College in the United States*, by Edward D. Neill. New York, 1871. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 159, 164; *Scottish Notes & Queries*, V. 1, VII., 107.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three mullets gules; 2nd and 3rd, Azure, three garbs or. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 177; *Scottish Notes & Queries*, III., 14.)

*19. DAVID CHAMBERLANE, Benefactor, 1618.

Native of Aberdeen, and there educated. He held the office of surgeon to Anne of Denmark. Left 1000 merks Scots towards the maintenance of Marischal College. According to a letter from Patrick Copland (No. 18) written in the straits of Sunda, he died in 1618, when surgeon of the "Royal James." (*Book of Bon-Accord*, I., 313. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 182-3.)

Arms: Azure, an inescutcheon within an orle of mullets argent. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 178.)

*20. THOMAS REID, Benefactor, 1624.

Son of Rev. James Reid, minister of Banchory Ternan, a cadet of the Pitfodell family. Latin Secretary to James VI. Several of his Latin poems are inserted in the *Delit. Poet. Scotorum*. He bequeathed his library to Marischal College, desiring that it should be open to the public four days in the week. Also left in trust a fund for the payment of 600 merks yearly to a librarian, which fund has been frittered away through the mismanagement of the Town Council. A full length representation of Reid is given in one of the lights of the window, (No. 70), and his portrait is also in the Picture Gallery. (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, IX., 145, 161. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 194.)

Arms: Gules, a stag's head erased argent. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 174.)

*21. ALEXANDER IRVINE of Drum, Benefactor, 1629.

Bequeathed £10,000 Scots to found four Grammar School bursaries of £80 each, four Philosophy bursaries of £100 each, and four Divinity bursaries of 200 merks each; all tenable for four years. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 207.)

Arms: Argent, three bunches of holly, each of as many leaves slipped vert, banded gules. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 172.)

*22. WILLIAM JAMESONE, Benefactor, 1632.

Born in Aberdeen. Son of Andrew Jamesone and brother of George Jamesone, the painter. A writer in Edinburgh. Left his mathematical instruments and books to the College. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 221.)

Arms: Azure, on a saltire or, between four ships argent, flagged gules, a rose of the last. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 177.)

*23. ALEXANDER REID, M.D., Benefactor, 1633.

Younger brother of Thomas Reid (No. 20). Physician to Charles I., and the first to read Physical Lectures to the Company of Barber-Chirurgeons in London. Was a great benefactor of King's College, and in 1633 mortified £110 sterling for the maintenance of two bursars at Marischal College, and in his will, 1640, left a further sum to augment the salaries of the regents; but this bequest never became operative. (*Maidment's Catal. of Scottish Writers*, 103. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 226, 234.)

Arms: Azure, an eagle's head erased, argent, langued gules. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 180.)

*24. BARBARA FORBES, Benefactress, 1641.

Youngest daughter of Abraham Forbes of

Blacktoun, and widow of Dr. William Johnston, first professor of mathematics at Marischal College. In 1641 "did mortifie her said husband's hail mathematical books and instruments to the Bibliothek, as appears from one of the tablets which are hung up in the vestibule of the Town Hall." (*Bruce's Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, 122; *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 246.)

Arms: (In a lozenge), Azure, a bend, in chief a hart's head erased argent, for Johnston, impaling, Azure, three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules, for Forbes.

*25. THOMAS CROMBIE of Kemnay, Benefactor, 1641.

Bequeathed to the Provost, Baillies and Council, 10,000 merks Scots to found eight bursaries of 100 merks each, tenable for four years. And 10,000 merks, the interest thereof to augment the stipends of the Principals and Regents. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 248.)

Arms: Argent, a bend engrailed azure, between a mullet in chief and a crescent in base gules. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 174.)

*26. ALEXANDER ROSS, Benefactor, 1653.

A native of Aberdeenshire. As a young man was master of the Grammar School of Southampton. Chaplain to King Charles I. A voluminous writer and critic, although his works are now almost forgotten. He is referred to in the opening lines of the second canto of Butler's *Hudibras* :—

"There was an ancient sage *Philosopher*,
"That had read *Alexander Ross* over;"

He bequeathed £200 for the maintenance of two bursars at Marischal College. (*Bruce's Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, 225-250. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 272.)

Arms: Or, a chevron between three water bougets sable. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 178.)

*27. WILLIAM GUILD, D.D., Benefactor, 1655.

B. at Aberdeen, 1586. Studied at Marischal College. Minister of King-Edward, Aberdeenshire, afterwards of Aberdeen. In 1640 appointed Principal of King's College, but was deprived of office at the visitation of that University by Cromwell's military commissioners in 1651. He was a patron of the Incorporated Trades, and purchased the Convent of the Trinity Friars and endowed it as a Hospital for decayed workmen, for which he received a royal charter in 1633. He mortified a house in the Castle-gate, till recently known as the Bursars' Hotel, for the maintenance of three craftsmens' sons at Marischal College; he also gifted a house in Broad Street for an entrance to the College. His portrait (a copy by Mossman of a lost painting by Jamesone) is in the Trinity (Trade's)

Hall, Aberdeen. D. 1657. (Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, 197-224. *Dict. of Nat. Biography. Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 280.)

Arms: Azure, a chevron or, between three roses slipped argent seeded gules. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 175.)

*28. ROBERT DUN, M.D., Benefactor, 1667.

Nephew of Principal Dun (No. 49), "born in the first decade of the 17th century. Said to have been state-physician to the Earl of Essex, 1640." He bequeathed his Library to the College. (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, Sept. 1895. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 286.)

Arms: Gules, between three padlocks a sword in pale argent, hilted and pommelled or; a mullet of the second for difference. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 179.)

*29. CATHERINE ROLLAND, Benefactress, 1659.

Wife of Dr. William Guild (No. 27), mortified certain lands of Milltoun, Southfield, Murthill, Ardfork and Killblaine for the maintenance, *inter alia*, of four bursars at Marischal College, "Sons of honest decayed burgesses." (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 294.)

Arms: (In a lozenge,) Azure, a chevron or, between three roses slipped and seeded gules, for Guild; impaling, Argent, three ships each with as many masts, sails furled, sable, flagged gules, for Rolland.

*30. WILLIAM LESLIE, of Balquhain, Benefactor, 1669.

A Privy Councillor and faithful servant of Charles I., in whose service he received several wounds. After the execution of the king he retired to Holland. He sent "from Breda in Holland sex score of verie choice books." D. 1671. (*Laurus Leslaena. Graecii* 1692. No. LXV. Col. Chas. Leslie's *Family of Leslie*, Edin. 1869, III. 95. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 311.)

Arms: Argent, on a fess azure three buckles or.

*31. GEORGE MELVIL, Benefactor, 1678.

Left large sums of money "in legacie to the Kinges Colledge of Aberdeen, and to the Marischal Colledge of New Aberdein, equallie betwixt them." Was minister in succession at Bourtie, New Machar, Newhills, Udny and Alford. (*Fasti Aberdonenses*, 183, 184; *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 323.)

Arms: Gules, a chevron between three crescents within a bordure argent, charged with five roses azure. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 184.)

*32. WILLIAM MORE, Benefactor, 1681.

Member of the Scottish bar, and one of the principal clerks of Session; M.P. for Kintore in 1667, and a member of Convention. In 1674 he bought from the Donaldsons, the lands of Hilton

in Ellon, Aberdeenshire, but sold the property about 1682 to the Roses of Insch, who gave it the name of Rosehill. They sold it to the executors of John Turner (No. 33), and it has since then been known as Turnerhall. In the accounts of Marischal College, 1681-2, occurs the entry "To Charles Divie for writing Hilton's mortification, 2 lib. 18s.," but the nature of the mortification is not known. (Gill's *House of Moir and Byres*, 78. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 119.)

Arms: Or, three Moors' heads proper wreathed vert. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 184.)

*33. JOHN TURNER, of Kinminity, Benefactor, 1688.

A merchant in Dantzic. Bequeathed in 1688 the bulk of his fortune to buy land to be entailed on his cousin, Robert Turner, under burden of paying, *inter alia*, 100 merks annually to each of four bursars at Marischal College, and 200 annually whensoever "it shall please God to send ane qualified scholar of the name of Turner to be Regent either in the King's Colledge in the old towne or Marischal Colledge in the new towne." As to the lands of Turnerhall purchased for the purposes of this benefaction see No. 32. As yet there has been no regent of the name of Turner in either College. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 337.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, a Katherine wheel argent; 2nd and 3rd, Or, three guttes de sang. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 183.)

*34. PATRICK SIBBALD, Benefactor, 1697.

Professor of Divinity in Marischal College. Left 500 merks Scots for the use of the College. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 369.)

Arms: Or, a cross moline azure pierced of the field within a bordure counter compony argent and of the second. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 183.)

35. KING WILLIAM III., Benefactor, 1699.

B. 1650. With his wife Queen Mary succeeded, in 1688, to the British throne on the deposition of James II. Patron and friend of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury (No. 71.) Signed a Charter granting £1200 sterling yearly to the Scottish Universities, for the maintenance in each of a Professor in Divinity "from abroad," and ten bursars in Divinity to "goe abroad" in their third and last year. These provisions were afterwards altered. In 1699 granted £300 between the two colleges of Aberdeen, two-thirds to King's, one-third to Marischal. D. 1702. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 346, 348, 371.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Scotland; 2nd, France and England quarterly; 3rd, Ire-

land; over all Azure, billettée, a lion rampant or, for Nassau. (Willement's *Regal Heraldry*. Lond. 1821, p. 96.)

36. QUEEN ANNE, Benefactress, 1712.

B. 1664. Second daughter of James II. Succeeded William III. in 1702. Her Majesty granted £210 yearly from the Civil List to the Principals and Masters of the two Colleges. Her portrait is in the Picture Gallery. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, 1., 395.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Scotland impaling England; 2nd, France; 3rd, Ireland. (Willement's *Regal Heraldry*. 1821.)

37. GILBERT RAMSAY, Benefactor, 1727.

Rector of Christchurch, Barbadoes, mortified to the Principal and Masters of Marischal College £400 sterling to found four bursaries, preference to be given to students of the name of Ramsay, whom failing, to natives of Birse. He also bequeathed to the Provost, Baillies and Council, £1000 sterling to found a chair of Oriental Languages, £2000 for four Divinity bursaries, and £800 to augment the Testator's Philosophy bursaries. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain to be patron of both bequests. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, 1., 396, 412.)

Arms: Argent, an eagle displayed sable beaked and armed gules.

38. SIR WILLIAM FORDYCE, M.D., F.R.S., Benefactor, 1799.

B. 1724; fifth son of George Fordyce, Provost of Aberdeen. Educated at Marischal College, and studied medicine under a local practitioner; afterwards joined the army as a volunteer, and served in Germany as Surgeon to the 3rd Regiment of Guards. Finally settled in London and had a large practice; was noted for his generosity, specially to young men coming from Scotland to London in search of employment. Received the honour of Knighthood, 1782; Lord Rector of Marischal College, 1790. He left £1000, four per cents., to the College, to found a Lectureship in Agricultural Chemistry and Natural History, and gave medical books to the Library. Was author of various medical works. His portrait and bust are in the Picture Gallery. D. 1792. (*Family Record of the Name of Dingwall Fordyce*, 115-16. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, 1., 452.)

Arms: Azure, three bears' heads coupé argent, muzzled gules.

39. BARBARA BLACK, Benefactress, 1793.

Daughter of James Black, Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, and relict of Thomas Blackwell, eleventh Principal (No. 55). Endowed a Professorship of Chemistry and founded a Prize Discourse; any surplus to be divided between the Principal and Masters. (*Family Record*

of *Dingwall Fordyce*, 20. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, 1., 461.)

Arms: (In a lozenge,) Paly of six argent and azure, on a chief gules a lion passant gardant or, langued and armed of the second, for Blackwell; impaling, Argent, a saltire sable between a mullet in chief and a crescent in base gules, a chief of the second, for Black.

40. KING GEORGE III, Benefactor, 1812.

B. 1738; eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who was eldest son of George II. He succeeded his grandfather, 1760. A patron of learning; granted £337 annually from the Civil List to augment the salaries of the Principal and Professors of Marischal College. D. 1820. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, 1., 481.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Scotland; 2nd, England; 3rd, Ireland. On an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of His Majesty's Dominions in Germany, namely, Tierced in pairle reversed, 1. Gules, two lions passant gardant in pale or, for Brunswick; 2. Or, semé of hearts gules, a lion rampant azure, for Lüneburg; 3. Gules, a horse courant argent, for Westphalia. Over all, an escutcheon, Gules charged with the crown of Charlemagne or. The escutcheon of pretence ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet, for Hanover. (Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, 1821. 101-2, 106-9. Woodward and Burnett's *Heraldry*, 1892, p. 663.)

41. JOHN GORDON of Murtle, Benefactor, 1815.

He left large sums for charitable and religious objects, and directed his Trustees to pay £50 yearly for the purpose of establishing a course of weekly lectures at Marischal College, on Practical Religion and the Evidences of Religion. (John A. Henderson's *History of Banchoory-Devenick*, 211. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, 1., 487-489.)

Arms: Azure, three boars' heads coupé or, armed argent.

42. KING WILLIAM IV., Benefactor, 1833.

B. 1765, son of George III; succeeded his brother, George IV., in 1830. Founded a Chair of Church History, endowing it with an annual grant of £50, and appointing Principal Daniel Dewar (No. 59) to it. D. 1837. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, 1., 500.)

Arms: As King George III. (No. 40), but the escutcheon of pretence is ensigned with a royal crown, denoting that Hanover had become a kingdom.

43. ALEXANDER HENDERSON of Caskieben, M.D., Edin., Benefactor, 1857.

B. 1780, in Aberdeenshire. Resided principally in London, where he applied himself chiefly to literature. Bequeathed £1000 Bank of England Stock to found a Chair of Medica

Logic and Jurisprudence. Also left his books, etc., to the College Library. D. at Caskieben, 1863. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography. Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 529, 533.)

Arms: Gules, issuant from the sinister three piles argent, a chief ermine.

44. ROBERT WILSON, M.D., Benefactor, 1862.

Gave his Library and objects of vertu to the University of Aberdeen, and bequeathed the residue of his estate to defray the expenses of a travelling scholar, and to found an archaeological museum. The date of this benefaction is subsequent to the fusion of the Universities, but is here commemorated on account of the special provision made by Dr. Wilson that his library, etc., should be retained in the Marischal College Buildings. D. 1871. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 541.)

Arms: Argent, on a chevron between three mullets gules, a crescent of the field.

E. A.

(To be continued.)

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

341. *Gellie, Paul (Rev.)*: Controversialist with Quakers. Born in Aberdeen, 15th January, 1654, and educated at Marischal College, he, in 1675, took part in a controversy with George Keith, a redoubtable advocate of the doctrines of the Society of Friends, at that time agitating his views in Aberdeen. He was subsequently ordained minister of the parish of Airth; but was deprived in 1689. He died in 1707. See *Scott's Fasti*.

342. *Gerard, Alexander, D.D. (Prof.)*: Philosopher, Divine and Author. Born in Chapel of Garioch Manse, 22nd February, 1728, and educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College, where he graduated in 1744. He studied theology both in Aberdeen and Edinburgh. Licensured in 1748, he was appointed Lecturer on Philosophy in Marischal College in 1750. In 1759 he was ordained minister of Greyfriars, Aberdeen, and in 1760 became D.D. and Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, a post he held till his appointment, in 1771, to the theological chair in King's College. He was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly in 1764. His Essay on Taste gained a gold medal given as a prize by the Edinburgh Philosophical Society. For further particulars and a list of his writings see Anderson's *Scottish Nation*. His death occurred in 1795.

343. *Gerard, Alexander P. (Captain)*: Asiatic Traveller and Author. He was born at Aberdeen in 1795, and educated there. At the age of 16 he entered the military service of the E. I. Co., where he rose to the rank of Captain. He surveyed Malacca under instructions from Sir David Ochterlony, and engaged afterwards in many elaborate surveys in Chinese Tartary and the Himalaya Mountains. He died in 1839, and in 1840 a posthumous work, edited by George Lloyd, appeared, entitled *Account of Koon-*

awur in the Himalayas, &c. This work contains a narrative of his travels. See *Imp. Dict. of Biog.* and Chambers's *Eminent Scotsmen*. He was son of No. 344.

344. *Gerard, Gilbert, Dr. (Prof.)*: Eminent Divine. Born 12th August, 1760, at Aberdeen. He was educated for the Ministry there and at Edinburgh. Before he reached the age of 22, the reputation of his father gained for him the offer of the ministry of the Scottish Church of Amsterdam, which he accepted. While resident in Holland he conducted a popular periodical in the Dutch language, called *De Recensent*. This review had a large circulation. He also wrote extensively in English for the Analytical Review and other journals. He had D.D. from his native University, while still resident in Amsterdam. His health requiring a change he returned, in 1791, to Aberdeen, and soon after received the vacant Greek professorship in King's College. In 1795 he succeeded his father as Professor of Divinity in the same college, and in 1811 was appointed to the second charge of the Collegiate Church of Old Machar. In 1803 he was chosen Moderator to the General Assembly. He was also one of the Royal Chaplains of Scotland. He died suddenly in 1815. For more particulars see Chambers's *Eminent Scotsmen*. His chief work is *Institutes of Biblical Criticism*. He was son of 342, and father of 343, 345 and 346.

345. *Gerard, James Gilbert, M.D.*: Traveller in Asia. Born in Aberdeen about 1796. He entered the service of the E. I. Co. as surgeon, and took part with his brother Alexander in exploring Malacca, Tilet and the Himalayas. In 1832 he accompanied Sir Alexander Burnes in his adventurous trip to Bokhara. He died in 1835. For more particulars see Chambers's *Eminent Scotsmen*. He published in 1833 *Observations on the Spite Valley*. Son of 344.

346. *Gerard, Patrick (Captain)*: He was born on 11th June, 1794, at Aberdeen. In 1812 he received a Bengal Cadetship, and was appointed Ensign to a native infantry regiment that same year. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1814, and became Captain, 1827, and died 1848. He was author of *Observations on the Climate of Subathoo and Kotguhr* in the XV. volume of the Asiatic Researches, as well as of many other scientific papers in various journals. See *Nat. Dict. of Biog.* He was brother of 343 and 345.

347. *Gibb, George*: Minor Poet. Born in 1826 at Gordon's Mills, Donside, Old Aberdeen, he joined the railway service. He was fond of verse writing, and cultivated it with success. Four of his songs appear in the "Aberdeen Lintic." He died in 1884.

348. *Gibb, John, D.D. (Prof.)*: Divine and Author. A native of Aberdeen, and born in 1835, he was educated there and at Heidelberg and Berlin. He was appointed Colleague to Rev. G. Wisely, Malta, in 1866, and was afterwards chosen Theological Tutor to the Presbyterian Church at their College in London in 1868. Then in 1877 he was appointed to the Chair of New Testament Exegesis in the same college. He published in 1873 a Translation of Augustine's Lectures on John's Gospel, and in 1877 *Biblical Studies and their Influence on the Church*.

In 1881 appeared *Gudrun* and other stories, and in 1883 Luther's *Table Talk*. See Hezog's *Encyclopaedia*.

349. *Gibbs, Jas.*: Architect and Artist. Born on 23rd December, 1682, at Footdeesmire, Aberdeen Links. The son of a Roman Catholic merchant, he was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College of his native city, where he graduated at the age of 20. He proceeded to Holland and served for six years with an architect. Having become acquainted with the Earl of Mar, who became a very good friend and patron, by his assistance he passed to Rome, where he studied architecture chiefly under Garioli. Returning to England at a time when Wren was falling into disrepute, Gibbs found a ready field for his talents, and soon became the fashionable architect of the day. His first notable work was the church of St. Martin's le Strand, the portico of which has always been looked upon as one of the best Roman porticos in London. Other important buildings by him were St. Mary's in the Strand; All Saints, Derby; and the Quadrangle of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A detailed list of his chief works is given in the *National Dictionary of Biography*. We are there informed that his greatest success is the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, and that the last work on which he was engaged was the Church of St. Nicholas, in his native Aberdeen. He died in 1754. Gibbs was a Roman Catholic in faith. He published, in 1728, a folio volume of his design, entitled *A Book of Architecture, containing Designs of Buildings and Ornaments*. In 1732 he published *Rules for Drawing the several parts of Architecture in a more exact and easy manner*. The designs of the Radcliffe Library he issued in a separate volume folio in 1747.

350. *Gibson, James Rhind*: Actor. He was born in 1841 in Aberdeen, was bred a wood-carver; but took to the stage, where he had some success, both in London and the provinces. He died in 1887.

351. *Gibson, William*: J.P. and Member of Canadian House of Commons. Born at Peterhead on 7th August, 1849, he was educated at Peterhead Academy. He emigrated to Canada, where he became a successful contractor. In 1891 he was chosen Member for Lincoln at the General Election. He is a liberal in politics. V. *Canad. Parl. Companion* (1892), p. 132.

352. *Giles, James, R.S.A.*: Artist and Poet. Born in January, 1806, at Woodside, near Aberdeen. He became an artist, and was one of the original members of the Scottish Academy. He painted landscapes and animals. He died in 1870. Vide *Annals of Woodside*. He is sometimes said to have been born in Glasgow.

353. *Gill, Andrew John Mitchell, F.S.A., J.P.*: Antiquary. Born in Aberdeen on 1st August, 1847. He is proprietor of Savock and Auchenroah. He has published *The Houses of Moir and Byres*, also *Gill of Blairrythan and Savock*, 1884.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Several communications have had to stand over for want of space.

ON THE NAMES BUCHAN, BUCHANAN AND SCRIMGEOUR.

II. BUCHANAN.

(Continued from Vol. IX., p. 183.)

ANDERSON states that the name of Buchanan is the name of a large Stirlingshire clan, and the county on the north side of Loch Lomond. It is no doubt surprising to find that the clan emanates from Ireland, its founder being Anselan, son of O'Ryan, king of Ulster, who is reported to have been driven out of Ireland by the Danes, and took refuge in Scotland. He landed in Argyleshire in 1016 with a small retinue. He aided King Malcolm in conquering the Danes on two occasions. Anderson regards the account of the formation of the Buchanans as entirely mythical, from the fact that the accounts go on to state that "The aforesaid Anselan married the heiress of the lands of Buchanan, a lady named Dennistoun, for the Dennistouns deriving their name from the lands given to the family of the name of Dennistoun, who came to Scotland with Allan, the founder of the Abbey of Paisley, and the first 'dapifer' seneschal or Steward of Scotland, no heiress could have been found in Scotland until long after the period here referred to." The more probable account is that the estate of Buchanan was a grant from the original estate of the Lennox family. Skene and Napier consider that the Lennox estate had a remote connection with the family of Canmore, which would prove indirectly that Buchanan was only another of this Scottish family who trace themselves back to the time of Malcolm Canmore. Anderson regards Anselan as being the seventh laird of Buchanan, but the sixth in descent from the above Irish-Prince, and perhaps even first of the name, which is Norman-French. This Anselan is also sometimes called Chamberlain to Malcolm the first Earl of Levanan (or Lennox). The lands of Luss were granted by the Earl of Lennox to Gilmore, son of Maddenig, the witnesses being Anselan and his two sons, Gilbert and Nethlen. The island of Clareinch was given, in 1225, to Anselan by the Earl of Lennox. The name of the island has become the war-cry of the Buchanans. Anselan bore witness to the grant of a charter by the Earl of Lennox of the lands of Dalmanoch to the church of Kilpatrick, the mortification being termed that of "Absalon de Buchanan." Anselan had three sons, namely, Nethlen, Carlman and Gilbert. The eldest son, Gilbert, bore the surname of Buchanan. In 1231 King Alexander II. granted a charter of some of the lands of Buchanan to the above Gilbert. The grandson of Gilbert Buchanan was Sir Maurice Buchanan,

to whom Donald, Earl of Lennox, granted a charter of the lands of Salloch. This member of the Buchanans does not seem to have sworn fealty to Edward the First, but another member styled "Malcolm" seems to have done so. There seems to have been a first Sir Maurice Buchanan, who had a son Allan. This Allan married the heiress of the family of Leny of that ilk. Another son, John, is said to be the progenitor of the family of the Auchneiren branch of the Buchanan family. The second Sir Maurice Buchanan married a daughter of Menteith of Bushy. His sons were, (1) John, who married Janet and sole heiress of Buchanan of Leny, and died before his father; (2) Walter, who had a charter from Robert the Second of some of his lands of Buchanan, and was called the king's "consanguineus."

The son John who died had three sons, (1) Sir Alexander, (2) Walter, who succeeded his father, and (3) John, who inherited the lands of Leny, and carried on that family. Sir Alexander Buchanan accompanied the Earl of Buchan to France, when he aided King Charles of France against Henry Fifth of England. Sir Alexander distinguished himself at the battle of Beauge, in Normandy, in 1421. Buchanan of Auchmar states it as his belief that it was the above mentioned Sir Alexander Buchanan who slew the Duke of Clarence, instead of the Earl of Buchan. Sir Alexander was slain in the battle of Verneuil, on the 11th of August, 1421. The armorial bearings of the Buchanans are: A crest with a hand holding a ducal crown. The mottoes are: "Audaces Juvo" and "Clarior hinc honos," which seems to indicate that he had a hand in the death of the Duke of Clarence. Sir Alexander was not married.

The second son, Sir Walter, succeeded to the estate of Buchanan. Sir Walter Buchanan married Isabell, daughter of Murdoch, governor of Scotland. His daughter married Gray of Foulis, by whom he had three sons, (1) Maurice, treasurer to the princess Margaret, and Thomas, founder of the Buchanans of Carbeth. The eldest son, Patrick, who succeeded to his father's estates, and also acquired part of the lands of Strathyre.

The younger son of the aforesaid is famous as being the progenitor of the celebrated George Buchanan, or, as he was more popularly known, the "Scottish Virgil." He founded, as well as Carbeth, the house of Drumakill.

The eldest son of the above Patrick Buchanan married a daughter of Lord Graham, and by her had the sons Patrick and John, and two daughters, one of whom married the laird of Lamiench, and the other the laird of Ardkinglass. The younger son, John Buchanan, became proprietor

of Arnprior, and was known as the "King of Kippen." He was killed at Pinkie in 1547.

The elder son of John Buchanan, Patrick, fell at Flodden during his father's lifetime, but he married a daughter of the Earl of Argyle, and had two sons and two daughters. Walter Buchanan, younger son of the above mentioned John Buchanan, founded the house of Spittal, in 1519, by giving to his son Walter these lands. The elder son George, who became Sheriff of Dumbartonshire in 1561, succeeded his grandfather. He was present at the battle of Longside in 1568, on Queen Mary's side.

Sir George Buchanan married Mary Graham, daughter of the Earl of Menteith. He had two daughters and one son, Sir John, who bequeathed £6000 Scots to the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and founded three bursaries in the Faculty of Theology in the University of Edinburgh. At St. Andrews' University he founded three bursaries in the Chair of Philosophy. Sir John Buchan married Anabella Erskine, daughter of Adam, who was in turn a son of the Master of Mar. He had one son, George (who became "Sir"), and succeeded him, also one daughter, who was married to Campbell of Raheirn.

Sir George Buchanan, son of the above Sir John Buchanan, married Elizabeth Preston, a daughter of the laird of Craigmillar. He was at the battle of Dunbar in 1650, and also at that of Inverkeithing in 1651. He, along with Sir John Brown of Fordel, barred the passage of Cromwell's troops over the Forth for some days, but eventually they were both taken prisoners, in which place and condition the former died, leaving three daughters and one son, John (the last laird of Buchanan), who was twice married, but had no male issue by his first wife. By his second, however (Jean Pringle, a minister's daughter), he had a daughter who married Henry Buchanan of Leny. The estate of Buchanan was sold to the Duke of Montrose in 1682. Therefore at this period the Buchanans, as a clan, became extinct.

Another line sprang up in the person of Buchanan of Auchmar, but it died out in 1816. Dr. Francis Hamilton Buchanan of Spittal, Bardsaire and Leny, claimed to be heir-male of Walter, the first of the family of Spittal, and established his claims as chief of the clan in 1826. His name will be mentioned in connection with the account of the name of Buchan.

FAMILIES OF BUCHANAN.

I. BUCHANANS OF LENY.

Henry Buchanan seems to have been the last lineal male descendant of the family which became extinct in 1723. His daughter married

Thomas Buchanan of Spittal, an officer in the Dutch service. The second wife of Henry Buchanan was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Hamilton of Baldourie; he had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John, succeeded to the estate of Baldourie, and assumed the additional name of Hamilton, but he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Francis Hamilton Buchanan.

II. FAMILY OF ARDOCH.

The first member of this family was William Buchanan, who acquired that estate in 1693. One of this man's ancestors was John Buchanan, who in turn was the eldest son of Buchanan of Carbeth.

III. FAMILY OF ARDINCONNAL AND AUCHINTORLIE.

This family are a branch of the ancient house of Buchanan of that ilk and Leny. A member of this family was George Buchanan, a merchant in Glasgow. He had other three brothers: (1) Andrew of Drumpellier (or Drumpeller) in Lanarkshire; (2) Neil of Hillington in Renfrew, who was M.P. for the Glasgow district of burghs, and whose male line is now extinct; (3) Archibald of Auchintorlie. Those four brothers founded the Buchanan Society in Glasgow in 1725, and seems to be one of the most flourishing benevolent societies in the west of Scotland. George Buchanan had a sister, named Mary, who married George Buchanan of Auchintoshen, in Dumbartonshire. The present proprietor of Drumpellier is Sir David Carrick Buchanan, and, he having no family, the estate passes on to a nephew.

ILLUSTRIOUS MEN OF THE NAME OF BUCHANAN.

1. George Buchanan. Born in the parish of Killearn, Stirlingshire, in 1506. Died in Edinburgh, 1582. The greatest classical scholar that this country has seen.

2. David Buchanan. Date of birth uncertain. Died in August, 1652. A very learned writer, supposed to be descended from the same family as his more celebrated ancestor, George Buchanan.

3. Dugald Buchanan. Born in the parish of Balquidder, Perthshire, 1716. Died June 2nd, 1768. An eminent Gaelic poet.

4. Claddin Buchanan, D.D. Born at Cambuslang in Lanarkshire, March 12th, 1766. Died at Broxburn, in Linlithgowshire, February 9th, 1815, at the early age of 48. Eminent Divine and promoter of Christianity in India. Author of a number of religious works.

5. David Buchanan. Born at Montrose in 1745. Died in 1812. Enterprising Publisher. Graduate (M.A.) of Aberdeen University.

6. David Buchanan. Eldest son of above. Born at Montrose in 1769. Died at Glasgow in 1848. Writer of ability, contributor to seventh edition of "Encyclopædia Britannica," and one of the compilers of "Edinburgh Geographical Atlas."

7. Francis Hamilton Buchanan. Proprietor of Leny. Born at Branziel, in the parish of Callendar, 1762, died 1829. Surgeon R.N. Spent a great part of his life in India. Author of several works on India.

8. Robert Buchanan. Born at Glasgow in 1841. One of the most eminent Poets, Dramatists and Novelists of the present hour. Joint author of the popular play "Lights of Home."

BUCHANAN A PLACE-NAME.

The name of Buchanan is given to one of the most picturesque parishes in Scotland. It is in the county of Stirling. The western side of Loch Lomond is situated in it for a distance of 17 miles. It contains the two villages Balmahá and Stronachláchar, while the celebrated Falls of Inversnaid are situated in its upper portion. It also contains Loch Katrine and Rob Roy's Prison. The estate of Buchanan is situated in its lower end. Anderson says that the name is territorial, and that the parish was anciently called Inchcailesch (old woman's island) from an island on Loch Lomond, on which, at one time, there was a nunnery.

ETYMOLOGY OF NAME OF BUCHANAN.

Buchanan was anciently spelt Bouchannane. I quote the following curious description in French, which is found in Blean's Atlas, published in Holland in 1653:—"Buchanan qui ont de belles Signeuries sur la riviere d' Avenir du coste du Mide, et sur le lac de Leimond, du coste du l'occident l'une desquelles appartient au chef de la famille qui s'appelle vulgairment Buchanan, laquelle a donne le nom a toute la maison: le mot, qui signifie une possession, est compose, et veut dir un terroir bas et proche des eaux, car Much ou Buch signifie un lieu bas, et Annand de l'eau; et un effect il est ansi, etc." Anderson adds that he has no doubt that the name of Buchanan has the same origin as the name of Buchan, which we have discussed already. This last remark quite corroborates the statement made in my query seven years ago, that I suspected that the two above had something to do with each other. The word is probably a diminutive of Buchanino or Buquhanino, the little Buquhan or cattle-rearing district.

A quite different derivation is given by Johnston [*Place-Names of Scotland*]. He seems to recognise in the latter part of the name the sound of an ecclesiastical word "canon," and would infer that the word Buchanan has an

ecclesiastical signification instead of an agricultural one. The following will be found in the work above named:—

Buchanan (S. of L. Lomond). *c.* 1240, Buchuhanane; 1296, Boughcanian. Prob. *G. bogh chanan*, "low ground (lit. foot) belonging to the canon."

These two derivations are, it will be seen, diametrically opposed to each other. In the case of these Scottish etymologists it is hard to know whether we should in every case assign a Gaelic origin or not. Johnston seems to be a great stickler for deriving as many Scottish words as possible from the above language.

Craigiebuckler. SYDNEY C. COUPER.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

OUR additions to the New Spalding Club Hand-List begins this month with the name of Patrick Panter, the eminent Secretary to James IV. He was a native of Montrose, and a fellow-student of Hector Boece at the University of Paris. He bears a high reputation as a Humanist, founded on the MS. Letters preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

John Paterson, Bishop of Ross, was a native of the Garioch. He became Parson of Foveran, and there the future Archbishop of Glasgow was born. Both prelates were roundly slandered in the Answer to the Scots Presbyterian Eloquence.

Most of our old Music Books are scarce, and Francis Peacock's Fifty Airs for the Violin is accordingly a much rarer book than his Treatise on Dancing. We note another rather uncommon work of a similar description—Robert Petrie's Collections of Strathspeys. He published four series, and they are seldom found complete. The first was dedicated to Mrs. Farquharson of Monaltrie, and the three others to members of the family of Garden of Troup.

Sheriff Peterkin was a native of Macduff, and is remembered as a Journalist of high ability, and an Ecclesiastical Lawyer whose Booke of the Universall Kirke is an established authority. He was Sheriff Substitute of Orkney from 1814 to 1823, and his literary proclivities led him to study the history and customs of the county. His writings on the subject are often consulted. He took a prominent part in the Disruption Controversies of 1843.

K. J.

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BUCHAN, IX., p. 182.—The supposition that the "Description of Buchan and all that is remarkable therein" M.S., in Sir Robert Sibbald's collection, was written by Lady Ann Drummond, Countess of Erroll, does not appear to be founded on fact. It is here that Bishop Nicolson says, "Buchan is described and all its remarkables accounted for, by the countess." He does not give any authority for the statement, however; and it seems probable that he only ascribed it to her because he knew that it was she who sent it to Sir Robert Sibbald.¹ At what time it had begun to be written, and the date at which it was finished, is uncertain; but there is reason to believe that some of it was written before 1680.

The writer was evidently some one in possession of an extensive knowledge of Buchan and all that was connected with it—a knowledge that could scarcely have been acquired by the Countess of Erroll (born in 1656) in the interval between the time of her marriage to Lord Erroll, and that at which the MS. had been written. Another circumstance which is against the supposition that she was the author is, that in the Description of the Town of Peterhead, the writer says, "On this Inch (Keith Inch) I have seen 600 men in tents in the time of the Rebellion, and these rebels of the English nation garrisoned it for several years."² This must have been in 1651, when Scotland was occupied by Cromwell's troops; and five years before the Countess was born.

In the Autobiography of Sir Robert Sibbald, he says "in 1682 I received from the Countess of Erroll a Description of Buchan, who also did me the honour to give two plates, one of silver and one of copper, which she sent me, with a draught of some foules done by herself." There is nothing in this which would lead one to suppose that he had any knowledge of who the writer of the Description was, and there does not seem to be any evidence of his ever having ascribed it to the Countess of Erroll.

At that time Sir Robert had it in view to write a History of the Counties and Parishes in Scotland, and was collecting information on the subject. He is said to have been an intimate friend of the Drummond family, and probably the explanation may be, that Lady Mary, knowing that such was the case, only procured the MS. in some way to send it to him as a contribution towards the work which he intended to compile.

Bishop Nicolson, who was a friend of Sir Robert's, writes that the latter had "generously communicated to him certain of the lesser

compositions in Latin, by Straloch, and that a great many more short descriptions, observations, traditional reports, &c., were sent to the said Sir Robert from most of the Counties in Scotland, in answer to such queries as he had sent to the learned men of these parts; and are still in the possession of that accomplished person, by whom the world (if it deserves it) is like to be obliged ere long, with whatever is truly valuable in them."

London.

J. A.

BURNSIANA.—An Edinburgh Professor has just purchased a choice copy of the Kilmarnock Edition of Burns' poems (1786), from a bookseller in the Scottish Capital. It is bound in olive green levant morocco, richly tooled, in brown morocco case, by Riviere, the price paid being £115.

Queries.

1034. THE NAME CRUICKSHANK.—Can any of your readers account for the origin of the name Cruickshank, which is so common in the north-east of Scotland? Is it supposed to be derived from a peculiarity of the lower limb, or is there any other probable source? I have been told that there is a Gaelic equivalent, what is it? A fanciful derivation believed in by some persons is the Latin *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *Crushak*, which is a frequent form of pronunciation, is supposed to be the same as a Crusader. The name, though it seems to have arisen in the western part of Aberdeenshire or in Banffshire, has now spread over the whole of Scotland, and is met with also in England, but in every case where anything at all is known on the subject, if the person himself or herself did not hail originally from the north, one will be told that the father or grandfather or some remoter ancestor did so. I make a point whenever I meet with any one of the name to make the enquiry, and the answer is invariably the same. Though a perfect stranger to the individual I never yet got an uncivil answer, which says something for the kindliness of the members of the clan. There are marked differences in the spelling, but it is noticeable that Cruickshank is beginning to be recognized as the orthodox form, which may be accounted for in the following way: There are two Bursaries in King's College known as the Cruickshank Bursaries, though the name Jopp or Japp is also eligible. The Patrons are the Ministers of Monquhitter and New Deer ex officio. In the Deed of Mortification the name is spelled as above, and it would be irregular, probably illegal, to bestow either of them upon a Student who used a different spelling. I held one of them during my Arts course, but on first applying for it and signing my name with a final *s*, as had hitherto been my custom, was informed, in reply, that though the two spellings were no doubt only different forms of the same name, yet the spelling in the Deed of Mortification made it the duty of the

¹ Scottish Historical Library, by Wm. Nicolson, 1736 ed., p. 20.
² Spalding Club Collections, p. 416.

Patrons to present a Cruickshank alone. Fortunately I found my name thus spelled in the Register of Baptisms of my native Parish, and on forwarding a certified extract to that effect, was gratified by immediately receiving the presentation. These Bursaries must have been held by many young men in course of time, so that, whether the spelling mentioned be the correct one or not, there must be a strong tendency towards its becoming more prevalent than any other. In the Clerical List of the present year there are two of the name in the Church of Scotland, one in the Free Church, one in the U.P. Church, one in the Scotch Episcopal Church, all of the names being spelled the same way.

Looking into the older Clerical Lists I can find only one instance of the name being differently spelled, viz., Mr. George Cruickshanks, Minister of Rothes in the year 1827.

Manse of Lethnot.

F. CRUICKSHANK.

1035. PORTRAIT OF FERGUSON (THE POET).—Can any of your readers supply any information which may lead to the tracing of "finest and most correct portrait of the Poet Ferguson." Sommers, in his life of the Poet, which was published at Edinburgh in 1803, states that Runciman (the Artist) while engaged on a picture of the Prodigal Son, was completely at a stand-still, as he had entirely failed to procure a model with features after his ideal of the Prodigal. After some persuasion, the Poet Ferguson agreed to sit to his friend Runciman, as the prodigal. The Picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and the face of the prodigal was a very fine portrait of the Poet.

EVE.

Answers.

1010. ANDREA FERRARA (IX., 95, 109, 143, 158).—It may be interesting to know that in the small but valuable armoury in Duff House are three good examples of swords bearing the name of Andrew Ferrara, one especially being remarkable for elasticity of blade. No. (1) appears to have the original hilt. Nos. (2) and (3) appear to have been remounted for active service. The scabbard of No. (2) bears the inscription "Colonel Dyllon." No. (1) has two grooves running the whole length of the blade, and in the grooves is the following inscription:—

x x ANDRIA x x
x x FARARA x x

No. (2) has the letters of the inscription at much greater intervals, and every pair of letters preceded and succeeded by an ornamentation which looks like a man's head, whether looked at towards the handle or the point. The inscription is as follows:—

• AN • DR • EA •
• FA • RA • RA •

No. (3) has a more elaborate inscription:—

x x ANDREA x FERARA x x
x x x x x x x x

No. (3) has the same inscription on both sides of the blade. In Cullen House is a very ornamental Jacobite sword, but none of Andrea Ferrara's make.

C.

1033. OLD METHOD OF DATING (IX., 191).—I am glad to explain to Mr. Douglas the difficulty in regard to the old mode of expressing dates, for which, however, it is right to say, I am indebted to Mr. Hay Fleming, St. Andrews, a distinguished authority on such subjects. The first three letters, jaj, mean one thousand. They are sometimes found as jai or iaj, but they all mean the same thing, and are corruptions which have come down from the middle of the 16th century. The form ought to be jm or im, the m standing for mille, a thousand. In the 16th century, especially the first half of it, m was written very like ac. The consequence was that the scribes added a dot and afterwards turned i into j. The letters which follow, vj or vi, stand for six. Usually there is a c at the end, being the first letter of centum, a hundred. Very often the c is followed by a mark like an italic t with a loop on top, to shew that it is a contraction. The second a in jajavy, presuming that the letters have been correctly copied from the original, I am unable to account for, unless it be meant for the first letter of anni, years.

F. CRUICKSHANK.

Literature.

A Legend of Montrose. By SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart. Edited, with Introductory notes and glossary, by H. F. MORLAND SIMPSON, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School. Cambridge: University Press (C. J. Clay & Sons, London). 1896. [xviii. + 272 pp.]

THIS is the first of Scott's novels to be published in the now numerous Pitt Press Series, and few men were better qualified than Mr. Simpson to undertake the task of editor. Mr. Simpson has made a special study of the Great Marquis and his period, and the volume is enriched with notes of great value, which heighten the purely historical interest of the story. Mr. Simpson does not hesitate now and again to administer a correction to Sir Walter, who was after all more of a romancer than a safe historian. By Introduction, Bibliography, Notes, Glossary and Map, everything has been done, and not overdone, to illustrate this old favourite.

Annals of Colinsburgh, with Notes on Church Life in Kilconquhar Parish. By Rev. ROBT. DICK, Colinsburgh. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot, 1896. [Cr. 8vo, 192 pp.]

ALTHOUGH Colinsburgh was founded only a little over 200 years ago, and is still a village, its history has been deemed not unworthy of being written. It stands on the Balcarres property, about a mile from Kilconquhar village, and de-

rives its origin and name from Colin Lindsay, third Earl of Balcarres. Mr. Dick, the chronicler, has put himself to laudable pains to work out every vein of interest in the narrative, and the result, if interesting to an outsider, must be doubly so to those who are personally connected with this Fifeshire corner. The ecclesiastical portion of the history constitutes about two-thirds of the book. Mr. Dick, who is also the author of a History of the U.P. Church of Colinsburgh, devotes a long chapter to this subject.

FAMOUS SCOTS SERIES.

Hugh Miller. By WM. KEITH LEASK. Published by Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh and London.

PRESUMING on the suitability of a "Scots" epithet in this connection, we aver that we have read Mr. Keith Leask's book with *byordinar* interest. The keynote is in its foreword,—“To treat Hugh Miller apart from his surroundings of Church and State would be as impossible as it would be unjust.” Thus we have the now proverbial “half-penny worth” of Miller “to this intolerable deal of” surroundings, pleasantly seasoned by a good deal of Mr. Leask, who is very frank, and fearless, and trenchant, on more topics, perhaps, than the work naturally presented occasions for. Surely an author of such obvious resources as Mr. Leask, and of such marked ability, did not imagine that in this essay he had foreclosed all other opportunities of venting his views. Mr. Leask, among other opinions, holds in contempt “minds of the notes and queries order,” but may we not suggest a fresh field for him in a Biography of the author of *Johnny Gibb*, for whom he has an unbounded admiration? At all events his present volume is an interesting addition to the Famous Scots Series. It is full of good things, and the reading public will make the biographer welcome another time.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

A Mist from Yarrow: A Story of the Hills. A. J. B. Paterson. 1/- 1/6 Oliphant.
 Atlas (First Complete County) of Scotland (a reprint). 36 maps by Herman Moll. 1725. To subscribers 10/-, la paper 20/- Shearer, Stirling.
 Blackie (John S.): a Biography. A. M. Stoddart. Cr 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
 British Farmer's Plant Portfolio. A Dictionary of all grasses, forage plants, and weeds found in British Pastures and Grass Lands. 20/- Milne (Montrose).
 Christian Character. J. B. Kilpatrick. 6d, cloth 8d Clark.
 Colinsburgh (Annals of), with notes on Church Life in Kilconquar Parish. Robert Dick. 2/6 net Elliot.

Diary of Trip to South Africa. D. S. Salmond. Brodie & Salmond (Arbroath.)
 England (Hist. of). 1603 to date. G. H. Ely. 12mo, 1/9 Blackie.
 English Literary Criticism. Intro. by C. E. Vaughan. 8vo, 3/6 Blackie.
 English Minstrelsie. S. Baring-Gould. Vol. 4. 4to, 10/- net Jack.
 Fife (Hist. of) and Kinross. (County Hist. of Scotland). Æ. J. G. Mackay. 8vo, 7/6 net, La paper, 4to, 21/- net Blackwood.
 Free Church of Scotland. C. G. McCrie. 6d, cloth 8d Clark.
 Highland (Trans. of the) and Agric. Society. Vol. 8. 5/- Blackwood.
 Holiday Fortnights at Home and Abroad. G. E. Philip. 8vo, 2/6 Parlane.
 Jonathan, the Friend of David. John Mackay. 8vo, 3/6 Melven (Inverness).
 Knox (John). A. Taylor Innes. 8vo, 1/6, 2/6 Oliphant.
 Lessons on Living. Reading Book on Physiology. 12mo, 1/6 Blackie.
 Meat (Guide to) Inspection. T. Walley. 3rd Ed. Cr 8vo, 10/6 Pentland.
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 Physicians (Mem. of the Faculty of) and Surgeons of Glasgow, 1599-1850. A. Duncan. Cr 8vo, 10/6 net Maclehorse.
 Schopenhower's System in its Philosophical Significance. William Caldwell. Demy 8vo, 10/6 net Blackwood.
 Sermons and Verses by the late Rev. Lachlan McKenzie. 1/3 net McNeilage (Glasgow.)
 Skin (The Histopathology of the Diseases of the). G. P. Unna. Trans. by N. Walker. Illust. Roy. 8vo, 31/6 net Clay.
 The Choir of the Future: a Lecture. Duncan Fraser. 4d Thin.
 The English Church and the Romish Schism. Cr 8vo, 2/6 Blackwood.
 The Northern Evangelist. No. 1, Vol. 1, Monthly. Melven (Inverness.)
 The Story of the Creation of the World. 8vo, 1s Oliphant.
 The Washer of the Ford and other Legendary Moralities. Fiona Macleod. Cr 8vo, 6s P. Geddes (Edinburgh.)
 The Young Chemists. W. Furneux. 12mo, 1/6 Blackie.
 Through Thrums. A Handbook to Kirriemuir. John F. F. Mills. Observer Office (Kirriemuir).
 Townley Geographical Reader, St. 3. 1/3 McDougall.
 What Katy Did at School. Susan Coolidge. 8vo, 1/4 Blackie.
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JULY 1896.

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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1896.

Scriptorium Aberdonensium Incunabula. II.

FOUR hundred years ago Paris was, as she still remains, the earthly paradise of the bookseller, although the trade was then controlled by the fiscal statutes of the University. The Rectorial Court fixed the prices to be charged for printed books, just as for centuries before the invention of the new art, it had regulated the fees of the scribe and illuminator, the duties on parchment and paper, and the lawful profit of the vendor of the completed manuscript. The trade flourished by the now rapid multiplication of books, and those who exercised it often combined the businesses of Publisher, Printer, and Book-binder.

The publisher chosen by Jacobus Ledel to introduce his *Tractatus conceptuum* to the students of Paris was a bookseller named Denis Rosse, who is especially interesting to us because he had a more extensive connection with Scottish authors than any of his contemporaries. He was not a printer, and he has left no more of his personal history behind than can be gathered from his four trade devices, the im-

prints and colophons of the books he published, and the marks upon his bindings, some of which are still in existence.

The Supplement to our present issue is a facsimile of the earliest known device of this publisher, reproduced from the last page of the *Tractatus conceptuum*. It was in use in 1494, and a careful search among such of his subsequent publications as are to be found in the British Museum and other public libraries, has failed to disclose to us an example of later date. The wood block is rudely executed even for its period, and the well known classical incident illustrated by the figures of Jason and Medea, standing between pillars decorated with the fleur de lis of France, would appear to have been chosen in political allusion to the expedition against Naples in 1494. In three subsequent devices the orthography of the publisher's name is changed to the mediæval French form ROCE, the legendary figures disappear and are replaced by a pair of Wyverns supporting the shield. The second of the series was in use up to 1498, is rudely executed upon an open background, and bears the legend DENIS ROCE, ALA-VENTURE. It is figured (No. 343) in L. C. Silvestre's "Marques Typographiques," Paris 1867.

The Shield and Rose Tree in the present device are repeated in the others. The tree is doubtless a punning allusion to the publisher's own name, and was similarly adopted by Germain Rose, Publisher and Bookseller in Lyons in 1538. But the Armorial shield has given rise to much speculation, for the bearings do not belong to any family of Rose, Rosse, or Roce in Europe. We have no doubt whatever they are those of Jacobus Ledel. The chevron and escallops are common heraldic symbols, but dogs' heads are extremely rare in heraldry. Two dogs' heads have been displayed upon the shield of the Aberdeenshire Liddells for at least three centuries, as may be observed on the frequently engraved blazonry of Dr. Duncan Liddell. According to Rietstap's *Armorial Général*, 1887, dogs form a prominent feature in the armorial bearings of the Dutch family of Ledel, which may possibly have a common origin.

Booksellers, Printers, and Publishers have

seldom belonged to the class of persons entitled to bear arms. Armorial designs are consequently uncommon upon their marks and devices in the middle ages. Emblems of their trade, of patron saints and of piety, illustrations of the signs suspended over their places of business, and monograms of more or less intricate composition were most frequently employed. Occasionally we find a canting shield as in the rather provocative instance of Le Coq. But when heraldry is introduced, the selection of arms is influenced by patronage or patriotism. It is obviously significant that Denis Rosse followed a customary practice by hanging upon his rose bush the arms of his earliest patron, Jacobus Ledelh, whose high position in the University would favourably influence his business prospects.

The following list, doubtless very imperfect, of works of other Scottish authors upon which we have found the trade devices of Denis Rosse, clearly indicate that his anticipations of patronage were well justified.

<i>Major, John</i> , Exponibilia	1503.
Termini	S.A.
Inclitarum artium ac Sacre pagine	1506.
Exponibilia	1513.
<i>Crab, Gilbert</i> , Tractatus notitiarum	(1504).
Textus ethicorum Arist.	1509.
<i>Cranston, David</i> , Tractatus insolubilium	(1504).
Positiones physicales	(1505).
Questiones	1506.
<i>Lokert, George</i> , Scriptum in materia	1514.

Was Denis Rosse himself a Scot? We cannot tell. The Scot was no stranger in France. But the Christian name Denis was extremely rare in Scottish families, even in pre-Reformation times, although frequent in France and Ireland. The surname is common to every country where the rose sheds its perfume, and its evolution in the trade devices may have no significance at all. It is a singular circumstance, however, in support of the idea that he was an alien in France, that he is not known to have published any book in the French language. A little Students' Manual, of which a copy exists in Aberdeen University Library, forms just half an exception to this, for it contains a French translation of the Latin text. Yet it cannot have been intended for the use of the native student. But his origin is quite untraceable, and we must be grateful for the little we know of Jacobus Ledelh's bookseller.

Mr. Gordon Duff has pointed out to us the singular circumstance that one of the later devices of Rosse is found upon an undated work printed in London by John Skot (1520-1537) with the single alteration of the shield, in which the printer's monogram has been substituted for the armorial design.

K. J.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PORTRAITS AND BUSTS IN THE MITCHELL HALL AND PICTURE GALLERY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

THE MITCHELL HALL.

THE GREAT WINDOW.

(Continued from p. 8.)

COATS OF ARMS OF PRINCIPALS.

*45. ROBERT HOWIE, D.D., First Principal of Marischal College, 1593.

Son of Robert Howie, burghess of Aberdeen. Educated at King's College and at foreign universities. One of the ministers of (St. Nicholas) Aberdeen, 1591. On the erection of Marischal College, appointed Principal, and held that office in conjunction with his clerical charge. In 1598 he was translated to a charge at Dundee, where he shewed himself an ardent reformer in burghal matters, and was in consequence deposed from his office of minister there. On the deposition of Andrew Melville from the Principalship of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, in 1607, he was appointed his successor. He was, at that time, in harmony with the Court's Episcopal proclivities, but his zeal in that direction seems to have cooled, as he continued at the head of the Theological College of St. Andrews after the restoration of Presbyterianism. D. c. 1640. (M'Crie's *Life of Andrew Melville*, II., 278-280. Scott's *Fasts*, III., 684-8.)

Arms: Or, a chevron azure between three owlets sable, those in chief respecting each other. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 180.)

*46. GILBERT GRAY. Second Principal of Marischal College, 1598.

"He was a most eloquent and learned man. He wrote ane Oration which is to be seen. It was printed by Edward Raban." ([Maidment's] *Catal. of Scottish Writers*, 1833.) This oration was delivered, in 1611, in praise of the illustrious writers of Scotland. He pronounced Duncan Liddell's funeral oration, 1613. D. 1614. (Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, 81-87. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 181.)

*47. ANDREW AEDIE. Third Principal of Marischal College, 1615.

"Had formerly resided at Dantzic, and is enumerated among the Latin poets of the age." (Irving's *Lives of Scottish Writers*, II., 3.) "He wrote several books" ([Maidment's] *Catal. of Scottish Writers*, 70, 116.)

Arms: Argent, a mullet between three cross crosslets fitchée gules. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 181.)

*48. WILLIAM FORBES, D.D., Fourth Principal of Marischal College, 1620.

B. 1585; son of Thomas Forbes, of the family of Corsinday. Educated at Marischal College; appointed Professor of Logic in 1601, but resigning his Chair, travelled in Prussia and Poland, studying at several universities. At Oxford on his return journey, he was offered the Professorship of Hebrew, but refused it on account of his health, and returned to Aberdeen at the age of twenty-five. When his health was somewhat restored, he was appointed minister of Alford, afterwards of Monymusk, and subsequently one of the ministers of (St. Nicholas) Aberdeen. When Principal, he read lectures in Divinity and taught Hebrew, but he only retained his office of principal for a short time, being induced to accept a charge in Edinburgh, which, however, he soon resigned to return to Aberdeen in 1626, when he was readmitted to his former charge as one of the Town's ministers. In 1633 he preached before Charles I. in Edinburgh, who next year nominated him first Bishop of Edinburgh, a dignity he enjoyed for only a few months. Portrait in Picture Gallery (No. 163.) D. 1634. (Irving's *Lives of Scottish Writers*, II., 1-9. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Azure, three bears' heads couped at the neck argent, langued gules (but not muzzled.) (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 181.)

*49. PATRICK DUN, of Ferryhill, M.D., Fifth Principal of Marischal College, 1621.

B. 1580; son of Andrew Dun, litster in Aberdeen. In 1619 was appointed Professor of Physic in King's College, and held that office until 1632. "A learned and experienced Physitian. He wrote in Medicine" ([Maidment's] *Catal. of Scottish Writers*, 114.) He was the first lay principal. A great part of the College buildings having been burnt down, he rebuilt them almost entirely at his own expense. He was a very great benefactor of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, where his portrait by Jameson is now preserved. There is a copy of this portrait in the Town Hall. (Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, II., 130. [A. Johnston's] *Short Memoir of James Young, etc.* [1861], p. xlij.)

Arms: As No. 28.

*50. WILLIAM MOIR, Sixth Principal of Marischal College, 1649.

Previously a Bailie of the town, and Professor of Mathematics in the University. Described as "a stern Covenanter, if not an Independent." He held the office of Principal, until the Re-

storation, when he was deposed and fined £2400 Scots. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery (No. 118.) (*Book of Bon-Accord*, 191. Gill's *Families of Moir and Byres*, 85.)

Arms: Azure, three Moors' heads couped proper. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 182.)

*51. JAMES LESLIE, M.D., Seventh Principal of Marischal College, 1661.

"Of the ancient house of Leslys of Balquhanie, ane experienced Physitian . . . He wrote ane oration." ([Maidment's] *Catal. of Scottish Writers*, 115. Col. Charles Leslie's *Family of Leslie*. Edin. 1869, III., 99, 100, 409.)

Arms: Argent, on a fess between a mullet in chief and a flower [tulip?] in base vert three buckles of the field. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 182.)

*52. ROBERT PATERSON, Eighth Principal of Marischal College, 1678.

Younger son of John Paterson, Bishop of Ross. Was active in carrying out the restoration of the College buildings. He held the librarianship for many years, and in a lawsuit against the Town Council, established the right of the College to appoint the Librarian, the former body having previously exercised the patronage. The heraldic ceiling in the old Marischal College, before referred to, was put up at his expense. In the library at Marischal College his arms are to be seen, cut in marble. D. 1717. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery (No. 126.)

Arms: Argent, in three nests vert, as many pelicans in their piety or, on a chief azure as many mullets of the field; a mitre azure for difference. (P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 169, 183. Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, 1816, I., 355.)

53. THOMAS BLACKWELL, Ninth Principal of Marischal College, 1717.

Educated at Glasgow. Minister of Paisley, afterwards one of the ministers of (St. Nicholas) Aberdeen. In 1711 appointed Professor of Divinity and Minister of Greyfriars, Aberdeen. He formed one of a commission, sent from the Church of Scotland to London, regarding the introduction of Patronage and the Act of Toleration. His portrait is in the possession of the Incorporated Trades, of which body he was the fifth Patron. D. 1728. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography. Family Record of the Name of Dingwall Fordyce*.)

Arms: Paly of six, argent and azure, in a chief gules a lion passant gardant or, langued and armed of the second.

54. JOHN OSBORN, Tenth Principal of Marischal College, 1728.

One of the ministers of (St. Nicholas) Aber-

deen. Sixth Patron of the Incorporated Trades. According to the Aberdeen Journal "he discharged all these offices with the greatest applause." Portrait by Cosmo J. Alexander in possession of the Incorporated Trades. D. 1748. (*Scottish Notes and Queries*, III., 22.)

Arms: Gules, a bend or, over all a fess argent.

55. THOMAS BLACKWELL, Eleventh Principal of Marischal College, 1748.

B. 1701; eldest son of Thomas Blackwell, 9th Principal (No. 53.) Educated at Marischal College, where he was afterwards Professor of Greek, and has been called "the restorer of Greek Literature in the North of Scotland." As Principal he rendered great services to the University; instituted courses of lectures on ancient history, geography and chronology. He was the author of *Memoirs of the Court of Augustus*; *Inquiry into the Life and writings of Homer* and other works. As to his wife's benefactions to the University, see No. 39. D. in Edinburgh, 1757, buried in Greyfriars' Churchyard there. (Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, 303-306. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: As No. 53.

56. ROBERT POLLOCK, Twelfth Principal of Marischal College, 1757.

Minister of Duddingston. Appointed Professor of Divinity and minister of Greyfriars, Aberdeen, 1745, which offices he held in conjunction with the Principalship. Portraits of Principal Pollock and his wife are in the Faculty Room, Marischal College. D. 1759. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 179.)

Arms: Vert, a saltire or, between four hunting horns argent, garnished gules.

57. GEORGE CAMPBELL, D.D., Thirteenth Principal of Marischal College, 1759.

B. 1719; son of the Rev. Colin Campbell, one of the ministers of Aberdeen. Educated at Marischal College, he went to Edinburgh and served his apprenticeship to a Writer to the Signet, and also studied Divinity. Minister at Banchory-Ternan, and in 1757 appointed one of the ministers of (St. Nicholas) Aberdeen. In 1771 appointed Professor of Divinity, and minister of Greyfriars, Aberdeen, which offices he held in conjunction with the Principalship. The author of several well known works, and in 1762 published his *Dissertation on Miracles*, one of the chief answers to Hume's famous Essay. Portrait in window (No. 77), in Picture Gallery (No. 127), and in west window of King's College Chapel. D. 1796. (Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, 319-354. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Gyronny of eight or and sable, a chief argent.

58. WILLIAM LAURENCE BROWN, Fourteenth Principal of Marischal College, 1796.

B. at Utrecht, 1755, where his father was then minister of the Scots Church. Educated at the University of St. Andrews; Professor of Moral Philosophy and minister of the Scots Church at Utrecht. When Holland was invaded by the French he fled to England in an open boat. In 1795 appointed Professor of Divinity in Marischal College and minister of Greyfriars Church, which offices he held in conjunction with the Principalship. Chaplain in ordinary to George I., and Dean of the Order of the Thistle. In 1815 obtained the first Burnett Prize of £1250 for his essay on The Being and Goodness of God, on which occasion, Dr. Sumner, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, gained the second place. D. 1830. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*. Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, 393-416.)

Arms: Azure, a chevron between three fleurs de lis or.

59. DANIEL DEWAR, D.D., Fifteenth and last Principal of Marischal College, 1832.

Regent and Professor of Moral Philosophy in King's College, 1817-19. He held this office in conjunction with the charge of Greyfriars Church, Aberdeen. Was, in 1819, appointed minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow. The year after his appointment to the Principalship, he was given the then newly created chair of Church History. His name is inscribed on a brass plate in the foundation stone, as being Principal at the time of the rebuilding of Marischal College in 1837. On the fusion of the Universities he demitted office, both as Principal and Professor of Church History. D. 1867. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 501, 513. *King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, 65.)

Arms: Or, a chief azure.

60. PETER COLIN CAMPBELL, D.D., First Principal of the University of Aberdeen, 1860.

Eldest son of Rev. George Campbell, minister of Ardchattan and Muckairn, Argyllshire. Minister of Caputh, Regent and Professor of Greek in King's College, 1854. Principal of King's College, 1855. On the union of the Universities was appointed first Principal of the University of Aberdeen. Portrait in Faculty Room, Marischal College, and window to his memory in King's College Chapel. D. 1876. (His *Account of the Clan Iver*, Aberdeen, 1873, p. 82. *King's Coll. Officers and Graduates*, 28, 67.)

Arms: Quarterly, I. and IV. grand quarters, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gyronny of eight or and sable; 2nd, Argent, a dexter hand, grasping a dagger, point upwards, gules; 3rd, Argent, a galley sable, for Campbell, II. and III. grandquarters, quarterly, Or and gules, over all, on a bend sable three cross crosslets fitchée argent, for MacIver.

61. WILLIAM ROBINSON PIRIE, D.D., Second Principal of the University of Aberdeen, 1877.

B. 1804; son of Rev. George Pirie, D.D., minister of Slains. Educated at King's College, Minister of Dyce. Professor of Divinity in Marischal College from 1843 to 1860, when on the union of the universities he was transferred to the chair of Church History, which he continued to hold in conjunction with the Principalship. He was for many years a leader in the General Assembly, and in 1864 was elected Moderator. He took a prominent part in connection with the passing of the act for the abolition of Church Patronage in Scotland, which obtained the Royal assent in 1874. Portrait in Faculty Room, Marischal College. D. 1885. (*William Robinson Pirie. In Memoriam.* [Abdn. 1888]. *Dict. Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: Quarterly, Gules and or, on a bend argent three lions passant sable.

COATS OF ARMS, FIXING DATE OF
ERECTION OF HALL.

62. VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India.

B. 1819. Ascended the throne on the decease of her Uncle, King William IV., 20 June, 1837. The Queen founded in Marischal College the Regius Professorship of Humanity, Regius Professorship of Anatomy, and Regius Professorship of Surgery, 1839. Her Majesty also founded in 1869 the three Balmoral bursaries of £30 each, in the University of Aberdeen, tenable for not more than four years. The Bursars to be selected, in the first instance, from the families or relatives of those who are, or have been, servants, retainers, tenants or cottars on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, or Birkhall, and failing these, from the families of persons residing in the united parishes of Crathie and Braemar. A portrait of the Queen, by Partridge, presented to the University by Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D., is in the Senatus Room, King's College. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, l., 520, 524. *Aberdeen University Calendar.*)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Scotland; 2nd, England; 3rd, Ireland; all within the collar of the Order of the Thistle, having thereunto pendant the jewel of the order bearing the motto: Nemo me impune lacesset; and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter bearing the motto: Honi soit qui mal y pense. Supporters: Dexter, a Unicorn argent armed and unguled or, langued gules, gorged with an open crown or, embracing and bearing up the banner of Scotland. Sinister, a lion, gardant, or, langued and armed gules, imperially crowned, bearing the banner of St. Andrew. Crest: a lion sejant full-faced gules, having in his dexter paw a naked sword, and in his sinister, a sceptre, both erect. Motto: Dieu et mon Droit.

63. CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, 6th Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., Second and present Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, 1861.

B. 1818; son of No. 14. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A., 1839. President of the Poor Law Board, 1859; President of the Board of Trade, 1867-68, and 1885; Lord President of the Council, 1874-80. Secretary for Scotland, 1885-86. Lord Lieutenant of the county of Banff. His portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, and presented to the University by the artist, is in the Senatus Room, King's College. (*Dod's Peerage*, 1896.)

Arms: As No. 14.

64. CHARLES GORDON, 11th Marquis of Huntly, LL.D., Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, 1890.

B. 1847. Is the present Marquis of Scotland, was a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen, 1870-73, and Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms, 1881. In 1893 was re-elected for a second period of office as rector of the University. In this position he has taken the greatest interest in, and done much towards promoting the University Extension Scheme. (*Dod's Peerage*, 1896.)

Arms: As No. 13. Motto: Stant caetera tigno.

65. SIR WILLIAM DUGUID GEDDES, LL.D. Edin. D.Litt. Dubl. Third and present Principal of the University of Aberdeen, 1885.

Educated at King's College, Aberdeen. Rector of the Aberdeen Grammar School, 1853. Regent and Professor of Greek, King's College, 1855. Received the honour of Knighthood, 1892. Author of a well-known *Greek Grammar*; *The Problem of the Homeric Poems*, and numerous other works, including the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, published by the New Spalding Club, the second volume of which was issued in 1895. Portrait, painted by Sir George Reid and presented to the University by the artist, is in the Senatus Room, King's College. (*P. J. Anderson's Records of the Arts Class, 1868-72*, second edition, Aberdeen, 1892, 179-183.)

Arms: Azure, three geds or lucas naiant in pale or, on a chief ermine, a book expanded of the second between two Greek crosses of the first. Motto: Lucas inter cruces.

66. SIR DAVID STEWART of Banchory, in the parish of Banchory Devenick, LL.D., Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

B. 1835; eldest son of the late John Stewart of Banchory. He is at the head of the comb manufactory founded by his father, believed to be the largest business of the kind in the world. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen, M.A. 1854. Was elected Lord Provost of Aberdeen

in 1889, and, yielding to the pressure of the council, was induced to remain in office until November, 1895. His provostship was marked by the opening of the Free Library, the large extension of the municipal boundary, and the initiation of the University Buildings Extension Scheme, to the funds of which he has been a most generous contributor. At the inauguration of the Mitchell Hall, he was one of those who received the degree of LL.D. His portrait, subscribed for by the public, has been painted by Orchardson. At the general election of 1895, he unsuccessfully contested, in the Unionist interest, the representation of South Aberdeen. Received the honour of Knighthood, 1896.

Arms: Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, between two leopards' faces [being the faces of the supporters of the city of Aberdeen] in chief gules, and a galley in base sable, flagged of the fourth. (*Lyon Register.*)

67. JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Stracathro, Forfarshire, LL.D., M.P. for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen.

B. 1825; son of Sir James Campbell of Stracathro, and an elder brother of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B. Educated at Glasgow University, was in business as a merchant until 1876. Since 1880 has represented the Universities in the conservative interest.

Arms: Gyronny of eight or and sable, on a chief engrailed argent a galley, oars in action, betwixt two hunting-horns stringed all of the second. (*Lyon Register.*)

68. CHARLES MITCHELL of Jesmond Towers, Northumberland, LL.D., Benefactor, 1891-95.

B. in Aberdeen, 1820. While apprenticed to an engineering firm at Footdee, was a student at Marischal College, and, in 1840, was first prizeman in Chemistry. In 1842 went to Newcastle on Tyne, and in due time commenced business on his own account as a shipbuilder. In 1862 he was employed by the Russian Government to convert one of the wooden dock yards at St. Petersburg into an iron shipbuilding yard. This having been completed to the satisfaction of the Czar, Mr. Mitchell was presented by the Grand Duke Constantine, Lord High Admiral of the Russian Fleet, with a snuff box, set in diamonds of the value of 3000 guineas, and he, at the same time, had a decoration conferred on him by the Emperor. In 1882 Mr. Mitchell's business was amalgamated with that of Sir William (now Lord) Armstrong, under the name of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. On its initiation, in 1891, he gave £1000 to the University extension scheme. In the following year he offered to build a Graduation Hall and

Students' Union at the estimated cost of £13,000. These generous donations were afterwards supplemented by the presentation of an organ, by filling in the glass of the Great Window and side windows, at a cost of £2500, by laying an oak floor in the old Hall, now the Picture Gallery, and by furnishing the Students' Union. In addition, Mr. Mitchell undertook the cost (estimated at £7000) of heightening the centre tower of Marischal College. In recognition of his munificent gifts, which must have altogether amounted to about £31,000, the Senatus, in 1893, conferred on Mr. Mitchell the degree of LL.D., and the University Court afterwards resolved to designate the tower and hall, to which he had so largely contributed, as the Mitchell Hall and Mitchell Tower.

Just as these works were nearing completion, Dr. Mitchell died, 22nd August, 1895. His portrait by his son, who has distinguished himself by his anxiety to give effect in every way to his father's wishes regarding the Marischal College improvements, is in the Picture Gallery (No. 135.) (*Alma Mater*, XIII., 13-14.)

Arms: Sable, on a bend wavy between two mascles or, as many mascles of the field. Motto: Spernit humum.

FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS.

(17TH CENTURY.)

69. GEORGE KEITH, 5TH EARL MARISCHAL, Founder and First Chancellor of Marischal College, 1593.

From the Portrait in the Picture Gallery (No. 108.) See No. 3.

70. THOMAS REID, Benefactor, 1624.

From the portrait in the Picture Gallery (No. 140.) See No. 20.

E. A.

(To be continued.)

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

354. *Gill, David, LL.D., C.B.*: Astronomer. He was born on 12th June, 1843, in the city of Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College. He devoted himself to astronomical science, and since 1879 has been Astronomer Royal for Cape Colony. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of Medjidie. Among his many valuable writings are the following: *The Opposition of Melpomene*, London, 1877; *Report of Expedition to Ascension*, 1878; *On the Ascension Expedition*, 1879; *On the Mars Comparison Stars*, 1879; *Determination of the Solar Parallax*, 1881; *On Thermometer Screens*, 1882; *Observations of Comets*, 1883; *Helium Observations*, 1893, &c. Dr. Gill has been described as "an astronomer by irresistible impulse. Like Bessel he exchanged lucrative mercantile pursuits for the comparatively scanty emoluments awaiting the votaries of the stars."

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Royal Astronomical Society. He has just been made a C. B. by Lord Salisbury.

355. *Gilroy, James, B.D. (Prof.)*: Oriental Scholar. A native of Aberdeen. Born in 1860, he studied in that University for the Church. Much distinguished during his student career, especially in the department of Oriental Language and Literature. On receiving license in 1890, he showed his zeal for oriental linguistic research by repairing to Berlin University, where he continued his studies under several of the leading Hebraists of Germany. On the promotion of Dr. Kennedy to the Edinburgh Hebrew Chair, Mr. Gilroy was, in 1895, appointed to the Chair of Hebrew in his own University.

356. *Gordon, Sir Adam, Lord of Gordon*: Soldier, &c. He was the son of Sir John Gordon of Huntly; and his own only daughter, Elizabeth, carried the whole family estate into the family of Seton when she married Alex. Seton, 2nd son of Sir Wm. Seton of Seton. Her father fell at the battle of Homildon, 14th September, 1402. Having descended the hill, accompanied only by 100 men, the whole of them were killed in a desperate attempt to turn the fortune of the day.

357. *Gordon, Adam (Bishop)*. Said to be of the Huntly family. He became Bishop of Caithness, and died in 1528.

358. *Gordon, Adam, Lord of Aboyme and Earl of Sutherland*: Highland Chief. He married Elizabeth Sutherland, who, on the decease of her brother John, 9th Earl of Sutherland, became Countess of Sutherland in her own right, in the year 1514. The new earl had much difficulty in maintaining her right against the disaffection of the neighbouring clans, and the adverse claims of an illegitimate brother of his wife's, who was very popular with the clan. After various severe conflicts, the rival claimant to the title and estates was, however, at last captured, and beheaded on the spot. After having secured peaceful possession of his estates, the Earl of Sutherland, being then advanced in life, retired to Aberdeenshire to spend his latter days, and entrusted the charge of the Sutherland country to his eldest son, Alexander, a young man of courage and talent. He died in 1537. (V. Anderson's *Scottish Nation*.)

359. *Gordon, Alexander (Rt. Rev.)*: Bishop of Aberdeen. A Scion of the Haddo family, and probably born in Methlick parish, he became Bishop of Aberdeen, and died in 1518. V. Keith's *Scottish Bishops*.

360. *Gordon, Alexander (Rt. Rev.)*: Bishop of Galloway. He was a son of the Master of Huntly, and may have been born in Strathbogie Castle, perhaps about 1514. Educated abroad, he was appointed to the See of Glasgow, but was dispossessed by Arran in favour of James Beaton, Abbot of Arbroath. In 1558, however, he obtained the See of Galloway. He was present in the parliament of July, 1560, when the old religion was swept away, and readily consented to its proceedings. He renounced Popery and Prelacy by signing the Book of Discipline,

January, 1561. He was made an extraordinary Lord of Session in 1565. He joined the Hamilton or Queen's party, and was proceeded against on various occasions by the General Assembly for neglect of duty as Superintendent of Galloway. After being dealt with unsuccessfully, he finally confessed his offence, and was suffered to preach but suspended from visiting. He died in 1575 or 1576, resigning his benefice in favour of his son George. V. *Nat. Dict. of Biography*, &c.

361. *Gordon, Alex., Lord Auchintoul*: Judge. A son of Robt. Gordon of Straloch, but said to be born in Cockclaraghy, Drumblade. He became a Judge under James II., but was deprived in 1688. Probably born about 1641, he died in 1763. He was the father of the Jacobite General who commanded in 1715.

362. *Gordon, Alexander, M.P.*: Public Man. Great grandson of the Geographical writer Gordon of Straloch, and probably a native of Pitlurg in Ellon, he was born about 1674, was for some time Member of Parliament for Aberdeenshire, and died in 1748.

363. *Gordon, Alexander*: Historian, Antiquary and Draughtsman. Born about 1692 in Aberdeen, he studied there and graduated at the University. He travelled in Italy where he studied music, which, on returning home, he taught along with modern languages, at the same time painting portraits. He was Secretary to a Society for the encouragement of learning in 1736, and succeeded Dr. Stukeley as Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, 1739. He had previously given himself to the study of Roman Remains in Scotland, as well as to other archaeological researches. His *Itinerarium Septentrionale* appeared in 1726. His *Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Caesar Borgia*, was issued in 1729, and was followed by a History of Amphithiatus, 1730. He was also a student of Egyptology, and published, in 1737, an Essay, with plates, on Mummies and Obelisks. In 1741 he sailed to South Carolina as Secretary to James Glen, the Governor, and died there in 1754 or 1755. He is the "Sandy Gordon" of the Antiquary of Scott. V. *Nat. Dict. of Bioq.*, &c.

364. *Gordon, Alex. (Hon.), Lord Rockville*: Judge. He was a scion of the Haddo family, the third son of the second Earl of Aberdeen. Born in 1739, he passed advocate in 1759. He was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Kirkcubright in 1764, and was raised to the bench with the title of Lord Rockville in 1784. He died in 1792. He has been described as an eccentric Edinburgh character.

365. *Gordon, Alex. (Prof.) Rev.*: Son of Prof. Patrick Gordon who taught Humanity, Hebrew, &c., at King's College. He was born on 27th October, 1665, in Aberdeen. He taught Humanity in King's College from 1695, and died in 1738.

366. *Gordon, Alex., Hon. Sir, K.C.B., &c.*: One of the Heroes of Waterloo. For a notice of his exploits see *Nat. Dict. Biog.* He was a scion of the Aberdeen family, was born 1786, and died 1815.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

ON THE NAMES BUCHAN,
BUCHANAN AND SCRIMGEOUR.

III. SCRIMGEOUR.

(Continued from Vol. X., p. 12.)

I PROPOSE now to treat of the last name on my list, namely, that of Scrimgeour, which is entirely a personal name.

We are informed by Anderson that the surname of Scrimgeour was first bestowed on a brave knight named Sir Alexander Carron, who, in the reign of Alexander the First (1107), showed his bravery by quelling the northern rebels in their attempt to murder the above king. For this deed he was termed "Scrimgeour," which appears to mean "the hardy fighter." Scrimgeour was also appointed Standard Bearer to the kings of Scotland, and had a coat of arms assigned to him, which is as follows:—Gules, a lion rampant, or, in the dexter paw, a crooked sword proper, and the Latin word "Dissipate," for his motto.

Sir Alexander Scrimgeour appears to have been one of the associates of Sir William Wallace, who conferred on him Constablership of Dundee, at the same time making a hereditary title. This grant was made at Torphichen on 29th March, 1298. Scrimgeour also received six merks of the land near Dundee, termed Campus Superior or Upper Dudhope. These lands being crown property gave Wallace the full authority to grant them to Scrimgeour, he being governor of the kingdom. Thirteen members of the family held the office of Constable of Dundee and Standard Bearer. The first name of this family, mentioned by Anderson, is the above Sir Alexander Scrimgeour, who held allegiance to Bruce as well as to Wallace. Bruce also conferred on him sundry lands near Inverkeithing. Scrimgeour's son, who is called Nicholas Skyrmeshour, also received the office of standard bearer, and was killed at Halidon. The third constable of Dundee was another Sir Alexander Scrimgeour, who acquired certain lands near the town of Dundee. The fourth constable of Dundee was the son of the above Sir Alexander.

"The vanguard led before them all," who, in the army of Regent Albany, fought against Donald, Lord of the Isles, at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, and there he was slain. An old ballad has the following lines on his death:—

"Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope knight
Grit constable of fair Dundee,
Unto the awful death was decht.
The king's chief bannerman was he,
A valliant man of chivalry."

Wynton (Chronicle ii., p. 433) has the following very quaint rhyme on him:—

"Schere James Scrimgeour of Dundee
Comendit a famous knight was he,
The kingis bannerman of fe (?)
A lord that wele aucht but he.

I confess that I made a grave error in stating in my query that he was Provost of Dundee, but I had not Anderson's fine work to refer to when I made the error.

The late Alexander Smith, C.E., F.R.S.A. Edin., in his work called "A New History of Aberdeenshire," in treating the parish of Chapel of Garioch, gives an account of the battle of Harlaw, in which he introduces the name of Sir James Scrimgeour. The following are the paragraphs referred to:—

"The Earl (of Mar) in a very short time found himself at the head of the whole fighting power of Mar and Garioch, in addition to that of Angus and Mearns. Sir Alexander Ogilvie, sheriff of Angus; Sir James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, and hereditary standard-bearer of Scotland; Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum; Sir Robert Melville; Sir William Abernethy, and many other barrons joined him with displayed banner. Sir Robert Davidson, the provost of Aberdeen, and a troop of burgesses, came boldly forward to defend their homes from the threatened attack of the king of the Western Islands. . . . Scrimgeour and those who fought under him had little difficulty in driving back the front Islemen and in cutting his way through their thick columns, making dreadful slaughter." The next member of the family of Scrimgeour, mentioned by Anderson, is James, seventh constable of Dundee, who acquired the lands of the campus inferior or lawn field of Dundee, which was also called Lower Dudhope. He received these lands from Andrew Lord Gray, on 27th April, 1495. In addition to these lands he also received what is termed "the colt silver," which was the custom attained from four young horses, brought into the town for sale—these belonged to his lordship on account of his high sherriffship of the county. The tenth constable of Dundee was also named James Scrimgeour. He seems to have been banished from the country, because he favoured the Earl of Angus, one of the lords engaged with the first Earl of Gowrie in the raid of Ruthven. He received a charter which limited their destination; the grants made by Alexander I. to the fore mentioned Sir Alexander Scrimgeour, sometimes written Skirmischur. He also received all subsequent grants of honours, lands, privileges and immunities to him and to his male descendants bearing the name and arms of Scrimgeour. In June, 1589, he went to Denmark to make the settlements of the marriage between James VI. and Queen Anne, and in

1604 he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the same body in England as to the most famous event in history, namely, the Union of the Crowns. He died in 1612.

His son was Sir John Scrimgeour, eleventh constable of Dundee. He seems to have had the honour of lodging James VI. for one night at Dudhope Castle in 1617. In the parliament of 1621 he was chosen as one of the "lords of the articles," and at the same time he voted for the obnoxious five articles of Perth. Sir John was raised to the Peerage by Charles I., by the titles of Baron Scrimgeour of Inverkeithing and Viscount Dudhope, by patent, dated 15th November, 1641, and died 7th March, 1643. Sir John's grandson, also John, was third Viscount Dundee, and was created Earl of Dundee by patent dated 8th September, 1660, his death being without issue on June, 1668; his titles became extinct. The estates then passed on to John Scrimgeour (then of Kirkton), having been entailed on his grandfather, John Scrimgeour, of Kirkton, and the heirs male of his body by charters in 1547 and 1587.

These estates were, however, held to have fallen to the king as "ultimus haeres," and the Duke of Lauderdale, then at the head of affairs in Scotland, obtained from Charles II. a gift, the same to his brother, Lord Hatton. The lands afterwards fell into the hands of "Graham of Claverhouse or Viscount Dundee." John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, above mentioned, appears to have been the great grandson of the fifth constable of Dundee (whose name Anderson does not mention.) He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, the eighth constable.

The fifth member in the succession was Professor of Humanity and also Theology in the University of St. Andrews. His son, David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, advocate and sheriff of Inverness, after the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions of 1771, married Catherine, third daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness. This Scrimgeour had a son; the eldest of the family who, in 1778, succeeded to the estate of Wedderburn in Forfarshire, assuming the name and arms Wedderburn. Burke (*Landed Gentry Supp.*, p. 291) states that the office of standard bearer has been claimed at all the coronations since that of George III. for the purpose of a "salvo jure," by the descendants of James Scrimgeour, Esq., formerly of Foxhall, Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire; whose father married a lady named Cameron, of the family of Locheil, and took arms for the Pretender in 1715. By his wife, a relative of Principal Will of the University of St. Andrews, he had, with other children, a son, James Scrimgeour, who

married Janet, youngest daughter of Robert Sheddon, of Morris Hill, Ayrshire.

James Scrimgeour was acting adjutant of the 1st Light Infantry, and was mortally wounded at Fuente Guinaldo, in Portugal, during the Peninsular war, and was buried with military pomp. His brother, Robert Sheddon Scrimgeour, resident at Fetteridge, Hartfordshire, claims to be one of the male representatives of the hereditary standard-bearers of Scotland and Constables of Dundee. Robert married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., formerly professor of anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and also lecturer to the Hunterian School, also in London.

FAMILIES OF SCRIMGEOUR.

The Myres family (so named from their estate of Myres in Fifeshire) held the office of hereditary macers and sergeants at arms of Falkland Palace. John Scrimgeour held a charter of the office of macer and sergeant at arms of lands of Myres, in the parish of Auchtermuchty, in 1484. This Scrimgeour is supposed to be the second son of the Scrimgeour who fell at Harlaw, and the family held the post of master builder to the king. All families seem to have held the office of macer and sergeant at arms, and all seem to have held the lands of Myres. The Myres family are mentioned in the entails of the Dudhope family. The next family is the Dudhope family, who had for one of its members John Scrimger, but his charter fell into the Galston and Farald families, who had for their representatives John, James and Walter Scrimgeour respectively. Another member of the family of Dudhope had some connection with Myres, which is not very clear. The lands of Myres passed into the family of Moncrief of Beedie, but it ultimately became crown property.

ILLUSTRIOUS MEN OF THE NAME OF SCRIMGEOUR.

The only one mentioned by Anderson is Henry Scrimger or Scrimgeour, born at Dundee in 1506, Professor of Philosophy in the Universities of Augsburg and Geneva, one of the most learned men of his time. Died at Geneva in 1572.

This brings me to the end of my notes on the names of Buchan, Buchanan and Scrimgeour. The genealogies are very perplexing, and I fear, in some cases, I have not made them sufficiently clear, but I have done the best I could. I have omitted certain parts which I am sure would have been tedious to follow, and have introduced only as much as make the account of the above families as concise as possible.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ONE of the first names on the following List recalls a subject dear to local lovers of books. The Rev. Alex. Philip of Dunfermline was the son of the founder of the firm of Philip and Edmond, Bookbinders, some of whose work has been esteemed worthy of the honest and painstaking old artists of the 17th century.

John Philip, orator, missionary, and statesman, was for fourteen years pastor of the Independent congregation in George Street, Aberdeen, and his fame still lives in the traditions of his church. He left it in 1818, and for upwards of thirty years afterwards devoted his life to the service of the aborigines of our South African colonies. The story of that life has been well written by Robert Philip, a native of Huntly, of whose works our list is a long one. From being a clerk at Grandholm Mills, Robert became one of the most eminent preachers and devotional writers of the Congregational body in London, and distinguished as the author of stirring biographies of Bunyan and Whitefield.

Our List contains several works of interest to the Medical School, including some items by William Pirrie, "the Baron," and his sons. The Thesis of Dr. Daniel Pishchecow, a Russian subject, is the earliest we have met with by a student graduating at Marischal College. The earliest by a King's College Student is probably the "*De Febris Morborum Optima Medicina*, 8^v, Abd. 1739," of Dr. Colin Hossack, who subsequently edited the works of Boerhaave, and acquired an extensive practice at Colchester, Essex, where he founded an influential Medical Society of which he was the first President. Graduation Theses are now among the rarest productions of the local press, and it is probable that several have been printed of which no record will ever be recovered.

Dr. Archibald Pitcairne, the friend and patron of Thomas Ruddiman, was one of the more distinguished Medical Graduates of Aberdeen. As his first wife was a Margaret Hay, of Pitfour, it is perhaps not singular that he should be the author of the earliest example in print of the broad Buchan dialect. The work, which we have noted, is a Comedy, of which George Chalmers remarks (*Life of Ruddiman*, Note p. 98) that it relates to the Meeting of the Kirk of Scotland, is "personal and political, sarcastic and prophane, and unfit for public representation." Had George lived a century later he might have held the same opinion regarding much of our daily literature without being able to improve it.

K. J.

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| Rabies and Hydrophobia | " | 1887. | Fracture of Cranium with Wound of Brain | " | 1879. |
| Oysters, and all about them. 2 vols. | " | 1890-91 | — and <i>Wm. Keith</i> , Acupressure | " | 1867. |
| <i>Photographs of Historical Portraits</i> (Lists, &c.) | Abd. | 1859. | <i>Pirrie, Wm., Jr.</i> , On Sunstroke | " | 1859. |
| <i>Picturesque Views of Aberdeen, &c.</i> ,
(<i>Banks, Edin.</i>) | N.D. | " | Delirium Tremens and its Treatment | Edin. | 1862. |
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| <i>Pineda, Pedro</i> , Synopsis of the Genealogy of the Fam. of Douglas (<i>Eng. and Spanish</i>) | London. | 1754. | The Sanitary Condition of Monmouth | " | 1872. |
| <i>Pinkerton, John</i> , Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum Scotiæ | S.L. | 1789. | <i>Pirrie, Wm.</i> , A Technical Dictionary of Sea Terms | " | 1895. |
| <i>Pirie, Alexander</i> , A Candid Examination of Mr. Gib's Pamphlet | Edin. | 1764. | <i>Pishchecow, Daniel</i> (<i>an Ukraine Tartar</i>).
De Nova Methodo Psoram Sanandi (<i>M.D. Thesis, Mar. Coll. Abd.</i>) | S.L. | 1784. |
| The Procedure of the Associate Synod | " | " | <i>Pitcairne, Archibald</i> , The Assembly or Scotch Reformation, a Comedy (1692) | London. | 1722. |
| Review of the Seceders | " | 1769. | (Reprinted in 1752, 1766 and 1817.)
Selecta Poemata | Edin. | 1727. |
| Sermons | " | 1775. | (Second edition, 1729.) | " | " |
| Psalms and Hymns | " | 1777. | <i>Pithis, Alex. D.</i> , Testimonials | " | 1872. |
| Critical Observations | Perth | 1785. | <i>Pitsligo, Alex. Forbes, Lord</i> , Essays Moral and Philosophical | Edin. | 1734 & 1763. |
| Dissertation on Baptism | " | 1786. | ♦♦♦♦♦ | | |
| The Indictment before the Assoc. Synod | Edin. | " | PROFESSOR JOHN CRUICKSHANK, LL.D. | | |
| Attempt to expose Unitarian Arguments | Perth | 1792. | (VI., 122; IX., 192.) | | |
| The French Revolution | " | 1795. | IN reply to a request from Dr. Joseph Ogilvie to furnish any additional reminiscences of Dr. Cruickshank in my profession, I gladly take the opportunity of complying; not that I have anything of general interest to communicate beyond what is to be found in the excellent memoir lately published, a copy of which reached me in my Canadian home; but for the purpose of adding fresh testimony (if such were needed) to the kind interest which Dr. Cruickshank took in his students, and his unwearied efforts to give them | | |
| Dissertation on the Hebrew Roots | Edin. | 1807. | | | |
| Miscellaneous Works 6 vols. | " | 1805. | | | |
| <i>Pirie, James</i> , Latin Exercises (Melvin's) revised by J. B. | " | 1873. | | | |
| <i>Pirie, James</i> , School Manual of the Law of Moses | London. | 1880. | | | |
| <i>Pirie, John</i> , Account of Lochlee (<i>Sinclair's S.A. v.</i>) | " | " | | | |

a start in life by obtaining situations for them as soon as they had finished their College course.

My first meeting with the Professor was somewhere about the years 1835 or '36, when I was studying Latin at the School of Fyvie. It was on the occasion of one of his yearly visits to the Castle, where he was a frequent and honoured guest. At the time to which I refer he was engaged in determining the meridian of that place, for the purpose of Astronomical observations in connection with a transit instrument which the late Mr. Gordon had placed in his library in the Seton Tower of the Castle. For several years he had been engaged in the work during the summer vacations, and had associated my father with him as assistant in the survey till completed; and when all was in order to instruct him to report his observations to him from time to time. In consequence of that association he was a frequent visitor at my father's house, where, while partaking of its humble hospitality, he not unfrequently referred to the struggles and hardships of his early life. I remember specially hearing him tell how, when engaged in herding cattle, his stockings would be wet when he retired to rest, and after wringing them and hanging them up would have to put them on again little drier than when he took them off, and that it was no uncommon thing on awakening on a winter morning to find his coverlet sprinkled with snow, and his bed clothes covered with hoar frost from his frozen breath.

Finding that I was studying Latin, with a view some day to enter College, he began examining me, and, discovering how deficient I was, he made me get a copy of the Latin Exercises and write them out for him, and bring them to him to the Castle during his stay every morning at 7 o'clock, and when he left to send them weekly to his home in Aberdeen. This practice he continued for more than a year, to make up for my attendance at the Grammar School, to which he had advised my father to send me, whose circumstances, however, would not admit of the outlay. The result of his survey, as afterwards prepared by his own hand, in his remarkably neat style, was framed and attached to the Library wall, where I was pleased to see it three years ago, after all the changes that have taken place in the proprietors and internal arrangements of Fyvie Castle.

During the whole time of my College course, which ended in 1842, he was my kind and considerate friend, visiting me in my humble home in my grandmother's dwelling, when at any time I was absent for a day from his class, making enquiry at the other professors, whose classes I might be attending, as to my progress, and reporting annually to my father my diligence or otherwise in my studies, inviting me to tea at his house at the close of each session, and usually entrusting the annual report to myself to carry home, congratulating me when he could on my diligence, and faithfully but kindly exhorting me to greater diligence when I had failed in coming up to his expectations. I have before me now the certificate he sent me at the close of my course, dated 22nd August, 1842, written in his beautiful hand—equal almost to the finest copperplate—saying everything he could to assist me in securing employment, in fact, securing for me an

offer of a situation in an Academy in England; but which, however, I failed to obtain, much to the mortification of my kind friend, on account of the faulty orthography of my letter of acceptance—teaching me a lesson for life, to strive to remedy the defects of my early training.

My last interview with my kind patron was a painful one. In company with my father I was persuaded to visit Dr. Cruickshank in the summer of 1843 that he might use his influence with me to reconsider my position in connection with the Church question. I had intimated my purpose to give in my adherence to the Free Church, and study for its ministry. The meeting was a painful one, and proved to be the last visit I ever made to the Dr. in his own home. In due time I was licensed, and left the country for Canada, not returning till 1876 to find that the friend of my early days had died in the preceding year. I had hoped to have an opportunity of personally expressing my obligations to Dr. Cruickshank for all he had done for me, but was denied the privilege; and I can only now, at this distant day and from this distant land, express in writing my deep obligations to one who had impressed himself on my whole life, and whose memory I shall continue to cherish as one of my best and most steadfast friends.

Smith's Falls,
Canada.

JOHN CROMBIE,
M.A. (Mar. Coll.), 1842;
D.D. (Montreal), 1895.

NOTABLE MEN OF THE NAME OF BUCHAN.

—To the list of notable men bearing this appellation given by Mr. Couper (Vol. IX., 183), I beg to add the following seven names:—

1. BUCHAN, THOMAS (Major-Gen.) of Auchmacoy, Logie Buchan. (1650-172). Jacobite Leader. See *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 124.
2. BUCHAN, PATRICK, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. Poet and Antiquary, 1814-81. Born Peterhead. V., Do.
3. BUCHAN, ALEXANDER NEWTON: Poet and Teacher, 1817-91. Born at Kilmarnock. See *S. N. & Q.*, V., 107.
4. BUCHAN, DAVID, Captain: Born 1780. Arctic Navigator, flourished 1818-25. V., *Imp. Dict. of Biography*, p. 790, and Chambers' *Cyclop.*, II., 508.
5. BUCHAN, GEORGE, of Killoc: Free Church leader and author. He was born on 29th May, 1775, in Edinburgh, but went in early life to India. On his way thither he was wrecked; but arrived safely in Madras in 1794. There Mr. Buchan became Chief Secretary to the Government: but left for home in 1809. In Scotland the retired Indian civilian became a leading Presbyterian layman, and took an active part in promoting the Disruption. In 1840 he published a Historical Sketch of the Church of Scotland. He was also author of a book called "Illustrations of a particular providence," as well as of a narrative of the Wreck of the Ship in which he sailed to India in 1792. Finally he wrote three pamphlets against Duelling. He died in 1856.
6. BUCHAN, JAMES, M.D.: Senior Physician to Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. This gentleman gained

much distinction by volunteering to take charge of the French Plague Hospital, when Napoleon forsook his Egyptian army. He rose to be Physician to the Forces, and on his retreat was made Senior Physician to the Infirmary, Edinburgh.

7. BUCHAN, ALEXANDER (Rev.): The first Protestant minister of St. Kilda. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and sent as Catechist to St. Kilda in 1705. When he landed among the rude islanders, he found Pagan and Popish superstitions very rife; but he was successful in bringing the whole population to embrace the Gospel. He was ordained in 1710 and died in 1730. His Description of St. Kilda, published by his daughter in 1741, has been twice republished.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

P.S.—In addition to the names already given, I find that Charles Forbes Buchan, D.D., who was ordained to Fordoun Parish in 1846, is credited in the Advocates' Library Catalogue as the Author of three volumes, while a David Home Buchan is there also represented as the author of a poem on the Battle of Waterloo, which reached a second edition in 1816. Further, Alexander Buchan, M.A., Secretary to the Scottish Meteorological Society, is said, in the Appendix to that Catalogue, to have published a Handy-book of Meteorology, which reached a second edition in 1868. Finally K. J., in *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 117, informs us that a Mr. W. P. Buchan has published, in London, a volume on Ventilation in 1891.

THE GATES OF THE CITY.—Aberdeen had six gates or "ports" in the good old days, and a few words concerning these relics of antiquity may not be void of interest to the readers of *S. N. & Q.* Kennedy, in his "Annals," tells us that they were substantially built and secured with catbands and locks. Perhaps the most important was that known as the Gallowgate-port, situated "on the south west corner of the lane which leads towards the 'Porthill.'" It was of very ancient date, and Kennedy assures us that, prior to 1518, "it was regarded as having pretensions to antiquity." The Gallowgate, once known as Thiefgate, was the thoroughfare down which condemned criminals were conveyed to the Gallow Hill. Justice-port dates from 1439, and stood near Gardener's lane. In 1589 considerable alterations were made on it, the expenses being defrayed by the Dean of Guild, as we learn from the Council register. On it were exhibited the heads and limbs of those who had suffered the extreme penalty of the law, a fact which, no doubt, accounts for its sufficiently un congenial name. Trinity-port, at the south end of the Shiprow and not far from Shore Brae, was removed in the beginning of last century. Futtie's-port, standing on the S.E. corner of Castlegate, does not call for any special comment. Netherkirkgate-port stood a little above the Wallace nook

in a quaint old structure whose chief attraction is a rude statue of the hero in a small niche in the tower. The only other port which seeks our attention is that which was situated at the west-end of the Upperkirkgate and bearing the same name. The Keys for the city gates were kept by the Chief Magistrate for the time being, and were made of silver.

"CHRISTOPHER KING."

THE EDINBURGH HAMMERMEN.—The *Weekly Scotsman* of April 25th contains an interesting letter on the above ancient Corporation, which dates as far back as 1483. In the days of Old Edinburgh the members of this Corporation were most important citizens. In time of war arms were made by them, while in peaceful times they were the producers of the implements of husbandry. The letter is illustrated with the Hammermen's Chair, which, according to the records, was purchased on May 3rd, 1708. The following details of its cost is interesting:—"For Russian leather for the Chair. £5 6s.; 6 ells of dipper web, 15s.; an ell of tyking, 8s.; 200 takots, 16s.; a pasband and skin to the outside back, 10s.; for hay and workmanship, £1 4s.;" making in all the sum of £33 16s. Scots. We should much like if Mr. John Smith, the contributor of this letter, could see his way to give us a record of this Ancient Worthy Corporation in a lasting form.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF SIGNS AND OMENS.

WE have received a communication from Mrs. Cora Linn Daniels of Franklin, Mass., U.S.A., in which, as editor of an "Encyclopædia of signs, omens, myths, and superstitions of the whole world," she earnestly solicits our aid in giving currency to the scheme. She says, "We are extremely anxious to make this collection complete, and believe you will feel a personal pride in furthering a work which will redound to the honor of our mutual language; and also thinking you will like to have Scotland properly represented in such a work, we request you to cooperate with us to the extent of suggesting the best method of pursuing our research in your country."

In a tasteful prospectus accompanying this letter the scheme is fully set forth, and indications are given of how it can be promoted by those who have the necessary knowledge. By forwarding to Mrs. Daniels "even *one* myth, omen, sign, or superstition, which you may have heard or learned among the people, or in the locality where this finds you," you will promote this gigantic undertaking, which "will conserve in

permanent form the racial beliefs, national, and historical conceptions of life."

Scotland is rich in folk lore of the kind wanted, but it does not seem that any exceptional mode of aiding this enterprise need be adopted. It is encouraging to know that a substantial start has already been made with the work, and as many as 14,000 separate items have already been collected as a nucleus. Certainly the scope of the work trenches on what is being done by our own Folk Lore Society, but there is still room for such an effort as Mrs. Daniels proposes, an effort we cordially recommend. ED.

OLD MEMORANDUM BOOK.

THE following Excerpts from a M.S. Book titled as above, and of date 1781 to 1791, may be of interest. F.

(1) November 1786, Heritors of the Parish of Old Deer.

Lord Aberdeen, Haddo—Lord Gardenstown—Mr. Garden Troup, Factor—Mr. Ferguson, Kinmundy—Little Crichtie—Doctor Thom, Factor—Mr. Farquharson, Bruxie—Wm. Fraser, Factor—Mr. Rose, Gaval—Mr. Forbes, Shivas—Mr. Gordon, Nethermuir—Pitfour—Mr. Russel of Montcoffer, Aden.

(2) The proper method of making Hay from Clover or Artificial Grass.

Let it ly in the Swaith or Scythe Row for a day or two, then turn it carefully, and let it ly a day or two longer. It may then be got into Cocks, in which it should remain about two days, and then be carted to the Stack. This is sufficient in good weather.

(3) The proper method of making Hay from Natural Grass.

If the weather be good it should be shaken out immediately after the Scythe; before the evening it should be wind-row'd (*i.e.*) Raked into Rows. New morning (*i.e.*) the second day, it should be shaken out again, and in the afternoon put into Grass Cocks of a stone or two each; these should be opened the next day (*i.e.*) the third morning and got into the great Cock by night, from that in two or three days it may be carted to the Stack, by which time the Hay will be well made, if no Rain comes. If the weather be rainy the Hay should not be shook out, but the Scythe rows or Swaith turned carefully, as often as possible, untill it be proper for getting into the small and grass Cocks. if there be any suspicion that the Hay is damaged, by all means salt it as you stack it, a peck of salt strew'd in layers on the Stack to about an English load, which is something less than an hundred of our stones, is the proper quantity. (Agricultural Readers will please say if the above methods are proper in these days).

Edin^r. Jan^r 8th, 1787. James I leave no objections to your making a Trial for lime at the Scotstown Craig on your own expenses and to give you a Right to such

Stones as you shall quarry (but not to outlyers) till I come north except I choose to recall this before.

Directed } James Barrack,
to } Outhill of Rora.

Oct^r. 1787. Alex. Gammack and William Skinner in Bankbehitch are to pay the School meal in the same proportion as they pay the cess.

This was delivered to
Mr. Jas. Taylor, Schoolm^r.
Old Deer.

25th Dec^r. 1789. As I intend to reserve the Family Seat in the New Kirk of Old Deer for such of the Family Servants as go to church, and those who are in my service I desire that no person whatever sit in the said seat except the family servants and Wm. Smith in Taitswell, John and Alexr. Galls myservants, whom I allow to occupy and possess the same with their Familys and Chas. Low in Taitswell during my pleasure; I don't mean that any of these people's servants are to sit in this seat.

29th Novem^r. 1786. Sir, I allow you and your Familie to occupy and Possess the Breast or foreseat in the east loft of the Kirk of Longside belonging to me during my pleasure.

To Mr. Mackie,
Rora.

9th August, 1790. As the Market Place on the Hill of New Deer is now inclosed every Person that brings any Bestial into the said enclosure are to pay Custom.

19th Oct^r. 1791. Wm. Taylor's wife in Atherb complains that Robert Jamieson will not give them a seat in Kirk of New Deer—10 persons, places belongs to Oldtown—she says.

31st Dec^r. 1791. See that those in New Deer who have taken off the surface and dug out clay in the market place be obliged to gather of the stones and fill up the holes with the stones; get also a man to pull the Broom, and see that the market place be not spoiled in time coming.

EXPLORATION OF A FAMOUS CAVE AT MUCH-ALLS.—WE extract the following from the *Free Press* of 26th May :—

"About a mile to the south of the Railway Station at Muchalls, on the seashore, is the noted Blackhill's Cave. All the information to be got regarding it from people in the neighbourhood is mostly vague theory, the common belief being that it goes to Muchalls Castle—about a mile away. It is also said that long ago a piper went into it playing, but never came back. A day or two ago two men set off, determined to explore the cave from end to end, or, like the piper, return no more. Their efforts were successful. The extreme length of the cave is 300 feet, the height from the entrance to the top of the rock above is close on 200 feet, and the width at the entrance 41 feet. The first part of the cave is a spacious vaulted chamber

130 feet long in a straight line, 16 feet wide, and from 40 to 50 feet high. Above the entrance inside, the roof is covered with three different species of beautiful ferns, in full foliage. The next part of the cave for 100 feet is little more than 3 feet wide, in one or two places being only 16 inches. The height is from 30 to 40 feet. The last part widens all at once into a splendid apartment 70 feet long, 10 feet wide, and about 11 feet high, with a floor of beach gravel sand, perfect, pure, and uniform. In this part is the stillness of the grave and the gloom is terrible, but with a candle or two it has a fairy-like aspect. The cave is quite dry from end to end; the tide at high water does not come within several feet of the entrance. There is a footpath by the cliffs all the way from the railway station. Mr. Jamieson, Stranathro, Muchalls, will conduct any who may apply to him to the cave."

Queries.

1036. RHYMING CALENDARS, AND EASTER CALCULATIONS.—Can you give me the origin or any history relating to the two following rhymes, the first being English and the second, unmistakably, Aberdeenshire Scotch? Of the word Winebald I am not quite sure, because there are about 50 forms of the name of him whose dedication is March 3rd, of David and Chad there is no doubt, as their dedications are the 1st and 2nd of March. I have verified the accuracy of the second rhyme by applying its directions to the current year:—

- (1) First comes David, and then comes Chad,
Then comes Winebald as if he were mad.
- (2) First comes Candlemas (Feb. 2) and then
the new meen (Feb. 13),
The first Tyseday aifter that (Feb. 18) is
aye Festernse'en.
That meen out (Mar. 14), and the new
meen at its hicht (Mar. 29),
The next Sunday aifter that (April 5) that's
Pess richt.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

1037. TROIT FAIR AT ALYTH.—The writer of the article on Alyth in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, says: "There are six annual fairs held at Alyth, but two of these, St. Malogue's and another about Christmas, known by the unaccountable name of *Troit Fair*, have fallen into disuse, and are now merely nominal." Can any of your readers explain the meaning of *Troit* as applied to this fair?
Glasgow. J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A. Scot.

1038. ORNAMENTAL WORK IN WOOD AND STONE IN SCOTCH CHURCHES.—My good friend of Exeter, Mr. Harry Hems the Artist, has sent me his paper, read before the Society of Architects, on "Rood and other Screens in Devonshire Churches—Past and Present." In a careful reading it has occurred to me

to ask if there are any remains of the woodwork that was used in the decoration of ante-reformation churches in Scotland? Few, I am afraid, if even the fabrics now remain, and at all times the woodwork stands specially in danger; but it would be interesting to have a record of those that now exist, or of those whose existence can be traced. The Reformation took such a destructive form in the south and west of Scotland, that remains to be still found there will be all the more curious: in the north-east there are, I think, a few, and it will be of interest to have them described and noted. Ornamental stonework is not so very abundant as it might be, but can any of the old churches, such as Holyrood or Glasgow Cathedral, show a specimen of a stone screen, or trace of the rood screen or rood loft? The old church at Turriff evidently had paintings on the window splays: is there any trace of similar decoration in other churches? In Forfarshire there are some very interesting old churches, and I never passed the church at Leuchars, in Fifeshire, without an intense desire to know all its ancient history and state.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Answers.

III. REEK HENS (I., 180; II., 16).—Doubts having been lately expressed by those who might reasonably be expected to know as to the exact meaning of the term "reek hens," it is interesting to find from an old Morayshire Rental, quoted in the *Elgin Courant* the other day, what leaves no doubt as to the exact meaning. In 1761 the tenant of Speyslaw had to pay *inter alia* "a reek hen and a dozen of eggs for each reeking house that shall happen to be upon his half of said possession, or 8s. Sc. for each reek hen and dozen of eggs, there being a reeking house at present possessed by Andrew Mitchell on the said William Anderson's half, who lives in the same house with his brother John." C.

1010. ANDREA FERARA (IX., 95, 109, 143, 158; X., 15).—Perhaps the most valuable contribution to the discussion of the question as to who Andrea Ferara was will be found in the *Cornhill Magazine* for August, 1865. The writer quotes from Cicogna's *Trattato Militare* (Venice, 1583): "In the town of Belluno are the ingenious Masters Giovan Donato and Andrea of the Feraras, brothers." The writer of the article is of opinion that Andrea Ferara was an Italian, born c. 1555, that he was of a family of armourers which had existed in Italy at least two generations before that time, and that the first of the family took his name from the place of his birth—the ducal city of Ferara.

Mr. G. V. Irving, in the *Journal of the Archæological Association* for December, 1865, describes 25 of these swords comprising seven varieties in the spelling of the name:—(1) Andrea Ferara; (2) Andrea Ferara (only one example known); (3) Andria Ferara; (4) Andrea Farara; (5) Andrea Farara (two examples); (7) Andrea Ferare. To these Mr. Irving subsequently added the four following varieties:—

(1) Andrea Ferara, repeated thrice on each side of the blade; (2) Andrea Ferara, *em Lisboa*; (3) Piero Ferara; and (4) Cosmo Ferara. C.

1034. THE NAME OF CRUICKSHANK (IX., 15).—The following very brief notice of this name, in Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, expresses, I think, the popular opinion as to its origin. "Cruickshank, a surname of the same class as Longshanks, Heavysides, Greathead, Longnesse, etc., indicative of some peculiarity in their original possessors, and not uncommon in that form in Scotland. In England it has been Anglicized into Crookshanks." It will be seen by the above that Anderson does not give any passable etymology for the above name. I fear that any derivation from Crux or Crusader is purely an imaginative one.
SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Literature.

A History of Fife and Kinross. By Æ. J. G. MAC-KAY, Sheriff of these Counties. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh. 1896. [VII. + 404 pp. 9 in. x 6 in.]

THIS is the first issue of the County Histories of Scotland, of which we gave a preliminary notice two months ago. This handsome volume has many merits, chief of which is the well proportioned character of its contents. No doubt Fife is the predominant partner, and as such has received by far the largest measure of attention, but there is no sense of lopsidedness as one reads. The author is complete master of the situation, and writes, not as if he had got up the subject, but as if possessed, by long familiarity, with it, and yet able to treat its various interesting features with a judicial touch. "Fifers" may now congratulate themselves on the possession of a model history of their county, a history in which there is nothing defective, nothing redundant, and nothing misplaced. There *may* be two opinions of the utility of a separate chapter in which are biographed five Fife notables. The fact that they are very notable rather militates against their being written up than otherwise. The book is enhanced by two beautiful maps, an ancient delineation and a modern one. A bibliography of books relating to the counties constitutes a most valuable section of the volume. In short Sheriff MacKay has thrown down the gauntlet to his successors, in a volume, whether for wide information or philosophical treatment, that will be hard to beat.

A Mist from Yarrow, a Story of the Hills. By A. J. B. PATERSON. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh. [192 pp., 7½ in. x 3¼ in.]

A PLEASANTLY written, well printed, nicely illustrated

quaint volume. The author has not, perhaps, made the very most of the materials composing the story he tells, but for all that the general reader will not lay it down willingly. The South Country dialect is capitally reproduced.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Anatomy (Manual of Prac.) Vol. 2. D. J. Cunningham. 2nd Edition. Cr 8vo, 12/6 Pentland.
 Authorship of the Kingis Quair: a new criticism. J. T. T. Brown. 8vo, 4/- net Maclehose.
 Book of Common Order (Ch. of Scot.) 7th Ed. 3/6 Blackwood.
 Botany of Ayrshire. John Smith. Guthrie (Ardrossan). Burns (Robert). (Famous Scots). Gabriel Setoun. 8vo, 1/6, 2/6 Oliphant.
 Burns (Robert) Life and Works of. Ed. by Robert Chambers. Revised by William Wallace. Vol. 2. 8vo, 7/6 Chambers.
 Chambers's Encyclopædia. Vol. 8. Roy. 8vo, 10/-, 15/- Chambers.
 Dissertation of the Gospel Commentary of S. Ephraem the Syrian. J. H. Hill. 8vo, 7/6 T. & T. Clark.
 English Church and the Roman Schism. 8vo, 2/6 Blackwood.
 Forty Years of the Punjab Mission. J. F. W. Youngson. 8vo, 3/6 R. & R. Clark.
 His Excellency's English Governess. S. C. Grier. 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
 Laws of Nature and Nations in Scotland. W. G. Miller. Green.
 Money and Money Problems. J. W. Harper. 8vo, 10/6 Oliphant.
 Nichol (Mem. of John) Professor of English Literature in University of Glasgow. Prof. Knight. 7/6 net Maclehose.
 The Ayres of Studleigh. A. S. Swan. 8vo, 1/- Oliphant.
 The Braes o' Balquhider: a Novel. Douglas Aytoun. 8vo, 6/- Gardner.
 The Fundus Oculæ, with an Ophthalmoscopic Atlas. W. A. Frost. 4to, 63/- net Pentland.
 The Scottish Mountains. W. J. Miller. 6d Hodge.
 The Whence and Whither of Man: a Brief History of his origin and development through conformity and environment. John M. Tyler. Cr 8vo, 6/- net Blackwood.
 Thoughts on the Spiritual Life. J. Behnen. Trans. from the German. Cr 8vo, 1/3 Oliphant.

Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to

JOHN INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent,
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Tractatus notitiarū m̄grī Gilberti crab,



**Ante domum cuius Martini p̄
det ymago Rocus hec benditi p̄el
sa Dyontius.**

SUPPLEMENT TO SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES. AUGUST 1896.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, AUGUST, 1896.

Scriptorium Aberdonensium Incunabula. III.

GILBERT CRAB, whose works were believed to be the earliest Incunabula of local origin until the discovery of Jacobus Ledelh's treatises, was a member of a respectable Flemish family settled in Aberdeen and its neighbourhood from the days of King Robert Bruce. In ancient records its representatives are found among our County landowners, City burgesses, and beneficed clergy, and the patronymic still dwells among us in the softened form of Craib. Crab's Stone, which marked an urban boundary of the family estate, is a time-defying monument of the tenacity of landmark nomenclature which has given name to the fiercest contest of the long-forgotten fend between the Gordon and Forbes clans, and to East and West Craibstone Streets, now in the very centre of the City of Aberdeen.

Gilbert Crab was laureated Master of Arts in the University of Paris in 1503. The period of his student life in the French Capital was singularly favourable to the advancement of

Scottish youths of ability and culture. Scotsmen of eminence lectured in the colleges, and John Harvie of the Scots College, the Aberdonian who, in 1482 and 1483, preceded Jacobus Ledelh as Procurator of his nation, had attained and now occupied the high and influential position of Rector of the University. Scottish students abounded, and their native land has ever been proud that among them were men whose share in the great revival of learning proved of inestimable value to succeeding generations.

The genius and scholarship of Gilbert Crab met their due reward in his Alma Mater, for shortly after he took his degree we find him described as Professor in the Faculty of Arts. Although still youthful he may have been engaged in teaching before laureation, and he appears thenceforth to have devoted the remainder of his short life to the profession. For a number of years he was a Regent in the Burgundian College of Paris, one of the largest and wealthiest in the University. He died at Bordeaux, Professor in the University of that city, at the early age of forty, in 1522.

Like the majority of the cultured men of his time Gilbert Crab was an ecclesiastic. He joined the Carmelite order of the priesthood, from which circumstance we are inclined to suppose that he was of good family and ample means, as the community was composed of men who renounced worldly possessions and advantages, and took the vow of extreme poverty, devoting themselves to close study and austerity of life. Had he been already poor and friendless, such vows would have entailed no sacrifice or renunciation, and the members of the order could not have found him a suitable candidate.

Such in brief is the life history of one of the most learned Aberdonians of four centuries ago; one whose works entitle him to be considered our earliest philosopher and Latin poet. His published writings contain some evidence that he was held in high esteem by his contemporaries for his attainments and powers, besides exhibiting a clear and vigorous style and fine felicity in his rugged mediæval Latin. All of them are scholastic, his earlier treatises, like those of Ledelh, dealing with the Science of Logic, and being published, like so many School Books of before and since, without date.

First in order we place his *Tractatus notitiarum*, a copy of which is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Its Titlepage is reproduced as a Supplement to our present issue. It displays the third device of Denis Roce, the Parisian Bibliopole, to which we alluded in a former article, and upon its state our opinion of the approximate date of publication is largely based. It contains an engraver's error in the marginal legend which, in later publications, has been partly remedied by cutting out the centre stroke of the letter N in the erroneous APONIT so as to make it more resemble the correct APOINT. But in the present Tract, as in John Major's *Exponibilia* of 1503, the device with its blunder is sharp and distinct in the original state. It will be observed that the Latin distich underneath the device is not free from orthographical error.

The *Tractatus notitiarum* is a quarto, in Gothic characters, without printer's name, headlines, pagination, catchwords, or date (probably 1504.) The following is an abbreviated collation:—

a⁴, b⁸, c⁴, d⁶ = 22 leaves.

a¹ *recto*, Title as in facsimile; verso (¶ Gilberti crab Artium professorie consummatissimo inuent bonarumque disciplinarum ornatissimo exemplari Michaeli devinis religiosissimo [etc.])

Text a¹¹ to d^{vi} *recto* in double columns of 52 lines.

d^{vi} *verso* (¶ Ad burgundionum gymnasii studiosos adolescentes. [16 lines of Latin verse; two blank lines] Vale Musarum integerrime sacerdos.

His second work, of which a copy is preserved in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris (Reserve D 13,233) is entitled *Tractatus terminorum*, an octavo of 28 leaves in Gothic characters, without pagination or date, the Titlepage bearing one of the devices of Jehan Petit. The Text is prefaced by a most interesting preliminary epistle. Our limited space forbids further collation. This Tract may be of earlier publication than the preceding.

These works were succeeded by a much more ambitious and important volume: *Textus ethicorum aristotelis ad nychomachum* [etc.] *Denis Roce*, Paris, 1509; 4°; 308 folios text and 20 folios preliminary matter and index, printed in two columns in Gothic characters. We cannot here print the complete collation which lies before us. The work consists of a Latin text of Aristotle's *Nicomachian Ethics* with a Commentary and Notes, in the preparation of which Gilbert Crab acknowledges the assistance of his Co-Regent, Nicholas Dupuy Campanus. There is a copy of the work in the Bib. Nat. Paris (Reserve *E. 307), and another in the Library of St. John's College, Oxford.

Crab's last and best work ranks among the

rarest of the Incunabula. It is a beautifully printed folio, of which the only copy yet discovered is in the University Library, Aberdeen. The printer was Jacobus Mareschal *alias* Roland of Lyons, and it was published in that city by Simon Vincent in 1517. The Title is printed in red and black, within well executed woodcut borders, over the device of the publisher, and two neat cuts representing the betrayal and cross-bearing of Christ; the whole forming a page which our modern printers cannot hope to excel. But perhaps the feature most interesting to us occurs on the first page of the text which is adorned with a remarkably fine woodcut portrait of "Dominus Gilbertus Crab," who is represented in professional robes, presiding in the official rostrum at a students' disputation. This valuable work was presented to the library by William Rait, Humanist at King's College in 1587, and contains his autograph and numerous marginal notes and memoranda by contemporary hands. We have only space for the briefest particulars of the book.

aⁱ *recto*, Aristotelis Peripatetica Philosophorum monarche Ethicorum decem libri ad Nichomachum Argyropylo Byzantino traductore. Cum . . . explanatione [etc.] a peritissimo viro magistro Gilberto Crab artium preceptore Parisiense [etc.] *verso*, [In Roman Char.] Gilbertus Crab celeberrimo viro ac omniphario doctrina genere circum ornato Thomæ de Cousiner regio patrono. S.P.D. [etc.]

aⁱⁱ *recto*, Repertorium Alphabeticum [etc.]

aⁱⁱⁱ *verso*, Prefatio Argyropyli [etc.] (Roman char.)

b *recto*, Ethicorum Aristotelis Liber Primus. Fo. j.

¶ Opus Ethicorum Aristotelis: Argyropilo Byzantio traductore, vna cum acutissimi viri Magistri Gilberti Crab preclara explanatione [etc.]

[The pagination follows the text, *recto* of each leaf to cli. The colophon, at the end of the text (verso of Fol. cli) contains the date 1517 and other information.]

C^{viii} *recto* [Roman char.; no pagination; *verso* blank.] Humberti Montismoretani ad lectorem studiorum Epigramma tumularium in commendationem Commentariorum Domini Gilberti Crab, viri per q̄ doctissimi in moralia Aristotelis superprime editorum. [26 lines Latin verse] τέλος τῷ θεῷ χάριτας.

We are indebted to Mons. L. Delisle of Paris, Director General of the Bibliotheque Nationale for collations of the second and third books mentioned above. A curious entry in the Day Book of John Doone, 1520 (edited for the Oxford Historical Society), indicates that he had purchased "*Introductiones crab super ethicam*" for twopence. This probably relates to a fifth work with which we are otherwise entirely unacquainted.

We cherish the hope that further research will enable us to add considerably to the history of this highly creditable author and his works.

K. J.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PORTRAITS AND BUSTS IN THE MITCHELL HALL AND PICTURE GALLERY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

THE MITCHELL HALL.

THE GREAT WINDOW.

(Continued from p. 22.)

71. GILBERT BURNET, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury, historian.

B. in Edinburgh, 1643; son of Robert Burnet, of the family of Crathes, Kincardineshire, a judge of the Court of Session, with the title of Lord Crimond. Educated at Marischal College, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1657, before he was fourteen years of age. Wodrow thus eulogises him:—"Mr. Gilbert Burnet, well known to the world since, first professor of Divinity at Glasgow, and after that persecuted for his appearing against Popery, and for the cause of liberty, and since the Revolution the learned and moderate Bishop of Sarum, one of the great eyesores of the highfliers and Tories of England, and a very great ornament to his native country." He bequeathed an annuity of 1000 merks Scots for the maintenance of four students in Arts, and two in Divinity, at Marischal College. He was a voluminous writer, his most important work being his *History of my own Time*, published after his death. D. 1715. There are two portraits of him in the Picture Gallery (Nos. 128, 145); from the first of which the likeness in the window was taken. There is also a medallion head of him in the west window of King's College Chapel. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography. Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 392-393.)

72. JAMES GREGORY, Astronomer.

B. at Drumoak, Aberdeenshire, 1638; son of the Rev. John Gregory, minister of Drumoak. Educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College, where he was the class-fellow of Bp. Burnet (No. 71), taking the degree of M.A. 1657. Inventor of the reflecting telescope. Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews, and, in 1674, appointed to the mathematical chair at Edinburgh. The year after going to Edinburgh, while one night shewing Jupiter's Satellites to his students, he was struck blind and died three days later, before he had completed his thirty-seventh year. His wife was Mary Jamesone, daughter of the painter. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery (No. 144), and the arms of the family of Gregory are emblazoned in one of the side windows (93. B.).

(*Fasti. Acad. Marisc.*, I., 203. *Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

73. JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Physician and wit.

B. at Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire, where his father was Episcopal clergyman, 1667. Educated at Marischal College (M.A. 1685), but took his degree of M.D. at St. Andrews in 1696. Went to London, where, at first, he supported himself by teaching mathematics, but afterwards became a leading physician. One of the brightest wits and most learned men of Queen Anne's reign; the friend of Swift, Pope, Prior and Gay. Wrote the *History of John Bull*, and other works. D. in London, 1735. The likeness was taken from the portrait of Arbuthnot by William Robinson, in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography. Life, etc.*, by G. A. Aitken, Oxf. 1892. *Athenaeum*, 17 June, 1893.)

(18TH CENTURY.)

74. JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD KEITH, Marshal in the Prussian Army.

B. 1696; youngest son of William, 9th Earl Marischal (No. 7.) Educated at Marischal College, where he graduated M.A., 1715. After joining, with his brother (No. 8), in unsuccessful attempts in favour of the house of Stuart, he entered the Spanish, and afterwards the Russian Service. Ultimately he accepted an invitation from the King of Prussia to join his service, and became the favourite general of Frederick the Great. After brilliant exploits in the seven years war, he was killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, 1758. A marble statue of him, erected by the king in 1786, in the Wilhelmsplatz, was removed in 1857 to the Cadets Academy, its place being taken by a bronze reproduction, a replica of which was presented to the town of Peterhead by the Emperor of Germany in 1868. The likeness was taken from the portrait of Marshal Keith by Francesco Trevisani, in possession of the Earl of Kintore. There is another portrait of him in the Picture Gallery (No. 121.) (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

75. THOMAS REID, D.D., Metaphysician.

B. 1710, at Strachan, Kincardineshire, of which parish his father was minister. Educated at Marischal College (M.A. 1726), where he was afterwards librarian, an office founded by his collateral ancestor and namesake (No. 20.) Minister of New Machar, 1737; regent and professor of Moral Philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, 1751; appointed to the same chair in Glasgow, 1764. He was founder of a school of philosophy, which has had great influence. His best known work is his *Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense*. D. 1796. The likeness was taken from the picture

by Sir Henry Raeburn, in the possession of A. J. Forbes Leith, Esq., of Fyvie, a copy of which is in the Library of King's College. (*Life* by Dugald Stewart, 1803. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

76. JAMES BEATTIE, D.C.L. Oxon., Poet, essayist and moralist.

B. 1735 at Laurencekirk; educated at the Parish School there and at Marischal College. M.A. 1753; parish schoolmaster at Fordoun; master in Aberdeen Grammar School, 1758; professor of Moral Philosophy at Marischal College, 1760. The well-known author of *The Minstrel*, *Essay on the nature and immutability of truth*, and other works. D. 1803. His likeness was taken from his portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which is in the Picture Gallery (No. 109.) There is also a Medallion head of Beattie in the west window of King's College Chapel. (*Life, etc.*, by Sir W. Forbes, Edin. 1806-7. *Ditto* by Alex. Bower, Lond. 1804. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

77. GEORGE CAMPBELL, D.D. Thirteenth Principal of Marischal College, 1759.

Likeness taken from the painting by Archibald Robinson in the Trades' Hall, Aberdeen, of which the portrait in the Picture Gallery (No. 127) is a copy. See No. 57.

78. JAMES BURNETT, LORD MONBODDO.

B. 1714, at Monboddo; son of James Burnett of Monboddo, Kincardineshire, a cadet branch of the family of Crathes, to which Bp. Burnet (No. 71) belonged. Educated at home under Dr. Francis Skene (No. 162), and at Marischal College. Became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1737, and was one of the counsel engaged in the celebrated Douglas case; raised to the bench with the title of Lord Monboddo in 1767. In his published works, *The origin and progress of Language*, and *Antient Metaphysics*, he shews an enthusiastic veneration for the learning and philosophy of the Greeks, and he was one of the first to propound the theory of evolution. D. 1799. The likeness was taken from a pencil sketch, the property of his great-grandson, Captain James Cumine Burnett of Monboddo, and from the engraving in *Kay's Portraits*. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

MEDALLIONS.

(19TH CENTURY.)

79. NEIL ARNOTT, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Physician and Natural Philosopher.

B. 1788, at Arbroath; educated at Lunan Parish School, Aberdeen Grammar School, and at Marischal College. M.A. 1805. After going on two voyages to China, as surgeon of an East Indiaman, he settled in London in 1811, and

soon after was appointed physician to the French and Spanish embassies. In 1837 he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. He was devoted to the study of Natural Philosophy. His *Elements of Physics* was received with enthusiasm, has gone through many editions, and been translated into several languages. He was the inventor of the water-bed, and of various improvements in warming and ventilating apparatus. On the foundation of the London University, 1836, he was nominated one of the Senate. He gave £2000 to the London University, and £1000 to each of the Scottish Universities, to found Natural Philosophy Scholarships, and in furtherance of the express intention of Dr. Arnott, his widow, in 1876, gave another £1000 to each of the four Scottish Universities, to promote the actual experimental study of Natural Philosophy. Dr. Arnott also gave £500 to endow an evening lecturer on Natural Philosophy in the Mechanics' Institute of Aberdeen. D. in London, 1874, and was buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. The likeness was taken from the portrait in the Picture Gallery (No. 117.) (*Bain's Memoir in Transactions of Aberdeen Philosoph. Soc.*, I., 133-164. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 537.)

80. JAMES MELVIN, LL.D., Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School.

B. in Aberdeen, 1794; educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. M.A. 1813. A master in, and afterwards, for many years, rector of the Grammar School, he was at the head of the Scottish Latinity of his day, possessing a consummate mastery in the Latin tongue and literature. He made a wonderful collection of books in Latin mediæval literature, and is said to have had as many editions of Horace as there are days in the year. For some time previous to the foundation of the chair of Humanity, he held the Latin Lectureship in Marischal College. D. 1853. His classical library was given to the University by his sister. The likeness was taken from a portrait by James Cassie, R.S.A., in the Grammar School. Another portrait of him is to be seen in the window, erected to his memory, in King's College Library, where he is represented with three other great Latinists, Buchanan (No. 146), Johnston (Nos. 92A and 170), and Ruddiman. (*David Masson's Sketch of James Melvin*, Aberd. 1895. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

81. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, Bart., G.C.B.

B. in Derbyshire, 1803; son of Benjamin Outram of Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, by Margaret, daughter of James Anderson of Mounie, Aberdeenshire, LL.D. Entered as a student at

Marischal College, 1818. A distinguished Indian officer, was created a Baronet in 1858, for eminent services during the Indian Mutiny, especially those he rendered in conjunction with Havelock at the relief of Lucknow. D. in Paris, 1863; buried in Westminster Abbey. The likeness was taken from the engraved portrait prefixed to his biography. (*James Outram, a biography*, by Maj. Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., Lond. 1880. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

82. WILLIAM DYCE, R.A., Painter.

B. 1806; son of William Dyce of Cuttlehill, M.D., physician in Aberdeen. Educated at Marischal College, M.A., 1823. Studied painting in Edinburgh, London and Italy. Several of his paintings attracted much notice, but it was as a fresco painter he was most distinguished. He was employed on the fresco decorations in the Houses of Parliament, and in 1845 finished the first fresco, "The Baptism of St. Ethelbert." In 1848 he was commissioned to decorate the Queen's robing-room with frescos of the legend of Prince Arthur, but only four were completed when he died, in 1864. The likeness was taken from a portrait which appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

83. JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Philologist and Classical Scholar.

B. 1809, at Glasgow; educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College (1821-24), his father having been appointed manager of the branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, at Aberdeen, soon after his son's birth. Afterwards studied at Edinburgh, Göttingen, Berlin and Rome. Called to the Scottish bar, 1834. In 1841 appointed first professor of Humanity in Marischal College, and in 1852 professor of Greek at Edinburgh, resigning the latter chair in 1882. He was a devoted student of German, Italian and classical philology, and a voluminous writer on these and kindred subjects. He entered warmly into the movement for University reform in Scotland. A conspicuous advocate of Scottish nationality, it was mainly owing to his exertions that the Celtic chair in the University of Edinburgh was founded. D. 1895. The likeness is taken from a photograph. (Howard A. Kennedy's *Professor Blackie*, 1895; Anna M. Stoddart's *John Stuart Blackie*, 1896. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 521.)

E. A.

(To be continued.)

A suggestion has been made that a memorial should be erected in Motherwell to the late Mr. Whamond, the distinguished litterateur.

JOHNE ROLLAND AND THE SOURCES OF THE "SEUIN SEAGES."

III.

THE TALE OF PANTILLAS THE FIRST DOCTOUR. (*Johne Rolland's Poetical Version.*)

Into ane realme thair wynnit ane vailyeant knicht
Of nobill fame, of greit riches and might,
That had ane sone, my lord, now as ye haue.
To thre nuresis to foster he him gauē:
The first nureis to giue him suck and feid;
The nixt him wesche and keip him clene at neid;
The third to bring him vnto sleip and rest.
The nobill knicht for his barne thocht it best.
This knicht also he had ane gay grewhound,
That nane mair swyft did rin upon the ground;
Also he had ane falcon fair of flicht,
Richt swyft of wing, quhen scho likit to licht.
Thir twa the knicht luft aboue measure,
Be caus oft times thay did him greit pleasure.
This grewhound was sa swift and of sic speid,
Quhen he was lousit, his pray ae gart ay bleid,
And the same pray brocht to his lord anone.
This was ane caus he luft him allone.
Also quhen that this knicht past to battell,
Gif that his chance that time wald not preuail,
Into his mouth his hors tair wald he tak,
About his luggis oft times he wald it schaik,
Syne youll and cry, as he wald quyte rin wode.
Sa be that signe the knicht weill vnderstude,
Gif at that time he wald furder or no;
And sa oft times leit him to battell go.
His halk also was sa feirce in hir flicht,
Sa swyft of wing, and als sa wonder wicht,
That scho was neuer cast of till assay,
Bot without fault scho brukit ay hir pray.
Thir war causis this hound and halk he luft,
Be caus to myrth thay rasit him oft and mufit.
Also this knicht kest all his hail intent
In hors rinning, justing and tournament.
Sa on ane day he causit to proclame
At his castell to set fordwart his name,
Quha wald cum thair to tornay or justing,
Breiking of speiris and als of hors rynning
At the set day; to be matchit suld not fail.
This was the cry. And sa to schort my tair,
The knicht him self first enterit in the feid
To the tornay, with harnes, hors and scheild.
Sine efter him past his fair lady gent
With hir ladyis to se the tournament.
Sine efter that past all the nuresis thre
The tournament for to behald and se,
Lokking the dures, leuing the barne alone,
Traisting ischie nor entrie suld be none,
Quhill the tornay and justing suld be done.
Than, in all haist, thay suld returne richt sone
Beleuand weill the barne not to awalk,
Nane being thair but the hound and the halk,
And the young chylde, that in the creddill lay;
Except thir thre the rest all past away.
That na man knew lay lurking in the haw
Ane greit serpent befor na man did knaw.
Quhen scho persaut the hous sa desolait
And nane thairin that durst with hir debait,

Out of hir hole sone scho put furth hir heid
 At this infant hauand ane cruell feid,
 Quha lay sleiping in the creddill alone.
 Him to deuoir at schort sa is scho gone.
 The falcon this behalding, quhair scho sat
 Upon hir perk, to do scho wist not quhat ;
 Bot with hir wingis scho russillit and rang hir bellis
 Almaist scho had al schakin thame in schellis.
 Sa with the noyis and beir, quhilk maid the halk,
 This gud hound rais and of his sleip did walk ;
 And quhen he saw that the serpent did creip
 Towart the creddill, quhair that the barne did sleip,
 With ane fell faird on the serpent he ran ;
 And sa, at schort, thir twa to fecht began
 Sa cruellie, that it was greit meruail,
 Quhilk of the twa at that time suld preuail,
 Ane to deuoir, the vther to defend.
 Thir twa at lenth togidder did contend
 Sa lang at lenth thir twa togidder faucht
 Amaist the hound al quyte had loist his maucht,
 Sa cruellie he was woundit in blude,
 That all about, quhair that the creddill stude,
 Was blude berun that meruell was to se
 Betuix sic twa sa bauld bargane to be.
 The grewhound than, persauing his awin blude,
 Into his hart wor sa cruell and wode,
 With ane fell faird vpon the serpent ran.
 Sa thame betuix ane new bargane began
 With sic malice, melancolie, and ire,
 Quhil ane was deid, that nane of thame wald tire
 Nor leif the feild ; quhill it chancit at the last
 Betuix thame twa, the creddill our thay cast,
 With boddum vp, and on the toris it stude,
 Quhair it was all about berun with blude.
 Sa it become and fell be Goddis grace
 That the four toris sauit the childis face ;
 And sleipit still, with visage towards the ground.
 Thir twa fechtand, the serpent and the hound,
 Quhill, at the last, the hound into certane
 This fell serpent he hes ouircum and slane,
 And sauit the childe fra perrell in that tide.
 Quhen all was done, doune be the creddill side
 Licking his woundis lay doun this nobil hound
 For fechting sair, and sa on sleip laif sound.
 Besyde this bab, quhilk in the creddill lay,
 Nane in the hous bot onlie thir same tway.
 The bab sleiping and wist na kind of ill ;
 The hound werie and fochin furth his fill ;
 The serpent slane, as I said you befor ;
 The babie saif, and the hound woundit soir.
 And so anone, efter this tornament,
 Ilk man, woman vnto thair ludgeing went.
 To tell that day quha wan the inteipryse,
 That erand now to my mater not lyis.
 Thairfoir as now that thing I will lat be
 And lat vs speik of the nuresis thre,
 Quha first come hame and enterit in the haw.
 Sa sone as thay the blude and creddill saw,
 Wringing thair handis and ryfing doun thair hair,
 Crying : Allace, wo on vs euer mair !
 Our onlie childe, our bab and fosterbarne
 Is quyte deuoirit with ane dog and forfarne ;
 Allace for wo ! Allace, quhat sall we do ?
 We ken na place for succour to rin to.

Giue our maister perchance vs apprehend,
 Thair is nane may fra his handis vs defend ;
 Bot alway sall on vs cum suddand died.
 We know na way, quhair we may find remeid.
 Sen sa is, cum ! lat vs in haist all thre
 To saue our life but baid away to fle !
 Euin sa thay did, and left the hous alone ;
 But mair counsall all thre away is gone,
 And had na wit nor wisdome in thair heid
 To se, quhidder the barne was quick or deid,
 Nor lift the creddill and to persau the cace ;
 Bot run away all thre crying : Allace !
 And as thay war sa passand furth the streit,
 Thair awin maistres thay chancit for to meit
 With hir ladyis cumming fra the tornay.
 Scho persauing hir nuresis in the way,
 Richt sair murning and ryfing doun thair hair,
 All wo begane, repleit of sturt and cair,
 Sone scho inquirt at thame how stude the cace.
 Thay answerit hir a thousand times : Allace !
 Quhat sall we say for wordis to multiple ?
 Thair is na bute ; all man the case may se.
 Ane deuill, madame, into ane doggis skin
 Hes slane your sone, alone your hall within.
 To the quhilk dog my lord gaue maist delite ;
 Bot now he hes of your sone maid yow quite.
 In takin yit, quhair that the creddill stude,
 The dog sleipis still new bathit in his blude.
 He was the dog that my lord luft best ;
 He was na dog, but with ane deuill possest.
 Thairfoir, lady, for vs is na remeid,
 Bot outhir fle or ells to bide the deid.
 Thairfoir, madame, of vs ye haue mercie !
 This is the caus that causes vs to fle.
 This scho heiring anone fell to the ground,
 Without mair space, into ane deiddie sound.
 And yit at last ladyis gart hir awalk,
 Held vp hir heid, quhill scho began to talk
 And said : Allace, my deir sone ! art thow slane ?
 Sall thow neuer play on my kne agane ?
 Sall I never with my pap se the play ?
 Allace ! How sone art thow sa went away !
 Sall I neuer the lauchand on me se ?
 Allace ! how is the dolour chancit me !
 Quhairin I had my onlie maist plesour,
 Saifand my lord, baith be tide, time and hour,
 Is now but dout with ane dog clene deuoirit
 And neuer agane to the life be restorit.
 Quhat sall I say ! this is ane cairfull cace.
 My onlie sone is deid and gane ! Allace !
 Sa scho murning in greit dolour and wo,
 The pepill about that seing did richt so,
 Murnit richt sair and of hir had pietie,
 In sic dolour that lady for to se.
 In the meane time the knicht fra his tornay
 Reteirit hame, and sa saw, be the way,
 His awin lady lamenting in dolour,
 Requirt the caus of all hir displesour.
 Scho sayis : My lord, allace, and euer mair !
 I can not speik for greit dolour and cair.
 Is happinnit vs ane wonder cruell cace :
 Our sone is slane, for euer mair allace !
 With your grewhound quhome that sa weill ye luft.
 Now all that lufe on your sone he hes profut :

He hes him slane in creddill, quhair he lay.
 Your nureis all thre are fled away.
 And yit the place quhair that the creddill stude,
 Your hound lvis sleiping in your sonniss blude.
 This your grewhound, withouttin helpis ma
 Our onlie childe al quite hes tane vs fra.
 Quhairfoir my self vnto the hour I die,
 Sall neuer eit, quhill I reuengit be
 Upon your hound, quhillk hes my ane sone slane,
 Nor in your bed sall neuer come agane,
 Quhill he be died that gart my ane sone die.
 But wo, allace! this is na mendis to me.
 Howbeit it be ane sythment to my hart,
 Yit my greit wo it slokins in sum part.
 Thairfoir, my lord, gif ye think it be done,
 Without delay gar sla your grewhound sone.
 The knight heiring this sorrowfull tidance,
 How to his sone had fallin sic mischance,
 Hamewart in haist but baid he maid him boun,
 And in the clois quhen he was lichtit doun,
 The grewhound hard horsmen into the clois;
 Amang the laif he knew his maisteris vo[ic]e,
 And vp he rais in the blude, quhair he lay,
 To his maister the hie gait come his way,
 Faynt and foirfocht come fawnand to his feit,
 As he had wout, his maister for to meit.
 Into greit ire, quhat is thair mair to say!
 With his scharp sword he claif his heid in tway;
 And that onlie for ane word of his wife.
 Gat his rewarid that sauit his sonniss life.
 Than past the knight but baid vnto the haw,
 Persaut the blude, and als the creddill saw,
 He lifit vp the creddill, as it stude,
 Fand the barne haill and als mekill spilt blude.
 Persauand sine of the serpent the heid,
 The skin and taill that had fochin to deid,
 And fand his sone withouttin wan or wound.
 Allace! he said, for my gude gay grewhound
 That I haue slane withouttin ony caus,
 Bot onlie for the voide, vane wordis and sawis
 Of ane woman that hes talkit in vane,
 Quhairthrow I haue but caus my grewhound slane,
 Quhillk, I persau, hes sauit my sonniss life
 Fra the serpent throw his debait and strife.
 Wo to the hour that now I drew my sword!
 Wo to the hour that hard my wifis word!
 Wo the hand that suddand straik that gaue
 To my best hound, that my sonniss life did saue,
 Quhillk I lude best withoutt ony compair
 Saifing my wife, my onlie sone and air,
 Quhillk at this time hes sauit fra the deid,
 And for rewarid now he hes loist his heid.
 But dout I wald haue geuin a thousand pound
 Of gude money, or I had slane my hound.
 Bot sen sa is, I se is na remeid;
 My sone is saif, and my gude hound is deid
 That faucht for him and onlie sauit his life;
 And I him slew throw ane word of my wife.
 Bot fra thine furth heir I solempne ane vow
 That ilk man sall gif credence to and trow:
 Heir I forsaik all tornay and justing;
 Heir I forsaik all halking and hunting;
 Heir I forsaik rynnning with schield and speir;
 Heir I forsaik all faitis of men of weir

In Cristindome, but yit not manlynes;
 Heir I forsaik all armour and harnes;
 For I will pas now to the halie land
 And fecht with Iowis, quhill I may strike or stand
 Contrair God fais, and thairto end my life!
 This vowit this knight for ane word of his wife
 That vnto hir gaue sic haistie credence
 Withouttin caus or yit experience.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

WE should be glad of information to enable us to complete the Catalogue of local Plans. We have been somewhat remiss in regard to this important section of Bibliography, and although conscious there are many more, have only been able to add six to the single example noted in the New Spalding Club Hand List.

Dr. John Hill Burton wrote on the fly-leaf of his copy of "*Poetical Trifles*," Kingston, Jamaica, 1792, a pencil memorandum that their author was an Aberdonian. He probably meant Stewart Lewis, who subsequently published two small works at Aberdeen.

We note "The Portsoy Advertiser," and trust some reader may favour us with particulars of the Newspaper from its first issue, and of any other Portsoy items. Who was the Editor of the Advertiser who wrote "Poems and Songs," Abd. 1854?

Primrose's "Apologie for Advocates" is so extremely scarce that a copy brought £32 at the Laing Sale. But the three Proclamations of the Committee of Estates, preserved in the King Library at Belmont Street Congregational Church, Aberdeen, are scarcer still, and it would be regrettable if the New Spalding Club should decide to exclude from their long promised Bibliography locally printed documents of so much historical importance because they happen to be Broad Sheets.

We note two works by William Pyper, LL.D.; born of humble parentage at Rathen, Aberdeenshire, who after graduating at Marischal College became successively Schoolmaster at Laurencekirk and Maybole, a Teacher at Glasgow Grammar School, and Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrews. K. J.

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NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

367. *Gordon, Alexander:* Minor Poet. Born in Aberdeen on 11th October, 1811, he became clerk in the Grandholm Works, but had to leave his native city owing to his satirical verses. After a time in Dundee he joined the Spanish Legion, 1835, but returned to Aberdeenshire where he wrote many verses. He died in 1873. V. *Bards of Bon-Accord.*

368. *Gordon, Sir Alex., K.C.B. (Hon.):* General and M.P. Second son of the 4th Earl of Aberdeen, and born in 1817, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After a few years in the Foreign Office, he entered the army, where he distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma. He sat as a liberal for East Aberdeenshire from 1875 till 1880. He was created K.C.B. in 1873, and died in 1890.

369. *Gordon, Catherine, Lady Byron:* The mother of Byron the Poet. She belonged to the Gordons of Gight, and was born in 1765, and died in 1811. For notice of her see *Life of Lord Byron.*

370. *Gordon, Charles, 4th Earl of Aboyne:* Improver of Agriculture. Born about 1726, this Aberdeenshire nobleman, on coming of age, at first intended to settle in France, as he thought he could not live suitably to his rank in Scotland. But having changed his mind, he devoted himself to a lifelong effort to increase the value of his estates. This he did by attending carefully to the judicious cultivation of his landed property, by forming plantations, building extensive stone fences to enclose and subdivide his estate, and by the introduction of improved modes of agriculture. He was very successful in his aims, and was recognised in his life-time as a highly enlightened and improving landlord. He died in 1794.

371. *Gordon, Charles (Rev.):* "The good Catholic Priest." Born in 1772, this worthy man was much respected in the city of Aberdeen, where he spent his ministry. He died in 1855.

372. *Gordon, Chas. Edward Parke, C.B.:* Lieut.-General. Son of Colonel C. E. Gordon of Kildrumny, and born in 1816, he entered the army in 1833, where he distinguished himself by his services alike in South Africa, India, Ireland and Gibraltar. For sketch of his career see *Debrett's Baronetage, &c.* He became Major-General in 1877, and Lieut.-General in 1881.

373. *Gordon, Chas. Henry, C.B.:* Major-General. Of the family of Cluny, and born in 1816, he joined the army in 1835, and has served in Canada and

India, where he distinguished himself in the mutiny, 1856-7. He became Major-General in 1869. V. *Debrett's Baronetage, &c.*

374. *Gordon, George, 1st Marquis of Huntly:* Catholic Leader. Said, in Smith's *Hist. of Aberdeenshire*, II., 709, to have been born at the old castle of Caen-dun-Coille (Kyan-na-Kyl), according to modern usage Candakyle, Glenmuick, who refers to a book entitled *View of the Diocese of Aberdeen*, in support of his statement. He was born in 1562, and played a considerable part in the politics of Scotland during the reign of James VI. He intrigued with Spain and rebelled, was defeated and imprisoned in 1587-9. Becoming involved in disputes with the Grants, he captured Ballindalloch House in 1590. He also burned Donibristle House, and slew "the bonnie Earl of Moray" in 1592, but was pardoned and received again into favour by James VI. He was excommunicated by the Church in 1593. Having, however, joined the Protestants in 1597, he was created a Marquis that same year. The Marquis died in Dundee when passing in ill-health to Strathlogie Castle, 1636.

375. *Gordon, George, Lord Gordon:* Jacobite Leader, &c. Eldest son of the second Marquis of Huntly, and born about 1617, he served in his youth in Lorraine and Alsace under the Marquis de la Force, and distinguished himself, particularly at the Siege of Spire, where he was wounded. In April, 1639, appearing in arms for the king, he was committed along with his father to the Castle of Edinburgh as a prisoner, but was released in June following. In 1643, when his father and his brother, Viscount Aboyne, stood out against the Covenant, Lord Gordon joined his uncle, Argyle, in pursuit of Montrose, then in arms for the king. Soon after, however, taking advantage of Montrose's victory at Inverlochy, Lord Gordon forsook the Covenanters and joined the Marquis of Montrose at Elgin in February, 1645. He had the command of the Royalist Horse at the battle of Auldearn in May, 1645, where the covenanting General Urrie was defeated. Soon after, at the battle of Alford, on the 2nd July, where General Baillie was in command of the Covenanters, Montrose was again victorious: but his success was clouded by the death of Lord Gordon. His lordship was shot dead when in the act of pulling General Baillie from his horse. The loss of this young nobleman caused great sorrow to the Royalists. Wishart says that the troops of Montrose, unmindful of the victory or the plunder, thronged about the body of their dead captain, some weeping over his wound and kissing his lifeless limbs; while others praised his comely appearance, even in death, and extolled his noble mind, which was adorned with every qualification that could adorn his high birth or noble fortune. They even cursed the victory bought at so dear a rate. Lord Gordon has obtained a place among Walpole's royal and noble authors for having written a few lines on "Black Eyes," printed in the third part of Watson's Collection, 1711.

376. *Gordon, George (Sir) Bart., 1st Earl of Aberdeen:* Judge and Statesman. Born on 3rd

October, 1637, at the family house, Methlic, he was educated at Marischal College and on the continent. Passed advocate, 1668; was commissioner for the shire, 1670; Privy Councillor, 1678; Judge, 1680; Lord President, 1681; Lord Chancellor of Scotland, 1682, created Earl same year. He opposed Queensferry and Perth on the question of fining women for non-attendance at church, and was dismissed in 1684. He refused to take the oath to King William; but gave in his allegiance to Queen Anne. He died in 1720.

377. *Gordon, George (Prof.)*: Professor of Hebrew. Born on 23rd May, 1673, in Aberdeen, the son of Professor Patrick Gordon. He acted as Professor of Hebrew at King's College from 1693 to 1730.

378. *Gordon, George (Prof.)*: Hebrew Professor. Born in Aberdeen, 23rd December, 1711, he was appointed successor to his father in the Hebrew Chair at King's College in 1730, and died in 1767, having occupied the chair till his death.

379. *Gordon, Henrietta, Lady*: Court Beauty. Born in Frendraught House, she figured at the French Court from 1658 till 1672. She is supposed to have been born in 1628. *Vide Nat. Dict. of Biog.*

380. *Gordon, James (Rev.)*: Jesuit Divine. He was of the family of Lesmore, Rhynie, and was born in 1553, Anderson says in or near Aberdeen. He was successively Principal of the Colleges of the Jesuits at Toulouse and Bourdeaux, and Confessor to Louis XIII. He was author of several Treatises on Chronology, Commentaries on Scripture, &c. For list see *Scottish Nation* and *Scottish Notes and Queries*, VIII., 186. He died in 1641.

381. *Gordon, James (Rev.)*: Historian, Topographer, &c. Fifth son of the distinguished antiquary and topographer, Robert Gordon of Straloch, and said to have been born in Aberdeen about 1615, he graduated in 1636 at King's College. In 1641 he became minister of Rothiemay. Like his father he was a distinguished draughtsman, the plan of Cupar being taken by him in 1642, and the General Assembly having authorised him, in 1647, to draw the map of Stirlingshire. For his valuable plan of Edinburgh he was admitted a burgh of the city. He died in 1686. He is the author of a *History of Scots Affairs*, 3 vols., published by the Spalding Club, 1840-2, also *Aberdonia utriusque description*, 1842. His plan of the cities of Old and New Aberdeen brought him from the Corporation the gift of a silk hat and a silver cup, as well as a donation to his wife. See *Scottish Nation*, &c.

382. *Gordon, James, Viscount Aboyne*: Royalist Leader. Born in 1618, the second son of the second Marquis of Huntly. In 1639, after his father and elder brother were sent to Edinburgh Castle as prisoners, he raised some 2000 troops and watched the Covenanting army for some time. On being appointed Charles's Lieutenant in room of his father, he proceeded to Aberdeen, from which Montrose retired, only, however, to return shortly after, and by the battle of 19th June to recover the city and scatter the royalist forces. In 1643 he was declared a traitor for taking part with Montrose in an attempt to bring over an

Irish army to Scotland. In 1644 he was with Montrose at the capture of Dumfries, and the same year he was excommunicated by the General Assembly. He was at the battle of Auldearn in 1645, and at Alford the following month he commanded Montrose's left wing. He was also present at Kilsyth fight in August; but when Montrose marched for the border, the Gordons left the royalist army and retired home. After Philiphaugh Montrose appealed to Aboyne to come to his aid; but though for a time he yielded, as his father, the Marquis, was averse to his serving under Montrose, he finally left him. He escaped to France, and is said to have died there of grief on hearing of the execution of Charles I. in the year 1649.

383. *Gordon, James (Rev.) A.M.*: Divine and Author. Born in Aberdeen in 1640. Son of Dr. Wm. Gordon, Professor of Medicine, King's College, he graduated in 1661; he was appointed to the parish of Banchory Devenick, but was deposed by the Primate Bishops for publishing "The Reformed Bishop," which had given great offence. Having expressed his sorrow for his error in publishing the said book, he was reposed, and held the charge till his death in 1714. His works are *The Reformed Bishop*, 1679; *Request to Roman Catholics*, 1687; *Some Observations on the Fables of Alsop*, 1700; *The Character of a Generous Prince*, 1703; *Queries about Popery*, &c., &c. *Vide Hew Scott's Fasti.*

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

MORE NOTABLE BUCHANANS

(X., 11, 28).

To Mr. Couper's list of "notables," permit me to add the following names that seem also worthy of mention:—

1. BUCHANAN, RT. HON. SIR ANDREW, BART.: Diplomatist. A native of Dumbartonshire, born 1807, died 1882. Represented Great Britain at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, 1862-77. Created a Baronet in 1878.

2. BUCHANAN, AND., M.D.: Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, Glasgow University; appointed to that chair in 1839. Died 1872. He published a Treatise on Cholera, 1848, on Darlingism or Electrobiology, 1857, and in 1867 he published a "Classification of the Functions of the Human Body and of the Principles on which they rest."

3. BUCHANAN, ARCHIBALD: Inventor. A native of Catrine, Ayrshire, he was, early in this century, the inventor of the Self-Acting Spinning and Carding Machine.

4. BUCHANAN, DAVID: Poet. Born at Kirkin-tulloch, Dumbartonshire, in 1810, and bred a weaver, he rose to be a manufacturer. A poet himself, he was the intimate friend of David Gray and William Freeland. His poems, edited by the latter, appeared in 1885 under the title, "Man and the Years and other Poems." He died in 1883.

5. BUCHANAN, SIR GEORGE, M.D., LL.D.: Born in London (1834). One of the foremost of living London Physicians. See *Men of the Time*.

6. BUCHANAN, GEORGE, M.A., M.D. (Prof.): Professor of Clinical Surgery in Glasgow University; appointed in 1874. He published, in 1871, "Camp Life as seen by a Civilian."

7. BUCHANAN, GEORGE, C.E.: Noted Edinburgh Engineer. Author of various works on Scientific and Engineering Subjects. See Advocates' Library Catalogue.

8. BUCHANAN, HENRY JAMES: Major General. Born in 1830, he has served with distinction in the Crimea and India. Became Major General in 1886, C.B. in 1880. See Debrett's *Baronetage*, &c.

9. BUCHANAN, ISAAC: Canadian Statesman. Born in Glasgow in 1810. For sketch of life see Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen*.

10. BUCHANAN, JAMES: President of the United States. Born in Pennsylvania, 1791, died 1868. Elected President in 1856. For life, see Chambers's *Cyclopaedia*.

11. BUCHANAN, JAMES, D.D. (Professor): Free Church Theologian. Born in Paisley in 1804, he was successively minister of the Church of Scotland in Roslin, North Leith, and the High Church, Edinburgh. Having joined the Free Church in 1843, he became first minister of Free St. Stephen's, and then, in 1845, was appointed Professor of Divinity in the New College, Edinburgh. He became D.D. in 1844 and LL.D. in 1852. A voluminous author. See Catalogue of Advocates' Library. He died in 1870.

12. BUCHANAN, JEANIE (MRS. MILLER): Poetess. Daughter of Dr. Jas. B. of the Free College. In 1873, under the nom de plume of Jeanie Morison, she published *Snatches of Song*, and in 1876 Pontius Pilate: a Drama. Early in life she married Major Campbell, and after his death she became the wife of Hugh Miller, the second son of the famous geologist.

13. BUCHANAN, JOHN: Antiquary. Born in Glasgow in 1802, he passed Advocate in 1836. Secretary to the Western Bank till its failure in 1857. Wrote much on Roman Antiquities in Scotland, and Glasgow History. Died in 1878.

14. BUCHANAN, JOHN: Scottish Pioneer in Central Africa. Born in Muthill, Perthshire, and bred a gardener. In early life he emigrated to Central Africa, where he was a pioneer of the Coffee Culture and other industries. In 1885 he published an account of The Shire Highlands. He died in 1895.

15. BUCHANAN, JOHN CROSS (of Auchintoshan): Poet. Born in 1803, he published Edith: a Tale of Azores and other poems. He died in 1839.

16. BUCHANAN, JOHN LANNE (REV.): Born in Port of Menteith, and educated at Callander and Glasgow University, he acted for many years as assistant in Comrie Parish, thereafter served as Missionary Minister to the Hebrides in connection with the Church of Scotland. He published *Travels in the Western Hebrides from 1782 to 1790*; also a *Defence of the Scots Highlanders, 1794*. He also wrote on the Decay of British Fisheries. In his later years he settled in London.

17. BUCHANAN, MAURICE: Author of "The Book of Pluscarden. See Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries, IX., 447.

18. BUCHANAN, MOSES STEPHEN, M.D.: Author of a History of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary from its commencement in 1787, which was published in 1832.

19. BUCHANAN, RICHARD D.: Journalist and Soldier. Born at Auchintorlie, Dumbartonshire, on 22nd September, 1830. Served in the Crimea and India, left the service in 1859, acted for sometime as Own Correspondent to one of the London papers during the American Civil War. See Clyde District of Dumbartonshire.

20. BUCHANAN, ROBERT: Poet, of Doune. Published, in 1797, Poems on several occasions. See Catalogue of Advocates' Library.

21. BUCHANAN, ROBERT (REV.): United Presbyterian Minister and Author. Born at Stirling in 1782, and died in 1850. Volume of Sermons and Memoir published in 1853.

22. BUCHANAN, ROBERT (REV.) PROFESSOR. Born in Callander, 1785. He was for a time minister of the parish of Salton; but in 1827 was appointed Professor of Logic in Glasgow University, a chair he held till 1864. A minor poet, he published three dramas from Scottish history: *Heseling, Wallace, and James the First of Scotland*. In 1868 he published *Tragic Dramas from History, with legendary and other poems*. He died in 1873.

23. BUCHANAN, ROBERT, D.D.: Free Church Leader and Historian. Born in 1802 in St. Ninians, he succeeded the above Professor Buchanan in Salton, but removed to Glasgow in 1834, came out at the Disruption, and for 30 years was one of the chief leaders of the Free Church. Author of "The Ten Years' Conflict," and many other volumes. See *Nat. Dict. of Biog.* He died in 1875.

24. BUCHANAN, ROBERT (REV.): Provost of the Collegiate Church of Kirkcubright, in St. Andrews, in the beginning of the reign of James VI. A man famous for philosophy and theology. Born 1563, died 1618.

25. BUCHANAN, ROBERTSON, C.E.: Noted Glasgow Engineer, who flourished in the first quarter of this century. Author of several professional works. See Catalogue of Advocates' Library.

26. BUCHANAN, THOMAS (REV.): Reformer and Presbyterian Leader. Nephew of George Buchanan, the second son of Thomas of Drumkill. A learned man, much esteemed by his contemporaries. He was for a time minister of Ceres and Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews. Latterly he opposed the policy of Andrew Melville. He succeeded his uncle as Lord Privy Seal. Born (1541) and died 1599.

27. BUCHANAN, THOMAS (REV.): Divine and Author. Brother of No. 22. Born in Callander (1781), died 1859. He was minister of Logierait and afterwards of Methven. See Scott's *Fasts*.

28. BUCHANAN, THOMAS: Aural Surgeon, Hull. Author of two technical treatises on the Ear, published 1823 and 1828.

29. BUCHANAN, THOMAS RYBURN, M.P.: Liberal Politician, Glasgow. Born in Glasgow, 1846. Has been Member of Parliament for Edinburgh, 1881-92, and for East Aberdeenshire from 1892 till the present day. He is an active politician.

30. BUCHANAN, WALTER, D.D.: Divine and

Author. Minister of Stirling and of Canongate, Edinburgh. Born in Glasgow in 1755, and died in 1832. Friend of Simeon of Cambridge. He edited the *Religious Monitor* till its close in 1819. Wrote the *Life of Witherspoon*, &c.

31. BUCHANAN, WALTER, M.P.: Liberal Member for Glasgow. Born there in 1797, he represented his native city in several parliaments. He died in 1877.

32. BUCHANAN, WM., of Auchmar: Antiquary. Author of a *Historical and Genealogical Essay on the Family and Surname of Buchanan*, 1723.

33. BUCHANAN, WILLIAM, W. S.: Art Critic. Born in 1777 in Glasgow. Author of *Memoirs of Painting*. Afterwards a Picture Agent in London. He died in 1864.

34. BUCHANAN, WILLIAM: Legal Author. Born in Montrose in 1781. Passed Advocate, 1806, Solicitor of Tiends, 1856, and died in 1863. He has published a *Treatise on The Law of Scotland on the subject of Tiends*, 1862, also *Report of Trials*, 1813.

35. BUCHANAN, WILLIAM: Journalist. Editor of the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, and Author of *Taxation and Commercial Policy of Great Britain*. He died in 1848.

36. BUCHANAN, WM., B.A. (REV.): Poet and Journalist. Born in 1821 at Paisley. Educated for the ministry and ordained minister of Kilmours, but soon resigned, and was appointed editor of *The Ayr Observer*. He published, in 1866, a volume of *Verses, Serious, Humorous, Satiric*. He died in 1867.

37. BUCHANAN, W. M.: Author of a *Technological Dictionary*, which reached a fifth edition in 1869.

The only other note I have to make on Mr. Couper's paper is that Robert Buchanan, the novelist and poet, though brought up in Glasgow, was born in Staffordshire.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

BURNSIANA.—In the *Glasgow Herald* of 6th July, our occasional correspondent, the Rev. David Lambie, of Dundee, has a long letter on the subject of Burns's School Books. It is occasioned by a prospective notice of Tuer's *History of the Horn Book*, surmising that the poet's first acquaintance with letters was probably through the medium of a Horn Book. Mr. Lambie rebuts this suggestion, and argues that the "honour belongs rather to the *Spelling Book of Arthur Masson, M.A.*, who was a teacher of languages in Edinburgh and Aberdeen somewhere in the middle of last century—whose school-books were in common use, not only in Burns's time, but before it." Whilst there is no positive proof in support of this, we have Burns's own testimony to contributory evidence, in his assertion that he used Mason's "Collection" of reading lessons, some of which had greatly impressed him. The presumption is that Murdoch, Burns's schoolmaster, used both these text books by the same

compiler, and that they were his first primers. Curiously enough these Collections survived long enough to incorporate "A Prayer in the Prospect of Death," from Burns's Poems!

MR. GLADSTONE ON BURNS.—Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the *In Memoriam Edition of Burns's Poetical Works* (London: Clement Wilson), writes to the editor, Mr. James A. Manson, in these terms:—

"Dear Sir,—I thank you for the beautiful and convenient edition of Burns which you have been good enough to send me. His high and secure place in the history of British letters has always made me regret that it hasn't been in my power to make any adequately thorough study of the works, which bear impressed upon them beyond the possibility of mistake the stamp of true genius. My regret is softened by the knowledge that this default is much more than made up by the devotion of more instructed and more capable students and admirers. I remain, dear sir, yours very faithfully,
"W. E. GLADSTONE."

THE DIVINING ROD IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—An experiment in locating water underground by means of the divining rod was made at Culter, near Aberdeen, last month. The Culter Mills Paper Company, desiring to augment their water supply, commissioned Mr. Stears, Weetholme, Hessle, Yorkshire, said to be a successful experimenter with the divining rod, to operate in the neighbourhood of the mills. The experiment came off with, it is said, successful results, Mr. Stears declaring that there was a large spring close to the mills, and describing it as the second largest spring he has met with as a diviner. It is expected that a search for water will be made in the locality specified on an early date. One would scarcely have expected to hear of the divining rod being employed by a commercial firm in Aberdeenshire within five years of the twentieth century.

JAMES GATT, A FORGOTTEN CULLEN POET (IX. 180).—After being schoolmaster of Rafford in the presbytery of Forres for about two years, James Gatt resigned that position during the summer of 1722. His linguistic attainments had already attracted notice and procured for him the following recommendation from the Synod of Moray, met at Elgin on 24th April, 1722:—"The Synod being informed there was one Mr. James Gatt, now schoolmaster of Rafford, who had attained some considerable skill in languages, and seem'd to have a genius for that study, desired the Synod's recommendation to the General Assembly, they appointed

their Moderator to grant the said recommendation, and that the clerk be carefull it be given the young man."

Boharm.

R. S.

AN OLD FARM INVENTORY.—The following Appraisal of the Inventories on a farm in Aberdeenshire, of date August 5th, 1707, will be of interest to the readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries* :—

To the Fire house 1 Cupple, Pans, Roofs, and Cabers, 9½ trees. Door and Door Cheeks and Centries having Bands and Stepples wanting a lock,	£0 14 0
To the Pantry with a double Tree and Riss Pan Door Banded and Cheeks sol Trees and over Trees—4½ trees,	1 0 0
To an Oat barn w ^t Roof Pans and Kebbers will take 2 trees to make it sufficient, 10 trees Fore Door with 2 Leaves Locked and banded Cheek sols and over tree, - - -	1 4 0
Back Door being without Bands.	
To an Kiln Barn w ^t a broken Cupple pans, &c., 6½ trees, - - -	0 10 0
A Fore Door and Back Door, - - -	0 13 4
To an Ox Byre w ^t 2 Sawn Cupples, Pans, Roof Korses and Kebbers, 10½ trees. Door with Cheeks and over tree,	0 10 0
To an Stable with Cupples, Pans, Roofs, and Kebbers w ^t out Door Cheek or Centres, 9½ trees.	
To two little Byres w ^t two doors, estimate 8s. each, 4½ trees, - - -	0 16 0
To a New Pantry with Kebbers, Roofs and Pans w ^t out Door or Cheeks, 4½ trees,	
To any ^r New Little House on ye end of the Ox Byre w ^t out Door or Cheeks, 5 trees.	

64½ trees. £3 07 4

N.B.—The Kiln Barn will take 4 trees to make it sufficient.

ABERDEENSHIRE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—"ABERDEEN.—This Shire is far from being unfruitful, as the plains produce all sorts of corn, and the mountains good pasturages. The neighbouring sea affords plenty of fish, and a sufficient matter of reproach to the natives for their negligence in permitting the Dutch, for so many years, uninterruptably to reap those immense gains they have done from these coasts, without being animated by their example, at least to share the profits with them, which I hope they will now be tempted to do, by the establishment lately made for this purpose. Hitherto they have contented themselves with the Salmon, Trout and Perch Fishery, in which the rivers of this Shire abound almost to a

prodigy; and here are likewise found many shells with pearls of a large size and good colour. The women in this county are noted for spinning a fine linen yarn, which they sell to the fabricks of *Aberdeen* in great quantities, and are there manufactured into cloth of a very good quality, as is also done at *Strathbogy*. Large parcels of worsted stockings are also made here, and of these, some so fine, as to have been sold for fourteen, twenty, and thirty shillings a pair. They pickle and pack in barrels great quantities of pork for exportation, as they do meal and corn; and indeed the inhabitants of this city may justly be deemed universal traders."—W. BEAWES, *Lex Mercatoria Rediviva*, p. 587, London, 1752.

H. F. M. S.

SCOTCH BOOKS AND MSS. SALES.—Quite a number of autographs of Scottish interest—literary and historical—were included in the collection sold at Sotheby's on July 13th and 14th. A sensational price was realized when Messrs. Kerr and Richardson, of Glasgow, secured the autograph MS. of Burns's "Holy Willie's Prayer" for £119. This MS. differs from the printed edition of the poem, and contains a complete stanza not found in the MS. purchased by the Kilmarnock Corporation in 1884. It is accompanied by a complete pedigree, from the time it left the author's possession till Mr. Brown, of Morningside, sent it up for sale. Nor were Messrs. Kerr and Richardson content with this one purchase. They also gave £35 for MS. verses ascribed to Burns, which summarise the events leading to the independence of America. Nearly all the leading men who took part in that momentous event are mentioned. The poem, which consists of sixty-six lines, commences :—

"When Guildford good our pilot stood,
An' did our hellim thraw, man,
A'e night at tea began a plea
Within America, man."

A large number of Sir Walter Scott's letters were put up, but they averaged only about 25s. each. A signed letter of John Locke's went for £24 10s., a signed letter of John Sterling's for £1 12s., and one of David Hume's for the same price. A letter from the Old Pretender, dated May 10, 1719, a really fine specimen, fetched only £2 10s., and a letter from James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, only three guineas. Other Scotch autographs were, a letter from Carlyle declaring: "Nothing pleases me more in its way than a good song: a good song cannot be written except by a poetic genius;" and a four-page letter from Macaulay, referring to

Nell Gwynne and her lovers. The Scotch historical autographs include four documents in reference to a robbery of jewels from Mary Queen of Scots; a curious old document, signed by the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, acknowledging receipt of some silver ware which had been in the custody of Dame Katherine Campbell, Countess of Crawford; a signature of Archibald, Marquis of Carlisle, who was executed in 1661; and a letter from Mary of Lorraine, mother of Mary Stuart, referring to Queen Mary's struggles against the Calvinists.

SOUTHEY ON SCOTT.—An interesting contemporary opinion of Sir Walter Scott, which has not apparently hitherto been published, has been brought to light. It is contained in some signed autograph letters of Robert Southey, which he addressed to Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Norwich, and which formed one of a bundle of similar epistles sold at auction in London in June. In the course of one of the letters Southey refers to Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and adds—"My profits upon this poem ('Madoc') in the course of twelve months amount precisely to £3 17s. 1d. In the same time Walter Scott has sold 4500 copies of his 'Lay,' and netted over £1000. But my acorn will continue to grow when his turkey bean shall have withered." In another letter Southey dilates on the circumstances attending the offer of the Laureateship and acceptance of the same, and on how handsomely Walter Scott behaved in the matter.

THE HEIRS OF THE KEITHS.—We quote the following from the *Aberdeen Free Press*:—

Sir,—The account, in to-day's "Free Press," of the recent celebration of Marshal James Keith's bicentenary asserts that "the line (of the Earls Marischal) is now represented by the Earl of Kintore." Permit me to point out that this statement is inaccurate. Lord Kintore is descended, through his great-great-great-grandmother, from William, sixth Earl Marischal. But co-heirs general of William, ninth Earl, are to be found in the persons of Clementina and Evelyn Maude, grandchildren of Viscount Hawarden; while the heir-male of William, second Earl, is understood to be George Elphinstone Keith, late sheriff of Calcutta, now resident in London.—I am, etc.,

P. J. ANDERSON.

ANTIQUARIAN FIND AT RHYNIE.—Last month, while workmen were engaged in excavating the foundation of a new cottage to be built by Mrs. Macpherson, late of the Hotel, they came upon three stone cists about two feet from the surface. On opening them the sides were found to be built of rude stones of from seven to nine in number, set on edge and covered with flat slabs of slate and basalt, but mostly

of freestone. The cists were parallel, and each were separated from the other by about nine feet, and contained a skull, a number of vertebrae, arm and leg bones, and an under jaw of unusual size. They lay east and west, the head of the dead facing west, and, as usual, were somewhat shorter than an ordinary grave. The middle cist was much more carefully built than the other two. How long they have lain there it is impossible to say. The orientation and absence of an urn would seem to point to Christian times. It may be remarked that Lulach, the bastard son of Macbeth, claimed the crown of Scotland on his father's death in 1057. He reigned for seven months, and in some accounts is said to have been killed "near the Kirk of Rhyne." A stone containing the rude sculpture of an armed warrior originally stood within a few yards of the spot where these cists were found. It is just possible that this stone, now in the village Square, may mark the spot where Lulach fell, and that these cists are the graves of three warriors who fell in his defence. It is also worthy of note that the spot where these cists were found is a sunny knoll of shingle at the highest point in the village, and that, while the basalt and freestone flags abound in the immediate neighbourhood, the slate must have been brought from a distance of at least three miles.

REMINISCENCES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Mr. John Usher, a well-known Border farmer, who was for well-nigh sixty years tenant of the farm of Stodrig on the Roxburghe estate, died at his residence in Abbotsford Grove, Kelso, yesterday morning, in his eighty-sixth year. Deceased, who had been in failing health for a year or two, had recently been confined to his bed, and his death was not unlooked for. With pardonable pride Mr. Usher was wont to speak of the manifestations of regard which his father from time to time received from Sir Walter Scott; but uppermost among his recollections was his having himself, when quite a boy, had the distinguished honour of standing between the knees of the great "Wizard." This was on an occasion when Sir Walter had been dining at his father's farm-house. The great man drew the boy to him, and, placing him between his knees, and, putting his arm gently around him, asked him, in kindly tones, to sing him a song. Encouraged by the re-assuring manner in which the request was made, the lad began to sing Tannahill's "Braes o' Gleniffer," but broke down in it, having forgot the words. Running out of the room, he stole a glance at a book containing the song, and, with his memory refreshed, he returned to his august auditor, and sang the remaining verses. Sir Walter was so pleased with the boy's singing, and so much struck with his determination, that he there and then made him the present of a nice white pony, of which it may be imagined he was very proud. A shrewd observer and of good mental parts, he was continually adding to his store of knowledge, and in the course of his long life he had enjoyed the friendship of many whose names are written on the scroll of fame. During his boyhood he became acquainted with Willie Laidlaw, the friend and amanuensis of Sir Walter Scott, and the author of the

beautiful song "Lucy's Flittin'." Both in his young days and in maturer life he also knew James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," having frequently met him at athletic sports and other gatherings. He had likewise heard Hogg sing most of his famous songs. "Christopher North" was another of his acquaintances, and together they had seen the "Ettrick Shepherd" both judging and engaging in wrestling competitions at Border games.—*Glasgow Herald.*

◆◆◆

THE AUTOCAR 100 YEARS AGO.—There is nothing new under the sun. Here is an advertisement regarding a horseless carriage, taken from the *Aberdeen Journal* of 30th September, 1794:—

"TO THE CURIOUS IN MACHINERY.

"To be seen at Joseph Clark's shop, at the back of Mr. M'Kenzie's house, on the Quay, Aberdeen, his Four-Wheeled Carriage that goes without horses, and goes so easy that a boy of 14 years can drive it. Admittance—Gentlemen, 1s; working people, 6d.

"Joseph Clark wants two apprentices. Boys of good morals will meet with good encouragement."

Queries.

1039. AUTHOR AND DESCRIPTION OF A PAMPHLET WANTED.—I have lately been supplied with the following title of a pamphlet, bearing on the Secession Controversy, which seems interesting. Has any of your readers seen the pamphlet referred to? If so, what is known of its author, and what was the nature of the controversy on which it touches? The pamphlet's title is as follows:—"A Letter to the Reverend Mr. Michael Potter, Minister of the Gospel at Kippen; as an answer to his letter lately sent by him to the Reverend Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, minister of the Gospel at Stirling, upon occasion of that slanderous reproach that doth go thro' the land in his name, that he doth yearly receive money from Rome to work unhappy divisions in the Church of Christ in this land. Eph. v. 2. Ps. 133. By your affectionate well-wisher W—m G—y, Edin^r, 1738." The pamphlet extends to 16 pages.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

1040. KING'S MAILLS IN SCOTLAND.—In the House of Commons recently Sir John Leng asked the Lord-Advocate whether he is aware that besides the land tax levied on the royal burghs in Scotland there is a small impost designated King's Mailles; and whether he will include them along with the land tax if the ancient royalities are relieved of that cess?

The Lord-Advocate—I am aware of the existence of what are termed King's Mailles referred to in the first part of the question. They are annual payments made to the Crown in respect of privileges granted to certain royal burghs, and are consequently totally different from the land tax which it is proposed by the bill to relieve burghs from paying. I am, therefore, unable to adopt the course suggested in the second paragraph of the question. With the solitary exception of the burgh which the hon. member represents,

King's Mailles are paid direct to the receiver of Crown rents. In Dundee, where they amount to the sum of £12 10s. 8d., I am informed they are, for some unexplained reason, paid to the same person who collects the land tax, and are remitted by him, not to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, but to the receiver of Crown rents.

Can any reader give an explanation relative to this old Scottish tax, or say where information can be obtained? AMO.

1041. DAVIDSONS OF MIDMAR.—Can any one tell what were the Arms borne by the Davidsons of Midmar? They were of the same family as Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen, who flourished, I believe, in the beginning or middle of last century.

HERALDIC.

Answers.

544. WEE WILLIE WINKIE (V., 32).—Dr. Charles Mackay, in his Dictionary of Lowland Scotch, gives the following explanation of the phrase *Willie Winkie*. He says it is "a term of somewhat contemptuous endearment to a diminutive and not over intelligent child. The Jacobites of 1688 to 1715 long applied it to William III., when they did not call him the "Dutchman," "the Hogan Muga," "Willie the Wag," or "Willie Wanbeard." "The Last Will and Testament of *Willie Winkie*" is the title of a once popular Jacobite song." I do not think that this affords any better explanation of the query *Wee Willie Winkie* than that already given—indeed it seems to start a new one as to the origin of the epithet as applied to William III. DONSIDE.

930. FUTT ROLLIT (VIII., 92).—I have shown this query to a legal friend, who has in his turn laid the question before several gentlemen of the black robe,—one of whom is himself a dabbler in legal antiquities, and has frequently to make research in the Register House, Edinburgh,—but all plead ignorance of the use and meaning of the phrase. May it not merely signify Futt, fit (sufficiently); rollit, rolled or enrolled, or engrossed? If an example, sufficiently complete, with date and source, were given, the query might be more readily answered. MICHAEL MERLIN.

Literature.

Scottish Poetry of the Eighteenth Century. Volume I. Edited by GEORGE EYRE-TODD, Glasgow: William Hodge & Co. 1896.

This constitutes the 6th volume of the excellent Abbotsford Series of the Scottish Poets, and is executed with all the judicious care that has characterized its predecessors. We say judicious, for whilst nothing seems easier than to compile a volume of selections such as these, prefacing them by brief introductory and biographical notes, yet it is eminently work requiring fine literary discrimination to make the presentment just and adequate. This quality Mr. Eyre.

Todd possesses, the result being a reliable resumé of Scottish Poetry of the various periods treated of. The present series consists of eight-and-twenty authors, and the companion volume will embrace as many as forty names. The books are well got up, and at 3/6 each are cheap. They merit a large circulation.

County Records of the Surnames of Francus, Franceis French in England, A.D. 1100-1350. By A. D. WELD FRENCH, F.S.A. Scot., Author of the *Index Armorial and Frenches of Scotland.* Boston [U.S.A.] Privately Printed, 1896. [594 pp. 9¼ x 6 in.]

THIS large and handsome volume is a pendant to the work of the Frenches in Scotland which we favourably noticed a couple of years ago. The field covered by the present volume is in every way a wider one, and the results of the research commensurate therewith. The authorities consulted have been the chartularies, public archives, published records and county histories, and the work before us is mainly translations of these ancient documents. The significance of this is, that the work is not a mere record of the surnames in question, but contains much material of general historical importance with numerous illustrations of old time customs and usages. Indeed the volume is full of varied interest, and is greatly enriched by an exhaustive Index of 40 pages. It is sumptuously printed.

The Guide to Cullen. Third Edition. Published by G. Sievwright, Cullen. 1896. [72 pp. 16mo.]

THIS neat little book, presumably by Dr. Cramond of Cullen, is said to be "re-written." It is better printed and illustrated than guide books generally are, and the subject matter is informing and carefully done.

Auld Days in "The Auld Hoose"—Discipline in Robert Gordon's Hospital. By ROBERT ANDERSON. Aberdeen: 1896.

THIS is a paper read at the Annual Dinner of the Robert Gordon's Hospital "Auld Lads" Association, and has been compiled from the "Discipline Books" of the House Steward. It makes amusing reading even if it had not been written in a vein of excellent humour. It is a sad commentary either on the juvenile delinquency of young Aberdeen, or on the martinet character of those in charge of the institution which has happily "ceased to be." Specimens of the Sins of Commission and Sins of Omission are given with their appropriate punishments. At "The Auld Hoose" the ten commandments were multiplied by ten. Indictments for "Not rising when called," "not washing himself," "not washing his neck," "going round in the direction of the pigs," "dirt all over," "going about with their hands in their trousers," "fighting with their pillows," "sleeping in church," "looking at nothing in church," "manifesting a bad spirit," "slipping the hair cutter," "being an incorrigible neglecter of his catechism," "deserting the singing," "stealing turnips," are most frequent. The punishments were "keeping in," "locking up," and "flogging." This is now ancient history, but Mr. Anderson has done well to put it in print.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- A Cameronian Apostle, being some account of John Macmillan of Balmaghie Gardner.
An Enquiry into the alleged liability of Wood Charcoal to Spontaneous Combustion Gardner.
Balmoral: a Romance of the Queen's Country. Cr 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
Burns (Edin. Illust. Ed. of the Poems and Songs of Robert) Complete. Chronologically arranged. Notes, Glossaries and Index by W. Scott Douglas, and Life by Prof. Nichol. Twelve Illust. after Marshall Brown. 4 vols. Cr 8vo, 12/- Thin.
Burns (The Peoples' Ed. of the Poet. Works of Robert) in Chronological order of publication as arranged and annotated by W. Scott Douglas. Revised, corrected and condensed by D. McNaught. 1/- nett Brown (Kilmarnock).
Burns (Robert). Poetical Works with memoir, prefatory notes and complete marginal glossary. Ed. by John Angus Macpherson. (People's Centenary Ed.) 8vo, 1/- net J. Grant (E.)
Burns (The Story of) and Highland Mary. Arch. Munro. Cr 8vo, 3/- Gardner.
Ellon (Records of the Presbytery of) 1632-1688. Thomas Mair. 1/6 Jolly (A.)
Fellow Travellers. Graham Travers. 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
Flora (The) of Dumfriesshire. G. F. Scott-Elliot. 8vo, 10/6 Maxwell (D.)
History of the Scottish Church. Vol. 2. W. Stephen. 8vo, 12/6 Douglas.
Hornby (Life of Sir G. P.), G.C.B. Mrs. Fred Egerton. Demy 8vo, 16/- Blackwood.
Linthgowshire (The Poets and Poetry of). Alex. M. Bisset. Cr 8vo, 4/6 Parlane.
Midwifery (Manual of). W. E. Fothergill. Cr 8vo, 10/6 Clay.
Mystery of the Suez Canal. C. H. Hillcoat. 1/- Bryce.
Plain Tales of the City and Suburbs. D. Levenax. Heddewick (G.)
Rural Rambles and Queer Scottish Folk. Sandy Macwhannell. 8vo, 1/- Malcolm.
Scotland's Relationship to England, Past and Present. T. Napier. 1d Elliot.
Scottish Poetry of the 18th Century. Vol. 1. (Abbotsford Poets). Eyre-Todd. Cr 8vo, 3/6 Hodge.
St. Margaret (Life of) Queen of Scotland. Turgot. Edited by W. Forbes-Leith. 3rd Ed. 3/6 net Douglas.
The Downfall of Napoleon. Cr 8vo, 1/4 Blackie.
The Education of the Horse. E. K. Crocker. 2nd Ed. 8/6 net Bryce.
Wallace: a Poem. Neil Macleod. Gardner.
What is my Tartan. Frank Adam, F.S.A. 8vo, 3/- Johnston.
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JOHN INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent,
Edinburgh.

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ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PORTRAITS AND BUSTS IN THE MITCHELL HALL AND PICTURE GALLERY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

THE MITCHELL HALL.

THE GREAT WINDOW.

(Continued from p. 37.)

84. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, LL.D., Edin., Scottish Antiquary.

B. at Aberdeen, 1810; educated at Udney, the Grammar School, Aberdeen, and Marischal College. After serving his apprenticeship with an advocate in Aberdeen, he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and was editor successively of the *Aberdeen Constitutional*, the *Glasgow Constitutional*, and the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*. In 1853 he obtained an appointment in the Register House, Edinburgh, as Curator of the Historical Department. He is well known as an authority on Scottish history and antiquities.

Author of the *Book of Bon-Accord* and many other works. In conjunction with Mr. John Stuart he planned the Spalding Club, and edited several books issued by it. He also did much work for the Maitland and Bannatyne Clubs. The likeness is from a photograph. D. 1866. (Prof. George Grub's Preface to Vol. I. *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, 1869.)

85. JOHN HILL BURTON, D.C.L. Oxon., Scottish Historian and Biographer.

B. at Aberdeen, 1809; educated at Marischal College. M.A. 1829. Called to the Scottish bar, 1831. He was Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and H.M. Historiographer for Scotland. Author of *The History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688*, *Life and Correspondence of Hume*, *The Scot Abroad*, *The Bookhunter*, and other works. D. 1881. The likeness is from the picture in the edition de luxe of the *Book Hunter*, and from a bust in possession of his daughter, Mrs. James Roger, authoress of *Aberdeen Doctors*, Edin. 1893. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

86. DAVID MASSON, LL.D., Scholar and Critic.

B. at Aberdeen, 1822; educated at Marischal College, M.A. 1839, and at Edinburgh. Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, London, 1852, and of Rhetoric and English Literature at Edinburgh, 1865-95, when he retired. Appointed H.M. Historiographer for Scotland in succession to Dr. W. F. Skene, who held that office after Dr. Hill Burton (No. 85.) For several years he edited Macmillan's Magazine. Has contributed largely to Review and Magazine literature. Author of *Life of John Milton* and many other important works in the department of history and biography. The likeness is taken from a photograph. (*Men of the Time*.)

87. ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D., Metaphysician and Logician.

B. at Aberdeen, 1818; educated at Marischal College. M.A. 1840. Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in London University, 1857-62 and from 1864-69. In 1860 was appointed the first Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen, and retired from the chair in 1880.

Elected Lord Rector of the University, 1881, and re-elected in 1884. His writings have earned for him a world-wide reputation as an original thinker, and lucid exponent of Mental Science. Among the most important of his numerous writings are *The Senses and the Intellect*, and *The Emotions and the Will*. The likeness is taken from his portrait in the Picture Gallery (No. 139.) (*Men of the Time*.)

88. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES AUGUSTUS GRANT, C.B., C.S.I., LL.D., African explorer.

B. at Nairn, 1827; son of the Rev. J. Grant, minister of Nairn. Educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College. Entered the military service of the Hon. East Indian Company in 1846, and served during the Mutiny at Lucknow under General Havelock. Explored the sources of the Nile with Captain Speke, 1863. Was head of the Intelligence Department in the Abyssinian expedition under Lord Napier of Magdala. He published *A Walk across Africa*, and other works giving accounts of his explorations. Received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, a medal from Pius IX., and another from King Victor Emmanuel. D. 1891 at Nairn. The likeness is taken from a photograph. (*Men of the Reign*.)

In the upper part of the window, above the Arms of the Earls Marischal, are two mottoes:—**THEY HAIF SAID QUHAT SAY THEY? LAT THAME SAY**, the motto of the Marischal family; and the Greek motto **APETH ATTAPKHE**. Both mottoes are copied from inscriptions on stones which were in the old Marischal College, and are now built into the present College, inside and above the central doorway.

THE SIDE WINDOWS.

THE coats-of-arms in these windows are intended to commemorate the history of the University and King's College of Aberdeen. In the following account the windows on the north side, commencing at the end of the Hall nearest the Great Window, are first described, and then the windows on the south side, commencing at the same end. Each window is given a separate number, and the different coats-of-arms in a window are distinguished by letters.

NORTH SIDE COATS OF ARMS OF FOUNDERS AND OFFICERS OF KING'S COLLEGE.

89A. OLD ABERDEEN.

Old Aberdeen, the site of King's College, was created by King James IV. a free burgh of

Barony in 1489, but ceased to be a separate municipality, and was merged in the City of Aberdeen by Act of Parliament, 1891. This coat of arms is also in the window above the main entrance to Marischal College, as well as in the Melvin window in King's College Library, on the ceiling of the Cathedral Church of St. Machar, and on a stone in Old Aberdeen Town House, see No. 94B.

Arms: Azure, a bough-pot or, charged with three salmon in fret proper, and containing as many lilies of the Virgin, the dexter in bud, the centre full-blown, and the sinister half-blown, also proper, flowered argent. Motto: *Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt*.

89B. JAMES IV., King of Scotland.

B. 1427; son of James III., whom he succeeded in 1488. At the instigation of Bishop Elphinstone (No. 89D) he petitioned Pope Alexander VI. to issue a bull authorising the erection of a "Studium Generale" and University in the city of Old Aberdeen. D. 1513, on the field of Flodden. His portrait hangs on the wall of the staircase leading to the Senatus Room, King's College; there is also a medallion head of the king in the west window of King's College Chapel. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.) His arms are on one of the buttresses of the crowned tower of King's College Chapel, with date 1504, and they are reproduced, impaled with those of his Queen, in the Melvin window in King's College library.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, with a double tressure feury counter-feury of the second, for Scotland. Impaling the arms of his Queen, Margaret Tudor, dau. of Henry VII. of England, viz.: quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, three fleurs-de-lys or, for France; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, armed and langued azure, for England.

89C. POPE ALEXANDER VI., Founder of the University in Old Aberdeen.

Roderigo Borgia became Pope, 1492. In 1494-95 issued a bull, on the petition of James IV. (No. 89B), authorising the erection of a University in the City of Old Aberdeen; and conferring on William, Bishop of Aberdeen (No. 89D), and his successors, the office of Chancellor, empowering them to confer degrees, etc. In 1495 he issued a second bull, and in 1500 a third and fourth bull enlarging the privileges of the College. Died 1503. (*Ranke's History of the Popes*. Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Or, on a mount in base vert, a bull stant, within a bordure gules, charged with eight flames of the field, for Borgia. Impaling, Barry of six or, and gules, for Lenzuolo.

89D. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE, Bishop of Aberdeen, First Chancellor of the papal University in Old Aberdeen, and founder therein of the College of the Blessed Virgin, afterwards King's College.

B. in Glasgow about 1413; son of William Elphinstone, merchant. For a time was a Professor of Civil Law in Paris, but returning home obtained preferment in the Church. Was Archdeacon of Argyll and Bishop of Ross before becoming Bishop of Aberdeen in 1484. James III. appointed him a privy councillor, and he was largely employed on matters of state. He was lord high Chancellor of Scotland, and lord Privy Seal. Was instrumental in obtaining a bull from Pope Alexander VI. for founding a University in Old Aberdeen, within which Elphinstone, in 1505, founded King's College, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, though it was only known by her name for a short time. He endowed the College, and also left money for upholding the Bridge of Dee, which he founded but did not live to see completed. D. 1514, and was buried in King's College Chapel. His portrait, a contemporary painting on panel, is in the Senatus Room, King's College, together with a copy by Alexander, which has been reproduced in Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonensis*, 1854, and a medallion head of him in the west window of the Chapel. The arms of Bishop Elphinstone are also in the window above the main entrance to the College, on the south wall of King's College Chapel, on the Bridge of Dee, and in the Melvin window of the library. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: Argent, a chevron sable between three boars' heads erased gules, armed of the field.

89E. POPE JULIUS II.

Giulio della Rovere became Pope, 1503. Issued a bull in April, 1506, confirming the foundation of the "Collegiate Church or College of the Blessed Virgin" by Bishop Elphinstone; a month later he issued another bull regulating the granting of degrees in the three faculties of divinity, law, and medicine. He began the building of St. Peter's, and restored the palace of the Vatican. D. 1513. (*Ranke's History of the Popes.* Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Azure, an oak-tree eradicated, its branches interlaced, or.

89F. POPE CLEMENT VII.

Giulio de' Medici became Pope, 1523. Issued a bull, 1526-7, with reference to certain alterations in the original foundation of the College made by Bishop Elphinstone. He refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon from Henry VIII., and denounced the marriage of that king with Anne Boleyn. D. 1534. (*Ranke's History of*

the Popes. Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Or, five balls in an orle gules, in chief a larger one azure, charged with three fleurs-de-lys or.

90A. HECTOR BOECE, First Principal of King's College, 1500.

B. about 1465 at Dundee. Educated in Paris, and was there Professor of Philosophy in the College de Montaigne. On the invitation of Bishop Elphinstone became the first principal of King's College. Published *Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitae*, Paris, 1522 (reprinted with translation by James Moir, LL.D., New Spalding Club, 1894), and *Scotorum Historia*, Paris, 1526. D. about 1534. His arms are also on the south wall of King's College Chapel. A picture, erroneously supposed to be his portrait, hangs on the wall of the staircase leading to the Senatus Room, King's College. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893, 23. *Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: Argent, a saltire and chief azure.

90B. GAVIN DUNBAR, Bishop of Aberdeen. Third Chancellor of King's College, 1518.

Fourth son of Alexander Dunbar of Westfield. A Privy Councillor of James IV. and Clerk Registrar. Became Bishop of Aberdeen in 1518. He completed the building of the Cathedral of Old Aberdeen, erecting the two towers and the south transept, and fitting up the oaken heraldic ceiling, on which are displayed his arms. He also finished the south side of the College, and founded a Hospital for twelve poor men, built the Greyfriars Church in Aberdeen, and the bridge of Dee, commenced by Bishop Elphinstone, was completed under his direction. D. at St. Andrews, 1532; buried in the transept he had built in St. Machar's Cathedral. His arms are also to be seen on the Bridge of Dee, Greyfriars Church, and the south wall of King's College Chapel. His portrait is in the Senatus Room, King's College. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.* Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*. The Table, 13, 17. *Lacunar Basilicæ Sancti Macarii Aberdon.*, New Spalding Club, 1885, in which his portrait is reproduced.)

Arms: Or, three cushions gules within the Royal tressure of Scotland.

90C. WILLIAM STEWART, Bishop of Aberdeen. Fourth Chancellor of King's College, 1532.

"Built the librarie hous, and with a number of bookes furnisht the same; as also he built the jewell or charterhous, and vestrie or chapter hous." His arms are also on the south wall of King's College Chapel. (Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 533.)

Arms: Or, a fess chequé azure and argent, over all a bend engrailed gules.

91A. JOHN LESLIE, Bishop of Ross, Canonist of King's College, 1553.

B. 1526; educated at King's College and in Paris. Appointed Vicar General of the diocese of Aberdeen. At the Reformation was a noted champion of the ancient form of faith. Was secretary to Queen Mary, and distinguished himself by his indefatigable exertions on her behalf. Published *De origine, moribus et rebus gestis Scotorum*, Rome 1578, and other works. D. 1596, in a monastery at Gurtenburg, whither he had retired. His portrait, shewing his armorial bearings, is in the Senatus Room, King's College. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Argent, on a bend azure three buckles or.

91B. ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT, Seventh, and first post-reformation, Principal of King's College, 1569.

B. 1538, at the House of Arbuthnott; son of the "Barron of Arbuthnet." Was minister of Arbuthnott and afterwards at Logie Buchan. Twice Moderator of the General Assembly. Procured the gift of the Deanery of Aberdeen to King's College. He was a good poet, mathematician, divine, lawyer and physician. D. 1583. (Wodrow's *Biographical Collections*, New Spalding Club, 1890.)

Arms: Azure, a crescent between three mullets argent.

91C. PATRICK FORBES, Bishop of Aberdeen. Ninth Chancellor of King's College, 1618.

B. 1564; son of William Forbes of Corse, to which estate he afterwards succeeded. Educated at the Grammar School of Stirling, at Glasgow and St. Andrews. When forty-eight years of age he was ordained minister of Keith, and, in 1618, appointed Bishop of Aberdeen. As Chancellor he was zealous in reforming abuses in the College. D. 1635. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery (No. 111); another in the Senatus Room, King's College, and in the West window of the Chapel there is a medallion head of the Bishop. (Wodrow's *Biographical Collections*, New Spalding Club, 1890. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Azure, a passion cross or, between three bears' heads coupéd argent muzzled gules.

92A. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Latin Poet, Rector of King's College, 1637.

B. at Caskieben, now Keith-hall; fifth son of George Johnston of that ilk and Caskieben. Educated at the School of Kintore and at one of the Universities of Aberdeen. The date of his birth is usually given as 1587, but must have been a few years earlier, as we know that, in

1601, he was Professor of Philosophy in the University of Heidelberg, for which post, however, he was without doubt remarkably young. In 1603 he went to Sedan, and was at once made a regent in the University, and the next year was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics. In 1610 he became Professor of Natural Philosophy there, and the same year graduated M.D. at Padua. Was Physician to King James VI. and Charles I. Next to Buchanan he is the most distinguished writer of Latin verse Scotland has produced, and his *Paraphrasis Poetica Psalmorum Davidis* is well known to scholars. His secular poems have been republished in the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, New Spalding Club, Vol. I., 1892, Vol. II., 1895, under the editorship of Sir William D. Geddes (No. 65), who has discovered many fresh facts as to Johnston's career on the continent. D. at Oxford, 1641. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery (No. 170), and another, also by Jamesone, is in the Senatus Room, King's College, from which latter was taken the likeness in the Melvin Window in King's College Library. See No. 80. An emblazonment of his arms is also in the Melvin Window, and on the ceiling of the council chamber in the Town House, Aberdeen. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*.) A list of the principal biographical notices of Johnston is given in W. Johnston's *The Bibliography and Portraits of Arthur Johnston*. Fifteen copies privately printed. Aberdeen, 1896.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a saltire sable, on a chief gules three cushions or, for Johnston; 2nd and 3rd, Azure, a bend or, between three harts' heads erased argent, attired of the second, and as many cross crosslets fitché of the second, for Mar and Garioch of Caskieben, compounded. (Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, Edin. 1881, II., 349.)

E. A.

(To be continued.)

THOMAS REID, D.D., METAPHYSICIAN. — I see in the "Description of the Armorial Bearings, Portraits and Busts in the Mitchell Hall and Picture Gallery, Marischal College," in the August number of *S. N. & Q.*, that the likeness of my great-great-grand uncle, Dr. Thomas Reid, is said to have been taken from a portrait of him by Sir Henry Raeburn. It is with some surprise I hear of such a portrait in the possession of Mr. Forbes Leith of Fyvie. I have a portrait of Dr. Thomas Reid, and one of his daughter Martha, married to Dr. Patrick Carmichael, by Sir Henry Raeburn. Consequently, as I have said before, it surprises me to find another portrait in existence of Dr. Reid by the

same artist. In none of Dr. Thomas' papers do I find mention of such a fact. The Leslies of Birkwood now represent the old family of Reid of Pitfoddels from which Dr. Thomas was descended, and at his death, in 1792, all his effects were transmitted to them, among which where the two pictures I have mentioned, and many valuable papers. Under these circumstances, therefore, it would interest me to know how Mr. Forbes Leith came into possession of the said likeness, and if he has any other of the Reid portraits.

W. FORBES-LESLIE.

BLAIRS COLLEGE.

APROPOS of the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the new R. C. College at Blairs, on the 23rd ult., we subjoin a copy of the Appeal to the faithful a Century ago for funds for the establishment of a college for the education of Priests.

GEORGE, BISHOP OF DAULIS, VIC. AP.

AND

JOHN, BISHOP OF MOROCCO, his Coadjutor.

*To all the Faithful committed to our Care,
Health and Benediction.*

DEARLY BELOVED IN CHRIST,

YOU will all have heard, with sensible Regret, that the Colleges, which we had for the Education of our Youth, in the French Dominions, have been, now for some time, interrupted; and there is but too much reason to fear, that we can scarcely ever recover them. This Want must be a matter of serious Concern to every Catholic in this Kingdom, who considers the natural Consequences of it: especially as many of our Spiritual Pastors were wont to be educated in those Houses.

Our Brethren in England and Ireland sustained a like Loss with us in that respect: but they immediately thought of supplying the deficiency of their Foreign Establishments, by forming Schools and Academies at Home. And in doing this, they have been assisted liberally by the charitable Generosity of their own People, and even by that of others.

We, likewise, have been advised to do something for the same Purpose; and very early we saw the Necessity of following this Advice; but the Difficulty lay in procuring a proper Place, and the Means for putting our Designs into execution. However, we have at last obtained a pretty long Lease of a Farm, on which we intend, God willing, to erect a School, as soon as can be conveniently effected. But what we

have to pay, at the Commencement of the Lease, the necessary Expenses of Building, and the subsequent Support of the Individuals to be maintained, will require much more Money than we can apply to that end, being distressed with other urgent Necessities, which we cannot answer.

Some Friends, whom we have consulted on this head, are of opinion, that we might reasonably propose to our People a voluntary Contribution, for the Erection of such a Place, which is designed for their Benefit; and we have resolved to do so.

We, therefore, address you at present, in order to notify this to you, and to beg that you will assist us, in as far as you think proper, according to your circumstances, in so laudable an Undertaking; reflecting that you cannot contribute to any thing more conducive to the Divine Glory, and to the Good of Souls. The happy Effects of such an Establishment, with God's Blessing, will be felt by you and your Posterity to the end of Time.

The smallest Sum will be received by us with due Gratitude, and will be rewarded by God, to whom the Widow's Mite was so acceptable.

We conclude, by praying to Almighty God, that he would pour down on you a plentiful Share of his Heavenly Blessings; and we are, with Fatherly Affection,

GEO. BP. OF DAULIS.

JO. BP. OF MOROCCO.

Aberdeen, February 24, 1797.

The College referred to is the one at Aquhorties, which, in 1800, replaced the College that had existed for eighty-seven years at Scalan, in Glenlivet, "accessible only by a bridle path, hardly known but to a few shepherds, or to the wandering sportsman." In 1829 the College was transferred from Aquhorties to Blairs.

The two signatories are George Hay, D.D., Bishop of Daulis and Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District of Scotland, born 1729 in Edinburgh, died 1811; and John Geddes, Bishop of Morocco (*S. N. & Q.*, VI., 169), born 1735 in the Enzie, died 1799. Gordon's *Catholic Church in Scotland* contains biographies and portraits of these prelates.

Arbroath has brought forward a new claim to fame. It has a way (says a contemporary) of claiming relationship, however distant, with almost all persons of prominence or reputation. Sergeant James Mackintosh, who was in command of the firing-party—the "awkward squad"—at the funeral of Burns, was a native of the town.

VALUATIONS OF THE LANDS OF THE
PRINCIPAL PROPRIETORS IN ABERDEEN-
SHIRE, AND IN PLACES SITUATED
WITHIN THE COUNTY.

1803—1804.

I. The Earl of Aberdeen.

In Tarland, Culsh, Indigo and Kincaigie, - -	£1199	13	4
In Marr, Ruthven and Logie, - - - - -	780	0	0
Feu duties in Migvie, £13 12s 6d.			
In Coull, Gordon of Coull and Auchtercoul, - -	812	0	0
In Meldrum Parish, - -	150	0	0
In Fyvie, Tolquhon, Gight and Crichtie, -	2005	9	4
In Tyrie, - - - - -	60	0	0
In New Deer, - - - - -	1833	6	8
In Cruden, Muirtack, -	33	6	8
In Udny, Part of Pitriche, Knapperma and Wood- land, - - - - -	1486	4	2
The whole of Methlic, -	2700	0	0
In Tarves, all except Schivas, - - - - -	4280	0	0
In Ellon, - - - - -	1700	0	0
In New Machar, North Kinmundy, - - - - -	183	6	8
			£17,223 6 10
In all £13. 2. 6. of feu-duties—and of land and fishing, - - -	£265	13	4
			278 15 10
			£17,502 2 8

II. The Duke of Gordon.

In Kinnethmont, Cults, -	£134	0	0
Whole of Cabrach in the County, - - - - -	454	2	10
Whole of Kinair except Avochy, - - - - -	830	0	0
Whole of Dunbinnan, -	1810	0	0
Whole of Cairny, except Davidston, - - - - -	3188	7	2
Whole of Gartly, - - -	1040	15	1
Whole of Rhyne & Essie, -	1702	19	8
In Drumblade, Carvie- hen, Newton Garioch and Cocklattrochy, - -	1533	6	8

Total in the County, besides the Barony
of Gartly, locally in Do. - - - - -

£10,693 11 5

III. James Ferguson, Esq., M.P.

In Aberdeen, &c., - - - - -

£10,275 4 5

IV. Earl Fife, and the late Earl Fife's
Trustees.

Feuduties in Migvie, £69 3s 10d			
Do. in Braemar or Kin- drocht, £126 8s 8d			

Lands of Dalmoir, Allan- quoich, Inveruy and Auchindryne, - - -	627	7	4
Crathie, Balmoral, - -	232	0	0
Logie Durno or Chapel of Garioch Feu duties, £416 10s			
Whole of Glenbucket, -	785	0	0
In Strathdon, Corrybraik, Balnobodoach and In- veractlie, - - - - -	312	6	4
Whole of Glass, - - - -	1800	0	0
In King-Edward, Mon- coffer, Blacktoun, Stra- quarry, Walkerhill, Cairniestoun, Braeside of Fishery, - - - - -	1983	6	8
In Turriff, the Feuars of, £100			
Ndoch, Kinminties, As- hogh, Delgaty, Fintray and Balmellie, - - -	2084	4	6
In Montwhitter, Little Achry, Hairmoss, Bal- whindachy, Teuchar and Delgaty, - - - -	683	6	8
Kirklands of Turriff, £300			
Total Kirklands and Feu Duties, - - - - -	1012	2	6
			£9519 14 0

V. Honourable Wm. Gordon of Ellon.

In Aberdour, Auchmed- dan and Pitnacaddels, -	£746	13	4
In Old Deer, Skilmuir, -	700	0	0
In Logie Tarty, - - - -	1120	0	0
In Ellon, - - - - -	2933	6	8

Total Valuation is - - - - -

£5500 0 0

VI. Sir William Forbes of Craigievar.

In Coull, - - - - -	£432	4	6
In Lumphanan, - - - -	417	0	0
In Tough, - - - - -	174	13	4
In Leochell, - - - - -	1238	13	4
In Cushny, - - - - -	80	0	0
In Kinellar, - - - - -	127	13	4
In Dyce, - - - - -	220	6	8
In Fintray, - - - - -	1632	8	0
In New Machar, - - - -	103	4	0

Total Valuation is - - - - -

£4426 3 2

VII. R. D. H. Elphinstone.

In Rayne, - - - - -	£1518	0	0
In Oyne, - - - - -	1667	10	4
In Chapel, - - - - -	1214	8	4

Total, - - - - -

£4399 18 8

VIII. The Earl of Aboune.

In Logie, - - - - -	£140	0	0
In Migvie, - - - - -	215	0	0
In Coldstone, - - - - -	323	0	0

In Coull,	288	6	8
In Aboyne,	1189	4	4
In Birse,	862	12	5
In Glengairn,	386	0	0
In Tullich,	286	3	4
In Glenmuick,	151	10	0
Glentannar,	442	13	4

Total Valuation, £4284 10 1

IX. Invercauld.

In Migvie,	£280	6	8
In Coldstone,	1250	0	0
In Kindrocht, Feu-duties			
£73 4s 11d	785	16	0
In Glengairn,	522	0	11
In Crathie,	396	12	0
In Tullich,	279	11	7
In Glenmuick,	523	1	7
Feu-Duties,	73	11	4

In all, £4111 0 1

X.—R. F. Udney.

In Foveran,	£2344	11	0
In Udney,	813	12	0
In Ellon,	800	0	0

Total Udney, £3958 3 0

XI. The Earl of Kintore.

In Kemnay,	£104	0	0
In Kinkell,	650	7	2
In Keith-hall,	1600	0	0
In Logie Durno, feu-			
duties, £6			
In Kintore, all old			
Parish,	1028	19	6
In Inverury,	336	0	0
Feu-Duties,	6	0	0

In Land and Feu-Duties, £3725 6 8
Besides Burgh Lands in Inverury and Kintore.

XII. Lord Salton.

In Rathen,	£604	1	5
In Pitliso,	100	0	0
In Tyrie,	670	0	0
In Fraserburgh,	2266	3	8

Total, £3640 5 1

XIII. Cluny.

In Cluny,	£913	6	8
In Chapel of Garioch,	20	0	0
In Slains,	2334	0	0

Total Valuation, £3267 6 8

XIV. Hatton.

In Turriff,	£1524	7	8
In Montwhitter,	436	13	6
In Auchterless,	1232	0	1

In all, £3193 1 3

XV. General Hay.

In Leslie,	£1033	6	8
Premnay,	316	13	4
Insch,	361	10	0
Keig,	210	0	0
Clatt,	290	0	0
Kennethmont,	983	6	8

Total, £3194 16 8

BURNSIANA.

THE following is a List of the Burns Literature issued in 1896. It is most remarkable that so many books in this list are issued South of the Tweed, all the more so as I am thoroughly convinced that there is not over half-a-dozen thorough Englishmen who can read and understand our National Bard.

Burns (Robert), Life and Works of. Edited by R. Chambers, revised by W. Wallace. In 4 vols. 8vo. Chocely illustrated. (3 vols. issued). Cloth, 7/6, La. paper 63/- net, the set Chambers.

— The Poetry of. Edited by W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson. Centenary Edition. In 4 vols. 8vo, 10/6 net. Illust. by W. Hole. Limited Ed. 31/6 net. (2 vols. issued) Jack.

— The Poetry of. Library Edition. Containing facsimile of MSS. and reproductions of all the authentic portraits. Limited to 600 copies. 4 vols. 8vo, 10/6 each nett, La paper, 42/- each nett. (2 vols. issued.) Jack.

— Edinburgh Illustrated Edition of the Poems and Songs of. Complete, chronologically arranged, notes, glossaries and index by W. Scott Douglas, and Life by Prof. Nichol. 12 Illustrations by Marshall Brown. 4 vols, cr 8vo, 12/- (the set) Thin.

— The People's Edition of the Works of. In chronological order of publication as arranged and annotated by W. Scott Douglas. Revised, corrected and condensed by D. McNaught. 8vo, 1/- net

Brown (Kilmarnock.)

— The Practical Works of. With memoir, prefatory notes, and a complete marginal glossary. Edited by John and Angus Macpherson. Portrait and Illustrations. 8vo, 1/- net. J. Grant.

— The Ready Reference Edition of the Poetical Works of. 24 Illustrations. Cr 8vo, 7/6 net, leather 10/6 net Bryce.

— The Stanley Edition of the Poetical Works of. Thoroughly indexed. (Smallest complete copy issued). 3½ × 2½ inches. 1/3, leather 2/- Bryce.

— Poems of. With glossary and complete index. Cr 32mo, 1/- Bryce.

— Songs of. Symphonies and Accompaniments by J. K. Lees, and introduction and historical notes by H. G. Shelley. Illustrated. 4to, 12 parts, 6d each Hedderwick (Glasgow.)

— Songs of. With glossary and complete index. Cr 32mo, tartan binding, 1/- Bryce.

— Selected Songs of. Centenary Edition. Arranged with symphonies and accompaniments for the Pianoforte. 4to, 1/- net Mozart Allan.

Burns, Robert, in other Tongues. Critical review of translations of his Songs and Poems. W. Jacks. 8vo, 9/- net Maclehoose.

By Gabriel Setoun. Famous Scots Series. 8vo, 1/6, la paper 2/6 Oliphant.

(Story of), and Highland Mary. Archibald Munro. With illust. of monument in West Churchyard. 8vo, 3/- Gardner.

The Closing Years of his Life. An address by W. Wallace. 8vo, 6d Rosebery Club, Glasgow.

Excise Officer and Poet. A vindication by John Sinton, Supervisor of Inland Revenue, Carlisle. 3rd Ed. 13 illust. 8vo, 9d Brown (Kilmarnock).

Two Addresses delivered at Dumfries and Glasgow on the Centenary of the Poet's Death, 21st July, 1896. By Lord Rosebery. 8vo, 6d Douglas.

Centenary, 21st July, 1896. The Demonstration at Dumfries. Revised and enlarged report of the proceedings. Reprinted from the Dumfries and Galloway Standard. Illustrated. 8vo, 6d Office.

and Dumfries, 1796-1896. Compiled by Philip Sulley. 8vo, 2/- Hunter (Dumfries).

Catalogue of the Burns Exhibition in Galleries of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts. 8vo, 6d Hodge.

A Memorial of Scotland's National Poet. Henry C. Shelley. 4to, 3d Bayley & Ferguson.

Centenary Memorial. Illustrated. Sm. 4to, 1d White (E.)

Memorial and Cottage Homes at Mauchline. Laying of Foundation Stone, 23rd July, 1896. 8vo, 3d Dunlop & Drennan, Kilmarnock.

The Burns Centenary in the Poorhouse (verse). 8vo, 1/- net Smith (Kirkintilloch.)

ENGLISH EDITIONS.

Burns (Robert), Poems and Songs of. Edited with introduction, notes and glossary by Andrew Lang, assisted by W. A. Craigie. With portrait. La 8vo, 6/- Methuen.

The Poems, Epistles, Songs and Epigrams of. Edited by Jas. A. Manson, with notes, index, glossary and biographical sketch. 2 vols. 5/- Clement & Wilson.

Lyric Poets. Ed. by E. Rhys. With Etched Portrait. 2/6 net, la paper, 5/- net Dent.

Poetical Works of. Edited by John Fawcside. With Frontispiece by A. Nasmyth. La 8vo, 2/- Bliss, Sands & Foster.

Poetical Works of. National Edition. With glossary, notes, memoir, etc. 1/- net Warne.

Routledge's Centenary Edition of Poetical Works of. Edited, with introduction, biography and notes, by Charles Kent. 8vo, 1/- net Routledge.

Poetical Works of. With memoir of the author's life, and a glossary. 16mo, 6d Milner.

In Memory of. Selected poems and songs, with introduction by Richard Le Gallienne. Illust. 8vo, 2/6 net, la paper 6/- net Ward.

A Primer of Burns. By William A. Craigie. Facts concerning his life and works as are most necessary for the understanding of his poetry. The facts chiefly derived from the editions of Chambers and Scott Douglas. 8vo, 2/6 Methuen.

IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION ON BURNS.

IN THE SERIAL ISSUES.

The Nineteenth Century, Feb., 1896.

Robert Burns (verse), by Algernon Charles Swinburne.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, July, 1896.

Robin Redivivus (verse) by Hamish Hendry.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, August, 1896.

Robert Burns.

The Free Review, June, 1896.

Robert Burns and the Church of Scotus.

The Young Man, July, 1896.

Robert Burns, by W. J. Dawson. Illust. with portrait from an etching by W. Hole, R.S.A.

The Strand Magazine, July, 1896.

The Centenary of Robert Burns, by Alexander Cargill. 18 Illustrations.

JOHN INGLIS.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Two hundred and twenty years ago Aberdeen was for a time the centre of a keen religious controversy which brought to the front several men of considerable genius, and resulted in the publication of "Barclay's Apology" and other remarkable theological writings by Members of the Society of Friends, besides numerous notes by representatives of tolerated sects.

In 1675 a heated public discussion took place between some of the students of Calvinistic divinity attending the Marischal College, and a few leading Friends. In the same year the students published an *ex parte* account of the debate under the title "Quakerism Canvassed: Robin Barclay Baffled." The work was included by Mr. J. P. Edmond in his Bibliography of the Aberdeen Printers, but in his "Last Notes" he indicates a doubt whether it was printed at Aberdeen. The fact is that, with the exception of its last two pages, it was printed in Edinburgh.

The story is thus quaintly told in Barclay and Keith's "Quakerism Confirmed," 1676, p. 87: "Lastly, They go about to Apologise for the long time their book hath been a coming out becaus of their difficulties at the presse, which difficulties were not such as wee meet with, to have their papers surprised and stopt, as they sought to doe ours. But becaus they could not persuade a Printer to be so foolish, as to print them, without due payment, but it is like, the contriving and patching it together, hath been as great a cause of lett, since when it was out, and came from *Edinburgh* to *Aberdeen*, and after we had bought one intire book at *Edinburgh*, (where is this advance copy now?), they kept it up at Aberdeen several weeks, adviseing and consulting about it, and upon Notice of

some grosse Contradictions in it, which wee had observed to some of their owne way, They caused the Printer there to patch two Pages to it, to help them, by which they have but rendered their weaknesse more obvious." On examining the book the change of type is at once discernable, the two last pages belonging to a well-known fount of John Forbes of Aberdeen, so that, with this explanation, it is entitled to retain its place in Mr. Edmond's work.

In answer to "Quakerism Canvassed," two books were issued by the Friends in 1676. The leading words of the title, "Quakerism Confirmed," is the same in both, and thus it is not surprising that one of them appears to have completely escaped the keen research of Mr. Edmond. This, the earlier of the two, was published anonymously in Aberdeen, and probably to it rather than to the subsequent work of Barclay and Keith belongs the incident, assigned by him to the latter, of the civic raid upon Forbes' printing establishment at the instance of an officious bailie, to the injustice of which an indignant reference is made in the above extract.

The first issue of "Quakerism Confirmed," of which we publish the full title below, cannot be attributed to any individual author. It is internally evident that several of the controversialists were engaged upon it, and probably the principal share in the work belongs to Alexander Skene, while in several places we can detect the plaintive style characteristic of his wife Liliās. No part of it was written by the author of the second issue. Indeed, George Keith had gone to London, and was constantly engaged with William Penn propagating the tenets of their sect in public, exciting the derisive laughter of Jeremiah Ives and other opponents by his strong unpolished Scottish words and accent, and their jeers by his diminutive stature. And, with regard to Barclay, the painstaking compiler of the "Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books," after shortly describing the work, adds *Robert Barclay's name is not in this first part, and therefore I conclude it is not by him, but relates to him; neither is it in his Works.*" The contents of the two books are quite dissimilar, but both conclude with the declarations signed by four converted students.

From the allusions of the Friends we conclude that the contemptible official raid on the Aberdeen Printer was absolutely unproductive. At page 4 of the work described below, the authors satirically remark that their opponents "upon suspicion that our Answer was printing at Aberdeen, got an Order from a Bailly, and went hunting about among the Printers' tooles, to see if they could find it." The name and address

of the actual printer is nowhere disclosed, but on the titlepage Aberdeen is explicitly mentioned as the place of publication. It would be rash, however, to conclude that it was printed there. Twenty years of bitter persecution had made Brother Broadrim cautious, and we suspect that both the "Answers" may have been secretly printed in London. If either was printed by Forbes, then in our opinion it was the earlier. But Mr. Edmond is familiar with the type and may possibly be able to decide.

The Aberdeen publication is much smaller and scarcer than Barclay and Keith's, and we have not found a copy in any of the local public libraries. Several of the Friends' libraries possess it, however, and in the private collection of Mr. P. M. Cran, the City Chamberlain of Aberdeen there is a very fine copy, which he kindly permitted us to examine. There is no copy in the British Museum. K. J.

QUAKERISM CONFIRMED, in Answer to Quakerism Canvassed; Wherein The Account the Students of Divinity of Aberdeen gives of the Dispute they had with the Quakers, is examined, and from their own words they are proved guilty of many gross lyes contradictions and prevarications; which also is attested by the subscription of several Students present at the Dispute, and since come to own and walk with the people called Quakers. *Published by the said people at Aberdeen for Truths and their own Vindication. Job 13, 4. But ye are forgers of lyes. Second Tim. 3, 9. But they shall proceed no further: for their folly or madness shall be manifested unto all men.* Printed in the Year 1676., sm. 4°.

The Queen's Visit to Aberdeen (Satire). 8°
7 pp.

Abd. 1863.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses' Association, Second Report

Abd. 1893.

The Queries and Protestation of the Scots Episcopal Clergy against the Authority of the Presbyterian Assemblies and Committees, given in to the Committee of the General Assembly at Aberdeen, June 1694, 4°.

Lond. 1694.

Questions for Adult Classes

King, Abd. S.A.

Mr. H. B. Macphail, poet and essayist, the editor of the first halfpenny paper in Glasgow, the *Bulletin*, died last month. Mr. Macphail was at one time Secretary to the Water Commissioners of Glasgow Corporation. But his tastes were towards literature. He published a volume of poems, and a pamphlet with the old title of "Louis Napoleon, or Man's Rule and Woman's Reign." Both works were popular. He has left behind him a valuable collection of holographs.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

384. *Gordon, James, of Logie*: Agriculturalist. A native of Crimond, and afterwards in the Mains of Orruk, Belhelvie, he was, (says Smith in his *History of Aberdeenshire I.*, 482) the first to propagate and bring to perfection what is now known as the Aberdeenshire yellow turnip, and while he farmed the Mains of Logie, in 1798, he produced the greatest crop of Swedish turnips that is known to have been raised in any part of Great Britain.

385. *Gordon, James Alex. (Sir) K.C.B.*: Admiral of the Fleet. Born 1782 in Wardhouse, Kennethmont (Smith's Aberdeenshire II., 794) he entered the navy, where he served with distinction. He was present at the action of Frejas, 1795, and the battle of St. Vincent and the Nile, was distinguished at the capture of Le Lodi (20) in Lergam Road, on the Jamaica station, was captain of the Active in the action near Lissa in 1811, for which he received a medal; lost a leg in action with La Pomone, French frigate, the same year; served subsequently on the American Station and bombarded Fort Washington, afterwards was engaged against New Orleans. In 1817 he received the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, and was appointed admiral of the Blue in 1854, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital 1840, and Lieut.-Governor 1853. He died in 1862, the last of Nelson's Captains.

386. *Gordon, John (Sir) Bart.*: Royalist Leader. Born Kelly House, Methlic, in 1601, he succeeded his grandfather in 1624. Appointed by Charles I. second in command to the Marquis of Huntly in conducting the campaign against the Covenanters in 1639, he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Turriff on the 14th May of that year. The day after the action the victors took possession of Aberdeen and expelled the Covenanters from the city. When the treaty of pacification between Charles and his subjects was signed, the laird of Haddo repaired to his Majesty at Newark and was created a Baronet for his services in 1642. When the Marquis of Huntly rose for the King Sir John joined that nobleman attempting to defend his house of Kelly against the Covenanters was defeated and taken to Edinburgh, where he was executed in 1644.

387. *Gordon, John, D.D. (Bishop)*: Romish Abbot, &c. Born Coldwells, Ellon, 1644. Having been formerly a chaplain in the navy, he was promoted to the See of Galloway by the Earl of Melfort in 1687, and consecrated at Glasgow by Archbishop Paterson. He is reported to have been of a very unguarded conversation, artful and pragmatical and so complaisant, on a view to interest, as even to yield up principles. He followed King James VII. into Ireland, where that prince made him Chancellor of Dublin. He also attended that monarch to France. About 1702 he went to Rome, and having abjured Protestantism received the tonsure from Pope Clement XI., who also granted him a pension, along with the title of Abbot. He is the author of *Pax Vobiscum or Gospel Liberty*. He died 1726. V. Pratt's *Buchan*, 417.

388. *Gordon, John, M.P.*: Provost of Aberdeen and Public Man. Born in Aberdeen 1654, son of a previous provost, he was himself installed in that office for the two years 1706-7. He was first M.P. for the Aberdeen District of Burghs in the Imperial Parliament, and the Council of the day saw their way to pay his expenses while acting. He died in 1730, see *S. N. & Q.*, II., 183-4.

389. *John Gordon (of Glencat)*: Roman Catholic Convert. Probably born at Glencat, Birse, about 1702. He published, in 1734, a volume of Memoirs, to which is prefixed a Testimonial from the Presbytery of Edinburgh of the author's renouncing Popery and embracing the Protestant religion.

390. *Gordon, John (Lieut.-General), C.B.* Born at Cairnbulg, Fraserburgh, 1817, educated at Edinburgh and Addiscombe, he entered the Indian army in 1836, became Captain 1851, Major 1858, Lieut.-Colonel 1862, Major-General 1879, and Lieut.-Gen. 1882. Distinguished himself in Afghanistan and the Punjab, and also in the Mutiny. He was created C.B. in 1881.

391. *Gordon, John, of Pittburg*: Philanthropist, &c. Born at Aberdeen 1827, died 1882. His life has been written by his wife, a daughter of Sir David Brewster.

392. *Gordon, Lewis, 3rd Marquis of Huntly*: Public Man. Born in 1620, he showed in his early life great changeableness of mind in the conflict between the King and the nation. He first took arms on the side of the King, and in June, 1639, when his brother Viscount Aboyne landed at Aberdeen, he collected a force of 1000 men, at the head of which he joined him in the city. Afterwards he fought on the side of the Covenanters at the battle of Aberdeen in 1644. He commanded their left wing against the troops of Montrose, who was then a royalist. He also held a high command in Argyle's army at the battle of Fyvie. In the following year he deserted the Covenanters and joined Montrose. He succeeded his father as 3rd Marquis in 1649. He died in 1653.

393. *Gordon, Hon. Lockhart*: Judge Advocate General in Calcutta. Born in 1730, educated at Glasgow University, and designed for the bar. He entered the army and rose to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Having retired from the army he resumed his legal studies, and was appointed Judge Advocate General in Calcutta, 1787. He died in 1788.

394. *Gordon, Mary, Mrs. Fraser*: Minor Poet. Born at Manar, 1852. She published, in 1878, *Restful Rhythms*. A sketch of her appears in Edward's *Modern Scottish Poets*.

395. *Gordon, Patrick*: Author. Second son of Thomas Gordon of Cluny, Aberdeenshire. He was admitted a burghess of Aberdeen in 1609. A Royalist in politics, he wrote an account of the Civil wars (pub. 1644) under the title, *Short Account of Britain's Distemper*. He may have been the same Patrick Gordon who issued, in 1614, *Neptunus Britannicus Corydonis*, a Latin Poem on Prince Henry, as well as *Robert Bruce's Story in Verse*, 1615, and *Pinardo and Laissa*, also in verse. Of the latter only two copies are known to exist, one in the British Museum. Gordon was king's resident in Poland in 1619, when

he was employed to obtain the execution of one Stercorius, who had slandered the Scots.

396. *Gordon, Patrick (General)*: Distinguished in the Russian Service. Born at Easter Auchleuchries, Cruden, 31st March, 1635, and educated in the Country schools in the neighbourhood. At the age of 16, having no prospects in his native land, owing to his being a Roman Catholic, he went abroad to push his fortune. He entered a Jesuits' College at Frauensburg, where he remained three years, and became a perfect master alike of the Latin, French, German and Polish languages, as well as competent in Mathematics and Mechanics, which made him surpass all his fellow officers as an engineer. At twenty years of age young Gordon entered the Swedish Service, but transferred himself to Russia in 1661. There he rapidly made way, having become General in Chief of the Russian army. He subdued the Cossacks of the Ukraine in 1670, repelled the assaults of the Turks and Tartars in 1677, crushed the revolt of the Strelitzes in 1698, and died 1698. (*V. Passages from the Diary of General Patrick Gordon, Spalding Club, 1859.*)

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

SIR,—Allow me to draw attention to an error of the contributor of "Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire" in your July issue, where he states that Alexander Gordon, Lord Auchintoul, was a son of Robert Gordon of Straloch. In the account of his family, prefixed to General Gordon's Life of Peter the Great, the grandfather of the General is distinctly stated to have been George Gordon of Cocklarachie, who bought the estate of Auchintoul, leaving it to his eldest son, who took his aunchorial designation from it. I believe, however, that the same error is to be found in Haig and Burton's "Senators of the College of Justice."

Peebles.

E. D.

Herr Jakob Schipper has published, in pamphlet form, an address delivered by him before the Imperial Academy of Sciences on Robert Burns. It is mainly a biographical sketch, founded on well-known works—that is, on works that are well known in this country, though probably not very familiar to the lecturer's hearers. There is not much attempt at criticism, but what there is is very sympathetic. The translations introduced supply further proof of the difficulty—not to say the impossibility—of producing a faithful and satisfactory poetical version of Burns in any foreign language. Herr Schipper is preparing a more complete biography of the poet.

The *Scotsman* of Monday, August 11th, contains a very interesting article on a Famous Scot Abroad during the 16th and 17th Century, being reminiscences of Colonel William Sempell, the hero of Lierre.

THE HEIRS OF THE KEITHS.

(VII., 177; X., 46.)

FOLLOWING Hew Scott (*Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, Vols. ii., p. 744; iii., p. 865), I had given the Rev. Alexander Keith (minister of St. Cyrus) as the eldest son of the Rev. George Skene Keith (minister of Keithhall). Through the courtesy of Mr. George Elphinstone Keith (formerly of Calcutta, now of London) I am enabled, not merely to correct this error, but to supply the missing links in the descent of the Auquhorsk branch, as in the tree appended (p. 60).

The designation "regent of Marischal College" appended to the name of Thomas Keith (born 1669), seems to call for some explanation. As I pointed out in Vol. VII., p. 177, no such name is found in the list of regents of Marischal College.

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE GERARD FAMILY.

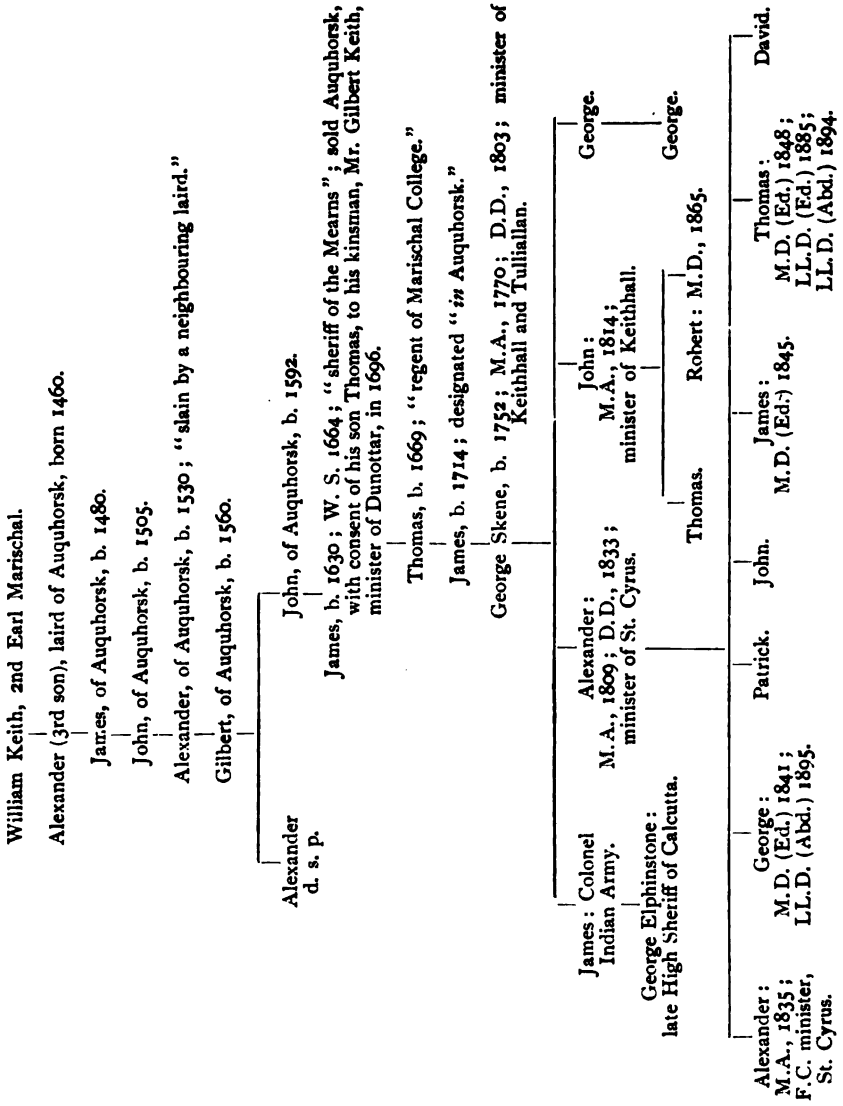
MESSRS. BLACKWOOD have published of recent years few novels of such merit as those by Misses Dorothea and Emily Gerard. "Reata," "Lady Baby," "The Sensitive Plant" and "The Waters of Hercules" have passed into cheap editions, while the Stonyhurst Latin Grammar, by their brother—the Rev. John Gerard—is now in its second edition. Although the family has long since left the North, it hailed 'originally from Aberdeen, and the accompanying pedigree, which has been worked out by Mr. J. B. Hatt, of St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus, has a peculiar interest (vide p. 61.)

ED.

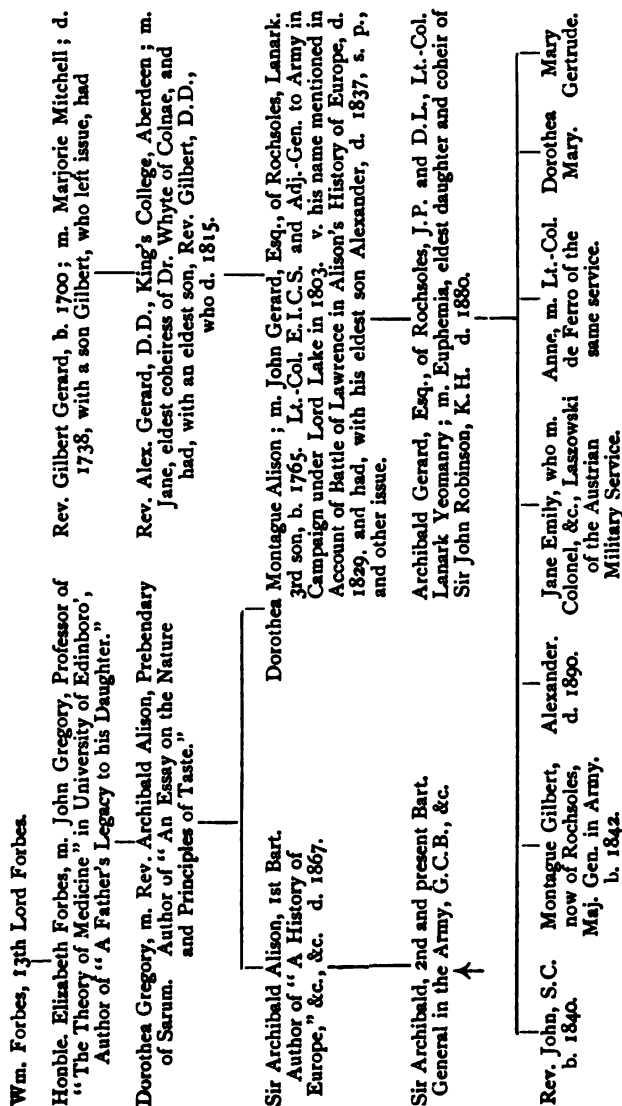
PAISLEY ABBEY.—In connection with the proposed restoration of Paisley Abbey, Rev. Dr. Gentles is reported to have said that it would come, and come ere very long, he had no manner of doubt. Some time ago, when it was not thought expedient to take action in the matter, he received two offers, the one £4000, the other £1000, towards the restoration. He would rather, however, see one man do the whole, or, better still, one restore the choir (£15,000), one the transepts (£10,000), and one the great spire or tower (£5000), leaving room still for the generosity of others in decoration of the interior and the improvement of the surroundings.

A pamphlet has been issued from the *Dumfries Standard* office giving a revised and enlarged report of the proceedings at the recent Burns centenary celebrations. A number of illustrations are included.

THE HEIRS OF THE KEITHS.



THE GERARD FAMILY.



SCOTTISH CHARTER IN CANADA. — The following letter appears in the *News Record*, a Canadian newspaper, and is not without interest :—

When visiting at a friend's residence some time ago, I was shown a very old parchment deed. It is twelve inches square, and contains forty-nine straight neatly written lines in Gaelic, interspersed with a few Irish phrases. It is signed and witnessed, and has two narrow strips of parchment attached, where once had been the heavy wax seal, the emblem of Royalty usually appended to all old patents. When folded the following superscription is written in old English on the back or outside :—

"Charter by Thomas Blair in Clene to David Viscount Stormouth, of the fourth part of the Mains of Clene with the tiends thereof to be holden of the superiors of the said Thomas Blair. Dated Scoon, 29th July, 1623."

It appears to the writer that these old documents are from the archives of some old Scottish families whose ancestors preserved them as heirlooms, for these gifts or charters were only bestowed or given for distinguished services. Perhaps this Blair was some hero who had scaled some rampart, or cut his way, sword in hand, through the enemy's ranks, or performed some other deed of valour that gained for him the approbation of his sovereign. Such charters or gifts in those remote times were not given for raising mammoth bulls or overgrown hogs—which are now the main achievements for which medals and diplomas are awarded. Here in Canada, when old patents such as those referred to turn up, they are mostly kept for curiosities or puzzles for linguists.

A LEGEND OF "THE KILLING TIMES."—In the recently published *Life of James M'Cosh* (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark), Dr. M'Cosh, who came of a good Ayrshire Covenanting stock, tells a weird story of the persecution times in Scotland. As a critic aptly remarks, it might, in skilful hands, be made into an effective ballad :—

"When I was a boy an old lady told me that her father, who was one of the tenants, had been among those who bore the body of Sir Archibald Kennedy, the persecutor, to his grave. It was a dark and furious night. At first the coffin was so heavy that they could scarcely carry it. As they entered the churchyard a black raven was heard croaking from a tree above them. Suddenly the coffin became lighter; the contents had evidently been carried away. In the same night, and at the same hour, a fiery ship was seen crossing the Bay of Ayr at a tremendous speed. A bold skipper challenged it, 'From whence to where?' and the answer was, 'From hell to Kirkoswald to Sir Archibald Kennedy's funeral.' A few minutes after, the same ship was seen returning, and was again saluted, 'From whence to where?' and the answer was, 'From Kirkoswald to hell, bearing Sir Archibald Kennedy.'"

SERGEANT EWART'S FRENCH EAGLE.—Mr. Brodrick, replying to Colonel Welby in the House of Commons recently, stated that the eagle of the 45th French Infantry of the line, captured by Sergt. Ewart, Scots Greys, at Waterloo, was now in the chapel of Chelsea Hospital. Sergt. Ewart, for his conspicuous bravery, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He was a native of the Kilmarnock district; but after he retired from the army the old lieutenant was a frequent visitor to the burgh of Irvine, and was made one of its honorary burgesses. The minute recording the event reads as follows :—"The freedom of the royal burgh of Irvine was conferred on Lieutenant Charles Ewart, late of Royal Scots Greys, a native of Ayrshire, in token of the high sense which the Magistrates and Council entertain of his brave and gallant conduct as a British soldier, and particularly of the distinguished manner in which he signalled himself at the memorable battle of Waterloo." The burgess ticket is dated 6th September, 1841. This incident of the capture of the French eagle at Waterloo by Sergeant Ewart forms the subject of the well-known picture "The Fight for the Standard." Unlike Shaw, the Life Guardsman, Ewart is remembered in Irvine to have been rather under the average height. This picture is now, we believe, in the possession of Mrs. Baird, of Cambusdoon, Ayr. Was this famous combat, in which the Scotsman slew three Frenchmen, ever celebrated in poem or song? In memory of Ewart's gallant deed the eagle has ever since been the badge of the Scots Greys.

Queries.

1042. CALDONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN.—What is known of this Society? Its President, Mr. Alexander Crombie, writing, on 2nd January, 1806, to Nicholson's *Journal* (Vol. XIII., p. 163), speaks of it as then having upwards of 100 members, "and the list is daily augmenting in number and respectability." Have any minutes been preserved? P. J. ANDERSON.

1043. TAKING FRAGRANT HERBS TO CHURCH.—In "Oor ain Folk, being memories of Manse Life in the Mearns," Mr. James Inglis remarks with reference to a custom commoner some years ago than it is at present :—"Nearly every old woman seemed to think it part of a religious duty to bring some pungent-smelling herb or flower with her, and when these had faded in the hot air they were left on the benches or seats, or thrown on the floor, there to accumulate. At the end of months, what with dust, cobwebs, and withered flowers, and various other flotsam and jetsam, there was almost enough litter in the sacred building to provide bedding for a well-supplied stable." Had this practice originally any liturgical significance?

J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A. Scot. Glasgow.

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SUPPLEMENT TO SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

1044. PICTURE ON A SNUFFBOX.—I send a sketch of a picture which is on the lid of an old snuff-box a friend presented me with lately. The box is circular and made of papermachie. The picture is a coloured engraving on paper, and varnished over, looks somewhat like a painting. The man you will observe has a chain round his neck, and a key is suspended from it. The lady has a key of same pattern in her hand. Under the picture is written in French "Voici la double clef" (Here is the double key) vide our Illustration. I would be glad to know the meaning of the picture, and if there is anything historical illustrated?

JAS. GRAHAM.

Balbride, Carnoustie.

[We reproduce this picture as our Illustration.]

1045. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INVERNESS NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (I., 168, 191; II., 10, 24, 39, 48, 51; III., 26).—In the series of articles under the above title, the *Inverness Journal* is represented as appearing continuously from 1807 to 1845. But in the printed "Prospectus of the [resuscitated] *Inverness Journal*, July, 1839," I find it stated that "The *Inverness Journal*, it will be remembered, was withdrawn from the service of the public between two and three years ago, in consequence of the circumstances hereafter stated, and the ill health of the proprietor having rendered change of climate, and consequent absence from the kingdom necessary." Can Mr. Noble give the exact dates of the first and final numbers of the *Journal*; and say where a complete file of it can be consulted?

P. J. ANDERSON.

Answers.

1035. PORTRAIT OF FERGUSON THE POET (X., 15).—Through the courtesy of Mr. T. Innes, of Edinburgh, I have been enabled to examine an edition of the poet's works, published in 1821, which contains a preface giving valuable information on this portrait. Mr. James Gray, the editor of this edition, states that the picture, as described by Sommers, has disappeared, but the engraved portrait which is prefixed to this volume is taken from a painting by the same artist, in which the return of the Prodigal is represented, and there is every reason to believe that this portrait was faithfully copied by Runciman from the former picture. Of this picture David Stewart, Esq., of the Customs (the owner of the work of art in 1821), gives the following account:—Size, 5 ft. 5 in. broad by 3 ft. 11 in. high, is dated 1774. Was purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Cumming, Secretary of the Antiquaries Society. I was informed at the time that the picture was originally intended to be placed in the English Chapel in the Cowgate (Edinburgh), which is likely, as it is painted on a thick piece of copper. The work has been done with great care, it being one of the most highly finished works of this much esteemed master. The engraved portrait in the volume is the work of Mr. J. Horsburgh. The shoulders and neck muscles are worthy of a modern Samson, while the forehead and eyes are very fine.

E. Y. E.

Literature.

History of the Horn Book. By ANDREW W. TUER, F.S.A. Author of "Bartolozzi and his works," &c. Illustrated. In two volumes. London: Published by the Leadenhall Press.

THE Horn-book had its day, but has so completely "ceased to be" that it was with extreme difficulty that the author of these two sumptuous volumes was able to lay hands on many specimens of these implements of education so painfully familiar to our forefathers for three or four centuries. An early worker in this interesting field of literary research was William Hone. His gleanings are here incorporated, and published for the first time, along with the results of the author's own wide-spread investigations. It seems that the Horn-book is peculiar to English-speaking peoples, at least so far as is yet known. The earliest record Mr. Tuer has found of a real Horn-book is about 1450. About the end of the 16th century references to them are abundant, and about the beginning of the present century their very degenerate progeny disappear from the scene. Considering the great scarcity of Horn-books, it is surprising that the author has been so successful in reproducing so many illustrations of these implements. He gratefully attributes his success to the generous aid of the Fourth Estate in the publicity given to his enterprise. One very peculiar feature of the work is that it is accompanied by characteristic *models* of Horn-book and "ABC brods," accommodated in ingenious hollows formed inside each volume. In this way one is better able to appreciate the enormous progress which has been made in our educational apparatus. It is needless to say that these volumes are exquisitely printed and most appropriately illustrated by a whole group of artists. The volumes are of a 4to shape, and finely bound in vellum. Indeed no expense has been spared to produce this unique work, and to render plain and obvious a rather recondite theme,

"Books of stature small . . .

Which with pellucid horn secured are,

To save from fingers wet the letters fair."

The Balladists. By JOHN GEDDIE. Famous Scots Series. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. [1896.]

BALLAD poetry has now had a good many commentators, but we have had no such exponent of the philosophy of the Ballad. Mr. Geddie deals with the spirit rather than with the letter of the subject, of which latter he gives no more than simply illustrates his postulates. He presumes on his readers' knowledge, and if his readers lack this knowledge, it is not unlikely that the author's enthusiasm and charming treatment of his theme will induce them to acquire it. The volume treats of the Characteristics, Growth, History, Structure and Style of the Ballad, and subsequently of the Ballad Mythological, Romantic and Historical. Space forbids our enlarging on the author's various views, all of which are enlightened and sound, and we freely forgive the publishers for their apparent departure from the Famous Scots of the series, by reason of the excellent alternative which Mr. Geddie has produced.

Narratives and Extracts from the Records of the Presbytery of Ellon. Part III., 1632-1688. By THOMAS MAIR, Ellon. Aberdeen: W. Jolly & Sons. 1896.

We really think that Mr. Mair has excelled himself in this portion of his work. His narratives are racy, and link together the *disjecta membra* of the extracts, so as to make the whole very interesting reading. Vivid glimpses are obtained of both the civil and ecclesiastical history of a stirring time.

The Home of Burns' Ancestors. By WILLIAM WILL. Aberdeen: Wm. Smith. 1896.

THIS tastefully printed and illustrated pamphlet gives a succinct account of several places, farms in Kincardineshire occupied by Burns's forebears. Everything, however distantly, relating to the poet is invested with interest, and this little book adds a stone to the cairn, still accumulating over the memory of Burns.

The Church of Aberdour. By WILLIAM CRAMOND, A.M., LL.D., Cullen. [1896. Pp. 55.]

As on former occasions Dr. Cramond allows these records to speak for themselves, and when we consider that the Presbyteries of bygone days were almost the only constituted authorities, they do speak informingly, not alone of the ecclesiastical but of the social, political, industrial relations and conditions of the people in a way that is truly historical. Pity the printing is not very attractive, and we note a glaring typographical blunder on the title page.

The '45, from the raising of Prince Charlie's Standard at Glenfinnan to the Battle of Culloden. With Plan. By MAJOR-GEN. A. B. TULLOCH, C.B., C.M.G. Inverness: Melven Brothers. 1896. [Pp. 59.]

THIS little book, written from a military point of view, had been originally read as a professional paper at the Royal United Service Institution. No new facts are brought forward by the author, whose point is distinctly Jacobite and apogetic, of Prince Charlie, in whom he sees nothing but force of character where most descry nothing but foolhardiness. He also exhibits a very strong appreciation of the Highlanders, to whom a glowing tribute is paid in an eloquent closing passage. We note a curious mistake. Throughout the book Prestonpans is spoken of as Preston!

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Northern Life. An Illustrated Humorous, Sporting and Dramatic Weekly. Vol. 1, No. 1. Aberdeen, 7th July, 1896. One Penny. Printed and Published by the Northern Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, at Clark's Court, 2 Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen. [Demy 4to, 24 pp.]

THE type to which this serial belongs is now too well known to require fuller description than its standing title indicates.

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SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

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long 4to, 6d North Count. Print. Co.
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N. Buchanan. 2 vols, 8vo Clark.
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bers, revised by W. Wallace. Vol. 3, 8vo, 7/6
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bertson. 8vo, 1/6 Blackwood.

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The Balladists. (Famous Scots.) John Geddie.
8vo, 1/6, 2/6 Oliphant.

The Cobbler o' Kirkiebrae: a Romance of Galloway.
A. J. Armstrong. 8vo, 5/-, la paper 6/- Menzie.

The Construction of the Power Loom and the Art of
Weaving. 6th Ed. 3/6 Mathew (D.)

The '45 from the raising of Prince Charlie's Standard
at Glenfinnan to the Battle of Culloden. With
Plan. A. B. Tulloch. 8vo, 1/- Melven (I.)

The Threshold Covenant or the beginning of Religious
Rites. H. C. Trumbull. Royal 16mo, 6/6 Clark.

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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1896.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PORTRAITS AND BUSTS IN THE MITCHELL HALL AND PICTURE GALLERY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

THE MITCHELL HALL.

THE SIDE WINDOWS.

(Continued from p. 52.)

92B. SIR GEORGE GORDON OF HADDO, 1ST EARL OF ABERDEEN. Regent of King's College. Eminent lawyer.

B. 1637. Educated at King's College; Regent in the University, 1659-1663. Succeeded his elder brother as 3rd baronet, 1665. Was M.P. for Aberdeenshire; Lord President of the Court of Session, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. Elevated to the Peerage as Earl of Aberdeen, etc., 1682. A contemporary describes him as "the solidest statesman in Scotland." He was author of the humorous song, "Cauld Kail in Aberdeen." D. 1720. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College, Aberdeen*, 57. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Azure, three boars' heads couped or, armed argent, langued gules, within a double tressure fleury counter fleury of the second.

92C. PATRICK SCOUGAL, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN. Fifteenth Chancellor of King's College, 1664.

Son of Sir John Scougal of that Ilk. Consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen, and appointed Chancellor of King's College, 1664. He was father of the Rev. Henry Scougal, regent and afterwards professor of divinity in King's College, the author of *The Life of God in the Soul of Man*, whose portrait is in the Senatus Room, and whose coat of arms in the centre of the apse of the Chapel in King's College. Bishop Scougal and his son presented upwards of a thousand volumes to the Library, on the understanding that the College should entertain a student of divinity at the College table, as a librarian, who should keep the Library open two hours in the day. There is a portrait of him in the Picture Gallery (No. 114), and another in the Senatus Room of King's College. A monument to his memory is in the Cathedral Church of St. Machar. D. 1682. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 4, 57, 70, 87. *Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, Edin. 1824.)

Arms: Argent, on a chevron sable a human eye proper, in base a cinque foil azure.

93A. THE NAME OF MIDDLETON.

The members of this family whose connection with King's College is here commemorated are:—

ALEXANDER MIDDLETON, Fourteenth Principal of King's College, 1662.

Previously minister of Old Machar. Regent, 1634, and Subprincipal, 1641, from which last office he was dismissed, in 1651, by Cromwell's government. D. 1683. His portrait is in the Senatus Room, King's College.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, D.D., Fifteenth Principal of King's College, 1684.

B. 1645; son of the last mentioned. Regent, 1673, and Subprincipal, 1679. Orem says "He was a great humanist and philosopher, a sound divine and of a circumspect life and conversation; notwithstanding the presbyterians turned him out of his post, anno 1717." D. 1726.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, Regent, 1642.

GEORGE MIDDLETON of Seaton, Rector, 1760-1766

(P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893.)

Arms: Per fess, or and gules, a lion rampant within a bordure indented: all counter-changed.

93B. THE NAME OF GREGORY.

This family, which gave four Mediciners (Professors of Medicine) to King's College, furnished no fewer than fourteen professors to the British Universities. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I. 203). The four professors, whose connection with King's College this coat-of-arms is intended more particularly to commemorate, are:—

JAMES GREGORY, M.D., Mediciner of King's College, 1725.

Son of James Gregory, inventor of the reflecting telescope (No. 72 and 144.) He practised as a physician in Aberdeen. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893.)

JAMES GREGORY, M.D., Mediciner of King's College, 1732.

Son of the last mentioned. Appointed to the chair in place of his father, who demitted office. He also practised as a physician in Aberdeen. D. 1755. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893.)

JOHN GREGORY, M.D., Mediciner of King's College, 1755.

B. 1724; brother of the last mentioned. Was a Regent at King's College, 1746-49, and on the death of his brother succeeded him as Mediciner. In 1766 appointed Professor of the Practice of Physic at Edinburgh, where he was a successful lecturer. Dr. Beattie mentions him in terms of affection in the closing stanzas of "The Minstrel." D. 1773. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

WILLIAM GREGORY, M.D., Mediciner of King's College, 1839.

Son of James Gregory, M.D., and grandson of the last mentioned. Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh, 1844. He was a successful expository lecturer, and contributed many papers on chemical science. D. 1858. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Argent, a fir-tree growing out of a mount in base vert, between two lions' heads erased azure; over all a sword proper in bend, surmounted by a crown or.

93C. THE NAME OF RAIT.

This armorial coat is intended to commemorate the connection of the following members of the family of Rait with King's College:—

DAVID RAIT, Ninth Principal of King's College, 1593.

Humanist about 1580. Regent and Sub-

principal from 1583, until he became Principal. Orem says he was "of the house of Hallgreen in the Mernis . . . afterwards graduated Doctor of Divinity, being the first that received the degree after the Reformation. He lived until anno 1632, having borne office within the College as Regent, Subprincipal and Principal about fifty years."

JOHN RAIT, Regent of King's College about 1559.

WILLIAM RAIT, Humanist of King's College, 1587.

JAMES RAIT, Humanist of King's College, 1604, and Regent, 1610.

Promoted to be minister of Aberluthnot, 1617.

WILLIAM RAIT, Thirteenth Principal of King's College, 1661.

Son of the last mentioned. Appointed Regent, 1641. Promoted to be minister of Aberluthnot about 1643, of Brechin, 1644. When occupying this last charge he was appointed Principal, but only held the appointment one year, when he returned to Brechin.

ALEXANDER RAIT, Regent of King's College, 1734.

D. 1751. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893.)

Arms: Or, a cross engrailed sable.

SOUTH SIDE.

COATS OF ARMS OF BENEFACTORS OF KING'S COLLEGE.

94A. CHARLES I. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND.

B. 1600; son of James VI., succeeded to the throne in 1625. In 1641 granted the ruined house of the Bishop to the principal. His Majesty also signed a charter conveying the rents of the Bishopric of Aberdeen to the University of Old Aberdeen and King's College thereof, and to Marischal College, in the proportion of two thirds to the former and one third to the latter, to augment the revenues of both Colleges. In the same Charter, dated 15 Jan. 1642, the Colleges of Old and New Aberdeen were erected into one University, to be called King Charles' University of Aberdeen, and in 1643, George Gordon, 2nd Marquis of Huntly, the great - great - great - great grandfather of the present Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen (No. 64), was elected Chancellor of the Caroline University. This union was ratified by Act of the Scots Parliament in the following November, but was never really in operation, although the act continued in the Statute Book until 1661, when it was annulled with all other acts passed since 1633 by the General Act Kecessdry. The

title however, of "Universitas Carolina," continued in occasional use down to 1714. D. 1649. A portrait of Charles I. is in the Picture Gallery (No. 149), and another hangs on the staircase leading to the Senatus Room in King's College. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854. Rait's *The Universities of Aberdeen, etc.*, 1895.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Scotland (as in No. 89B.); 2nd, England (as in No. 89B.); 3rd, Ireland, Azure a harp or, stringed argent.

94B. Arms of King's College. } King Charles'
94C. " " Marischal Coll. } University.

For some account of the foundation of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, see Nos. 89B, C and D, and of Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, see No. 3. Their nominal union for a few years in the reign of Charles I., under the designation of King Charles' University, is mentioned under No. 94A, and their fusion into the now existing University of Aberdeen under No. 99.

Arms of King's College: Azure, a bough-pot or, charged with three salmon fishes in fret proper, and containing as many lilies of the garden, the dexter in bud, the centre full-blown, and the sinister half-blown also proper flowered argent. (Compare No. 89A.) Issuant downwards from the middle chief, amid rays of the sun, a dexter hand holding an open book likewise proper.

Arms of Marischal College: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a chief paly of six or, and gules, for Keith; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, a tower triple towered argent, masoned sable, windows and port of the last, (being one of three towers in the arms of Aberdeen.) (*Aberdeen University Calendar*, 1889-90. Appendix 51-56.)

94D. OLIVER CROMWELL, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland. Benefactor, 1658.

The Lord Protector confirmed the grant made by Charles I. of the rents of the Bishopric of Aberdeen (see No. 94A), and augmented it by 200 merks sterling yearly out of the customs of Aberdeen. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Sable, a lion rampant argent, langued gules.

95A. SIR THOMAS BURNETT of Leys, Bart., Benefactor, 1645.

Eldest son of Alexander Burnett of Leys, and brother of Lord Crimond, the father of Bishop Burnet (No. 71.) Created a baronet, 1626. A strenuous Covenanter, and friend of the Marquis of Montrose. Mortified certain crofts for the maintenance of three bursars of philosophy in King's College, "who shall be presented by the said Thomas and his successors, lairds of Leys." D. 1654. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery

(No. 157.) (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Argent, a hunting horn sable, garnished and stringed or, in chief three holly leaves vert.

95B. WALTER OGILVIE of Reidhyth, Benefactor, 1678.

Mortified his lands of Reidhyth, and Meikle, and Little Bogtouns, etc., to educate and maintain twenty poor boys for five years at the School of Fordyce, and thereafter at King's College. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Argent, a lion passant guardant gules, crowned or.

95C. ALEXANDER ADAM in Anstruther-Wester, Fife, M.D., Benefactor, 1691.

Granted a disposition of certain crofts "lying in the territories of the burgh of Aberdeen," to King's and Marischal Colleges, and to the Hospital of Old Aberdeen, and the Trades' Hospital, Aberdeen, for the maintenance of bursars in the two colleges and a beadman in the hospitals. Also gave certain crofts and houses "beside the Gallowgate-head and the Loch" [where Loch Street, Aberdeen, now is], for the maintenance of three bursars of his own or his wife's kindred, of the names of Adam, Davidson and Simpson. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Argent, a mullet azure, pierced of the field, between three cross crosslets fichée gules.

96A. JAMES FULLERTON, of Halstead, Essex, Benefactor, 1692.

Bequeathed money to King's College for the maintenance of scholars, being his own relations, failing whom, of other poor scholars at the said University. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three otters' heads erased gules.

96B. SIR ALEXANDER FALCONER of Glenfarquhar, Benefactor, 1716.

Left £320 Scots yearly out of the lands of Tillevairst and Middleton, in the parish of Convent, Kincardine, for the maintenance of four bursars at King's College. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Or, a heart gules, ensigned by a falcon's head proper, between three mullets azure.

96C. JAMES FRASER, LL.D., Secretary of Chelsea Hospital and Librarian to the King, Benefactor, 1731.

Son of the Rev. Alexander Fraser, minister of Petty, Inverness-shire. During his life he gave generously to the University, restoring the Library and presenting it with books; by his will he bequeathed £220 in the South Sea Stocks, for the support of two bursars, one in

theology and the other in philosophy; both to be of the name of Fraser, and to be employed alternately as librarian. He also left £50 for the purchase of mathematical instruments. His portrait is in King's College Library, and his coat of arms on the South Wall of the Chapel. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854. P. J. Anderson in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii. 83.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three antique crowns gules; 2nd and 3rd, Azure, three fraises argent.

97A. ALEXANDER MOIR, of the Island of St. Croix, M.D., Benefactor, 1783.

Educated at King's College, where he graduated M.A. 1739 and M.D. 1763. Bequeathed £600 for the support of four bursars in King's College. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854. P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893.)

Arms: Argent, three Moors' heads coupé proper, banded vert.

97B. ALEXANDER MURRAY, D.D., Benefactor, 1793.

Native of the Parish of New Deer, educated at King's College. M.A. 1746. In 1784 the University conferred on him the degree of D.D. when he was designated "late missionary at Reading in Pennsylvania." He died at Philadelphia in 1793, having bequeathed (subject to the life rent of his widow who survived until 1811) three-fourths of the residue of his estate, to endow a course of Sunday morning lectures during the winter session, in the College Chapel, and the remaining fourth for the support, for three years, of a scholar, being a graduate in Arts. The Scottish University Commissioners (1858), under powers granted them by Act of Parliament, instituted three lectureships under Dr. Murray's bequest, to be held respectively by the professor of Systematic Theology, Church History, and Biblical Criticism. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893.)

Arms: Azure, three mullets argent.

97C. GEORGE HUTTON of Deptford, Kent. Benefactor, 1801.

By a codicil to his will, bequeathed the residue of his estate, first, for the support of bursars in King's College, second, for the general use of the college to an extent not exceeding £80 yearly, and the balance for promoting learning in any of the seminaries of Great Britain and Ireland. There are now under this foundation ten bursars and a prize, known as the Hutton prize (of the value of £30), which is awarded annually to the magistrand who is the most distinguished in the examination for honours in Philosophy. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854.)

Arms: Or, a lion rampant azure between three arrows points downward proper, headed and feathered argent, on a chief gules as many bezants.

98A. JOHN MILNE, M.D. King's Coll., 1803, Benefactor, 1808.

B. 1775, at Gilcomston, Aberdeen. Educated at King's College. In 1793 appointed Surgeon's mate of the East Indiaman, "Carnatic," of which he was afterwards surgeon. In 1798 he obtained an appointment in the Bombay Medical Establishment of the H.E.I. Company, and rose to be President of the Medical Board at Bombay. He founded a Medical bursary at King's College, which was the first medical bursary at Aberdeen. He left a sum of about £47,500, known as the Milne Bequest, for the purpose of improving the salaries of the most deserving parish schoolmasters in Aberdeenshire, and remunerating them for teaching children whose parents were unable to pay school fees. D. 1841, at Bombay. There is a portrait of Dr. Milne, by John Moir, in the Senatus Room, King's College. (Smith's *Memoir of John Milne, M.D.*, Aberdeen, 1871).

Arms: Or, a cross moline, pierced of the field, between three mullets azure.

98B. SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, Bart., Rector of King's College, 1795-97, Benefactor, 1821.

B. 1745; son of Rev. W. John Macpherson, minister of Sleat, Isle of Skye. Educated at King's College, M.A. 1764. Went to India as a Writer, in the H.E.I.C.S., and became Governor General on the return of Warren Hastings to England in 1784. Created a baronet, 1786, the title becoming extinct on his death, unmarried, 1821. Bequeathed £2500 Carnatic Stock to found a bursary for a Highland student. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854. P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Per fess or and azure, a galley of the first, oars and tackling proper, flagged gules; in chief a dexter hand holding a dagger point upwards, and a cross crosslet fitchée of the third.

98C. JOHN SIMPSON of Shrub Hill, parish of St. Martin, Worcester, LL.D., Benefactor, 1838.

Native of Keith; educated at King's College. M.A. 1779. Degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the University, 1820. Gave £500 for the repairs of the College in 1819, and bequeathed his whole property to found six bursaries in the College, and to give two annual prizes to the best Greek and Mathematical scholars. His portrait is in the Senatus Room, King's College, and his arms over the door in the Crown tower of the Chapel. (Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdon-*

enses, 1854. P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893.)

Arms: Argent, on a chief indented vert, three crescents of the field.

ARMORIAL SHIELDS ON THE CEILING.

THE coats-of-arms on the ceiling are intended to commemorate the history of the University of Aberdeen, as reconstituted in 1860.

COATS OF ARMS COMMEMORATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN SINCE 1860.

99. UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

By an ordinance of the Scottish University Commissioners, appointed under an Act of Parliament (21 and 22 Victoria, Cap 83), the University and King's College of Aberdeen, and the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen were from and after 15th Sept., 1860, united and incorporated with one University and College under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st, as in 94B, for King's College. 2nd, as in 94C, for Keith, Earl Marischal. 3rd, as in 89D, for Elphinstone. 4th, a tower of Aberdeen as in 94C. Matriculated at the Lyon Office, 26th Sept. 1888. (*Aberdeen University Calendar*, 1889-90.)

100. SIR [JAMES] ERASMUS WILSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Chair of Pathology, 1882.

B. 1809; son of William Wilson, of Huntly, Surgeon, R.N. Studied medicine at Aberdeen and London. Gained a very large and lucrative practice in London as a specialist in diseases of the skin. Became President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1881, when he received the honour of knighthood in consideration of his munificent gifts for the support of Hospitals, and the encouragement of medical study. Among many other liberal acts he founded the Chair and Museum of Dermatology in the College of Surgeons of England, 1869, and paid for the transport of the obelisk, known as Cleopatra's Needle, from Alexandria to London. D. 1884. (*Men of the Reign*.)

Arms: Sable, a wolf salient, on a chief or, three stars of the field.

101. ADAM GIFFORD, Senator of the College of Justice, Founder of the lectureship in Natural Theology, 1887.

B. 1820; son of James Gifford, treasurer and master of the Merchant Company, Edinburgh. Called to the Scottish bar, 1849. Sheriff of

Orkney and Zetland, 1865-70. Appointed a judge of the Court of Session, with the title of Lord Gifford, 1870. D. 1887. Bequeathed to Edinburgh £25,000, to Glasgow and Aberdeen, £20,000 each, and to St. Andrews £15,000, to found lectureships in Natural Theology in these Universities. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*.)

Arms: Gules, three bars ermine.

102. JOHN GRAY CHALMERS, Founder of the chair of English Literature, 1893.

B. at Old Aberdeen, 1818; second son of David Chalmers of Westburn, printer and proprietor of the *Aberdeen Journal*, with whom and his elder brother he was afterwards associated in business. Educated at Marischal College where he graduated M.A. in 1836. The stained glass in the west window of the West Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, was put in by him in memory of his parents and wife. D. 1890. Besides private bequests he left considerable sums to Trustees for distribution in benevolent objects in Aberdeen. (*Aberdeen Journal*, 1st November, 1890.)

Arms: Argent, a demi-lion sable, issuing from a fess azure, charged with a bear's head couped of the first, muzzled gules, in base a fleur de lys of the last, within a bordure of the second charged with a crescent of the field. (Paul's *Ordinary of Scottish Arms*, Edin. 1893.)

103. REV. WILLIAM ANDERSON, LL.D., Founder of the Lectureship on Comparative Psychology, 1896.

Ordained minister of the parish of Banchory-Ternan, 1836. Joined the Free Church at the Disruption in 1843, and soon afterwards proceeded to India, as professor of History, etc., in the College of Agra, of which afterwards he became Principal. Received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, 1855. D. 1870, leaving a contingent bequest under certain conditions for a lectureship in Comparative Psychology and Philology. The bequest remained inoperative until the University Commissioners of 1889, in the exercise of their powers, constituted it a lectureship in Comparative Psychology; and the first lecturer was nominated in 1896. (Hew Scott's *Fasti Ecclesie Scot.*)

Arms: Azure, a saltire argent, between three mullets in base a crescent or.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 104. Blank Shield | } Reserved for the arms of future benefactors. |
| 105. " " | |
| 106. " " | |
| 107. " " | |

E. A.

(To be continued.)

LORD GARDENSTONE.

EXTRACTS FROM LORD GARDENSTONE'S
JOURNAL, 1772 TO 1789.

(V., 94, 153, 179; VI., 188; VII., 8.)

31st August, 1785. Returned from Summer Session after passing a Fortnight at Pitcaithly with benefit. I have afflicting accounts of both my Brothers Troup and Delgaty.

Settle the Catalogue of Books with Mr. Scott—examine the Journals.

10th Sept., 1785. I have let the House and Farm of Johnston to a good tenant, Mr. Banch, for his life. The Rent exactly £70 stg.

27th October, 1785. I have paid to our taylor Charles an account of £10 some shillings for materials and making two suits of clothes, also paid to John Skae £6 odds for a Piece of Fine Linen. N.B. This is the first season of our Bleach-field—it has performed wonders. Two hundred thousand yards returned from it with high approbation. *Floreat.*

1st Nov., 1785. Finding in George Murdoch's circumstances that it is really for his interest as well as for Publick Service and my satisfaction that he should quit the Inn and adjoining Farm of 34 acres, I have upon very indulgent terms obtained his Renunciation. If his behaviour, particularly to the incoming Tenant, is such as I shall have reason to be well pleased with, my intention is to be further very indulgent to him; particularly I intend wholly to discharge the Bond for £150, also I shall not claim my Right to a material List of the Furniture, only David Beattie will take care that George restore the Oval Mirror in the Dining Room—a Boy's Picture in do.; and the two pieces of Tea Furniture. I intend as above that George may dispose of the rest with his own effects.

20th Feb., 1786. Returned on my way to attend the Election of a Parliament man for Aberdeenshire in room of my worthy Brother Troup, who died 20th Dec. last, and has left me a very affluent fortune; as this happens very late in life, I am studious to make use of my time, and do all the good I can without injury to my family.

I have resolved to try the effect of a Southern Climate at least for one year, and have made various material arrangements for due Administration and Progress of Improvement till I return.

As a token of particular favour to John Skea, I have made him a present of £30 stg. for erecting a good Dryhouse.

To encourage Mr. Bournan in his scheme of building Tradesmen's Houses, I have given him a present of £20.

As there must be now a great demand for

houses—and I am resolved on costly experience to be no more a builder myself, I am to grant encouragement to undertakers for commodious houses to Tradesmen, particularly for each of the first Twenty Houses that shall be built from this date on any part of the Burgh Territory I shall pay to the Builder 12 p. cent. of his disbursements, not exceeding the extent of £40 stg. upon each house. My Factor here shall pay the 12 p. cent. on proper evidence of the builder's disbursements and good execution of the work. Moreover I promise that when I come home I will voluntarily give some further Premium in proportion to the merit of Builders and moderation of Rents to settlers. David Beattie will make the encouragement known.

On the first of March, 1785, I received an elegant and valuable collection of Van Dyke's Heads in a present from Mr. Weir, a worthy man and ingenious House Painter at Edin^r. I have since made him a suitable recompence, though he could expect none at the time when the present was made; it is to be deposited in the Public Library at Laur—kirk, and I hereby declare that it remains the property of me and my heirs in the Estate of Johnston, and may be removed from that Library at our pleasure.*

2nd March, 1786. Returned from the Aberdeenshire Election. The candidates were Mr. Skene and Mr. Ferguson of Pitfour.—Skene elected.

I have this day made a present to Cumming and Urnlly, Stocking Manufacturers, of the two Stocking Frames, my property, and formerly deposited in their custody.

Of the same date I have advanced to these two stocking manufacturers the sum of £40 stg., for which they have granted their Joint Bill, payable at Whitsunday, 1787, but I have further agreed that they shall have the use of this money without Interest till Whitsunday, 1789, as I have a very good opinion of their Industry and Sobriety.

Of same date I have given in a present £5 stg. to James Hay, Mason, a sober, industrious man, as an aid to build his house. If, on my return, I find he has executed a proper house on the reformed plan, I shall further encourage him, and in the meantime I authorise David Beattie to give £5 more if in the progress of his building he sees cause.

Doctor Walker settled here, and practising in his profession of Physic with credit and success,

* Is it possible, after the lapse of over One Hundred and Eleven Years, to find out where these paintings are? Were they, I wonder, among the family pictures in Troup House which, along with the Glenlyon Sword and the picture of Lord Gardenstone in the Tore, were to be handed over to Francis Alexander Garden free of charge in the Settlement of the Troup Will Case on the 11th day of March, 1896?

is about to build a good house in the Village. To aid him I have advanced to him £100 stg., for which he grants Bill payable at Whitsunday, 1787, but I have agreed that he shall have the use of the money for four years after the term of payment, and without paying any interest.

I have given to Doctor Walker a canister of Doctor Grant's laxative pills, which I think are excellent, and I shall, if I return, be desirous to know how they answer in practice.

I have agreed to buy back my old Chaise from George Murdoch at the same price I got, viz., £15 stg. If any body will give more at the Roup, I shall be glad that George have the benefit; if not, I take it at that price and desire it to be lodged in Mr. Cream's custody and for his use till my return. F.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE additions to the New Spalding Club Hand List of Bibliography of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, begin this month, with the name of Edward Raban, "Laird of Letters." Mr. J. P. Edmond's exhaustive researches into the personal history of the mysterious Englishman, who introduced the typographic art to Aberdeen, in 1622, did not unfold the place, or date of his birth. They disclose, that in the last decade of the 16th century, he became a soldier, and fought in the Low Countries, where he may probably have acquired his knowledge of printing, and that before settling in Aberdeen, he had attempted (1620-21) to establish himself in business at Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He appears to have retired from the active pursuit of his vocation in 1649, when he must have been at least seventy years of age, and at his death, nine years later, he was buried at the west dyke of the Churchyard of St. Nicholas. The items noted are fully described in Mr. Edmond's works, and we concur in his opinion, that the literary style and contents of the Almanacs indicate that they were written and compiled, as well as published, by our first printer.

Half a century ago, the city of Sydney chose John Rae, the son of an Aberdeen "Town's Officer," to be its Town Clerk. He was born in 1813, was bred a lawyer, has held several important Government appointments in New South Wales, and is the author of the works which we have noted. Copies of his "Gleanings" may sometimes be met with at local book auctions, and there lies before us a volume which he calls "labor ipse voluptas" of his leisure hours,—a version of Isaiah in blank verse, which only an Aberdonian Scot could have had the hardihood to write. Another John Rae, and his better known

brother, Dr. George Milne Rae, were sons of the innkeeper at Udny. All three were graduates of Marischal College.

The "Memoirs of Maj. Alexander Ramkins, a Highland Officer, now in prison at Avignon," is a very curious little book of adventure. Its hero describes how, when he was a stripling of seventeen, at the University of Aberdeen, the news from Killiecrankie so excited him, that he sold off his books, and the furniture of his lodging, and joined the broken men who were prowling among the hills. Many subsequent exploits in several European countries are of a more trivial description. Other members of his family were also Jacobites, for he says his two elder brothers had been obliged to leave Scotland, one becoming an officer of the Empire in Hungary, while the other joined the guards of James II., and lost his life fighting for the cause in Ireland. We cannot identify the author, and it is quite possible, notwithstanding much circumstantiality, that the narrative may have but slight foundation in fact.

Poetry and Timber are united under the name of James Rait. The poems were published anonymously, and there must have been a large edition, for copies are common. But we have not met with the Timber Book.

We have made extensive additions to the catalogue of Dean Ramsay's Works, and introduced among other members of that old Kincardineshire family, the name of the accomplished Professor David Ramsay, a younger son of the baronet of Balmain. He was probably educated at the University of Aberdeen, and abroad, and, after being for some years a Professor in the Huguenot College at Saumur, he became successively Minister of Arbutnot, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, Professor of Divinity, and Rector of the University of Edinburgh. His best writings are in Latin Verse, his contributions being among the most elegant in the *Delitiæ*.

James Ramsay, the Abolitionist, was a native of Fraserburgh, who graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1753. William Ramsay, a classical commentator of the early 16th century, describes himself as a nephew of Thomas Ramsay of Barra. If we rightly include him, as we hope upon investigation to prove, then our *Incunabula* must be sought for at Leyden as well as Paris.

If you would know the history of John Rannie, one of the sweetest minor poets of the north a hundred years ago, read Mr. Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord." Rannie is now best known by the Perth edition of his "Pastorals," which may sometimes be picked up on the old book stalls, and are not scarce. But in his own day he was most noted as a writer of popular songs, which

occasionally contain local allusions, too slight to be permanently interesting. Many of them were set to music, and published by John Ross of Aberdeen, under whose name, as composer, we shall catalogue them. For the melodies are better than the songs, and like all the publications of Ross, should be secured by the local collector when he has the chance, which will be but seldom.

Four Reads, sons of the manse of Banchory Ternan, close our present list. Alexander was not the earliest Aberdeen doctor to acquire fame and fortune in London, but for his day he was a skilful anatomist, the first who lectured on Physiology in the Metropolis under the sanction of the Corporation of Barber Surgeons. His writings were standard works until the close of the 17th century. Among the books which he bequeathed to King's College Library, Aberdeen, is a copy of his "Manuall," containing many amendments and additions in his handwriting, having evidently undergone careful revision for a new edition.

John Read is known only as the youthful secretary of George Buchanan. His translation of the History of Scotland has never been published. Thomas was Latin Secretary to King James VI., and endowed the earliest reference library in Scotland by the terms of his benefactions to Marischal College. William practised the medical profession at Windsor, but we have been unable as yet to discover the work attributed to him by Charteris. K. J.

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THE PORTSOY ADVERTISER.—In reply to K. J.'s inquiry in your August issue (p. 39), I beg to say that "The Portsoy Advertiser" was a gratuitous advertising sheet that appeared only for a brief period. The newspaper that has long been identified with Portsoy is "The Banffshire Reporter." The first issue appeared on 15th August, 1850. The paper was started by the late Mr. Thomas Anderson, who continued to publish and edit it till May, 1884, when the business was taken over by Calder Brothers. Since the latter date Mr. Marcus Calder has acted as Editor. In the beginning of March, 1895, the firm of Calder Bros. was dissolved, and the business is now conducted solely by Marcus Calder. The files are not complete, several of the earlier years being wanting. C.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

397. *Gordon, Patrick (Prof.)*: Scholar, &c. Born in 1613 at Keithock's Mill, acted as Regent at King's College, Aberdeen, 1640-50, was turned out of that post by the English in 1651. After the restoration he was made civilist, but demitted that charge and became humanist in 1669. He also taught Hebrew. His children and grand-children long held similar appointments in Aberdeen. He died in 1706.
398. *Gordon, Patrick*: Minor Poet. Of the Cluny family, and born probably in that parish (1691). His death is supposed to have occurred about 1750.
399. *Gordon, Robt., of Straloch*: Geographer and Antiquary. Born at Kinmundy, New Machur, 14th September, 1580, he is said to have been the first graduate in Marischal College, founded 1593, but there is no certain proof of this. He studied also in Paris, and purchased Straloch in 1608. Mr. Gordon has the merit of being the first who applied actual mensuration in topographical surveys, and at the earnest solicitation of King Charles, he undertook, in 1641, the preparation of an Atlas for Scotland, which was published in 1648, and soon reached a third edition. He criticised also the histories of Boece, Buchanan and Knox, and wrote a History of the Gordon Family, and of his own times. He died in 1661. V. Smith's *Aberdeenshire*, II., 1043, &c.
400. *Gordon, Robert (Rev.)*: Scholar and Priest. Of the Kirkhill family, Dyce. A notice of him appears in the National Dictionary of Biography, from which it appears that his chief claim to remembrance rests upon a translation of the New Testament. He was born in 1687, and died 1764.
401. *Gordon, Robert (Sir), G.C.M., G.C.H.*: Diplomatist. A scion of the Aberdeen family, brother of the Premier Earl of Aberdeen. He gained distinction in the Diplomatic Service, was ambassador at Vienna in 1844. Born 1791 he died 1847. V. *Nat. Dict. of Biog.*
402. *Gordon, Robert (Admiral)*: A scion of the house of Huntly, he entered the navy in 1810, served at the reduction of the Isle of France, Conquest of Java, attack on New Orleans, and bombardment of Algiers. He continued in active service till 1834, became Rear Admiral in 1857, Vice-Admiral in 1863, and Admiral in 1867. Born 7th September, 1796, he died in 1869.
403. *Gordon, Theodore, M.D.*: Inspector General of Army Hospitals. Born 1786, died 1845. For sketch of his life see *Nat. Dict. of Biog.*
404. *Gordon, Thomas (Rev.)*: Divine and Author. Born at Lonmay Manse in 1721, and educated at King's College, he was ordained at Dundurcos, 1747, translated to Speymouth, 1758, and died in 1784. He published, in 1776, *An inquiry into the power of Ecclesiastics*, also *Plain Sermons on Practical Subjects*, 1786, 2 vols., besides many Essays in the Weekly Magazine.
405. *Gordon, Thomas, of Buthlaw (General)*: Greek Sympathiser and Author. Born Cairness, Lonmay, 8th December, 1788. Educated Eton, Aberdeen, and Oxford. Inheriting from his father a good estate, he

found himself at the close of a long minority in possession of a commanding fortune. He travelled widely. Indeed, Sweden and Portugal excepted, he personally visited every country in Europe. He travelled also in Asiatic Turkey, in Persia and in Barbary. As a result he became an accomplished linguist, and in particular mastered both modern Greek and Turkish. He also served first in the British army and subsequently during the Campaign of 1813, as a Captain on the Russian Staff. Soon after, he threw himself into the struggle for Greek independence. He gave not only his purse to aid the cause, but joined the patriot army, in which he rose to be Major-General. He published, in 1832, *A History of the Greek Revolution*, favourably reviewed by De Quincy. Returning home he died in 1841. See Smith's *Aberdeenshire*, II., 941, and De Quincy's *Essays*, X., 103-4.

406. *Gordon, Thomas (Prof.)*: Professor of Greek, King's College. Born in Aberdeen, 14th August, 1714, acted as Assistant Regent in 1734-9, and was appointed Humanist that year, a post he held till 1765. He acted as Regent from 1765 to 1796, became Professor of Greek that year, and died 1797.

407. *Gordon, William (Bishop)*: Bishop of Aberdeen. A scion of the Huntly family, he was educated at Aberdeen and Paris. Returning home, he became Parson of Clatt, then Chancellor of the diocese of Moray, and then Bishop of Aberdeen, in 1547. He died 1577.

408. *Gordon, William (M.D.)*: A native of Aberdeen. He became Professor of Medicine, King's College, and died 1640.

409. *Gordon, William, of Straloch and Pitturg*: Royalist Author. Probably born in Straloch, New Machar, about 1612, he joined the Royalist party and published *Animadversions on the Proclamation of the Rebellious Parliament, and the Declaration against the King*. He died in 1649.

410. *Gordon, Wm., 2nd Earl of Aberdeen*: Born 1676. He was chosen M.P. for Aberdeenshire in 1708, but unseated on petition. After succeeding to the earldom in 1720, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots Representative Peers, and generally opposed ministers. He died 1766.

411. *Gordon, Wm., of Old Aberdeen*: Historian of the Gordons. Born probably at Hilton, near Aberdeen, he published in 2 vols. *The History of the Family of Gordon, from their arrival in Scotland to the year 1690*. This book was published in Edin., 1726-7.

412. *Gordon, Wm., (General)*: Born at Cairnbulg in 1821, he entered the army in 1838. He distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was raised to the rank of General. He died 1881.

413. *Gowans, Geo. Russell*: Artist. Born Woodside near Aberdeen, about 1841. He studied art in London and Paris. A contemporary of Sir George Reid, he still paints.

414. *Grant, David*: Amateur Musician. Born Aberdeen, Sept., 1833, he studied music under Heir Granz, became a tobacco merchant in his native town, but retired and settled in London, 1878. He has composed several excellent tunes, one of which is *Kaleigh*.

415. *Grant, James*: Minor Poet. He was born in

Aberdeen, and early in life enlisted and served in the British army. In 1849, he published a volume of verse, entitled *Thua Recruit's*.

416. *Grant, James, M.D. (Bey)*: Physician in Egypt. Born 14th October, 1840, at Methlick, he graduated M.A. 1862, and M.B. 1864. He then proceeded to Alexandria in Egypt, where he rendered great service in the Cholera epidemic, 1866. He settled in Cairo, but after a time returned home. He was soon, however, recalled to Egypt. In 1880, he received the title of Bey, and his Alma Mater gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1882. He has written a work on *The Climate of Egypt*. He died at Bridge of Allan in July of this year.

417. *Grant, John, M.P.*: Canadian Politician. Born Alford, 1841, educated at Midmar, emigrated to Canada, and thence to British Columbia, entered into trade and became Mayor of Victoria, has been Government Road Superintendent, and constructed many routes of road in the Province. He was first returned to the Legislative Assembly, 1882, and has been re-elected 1886-1890-1894.

418. *Grant, Mary*: Minor Poet, &c. Born at Fraserburgh, she was trained for a governess. In 1871, she published *Eva and other Poems*; in 1877, *Lays of the Affections*; in 1880, *This Awful Age*. She writes *Essays, Tales &c.*

419. *Grant, Peter*: Centenarian. Born at Braemar in 1720, he acted as Sergeant in the Jacobite army, at Culloden, but escaped and survived till 1824. For years before his death he was known as "the last of the King's enemies."

420. *Grant, Robert*: Poet and Journalist. Born at Peterhead in 1818. Has contributed poems to "Highland Legends," and to many journals. He died in 1895. As a contributor to this journal a brief sketch of him appears in *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 156.

421. *Gray, Andrew, D.D.*: Free Church Leader and Divine. Born in Aberdeen, in 1805, he graduated there for the ministry, and was ordained there at Woodside, in 1830, and translated to Perth West Church in 1836. He took part in the Disruption, and was an active leader among the Free Church clergymen in 1843. He died in 1861. His works are numerous. Among them may be mentioned, *A Catechism on the Constitution and Principles of the Free Church*; *The Mary Worship of Rome*; and *Gospel Contrasts and Parallels*. *V. Dict. of Nat. Biography*.

422. *Gray, Gilbert (Principal)*: Scholar and second Principal of Marischal College. He studied under Rollock, the first Principal of Edinburgh University. His only literary work, *Oratio de Illustribus Scotiae Scriptoribus*, is prefixed to Mackenzie's *Lives*. He was appointed Principal in 1598 and died in 1614. See Anderson's *Scottish Nation*.

423. *Gray, John, Q.C.*: Legal Author. Born in Aberdeen, in 1807, he was called to the bar in 1838, and became a Q.C. in 1863. He is the author of *Gray's Country Attorney's Practice*, 1836, and *Country Solicitor's Practice*, 1837, also *The Law of Costs*, 1853. He became Solicitor to the Treasury. His death occurred in 1875. See *Nat. Dict. of Biography*.

424. *Gray, Louisa Jane*: Novelist. Born in Inverurie Free Church Manse. She has written among other works, *The Children of Abbotsmuir Manse*. She died in 1888.

425. *Gray, Mary*: Poetess. Born in Huntly, in 1853. She is an L.L.A. of St. Andrews. She has published *Lyrics and Epigrams from Goethe, and other German Poets*, which is well spoken of by critics. See *Modern Scottish Poets* by Edwards. W. B. R. W.
(To be continued.)

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

FOR this month our Illustration is the Seal of Aberdeen appended to the "Obligation" given by the burgh to King Henry VI. for the ransom of King James I. from his captivity in England. It appears to be the most perfect, though not the oldest, impression extant. From John Cruickshank's *Armorial Ensigns of the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen* we glean the following:—"On the obverse side of the seal St Nicholas is represented standing mitred and vested, his right hand uplifted in the act of benediction, and his left hand holding a pastoral staff. To the right of the figure is a crescent, and to the left a star of 6 points. These undoubtedly are symbols of a ship and a guiding star, and indicate that he is the patron saint of mariners, for which reason he had been assumed as the patron saint of Aberdeen, as he was of numerous other seaboard towns. The legend round this side of the seal is;—SINGNUM : BEATI : NICOLAI : ABIRDONENSI. 'Singnum' for Signum bears witness to the mediæval origin of the seal. On the reverse side there is represented a wall of dressed masonry, having a closed two-leaved banded gate in the centre, and 3 spires rising above the coping of the wall; the one in the middle rising higher than the others, and each spire having a cross as a terminal. The obvious inference is that the representation indicates the wall of the burgh, and the great church within the wall dedicated to St. Nicholas, in which relics of the saint were believed to be enshrined. The legend round this side of the seal is SIGILLVM : DE : COMMVNI : ABIRDONENSI."

Skye, says the *British Weekly*, has three centenarians. Angus M'Leod, shepherd, Eyre, is 103, and can walk from sixteen to twenty miles in a day. William M'Farlane, Tyndale, is 102, and remembers Waterloo vividly. He knew five men who fought there. Catherine Kennedy, Ardmore, has just completed the century, and has her faculties intact. The three cases have been carefully investigated, and there is no doubt as to their authenticity. In this connection see a former note on the Longevity of Highlanders (*S. N. & Q.*, IX., 141).

JAMES GATT: A FORGOTTEN CULLEN POET. —As an addition to Mr. P. J. Anderson's interesting note on Gatt in the May number of *S. N. & Q.* (IX., 180), I may mention that in a large and curious collection of MS. sermons of the 17th and 18th centuries which has recently turned up in this neighbourhood, and been submitted to me for examination, there is a volume of his sermons. It is a small, vellum-bound quarto of 374 pages, and is written in a large bold hand. The title page bears the inscription—"Of the Saviour's Mediatory Kingdom and Words. Part 1st. Written by James Gatt. Sermon 1st to be delivered November 30th, 1755, Graitney, November 24th, 1755." The volume contains thirty sermons, marked as having been preached at Greta from 30th Nov., 1755, to 6th June, 1756.

Dollar.

ROBERT PAUL.

BURNSIANA.—There has just been discovered in the *Dumfries Journal* of 7th July, 1795, an unsigned *jeu d'esprit*, which bears internal evidence of being from the pen of Robert Burns. It is as follows:—

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

"Long have the learned sought without success
To find what you alone, O Pitt, possess!
Thou only hast the magic power to draw
A guinea from a head not worth a straw."

"The reference," says the *Dumfries Standard*, "is to one of the great financier's many expedients for raising funds to carry on the great war with revolutionary France. The Chancellor's net was in those days cast very wide, and its mesh was exceedingly small, so that scarcely any article either of use or ornament escaped toll to the State. His Budget of 1795 imposed a tax of a guinea on every person who used hair powder. We can readily fancy Burns, in an amused mood, dashing off this bit of light satire and sending it to the newspaper; and the reason for doing so anonymously is quite apparent at a time when the slightest approach to meddling with politics on the part of a public servant was closely watched."

AN important item has been added to the Burns' Exhibition, Glasgow. This is three quarto volumes of MS. letters, drawings, &c., relating to the Cadell & Davis copyright editions of the works of Robert Burns. The letters are addressed to the publishers by those connected with the work—Currie, Cromek, Stothard, Roscoe, Chalmers, and the agent in Dumfries for the widow and family of Burns. The illustrations include ten unpublished draw-



SEAL ATTACHED TO THE DEED OF RANSOM OF JAMES I., 1423-4.

ings by Thomas Stothard, R.A., which were intended for one or other of the many editions published by Cadell. Volume I. is left open to show an engraved portrait of Currie; Volumes II. and III. display two important water-colour drawings by Stothard—Burns's fiddle and triangle, and his Mossgiel plough that turned down the daisy and dislodged the mouse. The volumes are replete with matter of a bibliographical character, which will enable the editors to enrich the final catalogue of the Burns' Exhibition with details which are both new and interesting. These unique volumes are from the library of Sir John Watson of Earnock.

SCOTSTON MOOR, ABERDEEN.—This reserve, understood to be a sort of *pro indiviso* appanage of Old Aberdeen, now vests in New Aberdeen by its absorption of the Aulton. The Town Council has been desirous to determine exactly what are the city's legal rights in the matter of the moor. The *Free Press* of 24th August states that within the next few days it is understood a very exhaustive statement on the subject of Scotstown Moor will be laid before the Bills and Law Committee of the Town Council. The committee, it may be remembered, had it remitted to them to inquire as to the rights of the city to the Moor, or part of it, and they made a representation to the Woods and Forests Commission on the subject. They were advised to institute inquiries into all available documents, so as to have the matter submitted to high legal opinion, and, acting on that advice, the committee requested Mr. Davidson, deputy town clerk, to institute the necessary inquiries. Mr. Davidson has now completed his work. He has examined a great quantity of material bearing on the point, and has drawn up an exhaustive statement, now in the printer's hands, dealing with the matter in its historical aspect. Numerous old Latin deeds have been consulted, and copious extracts have been made and are embodied in the statement along with the translations. After considering this statement the committee will make a report on the subject to the Council.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—A meeting of special interest to Scotland was held some weeks ago in the historic house of Mr. Murray, the publisher, Albemarle Street. It has long been a matter of reproach, says a correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, that among all the monuments of our illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey there was not to be found one to Sir Walter Scott. So long as 30 years ago Dean Stanley pointed out that of

the three greatest geniuses of the period, including the end of the last century and early part of the present—Burns, Byron and Scott—not one had either grave or memorial in Westminster Abbey. Ten or a dozen years ago tardy justice was done at Westminster to the memory of Burns, and now it is hoped that, as the result of a movement which has been inaugurated largely, we believe, through the instrumentality of Mr. Charles John Wilson of Hawick, the "Wizard of the North" will be enshrined within the sacred circle of the Poets' Corner. The movement has for its object the placing in the Abbey of a bust of Sir Walter Scott, whose claim to such recognition, it is well observed, is emphasised by the grateful affection of the nation. The proposal has enlisted widespread sympathy, and an influential list of noble and literary people have signified their desire to be associated with it.

A LITERARY FIND.—At a meeting of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society the Rev. Duncan M'Gregor, Inverallochy, read a paper on "The Rathen Manual," an ancient manuscript recently discovered in the library of the late Dr. Cock, Rathen. The work consists of 98 pages of parchment 8 inches long by 5¼ inches broad. It was evidently intended for some pre-Reformation Scottish priest. There is nothing, however, especially Scottish in its contents except the form of excommunication. All the services are after the use of Sarum, which was generally followed in Scotland before the Reformation. Comparison with the Arbuthnot missal clearly shows that it is a supplement to some such missal as is there represented, and it is unquestionably a copy of the book so frequently referred to in that manual. All portions of peculiar services for certain days which that missal omits with the direction to seek them in the 'Manual' are found in this manuscript, which, on the other hand, omits what the missal contains. The two manuscripts obviously belonged to the same period, and must have been in coincident use. The Arbuthnot missal was transcribed by James Sybbald, vicar of Arbuthnot, and was finished on 22nd February, 1491. In the "Rathen Manual" there is no similar statement as to the writer or his date. The manuscript was passed round, and was examined with great interest by the members of the Society. Dr. Cooper moved a vote of thanks to Mr. M'Gregor. Dr. Ferguson of Kinmundy seconded, stating that an interesting subject for inquiry would be the history of the book before it came into the possession of the late Dr. Cock.

Dr. Cramond of Cullen writes a couple of columns on the *Pressgang* in the "Banffshire Journal" of the 25th ult. The writer treats of the cruel custom of Pressing, in an interesting manner, and confines himself to the N.E. of Scotland. The fishing population were heavily raided in the period ranging from 1756 to 1776. The following is a letter from one of the victims to his wife :—

(1) *To Mrs Cristen Wilson in Doun near Banff by Aberdeen, Noarh Britton.*

September ye 27, 1755.

My Dear

this is to Leat you cnow that I am in good health, houping to hear the seam of you, of the childerin, and houps to hear of my fader and mothers weafear, and I would have wrote you sowner But we have stayed soe short time in wan pleace that I could not gif you sorter notice wehar or whom to Deract to me. We heave not bean yeat out of Englen, only on the costs of france and att holland for the King, and now we ar att the noor, wear we will Lay for some time Like 2 or 3 wiks, and I will Begg to be favered with a Letter from you befor we go from the Noar, becas we expect to go a stashon eader to Jamacky or Jievergienig (? Virginia) and gif my servas to my sister and to my wncel Andrew Wilson, and see that you have Payed him for the fish that I got from him, and the thing that I got from my feather and gif my servas to Andrie Wilson and his famely and to the fiskel and his famely and to William Wilson and his wife and James Wilson and his wife and George Wilson and his wife, and that I heave got no accounts of his Brother, John, yeat. William Wilson and I was parted at the Noar, and he is on Board of the Windsor. My servas to John Anderson and his wife. Gif my servas to Andrew Wilson and his too sons and Jeanie Wilson and George Admson and his wife, and I Begg of you to kep the too Boeas att the scool. I have Rescaved no munie yeat, nor Dis not think to Deou teal the ship comes hom from her stashon, and if I geat canie their, I wil com or send munie. I tak warie weal with it, and Likes the ship wary weal, and am warie well beloved by the Crou, and we have Plenty of Scotsmen a Long with us. I Desir that you will go over to Bawbie Brons in Banf, and git that Bill, and Gif my servas to him, and see that you have got that munie from that mean for the fish I sent a shoar att Leath, and they wold not gif me anie of it, and gif my servas to George Wilson of Whitehills and his wife, and I houping my sister will stay with my feather and mother and I am absent, while you see if I com hom, and be kind to the Bearnes, and gif my servas to Jean Wilson and her daughter houping she will be meared be foar I com hom and gif my servas to hir too Broders and as soon as I come to Englin I will send you a Letter or com myself. I will be Glead to have a Letter from you and to hear whou all frends and a Quantenes is. Give my servas to James Shand and his wife and see if my father can gea ean of the seap? kepit for the Boois be cas thay are comming up. Gif my servas to Alexander Read and Ann Milne, and I will troubel

you with no moar at Praysont, But Remains your Loving Housbunt Andrew Wilson.

B.S. Gif my-serves to your mother, and when you writ me you may Dract to me on Bourd of his Majstes Ship the Grayhound, Lying att the Noar or elswhear. A. W.

Queries.

1046. DAVID DEWAR, OF DUNFERMLINE.—This person died early this century. Mentioned in Dean Ramsay's Scottish Antiquities. I should be much obliged if any reader could tell me if anything is known of his ancestors, or the sources from which this might be obtained?
C. L.

1047. JOHN FADDIE.—I have a small portrait, painted in oil on card with this written on back, "John Faddie, Pinxt., 1828." Can any of your readers give me any information as to who John Faddie was?

LITTLEPIRLOT.

1048. PEACOCK FEATHERS UNLUCKY.—The mere possession of these feathers seems to be held as evidence enough of coming misfortune. Recently a case came under my notice where some of them were forthwith bustled out of the house because of their evil reputation. I suppose the peculiar form of the feathers suggests the evil eye?

Musselburgh.

J. CALDER ROSS.

1049. GREAT SCOT! OR GREAT SCOTT!—Which is the more correct spelling; both forms are used, although the latter is perhaps the more common. Is the phrase an Americanism? It probably has as remote a connection with the "Great Unknown," although many people think otherwise, as the kindred expression,—"What the Dickens!" (which is used by Shakespeare) has to do with the author of *Pickwick*. An abortive weekly publication, entitled *Great Scot*, was started a few years ago in Edinburgh.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

1050. NURSERY RHYME.—I recal the following rhyme, which was a household word in my Glasgow home early in the century. I have never seen it in print, and should be glad to know if it can be recognised, either as a memorial of the past or still surviving.

ST. MUNGO.

There was an auld bruicket yowe
Fed upon a heathery knowe.
Upon its heid it had a hat,
And on its shouthers an auld sheep's brat.
It took its fit intae its han'
And happit o'er tae Airelan',
Frae Aireland and Aberdeen
The fairlies o' fifeteen.
Töm i' the bauk chappin' on the mice,
The wean i' the cradle playin' wi' the dice,
The maid i' the garden layin' oot the clo'es,
By cam' a blackbird an' picket aff her nose.

1051. MR. DAVID WEDDERBURN'S GRAMMAR.—On 26th June, 1632, the Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland granted to Mr. David Wedderburn, master of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, the sole right and benefit of printing and selling a *Grammar*

which the said Mr. David "had framed us an abridgement for facilitating of Despanter's Grammar." This privilege was to last for 21 years; 200 copies had already been printed, and partly distributed, at the date of the grant. Is this Grammar known to exist now? One would suppose that the University Library of Aberdeen should possess a copy.
Edinburgh. M.

Answers.

1034. THE NAME CRUICKSHANK (X., 14, 32).—In June and July numbers of *Notes and Queries* I see that there is a discussion as to the origin of this name. May I bring to the notice of your readers that Gen. Stewart of Garth, in his well-known book, "Sketches of the Highlanders," says, when writing of the sept descended from the Stewarts of Garth:—"Another tribe of the same family are called *Camachas* or *Crookshanks*, from a bend or deformity in his leg by which their ancestor was distinguished from others of his name."

Sourabaya, Java.

LOCHABER.

1035. PORTRAIT OF FERGUSSON THE POET (X., 13, 63).—Verily, doctors and editors differ! The portrait of Fergusson prefixed to Gray's 1821 edition of the poet's life, which "E. Y. E." states there is "every reason to believe was faithfully copied by Runciman from the former picture" (of the Prodigal Son), is thus described in the *Works of Robert Fergusson*, by A. B. G. (Lond. and Edin.: A. Fullarton & Co., 1851, new edition 1879):—"In the edition of the poems, published by Anderson of Edinburgh, with Life by the Rev. James Gray, 1821, there is given a hideous study from another picture of Runciman which represents the 'Return of the Prodigal.' It is said, by the editor, to be a portrait of Fergusson; but there is not a tittle of evidence adduced. It is wholly supposititious; and certainly the engraving of it was in the worst taste. I purchased the plate from the proprietor, that no more impressions might be issued." Sommers describes the *original* picture by Runciman as follows:—"In a few days the picture strikingly exhibited the bard in the character of a prodigal, sitting on a grassy bank surrounded by swine, some of which were sleeping, and others feeding; his right leg over his left knee, eyes uplifted, hands clasped, tattered clothes, and with expressive countenance bemoaning his forlorn and miserable situation. This picture, when finished, reflected high honour on the painter, being much admired. It was sent to the Royal Exhibition in London, where it was also highly esteemed, and there purchased by a gentleman of taste and fortune, at a considerable price. I have often expressed a wish to see a print from it, but never had that pleasure, as it exhibited a portrait of my favourite bard which, for likeness, colouring, and expression, might have done honour to the taste and pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds."

Notwithstanding very considerable research, continues "A. B. G.," in which I had the kind co-operation of S. C. Hall, Esq., editor of the *Art-Union Journal*, I have failed in tracing this painting. It is

certainly very desirable that its present possessor should be known. The author of this 1851 *Life of Fergusson*, who prefixes to his volume an elaborate account of the various portraits of the poet, inclines to the opinion that the one given in his 1879 edition, and engraved by R. Bell, "is the alone authenticated portrait, and there cannot be a doubt that it faithfully—literally represents the poet." He obtained the copper-plate, which belonged to Walter Ruddiman, jun., from Miss Ruddiman. An impression from this copper-plate was framed and hung above Ruddiman's parlour mantel-piece; and was regarded by the family as a correct portrait of the poet.

Glasgow.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

1044. PICTURE ON A SNUFFBOX (X., 63).—The picture, I think, is a humorous reference to an object which is to be seen in the Cluny Museum, Paris. This object "La ceinture de la chasteté" was said to have been obtained by a jealous husband, the key of which he carried always on his person, but tradition says that his frail spouse obtained a duplicate key which she presented to an admirer. The roguish twinkle in the eye of the woman, and the severe look on the face of the man, lend colour to this reading, and the key in the former's hand is suggestive of the title of the picture.
J. M. C.

Literature.

An Archaeological Survey of the United Kingdom.

By DAVID MURRAY, LL.D., F.S.A. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons. 1896.

THIS is a plea, and a very strong one, for the necessity of an Archaeological survey of the United Kingdom by the government on lines similar to those of the topographical and geological surveys, and of further legislation for the preservation of ancient Monuments. At first sight, it seems too late in the day, and in view of the existing mass of tabulated and published knowledge of archaeological subjects, to make such a proposal. But in support of it the author brings to bear an impact of argument that is not possible to resist. Perfectly cognizant of what has been done, he regards it as so much, and very imperfect *disjecta membra*, thrown together by the unconcerted efforts of private persons or learned societies during the mere dawn of a Science of Archaeology, which is not yet 60 years old. Government has done much for written Records, but very little for the unwritten, although the mass of material which already exists would form a very useful nucleus on which to base more systematic effort. The scope of the work would include "a survey of all monuments of antiquity of every kind, e.g., pillar stones and cromlechs, circles and alignments, cairns and barrows, camps, forts, and other earthworks, crosses, weels, churches and graveyards, crannogs, peels, castles and other buildings, and their sites where the buildings are gone, caves, cup and ring-marked rocks, British and Celtic trackways and Roman roads." Local dialects, with Place and Field names, should also form an item in the list of interests. To all which Dr. Murray abundantly proves how much in advance of us most continental nations are. The

cognate subject of Treasure Trove is discussed in a most interesting section of the work, and in an appendix the laws of other nations on this subject are carefully collated. Through the somewhat eccentric operation of our own laws on Treasure Trove much that is really valuable has been lost, which should have been preserved. Dr. Murray also discusses fully the question of National versus Local museums of antiquities, but he thinks that the balance of evidence is largely in favour of the latter. The author is full of his subject, and his volume with its copious notes displays an extraordinary knowledge of the whole field, and his recommendations deserve careful hearing and warm support.

The Church and Parish of Bellie. By WM. CRAMOND, LL.D., Schoolmaster of Cullen. [1896. 51 pp.]

DR. CRAMOND industriously pursues his visitations of the northern churches. The present publication possesses no very special features. The extracts exhibit the usual experiences. If the parish was more vexed with Catholics than its neighbours, it seems happily less vexed with their immoralities. The little book is nicely printed and on good paper.

Thrums and its Glens, Historical Relics and Recollections. By JAMES STIRTON, Kirriemuir. 1896. Aberdeen: W. Jolly & Sons. Edinburgh: J. Menzies & Co. [103 pp., crown 8vo.]

To say the least of it this is a quaint little book on a quaint old place, made famous by the literary genius of Mr. Barrie. It is written in a very unconventional not to say rollicking style, so much so that one never knows when to take the author seriously. It is easy to be seen that he is a "humorist," but the humour is not always perspicuous to his readers. One's curiosity to know more about the little town invested with so much interest by Mr. Barrie, if not satisfied will at least be allayed by the information conveyed in the subject matter. The book is well printed, and the numerous illustrations, by A. J. Murray, Architect, Aberdeen, and others, greatly enhance its value. We little doubt that the book will be a popular one, but could be better edited.

The Jewish Year Book: an Annual Record of matters Jewish 5657, 8th September, 1896—26th September, 1897. Edited by JOSEPH JACOBS. London: Greenberg & Co. Simpkin Marshall & Co. 1896. Price 2/- net. [275 pp. 8vo.]

THE well known race-cohesion of the Hebrews runs no risk of disintegration. On the contrary it is more likely to be perpetuated. In this book, published for the first time, may be seen the power of the press to give a renewed solidarity to the Jewish people all the world over, and out of their elements to effect such an ingathering as is possible to tabulated knowledge of all that concerns their numbers, distribution, social position, and general outlook. To Gentile as well as Jew the History of the Hebrews, ancient and modern, is of surpassing interest, and this volume will be very welcome information. The labour of gathering together and arranging reflects much credit on its scholarly editor. To have collated all the facts and statistics must have been a very difficult task, and it

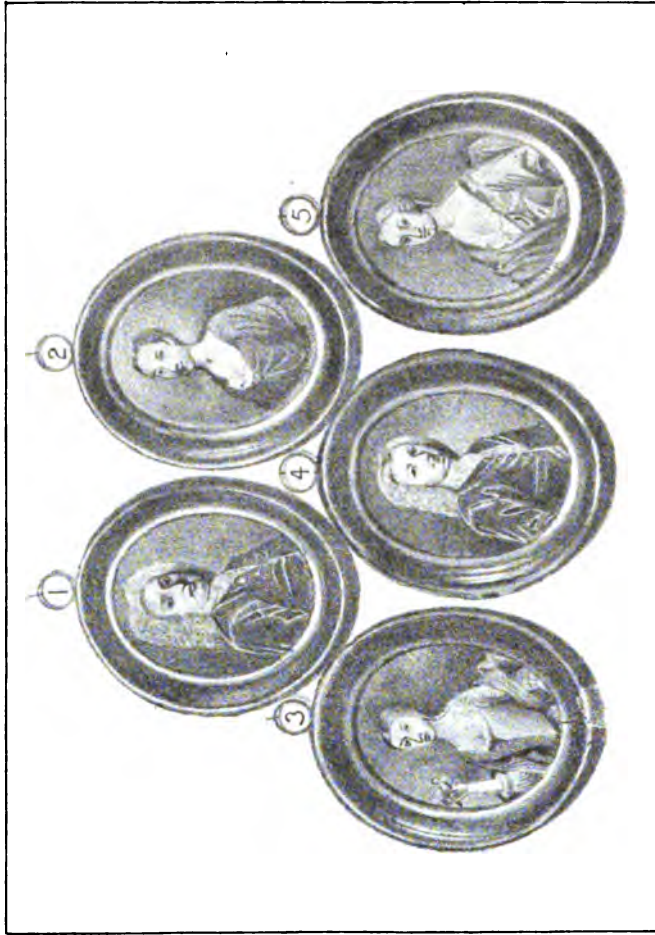
were little wonder if Mr. Jacobs' caveat as to possible errors and imperfections were partly true. Succeeding issues will be likely to eliminate any mistakes that may have crept into this Year Book. One important action of the volume, extending to 68 pp., containing a Glossary of Jewish terms, gives the volume more than a passing interest. The varied contents are rendered very accessible by Subject and Name indexes.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Abigail Templeton: Brave Effort. E. Marshall. 8vo, 2/6 Chambers.
 A Cycle of Cathay or China South and North. W. A. P. Martin. 7/6 Oliphant.
 Annals of the Free Foresters from 1865. W. K. R. Baker and W. E. W. Collins. 8vo, 21/- net Blackwood.
 A Soldier of the Legion. D. L. Johnston. 8vo, 3/6 Oliphant.
 Book of the Dairy. W. Fleischmann. 8vo, 10/6 Blackie.
 Elementary Mechanics. Revised Ed. J. O. Lodge. 8vo, 4/6 Chambers.
 English Verse for Junior Classes, pt. 2. 1/6 net. Blackwood.
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The *Daily News*, says a contemporary, is really doing itself injustice. Recently it discussed the virtues of those rugged Scots, the Tyne salmon fishers, and later it told its readers that "while he is in Scotland Li Hung Chang will go and see Lord Armstrong's works," which are at Newcastle. The *Daily News* no doubt finds it difficult to maintain the distinction which it won for itself in this direction when it referred, in reviewing last year's literature, to Mr. Crockett's latest book, *Ian Maclaren*.

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Portraits Drawn by JAMES FERGUSON, the Astronomer,
Probably between September, 1733. & April, 1734.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1896.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

THE five portraits forming the illustration for this month were drawn by James Ferguson, the astronomer, probably between Sept. 1733 and April, 1734, and are now in the possession of the Rev. Henry Ware, D.D., whose descent from Alex. Middleton, Jr., is given below.

1. Alexander Middleton, Senior, married Sept. 17, 1705, Elspet Burnett. Son of Dr. George Middleton, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, Shipmaster; Comptroller of the Customs. He died 1781 aged 84.

2. Elspet Burnet, wife of Alex. Middleton, Sen. d. aged 83 after 1751.

3. Katherine, youngest child of Alexander and Elspet Middleton, bapt. at Aberdeen, Dec. 20, 1722.

4. Alexander Middleton, Jr., bapt. in Aberdeen Sept. 3, 1709, third son and child of Alexander, Sen., and Elspet Middleton. Married in Boston, U.S.A., in Nov. 1735, Ann Todd. Their eldest daughter, *Mary Middleton*, married James Lowell, Member of Congress during the Revolution, etc., etc. *Mary Lowell*, only daughter of James and Mary, married Mark Pickard. *Mary Lowell Pickard*, only daughter of Mark and Mary Pickard, married Rev. Henry Ware,

Jr., D.D., of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

5. Helen, daughter of Alexander and Elspet Middleton, bapt. Dec. 11, 1708. Married Feb. 2, 1755, Dr. Alexander Ross, Physician in Aberdeen. A. M. M.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PORTRAITS AND BUSTS IN THE MITCHELL HALL AND PICTURE GALLERY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

(Continued from p. 69.)

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

PORTRAITS.

108. GEORGE KEITH, 5TH EARL MARISCHAL. See Nos. 3 and 69.

This portrait, which was presented to Marischal College by Prof. James Cattanach in 1744, bears an inscription stating that it is a copy by Cosmo John Alexander, of the picture by his grandfather, George Jamesone. In January, 1798, it was engraved for Smith's *Iconographia Scotica*, and in December of the same year for Pinkerton's *Scottish Gallery*. On the engraving in the first named book, the original is stated to be at Keithhall, but this, at any rate, is not now the case, although Lord Kintore possesses another picture of Earl Marischal, in which he is represented without a hat. The Marischal College portrait is reproduced, in photogravure, in *Fasti Acad. Marisc.* I. Refer to Bulloch's *George Jamesone*, Edin. 1885, 123 and 152.

109. JAMES BEATTIE, D.C.L.

See No. 76.

This allegorical picture was painted and presented to Dr. Beattie by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Beattie is represented in his doctor's gown with the *Essay on Truth* under his arm. Beside him stands "Truth" habited as an Angel, holding in one hand a pair of scales, and with the other thrusting down three figures emblematic of Sophistry, Scepticism and Infidelity, one of which was intended by Sir Joshua to represent Voltaire. (See Sir William Forbes' *Life of Beattie*. Edin. 1806, I., 274-275, 290-291 and 331-332.) The picture was presented to the University by the

Misses Glennie, grandnieces of Dr. Beattie. A mezzotint engraving of this picture by John Boydell was published in 1775, and it was also engraved by T. Gauguain in 1805. A photogravure of it will appear in the 2nd vol. of P. J. Anderson's *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*

110. MATTHEW MACKAIL, M.D., Medical author.

Originally an apothecary in Edinburgh, afterwards a medical practitioner in Aberdeen. Received the degree of M.D., from King's College, 14th July, 1696. He was employed by Archbishop Sharp to write papers on Church matters in Scotland, and he was the author of numerous medical works. His son, of the same name, in 1717 succeeded Dr. Patrick Chalmers in the professorship of Medicine in Marischal College. (P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, 1893. *Book of Bon-Accord*, 319-321. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

The artist is unknown.

111. PATRICK FORBES of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeen.

See No. 91C.

The artist is unknown. This portrait is reproduced in photogravure in Lippe's *Selections from Wodrow's Biographical Collections*. New Spalding Club, Abdn., 1890. A portrait by Jamesone of Bishop Forbes is in the possession of Lord Sempill, Fintray House. Refer to Bulloch's *George Jamesone*, Edin. 1885, 175.

112. RENE DESCARTES, Philosopher.

B. 1596. D. 1650.

The portrait is by Sir John Mendes.

113. ROBERT WILSON, M.D.

See No. 44.

Dr. Wilson is represented in Turkish costume. This picture, which was painted in Rome in 1824, was, with the bust in the Library, bequeathed by Dr. Wilson to the University. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.* I. 545).

114. PATRICK SCOUGAL, Bishop of Aberdeen.

See No. 92C.

The artist is unknown. There is an engraving of Bishop Scougal in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*, taken from the picture at King's College.

115. WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Beidlestone, M.D. First Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College, 1626.

Younger brother of Arthur Johnston (No. 92A) and husband of Barbara Forbes (No. 24). The often repeated statement that Dr. William Johnston was for some time a professor at Sedan, seems to have originated in a confusion between him and his brother, as the former's name does not appear either in the Abbé Boulliot's *Biographie Ardennaise*, Paris 1830, or in Charles Peyran's *Histoire de l'ancienne Académie re-*

formée de Sedan, 1846, which includes notices, it is believed, of all the professors of that University. D. 1640. His gift of a thousand merks Scots to the poor of Aberdeen is commemorated by a "Mortification Broad" in the Town House. (Irving's *Lives of Scottish Writers*, Edin. 1839, II, 39, 40)

This portrait is by Jamesone. Refer to Bulloch's *George Jamesone*, Edin. 1885, 123. It has been reproduced in photogravure with the intention of introducing it into Sir William D. Geddes' third volume of the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, in which will be included Latin verses by Johnston.

116. JAMES MILNE, Burgess of Aberdeen.

In 1677 mortified to the Council the sum of 2500 merks Scots for the maintenance of two bursars at Marischal College. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.* I., 316).

The artist is unknown.

117. NEIL ARNOTT, M.D.

See No. 79.

This painting is by John Partridge, portrait painter extraordinary to the Queen and Prince Consort, who was born in Glasgow in 1790, and died in London in 1872.

118. WILLIAM MOIR, Principal of Marischal College.

See No. 50.

The artist is unknown, but this picture is said by Professor Knight to be a copy of an original painting which was in the house of Scotstown.

119. ROBERT GORDON of Straloch and Pitlurg, Geographer and Antiquary.

B. 1580, at Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire; second son of Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg. He was the first Master of Arts of Marischal College, ([Maidment's] *Catal. of Scottish Writers*, 119). At the request of Charles I., he prepared an Atlas of Scotland, which was published at Amsterdam in 1648. D. 1661. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

The portrait is a copy by Charles Whyt of a picture by Jamesone now in Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, and there is an engraving from it in Smith's *Iconographia Scotica*, and Pinkerton's *Scottish Gallery*. The original is well engraved in Chambers' *Scottish Biographical Dictionary*, and will be reproduced in P. J. Anderson's 2nd vol. of the *Fasti Acad. Marisc.* Refer to Bulloch's *George Jamesone*, Edin. 1885, 122, where this picture is described as by Jamesone.

120. WILLIAM RUDDIMAN, M.D., Marisc. Coll. 1791, Physician to the Nabob of Arcot.

He founded a bursary in Marischal College of the annual value of £9 or thereby, tenable for four years, and bequeathed £100 towards the fund for rebuilding the College. D. 1826. There is a mural tablet within St. Clement's Church,

Aberdeen, erected by Dr. Ruddiman to the memory of his parents. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc. I.*, 459-460 and 505).

The portrait, presented to the College by Dr. Ruddiman in 1819, was painted by Baron Graham.

121. JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD KEITH, Marshal in the Prussian Army.

See No. 74.

The painting is by B. Belle of Paris, and will be reproduced in photogravure in P. J. Anderson's 2nd vol. of the *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*

122. GEORGE KEITH, 10TH AND LAST EARL MARISCHAL.

See Nos. 8 and 138.

The artist is unknown.

123. JOHN STUART, 3RD EARL OF BUTE.

See No. 10.

The picture is a copy by Mossman, from the original by Allan Ramsay.

124. JOSEPH HUME, M.P., Lord Rector of Marischal College, 1824-25 and 1828.

B. at Montrose, 1777. Was in the medical service of the H.E.I. Company. He returned from India in 1808, and in 1812 entered Parliament as member for Weymouth. He represented the Montrose Burghs 1818-30, Middlesex 1830, Kilkenny 1837, and Montrose again from 1842 until his death. During the many years he was in Parliament he was a prominent member of the Radical party. D. 1855. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

The artist is unknown.

125. JOHN PATERSON of Pancrass Lane, London.

By his will, dated 1762, left £300 three per cent Bank annuities to maintain a bursar at Marischal College, and £100 East India annuities to augment the salary of the Professor of Medicine. He also left £300 East India annuities, the interest thereof to be distributed to such scholars at the Grammar School as the Principal should think proper. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc. I.*, 433).

The artist is unknown.

126. ROBERT PATERSON, Principal of Marischal College.

See No. 52.

The artist is unknown.

127. GEORGE CAMPBELL, D.D., Principal of Marischal College.

See Nos. 57 and 77.

This portrait is a copy, by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., from the original by Archibald Robertson (who was born at Monymusk 1765, went to New York 1791, and died 1835), in the Trades' Hall of Aberdeen. The latter will be reproduced

in photogravure in P. J. Anderson's 2nd vol. of the *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*

128. GILBERT BURNET, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.

See Nos. 71 and 145.

The painting bears the name of McIlvraith. It will be reproduced in the 2nd vol. of P. J. Anderson's *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*

129. GILBERT RAMSAY, Rector of Christ Church, Barbadoes.

See No. 37.

The artist is unknown.

130. DAVID STEWART ERSKINE, 11TH EARL OF BUCHAN.

B. 1742, D. 1829. A student of the history, literature and antiquities of his native country, and a patron of learning. He was the originator of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, of which he was the first Vice-President, the Earl of Bute (No. 10.) being President. On 12th December, 1769, he presented to Marischal College "The Silver Pen" as a prize to be annually competed for in the first Greek class. To the pen was attached, each year, a small silver plate on which was engraved the name of the successful competitor. The pen, with 57 plates, on which are the names of the prizemen from 1782 to 1838, arranged on a frame, is to be seen in the Library at Marischal College. There is also in the Library the gold mosaic box in which the pen was presented. On the lid is a miniature painting of the Earl set in brilliants and rubies and on the inside of the lid is a painting representing the meeting of Bacchus with Ariadne on the shore of Naxos. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

The portrait was presented by the Earl to Marischal College. The artist is unknown.

131. ALEXANDER IRVINE, younger, of Drum.

Portrait taken when he was a student at Marischal College. He entered the College in 1715, in the same class as Nos. 133 and 136.

The artist is unknown.

132. JOHN STRUTHERS, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen.

Was formerly surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and Lecturer on Anatomy at the College of Surgeons there. Held the professorship of Anatomy at Aberdeen from 1863 to 1888, when he retired. He represented the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh at the General Medical Council. President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 1895. Is the author of various papers on scientific and anatomical subjects.

The portrait by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., was presented to the University by former pupils.

133. WILLIAM URQUHART, younger, of Meldrum.

Son of John Urquhart of Meldrum by his wife Jean, dau. of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder by Lady Henrietta Stewart, his wife, daughter of James, 5th Earl of Moray. (*Temple's Thanage of Fermartyn*, Abdn. 1894, 695). Portrait taken when he was a student at Marischal College, which he entered in 1715, in the same class as Nos. 131 and 136.

The artist is unknown.

134. JOHN MACROBIN, M.D., Professor of Medicine.

Appointed professor of Medicine in Marischal College in 1839, and on the union of King's and Marischal Colleges (See No. 99), was appointed to the same chair in the reconstituted University of Aberdeen. This he held until 1875, when he retired. D. 1879.

This portrait, by Sir George Reid, was presented to the University by former pupils.

135. CHARLES MITCHELL, LL.D., donor of the Mitchell Hall and Tower.

See No. 68.

This portrait, painted by his son, Charles W. Mitchell, was presented to the University by the artist in 1895.

136. JAMES DUNBAR of Westfield, Sheriff of Moray.

Portrait taken when he was a student at Marischal College in 1715, in the same class as Nos. 131 and 133.

The artist is unknown.

137. GEORGE GRUB, LL.D., Abdn. 1864. Professor of Law in the University of Aberdeen. Scottish Ecclesiastical Historian.

B. at Aberdeen, 1812. Educated at King's College, which University bestowed on him the degree of M.A., in 1856. Admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1836, and was for over fifty years Librarian to the Society. Lecturer on Scots law and Conveyancing in Marischal College, 1843. Professor of Law in the University of Aberdeen, 1881, in succession to Dr. Patrick Davidson, for whom he had, for many years, acted as substitute. He retired from the chair, 1891. He was one of the originators of the Spalding Club in 1839, and of the New Spalding Club in 1886, and edited several of the publications issued by the former. His most important work was *The Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, 4 vols. Edin. 1861. D. 1892.

This portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., was presented to the University by the artist, and is a replica of the picture in the Library over which Dr. Grub had so long presided. (*Aberdeen Journal*, 24th Sept., 1892).

138. GEORGE KEITH, 10TH AND LAST EARL

MARISCHAL.

See Nos. 8 and 122.

This portrait was taken in 1712, when the Earl was a student at Marischal College.

The artist is unknown.

139. ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.

See No. 87.

This portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, was presented to the University by Dr. Bain's friends and former pupils.

140. THOMAS REID, Latin Secretary to James VI.

See Nos. 20 and 70.

The portrait is a copy by C. Whyt, and is reproduced, in photogravure, in *Fasti Acad. Marisc.* I.

141. PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.

B. 1653. Prince Consort of Queen Anne (No. 36). D. 1708.

The artist is unknown. Picture was presented to the University by Frederick Thomas Maxon, Esq.

142. DAVID MITCHELL, LL.D., of Holloway Down, Essex.

B. 1731; son of Robert Mitchell, merchant in Old Aberdeen. In 1801 mortified £2000 three per cent consolidated annuities, for the maintenance of six bursars at Marischal College. He also founded the charity in Old Aberdeen, known as Mitchell's Hospital, for the purpose of maintaining five widows and five unmarried daughters of burgesses of Old Aberdeen. D. 1803. There is a monument to his memory in St. Machar's Cathedral. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.* I., 468).

The artist is unknown.

143. PETER BLACKBURN, Bishop of Aberdeen.

Native of Glasgow, and Professor of Philosophy in the University there. Minister of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, and afterwards Bishop. Was one of the witnesses to the subscription, by the Earl Marischal, to the foundation charter of Marischal College, and was the first Dean of Faculty therein, 1598. Chancellor of King's College, 1600. Was Moderator of the General Assembly which met at Dundee in 1603, where James VI., attended in person. His wife was a sister of Arthur Johnston (No. 92A). D. 1616. (*Lippe's Selections from Wodrow's Biographical Collections*. New Spalding Club, Abdn. 1890).

This portrait is attributed to Jameson. Refer to Bulloch's *George Jamesone*, Edin. 1885, 121.

(To be continued).

Messrs Kerr & Richardson recently sold a copy of the 1786 edition of Burns's poems for £120. The book is in perfect preservation.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

426. *Gray, Patrick*: Mathematician. A native of Aberdeen, born there about the end of the 16th century, he became a famous scholar and teacher.

427. *Gray, Peter, F.R.A.S.*: Mathematician and Author. Born at Aberdeen, in 1807, he became one of the most renowned actuaries of his day. He has published *Tables and Formulae for the Composition of Life Contingencies*, 1849; *Remarks on Life Contingencies*, 1850; *Assurance and Annuity Tables*, 1851; *Single and Annual Assurance Premiums*, 1856, and *Tables for the Formation of Logarithms*, 1865. He died in 1887.

428. *Gray, Robert A.*: Mathematician. His annually published Tide Tables, from 1848 onwards, were invaluable as guides to the Skippers and Pilots of the East Coast of Scotland. He also published Examination Papers in 1853.

429. *Gray, William*: Professor. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born towards the close of the 16th century. He became Professor of Philosophy at Orange University on the Continent.

430. *Gregory, Charles (Professor)*: Mathematician. One of the famous Gregory family. Son of David of Kinnairdie. and born about 1676, he became Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews in 1707, and held the chair till 1739, when he resigned it in favour of his son. He died in 1763.

431. *Gregory, David (of Kinnairdie)*. Born in Drumoak Manse in 1628. He was by his mother a nephew of the well-known Anderson family of Aberdeen, who were distinguished for their mathematical talent. Bred to trade he settled in Holland, but returned to Scotland in 1655, on succeeding to the estate of Kinnairdie. Here he became known for his mechanical skill and scientific enthusiasm. Of his family of 32 children, three were Professors at different Universities at the same time. He died in 1720. See *Imp. Dict. of Biography*.

432. *Gregory, David, M.D., F.R.S. (Professor)*: Scientist, &c. Born at Aberdeen on 24th June, 1661. Educated there and at Edinburgh, where he graduated. In 1684 he was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in that University, and distinguished himself there by becoming an enthusiastic disciple of Sir Isaac Newton. He was the first to teach the Newtonian Philosophy at any University. Elected to the Savilian Professorship of Astronomy, he settled there in 1692, and continued one of the chief teachers and scientists of his day till his death in 1710. Many valuable works issued from his pen. For notice, see Anderson's *Scottish Nation, &c.*

433. *Gregory, James (Professor), F.R.S.*: Natural Philosopher, &c. Born at Aberdeen in November, 1638, educated at Grammar School there and at Marischal College. In 1663 he published, in a work called *Optica Promota*, his famous invention of the Gregorian telescope. In 1664-5 he studied in London, and thence proceeded to Padua to perfect his knowledge of his favourite science. On his return, in 1668, he was chosen Professor of Mathematics at

St. Andrews, and in 1674 was transferred to the same chair at Edinburgh. There he died suddenly in 1675. One of the greatest philosophers of his age, he published various important works on the subject of his favourite studies.

434. *Gregory, James (Professor)*: Mathematician. Brother of 430 and 432, he succeeded his brother David in Edinburgh in 1691, and held the mathematical chair till 1725, when, on his retirement, he was succeeded by Professor MacLaurin. He was born about 1664, and died in 1742. Though an able teacher he did not otherwise add to the reputation of the Gregory family.

435. *Gregory, James, M.D. (Professor)*: Medical Teacher. Born about 1704, he was the grandson of No. 433. He succeeded his father as Professor of Physic in King's College in 1713, and died in 1755, when he was succeeded by his more famous younger brother John.

436. *Gregory, James, M.D. (Professor)*: Distinguished Professor of Medicine. Born at Aberdeen in 1753, he was educated there, at Edinburgh, and at Leyden. In 1776 he was appointed Professor of the Theory of Physic at Edinburgh, and, on the death of Dr. Cullen, was chosen, in 1790, Professor of the Practice of Physic. He was the 16th Professor sprung from the loins of David Gregory. Besides valuable professional writings, he published, in 1792, *Philosophical and Literary Essays*. He died in 1821.

437. *Gregory, John, M.D. (Professor)*: Distinguished Teacher of Medicine. He was born at Aberdeen on 3rd June, 1724, and educated like his son James (No. 436) at Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Leyden. For a short time he held the chair of Moral Philosophy at King's College, but resigned it and gave himself to the practice of medicine. In 1755 he succeeded his brother in the chair of Physic at Aberdeen. This post he held till 1764, when he removed to Edinburgh as Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University there. Besides professional works he published a non-professional work, entitled *A Father's Legacy to his Daughter*. He died in 1773. Vide *Imperial Dict. of Biography*.

438. *Greig, James (Rev.)*: Song Writer. Born at Hillocks, Newhills, in 1811, and educated at Aberdeen, where he graduated. He became teacher at Keithhall, but, in 1843, was appointed to the parish of Chapel of Garioch. He has gained distinction as author of the excellent song, "The Blinkin' o't."

439. *Greig, Gavin*: Minor Poet. Born at Donside, Dyce. He has a place among the Modern Scottish Poets as sketched by Edwards. See that work. He was born in 1856.

440. *Grub, George, LL.D. (Prof.)*: Historian and Lawyer. Born on 4th April, 1812, within the College Bounds, Old Aberdeen. He graduated at King's College in 1829, and, in 1836, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates, Aberdeen. In 1843 he was appointed Lecturer on Scots Law and Conveyancing at Marischal College. In 1860 he became Substitute Professor of Law, and, in 1881, Sole Professor of Law in the University. He retired in

1891, and died in 1892. In 1861 appeared his *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland* in four volumes, a work which has been highly commended by many competent critics, and, in 1864, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater*. An excellent antiquary, he was one of the Founders of the Spalding Club.

441. *Guuld, William, D.D.*: Divine and Author. Born at Aberdeen in 1586, he graduated at Marischal College, was ordained at Kinedar, 1608, and translated to Aberdeen City Charge in 1631. Though friendly to the Covenant, yet he subscribed it only with limitations. In 1640 he was promoted to the Principality of King's College. On account of his attachment to the royal cause, he was deposed, in 1651, from his position in the University by five commissioners of General Monk's army. He afterwards dwelt in Aberdeen, in a private station, till his death in 1657. Dr. Guuld was author of a *Harmony of the Prophets concerning Christ's coming*, also of *Moses Unveiled, or Types of Christ in Moses Explained*, a work frequently republished. He also published Commentaries on the Book of Revelation and on the Song of Solomon, and various works against Popery, &c. He was a munificent benefactor to his native city, and left his library to the University of St. Andrews.

442. *Hacket, A. R.*: Minor Poet. A native of Peterhead, born 1859, died 1889. For notice of his life see Edwards *Modern Scottish Poets*.

443. *Hadden, James (Provost)*: Born in Aberdeen in 1758, he was an active public-spirited citizen of his native town, of which he was repeatedly chosen Provost. In the course of his provostship, from 1801 to 1803, he presided over the laying out of Union Street and King Street. In his later days he was spoken of as "father of the city." A portrait, by Pickersgill, is in the Town Hall. He died in 1848, at the great age of 90.

444. *Halket, George*: Schoolmaster and Jacobite Poet. Born in Aberdeenshire, probably in the last decade of the 17th century, he became Schoolmaster of Rathen in 1714. He is said to be the author of the popular ballad *Logie of Buchan*, as well as the well-known Jacobite song, "Whirry Whigs awa', man." In 1737 he published *Occasional Poems*, a copy of which is in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. He died in 1756.

445. *Hall, James*: Minor Poet. Born at Birkenhills, Turrit, in 1801. He died in 1875. Vide *Bards of Bon-Accord*.

446. *Hall, Robert*: Teacher and Poet. He was a teacher at Medaple, and is buried in Fyvie. He was author of *The War of Life*, 2 vols., and is worthy of a place among the Bards of Aberdeenshire. A monument to his memory has been erected by his pupils.

447. *Hare, David*: Calcutta Merchant and Philanthropist. He was born at Aberdeen in 1775, and died in 1842. He was much beloved by the natives of India, to whom he was a devoted friend, for whose elevation he did much.

448. *Harper, Francis*: Minor Poet. Born in

Feughs Glen, Birse, in 1865. For notice of his life see Edwards *Scottish Poets*.

449. *Harvey, Alexander, M.A., M.D. (Prof.)*: Medical and Philosophic Author. Born at Braes, Inverurie, 30th April, 1811, he graduated M.A. at Marischal College and M.D. at Edinburgh. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* in Aberdeen University, which chair he resigned in 1878. Among his published works are: *First Lines of Therapeutics; Trees and their Nature, or The Bud and its Attributes; The Testimony of Nature to the identity of the Bud and Seed; Good the Final Goal of Ill, or The Better Life Beyond; Man's Place and Bread Unique in Nature, and his Pedigree Humane not Simian*; and also *The Foetus in Utero*. He died in 1889. See *Aberdeen Doctors*.

450. *Harvey, John, A.M.*: Poet and Teacher. Probably a native of Aberdeenshire. He was educated at Aberdeen, and published, in 1726, *A Collection of Miscellaneous Poems and Letters*. He also modernised Barbour's *Bruce*, and published it, in 1729, under the title *The Life of Robert Bruce, King of Scots*. At his death he was a teacher in Edinburgh.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE addition to the New Spalding Club Hand List which we publish this month requires but few introductory remarks. Most of the authors bear the ancient surname of Reid (synonymous with Rait, Read, and Reith), which is more common in the North Eastern than in any other district of Scotland. The name figures frequently and worthily in our domestic annals, and it is remarkable that for more than three hundred years it is never absent from the list of living Aberdeen Doctors. In recent times the Reids on the Medical Register have numbered about sixty, one-third of them being Aberdeen University men and many of the other descendants of the same northern stock. The professional traditions of the name are well maintained at the present day by Mr. George Reid of Stafford, a considerable authority on Sanitation, and Professor Robert William Reid of Aberdeen University. The honour of Knighthood was conferred for public services upon Sir John Watt Reid, of the Naval Medical Service, a Marischal College graduate of forty years ago, and more recently upon Sir James Reid, the Queen's Physician.

A great Christian philosopher, one of the best painters ever born in the "cradle of Scottish Art," and an eminent journalist and politician, contribute largely to our additions. Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid is indeed an extraordinary example of successful professional achievement in journalism. In one of the numerous notices of him which have appeared we not long ago observed it stated that he gives employment to 10,000

persons, and that his various newspapers are read by six millions of people weekly. His earliest publication was a local edition of the poetical works of the Rev. John Skinner of Linshart, author of Tullochgorum. This humble unpretentious little book had but a scanty circulation compared with "Old Oscar," another of Sir Hugh's books, which has had the phenomenal sale of over half a million copies, and has been translated into several foreign languages.

A List of all the works illustrated by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., is a desideratum, and we shall be glad to be favoured with particulars of those we have failed to note. K. J.

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CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND IN 1834.

THE following *jeu d'esprit* was written by the Reverend Dr. John Lee, Minister of Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh, and principal clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of

Scotland, during the sitting of the Assembly in 1834.

In 1833 several overtures against Church Patronage were before the Assembly, when it was moved that application be made to the King and Parliament for redress of the grievance of Patronage. A second motion was made to the effect that it was inexpedient to adopt at present any further proceeding in reference to Patronage. The second motion was carried by 134 votes to 33.

In the Assembly of 1834 overtures on Church Patronage were again brought forward, and among those who supported them was Andrew Johnston, younger of Rennyhill, Fife, M.P. for East Fife Burghs, and who sat in the Assembly as member for the Burgh of Pittenweem.

Although Dr. Lee never admitted that the verses were composed and written at the clerk's table during the debate, his friends had good reason to think that such was the case. He got a few copies printed at a small press his sons had, and gave them to his friends, and it is from one of these the copy enclosed has been taken.

As two generations have passed since the verses were written, I have added a few notes to identify the individuals referred to, and to explain the references to them.

1834.

FRAGMENTS OF THE DEBATE ON PATRONAGE.

* * * * *

Up started Andrew Johnston then,
Just like a crouse jack-daw, man,
Quoting St. Cyprian¹ and St. Welsh,
Hech, Sirs, how he did craw, man.

" Welsh² swore great Greg'ry³ was na' pope,
Though some fo'k him misca', man,
For Patronage his soul abhor'd
The man o' sin's tutamen.⁴

" Dunlop⁵ dang Hist'ry a' to dads,
Boar Burns⁶ unlock'd his jaw, man,
Old Kidd,⁷ the Jew, the cud did chew
O' Robin Park's gravamen.⁸

" McCrie⁹ the jewel o' my soul,
Bigger than big Beza, man,
His evidence was fine as goud,
Pure as the driven snaw, man.

" If worthier ony man can be,
It is my Bridges¹⁰ braw, man,
Wha cuills frae Currie's¹¹ buik the stuff
'Nent Cheirotonia,¹² man.

" The Prokitor¹³ bears not the Bell;
Cook's¹⁴ back is at the wa'; man;
Scribe Lee¹⁵ kens nae kirk-histry;
Moncrieff¹⁶ kens nae kirk-law, man.

- ¹⁷ Sandy Severus, King of Rome,
Said to Queen Mammea, man,
Let people's choice the Bailies pick,
As Christians mak' a flamen ;¹⁸
- ¹⁹ But Sandy Simpson's overture
Just lets the fo'k say 'Na,' man,
His checks and counter-checks are tricks
To cheat them o' the ca', man.
- ²⁰ Our Moderator's moderate now,
He is not sound ava', man ;
To keep the kirk lukewarm, he seems
Baith het and cauld to blaw, man.
- ²¹ Me and George Sinclair, twa rare lads,
Like Pythias and Damon,
Will gar the wicked patrons swing
On gallows high with Haman.
- ²² Our mottoes then will be—Lex rex ;
Jus populi ; nec tamen
Consumebatur ; ruat cœlum
Fiat justitia,²³ man.
- ²⁴ Will ye, nill ye, fas aut nefas,²⁵
It must be pow or paw, man,
Just count the heads or count the hands,
Or tell them lots to draw, man.
- ²⁶ Aristocrats have ruled o'er lang,
It's time that they should fa', man ;
The major part is aye the best,
This is the people's law, man.
- ²⁷ Murray and Hamilton²⁸ are right,
Gillespie's²⁹ gaen athraw, man—
Puir dii'd daft chield, he does na' ken
A hawk frae a handsaw, man.
- * * * * *

¹ *St. Cyprian* was called by the majority of the people and clergy to the bishopric of Carthage, A.D. 248.

² *David Welsh, D.D.*, Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, died 1845. He voted in the minority of 33 before referred to, and, with Andrew Johnston and others, entered his dissent.

³ *Gregory* was elected Pope by the voice of the clergy and people of Rome.

⁴ *Tutamen*,—defence, protection.

⁵ *Alexander Dunlop, Advocate*, born 1798, died 1870. In 1833 he published a work on Church Patronage, in which he held that the Church had the power of filling up all the benefices which had been enjoyed before the Reformation by ecclesiastical persons, or bodies, which Dr. Lee held to be a mistake.

⁶ *Robert Burns, D.D.*, Minister of St. George's Church, Paisley, died 1869. In March, 1834, he was examined by a Committee of the House of Commons on Church Patronage. He was a fluent, lengthy speaker, and however impatient the Assembly might be, he went on unmoved till he finished what he had to say. He edited an edition of Wodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, published in 1828.

⁷ *James Kidd*, Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College, Aberdeen, born 1760, died 1834.

Among other works he wrote and published, in 1834, *Rights and Liberties of the Church vindicated against Patronages*, and in the same year edited an edition of Park's *Rights and Liberties of the Church*. To master the Hebrew language he took lessons from a Portuguese Jew, and attended a Jewish Synagogue, that he might learn to read the Hebrew language fluently.

⁸ *Robert Park, Advocate*, Town Clerk of Glasgow, and Clerk to the General Assembly, was the eldest son of John Park, A.M., Minister of the parish of Kilmours. He wrote *The Rights and Liberties of the Church asserted and vindicated against the pretended rights and usurpation of Patronage*, 1689.

⁹ *Thomas McCrie, D.D.*, born 1772, died 1835. Author of the *Life of John Knox*. In 1833 he wrote a pamphlet, *What ought the General Assembly to do at the present crisis?* and another in 1834, *What ought the General Assembly to do now?* in which he advocated the total abolition of Patronage as the only way of settling the divisions in the Church—he denounced the Veto Act and all half measures.

¹⁰ *James Bridges, W.S.*, born 1785, died 1865. Was Secretary to the Antipatronage Society, and very active in forming auxiliary associations, and making speeches.

¹¹ *John Currie*, Minister of the Parish of Kinglassie, born 1679, died 1765. He wrote among other works, *Jus populi divinam*, 1729, and *A full vindication of the people's rights to elect their own Pastors*, 1733.

¹² *Cheirotonia*, the Greek word for stretching out of hands, or, a voting or election by shew of hands.

¹³ *Robert Bell, Advocate*, Procurator for the Church, died 1861. In some old Scottish Acts of Parliament Procurator is spelt Procutor hence Prokitor. I have heard him called *The Prok*, to save time, I suppose.

¹⁴ *George Cook, D.D.*, born 1772, died 1845. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews. He was for many years leader of what was called the moderate party in the church. Among other works he wrote *The History of the Church of Scotland*, 1815.

¹⁵ *John Lee, M.D., D.D., LL.D.*, Minister of Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh, Principal Clerk to the General Assembly, and afterwards Principal of the University of Edinburgh, died in 1859 in his 80th year. He was the author of the above verses.

¹⁶ *Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.*, born 1776, died 1851. He was appointed a Lord of Session in 1829. He strongly advocated the passing of the Veto Act, and was regarded a great authority in Church Law.

¹⁷ *Alexander* (Severus) one of the best of the Roman Emperors, and his mother, Mammea, was favourable to the Christians. The reference to them seems to have been suggested by a proposal which was made by some well-intended persons, for the purpose of stopping further divisions, and pleasing all parties, that the Magistrates of Edinburgh should, when vacancies arose in the churches of which they were patrons, allow the people to have the choice of a minister, reserving to themselves the right to nominate the minister chosen. The supporters of this arrangement anticipated that this plan would be followed by

all the Patrons in Scotland ; but, of course, it pleased no one, and was much laughed at.

¹⁸ *Flamen*, a Priest or Minister.

¹⁹ *Alexander Lockhart Simpson*, Minister of Kirknewton, Depute Clerk of the General Assembly, born 1783, died 1861. He proposed that the Assembly should pass regulations, following upon the passing of the Veto Act, restraining the people from taking captious objections to those presented to vacant charges.

²⁰ *Patrick Macfarlane, D.D.*, Minister of West Church, Greenock, born 1780, died 1849. He was examined by a Committee of the House of Commons on Church Patronage in March, 1834. Although he wished the people to have a voice in the choice of ministers, he was not prepared for the total abolition of Patronage. He was Moderator of the Assembly, 1834.

²¹ *George Sinclair*, eldest son of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. of Ullister, M.P. for Caithness, born 1790, died 1868. He was a vice-president of the Antipatronage Society, and *Me*, Andrew Johnston, was a Director.

²² *Lex Rex, or A Plea for the People's Rights*, was written by Samuel Rutherford, and was, after the restoration of Charles II., ordered to be burnt. *Jus Populi*, The Right of the People. *Nec tamen consumebatur*, the motto over a burning bush, the ensign of the Church of Scotland, the bush burned yet was not consumed. *Ruat calum fiat justitia*, though the heavens perish let justice be done.

²³ *Fas aut nefas*, right or wrong.

²⁴ *David Murray*, Minister of Dysart, born 1796, died 1850.

²⁵ *William Hamilton, D.D.*, Minister of Strathblane, born 1779, died 1835. Both were strongly opposed to Church Patronage.

²⁶ *Thomas Gillespie, D.D.*, Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrews, born 1777, died 1844. "In him the boy was peculiarly father to the man, for his love of innocent diversion, his sallies of humour, all sustained by a never-failing flow of animal spirits, were only overlaid by the necessary seriousness of his profession, and were accordingly always bursting out in conversation or sallies of light literature."

JAMES GORDON.

THE QUEEN AND DR. CHALMERS.

WE take the following interesting article from the *Christian Leader* for September 10th :—

It is well known that Dr. Chalmers was one of Her Majesty's chaplains. The circumstances attending his demission of that function are not so well known. Only of late have the whole facts been brought to light. At the time of the Disruption of 1843 it was understood that the Doctor communicated with Sir Robert Peel as to what was expected of him in consequence of that event. The reply was that as he was now no longer a member of the national Church he was expected to resign the chaplaincy. Resign he did. When Sir Robert came to report the matter to the Queen she declined to accept the demission, and gave instructions that

Dr. Chalmers should be continued in the office and its emoluments during his life.

These facts were known to the writer at the time, but they seem not to have been known to Dr. Chalmers' family, nor to his son-in-law and biographer, Dr. Hanna. In order to establish his position, the writer some time ago put himself in communication with several Government officials, both in Edinburgh and London, also with the Dean of the Order of the Thistle, but nothing came of it. That the tenure of his chaplaincy lasted till 1847, the date of Dr. Chalmers' death, was borne out by Scott's *Fasts* (Part I, p. 397), where 1830 is given as the date of his appointment thereto and 1847 as the date when the next appointment was made, and also by comparing Oliver and Boyd's Almanac for the years 1847 and 1848. At last application was made to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Edinburgh, from whom the following letter was received in reply :

Exchequer Chambers,
Edinburgh, July 9th, 1896.

With reference to your letter of 8th inst., I beg to inform you that it would appear from the books of this department that Dr. Thomas Chalmers continued to hold the office of one of Her Majesty's chaplains until his death on May 31st, 1847, for authority was regularly given by the Lords of the Treasury for the payment to him, until the date mentioned, of the stipend of £50 per annum attached to that office. I find, however, from the ledger for the year 1848, a list of arrears applicable to the Queen's Household, and this list contains the name of Dr. Chalmers for £12 10s. per quarter from April 5th, 1843, to April 5th, 1847, besides the sum of £7 3s. 10d. for the period from April 5th to May 31st, 1847. I should gather from these entries that though Dr. Chalmers continued to hold the office of Queen's chaplain until his death, he declined to draw the stipend after April 5th, 1843.

(Signed)

REGINALD MACLEOD, Q. and L.T.R.

The fact is thus established that Her Majesty continued Dr. Chalmers as one of her chaplains until his death, but that he received no benefit therefrom after the Disruption—the sum renounced, amounting to £207 3s. 10d., having reverted to the Treasury as unclaimed. The only interest which attaches to this transaction springs from the light thrown on the character of the two principal personages concerned. The part taken by Her Majesty is quite in keeping with her whole career; that taken by Dr. Chalmers is not less worthy of his memory.

It came out in my correspondence with the Dean of the Thistle that the revenues of the Chapel Royal used to be divided among certain ministers of the Church of Scotland, who were called "Deans." These revenues are now given

to professors of divinity under the First University Act. The office of chaplain to Her Majesty is now quite honorary. M. S. T.

* * * * *

THE writer of the above note on this subject having sent a copy of the *Leader* to Rev. Professor Blaikie, received the following letter in acknowledgment :

“New College, Mound,
Edinburgh.

DEAR SIR,—I was glad to see your letter in the *Christian Leader*, as to the date when the late Dr. Chalmers resigned his office of Royal Chaplain. I had a special interest in this. When I contributed a short life of Chalmers to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, I of course adverted to his appointment as a Royal Chaplain, and I was a little surprised to see, in the published article, an additional statement (which I did not write) to the effect—‘a post which he held to his death.’ It seemed to me very unlikely that Chalmers, knowing that this office was held only by ministers of the Established church, should have continued to hold it after the Disruption. I tried to get light upon it, but even his own family could not make it quite plain. Your researches, however, leave no doubt on the matter; he not only resigned the office, but even when the Queen wished him to retain it, he declined to draw any of the emoluments.”

THE COUNTY OF GLASGOW.—The following interesting letter, which elicited no reply, appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of Sept. 30, 1896 :—

SIR,—The historian George Buchanan (I quote from the translation from the Latin original, 4th edition, printed by Hamilton, Balfour & Neill, for J. Wood, at the Cross, Edinburgh, and R. Taylor, Berwick, 1751), contains a brief life of him written by himself two years before his death, which occurred in September, 1580. In that memoir he says that he was born in *Lennox-Shire* (*sic*), commonly called the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton, in the year of our Lord 1506. In this translation at least Buchanan is seen to spell that name with *Dum*, not *Dun*, regarding which spelling some controversy lately took place. Further on in the history he speaks of Castle *Dumbritton*. I am presuming that the translator here accurately rendered the spelling of the historian. But what appears to have escaped notice in the legislation which recently occurred is that in those days there was a *county* or Sheriffdom of Glasgow, not limited by the city boundaries, but extending to the borders of the Sheriffdom of Lanark, of which county Glasgow was the county town of the Lennox or Dumbartonshire. This appears from two observations made by George Buchanan. As a native of the Lennox he gives a very particular account of its boundaries, and this is what he says :—“Beyond the County of Sterling lies Lennox, divided from the Barony of Renfrew by Clyde, and from the *County of Glasco by the River Kelvin*.” As to the extent of this ancient county of Glasgow, we

have a clue given in a previous general description of the topography of Scotland, in which he says :—“More to the west lies Clidesdale, on both sides of the River Clyde, which by reason of its length is divided into two Sheriffdoms. In the uppermost of them there is a hill not very high, yet out of it rivers run into three divers seas—Tweed into the Scottish (*sic*), Annand into the Irish, and Clyde into the Deu Caledonian Seas. The most eminent cities are Lanerick and Glasco. Kyle on the south-west is adjoining to it.” Thus it appears that in Buchanan’s time Clydesdale extended from the source of the Clyde to the borders of Ayrshire. Whether the sheriffdom of the lower portion was a sheriffdom of Glasgow or a sheriffdom of Renfrew, or a sheriffdom of both combined, is not said; but one thing is clear, that in the time of George Buchanan Glasgow was a county, with a city of the same name,—I am, &c.,

JAMES GRAHAME.

FISH MEG AND SIR JOHN GLADSTONE.—Mr. Jas. Burness, W.S., Edinburgh, has the following in the *Montrose Standard* :—

Daldrishaig, Aberfoyle,
September 16, 1896.

SIR,—Some of your readers may remember an anecdote of Fish Meg appended to “Reminiscences of Montrose Forty Years Ago,” which I had the pleasure of contributing to the *Montrose Standard*. The gist of the story was that Fish Meg succeeded in persuading Sir John to give an enormous price for a cod in the belief that it was the last in the market, and that it had been promised to Lord Panmure, who was giving a dinner party that evening. As the story bore, it was well known that his Lordship and the Baronet stood on no friendly terms. I lately sent a copy of the story to Mr. Gladstone, and have received the annexed reply.—I am, &c.

J. BURNESS.

September 3, 1896.

Dear Sir,—I thank you for your anecdote, which I have read with interest.

Till he was advanced in old age, my father habitually drove once a week to Montrose and brought back household stores in his open carriage. But Lord Panmure was courteous to him as a neighbour, and there were no unpleasant relations of any kind.

Your faithful servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

ABBOTSFORD TO-DAY.

We take the following from “A Border Raid,” a record of a recent trip through “Borderland” by Φ in the *Speaker* of August 29th, 1889 :—

“What a delight it is to find a region where the romance has not withered before the blighting foot of the tourist! Abbotsford has become to me a place to be shunned. I do not love to think that the home Scott built, as it were, by his blood, is opened by the sordid shilling of the unhallowed sightseer—a strange

end to his dream of founding a family!" Comment on our part is needless.

FRANCIS JAMES CHILD, LL.D., &c.

The death of Professor Child of America claims special notice, in view of his exhaustive elucidation of the subject of English and Scottish Ballad literature. He was born at Cambridge (Mass.) in 1825, and entered the '46 class at Harvard, where, as student and Professor, he was one of a group of notables, including Holmes, Norton, Lowell, Longfellow, and others. Lowell was wont to say that when he first read Carlyle it was as if "he had heard a bugle-call." That was a call which meant to the whole group, aims higher than any that mere scholarship could supply, obedience to which meant sacrifice, especially in the internecine *sturm und drang* of the '50's and '60's. Shortly after graduation Child became a tutor in mathematics, rhetoric and history. In 1849-50 he studied in Germany. He was made a Ph. D. by Göttingen University in 1854. In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard. He did not however find his true niche until 1876, when he obtained the Chair of English Literature, for which his whole previous studies had been a preparation. He was not a voluminous writer, for the somewhat primitive and pedagogic university methods pursued up to the close of the war, made unreasonable demands on the professor's time. His working arm was further crippled by certain self-imposed tasks, or rather supposed duties, public and private. In a sketch of his life *The Nation* in gratefully testifying to his generous contributions to their columns tacitly admits another dissipation of energy.

Happily no claims were permitted to outride his call to the greatest work of his life, *English and Scottish Popular Ballads*. In his knowledge of this subject Professor Child stands alone, and his work is monumental, and is probably better known and appreciated here than in America. Speaking of this work *The Nation* thinks that for research and scholarship "it can never be superseded, his industry and the thoroughness of his investigations having made it complete. His aim was to trace to its sources and preserve in an authentic form this whole body of popular literature, and at the close of his life he was able to say that he believed that not a single ballad had eluded his research The labour and linguistic knowledge involved in it no one who had not some acquaintance with the daily course of his studies would be likely to understand. Not merely constant correspondence with scholars all over the world, with reference to forms of ballads existing in foreign countries, but also endless collation of texts and MSS.

was required. The shelves of the university library are enriched by a precious collection of volumes gathered together in the course of these labours."

The truth of all this will be universally admitted, but his claims for grateful remembrance do not rest in this alone. Professor Child was a *persona grata*. He was modest to shyness, natural, transparent, and sympathetic. A man, too, of public spirit, keeping himself in touch with all that made for righteousness, justice and freedom.

[We hardly see that History is yet begun to repeat itself in the reproduction of the conspicuous coterie of New England literati who have adorned the decadent half of the century. Are their natural successors to be a larger crowd but of mediocrities?] ED.

Queries.

1052.—CORGARFF CASTLE.—In February, 1747, General Blakeney, commanding at Aberdeen, was ordered to send a subaltern and 40 men "to Corgarff Castle and to keep possession of it as a Barrack." The owner, Mr. Forbes of Skellater, was at that time in the French service, and had held a commission in Prince Charles' Army, when it advanced to Derby in 1745. As late as 1784 the military road from Fort George to Coupar in Angus is described in the Journals of the House of Commons as passing by Corgarff Barracks.

Can any of your readers refer me to a history of this Castle? or of the family of Forbes of Skellater? or inform me when the military authorities abandoned the Castle as a Barrack, and to whom it thus reverted? Conan. K. ACHINSONE.

1053. Dr. Temple's account of Lord Auchintoul in his *Thanage of Fermartyn* agrees with E.D.'s letter in the September number. A very old brass-faced clock in my possession has engraved on the back of the dial (Catherine Gordon of Auchintoul, 1793). She was the daughter of the Jacobite Major-General Alexander Gordon, and was served heir of line and provision special in Auchintoul and Lathiers in 1768. On the back plate of the works is engraved, Alex^r. Gordon Esq^r. of Dorlathiers, 1705. Was he the above-named General Gordon?

Alford.

ALEX. ALEXANDER.

1054. CHURCH CHOIR PRACTICE VERSES.—

One year begins, another ends,
Our time doth quickly pass and go;
All this for our instruction tends,
If we are wise to take it so.

One year begins, another ends,
Our time doth pass and go;
All this for our instruction tends,
If we could take it so.

In the Auld Licht congregation at Clola, Aberdeenshire, out of a desire to avoid a sense of profanity by the use of sacred words in the practising of the Church

Choir, the above verses were used, for long and short measure respectively. I should like to know if it was at all a common usage the adoption of such-like verses for this purpose. DONSIDE.

1055. MCLAIR OF PRESTOWN.—George McLair of Prestown, N.B., established his claim, in May, 1664, to be son and heir of George McLair,—as the Scotch 'Inquisitiones Generales,' abridged by Thomson, show. Can any of your readers tell me where I could get information as to this man's family?

JACINTH.

1056. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ROSSIE.—I have before me the "Inventory of the House of Rossie from 1693 to 1740." The House of Rossie lies on the south side of the South Esk, near Montrose, and the compiler of the Inventory was 'Lady Rossie,' otherwise Margaret Scott, daughter of Sir Archibald Hope of Rankeilour, a Lord of Session in 1689. The Inventory is very full, covering 30 pages of a square paper copybook, and was written by the Lady's own hand, apparently after she became a widow.

I append a list of terms of which I am anxious, by your kind assistance, to ascertain the meaning. I have set out the headings as they appear in the Inventory and so much of each item as will give the sense in which the word I wish explained is used and I have underlined that word.

J. DOUGLAS WALKER.

20 Queen's Gate Gardens,
London, S.W.

Dornock, applied to linen tablecloths.

Tea Equipage.

A black Tea Press.

A silver Trait Pott.

A fine China Draw Pott.

A silver *Transvaser*.

Silver work and glasses and such as belong to a Pantry.

4 Lime Decanters.

4 small Lime Jugs.

1 doz. Lime Trinchers.

2 doz. *Liam* Trinchers.

Drawing-room.

A pretty picture on the *Bress*.

A good picture of *Bords* in the Dining Room.

In the Bigg Hall.

A *Cave* with glasses in't.

A *Kistling* Chair.

My own Room.

A copper coloured *Alasent* Bed.

Fine table Linen.

Lavender *Knott*.

The Hundred Rose *Knott*.

Heart *Knott*.

Bedding of the House of Rossie.

Account of *Fingering* Blankets.

Milk utensils belonging to the Milk House.

5 Kitts, two 'loges' (or 'loged' or 'toges' or 'toged').

In Rossie's garret.

So many *hisps* sevenfold for working fowling nets.

Tokens from my friends in 1693.

By my Lord Southesk, a fine cow and calf, a breed of geese. Ducks and Turkeys and *feasine* fowls in plenty.

No trunks by reason they were not worth my taking, for what Trunk or *Clogh* bagg I had I returned.

As to my own Cloaths I brot with me.

A green and stript, floured with cherry and silver mantua, pettycoat trim'd with a deep silver fringe and galloons, lin'd with a *Chevy Sushey* with silver.

A *Lismond* mantua and pettycoat stript and floured with silver and *Lismond*, lyned with a *lismond* good silk and spotted the mounting *Tabulate* (or *Fabulate*!) and mounted with small silver fringes, as was the fashion.

1057. MEGGETT AND BARON GRAHAM.—Can any one oblige me with any hint where I can find information regarding these two persons, said to have been painters, *i.e.* artists, and presumably Scottish?

C.

1058. GEN. HUGH MERCER.—The *People's Journal* of Nov. 24th, 1894, reports a statement that the gentleman who commanded the American troops at the decisive battle of Princeton, N.J., was an alumnus of Marischal College. This was General Mercer, whose name and deeds are well known in the United States, and whose portrait shows a peculiarly Scotch caste of features. He was born, probably, in Aberdeen about 1720, and graduated in medicine at Marischal College. In the Jacobite army at Culloden in 1746 he was assistant-surgeon, and then with many others found it best to submit to expatriation. In the following year he was in Pennsylvania, and finally settled at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he married and was much respected as a medical practitioner. He was captain in the army under General Braddock in the French and Indian war of 1755, and though severely wounded made a wonderful escape through the American desert. In 1757 he became lieutenant-colonel under Gen. John Forbes, and was in command at Pittsburg for several months. For some years he remained at his practice in Fredericksburg, but in the mutterings of the War of Independence he again became a soldier. He was in command of three regiments in 1775, with his attention mostly taken up in drilling and organizing the Virginian militia: the difficulty before the officers was that they had only militia and short-service men to handle. Congress, in June, 1775, elected him brigadier-general, and he accompanied Washington in the disastrous retreat from Long Island southward through New Jersey up to Trenton on the Delaware, at the very close of

that year. On rallying at the Delaware and returning to strike a decisive blow, Gen. Mercer led the column of attack at Trenton, and then, under the consummate leadership of Washington, pushed on to Princeton with his Flying Camp of Militia; but as his troops were meeting a partial check and entangled in an orchard, Gen. Mercer fell, covered with wounds and refusing quarter. This took place on Jan. 3rd, 1776, and he survived to the 12th in a farmhouse beside the field of battle under the charge of Major Lewis, nephew of Washington. The body was buried with all honour in Christ Churchyard in Philadelphia, and in the following April Congress ordered that a monument be erected to his memory, and that his youngest son be educated at the public expense. In 1840 his remains were removed by the S. Andrew and Thistle Society to the Laurel Hill Cemetery, and a massive monument, duly inscribed on the four sides, was placed there in his honour, while from the time of the war, many places in the Atlantic States were called by his name (See Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vi., 326, 377, 378, 412, with his portrait: *South Lit. Messenger*, iv., 214-218: Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book*, ii., 235sq.: Appleton, *Cycl. Amer. Biogr.* iv., 300, with his portrait). Was Gen. Mercer related to James Mercer whose monument is in the Collison Aisle (*Scott. N. & Q.* ii. 55)? In their Jacobitism they have a suspicious family likeness, and he may have been an elder brother: but if so, he was probably not a native of Aberdeen. He appears to have been a brilliant soldier, and a flag of truce between Washington and Cornwallis sheds the halo of peace about his death-bed.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

1059. In the Additional Note to the Connecticut Convention Sermon, 1896, Dr. Hart gives the names of Connecticut men who crossed the ocean for Holy Orders before the consecration of Bishop Seabury. He mentions *John Ogilvie*, who graduated at Yale in 1748, and was ordained about 1749: but he adds in a note, that John Ogilvie is believed to have been ordained by Scottish Bishops. Does any record or trace remain of such an ordination, or is anything known of the man, as he probably had a Scotch connexion, if he was not Scotch by birth? His form of name would refer him to the north of Scotland.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

Answers.

916. LATIN POEM BY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (VIII., 62, 78, 94, 110, 127, 159).—The recently deceased Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, has given two translations of the poem, under the same title, "Lament, from the Latin

of Mary Queen of Scots."

Christian Ballads and Poems, 1840.

I.

Oh! blessed Redeemer, I've trusted in Thee,
Oh! Saviour, my Jesu, now liberate me!
In horrible prison,
And gloom, have arisen
My sighs, oh my Jesu! incessant to Thee:
But oh! on my sorrow
Has brightened no morrow,
Yet hear me, my Jesu, and liberate me!

2.

Oh! blessed Redeemer, I've trusted in Thee,
And still will I trust Thee, to liberate me!
And so, while I languish,
I cry in my anguish,
Adoring, imploring, and bending the knee:
In sorrow and tremor,
Oh blessed Redeemer!

Smile on me from Heaven, and liberate me!

[There is the other translation, but the alteration is so slight, "blessed Redeemer" being changed into "blessed my Jesu," that it is not given here].

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

1039. AUTHOR AND DESCRIPTION OF A PAMPHLET WANTED. (*S. N. & Q.*, X. 47).—The controversy touched on in the pamphlet, mentioned by W. B. R. W., is probably the same as that alluded to in Fraser's *Life of Erskine* (Edinburgh, 1831, p. 473).

"A pamphlet was written by a Mr. Potter, minister of Kippen, in which it is gravely alleged that he [Erskine] was hired by the Pope of Rome, as one of his agents, to rend the Church of Scotland."

To this charge, which Erskine's friends no doubt indignantly answered, Erskine himself made no reply, contenting himself with a general vindication of his character, in the preface to an edition of his Sermons.

In this connection it may be interesting to W. B. R. W., to note that Lord Beaconsfield, in his novel of *Lothair*, puts the following astounding statement into the mouth of one of his Roman Catholic puppets:—

"We sent two of our best men into Scotland some time ago, and they have invented a new church, called the United Presbyterians. John Knox himself was never more violent or more mischievous. The United Presbyterians will do the business: they will render Scotland simply impossible to live in; and then, when the crisis arrives, the distracted and despairing millions will find refuge in the bosom of their only mother" . . . [The Church of Rome].

Does W. B. R. W., suppose this foul and malignant assertion to be due to the freakish imagination of the impenitent thief's descendants; or was it merely the echo of a forgotten controversy, originated, as it appears, by a Mr. Potter of Kippen?

Stirling.

W. S.

1048. PEACOCK FEATHERS UNLUCKY.—The following, from the Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer's *English Folk-Lore* (p. 9091), may be of interest to Mr. J. Calder Ross:—"The possession of peacock's feathers is said to bring ill-luck and misfortune to the owner. This may be accounted for (*Notes and Queries*,

3rd Series, Vol. 8, p. 332), from what Palgrave says in his *Central and Eastern Arabia* (Vol. I, p. 286), where, according to Mahometan tradition, the peacock opened the wicket of Paradise to admit the devil. Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, Vol. 9, p. 187), tells us that in Derbyshire and the surrounding counties this superstition is prevalent, and that he has seen people 'perfectly horrified when a child or other person has unwittingly brought a peacock's feather into the house,' as it is believed to bring loss and various disasters, including even illness and death, to the inmates. Peacocks, when they make a loud and shrill noise, are said to predict rain; and in Lupton's *Notable Things*, we read that 'the oftener they cry, the more rain is signified.'" Glasgow. J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A. (Scot.)

1049. GREAT SCOT! OR GREAT SCOTT! (X., 78).—I am of the same opinion, that the phrase is of very recent origin, and that it is what in Scotland used to be, and probably still is, called "a mixed oath." It may be an Americanism, but, if so, it has become a common cockneyism within the last ten years. I do not think it has any connection with the great Sir Walter. If it has any connection, other than the accident of similiarity of sound with the idea of greatness, as associated with the word *Scot*, rather than with the word *God*, for which I think it is meant to be a substitute, the probability is, that it is meant to satirise the conceit of Scotmen who, as Englishmen suppose, are ever ready to claim every remarkable man as a native of their own country.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

1050. NURSERY RHYMES (X., 78).—St. Mungo's Nursery Rhyme I used when in my boyhood, but have never heard it since. It seems to me to be composed of more than one effusion of the nursery muse. I think it is probable that the first six or probably the first eight lines are part of one production. The next two evidently have no connection with what goes before, and the last two belong of course to the well-known nursery rhymes of "The King in his parlour, &c." It seems to me that possibly the seventh and eight lines,

"Frae Airlend and Aberdeen
The ferlies o' fifteen."

may allude to the Jacobite revolution of 1715, and the unexpected development of disloyalty that that year revealed. And as the leader of the revolution raised his standard on the Braes of Mar and one of the head of the military enterprise Major-General Thomas Buchan was an Aberdonian, while the enterprise was in the interest of the Catholic dynasty of the Stuarts, it is probable that the poet wished to suggest in this way that however Aberdeen may have dreaded the Jacobite movement, the true origin of it and all the wonder it had produced in Scotland was the Catholic interest as represented by that portion of the kingdom where the Catholic church predominated.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

Literature.

Mr. G. Hedeler, Leipzig, has sent us a prospectus

of a *List of Private Libraries in Great Britain*. This is a new departure in Bibliography but a very useful one, enabling researchers to see where they may expect to find collections of a more or less specific character.

The first part of the compilation will be ready in December. It will include more than 500 important private collections of the *United States and Canada*. The statements as to the number of volumes, the principal features, etc., of the separate collections are furnished, almost without exception, by the owners thereof. The Index of Subjects appended enables the reader to determine at a glance which collectors devote themselves to each of the specialities indexed. The second part, now being prepared, will contain about the same number of considerable private libraries in *Great Britain*. Those happy possessors of libraries, with whom Mr. Hedeler has been unable to communicate, are requested to furnish him with a few details as to the extent of their treasures and the special direction to which they devote themselves. It is obviously to the interest of bibliographical science that a work of this kind should be as complete as possible.

The Churches and Churchyards of Berwickshire.

By JAMES ROBSON. Kelso: J. and J. H. Rutherford, 1896.

MR. ROBSON has something of the spirit of "Old Mortality" in him, but his sympathies are much wider. He not only gives a description and historical sketch of the Churches of Berwickshire, but quotes largely from the tombstone inscriptions of the churchyards. This latter is an excellent service, for, as he remarks, except where the stone is very durable, epitaphs, after the lapse of a couple of centuries, become defaced and unintelligible. Although these records cannot be said to possess any literary worth, they are sometimes very valuable from the historical point of view, as well as for the light they throw on certain aspects of human nature. The *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* motto is very faithfully adhered to, which we may take as highly creditable to the survivors. It cannot be said that there is much originality (except in the spelling) displayed in churchyard literature and that of Berwickshire forms no exception. There are many stock epitaphs that are always turning up, such as

"Remember, man, as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I, &c."

This last occurs here several times with some slight variations. Coleridge's well-known lines—"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade, &c," have done duty over many an infant's grave, and are here found in Ladykirk Churchyard. The douce people of Merton refused to allow the following epitaph to be put on the stone, although they were written for that purpose.

"O cruel death, for ever killing,
Has killed poor Haig and Jean McMellan,
But still in hopes that they shall meet,
They laid poor Jean at Andrew's feet."

We think it is quite as good in its way as that to the memory of James Barrie in the same place, and to which no objection was raised:—

"Beneath this stone lies James Barrie,
Whose Bible lov'd to read,
But now in silent tomb does lie,
No farther can proceed."

Thomas Henderson, the Schoolmaster of Gordon (died 1772), is thus commemorated:—

"Ah, he was great in body, in mind,
A loving Husband, Father kind,
As he most men Excided in his Stature
So he Exceled in his Literature.
But although he is gone, greatly mist,
God's will be done, we hope he is Blest."

It would be interesting to give further quotations, but the reader must be referred to the book itself. It will amply repay perusal. Mr. Robson has taken immense pains to be accurate, and the reproductions are, as far as letter-press printing can accomplish them, *facsimiles* of the shape and arrangement of the lettering. This is one of those books which will grow more valuable as their age advances. It is as honest and genuine a piece of journey work as we have had through our hands for some time. We may add that the book has an elegant outward appearance, is beautifully printed, and is altogether a credit to the famous Border firm who publish it.

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1896.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PORTRAITS AND BUSTS IN THE MITCHELL HALL AND PICTURE GALLERY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

(Continued from p. 84, and concluded).

144. JAMES GREGORY, Astronomer. See No. 72. Refer also to No. 93B. The artist is unknown. This portrait has been engraved by W. Holl and published by Blackie & Son, Glasgow. It will be reproduced in photogravure in the 2nd vol. of P. J. Anderson's *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*

145. GILBERT BURNET, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.

See Nos. 71 and 128.

This portrait is by Sarah Curtis (wife of Bishop Hoadly of Winchester. She died 1743). It was presented to the University by John Farley Leith, M.A., Marischal College, 1825, Q.C., M.P. for the city of Aberdeen from 1872 to 1880.

146. GEORGE BUCHANAN, Humanist and Reformer.

B. 1506. One of the most illustrious scholars Scotland has produced. Tutor to King James VI. Principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, 1566. Moderator of the General Assembly, 1567, one of the few laymen who have held that office. His great work, *Rerum Scoticarum Historia*, was not published until the year of his death. His *Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasis Poetica* has gone through many editions. D. 1582. (P. Hume Brown's *George Buchanan*. Edin. 1890. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

The artist is unknown. There is another portrait of Buchanan in the Senatus Room, King's College. His likeness has been reproduced in the Melvin Window (See No. 80), on which also there is an emblazonment of his arms.

147. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

B. 1542; daughter of James V. Succeeded to the throne of Scotland, 1542. After a long captivity beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, 1587.

This picture was copied, about 1785, from an older imaginary portrait belonging to Professor John Stuart (Prof. Knight's *M.S. Marisc. College Collections*). Another portrait of Queen Mary hangs on the wall of the staircase leading to the Senatus Room at King's College.

148. DUNCAN LIDDELL, M.D.

See No. 16.

The artist is unknown, but it may be the work of George Jamesone.

149. CHARLES I.

See No. 94A.

This portrait is after the picture by Sir Anthony Vandyke, but the painter is unknown.

150. GANYMEDE.

According to Homer, he was a son of Tros, and being the most beautiful of all mortals was carried off by the Gods to be the cup-bearer of Zeus.

The picture, by James Irvine who was born in Forfarshire in 1824 and died in 1889, was presented by Dr. George Ogilvie-Forbes, Professor of Institutes of Medicine, Univ. of Aberdeen.

151. JAMES VI.

B. 1566; son of Mary Queen of Scots (No.

147). King of Scotland, 1567. Succeeded to the English Throne, 1603. D. 1625.

The artist is unknown. Another portrait of James VI. hangs on the wall of the staircase leading to the Senatus Room, King's College, and his coat-of-arms is emblazoned on the Melvin Window. See No. 80.

152. ROBERT HAMILTON, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College.

B. 1743; son of Gavin Hamilton, bookseller in Edinburgh. In 1779, appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, but next year, having obtained the consent of the Town Council, he exchanged duties with Mr. Patrick Copland, Professor of Mathematics, and conducted the Mathematical class, which he continued to teach during the rest of his life, although it was not until 1817 that a formal exchange of chairs was made. Besides other works, he was the author of the famous *Inquiry into the rise, progress, and management of the National Debt*. Edin. 1813. His wife's picture is No. 154. D. 1829. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc. I., 148, 448. Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

This portrait was painted by John Moir, who was born at Peterhead in 1775, and died in 1857.

153. ANDREW CANT, Rector of King's College, 1651.

B. about 1590. One of the ministers of Aberdeen. An uncompromising Covenanter; he strongly resisted the episcopal innovations of Charles I., before whom he preached in Edinburgh in August, 1641. D. 1663. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

This portrait is by Jamesone. Refer to Bulloch's *George Jamesone*. Edin. 1885, 121. It has been engraved by S. Freeman, published by Blackie & Son, Glasgow.

154. MRS. ROBERT HAMILTON.

Jean, fifth daughter of James Morison of Elsick, Provost of Aberdeen, married in 1783, as his second wife, Professor Robert Hamilton (No. 152). (*Family Record of the name of Dingwall Fordyce, I., 158*).

This portrait was painted by John Moir.

155. CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Thomas Wolsey. B. 1471. D. 1530.

The artist is unknown.

156. CHARLES II.

B. 1630. Proclaimed King at the Restoration, in 1660. D. 1685.

This portrait is after the painting by Sir Peter Lely. There is another portrait of Charles II., which hangs on the wall of the staircase leading to the Senatus Room, King's College.

157. SIR THOMAS BURNETT of Leys, Bart. See No. 95A.

This portrait was painted by Jamesone in 1624.

Another portrait of Sir Thomas, by the same painter, taken at a later period, is at Crathes Castle. Refer to Bulloch's *George Jamesone*. Edin. 1885, 121, 135.

158. QUEEN ANNE.

See Nos. 36 and 141.

This portrait is "by Forbes," after the painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart., (Prof. Knight's *M.S. Marisc. College Collections*).

159. MRS. GEORGE SKENE.

Margaret, daughter of Charles Gordon of Abergeldie, married in 1769, Professor George Skene (No. 161). D. 1802. Refer to No. 160, as to her son. (*Memorials of the Family of Skene*. New Spalding Club, Abdn. 1887, 73).

The portrait is by John Megget of Aberdeen, and was presented to the University, in 1895, by Miss Alison Morice, great-grand-daughter of Professor George Skene.

160. CHARLES SKENE, M.D., Professor of Medicine in Marischal College, 1823-1839.

B. 1777; grandson of Prof. Francis Skene (No. 162), and son of Prof. George Skene and Mrs. Margaret Gordon or Skene. (See Nos. 161 and 159). M.A., Marischal College, 1795. M.D., Edin. 1799. A distinguished physician in Aberdeen. (*Memorials of the Family of Skene*. New Spalding Club. Abdn. 1887, 74).

The portrait was painted by Colvin Smith, who was born at Brechin in 1795, and died in Edinburgh 1875. Bequeathed in 1894 to the University by Prof. Charles Skene's son, Charles, M.A., Marischal College, 1830, formerly captain 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, and Superintendent of Indians, Canada.

161. GEORGE SKENE, M.D., Regent in Marischal College, 1760-1788.

B. 1741; son of Prof. Francis Skene (No. 162). At the age of nineteen appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy, and on the death of his father in 1775, transferred to the Chair of Civil and Natural History, which he held until compelled by his increasing medical practice to resign in 1788. D. 1803. Refer to No. 159 as to his wife, and to No. 160 as to his son. (*Memorials of the Family of Skene*. New Spalding Club. Abdn. 1887, 73).

The portrait is by John Megget, and was presented to the University in 1895, by Miss Alison Morice, great-grand-daughter of Professor George Skene.

162. FRANCIS SKENE, Regent in Marischal College, 1734-1775.

Son of Rev. George Skene, minister of Kinkell, by Mary, daughter of Francis Gordon of Craig. Appointed a regent in 1734. In 1753, when separate chairs were allocated to the regents, he became Professor of Civil and Natural History,

and taught altogether for 41 years. D. 1775, aged 71. Refer to No. 161 as to his son, and to No. 160 as to his grandson. (*Memorials of the Family of Skene*. New Spalding Club. Abdn. 1887, 72).

Artist unknown. The picture was bequeathed, in 1804, to the University, by Prof. Francis Skene's great-grandson, Captain Charles Skene.

163. WILLIAM FORBES, D.D., Fourth Principal of Marischal College.

See No. 48.

This portrait is attributed to Jamesone. It has been reproduced in photogravure in Lippe's *Selections from Wodrow's Biographical Collections*. New Spalding Club. Abdn. 1890.

164. ARCHIBALD SIMPSON, Architect of Marischal College, 1837.

B. in Aberdeen, 1790. Educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. Apprenticed to a builder in Aberdeen, and afterwards studied his profession in London and Italy. He planned many of the public buildings in Aberdeen, as well as many of the mansion houses in the vicinity, and his name is inscribed as the architect of Marischal College on the brass plate on the foundation-stone. Refer to No. 59. D. 1847. (*Selected Writings of John Ramsay, M.A.* Abdn. 1871, 161).

The portrait is by James W. Giles, R.S.A., who was born at Glasgow in 1801, and died at Aberdeen in 1870.

165. SIR WILLIAM FORDYCE, M.D., F.R.S. See No. 38.

The portrait was painted by Angelica Kauffmann, and was purchased by the College in 1839 for twenty guineas.

166. SIR PAUL MENZIES of Kinmundy, Provost of Aberdeen, 1623-1634.

It was at the invitation of Provost Menzies and of Bishop Patrick Forbes (No. 91c) that Edward Raban left St. Andrews and established his printing-press in Aberdeen in 1622. (*Kennedy's Annals of Aberdeen*. Lond. 1818).

The portrait is by Jamesone. Refer to Bulloch's *George Jamesone*. Edin. 1885, 123. A photogravure of this painting is in Sir William D. Geddes's *Musa Latina Aberdonensis* I.

167. RICHARD BAXTER, Nonconformist Divine.

B. 1615. "His works have still a matchless circulation among the English speaking race." D. 1691. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

The artist is unknown.

168. SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, Bart., K.C.B., LL.D., M.D., Director General Army Medical Department 1815-1853.

B. 1771; son of Colquhoun M'Grigor, merchant in Aberdeen. M.A., 1788, Marischal

College, M.D., 1804. A very distinguished military surgeon. Under the Duke of Wellington, was Chief of the medical staff in the Peninsular War. Knighted 1814, created a baronet 1831, and K.C.B., 1851. Was Lord Rector of Marischal College, 1826, 1827, and 1841. There is an obelisk to his memory in the quadrangle of Marischal College. D. 1858 (*His Autobiography*. Lond. 1861. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*).

This portrait was painted by William Dyce (No. 82) and was presented to Marischal College by the students of 1826-27. A reproduction of it, in photogravure, will appear in the 2nd vol. of P. J. Anderson's *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*

169. PATRICK SIBBALD, D.D.

See No. 34.

This painting is a copy by Charles Whyt, made in 1711.

170. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, M.D.

See No. 92A.

The portrait is by Jamesone. There is a copy of it in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, which James Wales (born at Peterhead, 1748, died on the Malabar coast 1796), made for the Earl of Buchan (No. 130). This portrait, as well as the King's College picture of Johnston has been reproduced in photogravure in Sir William D. Geddes's *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, II., and in W. Johnston's *Bibliography and Portraits of Arthur Johnston, 1806*.

THE BUSTS.

1. ALEXANDER HARVEY, M.D., Edin. 1835. Professor of Materia Medica, University of Aberdeen, 1860-78.

B. at Broomhill, near Aberdeen, 1811; son of Robert Harvey of Braco. Lecturer on the Theory of Medicine at Marischal College, and afterwards on the Practice of Medicine at King's College. He resigned the latter appointment in 1852, and went to Southampton, where he practised until his appointment in 1860 as first professor of Materia Medica in the University of Aberdeen. Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. Author of several works and papers on scientific subjects. His portrait is in the Faculty Room, Marischal College. D. in London, 1889. (*Family Record of the Name of Dingwall Fordyce*. II., Appendix ci).

The bust, executed by Joseph Whitehead in 1894, was presented to the University by his son, Surgeon-Major-General R. Harvey, M.D., LL.D., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, who also placed in the waiting-room of the Royal Infirmary a medallion bust of his father.

2. JAMES MATTHEWS DUNCAN, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Obstetric Physician and Author.

B. in Aberdeen, 1826. Educated at Aberdeen

Grammar School and Marischal College. Attained the greatest eminence as an obstetrician, first in Edinburgh, where he was a Lecturer in the extra mural medical school, and afterwards in London, where he was Lecturer in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was the author of several works on his special subject. The Matthews Duncan Gold Medal in obstetrics was founded in the University as a memorial of this distinguished graduate. D. 1890.

The bust, executed by H. Bain Smith, in 1886, was presented to the University by the subscribers to the memorial above referred to.

3. ALEXANDER KILGOUR, M.D., Marischal College, 1833; King's College, 1849. Assessor to University Council, 1868-1872.

B. at Aberdeen. Educated at Marischal College. Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at King's College, 1839-49. Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. He held for many years the first place as a consulting physician in the north-east of Scotland. In 1857 he founded a prize in Marischal College of £5 annually for the best Latin and Greek poem alternately. D. 1874. (*Fasti Acad. Marise*. I., 532).

The bust, which was executed by Joseph Whitehead in 1893, was presented to the University by Dr. Kilgour's son, Alex. Kilgour of Loirston. A medallion of Dr. Kilgour has been placed in the waiting-room of the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, by his widow and son.

ERRATUM.

No. 14. (See Vol. IX., p. 180). In the description of the arms of the 5th Duke of Richmond, after the words "seeded proper" insert. "Over all an escutcheon of pretence gules, charged with three buckles or, for the Duchy of Aubigny."

E. A.

LE PROFESSEUR ECOSSAIS JEAN VAUS.

Dans l'avant-dernier volume de la *Bibliothèque de l'École des chartes*,¹ j'ai mentionné, d'après les indications bibliographiques du professeur Reichling, une édition parisienne du commentaire de la première partie du *Doctrinal d'Alexandre de Villedieu*, composé par l'Ecoissais Jean Vaus et révisé par Josse Bade, qui l'imprima à Paris en 1522. En signalant ce livre, j'exprimais le regret de ne pas connaître le texte de trois lettres qui en occupent les premières pages et que je supposais offrir de l'intérêt pour l'histoire de Paris.

Mes regrets étaient bien légitimes. On va le voir en lisant ces trois lettres, dont je dois la

communication à M. J.-Ph. Edmond, bibliothécaire du comte de Crawford et auteur de travaux remarquables sur l'histoire de l'imprimerie en Ecosse et sur les imprimeurs de la ville d'Aberdeen. Il m'a très gracieusement envoyé une copie figurée de ces trois lettres, faite avec le plus grand soin par son ami, M. P.-J. Anderson, bibliothécaire de l'Université d'Aberdeen, d'après l'exemplaire du livre de Jean Vaus possédé par cette Université.

Mes lecteurs sauront gré à MM. Edmond et Anderson de leur avoir fait connaître trois pièces qui s'ajoutent aux témoignages déjà recueillis sur les liens qui, au temps de Louis XII et de François 1^{er}, rattachaient à l'Université de Paris les maîtres et les écoliers de l'Ecosse.

On pourrait écrire un long et curieux mémoire sur les Ecoissais qui, à cette époque, ont fréquenté nos écoles et dont la trace se retrouve dans les pièces liminaires de beaucoup de livres sortis des presses parisiennes. Aujourd'hui je dois me borner à donner le texte des lettres relatives au commentaire de Jean Vaus.

Ce grammairien, qui a enseigné les humanités de 1500 à 1537 aux écoliers du Collège du Roi et de l'Université d'Aberdeen, avait composé un commentaire sur la première partie du *Doctrinal d'Alexandre de Villedieu*. Jean Vaus, après en avoir achevé la rédaction, probablement dans le cours de l'année 1521, résolut de le faire imprimer, pour le soustraire aux caprices et à l'incurie des copistes ignorants. Mais il n'y avait point d'imprimeur en Ecosse. L'atelier typographique que Walter Chapman et André Myllar¹ avaient fondé à Edimbourg en 1507 ne fonctionnait plus depuis plusieurs années. Jean Vaus nourrit alors l'ambitieux projet de faire imprimer son livre à Paris, où il savait devoir trouver plusieurs de ses compatriotes affiliés à l'Université. Il ne s'effraya pas des dangers d'une longue traversée, à une époque où la mer était sillonnée en tous sens par des bâtiments de pirates. Fatigué d'un voyage dans lequel les bagages des passagers paraissent avoir été perdus en partie, il débarqua à Dieppe, d'où il se rendit à Paris. Il fut accueilli dans cette ville à bras ouverts par notre grand imprimeur Josse Bade, dont les travaux ont exercé une si grande influence sur la réforme des études en France au commencement du XVI^e siècle. Josse Bade avait une profonde sympathie pour la jeune Université d'Aberdeen, qu'il considérait à bon droit comme une fille de l'Université de Paris. Après avoir attentivement revu le commentaire de Jean Vaus, il s'empressa de le faire passer sous ses presses. L'édition

1. Cet André Myllar paraît avoir été l'élève d'un imprimeur rouennais, non pas peut-être de Saurent Hosingue, comme on l'a cru jusqu'ici, mais de Pierre Violette. Tel est le résultat de récentes confrontations dont M. J.-Ph. Edmond a bien voulu me faire part.

tout entière dut être expédiée en Ecosse. On n'en connaît plus que l'exemplaire conservé à Aberdeen. Le livre est ainsi intitulé :

In primam Doctrinalis Alexandrini de nominum ac verborum declinationibus atque formationibus partem, ab Jodoco Badio Ascensio recognitam, magistri Joannis Vaus, natione Scoti et percelebris Abredonensium Academiae grammaticæ, commentarii, ab eodem Ascensio ibidem recogniti atque impressi.

A la fin du volume se lisent le nom de l'imprimerie et la date de l'impression :

Sub prelo Ascensiano, ad idus martias M.D. XXII.

Les trois lettres qui sont en tête du volume sont datées du mois de février et du mois de mars 1522. Elles sont adressées à la jeunesse de l'Université d'Aberdeen, par Jean Vaus, l'auteur du livre, par Josse Bade, l'imprimeur, et par un Ecossois, Robert Gray, qui résidait alors au collège de Boncourt. Ces belles épîtres font le plus grand honneur à notre Josse Bade et montrent quelle admiration les Ecossois avaient, au temps de François I^{er}, pour la ville de Paris : *Parrhisiorum Lutecia, omnium bonarum artium cultrix nostræque Academia parens nobilissima... Parrhisii, omnium scientiarum uberrimus fons atque nunc altera Athenæ.*

Je n'ai plus qu'à laisser la parole à Jean Vaus.

"JOANNES VAUS, artium bonarum professor, studiosis Aberdonensium gymnasii, nuper feliciter instituti, scholasticis, salutem.

"Quanta plusculis jam annis et mihi docendi et vobis discendi molestia ac difficultas fuerit, ob librorum præsertim penuriam, et scribentium dictata nostra negligentiam ac imperitiam, nullus est vestrum, adolescentes æque mihi atque vita chari, qui non novit : proinde huic malo, meis malis, laboribus inquam et incommodis, vestris autem commodis, opportuna remedia invenire studens, per maxima terrarum et marium discrimina, piratarumque, qui injustissimi sunt, latrocinia, omni postposito timore, in Parrhisiorum Lutetiam, omnium bonarum artium cultricem nostræque Academiae parentem nobilissimam, magno optimi maximi Dei nostri beneficio, tandem perductus sum. Ubi supra ea quæ domi commentari eramus, semestri satisque anxia lucubratione in Alexandrum, quoniam is vobis a teneris unguiculis primæque institutione grammaticis cæteris notior erat, collectanea reposuimus auximusque commentaria, quæ vestris ingenis, experientia longa edocti, agnovimus aptissima, utpote et brevità et facilia. Atque, ut pleniore vos demererer officio, in plurima et non sine magno impendio, transfudi exempla, usu's cætra et industria viri nostro memoria in re grammaticæ doctissimi, Jodoci Badii Ascensii, quem, ut novistis, in nostris dictatis atque his collectaneis veluti precipuum actorem semper imitati fuimus ac sumus. Quicquid enim in his lucubrationibus laude dignum est, illi uni acceptum ferimus, præelegantem (ut Plinianis urat verbis) mutuum reddere quam in furto deprehendi.

Neque vero quispiam merito nobis vitio vertat quod aliena tanquam nostra edamus, quando nihil est dictum quod non dictum prius ; idque majores nostri fecerunt omnes. Hæc autem non immeritè laudis captandæ, sed vestri erudiendi gratia, ut novit inspector cordium et renum Deus, scripsimus : nihil enim in hac navatione nobis jure vindicare possumus, præter colligendi, explanandi et interdum dijudicandi laborem. Si quid tamen laudis commoda meretur brevitatis, id totum vobis, quos semper ut filios amavi, et pro quibus tot pericula ac damna obivi, optimo animo impertio donoque duco : alia et, uti spero, majora vobis propediem moliturus, si (quod maxime cupio) hæc quo decet animo acceperitis ; quod vos abunde fecisse judicabimus si talem operam taleque studium, his rudimentis nostris impendisse videbimus, ut brevi multum profecisse merito gratulemur. Hæc enim vota nostra, in hæc cura, studium, laboresque tendunt omnes. Valete, adulescentes amatissimi, et preceptorem vestri amantissimum redamate. Ex inclyta Parrhisiorum Lutecia, salutiferi partus anno XXII supramillesimum et quingentesimum, mense februario."

Paris.

LEOPOLD DELISE.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

AN obliging correspondent having favoured us with considerable additions to our list of works illustrated by Sir George Reid, we have embraced the opportunity of publishing with these some notes which got astray a month ago. They include an undoubted Raban of 1638 (a "find" of Mr. J. P. Edmond's) now in Aberdeen University Library ; a hitherto unnoted contribution to Latin poetry by Dr. Alexander Reid, and the Cupar press edition of Dr. Thomas Reid's famous book. A copy of the work, containing Alexander Reid's epigram, was presented by him to King's College Library, and now reposes among the medical books preserved at Marischal College.

There are some rather scarce "Reports" among our additions to Mr. Robertson's lengthy list. Such items are possibly the least attractive of our publications, and the bulk of the impressions doubtless find an early grave in the waste paper basket. Yet the light which they shed upon the history of local institutions is not faint, and complete sets ought, if possible, to be preserved for reference in our public libraries. Those who possess unvalued piles of them would do well before destroying them to permit the custodians of our libraries to select whatever they may think worth preserving.

We have always held the opinion that no Bibliography of North-East Scotland can be considered complete which does not catalogue the works of all alumni and graduates of the Universities of Aberdeen. Upon such a plan our own collections were made, and we observe that it has been followed with advantage in a

creditable but very imperfect effort to catalogue the works of Cambridge men. For the purposes of the present supplementary list we have withheld an immense amount of matter, but have felt that the restriction is generally very unwise and unsatisfactory, because it not unfrequently happens that the research of the Bibliographer alone presents a man's local connection from passing into complete oblivion.

An instance of this was thrust upon us the other day while scanning the pages of the recently published volume of the Dictionary of National Biography, when we observed that the writer of the life of William Lewis Rham, a native of Utrecht, and eminent English Agriculturist, was absolutely ignorant that his hero first trod British soil at Aberdeen, and was educated at Marischal College. Aberdeen, so to speak, was his birthplace in this country, and in that city he first inherited the impressions which induced him to pursue his education and to settle in England. He was probably a *protégé* of Principal William Laurence Brown, who was also born in Utrecht, and had been a Professor at the University of his native city. After a few year's study at Aberdeen Rham passed for medical education to the University of Edinburgh, whence he went to Cambridge and studied divinity. He subsequently obtained church preferment, and, following the example of most rural clergymen, devoted much attention to the study of agriculture and the profitable cultivation of his glebe. He is mentioned as an author in Donaldson's Agricultural Biography, and the British Museum catalogues two posthumous editions of his work with the enlargements of later editors. Donaldson must have possessed and esteemed the "Dictionary of the Farm," although he gives no bibliographical particulars, for he says "it should be upon every farmer's bookshelf."

William Rhind, eighty years ago a student at Marischal College, and for a short time Lecturer on Botany there, adopted the medical profession, but is best known as the compiler and author of some excellent educational works. He occupied, in connection with the publishing firm of Blackie and Son, a position somewhat similar to that held by Andrew Findlater, his fellow-student, in the rival establishment of the Messrs. Chambers.

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 (Report etc.) Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, " 1871.
- Report, &c. (Bone Manure)*, " 1830.
- Report from the Select Committee (Royal Burghs) . . . with Minutes of Evidence relative to Aberdeen*, Edin. 1819.
- A Report of a Conference on the state of religion*, (Bf. ptd. Huntly, 1860.
- Report of a deputation of Citizens (Police)*, Abd. 1793.
- Report of Committee of Poor's Rates Payers*, " 1841.
- Report of Committee of Town Council—Water Supply*, " 1792.
- Report of Committee on Mortifications Endowed Institutions, Scotland Act, 1875)*, " 1879.
- Report of Committee on proposed School of Industry*, (Abd. 1844).
- Report of Discussion on Sabbath Trains*, " 1850.
- Report of Meeting constituting the New Spalding Club*, " 1886.
- Report of the Committee of the Dean of Guild's Assessors*, (,) 1834.
- Report of the Itinerant Society for Aberdeen Banff (Congregationalists), 8th Annual Meeting*, " 1829.
- Report of the Public Library Committee Abd.* 1887, &c.
Report of the Speeches delivered at the first Public Meeting of the Aberdeen Temperance Society, " 1831.
- Report of Town Council Committee on the Poor Laws*, Abd. 1841.
- Report on Estates of Traitors in Scotland*, S.L. 1717.
- Report on proposed Bill re Juvenile Delinquency*, Abd. 1851.
- Report on the Suppression of Prostitution*, " 1859.
- Report on the Turmpike, &c., Roads*, " 1857.
- Report. Prison Board on Juvenile Delinquency*, " 1856.
- Report. Provincial Synod. Registration and Marriage Bills*, " 1847.
- Report. Rural Police Committee, Abd.* 1846; also 1854
- Report. Rural Police Committee on Licenses*, Abd. 1850.
- Report. Scottish Sabbath School Convention*, " 1871.
- Report. Synod of Aberdeen: re Irish Church*, " 1868.
- Report to the Parochial Board of Banchoy Ternan, J. Stewart, Inspector*, " 1869.
- Resignation of Mr. Valentine, Police Clerk Clerk of Aberdeen*, (,) 1875.
- Resolutions of a General Meeting of the Burgesses of Guild*, " 1833.
- Resolutions of Provincial Synod of Aberdeen (University Bill)*, " 1836.
- Resolutions of the Medical Gentlemen of Aberdeen (re Apprentices)*, Abd. 1801.
- Resolutions proposed for better management of Poor's Funds*, " 1824.
- Rettie, John*, Catalogue of Standard Works, " 1830.
- Rettie, Middleton (and others)*.
 Cases decided in the Court of Session, &c., Edin. v. y.
- Rettie, Robert*, On a universal system of Marine Night Signals, &c. Lond. 1847.
- Rettie's Signals for Railways*, Gw. 1841.
- Rettie's Signals for Sa ling Vessels*, " "
- Rettie's Signals for Steamers*, " "
- Review of Sermon by Rev. P. Cheyne*, Abd. 1844.
- Revised Code (Education) An Exposure of the*, " 1864
- Rham, William Lewis*.
 A Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry, Lond. 1851.
 The Dictionary of the Farm, " 1853.
- Rhind, Thomas*.
 An Apology for T. R. (Seceder.) Edin. 1712.
- Rhind, William*.
 Picturesque Guide to Edinburgh, Edin. s.a.
 The Nature and Cause of Intestinal Worms, Lond. 1829.
 Studies in Natural History, Edin. 1830.
 A Catechism of Zoology, " 1831.
 A Catechism of the Natural History of the Earth, " 1832.
 A General Description of the Feline Species, " 1833.
 A Catechism of Botany, " "
 Excursions illustrative of the Geology, &c., of Edinburgh, 2nd ed. " 1836.
 Elements of Geology and Physical Geography, " 1837.

- The Age of the Earth, Edin. 1838.
 Elements of Zoology, " 1839.
 History of the Vegetable Kingdom, Gw. 1840.
edit. The Scottish Tourist, 9th ed. Edin. 1845.
 First Class Book of Physical Geography, " 1850.
 Second Class Book of Physical Geography, " 1851.
 Class Book of Elementary Geography, " 1858.
 China; its past History, &c., Lond. 1850.
 —with *H. Murray*, Historical Account of British India, 2 vols. Edin. 1832.
Rhymes.—Rhymes, Nursery, No 1. Abd. S.A.
 " A stands for ANDREW in want of the bobs,
 B stands for BLAIKIE the father of jobs,
 C Charlie CALDER, an obstinate donkey, &c."
Rhynie Mutual Instruction Class, An Address to Farm Servants on their intellectual condition (two editions) Abd. 1849
Richmond, Legh, The Young Cottager (G. King), " S.A.
 The Dairyman's Daughter (G. King) " "
 Memorials of the Poor, " "
Riddell, John Scott.
 Manual of First Aid, 2nd ed., Abd. 1893.
 A Manual of Ambulance, &c., Lond. 1894.
 2nd ed. Edin. 1895.
 Flat Foot: its Pathology, &c., Edin. 1894.
 Excision of the Tongue by a new method (*from International Clinics: III., 185.*) S.L. et A.
Riddoch, James, Sermons, 3 vols, 5th ed. Lond. 1831.
The Riding of the Marches. (? by Robert Anderson), Abd. 1889.
Righteousness the basis of National Prosperity. A Sermon by a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, " 1835.
Rinuocini, Giovanni Battista.
 Il Cappuchino Scozzese (*Geo. Leslie*) Bologna 1644.
 (Another edition, 1645).
 French translation of the above, Paris 1650; 1664 and 1682; Mons, 1652; Rouen 1689.
 Portuguese translation, Lisbon 1657.
 Spanish translation, Madrid 1661.
 English translation (abridgement) by Lord Hailes, Edin. S.A.
Rives, William (Lonmay).
 Epitaphium in Ferme's Analysis Logica, Edin. 1651.
Ritchie, Andrew.
 An Oration, Boston 1808.
 Address to the Massachusetts's Peace Society, " 1819.
 The Christian Preacher's Assistant Southwold 1821.
Ritchie, David.
 Life and Character of W. Moody, D.D. (in Moodie's Sermons), Edin. 1813.
Ritchie, John, D.D.
 Substance of Speech on Temperance, Abd. 1835.
Ritchie, William, LL.D.
 On the evaporation of spirits, Edin. 1820.
 New Method of drawing a Tangent to the Circle, " "

- A proposal for impelling Steam Vessels by horizontal motion, " 1822.
 Testimonials, " 1824.
 On Radiant Heat, Edin. 1824-28.
 On Leslie's Photometer, &c., " 1825-26.
 Improvement of the Phantasmogoria, Edin. 1826.
 The Hydrostatical Balance, " "
 An Air Pump without artificial valves " "
 On the permeability of transparent screens, &c. " 1827.
 The differential Thermometer, " "
 Experiments on Electric Conduction, Lond. 1828-9-30.
 The elasticity of threads of glass, " 1830.
 A Torsion Galvanometer, " 1831.
 A double acting Air Pump, " "
 Experimental researches in Voltaic Electricity, " 1833.
 Principles of Geometry familiarly illustrated, " "
 Curious properties of Magnets, " "
 The reduction of Mr. Faraday's discoveries to a general law, " 1834.
 Remarks on Mr. Christie's Bakerian Lecture, " "
 On Electricity and Magnetism, " 1836.
 Principles of the differential and integral calculus, " "
 (second edition, 1847).
 On Mr. Rainey's theory of magnetic reaction, " "
 On MacGaulay's & Callan's theories, " 1837.
 A simple method of exhibiting Newton's Rings, " "
 Experimental researches on the conducting powers of wire for electricity, &c., " "

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

451. *Harvey, Robt., M.D. (Prof.)*: Indian Professor. Born in Aberdeen, 10th March, 1842. After graduating at his native university, he entered the Indian medical service in 1865, and was second on the list out of 80 candidates. He was appointed Professor of Midwifery, Calcutta Medical College, and is Honorary Physician to the Viceroy.

452. *Hay, Sir John, K.C.M.G.*: Australian Politician. Born at Little Ythsie, Tarves, in 1816, graduated at King's in 1834, he studied for the Scottish Bar, but emigrated to Australia in 1838, and was a squatter in New South Wales. He was chosen a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1856, and Colonial Secretary in the Government that same year. He was chosen Speaker of the Assembly in 1862, and held the position till 1865. He became member of the Legislative Council in 1867, and was chosen President in 1873. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1878, and died in 1892. He was made LL.D. of Aberdeen, and gained the Hutton Prize while a student.

453. *Hay, John, D.D.*: Indian Missionary. A native of Aberdeenshire. He has gained distinction as the translator of the Bible into Telugu.

454. *Hay, Wm.*: Architect. Born in Cruden in 1818, he became a successful architect. Among his chief works was the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. He died in 1888.

455. *Hay, Andrew Leith (Sir), M.P.*: Writer on Architecture. Born in Aberdeen, 17th February, 1785; he entered the army in 1806, and served in the Peninsula. At the close of the campaign in Spain he published a narrative of the Peninsular War. In 1832 he was chosen M.P. for the Elgin Burghs, and was made a Knight of Hanover in 1834. He held his seat in Parliament till 1847. In 1849 he published the Castelled Architecture of Aberdeenshire. His death occurred in 1862. See Nat. Dict. of Biog.

456. *Hay, Edmond, S. J.*: Rector of Clermont College, Paris. A member of the Erroll family. He was an active agent of the Catholic party both in Scotland and on the continent. Francis, 9th Earl of Erroll, was by his instrumentality converted to the Popish faith, and became an active leader of the Scottish Roman Catholics. In his latter days he was the Head of the Jesuit Academy, Pont a Monsun, in Lorraine, and was one of the chief officials of the Society of Jesus. For notes see Nat. Dict. of Biog.

457. *Hay, Francis, 9th E. of Erroll*: Catholic Leader. Probably born at Slains Castle, Cruden. Joined in the Spanish conspiracy to overthrow the Protestant Government of Scotland in 1589, and broke out in rebellion. On the King's advance against the conspirators they surrendered at Aberdeen, and after a few months' confinement were liberated. Having entered into another conspiracy, he was denounced rebel in 1593, and the same year was formally excommunicated at St. Andrews. After defeating the King's forces at the battle of Glenlivet, the Earl of Erroll went to the Continent; obtaining permission to return he landed at Stonehaven in Sept. 1596. He was soon after reconciled to the court and became a favourite with James, who appointed him one of the Commissioners to treat of a Union with England in 1604. He died at Slains, 1631, and is celebrated by Arthur Johnston in an epitaph.

458. *Hay, John. (Rev.)*: (*Dalgattensis*): Catholic Controversialist. Of the family of Dalgaty, Turrieff, he was a keen and violent opponent of John Knox. K. J. in *Scott. Notes and Queries*, IX., 5), says he was a noted Roman Catholic commentator and editor, and a compiler of Oriental memoirs. He is alleged to have possessed more knowledge about the distant East at that period than any other man in Europe. His works, ranging from the year 1580 to 1605, are specified by K. J. at page 6, *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. IX.

459. *Henderson, Alexander, M.D. (of Caskieben)*: Born in 1780. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh in 1803, but studied also at Leipzig and Göttingen. He settled in London 1808, and practised for some time, but gave himself largely to literature, and lived the life of a cultured country gentleman who took a deep interest in art. He was a contributor to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and to the *Edinburgh Review*, and devoted much study to the cultivation of wines. His book on *Ancient and Modern Wines*, 1824, is an authority on that subject. Though living chiefly in London he

took much interest in Marischal College, in which he established a chair of Medical Logic and Jurisprudence. He also gifted his library at Caskieben and his pictures and other art treasures to the Museum and Library of Aberdeen University. His other writings are mentioned by K. J. in *Scott. Notes & Queries*, IX., 6. See Dict. of Nat. Biog.

460. *Henderson, David Bremner*: United States Politician. A native of Old Deer, and born 14th March, 1840, Mr. Henderson emigrated to America in youth. He has become an active politician in the United States and is a member of the present Congress.

461. *Henderson, George, Lieut.-Col. R.E.*: Active business man. Born at Newton, Deeside, on the 4th June, 1783. He proceeded to Ceylon in 1803 where he remained nine years. In 1802 he returned home and served with distinction in Spain, especially at the siege of St. Sebastian and at the battles of Nives, Nivelles and Orthes. At the close of the war he was stationed in Ireland and afterwards was transferred to Canada, where he became Lieut.-Colonel in 1824, and retired from the army the following year. In 1830 he devoted himself to the formation of the London and South Western Railway Co., and was long General Superintendent of that line, on which he also acted as Director till his death in 1855. In May, 1837, he was chosen an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

462. *Henderson, James, M.D.*: Medical Missionary to China. Born at Rhynie in November 1829, young Henderson, who belonged to the humblest ranks of the Scottish peasantry, and who was early left an orphan, obtained a good education at Edinburgh University as the result of his own indefatigable industry and ambition. Having developed an earnest and self-sacrificing spirit, he offered himself as a medical missionary to the London Missionary Society and was accepted, sailing for China in October, 1859. He settled at Shanghai, where, with the exception of a short visit to England in 1862, he spent the rest of his busy and useful life. He died in 1865, leaving a memory of great beauty and blessedness. His life, by his wife, an interesting volume, entitled *Memorials of James Henderson, M.D.*, has reached a fifth edition W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Kindly inform "W. B. R. W." that in his "Notables" for last month Nos. 445 and 446 seem to be *one* person. "The War of Life," 2 vols., was written by James Hall, who was born and died as in No. 445, and was Schoolmaster at Medaple as in "446." See note to "Bibliography" at end of "Bards of Bonaccord."

'65 Argyll Place, Aberdeen. WM. WALKER.

SIR,—In *S. N. & Q.* for November, under "Notable Men, etc.," I notice, No. 446, "Robert Hall, Teacher and Poet." The Christian name was James. His was the first school I attended. Besides the two vols. he left as much in MS. as would have made a third; but, on account of his age, (over 70), he was dissuaded from publishing. W. MORRISON.

140 Union Street, Nov., 1896.

LORD GARDENSTONE.

EXTRACTS FROM LORD GARDENSTONE'S
JOURNAL, 1772 TO 1789.

(Continued from Vol. X., p. 70.)

March, 1786. I desire that Robert Traill go to Monbodo for some days, if wanted, to dress a Hedge; also to assist Mr. Reid when he wants it. Robert will call for occasional assistance at his discretion, on which I can depend.

I set out for the South in a few days. My valetudinary state of health obliges me to try the effect of a Foreign climate. Having lived freely and cheerfully past the medium of man's age I am content—unconcerned whether I ever return or not, and very happy that before my Departure I have been able, in contempt of narrow selfish and senseless avarice, to make many good folks happy without any Injury to the Interest of my own Family and heirs.

Before I go I desire David Beattie to give up Mary Den's Bill, and also the Bill due and partly paid by John Charles. David will give me a note of all other Bills due by Villagers, that I may consider what further Bounty to show in this way, being now unexpectedly opulent.

Being now both willing and able to do good-natured things to debtors who either deserve my favour or are unable without distress to pay, I discharge the following debts, and desire David Beattie to deliver up the Bills. I have a very good opinion of Broddie the gauger, who does the duty of his office without oppression, and I discharge his Bill. Emslay is an industrious diligent man—give up his Bill. Duncan the Wright has met with misfortunes and is poor—give up his Bill. Manzie the Couper cannot pay; though I do not think he has any merit or good excuse yet I will not distress him and discharge his Debt. I am desirous that Brebner's Bill for £12 should be satisfied by Jobs in work, and that he be employed in any Wright Work going on.*

I have made a Present of £10 to John Scott, our Schoolmaster and Librarian, as a reward for past services in various ways, and an encouragement to put the Books in good order before my return.

I earnestly recommend to David Beattie that immediately after my departure he will begin where I leave off, and continue to engross in his own handwriting every material affair and Transaction with occasional Remarks, in the same manner as I have long done, from time to time,—during my absence. I find much

Benefit and amusement from this unpremeditated Register. I know David can do it much to my satisfaction if he get into the Habit and persevere.

I allow David £10 Stg. yearly of additional Salary for his additional service in managing the Estate of Thornton which I have purchased. He will get from Mr. Fullerton all the Tacks on that Estate—examine the state of them—make up a correct Rental, and transmit it to me with his remarks.

I have a great kindness for James Lawrence or Charters—he has Honesty, Industry and Spirit—if he wants money to push his Schemes of Building I desire that David Beattie may advance him at least £30 Stg. on his Bill for 3 years without Interest.‡

I have advanced so much here without Interest for limited time in aid of People I think well of that I am exhausted of the ready money I brought with me.

I have promised if I can to remit £50 or £60 to David Leighton. David, in case of this Remittance, will get his Bill with such Joint Acceptors as he can procure payable at Whitsunday come a year, and he shall have it without Interest for two years more.

I desire that old Hugh Hunter may pay no more rent during his life.

James Welsh, a House Carpenter, has applied to me for a Settlement. I have remitted him to David—his personal appearance is very promising, from which I have conceived a favourable prepossession. I recommend him to David's attention, and desire, if he builds, that he may be aided by moderate advances as David shall think proper. F.

(To be continued.)

♦♦♦
REV. WILLIAM SMITH

(ABERDONIAN) FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA
UNIVERSITY.

IT may be news to most of our readers to learn that one of the founders of the University of Pennsylvania was an Aberdonian, Rev. William Smith, D.D. His life is briefly sketched in the *American Historical Register* of Boston (for July, August and September), in the first of a series of articles, entitled "Personal Recollections of an Early Philadelphian." These were written by General William Rudolph Smith in 1851. General Smith was born, in 1787, at La Trappe, Montgomery County; and after a

* These Bills, with many others, seem to have been granted by the parties as the price of Houses erected in the Village of Johnstone by Lord Gardenstone to encourage tradesmen and others to settle there.

‡ The following Memo. is made in the Journal with reference to this advance:—"Laurence Kirk, 29th August, 1786—As Commissioner for Lord Gardenstone I have great Pleasure in giving to Charters £31 10s, which I am confident will not be questioned. Alex. Forbes, Jun.



VIEW OF KING'S COLLEGE, 1811.



VIEW OF KING'S COLLEGE, 1850.

brilliant military and diplomatic career died in 1868. In the course of his article he says:—

My grandfather, the Rev. William Smith, D.D., was a clergyman of the Episcopal church. He was born in the year 1727, near Aberdeen, in Scotland, and having received a learned education,—being honoured with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the universities of Oxford and Aberdeen, as well as by Trinity College, Dublin,—he came to America in the year 1751, under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the English clergy, formed into an organization for the propagation of the gospel in foreign countries. [Dr. Smith matriculated at King's College, Aberdeen, in session 1743-44, *Vide I.*, 137, VII., 76.]

The first few years after his arrival in the colonies were spent in New York and Pennsylvania, and were chiefly devoted to the duties of his office as a minister, the fostering of general literature, and the establishment of a system of collegiate and academical education. Aided by Dr. Franklin, Richard Peters, and other influential men in those days, the College and Academy of Philadelphia—since erected into the University of Pennsylvania—was founded, and Dr. Smith was chosen its first provost.

In this position he continued, with honour to himself and success to the institution, for a period of twenty-five years; during which time he also established Washington College, at Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, of which latter institution he was likewise president for a period of ten years.

Dr. Smith was, in the opinion of all his contemporaries, a man of rare natural endowments, a profound and varied scholar—(President John Adams pronounced him “a prodigy of learning”!)—a writer of beauty and energy, and one whose pulpit eloquence was, in his time, by many British critics and reviewers, favourably compared to the productions of Massillon and Bossuet. His labours, in conjunction with the astronomer, David Rittenhouse, in observing the transit of Venus in 1769, have made his name well-known to the scientific world.

His knowledge of the fine arts led him to perceive the dawning genius of the great painter, Benjamin West, and the judicious manner in which the young rustic was led by Provost Smith into such literary paths as were suitable to the future artist, has been gratefully acknowledged by West.

His various literary productions, his funeral orations,—by request of Congress on General Montgomery, and by appointment of the American Philosophical Society on Dr. Franklin,—together with his numerous patriotic sermons, immediately preceding and during the Revolu-

tionary War,—one of which, in 1775, on “The Present Situation of American Affairs,” was published and circulated by the tens of thousands in all the various languages of Europe;—his many pious and eloquent discourses in the churches of Philadelphia and other places, of which he was rector, as well as his devotion to the cause of education and literature during a period of more than half a century, have all combined to give Dr. Smith an honourable place in the history of his adopted country. He died at Philadelphia on May 14, 1803, at the age of seventy-five years. My boyish remembrance of his personal appearance is yet clearly distinct, and I can still see his tall figure, covered with his long blue cloak, and supported with a long stick in his hand.

In the year 1758, Dr. Smith married Rebecca, the daughter of the celebrated Hon. William Moore of “Moore Hall,” of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Williamina Wemyss, his wife. By this marriage Dr. Smith had issue several sons and daughters, the eldest of whom, William Moore Smith, was my father.

—♦♦— VIEWS OF KING'S COLLEGE.

(VIII., 145).

The illustration which accompanies this number gives two views of King's College not mentioned in my article in *S. N. & Q.*, of March, 1895.

The earlier, dated 1811, is from a drawing by J. D. Glennie, engraved in Storer and Greig's “Antiquarian and topographical cabinet, containing 500 views of the most interesting objects of curiosity in Great Britain,” 10 vols., Lond. 1806-12. The point of view is the S.E.

The other view is from a painting (circa 1850), by Sam Bough, R.S.A., an engraving from which appeared in the 1856 edition of Chambers's “Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.” The point of view is the S.W.

In my former contribution I omitted to state that Parson Gordon's map of 1660, and the so-called Jamesone painting of 1670, were reproduced in the Bannatyne Club's edition of Spalding's “Troubles,” (Edin. 1828-9). The view of King's College on the notes of the North of Scotland Bank should have been mentioned; as also the plans and elevations by Mr. James C. Watt in the “Builder” of 6th June, 1885.

It may be as well to put on record that “Crown and Tower” (edited for the University Union Bazaar: Aberd. 1896) contains illustrations from:

- (1) Parson Gordon's view of King's College, 1660;
- (2) The so-called Jamesone painting, 1670;

- (3) Slezer's, 1693 ;
- (4) The S.E. view of 1785 ;
- (5) Cordiner's, 1795 ;
- (6) Wilson's (by G. Smith), 1822.
- (7) Smith's (by J. Henderson), 1836 ;
- (8) Billings', 1852 ;
- (9) The photograph of 1860.

Three other plates in the same volume are respectively from a painting in possession of Mr. Alexander Walker, LL.D. (obviously an inaccurate copy of the "Jamesone" picture); from the drawing by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., engraved in the *édition de luxe* of Mr. Ferguson of Kimmundy's "Great North of Scotland Railway" (Edin. 1881); and from a recent painting of King's College from Powis House by Mr. G. Russell Gowans, R.S.W.

P. J. ANDERSON.

“CAULD KAIL IN ABERDEEN.”

Is "E. A." correct in ascribing the authorship of song, "Cauld Kail in Aberdeen," to Sir George Gordon of Haddo, 1st Earl of Aberdeen ("Description of Mitchell Hall Armorial Bearings," Vol. X., p. 65)? In Smith's "History of Aberdeenshire," Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, is credited with the authorship. By the way, there seem to be three versions of the song, a "second" version given by Mr. Smith differing widely from a "second" version in Gardner's "Songs of Scotland." Of this latter, the editor says—"We are unable to state the precise age of the second version, but it is mentioned by Burns as an old song." This would destroy the claim of authorship ascribed to the Duke of Gordon, who was only a few years older than Burns, having been born in 1743.

R. A.

COUNTY BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE question as to the limits and arrangement of a County Bibliography was discussed at the January meeting of the Bibliographical Society, and the following rules were adopted, on the suggestion of Mr. F. A. Hyett. It appears a very objectional limitation in scope that the scheme does not necessarily include (1) all works by natives of the county, and (2) all works published in the county.

ARRANGEMENT.

I. WORKS RELATING TO THE COUNTY GENERALLY.

- A. Printed Matter relating exclusively to the County.
- B. Printed Matter containing references to the County.
- C. Periodicals.
- D. County Administration.
- E. Acts of Parliament.
- F. Maps.

II. WORKS RELATING TO PARTICULAR PARISHES, TOWNS, OR TOWNSHIPS, OR WELL-DEFINED DISTRICTS.

III. BIOGRAPHIES OF INHABITANTS.

It is suggested that the inhabitants whose biographies are noticed should include—

(a) Natives.

(b) Holders of important offices, *e.g.* Bishops, Deans, Incumbents, Members of Parliament, Records, etc., etc.

(c) Residents, *i.e.*, Persons who have resided for a considerable time in the County, and who have some other obvious connection with it.

An index of authors of works noticed should be appended. Under each author's name the short titles of the works referred to should be added.

An index of subjects should be added to the work.

FORM OF COLLATIONS, NOTES, &c.

The titles, including the imprints, of all books should, in general, be given verbatim. Quotations on the title page may, however, be omitted. The titles of works which cannot ever have any bibliographical interest (*e.g.* Acts of Parliament and Local Government Orders), may be abbreviated. Omissions should be indicated by three dots.

The size and number of pages of all works noticed (other than periodicals) should be given, and also in the case of important works, the signatures, and any other particulars which may seem desirable.

A list of the plates in each work should be given whenever no such list occurs in the work itself. Where the list given is inaccurate, the inaccuracies should be noticed.

The authorship of anonymous and pseudonymous works should, when ascertainable, be stated.

When not evident from the title, an explanatory note should always be added showing the connection of a work with the locality under which it is placed. The names of persons alluded to in the text under initials or pseudonyms, should, when possible, be given. Any facts of interest which can be collected respecting the origin or production of a work should be stated in the notes.

BURNSIANA.—The year just closed, says the *British Weekly*, has been a record one in regard to the number of visitors to Burns' cottage and monument at Ayr, the total greatly exceeding the aggregate of previous years. To the cottage the number of visitors was 38,205, as against 33,304 last year, while the number to the monument was 50,846, as compared with 42,933 last year. For a similar statement of the number of visitors to the cottage and the monument respectively for the year 1891-92, see *S. N. & Q.*, 940. Why do more persons visit the monument than the cottage? One would have expected the numbers to be reversed. Considering that the cottage and the monument are within such a short distance of each other, it is surprising that there is so great a disparity in the sum total of visitors annually.

FERGUSON, ASTRONOMER AND PORTRAIT PAINTER.—I am much interested in the Illustration in the November number of *S. N. & Q.*, giving five examples of portraits drawn by James Ferguson, F.R.S., the Astronomer and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy. It occurs to me that it would be a desirable thing to get as complete a catalogue of his portraits as can be made.

Ferguson was born in Keith, Banffshire, in 1710, and died 16th November, 1776, one hundred and twenty years ago. He supported himself in the days of his poverty by drawing patterns for needlework on aprons and gowns. Through the influence of Lady Dipple he was sent to Edinburgh to receive instruction in the art of portrait painting, a profession he followed for twenty-six years. I possess at Kinmundy three very fine specimens of his work. They are small portraits, in Chinese ink, of my great-great-grandfather and mother and their son, my great-grandfather as a boy, and probably date about 1745. They have been reproduced at pages 268, 269, and 271 of "Records of the Clan and Name of Ferguson," (published by David Douglas, Edinburgh, 1895).

There are some examples in the Museum in Banff, and I have no doubt there are many others in existence in families of the neighbourhood.

A Catalogue Raisonné as complete as possible would be a valuable addition to the Art and Literature of the North Eastern Counties.

WM. FERGUSON.

Kinmundy, 14th November, 1896.

A CHILD'S NAME BEFORE BAPTISM.—There are numerous conceptions prevalent in regard to the manner in which baptism ought to be administered. There is, for example, the common idea that boys should always be baptized before girls when the sacrament has to be administered to a number at the same time. This is supposed to be necessary to prevent some rather unpleasant consequences. I have met with the following, however, for the first time. In the island of Lewis it is considered unlucky to use the name by which the child is to be called until after it has actually been baptized. Any attempt even to discover the name is thought to be unwise. "What is its name?" was imprudently asked lately by a nurse: "Oh, never mind the name: it is a fine child," was the answer, given with a gesture of impatience that such a question should have been asked. The deficiency is supplied by some indefinite phrase, though how the name is determined upon at all is somewhat of a mystery. Perhaps those immediately concerned have the benefit of some dispensation from bringing about the ordinary unlucky consequences.

Edinburgh.

J. CALDER ROSS.

MUSIC AT OLD SCOTCH COMMUNIONS.

THE following interesting communications appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* at the end of October:—

SIR,—The psalms sung at "the Sacrament" and their tunes were, I believe, fixed by custom. Can anyone tell me what they were? Logan in his *Sermons* (Vol. I., p. 297, 5th edition; Edinburgh, 1807) gives a full model, including sermons, prayers, &c., of the services on a Communion Sunday. He gives the following as the psalms at morning service:—

1. Opening psalm. Ps. 65. Praise waits for thee in Zion, Lord.
2. After action service. Ps. 18. Floods of ill men affrighted me.
3. Before consecration prayer. Ps. 24. Ye gates lift up your heads on high.
4. Between the tables. Ps. 103. O thou, my soul, bless God the Lord.
5. After the tables. Ps. 23. The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want.
6. Closing psalm. Ps. 121. I to the hills will lift mine eyes.

What were the tunes, and is the list correct? I thought there was always the 22nd Psalm (My God, my God, why hast thou me forsaken?) to the tune Coleshill, and also the 35th Paraphrase ('Twas on that night when doom'd to know), which is really the ancient Christian hymn, *Nocte quæ Christus*. For the evening service (for which I did not understand there was any fixed choice), Logan gives two "human hymns," both of his own composing—Where high the heavenly temple stands (57th Paraphrase) and The hour of my departure's come (5th Hymn) I am, &c., M.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to your correspondent's letter, Signed "M," regarding the customary services at Communions in the Church of Scotland during the last and early part of the present century. As I think the subject of some interest, I subjoin the following as the services generally observed on these occasions in Aberdeenshire:—

Psalm 65—Tune, various.

Action Sermon—No prescribed Text.

Psalm 24—Tune, various.

Fencing the tables in set form.

Scripture lesson, Gal. v.

Paraphrase 35—Tune, Wyndham.

(During the singing of which the Elders bring forward the elements).

Communicants retire from each table singing part of Psalm 103.—Tune, London New.

Services conclude by congregation

singing Paraphrase 2—Tune, St. Paul's.

I am, &c.,

Z.

Queries.

1060. NISI DOMINUS FRUSTRÀ, WHEN AND WHY ADOPTED AS THE MOTTO OF EDINBURGH.—This motto, evidently taken from the Vulgate version of the 127th Ps., has been adopted by several noble families.

It is the motto *e.g.* of Baron Rawden and the Moira family. It is also a very common old house motto. It is said to be over the Cameronian meeting house in Edinburgh, while it is also a common ring and trencher motto. The whole of the Vulgate version of the 127th Psalm is said to be inscribed on a rail that surrounds Ashby Castle, the Seat of the Earl of Northampton. Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.*, tell when the Edinburgh city fathers adopted this motto, and what was the origin of their choice?

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

Answers.

1047. FADDIE, ARTIST (X., 78).—He was for a number of years resident in Montrose, and was a brother of another Faddie, who was a ropespinner. Any works that I have seen have been mostly copies, and these of not a high class order of art. He died some years ago, but relatives are still to be found in the Burgh.

JAMES G. LOW, Fairfield, Montrose.

1052. CORGARFF CASTLE (S. N. & Q., X., 92).—Among the notes to "Don: a Poem" (Aberdeen, 1805), there is the following: "We see the Castle of Corgarff, which was taken possession of by the rebels at Culloden. Lord Ancrum came north with 2000 of the king's troops to besiege it, but before he got that length they were all fled. He took possession of the same, and it has been employed as a barrack ever since, and soldiers kept in it to suppress any tumult that may happen in that part of the country." The note goes on to state that the minister of Strathdon gets £10 yearly from government for preaching to the soldiers of the Castle, and that those that die there are buried with all the ceremonies used in the army, in the burial-ground of an ancient chapel near Corryhoul.

"The Scottish Tourist and Itinerary" (Edinburgh, 1832), states that the Castle "is occupied, like Braemar Castle, by a company of soldiers."

A gravestone in Tarland Churchyard furnishes an intimation of an earlier military activity in these districts. It is inscribed, "here lyes Allan McNab, son of the laird of McNab, soldier in Sir Duncan Campbell's Independent Company, who died March 9, 1735, aged 19 years.

Humanity with piety—
Both virtues shining clear,
And those indeed are in a youth
Of birth and worth—lyes here."

The stone is decorated with Latin mottoes, skull, cross-bones and sand-glass.

The presence of the Independent Company, the origin of "the Black Watch," in Cromar, might indicate the lawlessness of the district, and that the "Rough Tykes" were worth watching. Other than club law was known in Tarland a hundred and fifty years ago. G. W.

1054. CHURCH CHOIR PRACTISINGS (X., 92)—"Donside," in *Scottish Notes and Queries* for the current month quotes a secular verse common in bygone days at choir practisings, held in the Auld Licht Church of Clola, "out of a desire to avoid a sense of profanity by the use of sacred words."

Half a century ago the four lines given:—

One year begins, another ends,
Our time doth pass and go,
All this for our instruction tends
If we could take it so,

were made familiar to every young singer joining any of the Aberdeen choirs for the like comely intent, as "Donside" states; and in response to his request to know if there were other such-like verses in use for this purpose, it may be mentioned that old Donald Reid, the then well known Precentor of the East Church here, had a great fancy for practising the most popular Congregational Church melody of the time to the following lines:—

Come let us sing the tune of French,
The second measure low,
The third ascendeth very high,
The fourth doth downward go.

Anyone acquainted with the musical structure of the melody thus named will readily admire the ingenuity of the verse-maker, every single line of the four forming an exact tone-picture, so to speak, of the rise and fall of the note movement.

There were other similarly adapted verses in favour in different Aberdeenshire choir practisings, known to the writer as thus:—

The flow'r doth fair in garden grow,
The heather on the hill;
The river doth to ocean flow,
Then hide my time I will.

This quatrain, it may be observed, studiously contains not a single "s,"—hissing sibilants being the ban of vocalists, while there are only four double syllable words introduced, another virtue in the estimation of the thoughtful teacher, both these points affording handy breathing space for class remarks.

In the west, about Glasgow, to keep things lively at the practisings, some of the Precentors,—queer wags they must have been,—ventured into the humorous, for here is a verse that used to be sung to *Desert*, a strong-repeating fugal tune, long popular even in the North:—

"A weaver said unto his son,
The day that he was born,
My blessings on your curly pow,
You'll rin wi' pirms the morn."

When gifted, erratic if you like, Mr. William Smith, Tea Merchant, here, (a man to whom our city owes much more for his labours in Psalmody than he has ever received credit for), when he issued in the early forties the first numbers of his admirable *People's Tune Book*, everybody whose taste led to "airs married to immortal verse," was charmed with the feeling which distinguished his choice of words to many of his beautiful tune selections. With what eager delight, for instance, choirs and classes, numbering hundreds, were wont to turn up *University* when the Conductor, with a purpose, would invitingly murmur:—

"How sweet unto my taste, &c."

or *Churchill*:—

"Like as the hart for water brooks."

Every intelligent chorister in these days, say 1845 to 1865, knew by heart all the favourite tunes with their accompanying word settings; but the Organs came and where be your big Congregational Psalmody classes now?

This subject could be followed up at considerable length, but what is meanwhile said may be fraternally accepted by "Donside" on the interesting point he has started.

W. CARNIE.

Aberdeen, 15th November, 1896.

1056. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ROSSIE (X., 93)—The House of Rossie was razed to the ground many years ago and a more modern and castellated mansion built a few yards to the north-east of where the old house stood.

Dornock, applied to linen tablecloths, probably means checked or "Diapered" not Damasked or flowered, as applicable for fancy pattern. Diaper, sold by the yard for pinafores, etc., is still known by auld wives as "Dornock."

Lime Decanters were used for decanting "Limes" or lemons Lime punch used to be a favourite beverage at Council dinners 200 years ago. If Council accounts of the present day are examined by antiquaries 200 years after this date, it would be found that stronger beverages than Lime Toddy were in use.

Bords picture is evidently a picture by Bords, a Dutch artist.

Fingering Blankets, *i.e.* hand twisted ply blankets. 5 Kitts, two *loges*, *i.e.* Lugs or ears for lifting with. Burns speaks about "the Luggie."

Hisps is a seven-ply hank or bunch of yarn.

Feasine are still in plenty both on Rossie and Craig Estates, and are commonly called "Pheasants."

Clogh Bag is evidently a Cloth or Clothes bag.

Chevy Sushey. Can it not be read a "Cherry?" *Sushey*, viz. a Cherry Coloured quilted Lining which is still used in Handkerchief Sachets.

JAMES G. LOW, Montrose.

1056. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ROSSIE (X., 93).—The following is an attempt to explain some of the obscure words specified by Mr. Walker:—"A pretty picture on the Bress." The word *Bress* here is evidently the Scottish word *Brace*, which is still in use to designate the marble-shelf above the fireplace in many parts of Scotland. "Two *loges*" belonging to the milk-house refers, I have no doubt, to what are still called *luggies*, that is, small wooden vessels made of staves, one of which projects as a handle. *Feasine* fowls seems to be meant for *pheasant fowls*, and *Clogh bagg* I suspect is a misspelling for *cloth bag*. *Fingering* Blankets. The term *fingering* denotes worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel. Inclined to think that the phrase "a good picture of *Bords*," represents a picture executed on that species of thick stiff paper to which the name *Bourd* is applied. Probably "a black *Tea Press*" represents what we now call a *Tea caddy*. "A *Silver trait Pott*" may be a misspelling for *Tea-pot*. At first *Tea* was pronounced *Tay* in this country. A *fine China Draw Pott*, possibly denotes the pot in which the tea was made. And "a *silver Transvaser*" I take to be a silver *transposer*. The "*Kitts*" in the milk-house I think were tubs; while the *hisps* for working fowling

nets in all probability are hesps or hasps (as they are called) that is, hanks of yarn. There is another hisp which means a clasp or hook.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

1056. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ROSSIE (X., 93).—A *Dornick* tablecloth is of a kind known in the north-east of Scotland as the "Bird's Eye" pattern. The name comes from *Dornick*, the local name for Tournay, in the Low Countries.

A *Fingering* blanket is one of finer material, as distinguished from a coarser make, called "Wheeling."

A *Kitt* is a wooden pail, and a *loge* is a luggie, that is, a *Kitt* with lugs.

Feasine Fowls are no doubt pheasants.

Many of the words given are outside my knowledge, and I hope that some one can tell us what an *Alasent bed* or a *Lismond mantua* is.

S.

1057. BARRON GRAHAME (X., 93), not "Baron," as C. gives the name) was born at Aberdeen in 1782. He was educated at the University, where he took the degree of A.M. His father was third son of William Graham of Morphie, in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire; and his mother was the only child of John Ewing, at one time provost of Aberdeen, and author of the popular song, "The Boatie Rows." Barron Grahame studied art at the Royal Academy, London, and subsequently followed the profession of painter for several years, until his eyesight was accidentally injured. He devoted himself to archæology, and was elected a Fellow of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries and died about 1876. There is a monument in the church of Kinneff to a Graham of the family who died in 1597. For further particulars about Barron G., and family see *Pro. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XII., pp. 361, 368; *Baronage of Angus and Mearns*, p. 138; *Jervise's Epitaphs and Inscriptions*, Vol. 1, p. 37, 172; *Lands of the Lindsays*, p. 314, &c. Broughty Ferry. A. HUTCHISON.

1059. THE REV. JOHN OGILVIE (X., 94).—The following particulars probably refer to the Rev. John Ogilvie, anent whom Dr. Gammack enquires:—A Mr. John Ogilvie was, on 17th March, 1748, appointed Missionary to Albany and the Mohock Indians by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on the recommendation of the Hon. George Clinton, Governor of New York, but on condition that he obtained Deacon's and Priest's orders. The Salary was £50 per annum; and the Society recommended him to the Bishop of London to be appointed Chaplain to the garrison at Albany. He was ordained on Letters Dimissory from the Bishop of London, by the Bishop of Salisbury, at Audley Street Chapel, on Sunday, 27th March, 1749, as Deacon, and on Sunday, 2nd April, as Priest. He gave his subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles on 27th June. For a period prior to 1764, he was in charge of the Protestant Congregation at Montreal. On 26th Sept., 1764, he was appointed "Assistant Minister" to the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, at a salary of £200 currency. He remained there till 26th November, 1774, when he died. In 1773 he is described as "Doctor of Divinity." I am sorry that I cannot

supplement these particulars by an account of his parentage.
Aberdeen. D. S.

Literature.

A History of Dumfries and Galloway, by SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., M.P. Wm. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh, 1896. [vi. + 411 pp., 9. in. x 6 in.]

THE propriety of combining these *three* counties (for Galloway comprises Wigton and Kircudbright) in this the second volume of the County History of Scotland series is very obvious. As border or "buffer" counties they are not merely contiguous, but their history is largely synchronous, their interests not dissimilar, and their pursuits and progress much of a piece. That their history is so largely a drum and trumpet one is less their fault than their misfortune, and whilst it may be regretted that so large a portion of this interesting volume is occupied with the recital of the endless raids on and from their "auld enemies," it becomes a useful object lesson of sacrifice and hardship endured for the rest of Scotland. They made history in these counties in a very practical way, and and what between English aggressions and internal chronic feuds, every square yard of the territory in question seems steeped in blood. We do not hesitate to affirm that by no other hands could this volume have been so well executed as by Sir Herbert Maxwell, who, by his numerous literary efforts in past years, has been unconsciously preparing for it. The author is fair in his statement of facts and eminently judicious in his inferences. We especially admire the care with which he has sketched the career and destinies of the numerous governing families in the district. Their tiresome jealousies and gruesome *savanches* make interesting copy in Sir Herbert's hands. It is not to be wondered at that the social and material progress of the area treated of should have been slower than that of more favoured districts. The volume is no unworthy successor to the delightful volume on Fife and Kinross, and the publishers seem determined to maintain the excellence of the series. Two valuable detached maps accompany it, and in all externals the book is most desirable, and cheap at its price of 7/6. ED.

Richard Cameron, by JOHN HERKLESS. Famous Scots Series. Published by Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, Edinburgh (1896).

THE Covenanting martyr of Ayrsmoss has had ample justice done him in this volume of 152 pp. What the author has lacked in the shape of biographical data of the fervid young life is made up by a careful resume of the ecclesiastical history of the period, with which Professor Herkless is intimately acquainted. His treatment of the subject, if not very picturesque, is eminently judicial, and whilst the covenanting party has clearly the ear of the author he is never carried away from the historical verities, and Claverhouse and his friends are treated without rancour, and with a moderation not of indifference but of the tolerance of knowledge. ED.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

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Butrie Collie.

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ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1897.

"BUTTERY WILLIE COLLIE."

In *Alma Mater* for 11th February, 1891, is "reproduced the portrait of this traditional worthy." Reproduced from what?

The origin of the phrase has been recently discussed by Mr. Malcolm Bulloch in a characteristic article contributed to *Crown and Tower*, the Aberdeen University Union Bazaar book. At the risk of being considered by him "a latter day iconoclast devoid of imagination," I must point out that the explanation which he favours is not altogether satisfactory.

"The whole of this extra-mural aspect of student life," writes Mr. Bulloch, "was typified and reached its greatest point in the famous College of Buttery Willie Collie. The first printed account of the Collegium Butterense appeared in a volume of verse that all curious souls ought to know, namely, the *Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Poems, both Ancient and Modern*, which were writ by several hands and printed in 1706, 1709, and 1711, by James Watson, who had 'a shop next door to the Red Lyon, opposite to the Luckenbooths' of Edinburgh. This Watson was a strange, adventurous spirit, etc. . . He included in this collection of verses many quaint and curious poems by the

wits of his day; and among them you will come upon the 'Formula Lauream Candidatis dandi in Collegio Butterensi,' a lengthy anonymous collection of jingles. Dr. Robert Chambers was convinced that this piece of fooling was not a transcript from life, but a merry medley of Dr. Archibald Pitcairne's making. Pitcairne, you remember, was one of the wits, etc. . .

Chambers wrote in 1861; but in 1825 Peter Buchan had pointed out in his *Gleanings of Scarce Old Ballads* that the author of the metrical formula was one Clark, the "drunken dominie" of Slains. Further, it was not in Watson's *Collection* that the formula appeared for the first time but in an Aberdeen print of 1702. The site of the 'Collegium' is stated in an explanatory note, quoted by Watson, to be "a publick change house at the end of Errol's gate, so-called from the landlord Peter Butter." This Mr. Bulloch paraphrases and amplifies:—"a publick change house kept by Peter Butter beside Lord Errol's *town mansion*. That is all the description we get. But your imagination will readily supply the hiatus. Think of the Aulton of the seventeenth century, crowded with students, etc. . . ." But the alteration is unfortunate, the Title-page of the original print, not quoted by Watson, running thus:—

"The Institution and Progress of the Buttery College at Slains in the Parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire, with a Catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts in the Library of that University. Sess. 1699-1700-1701. Abredeis: Excudebat Joannes Forbes, Universitatis Typo. 1702."

A copy which lately passed through my hands contained the following MS. note:—

"The history of this very curious and scarce poem appears to be this. A person of the name of Peter Butter, who had been a servant in the family of the Earl of Errol, opened a hostelry in the immediate vicinity of Slains Castle. This was a favourite resort of the small wits in the neighbourhood, like the famous Coal Hole Tavern in London. Here they were joined by parties of pleasure from Peterhead, then a fashionable watering place, who had come out to view the romantic scenery about the Bullers of Buchan and Slains Castle. About the same time a number of non-jurant clergymen, ejected

from their cures at the Revolution, occasionally resided at the Castle, and sometimes patronized Butter's establishment: hence it got the name of the College. The author is supposed to have been a person of the name of Clark, a school-master and a staunch member of the University. The College and the poem were both famous in the North of Scotland in the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, but the latter is now exceedingly scarce—perhaps there are not two copies in all the broad Earldom of Buchan."

I fear, therefore, that Mr. Bulloch's delightful picture of a Seventeenth Century Students' Union in Aberdeen, "lowroofed, capacious, with rows of polished pewter pots gleaming against the dark oak of the panelled wall," is as mythical as the companion college tradition of "Downie's slaughter."

Will the genial author of *Aberdeen Awa'* who has demonstrated that the latter legend "was never heard of before 1825," tell us when the phrase 'Buttery Willie Collie,' applied to an Aberdeen student, first appeared in print?

P. J. ANDERSON.

The portrait referred to by Mr. Anderson forms the subject of this month's illustration. ED.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ONE of the most interestingly curious 16th century books we have met with is a translation into Danish rhyme of Sir David Lindsay's "Dialogue between Experience and a Courtier, of the Miserable state of the World," the "Dream," and other poems. The translator was Jacob Mattsen (James Matheson) of Copenhagen, and the connecting link with our Bibliography is that his work was prepared, nor from the Scottish original, but from a Latin version by Andrew Robertson of Aberdeen. The book is a small quarto, for its period a sumptuous little work, well printed in Gothic letter on stout paper; the Title in black and red, and every page of the text within neat ornamental wood-cut borders. It was published at Copenhagen in 1591, and a pencil note on the copy which we have examined, describes it as of great rarity.

The name of Sir David Lindsay, as a politician, was well known in Denmark, for he had been Scottish Ambassador to the Danish Court forty years before the publication of this work, and his fame as the poet of social and religious reform had probably impressed the *savans* of the capital. His broad Scots would no doubt have proved a hard nut for them to crack, but Andrew Robertson's Latin gave the opportunity of producing, within little more than twenty years after

the poet's death, the first translation into a Continental tongue of a Scottish rhymers' verse.

But where is Andrew Robertson's Latin "Davie Lindsay" to-day? Was it ever printed, or did it exist only in manuscript? If it was printed, a copy may probably be found in some continental library, but so far as we can trace, none of Lindsay's biographers or commentators have known anything about either it or Mattsen's translation from it. The little Danish book now unearthed is one of those treasures of the British Museum which the ordinary reader is only permitted to examine in an inner room of that immense storehouse, and seems to be the sole surviving evidence of the learning and industry of an Aberdonian scholar of three hundred years ago.

And who was Andrew Robertson? The late Prof. Cosmo Innes said that about that time [1597] a man of the name was a Regent in the University and King's College of Aberdeen, and Mr. P. J. Anderson says that Cosmo Innes was probably mistaken. Between the two men who ought to know best we shall not presume to intervene. We simply and respectfully interpose Andrew Robertson's book, regretting that the profundity of our ignorance of the Danish tongue has prevented us from first investigating whether it contains any information about him.

Our Hebrew being almost on a level with our Danish, we are disqualified from estimating the literary value of another somewhat curious book upon our list. It was published anonymously, the word *Midras*, one of the pseudonymics, supplying the key to the identify of the author, I(oannes) R(obertonus) M(edicinæ) D(occtor) A(berdonensis) S(cotus), who took his medical degree at King's College in 1730 and practised in Aberdeen. The work professes to be an easy method of learning to read Hebrew without points in less than no time, but it was not adopted as a University class book.

We have books about the Aberdeen Doctors, Bards, Printers, and Shore Porters, and we hope the close of the century may bring us a really good and comprehensive work by a competent author about the Aberdeen Painters. Mr. John Bulloch has set a good example by his "George Jamesone," and it is time the importance of Aberdeen, the cradle of Scottish Art, should be further sustained by preserving and perpetuating the names of Phillip, Dyce, Moir, Alexander, Giles, Cassie, the Robertsons, the Reids, and many others, in a monumental work. If we cannot have a book then let us have a commemorative group of statuary in our everlasting granite.—Archibald Robertson, who settled in New York more than a century ago,

was the father of the Art of portraiture in the United States. He and his brother Alexander, who followed him to his adopted country, were alumni of Marischal College, educated men, well fitted to fill the high social position which their artistic talents enabled them to attain.

Andrew the youngest of the three painter brothers, settled in London and became miniature painter to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. Archibald's son, Anthony Lipenard Robertson, a lawyer of the highest rank, died in 1868 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Margaret Murray Robertson, the gifted authoress of "Christie Redfern's Troubles," "The Twa Miss Dawsons" and other works of lighter Christian literature, is a daughter of the late Rev. William Robertson, Congregational Minister at Stuartfield, New Deer, and aunt of the late Prof. W. Robertson Smith. This aged lady, who since early life has resided in Canada, has lately been made the victim, in her native country, of a strange and serious literary blunder.

Some months ago we heard in Aberdeen an assertion that the widely known word picture of child life, "Helen's Babies," and the entire series of books published by its author, were written by this Aberdeenshire lady. With some difficulty we traced this statement to its source in "A Book of the Parish of Deir, by Alexander Lawson, B.D., Minister of Deir. Aberdeen, Free Press Office, 1896," at page 96 of which it is explicitly alleged that Margaret Robertson, authoress of "The Twa Miss Dawsons" wrote "Helen's Babies" and "many books under the *nom de guerre* of John Haberton."

We dismiss Mr. Lawson's statement with the single remark that it is the most absolute rubbish. John Haberton, the undoubted author of the anonymously published "Helen's Babies," and of all the works which bear his name was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1842. During his adventurous career he has been Printer, Clerk, Soldier, Publisher, Philanthropist, Bankrupt, and Author, and at the present time he holds a high position on the editorial staff of the New York Herald. Reference to the most ordinary sources of information, *e. g.*, Wilson's edition of Appleton's Cyclopædia, or Allibone's Supplement, would have kept Mr. Lawson right. A slight examination of the books themselves demonstrates to any one that the works of John Habberton are pervaded by the characteristic national humour of Brother Jonathan and a powerful strain of Yankee Doodle, which are quite absent from those of Margaret Murray Robertson.

George Robertson, the writer on Agriculture,

was the Author of "The Hairst Rig" a poem frequently printed with "The Farmer's Ha," and other local works of a similar class. We note the works of Robert Robertson, an Aberdeen doctor of exceptional ability, who spent the best part of his life in India, and of William Robertson, Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, who will always be remembered by his Index of Missing Charters, a work of constant antiquarian reference.

A glance through our list will sufficiently attest the literary importance of the Aberdeen Robertsons. The best and greatest was Dr. Joseph Robertson, the antiquary. Above them all he is the man we should most have loved to know. He first recognised the importance of a "Bibliographia Scotica Septentrionalis." Seventy years ago he began to make collections for such a work, but the duties which required him to leave his native city, the pressure of other employment, and the shortness of his life, prevented the accomplishment of his plan. There remain to prove his industrious research, his careful discrimination and accuracy of detail, three little manuscript volumes, entitled *Biographia Aberdonensis*, containing many bibliographical items, which would have been almost irrecoverable if he had not preserved them.

Joseph Robertson's heart must have been full of love for his native city. His brain was crowded with a more extensive knowledge of its history than any other man ever possessed. Over and over again, when our research has unexpectedly brought to light some item of local literary importance, we have found that after all it was no discovery, for he knew all about it long before we were born. And so in doing our best to aid the fulfilment of one of his earliest and most cherished designs, we can only follow far behind in his footsteps, yea must often tread in his very footprints, for we encounter the traces of his labours everywhere.

Of the Robbs, Robbies, and Robsons, whose names follow, the most notable was probably Thomas Robbie, the Jesuit, who was born at Aberdeen in 1602, and for more than thirty troublous years was Superior of the Mission Church of Rome in his native country. He was afterwards promoted to be Rector of the Scots College at Douai, where he died in 1684.

K. J.

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BUST OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

LETTER FROM CHANTREY.

The following correspondence appeared in the *Times* of Nov. 3:—

Sir.—As there appears to be an impression that the bust of Sir Walter Scott, executed by Mr Hutchinson after Chantrey, to be erected to Sir Walter Scott's memory in Westminster Abbey, is Chantrey's only bust of that poet, I enclose a copy of a letter from Sir F. Chantrey to my grandfather, which throws some light on the history of the bust at Abbotsford, and also on that of the one in my collection of works of art here, the existence of which appears to be unknown.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ROBERT PEEL.

Drayton Manor, Tamworth, Nov. 1.

“Belgrave Place, 26th January, 1838.

“Dear Sir Robert,—I have much pleasure in complying with your request to note down such facts as remain on my memory concerning the bust of Sir Walter Scott which you have done me the honour to place in your collection at Drayton Manor.

“My admiration of Scott as a poet induced me in the year 1820 to ask him to sit to me for his bust—the only time I ever recollect having asked a similar favour from anyone. He agreed, and I stipulated that he should breakfast with me always before his sittings, and never come alone nor bring more than three friends at once. That he fulfilled the latter condition you may guess when I tell you that on one occasion he came with Mr. Croker, Mr. Heber, and the late Lord Lyttelton.

“The marble bust produced from these sittings was moulded, and about 45 casts were disposed of among the poet's most ardent admirers. This was all I had to do with plaster casts. The bust was pirated by Italians, and England and Scotland and even the colonies were supplied with unpermitted and bad casts to the extent of thousands, in spite of the terror of an Act of Parliament.

“I made a copy in marble from this bust for the Duke of Wellington; it was sent to Apsley House in March, 1827, and it is the only duplicate of my bust of Sir Walter Scott that I ever executed in marble. I now come to your bust of Scott. In the year 1828 I proposed to the poet to present the original marble as an heirloom to Abbotsford on condition that he would allow me sittings sufficient to finish another marble from the life for my own studio. To this he consented,

and the bust was sent to Abbotsford accordingly, with the following words inscribed on the back :— 'This bust of Sir Walter Scott was made in 1820 by Francis Chantrey and presented by the sculptor to the poet as a token of esteem in 1828.'

"In the months of May and June in the same year, 1828, Sir Walter Scott fulfilled his promise, and I finished from his face the marble bust now at Drayton Manor—a better sanctuary than my studio else I had not parted with it. The expression is more serious than in the two former busts, and the marks of age more than eight years deeper. I have now, I think, stated all that is worthy of remembering about the bust, save that there need be no fear of piracy, for it has never been moulded. Under all these circumstances I assure you, my dear Sir, that it would have been very gratifying to me to be allowed to deposit this bust in your gallery on other terms than those of an ordinary commission—a gratification, however, which your liberality has denied to me.—I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your very sincere and faithful servant,

"F. CHANTREY.

"To Sir Robert Peel."

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

467. *Hepburn, Alexander, Rev. A. M.*: Topographer and Antiquary. A native of Buchan, born probably between 1651 and 60, he graduated at the Univ. of King's College, Aberdeen, 11th July, 1676, and was intruded as minister into St. Fergus Parish after the Revolution. He was of Jacobite opinions, and was deposed in Nov., 1716, for declining the authority of the presbytery, complying with the rebellion, &c. He went to Peterhead and died in 1737, aged about 81. He left in M.S. a Description of Buchan in 1721, part of which is printed in Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff (Spalding Club Publ.), 1844. See Hew Scott's *Fasti*, &c.

468. *Howe, Alexander (Rev.)*: Church of Scotland Divine and Author. Probably a native of the county, he was brother of the minister of Newhills, and was ordained assistant minister at Methlick in 1730, became sole minister in 1733, and was translated to Tarves in 1738. He died at Newhills in 1765. A volume entitled *Seventeen Select Sermons*, chiefly on sacramental occasions, was published at Aberdeen in 1770. Vide Scott's *Fasti*.

469. *Howie, Robert, D.D. (Principal)*: Scholar and Divine. Born 1568 in or near Aberdeen, the son of a burgher he was educated at King's College there, and subsequently at the Univ. of Herborn and Basle on the continent. Ordained in 1591 minister of the third charge, Aberdeen, he was appointed first Principal of Marischal College in 1594, but was translated to Dundee in 1598. Here having shown himself an ardent reformer in burgh matters, he was in consequence deposed from his office of minister there. On the deposition of Andrew Melville from the principalship of St. Andrew's University he was

appointed his successor at St. Mary's. He must at that time have been regarded as a supporter of the Episcopal form of Government which the Court was endeavouring to introduce in Scotland; but if so, he must have had some of the accommodating spirit of the Vicar of Bray, for on the restoration of Presbyterianism he was still continued at the head of the Theological College of St. Andrews. His death is supposed to have been subsequent to 1645 and prior to 1647. He was principal of St. Mary's at the time he died. He is said to have published various theological works, but I have seen the titles of none.

470. *Huic, Richard, M.D.*: President of Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Minor Poet. Born at Aberdeen in 1795, he was educated for the medical profession at Edinburgh University. A man of literary taste and earnest piety he published in 1843 *Sacred Lyrics*. He also published "The Family Hymn Book." See Dictionary of Hymnology. He died in 1867.

471. *Humphrey, William (Rev.) S. J.*: Roman Catholic Divine and Author. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1839, Mr. Humphrey was educated at Marischal College and Edinburgh University, where he studied law. He was, however, theologically inclined, and was ordained to the ministry of the Scottish Episcopal Church by Dr. Forbes and for a time held the living of St. Mary Magdalene, Dundee. In 1868 he went over to the Church of Rome to prosecute his studies for the priesthood. Ordained priest by Cardinal Manning in 1871, he entered the Society of Jesus in 1874. He is author of *The Divine Teacher*, which has reached a 5th edition; *Mary Magnifying God*, also in its fifth edition; *The Written Word*; *Other Gospels*; *Mrs. Fitzjames Stephen and Cardinal Bellarmine*; *The Religious State*; *The Bible and Belief*; *Christian Marriage*, &c.

472. *Hunter, John, D.D. (Rev.)*: Congregational Divine. Born at Aberdeen in 1849 on the 14th July. At the age of 18 he entered the Congregational College, Nottingham, and remained two years under the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A. He subsequently removed to Springhill College, Birmingham, where he spent two years under Henry Rogers. He soon had a high reputation as a preacher even during his college course. Though offered many churches at the close of his theological training, he decided to settle in Salem Chapel, York, as successor to the Rev. James Parsons. He began his ministry there in 1871, and though after a time some friction arose between him and some of the congregation, who regarded his theology as too broad for an evangelical church, he continued in his first charge with great public acceptance till 1882, when he accepted a call to Whycliffe Chapel, Hull. After a short ministry in the Yorkshire seaport, Mr. Hunter accepted a call to Glasgow as successor to Dr. Pulsford. In the great city of the West the young Aberdonian orator has become and continues a power. His congregation is one of the largest in the city, and he takes an active part in many public movements. Though probably more broad in his theology than most of his fellow ministers in Scotland, he is

universally admitted to be a man of deep spiritual convictions and in his own way is a powerful champion of the faith once delivered to the Saints. Mr. Hunter has received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow University. Dr. Hunter has published several works.

473. *Hunter, William Alexander, M.A., LL.D., M.P.*: Born in Aberdeen in 1844, and educated at the Grammar School and University there, he graduated M.A. with honours in 1864, and was Hutton prizeman for the year—his career thus being a very distinguished one. He was called to the English Bar at the Middle Temple in 1867, and was appointed Professor of Roman Law in University College, London, 1869, and Professor of Jurisprudence 1878. He was elected to represent the North division of Aberdeen in 1885, and continued to represent it till the present year, when ill health compelled his resignation. During his parliamentary career he was a most valuable member. It is generally admitted that the cause of Free Education owed its success to the skilful and powerful advocacy of the member for North Aberdeen. Professor Hunter has published several works on Roman Law, and on general political questions has written many articles, &c. He was one of the most respected radical members of his time.

474. *Hunter, Joseph, M.P., C.E.*: British Columbian Politician. Born in Aberdeen and educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College there, Mr. Hunter became a Civil Engineer and settled in British Columbia in 1864. When his adopted province entered into the Dominion Confederation, he was chosen member for Comox in the first Assembly of British Columbia and has continued to represent that constituency there.

475. *Hurry, John (Sir)*: Scottish Soldier of Fortune. This distinguished Scottish officer played a considerable part in the civil war of the 17th century. He was of the family of Pitfichie, Monymusk. Carlyle, in his *Life of Cromwell* (II., 29 (1872)), speaks of him in the following characteristic style, "Colonel Hurry is the everchanging Sir John Hurry, sometimes called Urry and Urrey, who whisks like a most rapid actor of all work, ever on a new side, ever charging in the van, through this Civil War Drama. The noblest feat he ever did was leading Prince Rupert on that marauding party from Oxford to High Wycombe, on the return from which Hampden was slain. Hurry had been on the Parliament side before. He was taken at last when Montrose was taken and hanged out of the way." He was executed along with the great Marquis in 1650. Wishart, Montrose's biographer, says of this Aberdonian adventurer:—"He was a man who had engaged in all quarrels and never prospered in any."

476. *Hurry, William*: Minor Poet. Born in 1807 at Aboyne Gardens, and bred to his father's trade as gardener, he at an early age devoted a good deal of attention to Scottish poetry. He has written many poems and ballads. See *Bards of Bon-Accord*.

477. *Hutcheson, James Cruickshank*: Minor Poet, &c. Born in Aberdeen in 1847, he was bred to

business in his native town, and served his apprenticeship with the well-known Aberdonian firm, A. Brown & Co., Booksellers. After learning his business he proceeded to England and is now manager of an extensive paper work in Kent. Of a literary turn, Mr. Hutcheson published a volume of verse in 1877, entitled, *Village Voices, or Warbles from the Sprays of Stoneywood*. In 1878 he edited for the Chandos Classics "Fugitive Poetry from 1860 to 1878."

463. *Henderson, Wm. M.D. (Prof)*: Medical Teacher in Aberdeen. Born, like his brother Alexander, probably in Aberdeenshire, he studied medicine, and in 1839 was appointed to the Chair of *Materia Medica* in Marischal College. He was a man of intellectual tastes, and has been described as a clever dreamer. On his brother's death in 1863 he succeeded to the estate of Caskieben.

464. *Henderson (Sir William)*: Public man. Born at Aberdour (Aberdeenshire) in 1826. Entered the service of George Thompson, Jun., & Co., Shipowners, Aberdeen, and has been for several years the senior partner of this Firm, famous for its fine fleet of Australian clippers. Mr. Henderson takes an active interest in many of the public boards of the city and especial interest in philanthropic and religious movements. During the period of his Provostship (1886-1889) he was mainly instrumental in raising a Jubilee Memorial Fund of £30,000 for Infirmary Extensions, and was himself a most generous subscriber. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, received the honour of Knighthood in 1893 and the honorary degree of LL.D., from Aberdeen University in 1895. Sir William is a prominent Free Churchman.

465. *Henfrey, Arthur (Prof.)*: Botanist. Born at Aberdeen 1st November, 1819; he studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1843 passed as Surgeon. Feeble health prevented him pursuing his profession and so he gave himself to the study of Botany, in which science he acquired great proficiency. In 1847 he was appointed Lecturer at St. George's Hospital School of Medicine, and in 1854 he succeeded Edward Forbes in the botanical chair at King's College, London. His unremitting efforts in the cause of science hastened his death, which was caused by an effusion on the brain. He was distinguished for his researches on the structure and physiology of plants, and has written several able works besides contributing to the transactions of the Royal and the Linnean Societies. He also contributed to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. Among his published works may be mentioned: *Elementary Guide to Botany, Rudiments of Botany, Introduction to Structural and Physiological Botany, Micrographic Dictionary*, published along with Griffith, *Memoirs on Vegetable Embryology and on the Various Organs of Plants*. He died in 1859. Vide *Imperial Dict. of Biography*.

466. *Henry, David*. Publisher and Author. Born near Aberdeen in 1710, he came to London early in life and was taken into the employment of Edward Cave, the publisher, whose sister he married. After his marriage he began business in Reading, where he

set up a newspaper, and another in Winchester. In 1754 he became a partner with his brother-in-law at St. John's Gate, and took charge of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which he conducted for many years. He died in 1792. Works ascribed to him are, *The Complete English Farmer. An Historical Account of Voyages round the World*, 6 vols; also *Twenty Discourses abridged from Tillotson*, and *Topographical and Antiquarian, Descriptions of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's and the Tower*.

(To be continued.)

LORD GARDENSTONE.

EXTRACTS FROM LORD GARDENSTONE'S
JOURNAL, 1772 TO 1789.

(Continued from Vol. X., p. 106.)

March, 1786. I empower David Beattie during my absence to grant Lots, not exceeding 40 falls, in proper places for building and garden ground, with a special condition and regulation that the lot shall be so formed and measured off as not to exceed 30 feet fronting to the road or street to serve for dwelling house and shop, all other buildings and office houses must be erected on the ground behind. Such regulation was unluckily overlooked in our original plan of the village. In measuring off the ground for village lots we ought to have given no more room in front than was sufficient for the dwelling houses and shops. This error has occasioned material, and now obvious inconveniences of office houses and unoccupied ground to the front.

I have just now received a letter from David Mitchell, my old Tenant, informing me of what does not surprise me that he is obliged to stop payments, and that he proposes to pay eight shillings of the pound. In this I commit full powers to David Beattie to act for me as he would do for himself, and to concur with those creditors who are disposed to moderate measures.

After examining the state of rent charged on Bailie Winlay, I am quite clear that it is very moderate, and cannot be abated. I must have reasonable rents or I can do no good; besides he and his family lie under peculiar obligations not to grudge reasonable rent.

Mr. Whitsunday proposes to return to Edinburgh and dispose of his lot, and I approve of the measure. That he may be enabled to sell with advantage, and give a proper title to any purchaser, his lease should be prepared and ready by middle of next week, as a necessary preliminary to which, he must finally settle the accounts with Mr. Garden, and deliver the chairs at Beattie Lodge.

I have no doubt that David will pay exact attention to the various articles set down in this

book, particularly for a twelve month past, so I forbear to repeat particulars.

David will have an exact state of George Murdoch's account ready for me when I return from Aberdeen. I intend to discharge and give up George's bond, £150, but he must pay the rest, viz., arrears of rent due at the end of his tack, and £200 with interest due to the bank of Aberdeen. David must be very attentive to secure my relief in these articles when the roups come on. I hope and heartily wish that no legal diligence may be necessary, but, I fear George, who himself means well, is very liable to be misled by ill advisers. If his conduct should require diligence David must advise with Mr Forbes, and he will take the proper steps, as I shall be out of the country. N.B.—When George got by my interposition a credit in the bank of Aberdeen he paid to my account in the same bank, £100, for which you no doubt gave him credit in settling his account with me.

Was Mather's Bill for arrears of rent or money advanced? *Answer*, Mathers Notwithstanding all his difficulties has paid his Rents with great punctuality. His Bill is for money lent him by your Lordship in order to enable him to purchase a Horse, as he had lost one by accident.

I discharge Mather's Bill. I discharge McDonald the Wheelwright's Bill for £3 3/. I also discharge George Will's Bill for £5 5/-. I discharge Peter Ramsay's Bill of £5.

If James Maul builds a good House of two stories I shall contribute at least one-third of the expense of reasonable estimate.

I authorise David Beattie to grant to Doctor Walker the usual long lease of the Houses he possesses and the 36 Falls on his paying the sum of £20 stg., or granting Bill for that price, which I know is greatly below what it might sell for, and I also know that the valuation by Ramsay and Whitsunday is also below its value, but it is no matter, I am satisfied.

I have given in Present £5 stg., to William Reid.

By a paper apart I have settled everything with George Murdoch. This is in David Beattie's hands. George proposes when he has settled his affairs to purchase part of Cumming's Tenement and set up a shop for merchandize.

If Whitsunday at leisure hours prepares and has ready an elegant Door for the Building over my Mineral Well, and brings in a moderate charge for it, I shall take it as an instance of kindness and attention to me.

Settlement with Tough the nurseryman must be delayed till I return, and then among the first things to be done, he has borrowed £60 from Mr. Wood of Fetteresso for five years certain, and I am bound to guarantee the payment.

Such persons as have Village Lots of Ground on which they have failed to Build must without delay renounce; particularly Silver, the baker, who is utterly unable to build, and I believe is willing to renounce, but it should not be delayed. Forbes, the shoemaker, is able but he is sordid and unwilling. Scott, the smith, is also deficient in this point.

THE HEIRS OF THE KEITHS.

(VII., 177; X., 46, 59; *Fasti Acad. Murisc.*, II., 4, 87).

Mr GEORGE ELPHINSTONE KEITH has favoured me with a transcript of an interesting Armorial certificate in his possession, which is important as confirming the statement made by Douglas that a Mr. *Thomas* Keith held a regency in Marischal College.

"I, James Horne Esquire of Linhouse, one of the Clerks to His Majesty's Signet for Scotland, and Deputy to the Right Honourable Thomas Robert, Earl of Kinnoull, Viscount Dupplin, etc., Lord Lyon King of Arms, do hereby certify and attest that the Armorial Bearings of Mr. James Keith of Auquhorsk, Writer to His Majesty's Signet, descended of a second son of the family of Auquhorsk, who was descended of the family of Marischal, are matriculated many years ago in the public Registers of the Lyon Office and are Blazoned on the margin thus, viz: *Argent, on a chief Gules three pallets Or, differenced with a buckle of the third; above the Shield ane Helmet befitting his degree, mantled Gules doubled Argent; next is placed, on ane Torse, for his Crest a dexter hand holding a writing pen proper; the Motto in ane Escroll Et loquor et taceo.*

"And I further certify and attest from authentic evidence seen and considered by me that the Reverend Dr. George Skene Keith, Minister at Keith Hall, is eldest lawful son of Mr. Thomas Keith, sometime Regent of Marischal College of Aberdeen, who was also the eldest and reputed only surviving son of the said James Keith of Auquhorsk, Writer to His Majesty's Signet, whose Armorial Bearings were matriculated as above mentioned; and of consequence that the said Reverend Dr. George Skene Keith is now the representative of the said James Keith of Auquhorsk.

"In witness whereof these Presents are written, and the Shield of Arms emblazoned by John Ker, Herald Painter and Recorder to the Lyon Office of Scotland, and subscribed by me and the said John Ker in testimony of the authenticity hereof, at Edinburgh, this first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine years."

[Signed] JAMES HORNE,

Lyon Office, Edin^r. 1st of July, 1809.

"A true copy from the Register of the Lyon Office of Scotland.

[Signed] JOHN KER, L.A.C.

"That James Keith, Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Native Infantry, Bombay, is my eldest

son, and entitled to bear the above Arms, is attested at Aberdeen this 9th of January, 1810, by

[Signed] "GEORGE SKENE KEITH, D.D.
Minister of Keith Hall."

In the Genealogical Tree on p. 60 it might have been noticed that George Keith (son of Rev. George Skene Keith) was M.A., Mar. Coll., of 1811; that of the sons of the Rev. Alexander Keith of St. Cyrus, George, John, and Thomas, were Mar. Coll. alumni of 1838, 1839, and 1846, while David was M.A., of 1847; and that the present representative of the Auquhorsk family has a son, George Theodore Elphinstone Keith, now at Eton. P. J. ANDERSON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE (I., 72; III., 8; IX., 103).

1847. *The Family Journal for the North of Scotland.*

The second series was printed in small quarto, The heading of the first page is "The Family Journal for the North of Scotland, Aberdeen, May, 1847." On the 41st page, there is a similar heading, with the date "June, 1847," and on the 81st page the heading is dated "July, 1847." Although there are only these monthly headings, it is evident from references in footnotes at pages 101, 103 and 108, that this paper was issued fortnightly, and that the numbering of the first series was continued, the May issues being numbered 13 and 14, the June issues 15 and 16, and the July issues 17 and 18. A set of this series, which consists in all of 124 pages, has been added to the Aberdeen University Library. With it is bound part of the cover of No. 15 which gives the full title, "The Family Journal for the North of Scotland, An Illustrated Miscellany of Amusement and Instruction, for the Drawing Room, the Study, and the Cottage," and is ornamented with the Aberdeen Arms and a view of Marischal College. As there is no imprint in any of the numbers, this probably appeared on some part of the covers of the fortnightly numbers. At the end of the set referred to, is bound "*Family Journal Prize Essays. On the use and services of mountains. No. 1.*—By R. McLaren Webster, Arbroath, pp. xvi. W. J.

Mr. E. F. Herdman's unique collection of "Communion Tokens" (about 200 in number), used by Presbyterian congregations in England from the seventeenth century downward, has been purchased for the English Presbyterian College. Mr. Herdman has prepared a descriptive account of the "tokens" for publication. It is hoped that this also may be secured for the College Library.

“CAULD KAIL IN ABERDEEN.”

R. A., in the December number (p. 108) of *Notes and Queries* says there are three versions of this song. In his notes to Johnson's Musical Museum, Mr. Stenhouse gives *three* sets of verses to the tune, and there is a *fourth*, which is said to be written by Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, given among the songs. That alluded to by Burns as “an old song” is said by Mr. Stenhouse to have been printed in Dale's Scottish Song, and a still older version is given in Herd's Collection (1776). A Mr. Reid of Glasgow also wrote verses to the same air.

vide “Johnson's Musical Museum” (Edition 1837) page 170 for the Duke's song, and Notes, page 150, for the other versions.
Peebles.

E. D.

In the *Description of the Mitchell Hall Armorial Bearings* (X., 65), it was an unfortunate slip, ascribing the authorship of the song “Cauld Kail in Aberdeen” to Sir George Gordon of Haddo, 1st Earl of Aberdeen. What should have been written is, that these verses are said to relate to an incident in the life of that nobleman. As R. A., points out (X., 108), the song is generally said to have been written by the 4th Duke of Gordon. See R. Chambers' *Songs of Scotland prior to Burns*.
E. A.

BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES AND PARISHES IN SCOTLAND (IX., 1027, 1032).—I am somewhat surprised that neither of my queries on the above subject which appeared in the April and May numbers (respectively) of *S. N. & Q.*, for this year have brought forth any information whatever. Surely among the numerous readers of the paper there is somebody who could enlighten us on this point. The difficulty arises from the want of agreement between the civil and church courts. In the case of Banchory-Devenick I could mention the names of several people who are well acquainted with both the ecclesiastical and civil history of that parish, but this would not be proper. I hope information will not be long in coming, although on the above point it seems difficult to obtain. I think that the rather peculiar way in which some of our Scottish counties are interspersed with others, is reasonably accounted for in the following paragraph, which will be found in the geography of Perthshire, published by “Collins,” who also publish geographies of the rest of the Scottish counties:—

“It (Perthshire) lies in one compact mass, excepting two small portions in the South on the Forth. The smallest of these is Kippen, lying across the Forth, and the other, which is also

detached, comprehends the parishes of Culross and Tulliallan, near Stirling. Logie parish embraces a detached portion of Forfarshire. How these counties came to be thus oddly and whimsically arranged is not very well explained, but it is supposed that the landlords of the olden time, when counties were formed, put all their lands, wherever situated, or the chief portions of them, in that district where they were then resident or most interested. This is said to be also the origin of parishes, the boundaries of which are still more irregular and arbitrary. But the whole question is wrapt in obscurity.”

Besides those mentioned above we find the same peculiar arrangement in the case of the counties of Cromarty, Nairn, Moray, Inverness, and Banff. On looking at the map of Scotland we find that the county of Cromarty is interspersed with that of Ross, while Inverness, Moray, and Nairnshires are found to be very much intermixed with one another. The county of Banff is found in several detached portions throughout the northern and north-eastern part of Aberdeenshire. In the south we find that the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling and Clackmannan follow the same curious arrangement. It is with regard to these boundaries that the “Scottish Boundary Commission” have worked such changes and now all counties have been concentrated into one large division, while these old detached portions have been incorporated with the lower counties in which they originally existed.
SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Craigiebukker.

PRE-REFORMATION CHAPEL AT STIRLING.—The Leckie vault, or aisle, handed over to the Stirling Corporation some time ago by Mr. Graham Moir of Leckie, on condition of its being maintained in all time coming, has been identified by Mr. W. B. Cook, a local antiquary, as St. Andrew's Chapel, in connection with the Parish Church of the Holy Cross before the Reformation. It is said to have been erected early in the sixteenth century by Sir Duncan Forrester of Garden, who was Provost of Stirling in 1521, and whose family used the chapel as a burial-place for generations. In 1571 it appears as “Sanctandrois IU” in one of the old protocol books of the burgh, and the centre boss of the beautiful groined roof has carved on it a St. Andrew's cross, with a hunting-horn—the arms of the Forresters—with the lower section. It may also be mentioned that by the permission of the then proprietor of Leckie the remains of the late Bishop Greig, Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and father of the Rev. G. R. Greig, Chaplain-General of the Forces, are interred in this ancient chapel. The Town Council are at present considering whether they

should repair or restore this interesting relic of pre-Reformation times, and no doubt Mr. Cook's discovery of its dedication to the patron saint of Scotland will induce them to do all they can for its preservation.

BALBEGNO CASTLE, KINCARDINESHIRE.—This interesting old Castle is situated about a mile from Fettercairn, on lands belonging to Sir John Gladstone of Fasque. The writer of the article on Fettercairn parish, in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, gives the following information about the structure:—"The date of 1509 is visible on the parapet wall. The expense of building is said to have been so great, that the proprietor, whose name was Wood, was obliged to sell the lands of Balnakettle and Littlestrath, these belonging to him, to enable him to complete it. Various pieces of sculpture are exhibited in the higher parts of the wall. Within, there is a lofty hall, the roof of which is composed of freestone, arched and groined, and divided into sixteen triangular spaces. In these are painted the names and coats of arms of sixteen Scottish peers." The same writer remarks:—"The lands of Balbegno were given by William the Lion, who died in 1214, to one 'Ranulphus filius Walteri de Lenorp.' The deed of gift included 'Lachra,' that is, Luthur or Halkerton, with 'Balbegno in vic. de Kincardin;' and Ranulphus is designated in it 'Falconarie nostro.' Near the Castle are some venerable trees, notably a yew, said to be one of the oldest in Scotland.

J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A. (Scot.) Glasgow.

SCULPTURED STONES IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. Hew Morrison, librarian of the Edinburgh Public Library, delivered a lecture before the Edinburgh Forfarshire Association on 9th December, on the subject of the "Sculptured Stones of Angus and Mearns." He pointed out that, in the district of Angus, there were to be found more sculptured stones than elsewhere, although there were groups of isolated examples in the whole of Picland—that is, the east and north of Scotland. He admitted that many of the symbols were Christian in character, but expressed the opinion that the art of the stones was not only local, but the reflex of what had existed before Christianity was introduced into the district. He ridiculed the idea that the Dalriadic Scots exterminated the Picts, or brought with them the new and fully developed art which the ancient stones and monuments showed. Indeed, it might be said that, from the period of the influence of the Irish Scots becoming felt in the district, the art declined. The lecturer proceeded to describe the various sculptured stones found in the district,

and showed a few representations of these by means of the limelight, as well as from Aberdeen and the far north.

BOOK SALES.—A first edition of Boswell's "Tour to the Hebrides," sold recently at Sotheby's, fetched only £12, and the correspondence between Burns and George Thomson, interleaved and annotated by Thomson, only £4. Some big prices, however, were realised: £66 for a vellum "Hours of the Virgin Mary," and £36 for the first English edition of "Don Quixote." An original MS. of Allan Ramsay's was bought by Sotheran for £3.

An interesting series of autograph letters is shortly to come into the market. The collection includes some fine characteristic specimens of the handwriting and signatures of Burns, Carlyle, and Scott. There are also four pages of autograph poems taken by Mr. W. Upcott from a manuscript volume of Burns's Poems. These include the two last verses of "Bruar Water," and some lines written on a pane of glass at Stirling. These lines were formerly denied to be Burns's composition, but their authenticity is now admitted. The last two lines—

"An idiot race, to honour lost,

Who know them best, despise them most—"

are not given in Cunningham's edition of the poet's works. These poems also include the ballad "The Bonnie Lass of Albany" and the first eight lines of "Strathallan's Lament." Another interesting autograph is that of the Earl of Mar who proclaimed James Edward at Braemar, commanded at Sheriffmuir in 1715, and was subsequently obliged to flee to France. The letter bearing his signature has reference to the petition of Scots merchants to the Queen in Council.

Messrs Shearer & Sons, Stirling, have issued an interesting *fac-simile* of *Moll's Map of the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland*, the original of which was published in 1714. Only two copies of the original are now known to exist. The map is surrounded by etchings of the leading towns and castles in Scotland. The divisions are marked with the old territorial titles and not by the names of counties, and "Marr," "Lenox," "Mentieth," "Clydisdale," &c., are shown with coloured outlines. The old roads are carefully traced, and it is interesting to note the quaint spellings of the names of towns and villages. The map has curious notes on various places, it being remarked of Loch Lomond that it "is famous for its floating islands, its fish without fins, and being frequently tempestuous in calm." The issue is limited to 200 copies, while a few have been printed on cloth and issued in book form.

Mrs. Garden, daughter of "The Ettrick Shepherd," has sold the proof sheets of the once celebrated "Chaldee Manuscript," with her father's holograph corrections throughout, to trustees of the British Museum. It was first published in No. 1 of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* in 1817. The first part at least was admittedly the work of Hogg; the conception of the whole production may therefore be ascribed to him. Mrs. Garden has at the same time presented to the British Museum the MS. of one of her father's poems, along with holograph notes on the "Pilgrims of the Sun."—*From the Literary World.*

Mr. F. C. Eeles is about to publish, through Messrs. W. Jolly & Sons, Aberdeen, an extended version of a paper read before the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society on "The Church and other Bells of Kincardineshire," to which he has prefixed a short general history of bells in Scotland. This is described by the author as an attempt to do for a Scotch county what has been so successfully accomplished for many in England: and he hopes that this attempt will be followed by the investigations of others in other parts of Scotland, where a splendid field is offered for research in this branch of ecclesiology.

Queries.

1061. HOGMANAY RHYMES.—Can any of your readers state who was the author of the following song on "Hogmanay?" It used to be sung to a melody similar to "The young may moon." As Hogmanay is approaching perhaps it may interest our readers:—

"Come, bairns, a' tae your Hogmanay,
The morn, ye ken, is new year's day;
Tho' the caul' win' blaws, an' the snaw doun fa's,
Yet merrily, merrily dance away.

There's Johnny Frost wi' his aule white pow,
He wad fain be in to the chimney lowe;
But if he sid come, he will flee up the lum,
Wi' a bleeze that his frozen beard will thow.

He has stoppit the burnie's toddlin' din,
Hung frosty tangles oot oure the linn;
The flouers are a' dead and the wee birdies fled,
But they'll a' be back when the spring comes in.

There's mony a ane dead sin' the last new year,
But let us be happy so lang's we're here;
We've aye been fed an' cosily clad,
And kindness will sweeten our canty cheer.

We'll no sleep a wink till the year comes in,
Till the knock chaps twal, and the fun begin;
And then we'll a' cheer tae the new born year,
Till the streets will ring wi' the roarin' din.

So, bairns, come a' tae your Hogmanay,
The morn, ye ken, is new year's day;
Tho' the cauld win' blaws and the snaw doun fa's,
Yet merrily, merrily dance away.

I have not heard the song for thirty years, and I quote it entirely from memory, and so it may be not quite accurate.

GEORGE ST. J. BREMNER.

San Francisco, Cal.

1062. PARENTAGE OF LADY JANET STEWART.—

Lady Janet Stewart was the wife of John Mure of Caldwell, who died in 1539. Her parents are *understood* to be Matthew Stewart, 2nd Earl of Lennox, and Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, his wife, who was daughter of James Lord Hamilton and Princess Mary of Scotland, his wife. Lady Janet's name, however, does not appear in the list of Earl Matthew's family given in "Fraser's Lennox." In Crawford's History of the Shire of Renfrew she is "*understood* to be" and later authorities either state the above, giving Crawford as their authority, or make the statement that she is the daughter of Earl Matthew. As there appears to be at least a doubt as to Lady Janet's parentage I shall feel obliged if any one can throw fresh light on the above question. Authorities already consulted, including those mentioned above, are "Caldwell Papers," "Burke's Landed Gentry," "Anderson's History of the House of Hamilton," "Anderson's Scottish Nation," "Douglas's Peerage and Baronetage of Scotland," "Burke's Peerage."

Langside.

R. A.

Answers.

1054. CHURCH CHOIR PRACTICE VERSES (X., 92, 110).—Dear Sir, I recollect when a boy hearing the "Church Choir Practice Verses" quoted by "Donside." They were generally used when a new tune was being practised. The long metre version was a little different. The second and fourth lines being,

"Our time doth pass and go, you see,

* * * * *

If we could take it so to be."

This was in Turriff, where the following verse was used in singing the tune of "French."

"Come let us sing the tune of French,

The second measure low,

The third ascendeth very high,

The fourth doth downward go."

There used to be an old precentor in Turriff who was wont to declare that to these verses he could sing "a' the psalms of Dawvit."

GEORGE ST. J. BREMNER.

San Francisco, Cal.

1054. CHURCH CHOIR PRACTICE (Vol. X., 92).—"Donside" quotes a specimen of two verses which he says were used for church choir practice in Clola, Aberdeenshire. The same verses were used in King Edward, Aberdeenshire, at a music class in 1843, and I add another example used at the same class:—

"Come let us sing the tune of French,
The second measure low,
But at the third extend your voice,
And the fourth down doth go." W. L. T.

1056. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ROSSIE (X., 93).—I am emboldened by the guesses of your correspondents to submit some solutions which had occurred to me before you published my note.

Dornock, bress, fingering, kitts and luggies have I think been explained. Lime and Liam mean earthenware or pottery (see Skeat) *Bords*. A reference to the age and story of the Dutch artist of that name would be interesting. Can the term mean a picture on panel or a panel inlaid with coloured woods?

Knott is a pattern; and I hoped to get particulars of the patterns specified.

Hisp is another form of hasp or hesp, meaning a clasp over a staple, and means here the hinges of the frame of the net.

I doubt whether *feasine* fowls mean pheasants: 'pheasants in plenty' seem a curious wedding gift to a bride; unless she was prepared to keep them in a stew or aviary, they would wander into the covers and be of little use to her: further, 'pheasant fowls' seems an unwonted designation of pheasants. On the other hand, gifts of vigorous and productive fowls would be acceptable and not uncommon. I suggest that *feasine* is meant for some adjectival form of the word "fizzen" or "foison" defined by Jamieson as pith or ability. The Verb form of the equivalent in French 'foisonner' is defined by Littré as "multiplier, produire des petits à foison," and thus applied to the reproduction of species. In other words, I think the gift to the Lady was of young laying hens and cocks of good breed.

Clogh bag is shown by the N.E.D. to be a form of Cloakbag, compare "portmanteau."

J. DOUGLAS WALKER.

1056. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ROSSIE (X., 93).—*Lismond* seems to be a variant of the word Lemand—Bright, Shining. In an Inventory of the 17th century, "Lemond Slippers" are mentioned.

Mantua is applied to a gown or an article of dress.

I am anxious for a solution of the phrase Kistling Chair in the same Inventory. J. A. Bedford.

1056. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ROSSIE (X., 93)—By favour of Mr. J. Douglas Walker, London, I have had an opportunity of examining the Rossie Inventory. It is written throughout in the hand common to men of business about that period or rather a little later. The lady of Rossie attests the Inventory by her own signature, 'Marg. Scott,' but the Inventory is not in her handwriting. The original has 'A Resting chair' not 'a Kistling chair' and it has 'a leomond mantua' not 'a Lesmond mantua.' Leomond is simply lemon, that is, a lemon-coloured mantua. So the original has 'chery' not 'chevy,' and 'Tushy' not 'Sushey.' It should read thus:—"lined (with the comma after, not before, the word lined) with a chery Tushey with silver." A tusche or tuscha was a girdle. Also 'liam trenchers' should be 'leam trenchers.' 'Clogh' is a mistake in the

original for 'cloth,' it being a very common error with writers to substitute a letter from the *following* word. In another part of the Inventory it is written correctly. 'Alasent' is in the original 'Alasent' probably from Alicant, the ancient Lucentum in the silk district of Spain. Lime or leam in this Inventory occurs elsewhere as lame, laym and leem, and means earthen or earthenware, from A. S. læmen, Cf. limus Lat. m. Some derive the word from loam which in Aberdeenshire especially might become leam. Every one in that county knows what 'a lame pig' is. 'Lime decanters' can certainly not be explained as 'used for decanting limes or lemons' even though lime punch was formerly a favourite beverage, one conclusive reason being furnished from this very Inventory, for we there find the term 'lime' applied to a certain article considered necessary for the full equipment of a bedroom even in those early times. Neither can 'a good picture of Bords' be explained by saying it is "a picture by Bords, a Dutch artist." No inference can be drawn from the word appearing in this Inventory with a capital letter, as such appear broadcast here. Certainly the word here is for 'boards' that is a picture on panel. Will Mr. Low kindly excuse me inquiring where he made the acquaintance of that distinguished Dutch artist? 'Knott' as applied to linen means 'pattern,' thus Milton has "in beds and curious knots." It is applied to a figure the lines of which frequently intersect. 'Cave,' usually 'cavie,' was the lower part of the aumbry or meat-press. A 'transvazer' (so in the original) is evidently a 'decanter,' for *transvaser* in French means to decant. A 'trait pott' in reference to tea is evidently the same as the other entry a 'draw pott' from French *trait*, *trait* meaning drawn. Cf. trackie used in some parts of Scotland for a teapot. The words 'feasine fowl,' 'dornock,' &c., are as already explained by 'W. B. R. W.' and others. C.

1057. MEGGETT AND BARON GRAHAM (X., 93)—Baron Graham painted Wm. Ruddiman's portrait. See *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. X., p. 83.

JAMES G. LOW, Montrose.

Literature.

Sir James Y. Simpson, by EVE BLANTYRE SIMPSON. Famous Scots Series. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, Edinburgh and London [1896, 160 pp. Price 1/6].

No one will question the propriety of this biography appearing in this series. Sir James Simpson was a great deal more than simply a busy city doctor, although even in that regard his position was phenomenal. The excellent use that his biographer has made of her large *collectanea* of material will discover to the most cursory reader, that the life she so filially writes, was surpassingly rich and beneficent. It is satisfactory to note that in the matter of Anæsthetics, an important factor in Sir James' professional life, his true position and claims are set out with perfect impartiality—not as the discoverer but as the first in this country to adopt and to perfect the earlier methods, and *media*, and there is a fittingness

in the appearance of this volume at the jubilee of the discovery. To us there is in Sir James Simpson's life an added interest in his addiction to Antiquarian pursuits. These occupied a warm place in his mind. His researches found practical expression in many publications. A biography by a daughter is necessarily sympathetic and even apologetic. Miss Simpson is not too much so, although one feels that to a certain extent it is an *ex parte* statement, especially in respect of the various controversies in which Sir James was engaged. The volume stimulates a desire to know more of the life related, and we are sure it will not be the least popular product of the series. ED.

The past month has been unusually prolific of Aberdeen books. At least three important and interesting issues have appeared. The first of these is

The Lights of the North, illustrating the rise and progress of Christianity in North-Eastern Scotland, by JAMES STARK, D.D. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son, 1896 [341 pp.]

BEGINNING with Columba, the founder of the Celtic Church in the North, Dr. Stark, chiefly on biographical lines, traces the course of events through the various predominating religious phases which the district has undergone to the present time. These of course comprise the period of the Roman Catholic supremacy, the Reformation period, including the struggle between the Presbyterian and Episcopal forms, the Covenanting movement in the North, followed by chapters on the influence and status of modern Dissent as exhibited in the local history of the Quakers, Seceders, Methodists and Independents. The common historical facts have been carefully collated, and lucidly concatenated by Dr. Stark. Perhaps the chief merit of the volume consists in the author's just apprehension and able statement of the spiritual momentum of the various religious and merely ecclesiastical movements, and to what extent they have been contributory to the present *status quo* of religious life and progress of the people. This has been to some extent a ticklish task, but alike, in the statement of facts as well as of opinions, the author has defined positions and drawn inferences with a fairness that will be readily admitted by all concerned, a merit not usually attaching to Church Histories.

Aberdeen Awa'. Sketches of its Men, Manners, and Customs: by GEORGE WALKER. Revised and largely extended, with Portraits and Illustrations. Aberdeen: A. Brown & Co., 1897 [400 pp. Cr. 8vo].

FROM a series of racy sketches which appeared in *Brown's Bookstall* in 1892-4, reminiscent mainly of its founder and his business successors, comes this goodly volume. During the long and singularly observant life of the author, himself a partner of the "Book Stall," who sold not books as if they were bricks, he has been able to retain a vast collection of interesting literary and biographical data, which, in his own characteristic and quietly humorous way, he has woven into a charming volume. It is an *olla podrida* of much that is specially of interest to Mr. Walker's fellow citizens, but also by its general bookish ingredients will be relished by many who are not.

The History of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, 1729-1881, by ROBERT ANDERSON. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son, 1896 [195 pp.]

THIS volume is the very natural outcome of the author's occasional and happy essays to depict the History and life and methods of this now superseded Institution, of which he was himself an attached and distinguished élève. The Endowed Schools Commission, in its sweep of the monastic type of educational establishments, gave the Hospital its quietus in 1881. Till that date no fewer than 2500 pupils had been maintained and trained within its walls. How all this was done no one was better qualified than Mr. Anderson to tell. As a journalist of standing the author has done his work well, and being able to draw on his own personal experience and knowledge has produced a book of historical reliability. We note obvious misprint (on page 49) where the Scotch Church of Campvere is rendered *Cawnpore*. The book is tastefully printed and attractive in appearance.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Across Greenland's Ice Fields. M. Douglas, 8vo, 2/- Nelson.
 Armenosa of Egypt (a Romance). C. H. Butcher. Cr. 8vo, 2/- Blackwood.
 Black Gulls Rock. M. Gerard. 8vo, 1/6. Nelson.
 Bonny or Faithful unto Death. A. F. Mount. 8vo, 2/- Nelson.
 Children of Melby Hall. M. J. McKean. 8vo, 1/- Chambers.
 Dictionary (Bryce's Diamond English). 1/3, 2/- Bryce.
 Dumfries and Galloway (Hist. of). H. Maxwell. 8vo, 7/6 net. Blackwood.
 Effects of Maritime Command on Land Campaigns since Waterloo. E. C. Cadwell. Cr. 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
 Molly Melville. E. E. Green. Cr. 8vo, 4/- Nelson.
 Ossian's Poems. Trans by J. Macpherson, with Notes and Intro. by W. Sharp. Centenary Ed. Cr. 8vo, 6/- Geddes (E).
 Scandinavian Folk-Lore. Selected and translated by W. A. Craigie. Cr. 8vo, 6/- Gardner.
 Sons of Freedom. A. Whiskhaw. 8vo, 2/6. Nelson.
 St. Luke. Plummer. 8vo, 12/- Clark.
 The Bible Treasury. C. Wilson, A. H. Sayce, and others. Ed. by W. Wright. 8vo, 7/6. Nelson.
 The Bloom of Faded Years. W. Downe. 8vo, 3/6. McKelvie (Greenock).
 The Victoria Regina Atlas. Royal 4to, 21/- Johnston.
 Tramway Motors, Lessons from America. Sm. 4to. 1/- Herald Office (G).
 Women Who Win. W. M. Thayer. 8vo, 3/6. Nelson.
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 Young Denys. E. C. Price. 8vo, 3/6. Chambers.
 Dominique's Vengeance. E. E. Green. 8vo, 3/6. Nelson.
 Provost Marshal. F. Moncrieff. Cr. 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
 Whitman (Walt) Reminiscences of. W. S. Kennedy. 8vo, 4/6. Gardner.
 Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to J. INGLIS, 16 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1897.

"MAR'S CASTLE," ABERDEEN (CITY).

THE demolition of this ancient castellated structure has elicited an increased amount of interest. Tradition has long regarded it as the town mansion of the Earl of Mar, but there is really no true historical ground for identifying any particular person, or family, with it as builder, or occupier. That the locality comprised the residences of the whilom magnates of the town and county there can be no doubt, but the difficulties in the way of identification are in most instances very great. What little is known of "Mar's Castle" is embodied in Mr. A. M. Munro's *Old Landmarks of Aberdeen*. We are pleased to subjoin an architectural note by Mr. A. J. Murray, founded on measurements taken by him while the building was being taken down.

The following notes may be of some interest, and also of use in forming an idea of the original plan in addition to those from Mr. Munro's History. In Mr. Rettie's sketch, shown in our illustration, two arches appear on the

ground floor. Only one was in the original sketch, but as the north one has been found in removing the harling, I have added it. These arches seem to have formed the entrance gates, or open arches leading into a porch, as there are two doorways, with splayed angles and rebates, on the inside of one opening into the tower, and another through the inner wall, near the tower, into what seems to have been an inner Hall, as is found in many old castles.

There are similar doors on the first floor, but one opened out of the tower into the interior, and the other two from the tower into a front room over the porch. There are two strong one-inch diameter iron hinges to each door on one side.

A very high and wide window has also been uncovered in the back wall near where the present stairs has been removed, which had probably lighted the Hall. A wall had probably been removed from the south side of porch to make the front room longer.

From these and other indications we may gather that the principal stair was in the tower or on the other side of porch, or in the porch itself, if not in the inner Hall.

Two covered up windows were found in the south gable, on the first floor, which had looked southward only 2 or 3 feet from the front, one 2 ft. 4 in. × 2 ft., the other a small peep-hole 1 ft. × 3½ in.

Three steps were found at the top of the turret shown in the sketches, which show that possibly a stair had come from the first floor to the top floor in the turret, which may have been higher and also lower than at present, with pointed roof and corbels or mouldings under. The present back buildings have been much altered, as Mr. Munro says, the only old remnant is part of a stair in a back bed-room.

It is surmised that some remains of an old building in Logan's Court were part of the Castle.

Mr. Munro thinks that the date, shown on the corbel-stone in sketch, is 1595, and T. R. the initials of a former proprietor, if not the first.

The Rev. A. B. Grosart is preparing a Life of Robert Ferguson, which will be included in the "Famous Scots" Series.

SCOTCH AND GERMAN: THEIR ORIGINAL IDENTITY.

I.

EVERY Scottish student of the German language must have been often struck with the resemblances between his mother speech and the German tongue. In some German grammars, the analogies between English and German are pointed out and shewn to follow well defined laws. Thus, German *d=th* in English, as *Feder=father*; *ch=k*, as *Buch=book*; *z=t*, as, *Salz=salt*; *b=f*, as, *Kalb=calf*, and so on. The Scottish student sees and appreciates all these likenesses, but he sees a great many more. He is probably most surprised to meet in German with sounds which seemed to him to be peculiar to Scotland. He is at home among the German gutturals; they have been familiar to him from childhood, but are quite foreign to an English man. It is a pleasant surprise to find, for example, that "*licht*" is spelled and pronounced in the same manner in German as in Scots, and that such words as "*nacht*" (*nicht*), "*fechten*" (*to fecht*), *almächtigt* (*almighty*), are familiar as household words to him. What to the Englishman is strange or foreign is to the Scotsman "*fremt*" and to the German "*fremd*." If a Scotsman has "*harns*" for brains, a German is not far behind with "*Hirn*." While Sandy "*gants*" when he should yawn, Haus "*gähnts*." Whatever is crooked the German calls "*krumm*," so in Scotland "*the cow with the crumpled horn*" is styled "*crummie*," and a staff with a crooked head a "*crummock*." Both Scotsmen and German wear what they call "*Hose*," although the cut of the garment may not be identical in both countries. "*I mak' siccar!*" said Kirkpatrick to the Bruce as he rushed into the Church to finish off the unfortunate Comyn. Had a German spoken the words, they would have sounded almost the same—"Ich mache sicher." When a German is mad, he is "*wut*," while a Scotsman is "*wud*"—"just as *wud* as *wud* can be," says Burns. If both are very clever the former is said to be "*klug*" and the latter "*gleg*." Should either be affected with a cough, the Scotsman will "*hoast*," and the German will have a fit of "*Husten*." The "*mutch*," once the common head-dress of every decent woman in Scotland, has now gone out of fashion, but the "*Mutze*" still holds its own in Germany.

We might continue in this strain at great length, for the number of words in both languages that are practically identical is very numerous. The subject deserves more exact treatment than can be given to it here. At another time it may be taken up separately; and supported by authoritative quotations from

standard writers in both languages. We shall content ourselves meanwhile by shewing what an interesting field is thus opened up to the Scots-German student, and indeed to every patriotic Scotsman who loves his mother tongue—the language of Barbour and Lyndsey, Dunbar and Burns.

Speaking of his efforts to translate from the German, Sir Walter Scott says: "I was yet more delighted on finding that the old English and especially the Scottish language, were so nearly similar to the German, not in sound merely but in the turn of the phrase, that they were capable of being rendered line for line, and with very little variation." In a note in the Appendix to this essay ("On Imitations of the Ancient Ballad") he farther says:

"Among the popular Ballads, or *Volklieder*, of the celebrated Herder, is (to take one instance out of many) a version of the old Scottish song of "Sir Patrick Spence," in which, but for difference of orthography, the two languages can be scarcely distinguished from each other. For example:—

The King sits in Dunfermline town
Drinking the blood red wine;
Where will I get a good skipper
To sail this ship of mine?

Der König sitzt in Dunfermline Schloss
Er trinkt blutroten wein;
O, triff ich einen Segler gut
Dies schiff zu seglen mein?

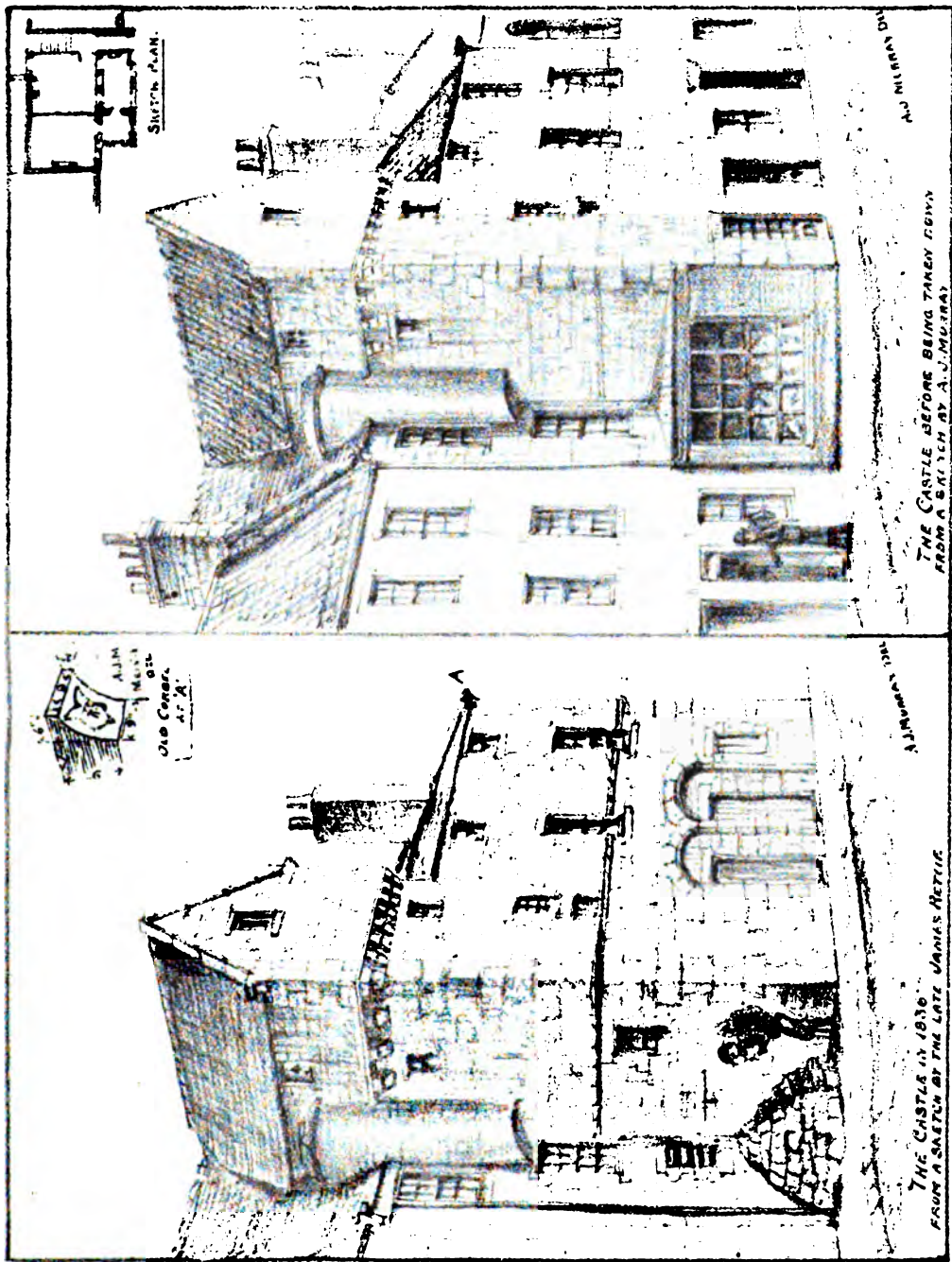
In like manner, the opening of stanza of "Child Waters," and many other Scottish ballads, fall as naturally and easily into the German habits and forms of speech, as if they had originally been composed in that language:

About Zule when the wind was cule,
And the round tables began
O, there is come to our King's court
Mony a weel favour'd man.

In Christmessfest, in Winter kalt,
Als Tafel rund begann
Da kam zu König's Hoff und Hall
Manch waekerer Ritter an.

It requires only a smattering of both languages to see at what cheap expense, even of vocables and rhymes, the popular poetry of the one may be transferred to the other. Hardly anything is more flattering to a Scottish student of German; it resembles the unexpected discovery of an old friend in a foreign land."

Least any reader unacquainted with German should be misled by Sir Walter Scott's airy way of speaking, it should be added that it is only in the common words of both languages, and in the simplest forms of composition, that this likeness can be so closely traced. For bringing



out this likeness no better illustration could be given than the ballad literature of both countries. Some excellent examples of these might be cited. Herder's great contemporary, Goethe, has translated several Scots ballads into German, his most successful effort in this way being a version of "Get up and bar the Door." Burns's poems have been frequently translated into German. At the late Burns' Exhibition in Glasgow there were no fewer than nineteen German editions of the poet's works, all by different hands. No other European country has paid such a tribute to the genius of the Ayrshire bard. One of the most popular songs in Germany is Burns's "My Heart's in the Highlands." The first verse in one translation runs:—

Mein Herz ist im Hochland, mein Herz ist nicht hier,
Mein Herz ist im Hochland und jaget das Tier,
Und jaget das Wildtier und folget dem Reh,
Mein Herz ist im Hochland wohin ich auch geh'.

The most successful translator of Burns is Freiligrath, the patriot poet of Germany, with whom Burns was a great favourite. In their love of freedom and sturdy independence the two poets had much in common.

In the translations from German into Scots, on the other hand, the number of successful attempts is not so numerous. Of the hundreds of translations of Heine's "Lorelei," one at least, by Mr. Alexander Macmillan, is in Scots. Goethe's famous ballad of "The Erl King" has received a very successful rendering from Mr. Peter Gardner. The opening verse is:—

Wha rides so late through wind an' nicht?
A faither it is wi' his bairn sae bricht;
The callan' he hauds wi' claspin' arm,
He grips him sicker, he keeps him warm.

Wer reitet so spät durch Nacht und Wind?
Es ist der Vater mit seinem Kind
Er hat den Knaben wohl in dem Arm,
Er fasst ihn sicher, er hält ihn warm.

One of the most successful translators of German into Scots is Miss Gray of Elgin, who gives some admirable examples of her skill in her little book of "Lyrics and Epigrams after Goethe and other German authors." Some of her Scoto-German ballads are exquisite, and would have delighted the heart of Sir Walter Scott. We shall quote one of the shortest from Goethe, giving the opening verse of the original for identification for those who wish to compare it with the translation:—

Sah ein Knab' ein Röslein stehen,
Röslein auf der Heiden
War so jung und morgenschön
Lief er schnell es nah zur sehen
Sah's mit vielen Freuden
Röslein, Röslein, Röslein rot,
Roslein auf der Heiden.

THE ROSIE REID.

A laddis saw a rosie reid
Bloom among the heather;
Like the morn its daintyheid,
Ran the laddie near to see 't,
Saw 't wi' mickle pleasure.
Rosie, Rosie, Rosie reid,
Rose among the heather.

Said the laddie: "Lat me tak' ye,
Rosie, frae the heather."
Said the rosie: "Gin ye brak me,
Ye shall mind on hoo I stak ye;
Me ye sanna gaiter."
Rosie, Rosie, Rosie reid,
Rose amang the heather.

The heedless laddie still wad tak'
The rose amang the heather;
The rosie stak, and said: Alack!
But ne'er a differ did it mak'
He broke it for his pleasure.
Rosie, Rosie, Rosie reid,
Rose amang the heather.

This last poem illustrates an interesting feature of both languages. I refer to the use of diminutives. How admirably and naturally is the German "Röslein" paralleled by the Scots "Rosie!" In English it would require to be "little rose," which is weak and ineffective in comparison.

In its love of diminutives, Scots is much like German. If we in Scotland delight to speak of the "doggie," the "mannie," the "wife," the "hoosie," the German finds equal pleasure in saying "Hündlein," "Männlein," "Weibchen," "Häuschen," "Knäblein," and even "Väterchen" and "Mütterchen." Hundreds of illustrations of this peculiarity might be quoted from both languages. These diminutives are for the most part used as terms of endearment, but sometimes as marks of contempt. The suffixes used to express diminutives are full of vital force, and may be applied to almost any noun the speaker wishes to diminish. In English, on the other hand, there is a singular deficiency in respect of diminutives. They are not a living power in the language. The few that exist are fixed and formal, and some indeed have entirely lost their diminutive force.

In the matter of idioms, too, many parallels might be found in Scots and German. To take one instance from Mr. Crocket's "Men of the Moss Hags"—"But with yourself, how goes it?" This would be put in exactly the same way in German, and is indeed one of the commonest of every-day salutations. *Wie geht es Ihnen?* or shortly, *Wie geht es?*

Another example may be selected from George Macdonald's "Donal Grant," as—"I'll be thankfu' *ohn drunken*," said Donal. This in

German would be, "Ich werde dankbar sein, ohne zu trinken."

"When I was in England," said a German once to the writer, "I was corrected for saying, 'I shall wait *on* you at the theatre door,' but when I came to Scotland I heard people use the same expression. It is like the German 'Ich warte *auf* Sie.'" Here the Scots and German idioms precisely agree. To wait *on* any one in English is to attend to, or serve that person; for the other meaning an Englishman would say: "I shall wait *for* you at the theatre door."

If we examine Scots speech as we find it in some of the older specimens of its literature, we shall discover more fundamental likenesses to German. Thus the plural of nouns in many cases was formed by modifying the vowel as in German. Thus, "brother—brether," like the German "Bruder—Brüder"; "cu—ci" (or "coo—kye)," like the German "Kuh—Kühe." Another method of forming the plural in the Northern dialect was by adding *er*, as "child—childer," like the German kind—kinder. This plural form is still heard in Scotland and Northumberland.

There is also an apparent softening of the hard consonants in English, while the Scots, like the German, prefers the hard letter. Thus the Scots kirk—the German kirche—has been softened by English lips into "church." Compare also Scots "Birk" and German "Birke" with English "birch." This hard *k* is sounded before *n* in Scots as in German, but has been dropped in English. For example, Scotch pronounce *k* in "knock" (clock), as the German do in "Knabe."

In the vowel sounds, also, there is in Scots a more general correspondence with German than there is in English. The present vowel system of English is a peculiar development of comparatively recent years, and is indeed in striking contrast to the continental vowel system as well to that prevailing in Scotland. The *â* sound in the English word "call," or "ball," is a typical example, and may be contrasted with the sound this letter has in German "Ball," or the Scots "ca," or "cauld." This *â* sound is peculiar to English, and was developed comparatively late.

It will be frequently observed, also, that where the consonants in a word may have changed—a dental with a corresponding dental, a labial with a corresponding labial—the vowel is the same in Scots as in German, while it has altered in English. Thus, German "Zäh," is Scots "tae," but English "toe."

These are a few out of many examples that serve to illustrate the integral unity of Scots and German languages. By "German" we mean, of course, the language spoken by educated

Germans at the present day, and as we find it in the literature of the country. The exact name for this language is Modern High German, but had our comparison been carried on between Scots and "Low German," we would have seen a still closer relationship of the two languages.

The late Dr. McCosh of Princeton, in discussing Kant (whose grandfather, by the way, was a Scotsman) and his recent commentators, refers to Dr. Hutchison Stirling's "Introduction," and says: "Dr. Stirling is a stalwart and strong-boned (metaphysically speaking) Scotchman. His style reads as if it were modelled on that of Thomas Carlyle; yet I am not sure that he copies his Scoto-German countryman. The resemblance may arise from both in their youth speaking Lowland Scotch, which has more affinities with German than the English tongue has, and from their being led by their admiration of German thinking to adopt the powerful style of Deutschland."

There is no doubt much truth in this, for language is the handmaid of thought, but it should never be forgotten that German and Scots (and English) are but dialects of one common language. At this point it may be well to trace in rough outline the historical connection of these dialects.

Bearsden.

W. MACINTOSH.

BARRY

IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

THE old records of the Parish of Barry, in Forfarshire, begin on the 22nd of February, 1704, when Mr. Alexander Archibald, preacher of the Gospel, was, by prayer and the imposition of hands, solemnly ordained by the United Presbyteries of Brichen and Aberbrothock. James Carnegie was the preceding minister, and an ineffectual attempt was made to recover from his son, at Montrose, a session-book which had been in his custody, and which might have carried us back to the time before the Revolution Settlement. But, if Mr. Carnegie ever had a kirk-session, it appears to have died with him. For, under the heading The Eldership att Barrie, commencing September the third, 1704, it is related how the min^r did according to an appointment of the presbyterie of Arbroath, being then desjoyned from Brichen, after the forenoon's sermon ordain and by prayer set apart for the office of elders in the Church of Barrie, five men whose edict had been served in the ordinary manner. The whilk day also the min^r and the elders did meet together, appointed the minister to act as session clerk during the want of another, confirmed David

Young in the post of Kirk officer, and nominated a Treasurer and a Precentor, the last mentioned to hold office till a Schoolm^r should be placed.

The ministry of Mr. Archibald continued until his death on 4th July, 1724. He was followed by William Dall, who was ordained on 19th November, 1724, and died in the end of September, 1775, ten months after his pastoral jubilee. Mr. Dall's successor, David Sim, enjoyed a ministerial career of almost equal length, having been ordained to the parish on 19th September, 1776, and removed by death on 1st October, 1823, in the seventieth year of his age. These three cures thus embraced a period of more than a hundred and nineteen years; but the records extend no further than 1783, until Kirk Session minutes are found again in 1824, under the successor of Mr. Sim.

An interval of three years in the earlier records is thus accounted for:—The minutes from Jan. 2nd, 1726, to Dec. 2nd, 1728, are wanting, the Occasion of which Deficiencie was this: Alexander Kirkaldie, Tennant in Balskellie, havin invited a good many Persons to the Marriage Dinner of Robert Chaplaine and Christiane Clerke, on Jan. 26th, 1727, endeavoured to compell the minister to marry the fors^d Persons although they had not been regularly proclaimed. Threatening that in case of his Refusal he would not allow the members of session, who all of them Depended upon him in some respect or oyr, to officiate any more as such; and further added that if some of them, who were actually his tennants, should presume to exercise y^t office for the futur he should forthwith (as the phrase is) Draw their Roof Trees of their Houses. The minister absolutely refusing to marry the s^d Persons, the Elders y^e upon, Terrified by y^e fors^d menaces, Declined the farther exercise of their office, so that there was no Session till Dec. 2nd, 1728, when they returned to their functions. And as for the Minutes from Jan. 2nd, 1726, to Jan. 26th, 1727, they were put out of the way in connection with the same quarrel, as fully explained. It is comforting to have a record of the Minister's assurance that nothing of any consequence happened during the whole of the s^d Intervall.

The elders in those days thus shewed no ambition for martyrdom. Neither were they disposed hastily to act the part of confessors, even of the standards of their own church. For on Sept. 18, 1720, the minister represented that it was the mynd of the presbetry of Abberbrothick that the whole elders within these bounds should according to the Acts of the Generall Assemblie subscribe the confessione of faith. And he desyring them to think upon this, And to doe it with conveniency, they answered

that they behoved to have tyme to think upon it, and also to know what other Sessions have done in that affair. The results of their consideration and enquiry are not given. And although there are records of the proceedings connected with the ordination of several ministers and elders, the service of Edicts, the proclamations at the Kirk Door if there were any to object, and the taking of seats in the session in the usual form and manner, yet creed subscription does not appear to be elsewhere named.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered once a year, in summer, and in 1705 we find that Henry Wright was paid 3 lbs (Scots) for putting up a second communion table in the Kirk, and that a payment was made to the smith for lead for making Tickats (or tokens). At that time the parish seems to have possessed no Communion linen. In 1706, 12 shillings (Scots) was paid to the poor of St. Vigeance for the use of their tablecloths for two years, and it was not till 1715 that we find a charge incurred of 6 lbs. 8 shillings for 14 ell of Linning, besides 6 shillings 8 pennies for marking the tablecloths. The needful plate had been got in 1712, when a plentener in Dundie received 4 lbs. 12 shillings for two cups of hard metall and for lettering the cups. A fast day, a preparation service on Saturday, and a thanksgiving on Monday, were observed in connection with that solemn sacrament, and repeated injunctions appear as to the spirit demanded on such occasions. In 1705 the elders were appointed to search their seccrall quarters for persons at variance wt one another and reconcile them. Four years later the min^r exhorted the Congregation to mourn, to fast and prepare for covenanting wt God, and exhorted the Elders to be careful in reconciling of differences amongst people.

The discipline of offenders was no small part of the work of the Kirk Session. In "A Register for the distribution of the poor's mony," we find one of the earliest entries:—for mending the seat of repentance 00.08.00, that is, 8 shillings Scots. The expense was incurred on Sept. 7, 1704, but nine months later we find the seat wanting further repairs, for on Jun 7, 1705, 00.06.08 is changed for a dale to the pillar, or seat of repentance. Under the stricter presidency of a new minister in 1725, the session, considering that the Stool of Repentance was so ill situate, it being in the darkest corner of the Kirk, thought it proper to cause fix it on the foreside of the Loft; and this provision for more open penance was carried out at a cost of 6 pounds Scots. We shall leave the more commonplace culprits to waste their savour on the musty pages, but shall notice some special

delinquencies. One of the earliest of such records is for absence from divine service. In 1705 the Session desired the min^r to deal wt a farm labourer's wife, who doth not attend the ordinances neither here nor elsewhere. Accordingly Mr. Archibald reported that he had shewed her the great loss she lay under by neglecting such means appointed for salvation, and had threatened that the Session would proceed ag^t her to excommunication, after which communing she promised to wait on the ordinances. The elder of y^t quarter where she lives is appointed to take notice of her carriage and attendance in time to come.

Breach of Sabbath is a frequent grievance. In 1707 the min^r considering that there are many who upon the Sabbath dayes after sermons do unnecessarily travell from house to house, and goes to alehouses, did Intreat the members of Session wtin yre respective quarters to take notice of ym that they might be punished. In 1733 the minister (then Mr. Dall) represented that he had last Lord's Day, immediately after Divine service in y^e afternoon, found in the Brower's forechamber four men and five women who had been profaning the Lord's Day by carousing in that alehouse during the time of afternoon service. The accused were summoned to answer for thus contemning ordinance, occasioning the enemies to Blasphim, offending the truly godly, and giving a bad example to others; and owning their fault the following week they were dismissed with a sessional rebuke, the sentence to be intimate from the Pulpit next Lord's Day. Scandals from Sabbath employment of various kinds are scattered over the records. The earliest is one of the oddest. On April 11, 1708, it was represented that many persons in this parish had gone upon a Sabbath's morning to the seaside, and having found a Cask of Brandie did draw it off and carry it to their houses, whereupon the Session appointed their officer to cite y^m ag^t the next meeting. It was however found that so many persons had been at the Brandie on the Sabbath that they could not all be cited ag^t one day. The sin comes up at not fewer than five meetings, but ultimately all the offenders made confession of their guilt before the Session. Professing their sorrow, and promising never to do so again, they were severely rebuked; but considering the greatness of their number they were excused from compearing before the congregation. Another offence at the seaside is recorded in the summer of 1722, when two men were rebuked for finding a dead man at the Lighthouse on the Sabbath day, and taking monie and other things from him.

On May 28, 1710, the min^r reported some

miscarriage of two men by going into the Dovecoat of Ravensby upon the Sabbath day. One of the accused denied that he did more than enter the dovecoat, and as the Session could prove nothing ag^t him they thought fit to pass him by a private rebuke. The other, who had been taking down the young doves, was pursued with relentless justice. He lived at a distance, and the Session could not get him to compear before y^m. The min^r therefore laid his breach of Sabbath before the presbytery, who were to pursue him that he might make satisfaction for his guilt, but w^{al} that the Session should bear the expenses. The Session consenting, the presbytrie of Arbroath pursued the criminal—he was servant to the Laird of Latton—before the Justices of Peace at Dundie, who appointed him under pains of twenty pounds Scots to appear before the congregation, where accordingly he was publicly rebuked for his breach of Sabbath, more than six months after he had handled the little doves of Ravensby. In the year following, on a Sabbath night in October, the min^r found work doing at both the corn mills of Barrie, to which mills the parishioners were adstricted—a grievance, according to the first Statistical Account of Scotland. The millers, with four others also present, had to appear before the Session for rebuke, the millers moreover subscribing a bond obliging themselves to pay twenty pounds Scots each to the Session if ever again found guilty. In 1743 a farm servant at Coatside confessed that he profaned the Lord's Day by knocking Bear by his master's order, and received a sessional rebuke, to be intimate from the Pulpit, to deter others from the like scandalous practice. There is no word of the master sharing the servant's disgrace. The last case we shall set down of transgression of the fourth commandment occurred in 1744, when an accused parishioner confessed that at the Instigation of a friend lately listed in His Majesty's Service he went to demand payment of some mo^o due to the soldier. Upon his promising through Divine Assistance never to be guilty of the like enormity for the future, he was dismissed with a sessional rebuke.

Slanderers were occasionally dealt with by the Session, the usual offenders being women. In May, 1715, one Barbara was refused a certificate in regard she had slandered a neighbour as guillie of theft, whereupon she was to be examined after the sacrament. But more serious affairs interfered with this examination or the record of it. There was no meeting of session from June, 1715, until July, 1716, when the minister reported that the cause of the great intervale was the late rebellion, which occasioned

great confusion and disorders in the place. The first meeting after the great intervale, the unruly member again demanded censure. Isobell and Agnes, mother and daughter, having formerly slandered ane Margaret, which they could not prove ag^t her, the Session ordered them to appear before the congregatione and there to be rebuked, and accordingly, two months afterwards, they were rebuked after the forenoone service and exhorted to live more Christianly.

(To be continued.)

THE PROVERBS OF CHAUCER, WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS FROM OTHER
SOURCES.

XI.

SINCERITY AND TRUTH.

ANY number of platitudes may be found in the literatures of all countries concerning these twin virtues. To speak the truth was one of the first Spartan virtues inculcated on children, but the English have made for themselves a reputation, no less genuine and more far-reaching, as a truth-loving and truth-speaking people. They have impressed this feature of their character on other nations, especially on India and countries in the East with which they have had dealings, and where the lesson is much needed, Englishmen have proved that they say what they mean and mean what they say. I think it is in his "Autobiography" that John Stuart Mill tells an anecdote in illustration of the Englishman's love of frank, honest speech. When a candidate for a seat in Parliament, he was "heckled" by an elector about some severe remarks he had made about the British working man. He was asked if he had used the words, and if he adhered to his opinion. He answered frankly "yes" to both questions. He expected to be hissed, but the "British working men," who largely composed his audience, cheered him for his straightforwardness and pluck in standing to his guns.

Chaucer, as might be expected, has a number of proverbs that might be classified under this head. We begin with—

154. A trew wight and a thief thenketh nought oon.
Squires T., l. 537.

that is, "an honest man and a thief do not think alike." Mr Skeat says: "The sense seems to be much the same as "You cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear," or, "Once a knave always a knave." But these are surely not the equivalents of Chaucer's proverb. Shakespeare makes Dogberry draw a distinction between a thief and a "trew wight." Thus: "If you meet a thief,

you may suspect him by virtue of your office to be no true man.—"Much Ado," III., iii., 54.

We may compare with this:

155. Alas ! I see a serpent or a thief
That many a trewe man hath do mescheef.
Knights T., l. 467.

156. Nothing thenketh the fals as doth the trewe.
Anelida and Arcite, l. 105.

157. A trewe man, withouten drede,
Hath nat to parten with a theves dede.
Legende of Good Women, l. 464.

With these compare :

Ja mavés hom n'aura prodomme chier.
Le Roux.

Bonus animus nunquam erranti obsequium
accommodat.
Wander.

158. But ne can not bulte it to the bren.
Nouns P. T., l. 420.

The meaning is to sift the matter, to find out the truth by searching. I do not know any analogous proverb. Skeat compares with it the phrase, "to bould the bran."

159. So mote I brouke wel myn eyen trueye.
Nouns P. T., l. 480.

This is an asseveration of the truth in proverbial language, and is equal to, "As sure as I hope to retain the use of my two eyes." Skeat refers to Havelok :

So mote ich brouke mi Rith eie ! l. 2545.

So mote ich brouke finger or to ! l. 1743.

So brouke i euere mi blake swire ! l. 311.

In the above examples the word "brouke" is the same as the modern "brook," but in the sense of to enjoy, or have the use of. "Swire" in the last example means neck. In the "Tale of Gamelyn" the proverb occurs several times.

Thus :

(1) So brouke I my sweere. l. 273.

(2) So browke I my chyn. l. 297.

(3) So brouke I myn ye. l. 334.

(4) So brouke I myns hals (neck). l. 407.

(5) So brouke I my bon. l. 489.

(6) So brouke I my chyn. l. 567.

In a "Poem on the Times of Edward II," which was printed in 1839 from the Auchenleck MSS., written in the beginning of the reign of Edward III., occurs the line :

For als ich euere brouke min hod vnder min
hat. l. 187.

This peculiar proverbial expression, which was evidently common in the fourteenth century, seems to have gone wholly out of use.

160. Men schulde not make earnest of game.
Mil. Prot. l. 78.

Compare :

Mows may come to earnest.—*Hislop.*

Aus Scherz kann leicht Ernst werden.

Düringsfeld.

Ur gamni verthor opt grimm alvara. (Icelandic).

Do.

Post verba verbera. (Latin)—*Do.*

Dai sas buglias s'andat ad sos veros. (Italian).

Do.

Jeu de mains jeu de vilains.—*Le Roux.*

161. Soth play quad play, as the Flemyng saith.

Cokes Prol. l. 33.

Compare :

No raillery is worse than that which is true.

Haslitt.

True jest is no jest.—*Do.*

A sooth bourd is nae bourd.—*Hislop.*

Ce sont les pires bourdes que les vrayes.

Le Roux.

Tyrwhitt quotes Sir John Harrington to the same purpose :

Soth bourde is no bourde.

162a. Whyt that they fynde love of stele.

Hous of Jame II., l. 683.

162b. God leve that ye fynde a love of stele.

Troilus IV., l. 325.

i.e. "find love as true as steel."

162c. But douteles, as trewe as stele.

Squieres Prol., l. 8.

162d. The wyse and worthy, secre, trewe as stele.

Parl. of F. l. 395.

162e. Trew as steele in ech condicioun.

Troilus V., l. 8831.

162f. That ben as trewe as ever was any stele.

Leg. Prol., l. 334.

162g. Pitouse, sad, wise, trewe as stele.

Leg. IX., l. 21.

162h. For thogh so be that lovers be as trewe

As any metal that is forged newe.

C. of Mars, l. 200.

Compare :

As true as steel.—*Haslitt.*

Hazlitt refers this proverbial comparison to "Gammer Gurton's Needle" (Act III., Sc. 2), the rather famous but coarse comedy by Bishop Still (1543-1607); and to "Interlude of Youth" (1554). The phrase may now be said to be quite common.

163. Why sholde I sowen draf out of my feste,
When I may sowen whete, if that me leste?

Parson's Prologue, l. 35.

This is the Parson's proverbial way of saying that his story shall be a true one, omit something fabled for amusement. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and why may he not sow the seeds of truth rather than the tares of fiction?

For Paul, that wryteth unto Timothee,
Repreueth hem that weynen sothfastnesse
And teilen fables and swich wretchednesse.

Morris remarks that this is a literal translation from the Decretal of Gratian :

164. A monk when he is cloisterless

Is likned til a fish that is waterless.

Prologue, l. 179.

Joinville says, "The Scriptures do say that a monk cannot live out of his cloister without falling into deadly sins, any more than a fish can live out of water without dying." Of course the Bible says nothing of the kind, but "the Scriptures" may here refer to the writings of some of the Fathers who were held by the church in early times as of equal authority. In "Piers the Plowman" a similar saying is quoted from Gregory :

Gregori the grete clerk garte write in bokes
The rewle of alle religioun riyful and obedient
Riyt as fishes in a fiod whan hem failleth water
Dien for drowthe whan thei drie ligen
Riyt so religious roten and sterven
That out of convent or cloister coveiten to dwelle.

It is believed by Morris that Chaucer was imitating a passage in *Le Testament de Jehan de Meung* (ed. Méon, l. 1166) :

Qui les voldra trover, si les quiere en leur cloistre . .
Car ne prisent le monde la montance d'une vistre.

Compare the common proverb :

Like a fish out of the water.

165. If gold ruste what shall yren do?

For if a preest be foul, on whom we truste,

No wonder is a lewd man to ruste.

Prologue, l. 503.

Compare :

St. John Chrysostem also saith : "It is a great shame for priests, when laymen be found faithfuller and more righteous than they."

Bacon's Investive Against Swearing.

Both the last two proverbial expressions are an insistence of the principle that the practice should conform to the profession made, especially in those who seek to guide others in their conduct.

166a. Pitee renneith sone in gentil herte.

Squire's Tale, l. 479.

166b. For pite renneith sone in gentil herte.

Knight's Tale, l. 903.

166c. As gentil herte is fulfilid of pitee.

Man of Lawe's Tale, l. 660.

166d. Lo, pitee renneith sone in gentil herte.

Merchant's Tale, l. 9860.

166e. But pite renneith sone in gentil herte.

Prol. to Leg. of Good Women, l. 503.

The sentiment in these lines throws a pleasant light on Chaucer's mode of thought. Courtier as he was, and associating with kings and princes, he could yet recognize that true feeling revealed the gentle heart, the heart of the true gentleman.

He gives expression to this view in no less than five different occasions. It can hardly be styled a proverb, yet the sentiment will be found in proverbial language. For example, Hazlitt has:

More goes to the making of a gentleman than fine clothes.

Pope's distich is well known:

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,
The rest is all but leather and prunella.

Chaucer's opinion is, however, more nearly expressed by Tennyson:

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Somewhat akin to these sentiments is that contained in the following:

167a. Her may men sen that mercy passeth right.
Troyll, III., 1233.

167b. Gentil mercy oghte to passen right.
Knight's Tale, l. 2231.

Here "pass" is "surpass."

Compare:

A king's face should give grace.—*Hazlitt.*

Dura Justitia gravior est venia.—*Fullerleben.*

M. A. C.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

478. *Inlay, John*: Minor Poet. Born in North Street, Aberdeen, about the end of 1799, the youngest of seven successive sons. He was educated at the Grammar School, and apprenticed to a pianoforte maker; but having a good musical ear, he became a piano-tuner. Proceeding to London he secured an appointment as tuner under Messrs. Broadwood & Co., which he retained for many years. His habit was to spend from December to June in London busy at his trade, and then from June to December to travel in the North-East of Scotland, working on his own account, and eking out his income by an occasional commission on the sale of a piano. Few men in his station were better known or better liked. He met his death prematurely as the result of a visit which he paid to a brother in Jamaica, where he caught fever and died in 1846. For fuller sketch see *Whistle-binkie* (1890) I., 47.

479. *Ingram, James, D.D.*: Free Church Patriarch. This remarkable man, who was minister of the parish of Unst, in Shetland, for the long period of 76 years, having been ordained in 1803 and died in 1879, was a native of Daugh, Strathdon. He was born in 1776, and consequently was a centenarian at the time of his death.

480. *Ingram, William, of Cairnharns*: Minor Poet. Born at Cuminstown, Monquhitter, in 1765, he published a volume of poems in 1812, entitled *Poems in the English and Scottish Dialects*. He died in 1849.

481. *Innes, James, M.P.*: Canadian Politician and Journalist. He was born in Huntly, 1st February, 1833, and bred a teacher, which profession he followed for five years in his native country. On coming to Canada in 1853, he became a Reporter and Journalist, and from the year 1862 has edited *The Guelph Mercury*. He was returned to the Canadian Parliament for South Wellington in 1882, and re-elected in 1887 and 1891 as Member for Eramosa.

482. *Innes, Thomas (Rev.)*: Principal of Scots College, Paris; Antiquary. He was born at Drumgask in Aboyne in 1662, and in 1677 passed to Paris, where he studied at the College of Navarre, and passed on regularly to the priesthood in 1691. He acted as assistant to his brother Lewis, who was head of the Scots College from the year 1692, and took the degree of M.A. in 1694. In 1698 he returned to Scotland, and acted as priest at Inveravon; but returned to Paris, and became Head of the Scots College in 1701. A devoted antiquary, he studied the antiquities of his native land in the Advocates' Library in 1724. He is author of the famous *Treatise on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland*, which gives so much light on that subject, as also of the *Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, A.D. 80 to A.D. 818*. He died in 1744.

483. *Ironside, Daniel*: Minor Poet. Born at Stillswells, Bonny Killy, New Deer, in 1825. He has contributed to the ministrals of his native country, and gained a place in Edwards' *Modern Scottish Poets*.

484. *Irvine, Alexander, Sir*: Slain at Harlaw. He had a command in the Lowland army under the Earl of Mar at the foresaid battle, and is said to have encountered Maclean of Dowart, Lieut.-Gen. under Donald of the Isles, and to have fought hand to hand with him with such determined bravery, that both were killed. In the ballad on the battle he is thus alluded to:—

"Gude Sir Alexander Irvine,
The much renounit Laird of Drum;—
None in his dais were better sene,
Quhen that wer semblit all and sum;
To preis him we sud not be dumm,
For valour, wit and worthiness;—
To end his days hither did cum.

He was slain in 1411.

485. *Irvine, Alexander, Sir*: Prominent Local Leader. Brother of the above Alexander, and baptized *Robert*, he took the name Alexander on succeeding to the estate in 1411 by his brother's death. In 1437 he was asked by the citizens of Aberdeen to undertake the defence and protection of their city, and in 1448 was appointed Captain and Governor of the burgh, the only instance on record of such an office being held. He died in 1457.

486. *Irvine, Alexander*, of Lenturk, Leochel Cushnie. He was a lawyer of some eminence, and the author of a treatise, *De Jure Regni*, published at Leyden, 1627, and again at Helmstadt, 1671. He died before 1641, when Robert Irvine or Irving, his cousin, succeeded him in the lands of Lenturk.

487. *Irvine, Alexander (Sir)* of Drum, Drumoak : Royalist. He was Sheriff-Principal of Aberdeen in 1634 and following years, and obtained a patent from Charles I. creating him Earl of Aberdeen, which the breaking out of the Civil War prevented from passing the Grand Seal. His losses during the troubles were very great, his house and lands having been frequently occupied and plundered by the Covenanting troops. He was fined and imprisoned, and more than once forced to flee to England.

488. *Irvine, Alexander, Yr. of Drum* : Royalist. Son of No. 487. He and his brother, Robert, distinguished themselves for the King, and were accordingly excommunicated, and had a price set on their heads in 1644. Captured at Wick they were conveyed to Edinburgh and sent to jail, where Robert died. The execution of the young laird was stopped by the defeat of the Covenanters at Kilsyth in 1645, when he regained his liberty. On the accession of Charles II. the offer of the peerage promised his father was made to him, but declined. Probably the great reduction in the family fortunes may have had something to do with the refusal. He died in 1687.

489. *Alexander, Irvine* : Botanist, &c. Born in 1793 in the parish of Daviot, and educated at Marischal College. In 1824 he proceeded to London and devoted himself to the teaching profession, having been teacher successively at Albury, Bristol, Guildford and Chelsea. He died in 1837. A zealous botanist in his early London career, he was associated in his botanical pursuits with John Stuart Mill and other eminent men. He made many contributions to botanical Journals, and in 1838 published a London Flora. In 1858 he issued *The Illustrated Handbook of British Plants*, and in 1863 started and conducted *The Botanists' Chronicle*. He was also, in later days, an official in the Irvingite Church.

490. *Irvine, Alexander Forbes, of Drum, LL.D., &c.* : Sheriff and Legal Writer. Born 18th February, 1818, passed Advocate 1843, he published several legal works. Among them a Treatise on *The Game Laws*, 1850, reached a second edition. He was appointed Sheriff of Argyleshire, 1874, and acted as Convener of Aberdeenshire from 1862 to 1890. He stood as a Conservative for West Aberdeenshire, but was defeated in 1886. He was an LL.D. and V.P.R.S.E. He died in 1892.

491. *Irvine, Charles (Rev.)* : Church of Scotland Divine. Of the family of Drum, he was educated at St. Andrews, and ordained at Lunan in 1714, translated to Maryton in 1726, and died 1737. A staunch Hanoverian, he suffered considerably from the Jacobites in 1715. A posthumous volume appeared in 1772 from his pen, entitled *A Collection of Evangelical Discourses adapted to the Family and Closet*.

492. *Irvine, Charles (Major General)* : Distinguished British Soldier. Of the Drum family, he was born about 1755, and died in 1819.

493. *Irvine, James*, Drum, Drumoak : Artist. Flourished in the Eighteenth century, and born probably in the second quarter of that century.

494. *Irvine, Mary Catharine* : Poet, Novelist, &c. Probably of Aberdeenshire origin. Her first work, *The Signs of the Times*, was published at Aberdeen in 1831. Her second, *Ashburn: a tale, by Aura*, appeared in 1857. *The Friendly Disputants, or Future Punishment Reconsidered: by Aura*, was issued in 1859, while *Heart Repose: a Dramatic Poem in three acts*, was published in 1867.

495. *Irvine, William (Rev.)* : Bishop of Scottish Episcopal Church. Born about 1660 at Fortrie, Ellon, he was consecrated Bishop in 1718, and died in 1730. He was a strong Jacobite, and had been out in the rebellion of 1715.

496. *Jack, Alexander (Brigadier)* : Distinguished Indian Officer, one of the Victims of the Cawnpore Massacre. He was son of Principal Jack of King's College, and born in Aberdeen in 1805. He proceeded to India at the age of 18, and had an active career there. For sketch see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* He was murdered in 1857 by order of Nana Sahib.

497. *Jack, Gilbert, M.D. (Prof.)* : Metaphysician and Medical Author. Born in Aberdeen in 1578, and educated under Robert Howie at Marischal College, he proceeded to the Continent, where he was appointed to the Chair of Philosophy at Leyden in 1604. He took his degree of M.D. there in 1611, and published his *Institutiones Physicæ* and *Institutiones Medicinæ*, 1624. He declined the Chair of Civil History of Oxford. He died in 1628.

498. *Jack, Wm.* : Botanist. Born in Aberdeen on 29th January, 1795, he graduated there. Proceeding in early youth to India, he became a zealous botanist there. Among many contributions to botanical science made by him, may be mentioned certain papers in *Malayan Miscellanies*. A species of Malayan origin has been named after him. He died in 1822.

499. *Jaffray, Alexander, Senior (Provost)* : Worthy Citizen. Flourished in 17th century. For notice see Bulloch's *Jamesone*, 59-60.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

A tablet has just been erected in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, to the memory of the Rev. James Balfour. Mr. Balfour was minister of the church from 1589 to 1613, and one of those who, summoned by James VI., to Hampton Court in 1606, refused to surrender his principles to his desires for the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland. The tablet has been erected by some of his descendants.

The Rev. J. H. Wells, Bridge of Earn, has given notice of a motion at Perth Free Church Presbytery recommending that the title "Rev." should be discarded and the title of "Bishop" adopted in its stead. Mr. Wells thinks that this would check the undue pressing of the claims of Episcopacy to the great injury of Presbyterianism.

MARGARET MURRAY ROBERTSON
AND JOHN HABBERTON.

Manse of Deer, Jan. 18, 1897.

SIR,—Your contributor "K. J.," who writes with somewhat uncalled-for asperity, is quite right. The statement in the very brief paragraph about Margaret Robertson, in "A Book of the Parish of Deir," is an error. The source of the error may interest your readers, and the knowledge of it mitigate their censure. When I was finishing the chapter upon the ecclesiastical history of the parish, I wished information about the Congregational Church in Stuartfield, and I wished it all the more eagerly that one of my parishioners, an educated man, who had been nearly fifty years in the parish, had told me that the Rev. *William* Robertson, *grandfather* of Professor Robertson Smith, had been one of the ministers. I wrote to my friend and most courteous neighbour—the Rev. W. Lloyd Robinson, the present minister of the Congregational Church,—and I have duly acknowledged his kind offices in my preface. Mr. Robinson sent me all the information he could glean about his predecessor, and added the brief statement about Margaret Robertson, which is embodied in Mr. Fullerton's chapter and my own on Local Eminent Men and Women. He made his statement on the testimony of friends of Mrs. Walton, some of them occasional correspondents, who assured him that Mrs. Walton herself had given them to understand that she was John Habberton, and he specially mentioned "Helen's Babies" and "The Barton Experiment." Now, although I had never heard of Margaret Robertson, I had read "Helen's Babies" and "The Barton Experiment," and I had grave doubts whether books of so marked a New England flavour had come from the pen of a writer born in Aberdeenshire. Mr. Robinson's informants anew assured him that they had Mrs. Walton's own acknowledgment that she was John Habberton. I therefore asked him to satisfy himself that John Habberton wrote "Helen's Babies." He found, of course, that this was accurate; but, unluckily, it did not occur, either to him, or to me, to test the other statement, which was, as "K. J." points out, entirely erroneous. Nor is this all. The paragraph is almost a comedy of errors, and may be used henceforth as a parable of the reliability of human testimony. "K. J." joins in the comedy, and commits besides a blunder on his own account. (I am relieved to find that he is not immaculate.) Stuartfield is not in New Deer, but in the Parish of Deer, commonly called Old Deer. Yet a map of Aberdeenshire is more accessible than Appleton's *Cyclopadia*

or Allibone's *Supplement*. Margaret Murray Robertson is a daughter of the Rev. *James* Robertson, author of *The Brazen Serpent* and other works (vide *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Vol. X. p. 117). She is thus half-sister to Mr. Peter Robertson, father of Mrs. Pirie Smith, and she is therefore *grand-aunt* of the brilliant scholar of heroic heart, whose name I was too glad to link in any way with the parish of Deer. The Rev. James Robertson was thrice married, and had nineteen children.

I hope some day to have a second and enlarged edition of "A Book of the Parish of Deir," and to do more justice to several eminent names connected with the place. One serious oversight in the preface, due entirely to haste at the time of publication, I trust you will allow me to make amends for. Among those who cordially helped me with facts and counsel was the Rev. John Milne, LL.D., of the Schoolhouse, King Edward.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

ALEXANDER LAWSON.

THE ABERDEEN VOLUNTEERS, 1797.

JOHN EWEN, Jeweller, Aberdeen, who wrote that excellent Scottish song "The Boatie Rows," appears to have been infected with the pugnacious sentiments which the errors, excesses and aggressions of French Republicanism stirred up in this country a century ago. We reproduce a song written by him (the music by John Ross, the celebrated Organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen,) on the occasion of a Regiment of Volunteers being embodied in that city. It was published by Messrs. Longman and Broderip, London, 1797, but is now very scarce, only two copies being known to us, one in the British Museum, the other in a private collection. For convenience of printing we have translated the melody into Tonic Sol-Fa Notation. In our opinion it is much better than the song of which the two closing lines were decidedly the most likely to be appreciated and enjoyed.

K. J.

Key A.

♯|| : s₁ | d : m : d | s : m : d | l₁ : s₁ : t₁ | d :—
 r Ye brave hearted fellows at - tend to my song,
 : r | m : d : l₁ | r :— : s₁ - l₁ | t₁ : d : l₁ | s₁ :—
 And ponder my words while ye mix with the throng;
 : s₁ | t₁ : r : f | m : d : s | f : f : m | r :—
 The subject demands both your hearts and your ears,
 : s₁.s₁ | l₁.s₁ : l₁.t₁ : d.r | m : d : l | m : f : r | d :—
 While I sing what is due to our brave Volunteers.

- : s₁ | s : m : d | s₁ :—: s₁—f₁ | m₁ : f₁ : s₁ | d₁ :—
 2 No sooner had France with her wild Carmagnols,
 : m | m.r : d.t₁ : l₁.s₁ | d : m : s | t₁ : d : l₁ | s₁ :—
 Aroused the slow vengeance of free British souls,
 : s₁ | d : d : d | r : r : r | m : f.m : r.d | s :—
 Than he who commands us, resolved as appears,
 s₁ | l₁.s₁ : l₁.t₁ : d.r | m : d : l | m : f : r | d :—
 To raise a new Regiment of brave Volunteers.
- 3 Short time has elapsed since the Orders went forth,
 To call to their duty the Sons of the North,
 Their hearts beat with courage to join their compeers,
 Impatient to rank with our brave Volunteers.
- 4 Each friend to his country embarked in the cause
 Will nobly support our Religion and Laws ;
 And wisely united both Commons and Peers,
 Will frankly give aid to our brave Volunteers.
- 5 The young and the old and the grave and the gay,
 Each shewed his goodwill to our much favored HAY,
 While the ladies, with smiles so benignant, did cheer,
 And gladdened the heart of each brave Volunteer.
- 6 At last we're completed, approved we have been,
 As a corps not unworthy of famed Aberdeen,
 And may we still hold it the pride of our years,
 To act with the spirit of brave Volunteers.
- 7 And now my dear Fellows, whom we leave behind,
 Do think on us kindly,—Each make up his mind
 To join us, nay, pray do not heed the girls' tears,
 For they too will follow our brave Volunteers.
- 8 As onward we press to our comrades before
 They loudly shall hail us with shouts from the shore,
 While waving on high Britain's standard appears,
 To urge us to deeds worthy brave Volunteers.
- 9 When Peace with unnumbered delights in her train
 Shall visit these much envied regions again ;
 The thoughts of return to our country so dear
 Shall enrapture the heart of each brave Volunteer.
- 10 The King, may God bless him, and send him long
 life,
 And soon put an end to all Faction and Strife ;
 Then fill up your glasses and drink with three cheers
 A bumper to Hay and his brave Volunteers.

THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

The following list of Advocates, as at 14th November, 1586, may be of interest to your readers. It is engrossed at the end of one of the volumes of the Books of Sederunt of the Court of Session preserved in the Register House at Edinburgh. The dates after the names are the dates of their respective admissions, but are not given in the original :—

John Moscrop.
 Richard Strong.
 Edmond Hay. 1553.
 John Sharp. 9 January, 1561.
 John Froud. Dead.

Johu Preston. 1575.
 Thomas Craig. February, 1563.
 John Russell. 24 March, 1575.
 John Skene. 9 March, 1574.
 Thomas Balfour.
 Alexander King.
 William Oliphant. 22 November, 1577.
 Richard Spens.
 Edward Bruce.
 John Arthur. 1 May, 1579.
 John Nicolson.
 Oliver Colt. 18 January, 1573.
 Thomas Harvie.
 William Harvie. 15 April, 1577.
 David Gaw. Dead.
 William Hart. 8 November, 1574.
 John Lermont. 1 November, 1575.
 Robert Linton. 22 November, 1577.
 James Wardlaw.
 Thomas Gilbert. 22 November, 1577.
 James Donaldson. 17 March, 1584.
 Edward Aitken.
 John Logie.
 Thomas Wilson.
 John Moncreiff. 12 January, 1580.
 Thomas Gray.
 John Halyday. 17 March, 1584.
 John Dempster.
 Alexander Chene, now Commissar of Aberdeen.
 7 July, 1577.
 Thomas Methven, now Commissar of St. Andrews.
 John Chene.
 Peter Kelloch, now Bishop of Dunkeld.
 William Scott. 4 November, 1586.
 Thomas Weston.
 David McGill, son of James McGill.
 David McGill, son of the Advocate. 20 Dec. 1880.
 Alexander King. 20 January, 1580.
 John McGill. 20 December, 1580.
 James Gray.
 Thomas Kelloch.
 William Gordon. 12 August, 1586.
 Adam Hall.
 Robert Glen.
 David Reid. 17 January, 1586.
 Thomas Hamilton. 1 November, 1587.
 Alexander Sym. 3 July, 1587.
 William Borthwick.
 Umphra Blinsele.
 John Crawmont.
 Alexander Guthrie.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

The new "Border Almanac" contains a rendering of the Book of Ruth in Lowland Scotch, which will puzzle most of our friends across the border who profess to understand and appreciate the Scotch of our "Kailyard" literature. We are astonished that a London contemporary (with a Scotchman on its staff) should be so ignorant of the Lowland pronunciation of the word you as to correct Dr. J. A. H. Murray's rendering, "e" to (y)e.

FERGUSON THE ASTRONOMER.—A correspondent in December number of *S. N. & Q.*, says, "Ferguson was born in Keith, Banffshire." Ferguson himself says, "I was born in the year 1710 a few miles from Keith, a little village in Banffshire, in the North of Scotland." He was born in the parish of Rothiemay, and to the astronomer's eye, at the distance of London, Rothiemay could scarcely appear otherwise than as here referred to. I copied the following entry from the Rothiemay Registers in the Register House, Edinburgh: "Apryll 25, 1710, John Fergusone in Quoir had a son be his wife Elspet Lobban baptizid and called James, before witnesses, James Horn in Rattanach, James Lobban ther, William Wilson, ther, John Horn, Tillidown, Elizabeth Johnstone ther, Janet Lorimer ther." John Ferguson's other children are also recorded in the Rothiemay register, so to that parish must, in justice, be assigned the honour of his birth. C.

SCOTTISH PARISH COUNCILS.—A Parliamentary return of particulars respecting the first election of Parish Councils in Scotland, moved for on 24th May, 1895, has just been published. The summary of the return states that there were 750,009 electors on the register, of whom 333,003 voted. In 375 parish wards and 94 parishes no contest took place, while in 10 wards and 1 parish there was an insufficient number of nominations. Altogether, 7853 Parish Councillors had to be elected, and of that number 40 women and 3810 gentlemen who had been members of Parochial Boards were returned. The total cost of the elections, recoverable from the Parish Councils, was £29,462 11s 6d, of which £7129 7s 10d was for making up the register.

ANTIQUARIAN FIND AT BLACKBURN, KINNELLAR, ABERDEENSHIRE.—The following is quoted from the *Aberdeen Journal* of 19th Jan.:—Whilst excavating sand required for building purposes in connection with the new schoolhouse at Blackburn from the sandhole on the estate of Little Clinterty, Mr. Gordon Beaton dug out a very good and interesting specimen of a food urn. The urn measures 7½ inches across the mouth, and stands 4½ inches in height. It is ornamented with a fairly regular and neat design, evidently pricked into the clay with some pointed instrument. Unfortunately Mr. Beaton struck the urn with his spade, and it was partly broken. However, he preserved all the pieces, and with care it may be possible to place it together again.

♦♦♦♦♦
"Lad's Love," Mr. S. R. Crockett's new novel, will be published by Messrs. Bliss, Sands & Co.

DISCOVERY OF STONE CISTS AT MUSSELBURGH.—An interesting archæological discovery has recently been made at Musselburgh. For some time past workmen have been engaged in making excavations at Belfield House, which is close to the railway station, and from time to time they have unearthed articles of considerable antiquarian interest. The most important find has been several stone coffins. These are of different sizes, ranging from about 5ft. in length by 2½ft. in breadth to 14in. in length and 7in. in breadth. All of the coffins are in a good state of preservation, and betray tokens of crude and primitive workmanship. The sides and lids of the cists measure about three inches in thickness, and appear to have been wrought out from a species of slate. The discovery of the coffins is all the more enhanced by the fact that they contain human remains. Some of the skeletons have been removed by an eminent antiquarian authority, who has visited the spot, while the remainder have been reinterred in a piece of ground in close proximity to where they were found. Most of the cists were found embedded at a distance of only about six feet from the surface. It is surmised that the spot has been set apart as a place of sepulture by the Romans, who had a settlement at Inveresk, close by. Besides the coffins, a number of skeletons have been dug out. These are also in a good state of preservation, and appear to be the remains of animals as well as human beings. A flint arrow has also been found. As the excavations have not yet been completed, it is expected that other articles will be revealed.

PRE-REFORMATION CHAPEL AT STIRLING (X., 124).—In the interesting account of the Leckie Vault and Aisle in last month's number of *S. N. & Q.*, mention is made of the interment of Bishop Greig, Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church. The name should be Gleig. Bishop Gleig was incumbent of the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling, for upwards of 50 years.

JAS. TURREFF.

MOLL'S MAP OF SCOTLAND (X., 125).—With reference to the statement that only two copies of the original (1714) edition of this quaint and valuable map are known to exist, it deserves to be noted that at least one other copy is in existence, and that the Aberdeen Public Library is the fortunate possessor of it. It is only a few weeks since Mr. John F. Smyth, Auctioneer in Aberdeen, kindly brought under my notice a volume which I bought from him at a very moderate price. On examination, the volume was found to consist of a collection of 26 of Moll's Maps, including the very rare one in question, and others hardly less rare. They

are all in excellent condition, and being almost as fresh as when issued, are on every account a most desirable addition to the treasures of the Public Library. A. W. ROBERTSON.

ROB ROY'S SWORD.—A small but interesting collection of old Highland weapons and arms was sold on January 6, at the gallery of Messrs. Robinson and Fisher, Pall Mall. It formed part of the effects of the late Colonel Gordon Campbell, of Glenlyon and Troup House, and attracted the attention of a number of well-known dealers in curiosities of this kind. There were two items in the collection which had a special interest. The first was the claymore which formerly belonged to Rob Roy, and had passed into the possession of the Campbell family. The weapon, which had a large pierced and scroll guard and a shark-skin grip, was of the workmanship of the famous Andrea Ferrara. It found a place among the curiosities collected at the Glasgow Exhibition, where it was an object of considerable interest. There was a lively competition for its possession, and ultimately it was purchased by Mr. Philpot for £32 11s. This was regarded as an exceedingly good price, but it fell considerably below that given for the Rob Roy sword in June last. That weapon had also become the property of a member of the Campbell family, and at the sale of a portion of the effects in London it realised no less than 49 guineas. The second item of special interest was the Glenlyon Staff. The shaft of this historic family appanage, which was also exhibited at Glasgow, was covered in hide, and had a ringed head with silver *piqué*. The staff was even more eagerly sought after than the Rob Roy claymore, and the result of the spirited bidding was that Mr. Philpot again became the purchaser at £48 6s. A relic of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" also found its way into the auction room. This was an old dirk, or *couteau de chasse*, with buckhorn handle. The guard was bound round in leather, and had a flint-lock pistol attached. The dirk, which was formerly the property of Prince Charles, was sold for £3 15s.

EARLY APPRECIATION OF BURNS.—The subjoined interesting communication, which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald*, is worthy of preservation in these columns. Gilpin's book appears to have hitherto escaped the attention of devotees of the cult of St. Robert."

Glasgow, January 7, 1897.

SIR,—I am fond of reading old books of travel relating to Scotland. In a very small way I collect these, picking up an odd volume now and then as occasion offers. Lately I added to my modest library a book in two volumes entitled "*Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the year 1776,*

on several parts of Great Britain, particularly the High-Lands of Scotland. By William Gilpin, A. M., Prebendary of Salisbury; and Vicar of Boldre in New-Forest, near Lymington, London: Printed for R. Blamire, Strand, 1789." In dipping into this, the first edition of the work, I was surprised to find two very early and interesting bits of Burnsiana, which, so far as I know, are unrecorded in *McKie's Bibliography*, or in the supplements thereto which have from time to time appeared in the pages of the *Burns Chronicle*. Nor can I find in the catalogue of the recent Burns Exhibition any trace of this book by Gilpin. As the subject may possibly interest many of your readers, perhaps you will allow me to furnish the following particulars:—

In Volume I. the writer has been describing some of the wild clan warfare of old Scotland, "and as a contrast to the bloody scenes presented a little above" he subjoins (p. 215) "a pleasing picture of domestic life. It is taken from a book of poems by Robert Burns, a bard, as he calls himself, from the plough; but the images being caught from nature, are such as must give pleasure to every feeling heart. The whole, indeed, is equal to any praise." He then gives 17 stanzas from "The Cottar's Saturday Night," leaving out the first and the three last stanzas. Accompanying the poem is a glossary and one or two notes.

In Volume II., whilst speaking of Scottish streams, he says "they form scenes which perhaps no other country can boast. Their common properties are admirably described in the following lines of a Scotch bard" (p. 131.) He then quotes the 25th stanza of "Hallowe'en," beginning "Whyles owre a lynn (sic) the burnie plays." In a foot-note, he adds, "Burns's (sic) poems, p. 170," which shows that the author had the Edinburgh edition of 1787 before him. At foot of page a few glossarial lines appear, in which the orthography of the fourth word of the first line of the verse is correctly given as "linn." Regarding this stanza Scott Douglas says—"Few passages of Burns have been more frequently quoted in illustration of his graphic dexterity in hitting off a living landscape in a few touches." Gilpin must have been one of the first to do so.

These are surely very early and appreciative notices of the work of our national poet from the pen of an educated Englishman, and as such are worthy of record, if that has not already been accorded to them. I am not a Burns expert, and therefore cannot say. Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on the matter.—I am, &c., SCOT.

BURNSIANA.—The high value set by collectors upon the handwriting of Burns was again strikingly illustrated at Messrs. Sotheby's, on Dec. 23, when the sale of the interesting autograph letters, already referred to, was entered upon. There were four Burns' items in the catalogue, and they all fetched high prices. The one which attracted most attention was a two-page letter sent from Ellisland on October 3, 1791, to Colonel Fullarton, in the following terms:—"I purposed to have sent you two or three other bagatelles that might have amused a vacant hour, as well

as 'six excellent new songs' or 'The Aberdeen prognostication for the year to come.' I shall probably trouble you soon with another packet about the gloomy month of November, when, the people of England having to drown themselves, anything general is better than one's own thoughts. Fond as I may be of my own productions, it is not for their sake that I am so anxious to send you them. I am ambitious, covetously ambitious, of being known to a gentleman whom I am proud to call my countryman." The bidding for this fine specimen of Burns's autograph reached £12 5s., at which figure it was purchased by Mr. Surtees. The same gentleman also became the possessor, at 10 guineas, of another choice example of Burns's handwriting. This was a letter, addressed from Edinburgh, in 1787, to James Candlish, "Student of Physic, Colledge, Glasgow," in the course of which he wrote—"The truth is, I was determined to write a d— good letter, full of argument, amplification, erudition, and, as Boyes says, 'all that thought of it;' but for my soul I cannot, and lest you should mistake the cause of my silence, I just sit down to tell you to . . . I must stop, but don't impute my brevity to a wrong cause. I am still, in the Apostle Paul's phrase, 'the old man with his deeds,' as when we were sporting about the Lady thorn. Welcome sense, welcome nonsense." The four pages taken by Mr. Upcott from a manuscript volume of Burns's poems, the details of which were given in *S. N. & Q.* last month, passed into the possession of Mr. Barker at £5. The sum of £2 was also given for three lines of the poet's writing in annotation in the manuscript of his "Elegy on Sir J. H. Blair." A four-page letter in the autograph of Boswell, dated from Auchinleck, in 1789, was bought by Mr. Barker at the rate of £1 a page. The three examples of Carlyle's autograph, though fine characteristic specimens, did not excite the same competition; two were bought by Mr. Rogers for £2 10s. each, and the third went to Mr. Barker at two guineas. The big price to-day was £155 for a series of about 23 letters of John Locke, referring chiefly to his estate and private business.

* * We are sorry to have to interrupt the interesting series of Local Bibliography articles this month by J. K., as well as to omit other correspondence for lack of space, and lateness of communication. ED.

Queries.

1063. GRÆME OR GRAHAM OF DRYNIE. — Can any of your readers kindly supply me with information regarding this family, whose property lies in the

Black Isle, Co. Ross? Is there a representative at present? I may state that the founder of the family was Robert Græme, Archdeacon of Ross, A.D. 1574, and second son of Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie in Perth. I shall feel greatly obliged for any light which can be thrown on his descendants, their names, coat, motto, etc. L. G. G.

1064. "HAGBUT OF FOUND." — On page 175, Volume II. of *Spalding's Troubles* (Spalding Club edition), I find this phrase "Hagbut of found" in two successive sentences. I am at a loss as to its meaning. Can any reader explain? DONSIDER.

1065. FILE OF THE "BANNER." — Does anyone know of a File of the "Banner" from 1845 onwards? J. DALGARNO.

1066. SHERIFF FAMILY OF EAST LOTHIAN. — Can any of your readers give me, or tell me where to obtain, the history of the Shirreff or Sheriff Family of East Lothian, their origin, and whether the name is Scotch or Saxon? J. S.

1067. "OLD PIPER OF ABERDEEN." — Can your readers tell me whether the "Old Piper of Aberdeen" is fact or legend. If fact, who was he? A. D.

Answers.

1027, 1032. BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES AND PARISHES IN SCOTLAND (IX., 173, 191). — Mr. Couper will find that sections 95, 96 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, provide that counties and parishes remain unaffected so far as regards parliamentary elections and ecclesiastical arrangements. I transcribe the sections below.

S. R.

"95. Nothing in this Act, nor anything done in pursuance of this Act, shall alter the limits of any parliamentary county or burgh or division, or the right of any person to be registered as a voter or to vote at any parliamentary election, or the limits within which the valuation roll for a county or burgh is made up as at the passing of this Act, or the right of assessing for the cost of making up such valuation roll or the register of parliamentary votes for any county or division or burgh.

"96. Nothing in this Act, nor anything done in pursuance of this Act, shall alter any right to or affecting teinds or any ecclesiastical arrangements or jurisdictions."

1056. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ROSSIE (X., 93, 111, 127). — Perhaps the following remarks, supplementary to the interpretations given, may be acceptable:—

Dornack. Jamieson says this name is supposed to have originated in Flanders; but that cloth so called was manufactured in England. Johnson says it is "a species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table." It probably was linen; but "dornick table-cloths" and "linen table-cloths" frequently occur in the same inventory—evidently pointing to a difference. Nor was it confined to table use as Johnson says, for

one finds mention of "dornick towels," "washing towels of dornick," &c. Jamieson further also says it was linen, but "having certain figures raised in the weaving,"—diaper,—but not damask, which, he says, was always of finer yarn and wrought in a different manner. "Dornick" is however sometimes of fine work. In an Inventory dated 1573 (Reg. Privy Council) mention is made of "napery of fyne Flanderis dernik work," but here also it is distinguished from mere linen, for the next item is "small lynyng clayth" (small linen cloth).

Lavender Knott, Heart Knott. These terms are usual in Inventories, and doubtless refer to well known patterns of damask.

Lime decanters. The term is a common one in Inventories, and is spelled indifferently, *lim, lame, laim, &c.*, and usually meant earthenware, probably from loam,—earth or clay;—see *Lane* in Jamieson. Before this period dishes of pewter, tin or wood were more common than those made of earthenware, which were liable to be broken, and difficult at times to be replaced. Before the Eighteenth century it is probable that all the crockery used in Scotland came from abroad. The principal source of supply was Delft in Holland. The cost of earthenware productions had been found to occasion the sending of large sums of money out of the country, and parliamentary authority was, in 1703, granted to certain persons at Edinburgh to set up a "pot-house, and all conveniences for making up *laim, purslane*" (porcelain), "and earthenware"; and granting exclusive right of manufacture for fifteen years. It was not till 1748 that a "delft-ware" manufactory was established in Glasgow (*Rogers' Social Life in Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 389). See also in *Fowles of Ravelston's Account Book* (Scot. Hist. Soc.), p. 168—"a large whyt lain porringer for milk."

Bress. The shelf—not necessarily marble—of the chimney-piece. The "chimney-brace," meaning the shelf of the chimney-piece, is a common phrase to the present day in Forfarshire. The term *brace* is also applied to any narrow projecting shelf or moulding if within easy reach, such as what is known as a chair-belt, once common in the better class of houses.

Cave. This is doubtless the French word, meaning a case or cellaret for bottles or glasses.

Clogh bagg. See *Ravelston's Account Book*, p. 168-9, where it is twice mentioned as "clog bag," "a new staple to ye clog bag saddle." What it was does not appear. It may be a corruption of cloak or clothes bag.

Alasent bed. "A *vanscot* bed" (wainscot was usually so spelled) occurs in Inventories, but no other word has been traced approaching this form. Alicant has been suggested, the place of that name in Spain. Spanish blankets are sometimes mentioned, as "ane large white Spanish blankett of shagg." They are elsewhere described as having "blew and yeallow barrs on them," as some modern blankets have. They may have been used formerly as coverlets to shew the colours. The "copper colour" of this would suit a coverlet better than a bed, and possibly the word *cover* may have been omitted in writing out the Inventory.

Lismund. This word I see is now said to be leomond, and probable means lem:cn coloured. See *Ravelston's Account Book*, where lemons are spelled "lymundis."

Would W. B. R. W. oblige by explaining what a silver *transposer* is?

Broughty Ferry.

A. HUTCHESON.

Scotch Books for the Month.

- Anti-Nicene Christian Lib. Add. Vol. Ed. by A. Menzies. Roy 8vo, 12/6 net. T. & T. Clark.
 Awful and Ethical Allegory of Deuteronomy Smith, Medical Student. 2/6 net. Livingstone.
 Bell Roger's Loon. M. Colvin. 8vo, 1/6 Gardner.
 Burns (Life and Works of R.) Ed. by R. Chambers. Revised by W. Wallace. Vol. 4. 8vo, 7/6 Chambers.
 Chalmers (Thomas). W. G. Blaikie. 8vo, 1/6, 2/6 Oliphant.
 Church and other Bells of Kincardineshire. F. C. Eeles. Demy 4to, 5/- net. W. Jolly & Sons (Abd.)
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 Flowering of the Almond Tree and other poems. C. Burke. 8vo, 5/- net. Blackwood.
 Inebriety: its source, prevention and cure. C. F. Palmer. 8vo, 2/6 Oliphant.
 Johnston (Diary of Sir A.) Lord Wariston, 1639. The Preservation of the Honours of Scotland, 1651-52. Lord Mar's Legacies, 1722-27. Letters concerning Highland Affairs in the 18th century. By Mrs. Grant of Laggan. Scot. Hist. Soc.
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 The Land of the Dollar, G. W. Steevens. Cr 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
 Wounds, Ulcers and Abscesses. W. W. Cheyne. 8vo, 3/6 Pentland.
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MEDALLION HEAD ON BRONZE (see p. 147.)



CUP AND RING MARKED BOULDER (see p. 150.)

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1897.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF SCOTTISH ALMANACS.*

BY JOSEPH ROBERTSON.

The first works of this description circulated in North Britain appear to have been the Kalendars prefixed to Breviaries, Bibles, Psalm-books, Liturgies, and Catechisms. Of these, perhaps the most comprehensive is that by Adam King, which precede a translation into the Scottish tongue of the Catechism of Canisius, printed at Paris in 1588. Others, more closely resembling our present Almanacs, were imported from England, of which some specimens from the press of Wynkyn de Worde and later typographers are preserved.†

Similar performances were about the same period produced in Scotland, but from their perishable nature, few have reached our times. Some specimens, it is believed, are in existence of a date so remote as the year 1540. The earliest which the writer has seen bears the title:—“Prognostication for this Year of our

Redemption 1626, the Second after Leape-Year: serving most fitly for the whole Kingdom of Scotland: But most especially and according unto Raban's bound Duette, from [for] the Latitude and Meridian of the Honourable Cite of Aberdene. Also, a summarie Discourse, of the proceedinges against the Pope and Spaine: Aswell concerneing our English Navie, as the Hollanders, by Land and Sea. Printed at Aberdene, by Edward Raban, for David Melville, 1626.” The author and printer of this tract, by birth an Englishman, set up his press successively in Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, and in 1622 established himself at Aberdeen, where he died in 1649. It is not known in what year he first produced his Prognostications, nor is it ascertained that they were continued without interruption. They appear to have consisted of a small sheet of eight leaves; to have contained little beyond a Kalendar, with predictions of the weather; and a list of fairs; and in most respects to have resembled performances of the same nature which had been common on the Continent from an early date.*

Being probably for some time without any rivals, almanacs of Aberdeen enjoyed, like those of Liege, a proverbial celebrity, which is only lately extinct. About the year 1677 they were sold for a *plack* each; and the annual circulation amounted on an average to 50,000 copies,—in that age a surprising number. Their distinguished success induced certain printers in Edinburgh and in Glasgow to reprint or counterfeit them, without the permission of the proprietor; but this infringement of his rights was checked in February 1684 by an act of the Privy Council. A rival publication had, in the previous year, appeared in the metropolis, under the title of “Edinburgh's True Almanac, or a

* Reprinted from Oliver & Boyd's *New Edinburgh Almanac* for the year 1828, pp. 454-7.

† A notice of an “Almanacks for xiii. yere,” printed by Wynkyn de worde in 1508, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1857.

* As an example of ancient Continental Almanacs, it may suffice to notice that published at Metz in 1511. It is entitled,—“Pronostication Nouvelle pour Lan Mil. V. cens et XI. carulee au vray midn d la Noble Cite d Meta.” It consists of 8 leaves, and predicts, in the usual style, that “Januier pour son commencement serait froit et humide, et apres serait encor froit avec gellee: que feurier aussy donrait froidure et humidite comme neige pluye et gresil, &c.” (Essai Philologique sur les commencemens de la Typographie a Metz, p. 25. Metz, 1828, 8vo.) Shakspeare employs *prognostication* in the same sense in which we now use *almanac*.—(Winter's Tale, act iv. scene iii.)

New Prognostication, for the Year of our Lord 1683, etc. By James Paterson, Mathematician," pp. 16. As a companion to it, there was published "A Geographical Description of Scotland. With the Fairs largely insert ; As also, an exact Table of Tides, and a Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the most remarkable places in Scotland ; with other usefull notes, fit for every man to know, either on Sea or Land," &c. pp. 24. More than half of this pamphlet is occupied with an itinerary of the country ; the fairs enumerated do not exceed 450.

Paterson, it is said, was at one time a weaver in Dublin ; on his removal to Edinburgh he became a vender of quack medicines, sea charts, and mathematical instruments, "at the sign of the Sea Cross-staff, and Quadrant, on the Red House in the middle of Leith Wynd : " professing also to teach arithmetic, mathematics, the liberal sciences, and the art "to separate Fresh Water from Sea, or other salt or Brackish Water, in great quantities viz. a *Scots* gallon in the hour." A fierce literary war, which raged for many years, now broke out between him and John Forbes, the printer of the Aberdeen Prognostication : At one time the belligerents exchanged challenges to the solution of mathematical problems ; at another they sought to cry one another down by coarse invectives in prose, or by vulgar abuse in halting doggerel. Thus the northern Nostradamus cautioned the public,—

" My loving *countrey*, and brave *chapmen* all,
For *almanacks* when you do always call,
Trust none to be set forth at *Aberdeen*,
But when their *loyall armes* are to be seen :
For they are still accounted to be best," &c.

In a more polite strain the ex-knight of the shuttle replied,—

" From *Aberdene* there came these two last years
Some *almanacks*, or rather *Jock* the *Liers* :
Whose author doth no less to gain renown,
But carpeth still against our ancient Town,
Saying we counterfeit his *almanack*,
Whose value truly is not worth a *plack*," &c.

The contents of the publications are nearly the same,—the most remarkable difference being the very discordant times of foul and fair weather, foretold with all confidence. They contain little beyond a kalender and lists of fairs profusely interspersed with astrological prophecies, saws, and warnings. Of their singular inaccuracy the following note, written in one of them by a contemporary hand, affords sufficient evidence :—"Nota, The moneth of Junij this year is said to begin upon Monday, whereas it truly began upon Tuesday, as is evident from the proceeding monethes."

Meantime other competitors, but of no better character, entered the field ; of these may be mentioned, "A New Prognostication, for the year of our Lord 1686. By a Lover of the *Mathematicks* ;"—"A New Almanack, or New Prognostication for the Year of Our Lord 1690. By an Expert Mathematician ;"—*Mercurius Scotus*, his Almanack ; sive Prognostication : vel Speculum Anni à Nativitate Jes. C. 1694. By Mr John Stobo, Student in Astrologo-Physick.* These productions, like their prototypes, consisted each of 16 pages, sold at the price of four shillings scots ; that last mentioned contains medical advices for every month, the character of which may be seen from the following instances :—"March, This month leeks amongst your broth is good.—April, You ought for your health this month to drink but moderately.—May, To sleep a little after dinner in this month is not discommended.—October, It is good to eat only roasted meats all this month.—December, Onions either in sauce or roasted are very good."

Notwithstanding its numerous rivals, the Aberdeen Almanack seems to have maintained its old pre-eminence in the public estimation ; and about the beginning of the eighteenth century it was annually reprinted at Edinburgh,—its title now being, "Gloria Deo in Excelsis,—Good News from the Stars, or, Aberdeen's New Prognostication. Calculated for the Latitude of the Famous City of Aberdeen, and may very well serve for all for the North part of Great Britain." In 1707 appeared "Leith's True Almanack, or, A New Prognostication. By John Man, Teacher of Navigation to the Fraternity-House of Leith, Edinburgh, printed and sold by James Watson." The same intelligent typographer produced, in the succeeding year, a work which ridiculed the astrological follies of his competitors. It was called, "Merry Andrew, 1708 : or an Almanack after a New Fashion. Calculated by Stargazing Art, for the Meridian of the Cross of Edinburgh. By Merry Andrew, Professor of Predictions by Star-gazing, at Tam-tallon." Of this publication, which appears to have flourished for some time, the following passages may serve to exhibit the humour :—"February, Venus is in quartile with Mars ; therefore there will be few vessels ship-wrack on Arthur's Seat or the Lommond-hills.—June, Drink now in the morning a draught of strong beer ; but if you follow it hard from morning till 12 of the clock, 'tis a hundred to one but it spoils your dinner.—August. We find the jovial planet Jupiter in a

* A work of the same character had appeared in England so early as the year 1623 ; it bore the title of "Vox Graculi, or the Jack Daw's Prognostication."

powder'd beef and cabbage will be better and wholesomer food than fry'd flies, butter'd bees, or stued snakes. = November, Mars is retrograde to Mercury, and in biquintile to Taurus, tobacco therefore is destined to be burnt, and the pipes to be broken."†

This raillery did not, however, occasion any improvement in the Scottish almanacs; indeed the most popular of the tribe, the Aberdeen Prognostication, continued to be published with nearly all its absurdities until a recent period, though its circulation was latterly confined to the poorer classes, among whom it was industriously disseminated by pedlars, chapmen and flying stationers. In the mean time from the diffusion of knowledge and the general advancement of society, publications of a more instructive and comprehensive nature became requisite. The first improvements were made in the astronomical department; and by additions to the kalender, by an itinerary, and a list of Scottish Members of Parliament, the "Edinburgh Almanack," in the year 1745, was extended to 36 pages in 18mo. Before 1757 it swelled to 72 pages; it now comprised lists of the Royal Family, Officers of State, of the Army and Navy, Scottish Peerage, Judges, Advocates, and Writers to the Signet. In 1765, it was increased to 96 pages; in 1767, to 120; in 1773 (when lists of the Scottish Clergy were introduced), to 168; in 1790, to 192; in 1796, to 216; and in 1799, to 252 pages. In the race for public favour it had several rivals; such as, "The Universal Scots Almanack," containing, in 1758, 72 pages 18mo; in 1771, 102 pages; in 1798, 216 pages;—"The Town and Country Almanack for 1779," 18mo, pp. 192;—"The New Town and Country Almanack, for 1782," 18mo, pp. 84; =and "The Glasgow Almanack, for 1799," 18mo, pp. 247. In 1771, a similar work appeared at Aberdeen, and has since that time been issued annually.

† To this catalogue might be added the names of some "perpetual almanacks," such as "The Mariners Everlasting Almanack, containing several verie usefull things, both for Land-men and Sea-men, together with a Mathematical-Dialogue, betwixt James Paterson, mathematician at Edinburgh, and John Forbes, printer in Aberdeen, &c. Price 4s. scots and the Dialogue by it self for 1sh." Of this class, not the least amusing is that entitled "Perpetuum Kalendarium Astronomicum: or a Perpetual Astronomical Kalander, continued to Infinity, &c., &c. The like not extant. By Thomas Todd, Philomath, Edinburgh. Printed in the year 1738." 4to, pp. 72, embellished with a delineation of "Tho. Todd, his conical shadow." He assures his readers that

"An everlasting kalender is here,
For it is made for full ten thousand year;
And thrice ten thousand more (if time do hold."

1075. MEDALLION OF A MALE HEAD.—I here-with send you a bronze medallion [nearly double the size of that figured below] which was ploughed up in a field in Fife some time ago. It might be that of a Roman with toga, but it may be modern. Can any one throw light on its identity?—See our *Illustration*.
Edinburgh. JOHN INGLIS.

SCOTCH AND GERMAN: THEIR ORIGINAL IDENTITY.

II.

FROM the coasts of North Germany, and what are now called Hanover, Holstein and Schleswig, certain tribes called Angles, Saxons and Jutes came over to England in the fifth and sixth centuries. They landed in the south-east of the island, and gradually drove the native Keltic races to the north-west of the country, where their descendants are still found speaking a Keltic dialect called Cymrie, or as it was called by the Angles, "Welsh" which means "foreign." These Anglo-Saxon tribes found their way across the Tweed, carrying their own language with them. Here again the native Keltic races were driven westward, where their descendants are found using a dialect of the old Keltic speech called "Gaelic." But the process of annexing the northern part of the island by "the vile Sassenach" was not such an easy matter. For several centuries the countries between the Forth and the Tweed formed a part of the English kingdom of Northumbria (*i.e.* "north of the Humber"), and the language spoken was "English," or what at this stage may better be called "Anglian." About 1016 the Tweed became the northern boundary of England, but fifty years before (966) Lothian had been ceded to the Keltic King of Scots, that is, an Anglian speaking people became subject to a Keltic sovereign. Royal influence, however, did not make the language of the district thus annexed Keltic; it remained Anglian. But being shut off from southern influence it gradually developed peculiarities of its own. At the same time the conquering Saxon race pushed its way northward, especially along the east coast, slowly but surely; and, of course, Saxon speech went with the people. The tide of Saxon colonization received a vast impulse after the Norman conquest of England (1066), when so many nobles and others fled to Scotland to escape the tyranny of the new invader. Thus grew the southern speech on northern soil.

It had royal influence to aid it when Malcolm Canmore married an English princess, "the good Queen Margaret," whose name is fitly bestowed in the first college for women in the land of her adoption. It was encouraged by David I., "the sair sanct for the crown," who was himself an English nobleman. It received a farther impetus from Malcolm "the Maiden," who offended his subjects by the favour he shewed for England and the English king, Henry II., who was his second cousin. It became the speech of the patriot when Robert Bruce, who spent much sextile aspect with Sol. which signifies, that

of his early life in England, made it the language of his followers and the faithful of the land. It was raised to the dignity of a literary language when Barbour composed his great heroic epic, "The Bruce," in this Anglian speech. Barbour became the forerunner of an unbroken line of poets, who passed on the torch of poesy from hand to hand till the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth, while England during this long period was one dull, barren interregnum, as far as literature is concerned.

When Barbour was writing "The Bruce" in the North of Scotland, Chaucer in the South of England was composing his "Canterbury Tales" in the same language. Whoever, therefore, can read Chaucer should be able to read Barbour; and whoever can read Barbour should be able to read Chaucer. At the same time, each poet has certain peculiarities, which proclaim that one is writing in a northern dialect, and the other is employing a southern dialect. Barbour's language is much purer than Chaucer's, since it does not contain the French element which is a striking feature in Chaucer's writings. Still, a Londoner of Chaucer's day could read Barbour with far more ease than the Londoner of to-day can read the poems of Burns or the story of "Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk."

One chief reason for this is that while the Northern, or Scottish dialect, has retained much of its original purity, the Southern, or English dialect, has become adulterated to an enormous extent by the admission of foreign words from nearly every language on the face of the globe. It has been subject to outside influences from which the Scottish dialect has been remarkably free. As we have pointed out, Barbour is almost untouched by the Norman French influence which is so strongly evident in Chaucer. As with the Norman Conquest of England, so with the Danish invasion, the people of Scotland and the speech they used were very little affected. In the eleventh century Danish sovereigns ruled England for nearly thirty years, and the Danes have left their mark very plainly in certain parts of England. In an interesting lecture recently delivered before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow on "The Scottish Races: their Ethnology, Growth and Distribution," Dr. Eben. Duncan said: "As the greater part of Northumbria which remained unaffected by the Danish invasion was Scotland, and the dialect of Lowland Scots was still an Anglian dialect, as exemplified in the poems of Robert Burns, it might sound paradoxical, but he (Dr. Duncan) believed it was true, that, ethnologically, if a pure English race was to be found anywhere in Britain, which he doubted,

the purest English were the Scotsmen of the South-Eastern Counties of Scotland, and next to them came the people of Northumberland and Durham."

Still, Scotland did not wholly escape the Danish contamination, as we find in such words as "lowe" (flame), "neif" (fist), "tine" (lose), "gar" (make), "flit" (change house), "busk" (prepare), "greet" (weep), and a few others of Danish origin.

The admission of so many foreign elements into the southern dialect, or English language as we must now call it, has been like the infusion of fresh blood. Its vitality has been intensified; its power of expression has been multiplied a thousandfold; it has settled the question long ago that it, and not the northern dialect, should become the language of Great Britain and the Greater Britain beyond the seas. It was originally a dialect, but it has become a language with a world-wide literature; while the northern has remained a dialect with a literature which is purely local.

In this brief outline, from which references to many other modifying influences have been omitted, we have shewn that Scots and English have a common origin. That origin, like the bulk of the people, is Teutonic. Philologists have, of course, long recognized this, but there has been always a reluctance on the part of Scotsmen to give this fact its full significance. In these days of the Celtic renaissance much learning and ingenuity are being spent in the endeavour to trace Celtic influences in the most impossible directions. After all we Scotsmen are more Teutonic than Celtic. Our speech bewrayeth us. But on ethnological grounds, also, this fact can be proved. Referring again to the lecture by Dr. Duncan, who speaks as an ethnologist only, we find him saying: "What then were the racial differences between the North and South Britons? It was commonly believed that one of the great differences between the two countries was that the inhabitants of Scotland were more Celtic in their racial characters. In his opinion the opposite view was the true one, viz.: the Scotch were more Teutonic than the English,* and the differences that characterized a typical Scotsman, and distinguished him from a typical Englishman, were due to the fact that by blood he inherited more fully the racial peculiarities of the Teuton.

* The late Prince Albert, on his first visit to Scotland, was struck by the same fact. Thus the Queen writes in "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands." "The country and people have quite a different character from England and the English. . . . Albert says that many of the people look like Germans. The old women with that kind of cap which they call a "mutch" (German *Mutze*), and the young girls and children with flowing hair, and many of them pretty, are very picturesque."

One of the most conclusive proofs of the larger Teutonic element in the Scottish race was that the average Scotch head was longer, and consequently had a lower cephalic index than the average English head." A number of interesting statistics of head measurements and other facts bearing on the physical characteristics of both races are then given in support of the lecturer's opinions. They help to bear out our contention, that what is styled "the Scottish language" is simply the northern dialect of the English language which originally came over to this country from Germany, like many another less valuable products that come to us in these later days from the same country.

No one, we presume, needs to be reminded that there are certain differences which mark off the northern dialect from the southern. Nor will it be forgotten that both in Scots and in English (to use the names that Barbour used) there were many local variations, or minor dialects, as there still are, although they are becoming less marked every day. We have in England the Yorkshire, Lancashire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, and other dialects. In Scotland we can distinguish the dialects of Aberdeenshire, Fifeshire, Ayrshire, and many others. Each of these dialects has its own local peculiarities, and all contain interesting survivals of older forms of speech. But the broad general outlines which distinguish Scots from English can be clearly traced.

The Scots speech, while comparatively pure, contains a certain admixture of foreign elements. These are (1) Scandinavian words found for the most part in the most northern counties, and in Orkney and Shetland; (2) Keltic words found chiefly in proximity to Gaelic speaking people; (3) French words and sounds found chiefly in the Lowlands, and arising from Scotland's close association with France during the reigns of the later Stewarts, but especially during Queen Mary's reign; (4) classical words owing to the spread of education and the cultivation of literature. Making allowance for these foreign elements, we find that the vast residue of Scots is Germanic (or Teutonic) and contains many features of its Germanic origin. Some of these Germanic features we have already pointed out, but the subject deserves fuller and more minute treatment.

Seeing that Germany is the home of our native speech, some students of German may be disposed to ask why the likeness between the two languages is not more distinct. To this two replies fall to be made. First, every language in the course of ages undergoes great changes, and these changes depend upon the influences that are at work upon the people. The

Germanic races that settled in Britain cut themselves off from the native stock, and with the separation of the people there was a gradual separation of the language. The causes that have operated upon the old Saxon speech of England have been many and various, and wholly different from those that were at work in Germany. Each language on its own soil has developed in its own way, and the marvel is not that the likeness between our speech and the German language of the day is not greater, but that the marks of their original identity have not been wholly obliterated. If we take the English of to-day and compare it with the English written in the time of King Alfred we cannot fail to be struck by the great unlikeness, yet it is the same language, spoken by the same people in the same soil. If so great changes have taken place within the last twelve or thirteen centuries in our own language, we must also expect that the German language, during the same period, has also undergone changes, and not quite in the same direction, seeing that the people have had a different political history. German has, in fact, changed comparatively little, and has been on the whole very conservative of ancient forms of speech.

But the second and more important fact to be borne in mind is this: English is a Low German dialect, that is, the dialect spoken in the low-lying parts of Germany, whence the Angles and Saxons came over to Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries. But when we now speak of "the German language" we do not mean this dialect of the German lowlands, although it was once the most powerful of the two great dialects of the country. A time came when the question had to be settled, not formally but by circumstances, which of the two dialects, the Low German or the High German (spoken in the high lands) should become supreme, just as in this country it had to be settled whether the northern dialect or the southern dialect would become the literary and all prevailing language of Britain. In the struggle for supremacy the High German ultimately won the day. It was aided by certain favourable circumstances, chief of which was the fact that Luther translated the Bible and wrote his vigorous and popular tracts in the High German dialect. The Low German dialect has not ceased to be spoken, and it does not lack a literature, but its position is very much like what the Scots dialect has become.

There must, of course, be a closer affinity between our language and Low German than with modern High German even at the present day, and this is really the case. For example, while modern High German says "heiss," for "hot," "wasser" for "water" and "war" for

"was," the Low German says, "het" and "waater," and "was." Again, in modern High German, "What o'clock is it?" is "Wie viel Uhr ist es?" which is not so like the English as, "Wat is de Kloke?" In modern High German, the sentence, "he is a good man, is—" "Er ist ein guter Mann," but in Low German—"hei is en gauden Mann." In certain individual words, also, as in "Kken" to look (Scots *Keek*), does the Low German reveal a closer kinship.

It will generally be found that where Scots differs from English, it resembles its native source, Low German, most closely. One illustration of this is so striking that it deserves to be mentioned. The past participles of most German verbs assume the prefix "ge," which conveys the idea of completeness. This prefix was long retained in English, but never seems to have gained a place in Scots. In Chaucer it is softened down, chiefly owing to Norman influence, doubtless, to "y," or "i," as:

"He hadde of gold y-wrought a curious pyinne,"
and—

"At mete wel i-taught was she withalle."

In Barbour *this participial prefix does not occur at all*, nor in any later example of Scots literature, if we may except "The Kingis Quair," where it appears five times. But the *Quair* is rather an English than a Scots poem, and is confessedly modelled on Chaucer. This prefix appears frequently in Spenser, and there are several instances of its use in Shakespeare and Milton. Perhaps the latest example of its use in English literature is by Thomson (1700-1748), and this is the more remarkable as Thomson was a Scotsman and accustomed to Lowland speech.

Now, in Low German the past participle of verbs does not prefix "ge" as in High German. Thus, for "hatte gesagt" (had said) the Low German is "hädde sagt." Here we again see that the Scots language has retained more of its original purity than the English which was influenced at a later date by the High German, when that dialect eclipsed the Low German. The stream of emigration from Germany still continued (it has not ceased yet!), but it was High German that the later immigrants spoke, and the peculiarities of that dialect were easily assimilated by the people of England. The Southerners, however, after a time strove to return to the greater simplicity of their native speech, and the victory at last was with them. The final discarding of the prefix "ge" is a good illustration of similar striving after simplicity in other directions. This prefix, as we have seen, died hard, and had a fugitive existence in English literature down to a very late period.

It still reigns with all its pristine strength in Modern High German, but in Low German and in Scots, as in the ancient Gothic, from which they are all sprung, it has had no place.

One further grammatical peculiarity of Low German may be mentioned because of the influence it still exercises in the English language. In that dialect a common way of forming the plural of nouns is by adding *s* to the singular. Hence the almost universal practice of forming the plural of nouns with *us*. So strong has the Low German influence been in this direction that many nouns that once formed their plural in other ways have had to conform to this method. Chaucer, for instance wrote "eyen" and "been" for "eyes" and "bees," and even substantives borrowed from foreign languages after they have become naturalized adopt the plural in *s*, as "memorandums," "cherubs," &c. Such a method of forming the plural, however, is utterly alien to modern High German, so that in reading German if we meet with a noun ending in *s* we may be sure it is *not* plural.

With these facts before us, and many more of a similar kind that might be added, some of us who have had to acquire a knowledge of German may regret that our own direct ancestress, the Low German dialect, did not prevail over its rival, the High German! It might have made our task of acquiring the language somewhat easier.

Bearsden.

W. MACINTOSH.

ERRATA.—In the first article on *Scotch and German* for February, page 130, first column—for "Feder=father" read "Feder=feather"; for "Haus" read "Hans"; (second col.) for "Zule" read "Yule"; p. 131 (first col., fourth line from bottom) for "zur" read "zu"; (last line) for "Roslein" read "Röstein"; (second column, second line) for "laddis" read "laddie"; for "Heuschen" read "Häuschen"; p. 132 (first column near bottom) for "Zäh" read "Zehe."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN EDINBURGH.—A cup and ring marked boulder was recently discovered on the Braid Hills Golf Course by Mr. George Lamb, M.A., Old Kilpatrick. The boulder, which was embedded in the ground, has now been removed. It is of white sandstone, and weighs about 3 cwt. The surface on which the markings are made measures 1½ ft. long by 1¼ ft. broad. There are seven cups of various sizes and depth, but of these there are three which are specially well defined, and are each surrounded by one ring. Three ducts, one from each cup, pass out through the rings to other cup hollows. A shallow irregular duct forms a border round the markings and contains two cups. The surface of the markings measures 15 inches by 10 inches. The rings are 3¼, 2¾, 2½ inches respectively in diameter, the cups within them ¾, ½, ⅓ inch in depth. The marks of the pitting process are very distinct, both in the cups, rings, and ducts, and also on the surface of the stone outside the border groove.—See our *Illustration*.

BARRY
IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(Concluded from page 135.)

Various other references to the unsettled state of the country appear in the books. In 1712 the Session excuses itself for unusual leniency in a case of discipline where a sessional censure was substituted for a rebuke in face of the congregation, recording that the elders were not willing to be too exacting or rigorous in this juncture, considering that the enemies of the present government were very ready to dissuade persons to submit to the discipline of this church. In 1709 William Bruce, the schoolmaster, reported y^t he had used his endeavours to prevail with the heritors for the salary formerly payed to his predecessors, but ineffectually in regard to their disaffection to the present government. In this difficulty the Session laid the affair before the higher Judicatories of the Church, the said William being content to act as teacher, session-clerk, and precenter, for the trivial fees allowed to him in these several capacities until a salary could be procured; the cost of a residence and schoolhouse, which the heritors were legally bound to erect, being provided out of the funds of the parish. The heritors were not softened by the lapse of time. In 1742, thirty-three years later, the school and schoolhouse were found in need of reparations, such as the enlargement of the windows to three feet high with a proportionable wideness, the upper half only, however, to be filled with glass, the under part to have wooden shutters instead. And the session being sensible that the charges of a Legall Prosecution of the heritors, who would not discharge their duty unless compelled, would surmount the expense of the reparations, resolved to pay them out of the Boxe. The schoolmaster's dues were: as session clerk £12 Scots, as precenter 13 shillings four pennies for each proclamation matrimonial, and six shillings for each baptism registered, also three shill. four pennies for each certificate granted to outgoing parishioners, doubled if asked more than forty days after removal. One half the collections at marriages (the other half going to the Kirk officer as bell-ringer). And as teacher, wages of Eight shill. scots per quarter for English. Ten shill. including Writing. Thirteen shill. four pennies writing and Arithmetic, and Latin Eighteen shill. Parents who delay paying the wages at the beginning of each quarter shall be obliged to pay double. With emoluments so small and uncertain, it is not surprising that the schoolmasters of the parish were a migratory class, although for their encouragement the session decreed, in 1742, hat no private

school should be tolerated in the Parish. Between 1709 and 1778 appear the names of at least nine different schoolmasters, of whom some were incompetent or otherwise objectionable, while others demitted office in a hasty or clandestine manner.

It would appear that during the Jacobite rising of 1715, the Precentor's desk had been used to disseminate rebellion. For a precentor being wanted in 1722, James Rae, a former precentor, was willing to resume office, but he having in y^e time of the late Rebellion read some papers emitted by the Earle of Marr ag^t y^e present Government, was accepted only on seriously confessing his fault and promising never to do any such thing in time to come, q^{uod} might give offence to God and to y^e present Established government. Nor was the affair of 1745 less influential in the parish, the proximity of the Panmure family promoting disaffection. In 1746 David Black, weaver in ground of Carnoustie, applied for Baptism to his child, which the minister refused, in regard the s^d David had born arms in the late Rebellion, and would not acknowledge himself guilty of any offence in that respect. Desired to obtain a due sense of his sin and guilt, and dealt with anew, he owned his guilt, professed his sorrow, and promised a more inoffensive behaviour in future.

The session was loyal. The church officer got 4 shillings Scots for his services on the day of George the First's coronation, and 6 shillings for ringing the bell on a Thanksgiving day for the victory over the Rebels, that is, for Culloden. The king's birthday was annually celebrated with bell ringing. There were thanksgiving services held for victories over the French in 1706 and 1709, that is for Ramillies and Malplaquet, the latter described as the victory att Mons in Flanders. There was thanksgiving for the peace of 1713. There were many days of fasting observed, often without specific cause assigned, and at other times for wars, for plague, for drought and bad seasons. The last such entry appears on 8th Dec., 1776, five months after the Declaration of Independence, when a Royal Proclamation was read for a fast day over all Scotland, to be devoutly kept for humbling ourselves before Almighty God for our sins, and on acc^t of the war that at present subsists betwixt Britain and her Colonies in N. America. And, as we have seen, days of humiliation and of thanksgiving were annually held at communion seasons; but no regard was paid to the times and seasons of the Christian year. On the contrary, on October 16, 1709, the session considering the great abuse people here do make in the Kirkyeard upon the day they call Youlday enacted that each person found therein playing

that day shall, when apprehended, be fyned in fourty shillings Scots.

The festivities of Yuletide or Christmas were not the only gaities which exercised the ecclesiastical mind of the district. Penny weddings came in for censure. At such weddings the guests were self-invited; anyone was free to come, and everyone who came was expected to contribute towards the entertainment. The consequent abuse was so clamant that on Nover. 9, 1718, the min^r after Divine service did intimat ane Act of the Synod of Angus and Mairns together with a particular act of the presbetry of Abberbrothick ag^t the custom. Other grievances of the day were popery and prophanes, against which Acts appointed by the king and the generall assembly were publickly read once a year in the early part of last century. And in 1762 it was ordered that the Act against Child Murder (the operation of which evoked the heroism of Jeannie Deans in *The Heart of Midlothian*) should be read at least twice a year from the pulpit of each parish in Scotland, and should be engrossed in the Session records, where accordingly it stands before us in all its ferocity.

No small part of the Session's work was the administration of its funds arising from the church door collections, and from the rents of such of the sittings as did not belong to the heritors. The funds were mostly spent in aid of the poor, but public benefactions were frequent. With the opening of the second half of the Eighteenth century a change came over the arrangements for relief of the poor. Till that time the Kirk Sessions had the entire charge of the poor. But with 1751 came the Parish Meeting, of which the heritors as well as the elders were members. To that Meeting was transferred the duty of supporting the regular paupers. One half of the Church door collections were made over to it, and it was entrusted with the power of imposing a poor's rate, before unknown. This poor's assessment was sanctioned none too soon, for under date Febr. 21, 1750, we find a pathetic record:—The members of the session, viz: Mr. William Dall min^r, Thomas Kyd, Tennent in Ravensbie, Patrick Binnie, Tennent in Buddon, Robert Kyd, Tennent in Lochside, and James Binnie, wright in Deyhouse, Elders, considering that the poor of the parish has no fund for their support but what is the result of the common collections, and that though the Heritors ought in law to supply their necessities when their funds are exhausted, yet the Poor have little ground to expect much that way in regard that the Heritors, in the time of the late scarcity, would not contribute of anything Therefor the session

judged that if the north part of the Churchyard where there are no graves was planted, it might prove at length an usefull fund. Accordingly nine score and ten trees were bought at three halfpennies each being in whole £14 5/- (observe the conversion of the halfpenny sterling into the pound Scots.)

Among the private bounties of the Session appear frequent donations to persons who suffered loss of their goods by fire. The less necessitous cases received money out of the Boxe, while special Church door collections were made for the graver calamities. Such bounty was not confined to parishioners: it was extended to strangers, with due care lest it be abused. In 1712 there was collected by virtue of the Queen's Briefe in favours of one Mr. Empson ane Inglish man, a sufferer by water and fire, the sum of thirty shillings Scots, which the Session resolves to keep till they get a sure hand to receive it, and they desire the min^r to inform himself at the Synod what way these collections are given up by other min^{rs}. A sudden and terrible fire on the 2^d Tuesday of Aprile, 1737, having consumed to ashes two dwelling houses at Carmylie w^t Insight plenishing and other necessaries of life, it was agreed to make a collection agreeably to a Petition from the Kirk Session of Carmylie, and 4 lib. 13 Ss. was got.

On more than one occasion a grant was made towards the purchase of a cow. In 1751 the Session obtained £12 Scots for that object by a door to door collection, and added £11 14/- from the Boxe, for the benefit of an old and infirm weaver, but determined to reserve the property of the cow to themselves, lest the recipient's creditors should seize her and thus the design of the Charity be lost; so the use of the animal merely was granted to the weaver's family. An earlier enactment (1721) recites that severall persons hath gott supply out of the box And when they were interred it was found that they had left some goods to their friends And nothing of these for the use off the poor, and orders that in future they and their friends should be obliged to leave the poor what goods they have.

The records of many public and general benefactions adorn the pages of this humble Kirk Session. The grants are small, but they shew wide sympathies. On Feb. 10th 706 (1706) three pound scots was collected for a Bridge upon the water of Dee at Pittarch—the first of many donations for the building of bridges. Next year j lib 10 sh. was collected for the town of Tain in the shyre of Ross. In 1799 three pounds was collected for rebuilding the head of the Canonagate of Edr. In 1718 four pounds scots was gathered for the distressed churches of

Luthivania, and three years later, by virtue of an Act of the Generall Assembly, £1 16/ for some suffering French protestants in Saxonie. In 1730 a collection for y^e widows and orphans belonging to fishermen in the Presbytery of Fordon yielded 3 lib 4 sh. 6 pennies scots. At later dates we find grants of £2 8/- for building an Hospital at Ed. and £4 10/- for the Infirmary at Aberdeen. The records of our local Institution testify accordingly to the receipt, in 1753, of a donation through the Arbroath presbytery. The harbours of St. Andrews and Eyemouth in the South, and Banff in the North, as well as Arbroath in the vicinity, all received benefits. The Atlantic, a formidable barrier last century, did not obstruct the flow of generosity on the part of the church-goers of Barry, who sent £12 to the College of New Jersey and £19 4/ for the ministers in Pensilvania, &c.

A glimpse of one feature of the public services is got in such entries as these : 1723, June 2, for a sandglass to the church 00.08.00. 1743, Octob. 2^d, To a Hour glass 6 ss. it : To a fulcrum to the said glass 12 ss=0.18.00. The sand was turned when the sermon began, and when the last grain had run the discourse was brought to a close with the hour. Two diets of worship were held, morning and afternoon, but during the short days of the winter quarter no interval was given between them. The custom was to give both a lecture and a sermon at the morning service and to preach a second sermon in the afternoon ; and in lecturing the books of the Bible were gone over successively from January to December. After forty-five years' service it is written that Mr. Dall thinks it expedient to omit Lecturing and rather to preach twice in the forenoon, because his eyesight is so much impaired that he cannot see to read distinctly. Mr. Dall survived five years after making this concession to the frailties of age ; and his successor, Mr. Sim, resumed the practice of giving lecture and sermon in the morning, and sermon again at the second service. The ordinary collections are from £1 10/- to £2 Scots, and those on the occasions of the yearly communion services amounted to £30 or more. For a series of years the texts of the sermons and the subjects of lecture are entered, so that the style of service in the bygone days is made clear to the modern reader.

The state of the coinage involved the session in numerous losses. In 1734 we find that the counterfit halfpennies, commonly called Maggie Robs, were sold at 5 shilling 2D. Scots the pound weight, and the Wood's halfpennys at 7 pence for a shilling sterling, the sales involving a loss of 5 lib 19 ss 6D on the former, and 12 ss on the latter. Two years later we find a loss of

£12 10/-, being discount of 37 lib. 10ss. of Doys. In 1774, in conformity with the King's Proclamation the Gold Coin, Tho^s Kyd, one of the Elders, took the session's gold to Dundee. There were two Portuguese pieces value 36/ ster. each and 23 Guineas, and there was found to be a deficiency of £12 9/ Scots. In 1782 we find a further loss of £7 4/ upon 8 light guineas as p. Acct. given in by Robert Kyd.

This Robert Kyd was son of the Robert Kyd mentioned above under date 1750, and was great grandfather of the present writer. The family settled in the parish in 1733, when John Kyd, father of the elder Robert, was over seventy years of age. The first Robert was an elder from 1747 till his death in 1763, and the second Robert from 1764 till he died in 1790. For a period of years the Session seems to have consisted only of the minister and three elders, all of the surname of Kyd, the sederunt recording as present The Rev. Mr. David Sim, Min^r, Thomas, David, and Robert Kyd elders.

Several stones in memory of these families stand in the churchyard, the oldest of them being quoted in Andrew Jervise's second volume. The following is the inscription, with its closing lines to teach the rustic moralist how to live :

Here lys John Kyd husband first to Margaret Brown who lived sometime in Elshenure. He died the 18 of February 1737 aged 75 years. Here lys also Magdalin Gardner his last spous who died the 23 of February 1737 aged 75 years. This ston was erected by Robert & Alexander Kyd sons to the first above named persons.

Here lys the corps of Robert Kyd, Tennent, Lochsyde, and one of the ruleng elders in the parish of Barrie who was marrid to Barbara Scot Nov^r 7. 1728 & departed this lif Nov^r 2. 1763 of his age 63. He has surviving two sons Robert & John and two daughters Margaret and Magdalene.

All who beholds this monement
In Christ your trust repose,
And of your sins repent in time
Lest heaven and earth you loss.

T. K.

The Secretary for Scotland has consented to receive a deputation to urge that more recognition and encouragement be given to the teaching of Gaelic in our Highlands. This effort to bring back the language of our country deserves to succeed. Some there are among us foolish enough to think that Gaelic ought to be allowed to die out ; we hope none of our readers have this absurd opinion.

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THE surname of Ross is of frequent occurrence in Aberdeen and Kincardine, and accordingly bulks largely in our Bibliography.

The Titles chosen by Alexander Ross for several of his numerous works are startling enough to excite the envy of a modern Novelist. He was the most remarkable Aberdonian of his time in the literary world, and the distich in Hudibras which playfully sneers at his extraordinary capacity for writing useful and popular books is, with one exception, the most frequently quoted of any that Samuel Butler wrote. He was educated at Marischal College, and his classical learning is undisputed. Of his books the "Christiad" is a wonderfully clever performance, which was brought into prominent notice a century after its publication by Lauder's foolish assertions that John Milton had plagiarised it in his great epics.

Unflinching Protestant though he was, Alexander Ross unhappily gave strenuous support to the Papal condemnation of the innovations of Galileo and Copernicus. Many of his books enjoyed an extensive circulation and great popularity, and his "View of all Religions" and "Continuation of Raleigh's History" are still referred to. The early editions of all of them are greatly prized by Collectors.

The high musical reputation of Aberdeen was well sustained a century ago by James Ross, the Organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, a composer and harmonist of quite exceptional ability. We have never had a more voluminous or popular musical writer, but his works have become scarce, and our List of his publications is incomplete. He was a contributor to the fine collection of Scottish melodies published in 6 vols. by R. A. Smith, and to other works of a similar kind, and many Scots songs are still sung to the airs he composed for them.

John Ross' connection with St. Paul's Chapel lasted from his appointment in 1783 for more than fifty years. He died at Craigie Park, Aberdeen, in 1837. We previously remarked upon his connection with John Rannie, the Aberdeen song writer, and have now made an attempt to complete the Bibliography of Rannie's published songs. The names of several composers of high rank will be observed among those who contributed the melodies.

Here is a specimen of Rannie's verse:—

"Where Dee's soft waters smoothly glide
Through Murtle's flowery dale,
Meek Ellen shone in youthful pride,
The Beauty of the Vale."

and so forth in a flowing stream much softer

than the waters of Invercarnie. But Ross's melody to the song is delightful.

The works of Dr. James Ross of Manchester, whose too early death was so much regretted by the coterie of Aberdeen Doctors in Cottonopolis, occupy a considerable place on our List.

K. J.

Rannie, John (Published Songs & Music.)

Blest was my vernal day.

Music by G. P. E. Martini Lond. (1791)

The Pride of the Valley.

Music by M. Holst ,, (1795)

Blow, gentle winds. ,, Lanza ,, (1800)

Ye balmy breezes gently blow.

Music by W. Shield ,, (1790)

Sally Roy. ,, ,, ,, (1803)

Gentle Mary. ,, ,, ,, (1790)

The Thorn. ,, ,, ,, (1802)

When Steerwell heard. ,, ,, (,,)

The girl of my heart. ,, ,, (1806)

Ere the lark's early carol.

Music by R. Spofforth ,, (1799)

O'er the gloomy woods. ,, ,, (1795)

Fair Anna was the brightest.

Music by C. D. Bladwell ,, (,,)

In humble life's sequestered vale.

Music by S. Webbe ,, (1800)

Star of Beauty. ,, ,, ,, (,,)

Smiling Cherub. ,, W. E. Heather ,, (1810)

In silence thy dust slumbers.

Music by J. W. Calcott ,, (1790)

Lone dweller of the rock. ,, ,, (1799)

While o'er thy cheek. ,, ,, (1795)

Oh Fancy, friend of Nature. ,, ,, (1790)

The weeping willow. ,, ,, (1797)

Oh youth, thou morning time. ,, ,, (1799)

The modest Violet of the Vale.

Music by J. F. Burrowes ,, (1790)

My heart is in anguish.

Music by J. Hook ,, (1800)

The Nightingale. ,, ,, (1794)

Oh Tommy. ,, T. Welsh ,, (1796)

The wreath I wore. ,, W. Hawes ,, (1815)

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 Ross, John. Songs with Pianoforte accompaniments. The Highlanders Farewell to the Highlands. Lond. s. a.
 The Girl I left behind me. Edin. "
 Whar hae ye been a' day, bonnie laddie. Lond. "
 Louden Vale. " "
 The Banks of Doon. " "
 Charlie is my darling. " "
 O strew the sweet Flowers. " "
 Our bonny Scotch lads (R. Tannahill). " (1806)
 Langsyne beside the Woodland burn (R. Tannahill). " (1809)
 Tho' grief had nipped (T. Russell). " s. a.
 Thou Bonnie Wood o' Craigielea (R. Tannahill). " (1810)
 The Lass o' Arranteenie (do.) " s. a.
 We'll meet beside the dusky glen (do.) " (1805)
 O row thee in my Highland Plaid (do.) " "
 Crazy Jean (M. G. Lewis). Edin. (1800)
 Duncan Gray (Robert Burns). Lond. "
 The Braes o' Ballochmyle (do.) Edin. (1805)
 Survey my Laura, yonder rose. Lond. "
 While the morn beams (Jn. Rannie). Lond (1799)
 Why lean'd is thy breast on the Rock (do.) " "
 Thy blue waves (do.) " "
 Ance I was as blythe (do.) Edin. (1795)
 Cynthia thinks of me no more (do.) Lond (1800)
 Ellen of the Dee (do.) " (1790)
 Frae the ruddy faced dawn to the gloamin' o' gray (do.) " (1805)
 Oscar's tomb (do.) " (1795)
 The Aberdeen Volunteers (Jn. Ewen) " (1797)
 As I wandered one morn. " (1800)
 Come, Cynthia, to thy Shepherd's Vale, a Canzonet. " "
 The Coronach, or Funeral Song, from the Lady of the Lake. " (1810)
 The Green Willow grove (J. Rannie) *ded. to Miss Nicolson of Lochend* " (1799)
 My Jockey is a gentle youth (do.) " (1797)
 Henry's return (do.) " (1795)
 Open the door (do.) Edin. "
 Hush thy rude murmurs, wandering stream (do.) Lond (1800)
 The Maid of Seaton Vale (do.) *ded. to Mrs. Finlason.* " (1795)
 My heart, lovely Mary (do.) " (1799)
 My heart with joy is thrilling (duetto) (do.) *ded. to Miss Eliza Skene.* " "
 Go pull the rose (J. Hamilton). Edin. (1795)
 The Valley of Clyde, a Ballad (do.) Lond (1805)
 Go, Zephyr, a Canzonet. " "
 Hymn to the Virgin, from the Lady of the Lake. " 1812.
 I ask not thy pity, a Canzonet. " (1800)

- Hae ye seen in the fresh dewy morning. A Scottish Ballad written by one of the sons of the celebrated Burns. Lond. s.a.
- The Negro mother, a Ballad (*2 edns.*) " "
- Orra Moor (Mrs. Rowe) *ded. to Miss Bannerman.* " (1799)
- Touch, touch that magic harp of thine (song by a lady). " (1795)
- To thy rocks, stormy Lannow, adieu (A. Seward). " (1805)
- Six Canzonets (Contains "Gay Shades," and "How blest in life's fair morning," two songs by John Rannie). " "
- Six Canzonets (Book II.) " s.a.
- A set of nine songs. " "
- A second set of nine songs, the poetry chiefly by J[ohn R]annie]. " (1792)
- A third set of songs, do. Edin. (1794)
- A select collection of Ancient and Modern Scottish Airs, adapted for the Voice, with Introductory and Concluding Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano. fol. 62 pp. " s.a.
- Fifteen Songs, written by Burns and Rannie. Lond (1805)
- For the Organ.* Ode to Charity; solo and chorus. " s.a.
- Six Hymns for three voices. " "
- For Pianoforte and Orchestra.* Six Concertos. " "
- For Pianoforte and Flute.* Highland Mary; Ballad by Burns. " (1805)
- For Pianoforte, Flute, and Violin.* Three Sonatas. " s.a.
- For the Pianoforte.*
A complete book of Instructions for beginners on the Harpsichord or Pianoforte, to which is added a select set of Airs, Scots Songs, and Lessons. fol. " (1820)
- The Seventh of November, arranged as a Rondo. " (1800)
- The Soldier's Return, with variations Edin. "
- Three Sonatas. (Op. 43.) *Ded. to Mrs. Urquhart of Craigston; pub. by James Davie.* Abd. "
- A Sonata. Lond. "
- Six easy Rondos in the style of Waltzes and Quadrilles. " s.a.
- Duets. " "
- La Conversazione, a Grand Duett (ded. to Wm. Annand, Esq., of Belmont). " "
- Three Sonatas (seven sets) " (v.y.)
- The Rose, a favourite air. " s.a.
- The Lily, Do. " "
- Lavena, Do. " "
- Busk ye, Busk ye, a Scottish Air, with variations. " (1800)
- The Blue Waves o' Carron, a Rondo. " "
- Accept a Heart, my Dearest Girl, a Rondo. " (1805)
- Flumia, a Canzonet. " (1809)
- Erin-go-Bragh, an Irish Air with variations Edin. (1800)
- Two admired airs with variations. Lond. s.a.
- Three Rondos. " "
- Six Favourite New Waltzes (4 sets.) Edin. (1796)
- For the voice.* Sacred Music consisting of Chants, Psalms and Hymns. 4^o Lond. s.a.
- Sacred Music, &c., for three voices. " (1820)
- Selection of Passages from Scripture and Sacred Poetry, to which suitable music is adapted, and will be performed under the direction of Mr. Ross in St. Paul's Chapel, Aberdeen, on Wednesday the 10th February, 1813, &c. 15 pp. 8^o Abd. 1813.
- Ross, Richard, Acc. of Drainie (New S. A. xiii.)
- Ross, Robert, The American Latin Grammar. 5th ed. Providence, R. I. 1780.
- Ross, Thomas, A New Spelling Book in Gaelic. Edin. s.a.
- Letter to the Rev. John Campbell. " 1807.
- An Amended translation of McFarlane's Psalter. " "
- The Shorter Catechism in Gaelic " 1820.
- Letters and other Documents on the subject of a New Translation of the Scriptures into Gaelic. " 1821.
- Letter to the Editor of the Inverness Journal. Invs. 1830.
- Acc. of Loch Broom (N.S.A. xiv.)
- edit.* (with others) The Poems of Ossian in the original Gaelic. Lond. 1807.
- Ross, Thos, Acc. of Kilmonivaig (Sinc. S.A. xvii., xxi.)
- Ross, Thomas, Ancient Sun Dials of Scotland. Edin. 1890.
- Ross, Walter, Acc. of Clyne (Sinc. S.A. x.)
- Ross, William, De Amaurosi. Edin. 1818.
- Ross, William (the Queen's Piper).
Collection of Pipe Music. Gw. s.a.
- Ross's Collection of Pipe Music; Revised Edition. Edin. 1885.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN NOBLE, INVERNESS.—It is with regret that we record Mr. Noble's death, which occurred on the 9th ult. He was the leading bookseller in the far north, and conducted his business in an enterprising and intelligent manner. His catalogues were known throughout the country, Highland and Gaelic literature being specialities. Besides being an occasional correspondent with us, he wrote the series of articles on the Bibliography of Inverness Periodical Literature, to which he brought the undeniably valuable quality of much personal knowledge. Mr. Noble was a public-spirited man, and was at one time a Magistrate of Inverness. Personally he was an interesting man, full of information, amiable and apt to communicate.

THE NAME OF FORBES.

A GOOD deal of discussion has lately taken place in the *Aberdeen Journal* regarding the above name. The purport of these letters has been the denunciation of the English (and would-be more refined) pronunciation, "Forbs." Undoubtedly according to older authorities the pronunciation "Forbes" is the correct one. Anderson in his work "The Scottish Nation" gives the following account and derivation of the name:

"Forbes, the surname of a clan though not a Celtic one, having its possession principally in Aberdeenshire and the chief of which is Lord Forbes; its badge being the common broom and the gathering shout or slogan Lonach," the name of a hill in the district of Strathdon.

The traditions regarding the origin of the surname of Forbes are various, and some of them are very fanciful. The principal of these which seems to have been accepted by the family, as it is referred to by Sir Samuel Forbes in his "View of the Diocese of Aberdeen (M.S. quoted by the Statistical Account of Scotland, art: Tullynessle and Forbes) states that this name was first assumed by one Ochonchar from Ireland, who having slain a ferocious bear in that district took the name of "Forbear," now spelled and pronounced Forbes, in two syllables: although the English make it one," (i.e. "Forbs.") In consequence of this fact the Forbeses carry in their arms three bears' heads. A variation of the story says that the actor in this daring exploit was desirous of exhibiting his courage to the young and beautiful heiress of the adjoining Castle-Forbes whose name being Bess, he, on receiving her hand as his reward, assumed it to commemorate his having killed the bear "for Bess." Another tradition states that the name of the founder of the family was originally "Bois," a follower of the early Scots Kings, and that on granting certain lands for some extraordinary services his majesty observed that they were for "Boice." The surname however is territorial, and said to be Celtic from the Gaelic word Ferbash or Ferbasch—a bold man. It seems more likely to have been originally "Forbois," of a Latin-French derivation, signifying a wild wood country, where bears abound. According to Skene, in his treatise *De Verbonim Significatione*, Duncan "Forbois" got from the king Alexander (but which of the three kings of this name is not mentioned) a charter of the lands and heritage of "Forbois" in Aberdeenshire, whence the surname.

From this point Anderson goes on to give the succession, but to give this would be unnecessary for our present purpose. We may mention the fact that the name for a considerable time after this was "De Forbes."

Smith, in his "New History of Aberdeenshire, in treating of the name in connection with the parishes of Tullynessle and Forbes, has the following: "Of the origin of Forbes" (i.e. the place named) "there is no satisfactory account. That the original parish of this name derived its appellation from the noble family, who have been proprietors of it for several centuries, there is no doubt." In "Coll. History of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, Spalding Club, p.611" we find the remarks made by Anderson corroborated, and is as follows. "The reason why the family of Forbes carries three boars' (not bears) heads in its arms is because it is said, the first of this family slew a very ferocious boar at Logie, in the parish of Auchindore (near Castle Forbes), where at this day on a stone the figure of that boar though rudely carved is yet seen."

Before leaving the subject I shall give the derivation as found in "Johnston's Place Names of Scotland."

FORBES (Alford). *Sic a 1500*. Prob. fr. Old Ir. (and? G.) *forba*, 'a field, district,' with the common Eng. plural. G *forbhas* is an ambush."

Craigiebuckler. SYDNEY C. COUPER.

WILLIAM INGRAM (X., 137). — William Ingram, referred to in last month's *Notes and Queries*, was Schoolmaster at Cairnbanno, not Cairnbarns, a picturesque hollow in the South-West of the Parish of New Deer. It may be of interest to quote a stanza or two from a piece of his entitled "The Poor Tutor," no doubt descriptive of his own feelings.

Far removed from city splendor,
Fate has fixed his niggard lot—
Comforts few, finances slender,
Care still hovering near his cot.
Cold and bleak his humble dwelling,
I hid behind the heath-clad hill—
Windy blasts its roof assailing,
Yet he seems contented still.

Trusted with a sacred treasure,
Parents' hopes to him consign'd—
Duty is his daily pleasure,
To expand the infant mind.
Arduous task, the wanderer tending;
Checking next the forward will;
Soothing fear, the stubborn bending;—
'Midst his cares contented still.

Mark him, void of ostentation,
Filling up the destined plan—
Active in his lowly station,
Praising God and serving man.
Conscience whispering approbation
Wakes the soul's reviving thrill—
Every thought is consolation,
Every passion calm and still.

EARLY ABERDEEN DIPLOMAS. — Mr. P. J. Anderson, Secretary of the New Spalding Club, who is writing for the Club the Registers of Marischal College, would be glad to hear of the existence of any Aberdeen diplomas of date prior to 1826. The earlier graduation records of the College are found to be by no means complete.

FERGUSON THE ASTRONOMER—The evidence adduced by "C" in last month's *Noies and Queries* ought to be held as conclusive in favour of Rothiemay as the birth-place of Ferguson. In vol. vi., page 152, Core of Mayen is stated as the exact spot in Rothiemay, and in the same vol., page 177, a few notes are given regarding him by Mr. G. Stevenson, Edinburgh. In the recently issued "Memoir of Professor John Cruickshank," Ferguson is oftener than once referred to, and some circumstantial evidence may be gathered from that record in favour of Rothiemay. Cruickshank was early taught by Margaret Brown, who resided at Retannach, the hamlet noted in the memoir. Margaret Brown's brother was married to a sister of Ferguson. It is probable that the astronomer's career had something to do in stimulating young Cruickshank's love for the study of the heavens—a study which he began too as a herd-boy. The names mentioned by "C," as witnesses at the baptism, are very suggestive of Rothiemay, where these names are still common. Horns had holdings at Tillydown up to at least the middle of this century, and there are Mackies at Retannach now who claim kindred with Ferguson. One descendant, at present Schoolmaster at Ternemny, Rothiemay, is named James Ferguson Mackie. It might be of interest to inquire into the history of the name of Lobban; the name of the mother of Ferguson. It is well known that he early went to the Parish of Keith—a fact that has led to the claim of that parish as his birth-place. He was employed as a herd-boy at Aquhynnies in the parish of Keith, a farm lying at the north-west base of the Balloch hill. This farm was tenanted by John Lobban during a considerable part of the present century, and it would be interesting to find out when the Lobbans began to reside there. Ebenezer Henderson, who resided at Muckart, Dollar, was a great admirer of the astronomer, and wrote a very interesting life of him; while another admirer, the Rev. Dr. Gordon of the Episcopal Church, Glasgow, a native of Keith, gave for many years a prize to the school of Keith to encourage mechanical ingenuity. It was known as the "Ferguson Prize."

Queries.

1068. CURIOUS ANAGRAM. — Apropos of monuments (says a recent writer in *The Sketch*) I can't resist telling the story of a curious incident and a still more curious account of it. On the morning of Jan. 5, 1891, the inhabitants of Edinburgh were startled as they opened their *Scotsman* by the following unique notice that appeared in the advertisement columns:—

Quod Bonum Felix Faustumque Sit. Cornu ferreum de capite Monocerotis nostri Regii duodeviginti abhinc annis per jocum abreptum, jam redditum est, et in locum pristinum exstat restitutum. Satelles igitur Regius excubat ut olim in columis, quod quidem libens lubens publice testari aveo. Guls. D. Geddes, Præfectus Aberdoniæ, Kalendis Januariis MDCCCXCI.

N.B. Adjicio rogatus impensarum summam (non sine hoc indicio) sedecim solidos Anglicos expleturos.

Even when they could translate it they were unable to make much of it, for it simply told that Sir William Geddes, the Principal of Aberdeen University, returned thanks because the "iron horn from the head of our unicorn, taken away as a lark eighteen years ago, has now been returned and is restored to its wonted place. The Royal supporter thus keeps guard uninjured as of old." "As requested," ran the postscript, "I add the amount of outlay (including this advertisement), sixteen shillings."

The portals of the Library of King's College, Old Aberdeen, are guarded by a unicorn and a lion, and one day in December, 1872, the officials rose to find with horror that half the head of the unicorn had been knocked off and carried away. Eighteen years passed away and on Christmas Day, 1890, the horn in a box, and a letter, written in Latin, were received by the Principal. It appears that there were two despoilers, and that, at first, they had wished only to dishorn the creature, and had accidentally broken off its head in the process. They duly paid the costs of the advertisement, and sent two guineas, by way of penance, for the restoration of the College Chapel. Two years ago the whole story was told in a pamphlet called "Monocerotis Cornu," of which seven copies only were printed, the authors of the outrage being described in an anagram, which nobody seems to have been able to decipher. There is reason, however, to believe that they are in Montreal, but the whole matter is wrapped in mystery. It has, however, given bibliographers a chance of treasure-trove.

We are glad to be able to supplement the above paragraphs by appending a copy of the Anagrammatic title referred to. It may happily yield its secret to the ingenious interrogations of some of our readers.

MONOCEROTIS CORNU

Abreptvm restitutum celebratvm
ab

AAAAAAAAAAAAABBCDDDDDEEEEEEEEEEE

EGGGGGIIIIIIILLLLLMMMMNNNNNN

NNOOOOOOOOPRRRRRRRRRSSTTVVVXX

: Aberdoniæ

MDCCCLXXII . MDCCCXCI . MDCCCVC

NOTE.

Of this work only Seven Copies have been printed.

1. For the Library of the British Museum.
2. " " Faculty of Advocates.
3. " " University of St. Andrews.
4. " " University of Glasgow.
5. " " University of Aberdeen.
6. " " University of Edinburgh.
7. For the Surviving Criminals.

1069. AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any of your readers inform me who was the author of a book entitled "Scotizæ Indiculum: or the Present State of Scotland, together with divers reflections upon the Ancient State thereof, by A. M. Philopatris," London, 1682. In a copy of this rare book, which recently came into my possession, on the title page below the name of the author is written in pencil, "Alexander Milne." Probably this is the writer's name, but it would be of interest to know who he was, and to have some particulars of his history. The volume itself is very interesting.

J. T.

1070. DR. JOHN MACKINTOSH, F.R.C.S.E.—A gentleman of this name was a Lecturer on the Practice of Physics in Edinburgh, about 1835. Any information as to his pedigree, birth, death, &c., will oblige.

MAC.

1071. KEITH OF CRIGGIE, DUNNOTAR.—This family was an offshot of the Keiths Marischal. Can any reader tell me when they went out of Criggie, and who was the last laird of the name?

MAC.

1072. REV. JOHN MORISON, D.D.—Is there any available information regarding Dr. Morison, an Aberdeen graduate, the author of "Twas in that night when doomed to know" (Paraphrase 35)?

New College, Oxford. R. S. R.

[Dr. Morison was born at Cairnie, Aberdeenshire, in 1750, and graduated at King's College in 1771. Edinburgh University conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1792. For a full account of his career and work see *The Scottish Paraphrases* by Douglas J. MacLagan, published by Eliot, Edinburgh, 1889.]

1073. LOCAL ANNUAL GAMES AND CUSTOMS.—Should not some attempt be made to collect accounts of annual games and "plays" peculiar to certain districts, villages, or towns? Some of these are dying out, and others are being changed in character. Perhaps I might suggest accounts under the following headings:—place, date, persons, and methods.

J. CALDER ROSS.

1074. OLD STYLE OF CLOCKS.—Can any reader inform me as to when a peculiar style of English made clocks was first introduced, and when discontinued? In appearance these clocks resemble the ordinary Eight Day Pendulum clocks, and have nearly always square brass ornamental dials. They have only one weight hung on an endless cord or chain, which pulls both the going and striking parts. They go for only 30 hours without winding, instead of the usual eight days. They are now becoming very scarce.

Strichen.

JAMES SMITH.

Answers.

1063. GRÆME OR GRAHAM OF DRYNIE (X., 143).—With reference to this enquiry about the last proprietor of that name, Paul Graham, Esq., sold Drynie twenty years ago or more, and is now living in London. CONON.

Scotch Books for the Month.

- Barbaric Tales. Fiona Macleod. 8vo, 2/6 net.
P. Geddes (E).
- Boswell (James). W. K. Leask (Famous Scots). 8vo,
1/6, 2/6 Oliphant.
- Burns (the Poetry of Robert). Ed. by W. E. Henley
and T. F. Henderson. Vol. 3, 10/6 Jack.
- Burns (Annual) Chronicle and Club Directory. Vol.
6. Ed. by D. McNaught. 8vo, 1/6. Horn (G.)
- Contemporary Theology and Theism. G. M. Henley.
Cr. 8vo, 4/6 Clark.
- God the Creator and Lord of all. S. Harris. 2 vols.
8vo, 16/- Clark.
- Hilda Stafford and the Remittance Man. B. Harraden.
Cr. 8vo, 3/6 Blackwood.
- Homer: the Iliad. Ed. by W. L. Collins. 8vo, 1/-
Blackwood.
- Homer: the Odyssey. Ed. by W. L. Collins. 8vo, 1/-
Blackwood.
- Modern Scottish Poets. 16th Series. 8vo, 3/6
Edwards (Brechin).
- Object Lessons for Children. C. H. Tyndall. Cr. 8vo,
3/6 Oliphant.
- Prophecies of Jesus Christ relating to his Death,
Resurrection, etc. P. Schwartzkopff, translated by
N. Buchanan. 8vo, 5/- Blackwood.
- Scotland (the History of). John Hill Burton. In 8
Vols. Vol. 1. Cr. 8vo, 3/6 Blackwood.
- Smollett (Tobias). O. Smeaton. (Famous Scots). 8vo,
1/6, 2/6 Oliphant.
- Spiritual Tales. Fiona Macleod. 8vo, 2/6 net.
P. Geddes (E).
- The Age of Crusades. J. W. Ludlow. Cr. 8vo, 6/-
Clark.
- The Age of Great Western Schism. C. Locke. Cr.
8vo, 6/- Clark.
- The Age of Hildebrand. M. R. Vincent. Cr. 8vo, 6/-
Clark.
- The Apostolic Ministry in the Scottish Church. R.
H. Story. 8vo, 7/6 Blackwood.
- The Harp of Stirlingshire. W. Harvey. 8vo, 7/6
Parlane.
- The Land o' Cakes and Brither Scots: or Scotland
and things Scotch. T. B. Johnstone. 8vo, 6/-
Gardner.
- The Right of Theology Systematic. R. B. Warfield.
8vo, 2/- Clark.
- Tragic Romances. Fiona Macleod. 8vo, 2/6 net.
P. Geddes (E).
- Tryon (Sir George) Life of. C. C. P. Fitzgerald.
Demy 8vo, 21/- Blackwood.
- Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each
month to J. INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.

THE HEIR

[S.]

Earl Marischal

—William, c

The thirty two

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

EIR

L. X.] No. II.

APRIL, 1897.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1897.

THE HEIRS OF THE KEITHS

(VII., 177; X., 46, 59, 123).

THE accompanying genealogical tree sets forth the two parents, four grand parents, eight great grand parents, sixteen great-great grand parents, and thirty two great-great-great grand parents of the tenth and last Earl Marischal. It illustrates very strikingly the singularly wide spreading alliances of the family of Keith—the ancestors in the fifth generation of ascent including representatives of the noble Scottish names of Campbell, Douglas, (2), Drummond, Erskine, Gordon, (2), Graham, Hamilton, Hay, (3), Home (2), Ker (2), Lindsay, Lyon, Maitland, Murray, Ogilvy, Oliphant, and Stewart (3).

The tree is based on a certificate of descent granted in 1755 by the Lyon office to the (then attainted) tenth Earl, a copy of which has been kindly lent to me by the Rev. D. G. Barron, minister of Dunottar. The terms of the certificate are as follows:—

“Omnibus et singulis quorum interest et ad quorum notitiam presentes literae pervenerint Joannes Campbell Armiger Leo Rex hoc est Feacialium in Scotia Princeps Salutem. Notum vobis facio attestorque ex archivis et antiquis libris heraldicis mihi certo et evidenter constare hanc veram et genuinam esse Seriem genealogicam Arboremque Gentilitiam Familiae de Keith nuper jure hereditatio magnorum Scotiae Comitum Mariscallorum per sex generationes ultimas tam ex paterna quam materna linea deductam. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium presentes hasce literas manus meae subscriptione sigillique officii mei appensione muniendas curavi. Dat. Edinburgi decimo die mensis Martii anno post Christum natum millesimo septingentesimo quinquagesimo quinto.

“Ego vero Thomas Brodie armiger, a predicto Joanne Campbell Leone Rege Armorum ad ejus vice gerandas Deputatus prefatam hanc cartam manus meae subscriptione confirmavi.

“Thomas Brodie Leo Deputatus.”

P. J. ANDERSON.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF SCOTTISH ALMANACS (IX., 2; X., 145).—Writing in 1837, Dr. Joseph Robertson had seen no Aberdeen Almanac of date prior to 1626, but the issues of 1623, 1624, and 1625 are described in the *Aberdeen Printers*, and probably an Almanac of some kind has appeared annually in Aberdeen from Raban's arrival to the present time—a period of two centuries and three quarters. Mr. J. P. Edmond notes those of the years 1632, 1639, 1658, 1674, 1677, 1680, 1682-83, 1687, 1692, 1703, 1706-09, 1711, 1716-17, 1720-25, 1729, 1735. Neither the Public Library nor the University Library, Aberdeen, possesses a local Almanac earlier than 1779, and details regarding any further back issues would be welcome.

P. J. ANDERSON.

Mr. Stevenson, of Haly, Largs, has gifted the sum of £1600 to the authorities of Glasgow University to defray the cost of an illustrated catalogue of the coins in the Hunterian Museum. This munificent gift will gladden the hearts of all true numismatists.

LORD GARDENSTONE.

EXTRACTS FROM LORD GARDENSTONE'S
JOURNAL, 1772 TO 1789, 1790.

(Continued from Vol. X., page 122).

11th August, 1788. After an absence of about two years and an half, during which time I have made Tour for amusement and health thro' a great part of Europe, I return. I am thankful—its more than I expected—I am happy beyond my power of Expression to find everything prosperous and pleasing.

18 August 1789. Arrived here again from the South, happy to see material Improvements and particularly several good new Houses, viz.: Doctor Walker's, Lieut. Cumming's, Jas. Maul's, John Charles', &c.

29 August 1789. When at leisure on my Return here I must settle accounts with the Master of Arbutnot and examine all Documents left in a Drawer when I went abroad and never considered since my return. I observe that the Gardener has been a good deal and properly employed in planting Birch where Firs do not thrive; but I incline to Mr. Cumming's notice that Alders, especially on wet ground, might answer better. Visit the Poplars from France. I am pleased with the multiplication of Larches, but all Forest Trees ought to be more intermixed with the Firs. I like James Murray's attention to the Sweetbrier and wish to see them increased. Plants from Troup to be explained—Promising state of Larches on the Hill is pleasing.

I have made full Inquiry concerning the matter of dispute between Mr. Badenoch and Doctor Walker. Upon the whole I am clear that the Doctor acted without proper attention and that Mr. Badenoch did him a favour by taking the Tack of the Park from him without paying any part of the Premium. But as I am also satisfied that the Doctor meant well and had no wrong intention I think it is hard he should lose the money paid as premium, and therefore I desire that David Beattie may in settling the Doctor's Rent allow him from me £5 stg. And I have recommended that Mr. Badenoch also give him £5; and so I hope to find it settled when I return. As to my abatement of one years' Rent I shall settle that with Mr. Badenoch when we meet without demanding any relief from the Doctor, who I hope for the future will mind his own Business and forbear to meddle with Farming projects.

I observe that the Total Rental of Johnstone was larger in 1786 than '87. David will explain this to me when I return.

Two Brothers of the name of Alexander are well recommended to me as sober thriving Lads.

If they make a Purchase of Powburn's House near Mr. Garden's I am to aid them by some advance without Interest, and I mean to give them a Lease of the other Park—one half to be constantly in grass; on these settlements David will, without delay, correspond with me.

3 September 1789. To set out this Day for Troup having cleared scores except Cream's Account to be settled on my return.

I observe some Houses in the Village just covered with a rich kind of green Divots—when I return I must enquire as to this practice and its consequences.

I earnestly recommend to David Beattie to push on and attentively superintend the Plan of Repairs on Hedges and Plantations, &c., during my absence. One material object now is to thin our Firs and multiply Forest Trees in our Plantations.

I have purchased one House from Lieut. James Cumming and another with a Lease of three acres in the Bank of Laurencekirk from George Collie, and I have granted or agreed to grant several Tacks.

Examine and arrange when I return the Prints which lie confusedly in the closet of my Bedroom. I have left orders with Colvil that when James arrives they pack with great care all the articles of Natural History on the Chairs and Floors and all the shelf on which the wax Image of Gustavaus Adolphus is placed, along with the Image; one small case containing the most precious and delicate articles to remain till my return here to be carried South with me; the rest to be sent from Montrose to the care of Andrew Murison for Leith.

19 October 1789. Returned from Troup. When I have finally settled with Powburn I am to give James Cumming for his and his wife's Life possession of one of the Parks—Rent, a fat hen. I have agreed that Peter Ramsay, Hay the Mason, and Birse the Couper, shall have Premiums for Building.

24 September 1790. Again here on my return from the South. Ill health and material Business in the South oblige me to remove soon. I have however settled some affairs of consequence. Particularly I have, very unwillingly and after repeated delays, recalled David Beattie's Factory and conferred it on John Scott, the Schoolmaster, for trial. I still retain a kind remembrance of David's long and in many instances good, and I believe in all, well intended Services. I therefore order that during the life of him and his wife and the survivor no Rent shall be exacted for the Farm and Houses presently possessed by them without a special order from me in Writing; reserving always the Furniture

and occupation of the Upper Story and Wine Cellar to me and my heirs.

Lord Colvil will pack the Articles of Natural History we have selected with other pieces to be sent to my select Museum at Morningside.

Here the Journal ends rather abruptly, Lord Gardenstone having been in very poor health from 1788 till his death, which took place at Morningside, near Edinburgh, on 22nd July, 1793, in his 73rd year. Lord Gardenstone succeeded Lord Pitfour in 1776, as a Lord of Justiciary, and on his becoming proprietor of the family Estates in Banffshire—said to be worth about £3000 a year—he resigned his seat on the Justiciary Bench for a pension of £200 a year. On his death he was succeeded by his nephew, Lieutenant Colonel Peter Garden (on whom he had settled his Estates) and these he enjoyed until 1800 or 1801, when in consequence of his death they passed to his elder brother, Francis Garden of Troup. In February, 1805, Troup sold them to James Farquhar of Doctor's Commons, then M.P. for the Aberdeen District of Burghs, at the price of £19,500.

A note of the Rental of the Estate of Johnston and Blackiemuir, including the Burgh of Barony of Laurencekirk, in 1805, and a detailed Rental for 1826 are engrossed in this Journal, and might appropriately form a concluding chapter in connection with these papers.

F.

The following "sensible paper" headed "General Rules to John Cairnie for the Management of the Planting" is copied from orders by Mr. Troup to the Overseer of his Plantations at Troup, 24th November, 1772. The Paper is engrossed in Lord Gardenstone's Journal, and had been acted on by his Forester.

- No. 1. The Earth taken out of a Pit where you intend to plant a Tree should be made perfectly fine, unless this is done it is impossible to tread the Earth firm about the Root of the Tree and consequently the first wind shakes it and it dies.
- No. 2. No Tree above two feet high should be planted anywhere but in a place exceedingly well sheltered by nature or where there are Trees growing about it as tall as itself. N.B. For want of observing these two Rules, especially the first, almost the whole Trees which were planted out last winter have gone back.
- No. 3. In planting out Forest Trees amongst Firs which are taller than them always look up to the Branches of the Firs and plant the Tree so as to be free from the drop of the Fir. This will generally bring you (in Braes) nearer to the Fir below than to the one above.
- No. 4. When you see mis-thriving Forest Trees which have been planted 3 or 4 years let them

be cut over within an inch of the ground. N. B. An Hedge Bill is the best for this purpose for small Trees because the weight of an axe is apt to split them. If there is any grass growing about them it should be plucked up in order to give the young sprouts air and let them come up.

- No. 5. When you observe that a Tree has been broke on the top and has set two or more contending Branches let them be all taken away with the chissel excepting the leading Branch, but never prune any of the lower Branches.
- No. 6. When you transplant Trees none of the spurrs should be cut away from them and even the large Branches should only be shortened.
- No. 7. Whenever you observe Fir Branches hanging over thriving Forest Trees let the Branches be cut away if that will relieve them, if not let the fir be cut down,
- No. 8. Where you observe suckers coming from the roots of Forest Trees let them be carefully split away with a sharp spade—roots and all, for if you was only to cut off the sucker the roots would send out plenty of new ones next spring. N. B. These suckers so taken away make very good plants.
- No. 9. Where you observe a Fir growing under a Forest Tree cut it down: where you observe one Forest Tree growing under another transplant it.

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

AMONG the Records in the burgh charter-room there are three volumes with the above title covering the period from 1622 till 5th June, 1878, when the last entry was made. The object the Register was intended to serve is well expressed at the commencement of the first volume, and may be given in full:—"Ane Register institute be the Provost Baillies and Counsell of the Burgh of Aberdeen, whairin is appoynted to be Registrat ane nott of all prentesses enterit in the said Burgh ather to merchants or Craftsmen for what space of tyme and to whome they ar bund prenteisses with the date of their Indentoures. Whilk Register is institute be act of Council of the date the nyntein day of September Jaj sex hundreth threttie and tua zeres."

From the Act of Council referred to, which is engrossed in the Register, we gather that many servants, both of guild brethren and craftsmen, when becoming freemen pleaded for a deduction from the amount of their compositions in virtue of their apprenticeship, and as the minute says the Council having no "veritie of these indentours" resolved to institute a register where they may be noted by their common clerk. To make the matter effectual the

indentures had to be exhibited to the town-clerk within twenty days of the date when the apprentice entered on service, and provision is made for registering the indentures of all apprentices whose term had not expired, if handed in within twenty days from the date of the Act of Council. In this way several entries are given in the register prior to its institution, the earliest of these being in 1622.

The period of twenty days within which the indenture had to be handed in to make it a valid ground for consideration, when the amount of composition came to be fixed seems to have been too short, and on 6th January, 1641, the Council found it necessary, owing, it was alleged, that many were ignorant of the act of 1632, to admit all indentures presented between then and Candlemas following. Intimation was made to the Deacon Convener, and the two craftsmen members of the Council that after Candlemas the Act of 1632 would be strictly enforced. A later act (18th January, 1693) makes it imperative that the indenture shall be intimated to the clerk within forty-eight hours after the same is completed, if any "benefite and advantage belonging to Prentises in their admissions to be burgers in the same" is to be claimed.

A good specimen of the style of the indenture is given in *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. I. page 24, being that under which Andrew Jamesone, the father of the Scottish Vandyck, was apprenticed to his trade of mason with Andrew Bethleam.

It is needless to say that the Register, which has never before been transcribed, is interesting and useful in many ways, as giving us a glimpse of the old world conditions under which apprentices served, the length of service, the preponderance of certain handicrafts over others, and more particularly the migration of the rural population into the burgh, and the consequent help afforded by the Register in many matters relating to the genealogy of burgh and county families.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

REGISTER.

1622. Feby. 9. Richard Cassie son to umqll. John Cassie in Haselheid prenticed to John Pater-son, wobster for 8 years as prentice and 2 years for meat and fee.
1625. Augt. 10. John Duncan son to Patrick Duncan in Scotistoun to William Duncan, burgess, 7 years.
1628. Feby. 8. James Atholl son to umqll. Thomas Atholl, burgess to Alexander Blair, tailor, 7 years and 1 year.
March 1. John Straquhin son to John Straquhin in Pitphichie to Patrick Straquhin, tailor, 5 years and 1 year.
1629. Novr. 28. Alexander Duncan to John Forbes, wobster, 5 years and 1 year.
1630. June 8. George Farquhar son to umqll. Findlay Farquhar in Cors to Mr. Robert Farquhar burgess for 3 years.
1628. Janry. 3. John Straquhyn son to umqll. John Straquhyn fisher, prenticed by the kirk-session to Robert Walker, wobster, for 6 years and 1 year.
1630. Feby. 6. John Spark to William Smith, wobster for 6 years and 1 year.
May 14. John Thomson to Robert Melvill, buikbinder, for 6 years and 1 year.
May 16. George Leyth son to umqll. Thomas Leyth, indwellar in Aberdeen, to William Forbes, braibner for 7 years.
- June 21. James Ray to Edward Walker, baxter for 5 years and 1 year.
Decr. 26. John Lucas son to umqll. James Lucas in Hasilhead to William Smith, tailor, for 7 years and 1 year.
1631. Janry. 15. Patrick Vrie son to umqll. George Vrie in Noram to George Farquhar, cordiner, for 5 years and 1 year.
Janry. 18. Alexander Brown son to Alexander Brown, mariner, to Robert Ross, tailor, for 6 years and 1 year.
March . George Ray son to umqll Alexander Ray, fermorat in Aberdeen, to Robert Irving, couper for 6 years and 1 year.
June 6. Alexander Milne to John Blindshell, wobster for 6 years and 1 year.
July 30. John Brown son to vmqll. Patrick Brown, servitor to George, Lord Gordon, to Thomas Gairdyn tailor for 5 years and 1 year.
Oct. 10. William Quhyt son to vmqll. Alexander Quhyt, wobster to George Angous, wobster for 6 years and 1 year.
Nov. 11. William Muireson son to Andrew Muireson in Easter Tilboureis, to John Malice, brabner, for 5 years and 1 year.
Nov. 30. Thomas Lithquo son to vrqll. John Lithquo, measeon to Thomas Gairdyn, tailor, for 5 years and 1 year.
1632. Janr. 21. Robert Mackie sone to John Mackie in Aberdeen, to Robert Milne, cordoner, for 5 years and 1 year.
Feby. 17. William Craig son to Andrew Craig in Lochtie Syd of Murthell, to William Galloway, cordoner, for 5 years.
March 3. Patrick Watt son to Adam Watt at the Milne of Auquhorties, to Gilbert Adam, cordoner, for 5 years and 1 year.
April 11. John Stories son to vmqll. Andro Stories indwellar in Aberdeen, to William Anderson, tailor, 6 years and 1 year.
June 9. William Fettes son to David Fettes in Auchmull, to James Nicoll, cordiner, for 4 years and 1 year.
July 5. James Anderson son to Mr. Walter Anderson, minister of Kinellar, to William Forbes, eldar, burgess of Aberdeen, for 5 years.
Sept. 24. Thomas Best younger son to vmqll. Thomas Best, burgess of Aberdeen, to Thomas Best, burgess, for 5 years and 1 year.

1630. Nov. 25. John Brown son to Mr. William Brown, minister at the kirk of Invernochtie, to Thomas Thomson, merchant, for 4 years.
1635. June 25. Walter Douglas son to Hector Douglas in Muldarg, to Mr. Robert Farquhar, baillie of Aberdeen, for 5 years.
1636. Augt. 24. John Rodgie son to vmqll. James³ Rodgie in Petmurkie, to Andrew Burnett elder, merchant, for 5 years.
1635. Dec. 14. David Geddes son to John Geddes in the Mont, to James Geddes, tailor, for 5 years and 1 year.
1636. Aug. 31. John Norie, brother to James Norie, tailor, to Patrick Norie, tailor, for 6 years and 1 year.
1635. April 30. William Shereff second son of Alex. Shereff in Colhay, to John Wobster, merchant, for 5 years.
1629. April 23. James Mylne son to John Mylne, vicar of Marieculter, to Patrick Black, saidler, for 6 years and 1 year.
1638. Janry. 5. Alexander Young son to Patrick Young, fermor in Aberdeen, to William Forbes, elder, burges, for 5 years.
1636. May 2. Alexander Murdo son to George Murdo in Daviot, to Magnus Robertson, wright, for 6 years and 1 year.
- Oct. 29. Archibald Hog son to William Hog in Knappath, to James Hill, cordonar, for 5 years and 1 year.
- Dec. 31. John Smith son to Partrick Smith in Towie, to James Crystie, tailor, for 5 years and 1 year.
1639. May 5. Alexander Gray son to Archibald Gray in Portlethin, to George Jollie, wobster, for 5 years and 1 year.
1632. Nov. 17. Alexander Cruickshank son to William Cruickshank in Aucharine, to John Maleis coupar, for 6 years and 1 year.
1634. May 14. John Kenny son to vmqll. John Kenny, sometime baxter burges of Aberbrothok, to John Middiltoun, baxter for 5 years.
1636. April 12. James Watson son to Alexander Watson in bakhill of Gourdes, within the parish of Fyvie, to Adam Watson, merchant, for 5 years.
1637. April 3. } John Gibboun son to John Gibboun
June 9. } in Lumphanan, to John Duncan, elder, burges of Aberdeen, for 5 years and 1 year.
- Sept. 21. William Zuill son to vmqll. Thomas Zuill, sometime in Kildrymmie, to John Warrack, wobster, for 5 years.
1640. March 22. Thomas Dun son to Richard Dun, fermor in Aberdeen, to Alexander Sangster, wobster, for 5 years and 1 year.
- Feb. 2. William Smollett son to vmqll. Gilbert Smollett, laxfisher in Aberdeen, to Alexander Gordon, wobster, for 7 years and 1 year.

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

A PATRIARCHAL STRONG MAN.

A monument of the last of the Stuarts has just been placed at the head of the bowling green in the Palace Reading Room at Berwick. It is regarded as a faithful likeness of James Stuart of Berwick-upon-Tweed, who died at the age of 115 years. The story told by Stuart was that he was the son of General John Stuart, uncle to Prince Charlie, and that he was born in Charlestown, South Carolina, while his father was serving there, and that he was the grandson, or the great-grandson, of that Lady Airlie who was taken by the "fause Argyle" to a "high hill tap" to witness the burning of Airlie, and there expired, a victim to feudatory vengeance.

Stuart always stated that he was the youngest of 16 children, and that he was brought up in the Highlands of Scotland. He is also known to have alleged that he was educated at the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, which was no inconsiderable test of a liberal education in the early part of the eighteenth century in Scotland. An old man's story, however, told in his dotage, must, with all charity, be taken "cum grano salis."

Let us pass to the picturesque details of this remarkable man's life. Stuart was a soldier, and he delighted to tell of the triumphant entry of Prince Charles and the clans into Edinburgh. He was at Prestonpans and Culloden, with Wolfe at Quebec, and also at Bunker's Hill in 1775. At the peace with America, he sold his commission, and returned to Scotland to squander and to starve. He began his downward career as a sailor, and later joined the Caithness Fencibles, his final occupation being the humble one of a mendicant. In this capacity he rambled about the Border towns with his fiddle, varying his simple repertoire with a snatch of a Jacobite song. Time twisted the old man into peculiar proportions, and his fascinating make-up materially added to its interest. He was the idol of every market place. The giant "bowed down" was now of diminutive stature; but the countenance revealed beneath the shadowless bearer was one not easily forgotten. It had a cast of elongation by which the uncropt chin protuded far down the broadly-squared chest, while the large furrowed "haffets," gigantic cheek bones, massive forehead, surmounting deep-set eyes and overhanging eyebrows, poised between Atlantean shoulders, was a sight not easily obliterated from the memory. Stuart was known far and wide as "Jemmy Strength."

In his rambles in the country he amazed the

rustics with feats unheard of. It was no unusual thing for him to raise an ordinary kitchen dresser from the ground with his teeth, although a full-grown ploughman sat or stood upon the centre of it. He has lifted up in his arms a full load of hay, cart, and all; and a very ordinary feat of his was to raise two full-grown men from the ground on his extended hands. The course of a long pilgrimage he closed by another record, for Stuart settled down at Tweedmouth, on the south bank of the Tweed from Berwick, and was for 60 years a pauper, being for all these years partially supported by the parish as "an aged pauper."

Stuart was four times married. His wives' names were Catherine Bane, Annie Macdonald, Peggy Hewitt, and another, whom he espoused at the age of 112, the wife being then 45 years, a contrast which would scarcely suit the feminine fastidiousness in this age of new women. He had born to him 27 children, of whom 10 fell in battle.

As was to be expected, the last days of this remarkable man were not altogether an indignity. George IV., patronised the old man on the occasion of his Royal visit to Edinburgh. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, of Etal Hall, was a great patron of Stuart's, and he also confessed to many kindnesses from the son of William IV. Sir Walter Scott had heard of him, too late, unfortunately, to give this "last minstrel" undying fame, and sent to procure his attendance at Abbotsford. Jemmy at length set out, like a true patriarch, mounted on an ass, but arrived at Abbotsford too late, for Sir Walter Scott was no more. This may, perhaps, have accounted for the saying of Sir William Hewitt, after his visit to Stuart; "What! were we to expect that people of the old ballads and of the Border minstrelsy were to rise from their graves; or rather, were yet wandering on the earth, and about to meet you in green lanes? That the men of Prestonpans and Culloden were yet walking and breathing; the contemporaries of Waverley and Hector M'IVor? Why, we should yet be meeting the Baron of Bradwardine and his fair daughter Rose. Old times," said I, "are lingering here!"

On the occasion of his 114th birthday, Stuart was handsomely provided for by a national subscription, to which the Queen contributed £5; and among other notable subscribers were the Marquis of Bristol. He met his death, however, soon after, as the result of an accident. In his anxiety to get out of doors on a fine spring morning, he stumbled and fell, causing an injury to his hip joint. He had the best medical skill, but gradually sank. Two days before his death he was perfectly sensible, and

his appetite was undiminished. He called for his breakfast, and got a little bread and treacle with his tea. He died, however, on Thursday, 11th April, 1844, at the remarkable age of 115 years.

Seven cities were said to claim the honour of Homer's birthplace, and there were numerous claimants for the "dust" of James Stuart. Tweedmouth, however, claimed him, and he was buried there, amid an extraordinary scene, a special grave being built for the reception of the remains, and a watch set for fear of "anatomists." A regrettable feature is that no tombstone marks the grave of the old man in Tweedmouth Churchyard, where also lies Mackay Wilson, the author of "The Tales of the Border."

MODERN SUPERSTITIONS.

The following superstitions were observed since 1891, or they have been noted from the accounts of persons that actually observed them. They are here recorded in the order in which they were either observed or narrated.

1891.

It was reported by D. M., aged 70, that when he was a boy, a Killin woman, whose child was suffering from whooping cough, ran out to meet a stranger riding past the house on a piebald pony, and demanded, "I say, you on the piebald; what's good for kink-hoast?" The rider, with perhaps more common sense than medical or superstitious lore, called out, "plenty o' warm milk and oatmeal, wife."

The same person tells that at Killin the young people used to climb a hill on Easter Sunday at sunrise to see the sun dancing.

A man whose arm was amputated ordered the limb to be buried in the ground where he hoped the rest of his remains would find their last resting place (Perthshire).

An Aberdeenshire woman deposited in a relative's coffin a small parcel, consisting of the various teeth lost by the deceased. They had been carefully laid aside, and kept with this object in view.

Concerning the capers of a goat, a Perthshire farmer said, "Gin't werna for the sake o' the toun, I wadna keep that climbing rascal." He explained himself by saying that goats were kept by farmers to ensure the health and prosperity of their live-stock.

After the kirking in Cromar, about fifty years ago, Mrs. F. came home to find a burning peat on the doorstep over which she had to pass, and on entering found a hen which had been thrown into the house.

In the Halloweven custom of winding the clew, the invisible being was challenged by the maid, "I win' the blue clew, wha hauds the en'." The wished-for answer was the name and surname of her future husband.

Some sixty years ago, a man threw his staff into the air in order to discover in which direction he should go in search of a wife. He went accordingly and won.

1892.

In an Ambulance Class the Examiner asked how many pairs of ribs a man had? Answer, eleven.—"And how many has a woman"? Answer, twelve.

Shaking the crook was angrily forbidden, because it indicated the near death of an inmate of the house.

White spots on the finger nails were accounted for as being the signs of coming good fortune.

A man died in a Perthshire village, and a plate containing salt was placed on the corpse—reason generally unknown—Mrs. F. said it was "to keep down the swelling of the corpse"—the undertaker thought it was to keep down any "ill smells"—Another said it signified immortality, but this was a mere guess.

1893.

B. T., a bride on her way to be married, passed an open grave.—"What a pity—they canna be happy—I min' on her aunt doing the same and she was as unhappy and unlucky as any livin' woman could weel be."

It is not considered genteel (Aberdeenshire) to eat the crown of the quarter of oat cakes first.

1894.

To tease the washer-women, a man cried out "dry washers, dry washers," whereupon he was assailed with a few pailfuls of water about his ears to disprove his statement. He seems to have expected this treatment.

A string tied tightly round the little finger will stop bleeding at the nose. "There's a vein that passes from the nose to that finger; and the growth on A. B.'s nose was removed by cutting his little finger."

1895.

J. M., a Perthshire man of about 70 years of age, remembers how an adder bit a man. He was cured of the bite by tearing up a pigeon and applying the warm flesh to the wound. The dove, being the opposite of the adder, extracts the venom and heals the wound.

Warts are cured by licking them whenever you awaken in the morning—Fasting-spittle's good for warts or for "a stey."

"Friday keeps what it gets," explained thus,

"if it rain on Friday, it will continue raining all day."

1896.

A toast given by an old man was, "Yer health I wis' till Beltane; that's when the cows calve."

A lead drop from a shot hare is sure to kill a second time.

"Ye've a hole in your stocking; there's a letter at the Post Office for you."

J. S. died—a neighbour pleaded with his relatives, "Gie's something o' his to keep me from dreaming about him, though it were only a bit lead pencil."

W.

THE LATE REV. DR. GREGOR.

Mr. Wm. Traquair Dickson, Secretary of the Scottish Text Society, sends the following notice, to which we gladly give currency. ED.

At a meeting of the Council of the Scottish Text Society, held last week, the following Minute was unanimously adopted:—

The Council at their first meeting after the death of the Rev. Dr. Walter Gregor desire to record their sense of the great loss thereby sustained by the Scottish Text Society. Dr. Gregor was practically the founder of the Society, and has acted during the fourteen years of its existence as its Secretary. His accurate knowledge of the Scottish vernacular and its dialects, and his intimate acquaintance with its literature, both in MS. and in print, were probably not surpassed by any Scotsman of his time. To his enthusiasm, energy and unremitting labours, the success of the Society has been chiefly due. He not only edited "John Roland's Court of Venus" for the Society, and supplied the Notes and Glossary to the poems of William Dunbar, edited by the late Mr. Small, but read and revised the whole texts published by the Society, and either contributed or added to the Glossaries prepared by other editors. At the time of his death he had commenced the edition of the "Scots Rescension of Wycliffe's Gospels," and the Council deeply regret that this important work will be deprived of his valuable aid. His varied accomplishments, beyond as well as within the field of Scottish language and literature, and especially in Scottish Folk Lore and Antiquities, have done much to illustrate Scottish History and Character, and were always placed without stint at the service of others. The Council venture to express their opinion that Scotland has lost in Dr. Gregor one of her most patriotic sons, the Society a secretary whose place will be hard to fill, and the members of its Council a highly valued and never to be forgotten friend.

THE CANTERBURY TALES.

(Continued from Vol. IX., page 9.)

THE KNIGHT'S TALE.

II.

When Arcite then had roamed his fill,
 And sang his roundel lustily,
 To study fell he suddenly,
 Like lovers in their quaint desires,
 Now treetop-high, now 'mong the briars ;
 Up, down, as bucket in the well,
 A very Friday, sooth to tell,
 Now shining, and now raining fast.
 Right so can changeful Venus cast
 Her own folks' hearts, just as her day
 Is changeful, so is her array.
 Seldom should be the Friday tried.

When Arcite then had sung, he sighed
 And sat him down like one forlorn,
 "Alas !" quoth he, "that I was born !
 How long shall Juno's cruelty
 War 'gainst old Thebes my own city?
 Ah ! the confusion brought upon
 The royal blood of Amphion,
 And eke of Cadmus, earliest man,
 Thebes' builder ! he who first began
 My native city ; first crowned king !
 His lineage ! ! his true offspring
 By line direct, of stock royal !
 But now a captive and a thrall !
 And him, my deadly enemy,
 I serve as squire in poverty !
 Me too doth Juno still more shame !
 I never can make known my name !
 I, once well known by name Arcite
 Am Philostrate not worth a mite !
 Ah ! thou fell Mars ! ah ! Juno dire !
 Our line hath perished through your ire,
 Save I, and wretched Palamon
 In cell immured this long time gone.
 O'er all, to slay me utterly,
 Love's fiery dart hath burningly
 Struck through my true and careful heart :
 My death thus shaped before my shirt.
 Your eyes eke slay me ; Emilie !
 The cause thou wherefore thus I die !
 The remnant of all other care
 I set as counting not a hair,
 So I thy pleasure might advance."

With that downfell he in a trance
 A length of time, when up doth start
 This Palamon, as through whose heart
 There seemed a cold sword swift to glide,
 With ire he shook, nor more could hide.
 For when he heard out Arcite's tale,
 Like madman with face deadly pale
 From out the bushes starts upright
 Crying, "Wicked traitor ! false Arcite !
 Thou'rt caught ! thou love my lady so ?

For whom I've suffered pain and woe !
 Thou ? my own blood ! my counsel sworn !
 As I have told thee oft before !
 Thou hast befooled the duke Theseus,
 And hast thy name changed falsely thus.
 Now either thou or I must die,
 Thou shalt not love my Emilie, I
 Alone will love her, no one moe,
 I Palamon thy mortal foe.
 Though I've no weapon in this place,
 From prison just escaped by grace,
 I nothing dread ; for thou shalt die,
 Or cease to love my Emilie.
 Choose which thou wilt before we part."

As Arcite with unpitying heart
 Beheld him, and his tale had heard,
 He fiercely turned and drew his sword
 Saying thus, "By Him who sits above,
 Wert thou not sick and mad through love,
 And hast no weapon in this place,
 Thou never from this grove should'st pace,
 But now should'st perish by mine hand.
 I here renounce all plight and band
 Thou sayest that I have made with thee.
 Thou fool indeed ! know, love is free.
 Love her I will for all thy might ;
 But, as thou art a worthy knight,
 And will contest her by bataille,
 I pledge, to-morrow without fail,
 Unknown to any other wight
 I will be found here as a knight,
 And harness bring ; enough for thee ;
 Take thou the best, the worst leave me.
 Eke food and drink I'll bring aright,
 Anon ; and bedding for the night.
 If so be that my lady win,
 And me dost slay this wood within,
 Then mayest thou have her all for me."
 Said Palamon, "I grant it thee."
 Thus they departed till the morrow ;
 And each hath laid his faith in borrow.

Ah ! Cupid ! void of charity !
 Ruler that hast no mate with thee !
 How true, "that love, to lordship still
 And fellowship hath small goodwill."
 So find Arcite and Palamon.

Arcite hath ridden to the town,
 And on the morrow ere daylight,
 Two suits of harness hath he dight
 Meet and sufficient to darreine
 The fight a-field betwixt them twain.
 On horse, alone, as he was born,
 Carrieth his harness him before.
 And there at time and place as set,
 Arcite and Palamon have met ;
 Then changed the colour in their face,
 As hunter in the land of Thrace,
 That standeth at the gap with spear
 Hunting the lion or the bear,

And hears him rushing, as he heaves
 Aside the breaking boughs and leaves ;
 Thus thinks, " Here comes my enemy,
 And doubtless he or I must die ;
 For I must slay him at this gap,
 Or he slay me if I mishap."
 So they, in changing of there hue
 As far as one the other knew.
 Without " Good day," or once saluting,
 But straight to work, no words disputing :
 Thus each did help to arm the other
 As friendly as he were his brother.
 And after that, with sharp spears strong
 They joined each at the other long.
 Then might'st thou ween this Palamon
 A lion mad, as he comes on ;
 And like a tiger is Arcite.
 As wild boars they together smite
 All white and foaming, raging wud :
 To ankle depth they fought in blood.
 And thus in combat let them dwell,
 And forth I will of Theseus tell.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
 ABERDEENSHIRE.

500. *Jaffray, Alexander, Jun.*: M.P., Provost, Quaker Diarist, Son-in-law of Cant. Born in July, 1614, at Aberdeen, and educated at the University under Professors Gordon and Dun, he travelled in England and the Continent. On returning home "the troubles" soon broke out. A prominent public man, he was captured several times during the Civil War, and several times narrowly escaped death. He more than once represented the city in Parliament, and in 1649 was sent as a Commissioner to Holland to bring home Charles II. In 1650 he fought at the Battle of Dunbar, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Cromwell recognising his ability appointed him Director of the Chancery of Scotland. He was also one of those who negotiated the Restoration of 1660. In his later days he adopted Quaker views, and died in 1673. His Diary has been published.

501. *Jaffray, John, A. M.*: Minor Poet, &c. Born in 1801, he graduated at Marischal College in 1821, and studying for the Church became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. Of literary tastes he edited *The Censor* in 1825. After the Disruption he was appointed Manager of the Free Church Schemes. A volume of his poems was issued in 1850. He died in 1858.

502. *Jameson, George*: Artist, "The Scottish Vandeyck." Born in Aberdeen in 1588, he is said to have studied Art at Antwerp with Vandeyck under Rubens. He is noted as a portrait painter. He painted a series of the Scottish kings for the Edinburgh Magistrates, 1623. He established himself in Aberdeen, 1626. He was patronised by Charles I. and many of the nobility. See Bulloch's Monograph on the great artist. He died in 1644.

503. *Jameson, George, D.D.*: Divine and Philosophical Writer. Born in Turriff, 18th July, 1815, he graduated at Aberdeen in 1834. Spent six years as Tutor in England, licensed to preach by presbytery of Turriff in 1839. Schoolmaster of Chapel of Garioch, 1842; appointed Minister of Gilcomston, 1843; translated to Grange, 1845; translated to Old Machar, 1858. He published a Treatise on *The Education Question*, in 1854, and in 1859 a philosophical work, entitled *The Essentials of Philosophy, with analytical strictures on the views of some of our leading philosophers*. He also published other philosophical writings and sermons. He has received the honorary title of D.D. from his Alma Mater. He still survives, a venerable and much respected figure in the granite city.

504. *Jameson, George Auldjo, F.R.S., &c.*: Public Man, &c. Born at Aberdeen in May, 1828, he graduated at his native University. Entering upon business life in Edinburgh, he is President of the Society of Chartered Accountants, of which he was one of the original members. He is also a member of the Edinburgh Town Council. He stood as a candidate for the representation of West Edinburgh in 1885, but was defeated by Mr. T. R. Buchanan. He has published a Treatise on the present Agricultural Depression. Mr. Jameson is much respected in his adopted city of Edinburgh.

505. *Jamieson, John Paul, D.D.*: R.C. Divine and Antiquary. Born of Protestant parents in Aberdeen, in early life he became a convert to the Catholic faith. In 1677 he was admitted to the Scots College, Rome, which he left in 1685, having taken priest's orders and received the degree of D.D. On his return to Scotland he was stationed first at Huntly and then at Elgin. He was an authority on Scottish History. He died in Edinburgh in 1700. For notice see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

506. *Jaffrey, William Duthie*: Minor Poet. Born on 13th June, 1845, at Boghead of Fyvie, he was bred to the farm, but became a shoemaker. He has written much occasional verse. For sketch see *Bards of Bon-Accord*.

507. *Jenkins, William*: Indian Diplomatist. Born in Aberdeen in 1849, he was a distinguished student at the University, and passed high on the list of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. It was his ill fate to be in charge of the Cabul Embassy in 1879 when the massacre occurred which led to the Afghan Campaigns of that and the following years.

508. *Johnston, Alexander James*: Chief Justice of New Zealand. Born at Aberdeen, 15th January, 1820, and educated at his native city, in London and Paris, he entered Lincoln's Inn and studied for the English Bar in 1838. He has published a Treatise on Exchequer Bills in 1842. In 1858 he was appointed a Puisne Judge in New Zealand, became Chief Justice in 1867, and retired in 1884.

509. *Johnston, Arthur*: Eminent Latin Poet. Born 1587 at Caskieben, Keith-hall, Kintore, he was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and graduated

M.D. at Padua in 1610. Subsequently he travelled through Denmark, Germany and Holland. After paying England a visit he settled in France, where he lived 20 years. On the death of King James, who was his patron, he celebrated him in a Latin Elegy. In 1628 he printed at Aberdeen two Elegies, and on the title page he is styled one of the King's Physicians. In 1632, after 24 years' absence, he returned to Scotland, where he afterwards resided, though he died at Oxford, in 1641, during a visit to a married daughter. In 1637 he published a version of David's Psalms in Latin, which has sometimes been compared not disadvantageously even with Buchanan's similar work. He also translated the Song of Solomon into Latin, and published a number of other occasional Latin verses. A complete edition of his works was issued in 1642. For full bibliography of the scholar's writings see *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 50, 65, 82.

510. *Johnston, John (Prof.)*: Latin Poet and Prof. of Theology. Said to be of the Crimond family, and born, according to some authorities *in*, and according to others *near*, Aberdeen, probably in the year 1568, though his birth is sometimes placed in the year 1570, or even so early as 1550. After proceeding to King's College, Aberdeen, he spent 8 years as a student at the Continental Universities of Helmstadt, Bostock, and Geneva. On returning to Scotland he was appointed Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews in 1593, probably by the influence of Andrew Melville, whose presbyterian principles he strenuously supported in the ecclesiastical conflict then going on. Anderson in the *Scottish Nation* says he died in October, 1612, though I have also seen his death attributed to 1611. Among his works are *Inscriptiones Historicae Regum Scotorum, &c.*, 1602 & 1603; *Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica lectissimi*, 1603; *Consolatio Christiani sub cruce*, 1609; *Jambi Sacri*, 1611, &c. V. Irving's *Scot. Writ.*, II., 40; Rollock's Works (Wodrow Soc. Edition), I. 7, &c.

511. *Johnston, William, M.D. (Prof.)*: Mathematician, Poet, &c. Younger brother of Arthur Johnston, and born at Caskieben, Kintore, he was educated at Marischal College, but went abroad and became a Professor at the University of Sedan. Returning to Scotland he acted as first Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College from 1626 to 1640. Like his brother he was a good Latin poet.

512. *Johnston, William (Sir) Baronet, M.P.*: Public Man. Born at Hilton House, Woodside, Aberdeen, in 1760, he early entered the army where he served with distinction, having taken part in the capture of forts on the Malabar coast. He was M.P. for Windsor from 1797 to 1802, and raised a Regiment, known as the Prince of Wales' Own, in 1798. He died in 1844. See Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen*, or *The Annals of Woodside*.

513. *Keith, Alexander, D.D.*: Free Church Divine and Author. Eldest son of Dr. George Skene Keith, of Keith-hall and Kinkell, and born in the Manse there in 1791. He graduated at Marischal College, and was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1813. He was ordained to the parish of St. Cyrus in 1816, and

was made D.D. in 1833. At the Disruption he went out with those ministers who formed the Free Church of Scotland. He died in 1880. Among his writings are the following:—*Sketch of the Evidence from Prophecy*, 1823; *The Signs of the Times*, 2 vols, 1832; *Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the fulfilment of Prophecy*; *The Land of Israel*, 1843; *Scripture versus Stanley*, 1859, &c., &c. He resigned his pastoral charge in favour of his son in 1840; but continued an interested ecclesiastic, and was long Convener of the Free Church Jewish Committee. He accompanied Messrs. McCheyne, Bonar and Black on their visit to the Holy Land in 1839. For notice see Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen*, and Hew Scott's *Fasti*.

514. *Keith, Alexander (Rev.)*: Episcopal Divine and Author. Born in Old Deer Manse in 1695, he was at first parish Schoolmaster of Cruden; but after the retirement of Mr. Dunbar, Episcopal incumbent of the parish, he was appointed in his room. The people met at Arden draught farm-house; but the Countess of Erroll fitted up a granary for them. He is author of a *View of the Diocese of Aberdeen (1732)*, which is one of the Spalding Club publications. He died in 1763. Vide Pratt's *Buchan*, 309.

515. *Keith, Alexander*: Minor Poet. Born in Aberdeen, 1811. He has written much occasional verse. See *Bards of Bon-Accord*.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

PETER KELLOCH (X., 140).—"Carrick Pursuivant" has given a list of The Faculty of Advocates, 1586, which mentions "Peter Kelloch, now Bishop of Dunkeld." The titular Bishop of Dunkeld is called by Keith and Grub "Peter Rollock." Will the Pursuivant do us the favour of examining his list again, and certifying us as to the proper spelling of the name, and if there is any other reference to him as Bishop either before or after he became one of the Lords of Session? JAMES GAMMACK. L.L.D. West Hartford, Conn.

RETRACTATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.—If the great S. Augustine was not ashamed in his old age to revise his work and write his *Retractions* there is no self evident reason why a younger man should be. In *S. N. & Q.*, II., p. 14, I cast a doubt upon the chapel at Cowie being known in early days as S. Mary's, but in 1593 it was so called (*Records of Marischal and University*, I., p. 41). I stated regarding General Hugh Mercer (*S. N. & Q.*, X., p. 93) that he graduated in medicine at Marischal College. This idea of his graduation in medicine I took from *The Southern Literary Messenger*, IV., p. 215, but graduation is a vague term in American phraseology, and I ought not to have been misled by it. Young Mercer was never probably a

graduate of any University or Medical School. He was pursuing his studies in Aberdeen when the Jacobites took the field, and at Culloden he was of no higher rank than a Surgeon's assistant—a post easily obtained by an ardent medical student in the Prince's army of volunteers. When he came to America with many others who felt themselves safest across the Atlantic, he would naturally blossom out as a doctor, and he was not the man to let any of his acquirements lie fallow. He was of rare vigour of mind and wealth of resources, and was always highly spoken of for his education. He was an excellent soldier and his death was a great blow to Washington and the cause of Independence. We can imagine that Congress was sincere in the resolutions it passed, but the monument voted to his memory was never erected, as the country and Congress had "other fish to fry" in the war after the spring of 1776 and in the later consolidation of the Union. I have always a feeling of great respect for a *Mercerville* when I meet with it in the topography of the States.

JAMES GAMMACK L.L.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

"Hugo Mercer" was an Arts student at Marischal College during Sessions 1740-44.

P. J. ANDERSON.

BLACK RAIN.—Those who remember the fall of "black rain" in the parish of Slains in the year 1864, or who know of it through the Rev. James Rust's somewhat notorious monograph, will be interested in the similar occurrence which agitated Melbourne on Dec. 27, 1896. The forenoon had been sultry, with little or no wind blowing, but late in the afternoon a boisterous change took place. The wind began to blow fiercely from the north-west, then went right round to the west, and showers of rain followed. Many thousands of people says *The Argus* were caught in the rain, especially at the sea-side, and their summer costumes displayed its peculiar characteristic in a remarkably graphic manner. Dresses of a light colour were found to be covered with tiny red spots; gentlemen's ties and shirt-fronts had the same appearance; the streets of the city and suburbs were transformed from the asphalt black to a light coffee colour; the locomotives on the suburban railways looked as if they had just come out of a mud deluge; and everywhere there were indications of a rare occurrence so far as Melbourne is concerned. It was what meteorologists call "the rain of blood."

Mr. Baracchi, the Government astronomer, when interviewed on the subject, said that similar showers had fallen several times in Italy, though at long intervals, and that in one case

the red dust which formed the colouring matter was discovered on examination to have come from the Sahara. He does not remember "the rain of blood" ever having fallen in Victoria before, but local residents state that there was a similar occurrence about twenty years since. The atmosphere, Mr. Baracchi thinks, must have been carried from the interior of the continent, owing to storms there and in the north-western regions. The dust became suspended in the air, and the north-westerly wind, which prevailed for a considerable time, brought it over Melbourne. Then a change came, with the wind blowing from the west. A great mass of air of different temperatures collapsed, and a little rain fell. The drops of rain passed through the dust-laden atmosphere, and brought the dust down. Such is one explanation.

The patter of the rain had not the usual sound for it fell on some thin paper exposed to it with a peculiar metallic ring. Gathered between the fingers, it was neither granular nor slimy, but soft and velvety to the touch exactly like thin modellers' clay. The sky to the south-west and west was of the colour of brown paper at the horizon gradually lighter towards the zenith, with clouds in front of it darker brown and leaden-grey in patches (nimbus); to the north-east a patchwork of grey and brown, much darker, with heavy indigo lead-coloured cumulus in front; between these, to the north-west, a nimbus of "brick dust" hue; warm grey clouds drifting in fleecy due east overhead; wind south-west.

J. M. B.

BRITISH OR ENGLISH, WHICH?—Sir, you may pardon my intruding this now much talked of subject to the notice of your readers, but knowing the deep interest you take in everything which pertains to Scotland and her well-being, I venture to address you on this subject. Scotland of to-day has changed and changed not altogether for the better since her Union with England, and tho' I, for one, would be the last to speak against our friends across the border, every man and woman of common-sense must have become aware that, to an alarming extent, Scotland is being absorbed and swallowed up by the English. Samples of this are to be found daily in our morning and evening newspapers. We see a constant and wilful misuse of the terms "English" for "British" and "England" for "Britain"—a complete violation of the Union Treaty of 1707. And in this violation we have a deliberate overlooking of the claims of Ireland and Wales as well. The parliament now sitting at Westminster is *not* an *English* parliament, nor does Queen Victoria occupy the *English* throne, as some journalists would have us believe. Our morning journals abound in such inaccurate

head-lines as—"The Treaty between England and America"; "England's Duty to India"; "English expedition to Benin"; "England and the Armenian Question." These, Mr. Editor, are some of the misleading impressions given to the world—this may account for the fact that John Bull looms so largely in the affairs of the world to-day. More than this, it may surprise you to know that Burns and Byron are now among the English Classics! So says "Rambler" in the "Aberdeen Evening Express" the other day. I thought "Rambler" would have had more wit and patriotism! I fear I have already taken up too much of your valuable space, but the subject, although not strictly antiquarian, must and shall be ever dear to the hearts of your readers who can boast of a single drop of Scotch blood. Yours etc.,

CHRISTOPHER KING.

SCOTLAND FOR THE SCOTCH!—The Rev. Hugh Macmillan D.D., LL.D., Moderator Elect of the Free Church, made some very common-sense remarks at the meeting of the Greenock Burns Club. The Rev. gentleman, in proposing "The Immortal Memory," said it was well to have such celebrations, if only to keep our *nationality* in remembrance. Scotland, he remarked, was in danger of becoming a *mere province* to the large country with which she is united.

SCOTSMEN IN 1896.—The short-lived *London Scot*, commenced the first week of this year, a weekly journal intended for Scots exiled in the Southern capital, points out the prominent part played by our countrymen in the history of the past year. The Jameson raid was led by a Scotsman, and the little band was largely composed of Scotsmen. Lord Kelvin's jubilee drew many eminent members of the scientific world to Glasgow to do honour to the foremost scientist of the day. There was the Burns centenary. We can also share in the rejoicings at the result of the American Presidential election, for Major McKinley is of Scottish descent. At Bisley the Queen's Prize was carried off by a Scotsman. The Senior Wrangler at Cambridge was a Scotsman. Add to this the success achieved by the Scottish writers, Barrie, Crockett, Ian Maclaren, and others, and it must be acknowledged that Scotland has made a good all-round record during the year.

The *London Scot* has ceased to be. The last number, issued on Saturday, February 20, contained no intimation that the end had come. It came out, as the editor himself puts it, with its wings clipped; that is to say, it had eight pages instead of sixteen, and five of these were made

up of advertisements. Surely the Scots of London, whose name is legion, might have rallied round it and saved its life; but, perhaps, between Burns and the Kailyarders they have had recently a surfeit of things Scottish, or do they prefer to have their literature, like their whisky, "made in Scotland"?

MR. GLADSTONE ON DR. GUTHRIE.—In connection with the Young People's Free Church Day, held in Glasgow on March 28, the Youth Committee of the Glasgow F.C. Presbytery issued a brief but admirable *Life of Dr. Guthrie*, by his son, Mr. C. J. Guthrie. The booklet is well illustrated, and the story of the great preacher's life is put before the young in most attractive form. A copy was sent to Mr. Gladstone, who replied in the following very interesting letter:—

"My personal intercourse with Dr. Guthrie made and left a deep impression upon me; and to resemble Dr. Guthrie is enough, under any circumstances, to secure a warm homage from me. I saw in him an assemblage of all the virtues and graces which adorn the Christian. If he had any faults, I wanted either time or discernment to detect them. He and Dr. Chalmers were the two noblest specimens of Presbyterianism that I ever was so happy to fall in with; and they were, indeed, men whom any scheme or system on earth might rejoice to own for children. I heartily wish that what I understand to be Mr. Guthrie's purpose may be entirely successful."

Mr. Gladstone's reference to Dr. Guthrie and Dr. Chalmers (says a religious contemporary) is noteworthy in view of his well-known admiration of Dr. Norman Macleod. It would be interesting to know what he found in Guthrie and Chalmers that he did not find in Macleod.

QUEEN MARY'S CHAIR.—Mrs. Kershaw, a well-known Hawick antiquary, has presented to Hawick Museum a chair which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. The chair came into the possession of an ancestor of Mrs. Kershaw, and came originally from Queen Mary's house in Jedburgh, where the Scottish Queen resided for four weeks 330 years ago. Mrs. Kershaw is a relative of the Poet Leyden.

Mr. Thin, publisher to the University of Edinburgh, is about to publish in pamphlet form, and under the title of "Burns: Past, Present, and Future," the address which Mr. William Wallace, editor of the new edition of Chambers's "Life and Works of Robert Burns," delivered on the 25th January last to the Ninety Burns Club in Edinburgh.

AN ANTIQUARIAN FIND.—A spear head has been found in the parish of Dunsyre, and presented to the valuable Dolphinton collection. It has two loops, and is one of the finest specimens of the small type made of the bright yellow metal peculiar to Scotland and Ireland. It may be remembered that some interesting specimens were found some years ago when the Loch of Duddingston was dragged. These resemble very closely the specimen now added to the collection of Mr. Peter Dunlop, Dolphinton.

Queries.

1076. THE MACKIRDY FAMILY.—I am preparing for publication the genealogy, history, and traditions of the MacKirdy Family, including a complete genealogical classification and pedigree-charts of all the MacKirdys, as far as possible, in Scotland, Ireland, and America. In this work I have the co-operation of the eminent historical writers, Mrs. Evelyn MacCurdy, Salisbury, only child of the late Hon. Charles J. MacCurdy, LL.D. (Yale), Judge of the Supreme Court and U.S. Minister to Austria, and her husband, Prof. Edward E. Salisbury, LL.D. (Harvard and Yale), formerly of the Faculty of Yale; and of General Thomas MacCurdy Vincent, a distinguished officer of the U.S. Army. We would be very thankful for any information, or suggestions as to sources of information upon the following queries:

1. A statement has reached America from the north of Ireland, in regard to the Scotch-Irish MacCurdys, that about 1666 five brothers of the name of MacKirdy, driven by religious persecution from Scotland, took an open boat and crossed from Bute to the north of Ireland, landed near the Giant's Causeway, and settled at Ballintoy, County Antrim, where some of their descendants have remained ever since. It is stated that Pethric MacKurdy (= Patrick McCurdy, in Ireland), who seems to have been the most prominent brother, was in the Siege of Derry, and was an officer in the Battle of the Boyne.

We would be glad to have additional data in relation to the above statements, and information about the ancestry of these five MacKirdy brothers.

2. It is further stated that Pethric MacKirdy, who came from Scotland to Ireland about 1666, married Margaret Stewart, a descendant of Robert II., King of Scotland, and that whenever a new Sovereign ascends to the throne of Great Britain a payment of "crown money" is made to their descendants. It is said that when Queen Victoria came to the throne, officers of the crown went to Ballintoy in Ireland, traced the descendants of Margaret Stewart in the MacCurdy line, and paid "crown money" to a Patrick MacCurdy and his four brothers and a sister, each payment being about £100. If this is so, the ancestry of Patrick MacCurdy must be recorded in some public office.

We would be grateful for further particulars in reference to these statements, suggestions as to how

we may obtain a confirmation of the facts, and information about the ancestry of Margaret Stewart. It is not "crown money" that we are after but simply genealogical facts.

3. We have the statement that John MacCurdy, son of Pethric MacKirdy, who came from Scotland to Ireland about 1666, married a MacQuillan, of Dunluce Castle in Ireland, and that she descended from the great De Burgh family.

Can any person throw additional light upon this subject? Any information in reference to these queries, or about the MacKirdy genealogy, history, and traditions, will be much appreciated. We are making these inquiries solely for genealogical purposes.

IRWIN POUNDS MACCURDY.

Southwestern Presbyterian Church,
Philadelphia, U.S. America.

1077. SCOTTISH PSALMODY.—In my "Studies in Worship Music" (1880) I mention that in the first half of the last century Scottish psalmody reached its lowest point, and the tunes in use were reduced to 12, which were described as "the tunes o' Daavit" (tunes of David). A correspondent now asks me what these tunes were, and though I can make a rough guess, I have no certain knowledge. Will any of your correspondents help me?

J. SPENCER CURWEN.

8 & 9 Warwick Lane, E.C.

1078. THE VENETIAN AMBASSADOR TO ST. JAMES' IN 1716.—The Countess of Nithsdale, who aided her husband to escape from the Tower in 1716, states that the Earl was afforded an asylum for a few days in the house of the Venetian Ambassador. Can any of your readers state who was this Ambassador?

New York.

W. M. M.

1079. KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—In William Meston's well-known poem, "The Knight," the following lines occur:—

"No sanctity at all he tells

Is found within a church's walls;

For there our Knight will preach and pray,

And * thresh and beat his lint next day,"

and this explanation is given in a footnote: " * This was lately done in the College Kirk of Old Aberdeen, and at Aberbuthnot and Kinnreiff." (Sixth Edn. Edinburgh, 1767.) Can any reader oblige with information regarding the incident?

University of Aberdeen.

R. S. R.

1080. PAINTER.—Can any of your readers give the derivation of the word painter, applied to the rope for fastening a ship's boat to a ship, as used, or still in use, on the East Coast?

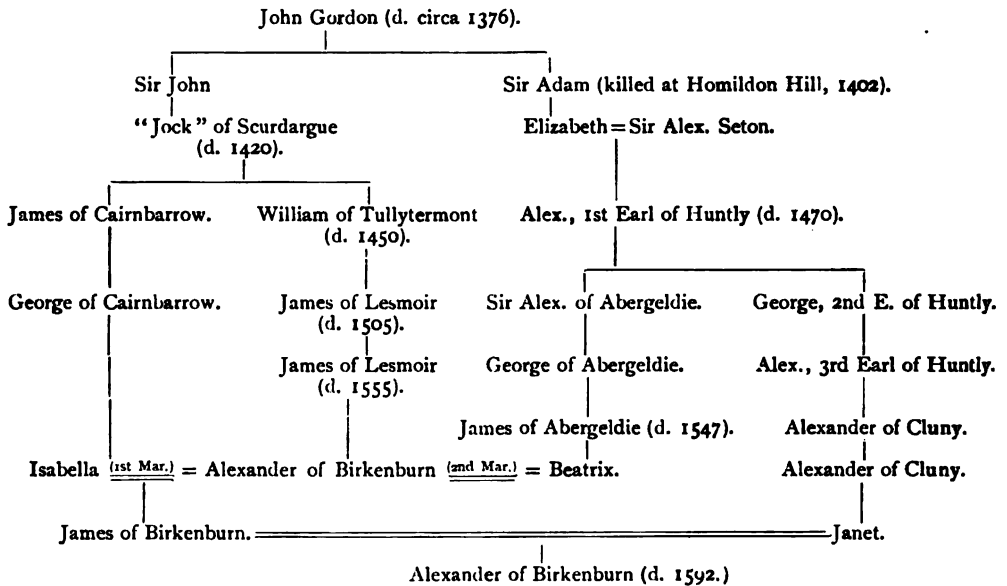
A. B.

1081. WOODHEAD, FETTERESSO, KINCARDINESHIRE.—In the last century there was a farm of some consequence of this name either on the Estate of Ury or Rickarton, and as I fail to find it now in any Directory, I would much like to know what has become of it. Has the name been changed or the lands merged into a neighbouring farm; and, if so, what is its name now? Any information will oblige.

Mac.

1082. THE GORDONS OF BIRKENBURN.— I am anxious to trace out this family. From the accompanying deduction, which I have compiled from various sources, it will be seen that the latest Gordon of Birkenburn I have been able to trace is Alexander, who died in 1592. Then there occurs a gap. The next laird I know of is James, who took part in the

Rebellion of 1649. Was he the son of Alexander (d. 1592)? And was Beatrix, who married Adam Duff of Clunybegg (who died in 1676) his daughter? I am indebted to Dr. Cramond of Cullen and Dr. Temple of Forgeue for much information. I should be glad if anybody can piece the Birkenburns together.
London.
J. M. BULLOCH.



James Gordon of Birkenburn (took part in the Rebellion of 1649).

Beatrix Gordon of Birkenburn = Adam Duff of Clunybegg (d. 1676).

Alexander Duff.
William Duff
(Ancestor of the Duke of Fife).

Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn = Helen Bisset of Lessendrum.

Hugh Gordon of Manar. William (last laird; estate sold to Lord Seafield.)
Magdalen = Rev. Stewart of Lhanbryde.

1083. GORDON OF EDINGLISSIE.—According to Dr. Temple (*Thanage of Fernartyn*, page 121), William Duff of Dipple and Braco, the father of the first Earl of Fife, married Jean, daughter of Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie. Who was Sir George of Edinglassie? J. M. BULLOCH.

1084. JACOBITES OF STONEHAVEN, 1745.—I understand the Laird of Elsick was out with Charlie. Can any reader give me his name and surname, as also those of any other Jacobites in the district? MAC.

1085. BREKLO, FETTERESSO OR DURRIS, KINCARDINESHIRE.—A place of this name was for a considerable time occupied by a family of the name of Hogg during the last century; they were there in 1775. Can any of your readers say where this place is or was, and when the Hoggs went into and went out of it? MAC.

1086. AUTHOR WANTED.—Who wrote "Summer Excursions in the Neighbourhood of Banff, by a Deveronside Poet"? Banff: James Imlach (1843)? It seems not generally known that the poet was Mr. Harper, farmer, or farmer's son, Blackton, Alvah. "To which are appended some Notices of the Works of Art in Duff House." The writer of this appendix was Rev. James Smith, Rector of Banff Academy, and afterwards Minister of Monquhitter. His widow is the wife of Alexander Ramsay, Esq., LL.D., ex-Provost of Banff. The volume has some nice engravings, and the Guide through Duff House is well done. C.

1087 DAFT DANCE IN MONS MEG.—Can any reader explain the meaning of the last line in the following verse from Francis Semple's humorous poem "The Blythsome Bridal"? Is there any allusion to the well-known piece of ordnance preserved in Edinburgh Castle? In this connection I may perhaps be pardoned for quoting a very startling bit of intelligence given in an English weekly journal a few days ago:—"At 1 p.m. each day the dreadful thunder of that gigantic piece of ordnance (*sic*), the Mons Meg, still shakes the compact city?" Semple's poem contains a lengthy list of the many and miscellaneous articles of diet (although it is questionable whether all would be in season at the one time) which crowded the hospitable board at a blythsome seventeenth-century bridal. The names of many of the dishes are exceedingly curious.

And there will be glee'd Geordy Janners,
And Kirsh wi' the lily-white leg!
Wha gade to the south for manners,
And danced the daft dance in Mons Meg.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

Answers.

1064. HAGBUT OF FOUND (X., 143).—Found denotes founded or cast. "Cannonis of found" is given in Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* from an Inventory of 1566, and is explained as cast, in distinction from artillery formed of different pieces hooped or forged. The same inventory mentions "Ane grit

piece of forgit yron callit *mons*," understood to refer to Mons Meg, which is made like a barrel of staves hooped together. It is of interest to note that the expression quoted by "Donside" is used by contemporaries of Spalding in two documents recently published in facsimile in the "Deeds of Montrose," p. 292, which are all the more interesting as it is believed to be the only extant Orkney relics of Montrose's last ill-fated expedition.

(1) "Mister potenger delifer all the Shabers [*sabres*] you have to this berer and get a reset [*receipt*] from him giue him lykuais 2 hak botes of found.

GEORGE DRUMOND."

(2) "Jhone potinger ye shall after sight heif deliver thes four hagbits of found which are my Lord Morton's to Captaine Wood, and this shall be your warrant March 8 1650.

KINNOULE."

The "mister potenger" here mentioned was an Orkney merchant. The Kinnoull of this order was 4th Earl, and nephew to the Earl of Morton, and died in Orkney, April, 1650. His brother, who succeeded to the title, was the companion of Montrose's flight, and perished in Assynt, appears to have been stopped from the "Peerages," his successor appearing as the 5th Earl. The originals of the above belong to Mr. J. W. Cursiter of Kirkwall.

H. F. M. S.

Literature.

Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

A BARE enumeration of the publications issued under the direction of Dr. King, Superintendent of the Garden, displays a wonderful amount both of research and facility of reproduction. Volume V., Part I. consists of *A Century of Indian Orchids*, by Sir J. D. Hooker—selected from drawings in the herbarium of the garden, and illustrated by 101 plates. To this is prefixed "A Brief Memoir of William Roxburgh," by Dr. George King. Dr. Roxburgh was the second superintendent of the garden, and a portrait of him accompanies the memoir. Part II. consists of *A Century of New Rare Indian Plants*, and has been collaborated by Dr. King and Mr. P. Brühl, Bengal Educational Service. These two parts are dated respectively 1895 and 1896, and the interesting characters of the plants are done full justice to by their editors and illustrators. Vol. VI., Part I. consists of (1) *The Causes of Fluctuations in Turgescence in the Motor Organs of Leaves* (152 pp.), and (2) *A New and Parasitic Species of Choanephora*, by Dr. D. D. Cunningham. This work, which takes to do with the physiology of plants is the result of a very long series of experiments and observations, and 9 hand coloured plates, exquisitely done, accompany the volume, which bears the imprint 1895. Vol. VII. consists of *The Bambusa of British India*, by J. S. Gamble, F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, &c., &c. 133 pp. letterpress and 119 illustrative plates. The volume is dated 1896, and the whole series here enumerated exhibit admirable skill, resource and enterprise, which in time will outrun the Flora of India, wealthy and exuberant as it is.

List of Private Libraries.

THE first volume of the "List of Private Libraries," just issued by G. Hedeler, Leipzig, contains, in alphabetical order of names, brief descriptions of 600 important collections in the United States and Canada. This alphabetical list is followed by an index to towns and by a subject-index. The subject-index enumerates each collector under one or several headings, according to the different principal departments of each library, as stated in the alphabetical list. Besides books, the list includes manuscripts, autographs, prints, portraits, fine bindings, etc. A supplement to this first volume will be published simultaneously with the second volume (Great Britain). The information conveyed is in three languages, English, German, French. It is very succinct, but sufficient and interesting. To the trade these publications must be of immense value, as exhibiting at a glance the peculiar literary tastes of those possessing the libraries described.

James Boswell. By W. KEITH LEASK. Famous Scots Series. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh, [1897].

THIS is the tenth volume of this excellent series, and the task of biographing the great biographer has been worthily performed by Mr. Leask. Worthily very much for the same reasons that we allege, places Boswell's *Johnson as facile princeps* among biographies. It is at once just and sympathetic, nothing extenuating, setting naught down in malice. Bozzy, though bibulous and vain and foolish, is not, therefore, the greatest of biographers, as Macaulay avers. Mr. Leask vindicates Boswell as possessing the literary character, and thus more logically accounts for his masterpiece. Every lover of Johnson will welcome this charming volume. Mr. Leask writes well and from a well-stored mind. This volume will at once add to his reputation and to the popularity of the series.

Tobias Smollett. By OLIPHANT SMEATON. Famous Scots Series. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh.

MORE than any of his predecessors, perhaps, in this series. Smollett, from his long residence in London and identification with English public affairs, has with many almost ceased to be thought Scotsman. But he is, with all merits and defects, with his genius and superhuman industry, his passion and poverty, bone of our bone. Mr. Smeaton has told the story of this ill-conditioned man in a way to arrest attention, yet not with the careful hand that delineated Allan Ramsay. It is a pity that an author so well informed in his subject should have allowed not a few literary blemishes to impart to his work an air of immaturity. Mr. Smeaton's estimate of Smollett is appreciative but discriminating. He believes that Smollett as "a Scot in the narrow sense of the word he cannot be considered." He thinks too the three great novels by Smollett "will find readers while our language lasts." The Scots Series grows a very desirable library.

Scotch Books for the Month.

A Lost Ideal. A. S. Swan. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.
Apostolic Ministry in the Scottish Church. R. H. Story. 8vo, 4/6. Blackwood.

Among British Birds and their Haunts. Illustrated by the camera. Parts 1, 2, & 3. C. A. J. Lee. Folio, 10/6 net each. Douglas.

A Spotless Reputation. D. Gerard. Cr. 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.

Balfour (Lady Blanche), A Reminiscence. J. Robertson. Cr. 8vo, 1/- Oliphant.

Briar and Palm. A. S. Swan. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.

By-Ways of History: Studies in the Social Life and Rural Economy of the Olden Times. J. Colville. Cr. 8vo, 6/- Douglas.

Christianity and Idealism. John Watson. Cr. 8vo. Maclehose.

Cook (Mem. of Rev. F.) North. 15/- net. Counties Pub. Co., Inverness.

Fletcher of Saltoun. G. W. T. Omond. (Famous Scots). Cr. 8vo, 1/6, 2/6. Oliphant.

Foundation Truths of Scripture as to Sin and Salvation. J. Laidlaw. Cr. 8vo, 1/6. Clark.

Herodotus (Ancient Clas.) G. C. Swayne. 1/- Blackwood.

Hygiene. H. R. Wakefield. 12mo, 2/6. Blackie.

Idylls in Drab. W. D. Howells. 1/-, 2/- Douglas.

Individualism and Socialism. E. Caird. 8vo, 1/- Maclehose.

Kingless Folk. J. Adam. Post 8vo, 1/6. Oliphant.

Maitland of Laurieston. A. S. Swan. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.

Man's Place in the Cosmos and other essays. A. Seth. Post, 8vo, 7/6 net. Blackwood.

Peebleshire (Hist. Notes on) Localities. R. Renwick. 8vo, 7/6. Watson & Smith (P.)

Sheila. A. S. Swan. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.

St. Veda's. A. S. Swan. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.

The Flourishing of Romance and the Rise of Allegory. G. Saintsbury. Cr. 8vo, 5/- net. Blackwood.

The Gates of Eden. A. S. Swan. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.

The Guinea Stamp. A. S. Swan. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.

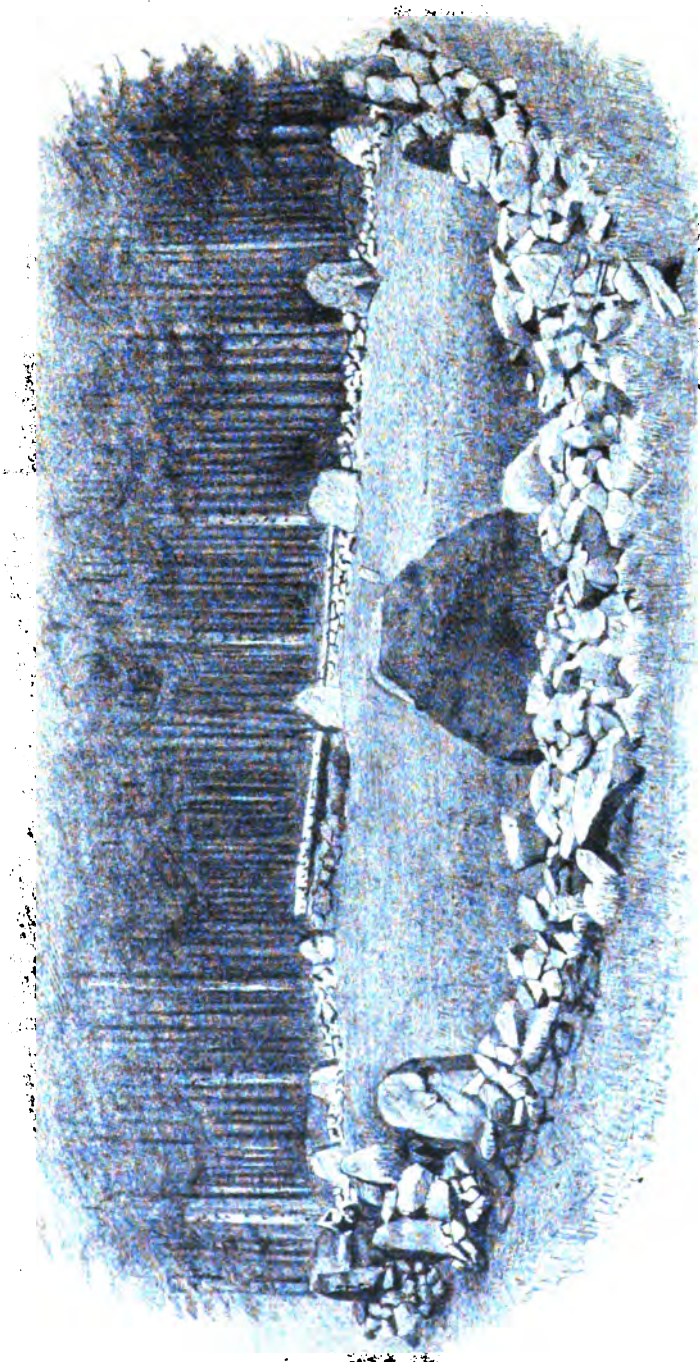
The Landlord at Lion's Head. W. D. Howells. 8vo, 6/- Douglas.

Who Shall Serve. A. S. Swan. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.

Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to J. INGLIS, 16 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.

Messrs. Bliss, Sands & Co. will shortly issue an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which shall be uniform in size, and will be sold at the exceedingly small price of 3/6. The Life will be supplemented with a Biographical Dictionary of the persons named in the work, by Percy Fitzgerald.

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STONE CIRCLE AT ALFORD

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ABERDEEN, MAY, 1897.

STONE CIRCLE AT ALFORD.

THE Stone Circle, which forms the Illustration for this month, is situated on the Strone Hill (950 ft.) at Alford, and until lately was scarcely known, from the fact that about half the stones composing the circle had been knocked over, and were half hid in the under-growth of the wood in which they stand. Last summer Miss Farquharson of Haughton, on whose property the circle is placed, had the whole space cleared, some trees removed, and the stones placed upright, and to her care we are indebted for the preservation of this ancient monument of a bygone age.

The circle is composed of sixteen stones, averaging about 4½ ft. high by 2 ft. broad, with an altar stone 4 ft. long, 2 ft. broad and 2½ ft. thick, placed at the south-west side of the circle. The stones composing the circle are blocks of grey and red granite, and traces were discovered which lead to the belief that inside the outer circle there was another composed of smaller stones. The diameter of the circle is about 21 yards. The whole space enclosed was originally paved with rough stones set close together, but in the operations of clearing the ground it was found that the greater part of this paving had been broken up at some previous date, and a cairn which stood near the circle was evidently composed of the stones taken from the pavement.

During the operations of levelling the ground seven ancient graves were come upon lying nearly east and west inside the circle, but they would seem to have suffered from having been previously opened. The first grave was about 6 ft. long, and contained only some loose bones and part of a clay urn, showing the usual ornamentation by incised lines; in the second grave, which was circular in form, a tooth, several pieces of bone, and two bits of flint were found; in the other graves the bones were entirely crumbled to dust, only faintly showing the outlines of the skeletons.

A. M. M.

THE MACRA BURSARIES.

1794-1888.

NEITHER in Mr. Cosmo Innes' *Fasti Aberdonenses*, 1854, nor in *Deeds of foundation of bursaries at University and King's College*, 1857, is any reference made to the endowment due to Alexander MacRa, Bristol, now administered by the Aberdeen Educational Trust. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Trust, I have been enabled to examine the old Minute Books of the MacRa foundation, which yield a few items of some genealogical interest.

Alexander MacRa, ironmonger in Bristol, who died on 24th August, 1780, sets forth in his quaintly-worded last will and testament his desire "that a considerable portion of such share of worldly substance as I shall at the time of my death be entrusted with by the providence and bounty of Almighty God, my gracious Creator and Supporter, may be employed in perpetuity for the maintenance, education, and instruction of indigent children, with preference to male children or boys, of the Sirname of MacRa, natives of that part of Great Britain called Scotland." For this purpose he appoints as his executors the President of the Court of Session, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, the Senior Baillie of Edinburgh, the Senior Manager of the Orphan Asylum in Edinburgh, the Principal of King's College in Aberdeen, the Professor of Divinity, the senior Professor of Philosophy and the Professor of Humanity there, the Senior Minister, the Senior Baillie, the Dean of Guild, and the Deacon Convener of Aberdeen: directing them to allow his estate

to accumulate until of the value of £20,000 Scots. Subject to an annuity of £150 Scots payable to each of his sisters (Margaret, spouse to John Matheson in Duiriness, and Mary, spouse to James Matheson in Rairraig), and to a perpetual payment of the interest on 7300 merks Scots to John MacRa, son of the testator's late uncle Mr. Roderick, and his heirs male, whom failing, the interest on 2000 merks Scots to the heir male of the testator's great grandfather, Alexander MacRa of Inverinet: the yearly produce of the said £20,000 Scots is to be spent "on the decent cloathing, maintenance, education and instruction of as many indigent boys or male children of the Surname of MacRa, and all natives of Scotland, as the said neat yearly produce can sufficiently support."

The boys are to be above the age of nine, and under the age of twelve; and preference is to be given to descendants of the testator's said great grandfather. On attaining the age of thirteen, each boy, if "he is found to have an extraordinary genius for Letters," is to come to Aberdeen to attend one of the burgh schools, "until he be fit for the Humanity class in the King's College in Aberdon . . . and for as long thereafter as is usually allowed there, for being instructed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, and Divinity, if he so inclines." If not found "quite acute for Letters," a boy may be bound apprentice to some handicraft.

"And I hereby ordain that any boy's father's or other of his predecessors using to add the letter e, h, w, or y to his surname of MacRa . . . shall not be sustained an objection to the admission of such boy, but the addition of any of these four letters to the proper surname of MacRa is to be construed an inattentive compliance with the pronunciation of the word MacRa, which is as various as the accent of the language is different in the several countries wherein the father and other predecessors of such boy resided."

An action in the Court of Session for reduction of the will is unsuccessful, and the duties of the Trust are undertaken by the eight last named executors, the others declining to act.

In 1794, by which time the required sum of £20,000 Scots (£1666. 13s. 4d. sterling) has been realised, "in consequence of information sent to Ross-shire, where the relations of the mortifier reside, sundry applications from them, supported by the clergymen of these parishes, are transmitted to the agent at Aberdeen, along with certificates of the propinquity of several families who had children qualified in terms of the mortification to be admitted to the benefit of it."

Kenneth, son of Duncan MacRa, in Linasee,

Kintail, late lieutenant in the 78th Foot, and Alexander, son of Farquhar MacRa, at Fadoch, Kintail, are admitted as "nearest in degree to Alexander MacRa of Inverinet," and come to Aberdeen, being entrusted to the care of Professor MacLeod. Alexander, another son of Lieut. Duncan, accompanies his brother.

In 1796 the testator's sisters and his cousin John are reported dead, and in 1798 "Captain" Duncan, who visits Aberdeen, is recognised as heir male of the mortifier's great grandfather, "which is proved by the genealogys transmitted by the ministers of the parishes where the several branches of the family reside."

1799. Alexander, son of Farquhar, enters bajan class at King's College: graduates M.A. in 1803. (*Officers and Graduates of King's Coll.*, 1893, p. 268). A fourth boy, Duncan, son of John, in Morvich, is admitted.

1800. Kenneth, son of Duncan, enters bajan class at King's Coll.: in 1803 goes to London "to be placed in a mercantile house."

1804. Alexander, son of Duncan, enters semi class at King's Coll.

1805. Duncan, son of John, in Morvich, "has not much genius," and is bound apprentice for five years to Mr. Littlejohn, wright in Aberdeen.

1806. Admitted, and comes to Aberdeen to attend Grammar School: Alexander, son of John, son of Duncan, son of Donald, son of Christopher, second lawful son of Alexander of Inverinet. Enters bajan class 1809; M.A. 1813.

1813. Admitted: Duncan, son by a second marriage of Captain Duncan, now "for a considerable time in a state of mental derangement." Enters bajan class in 1820, and attends four sessions, but does not graduate.

1816. Admitted: Farquhar, son of Farquhar in Camuslunie. Enters bajan class in 1819; M.A. 1823; appointed schoolmaster at Lochcarron; student of divinity 1823-27; minister of Free Church, Knockbain.

1824. Admitted: Christopher, whose propinquity is certified by Archibald M. of Ardintoul and many respectable persons of the clan, "the boy being in a state of absolute nakedness and starvation"; proved to be over age.

1826. Admitted: Farquhar, son of Alexander; proved to be over age.

Duncan, son of Murdoch, in Stornoway; proved to be over age.

John, son of Duncan in Camuslunie.

Donald, son of John in Conchra.

1831. A. Mitchell, Headmaster of the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen, reports, 1st September, that John and Donald "have attended the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen for the space of three years and ten months. Their attendance has upon the whole been sufficiently regular;

but their application has by no means been such as to ensure success in the study of the Latin language: consequently they are both very deficient. I cannot say that there is much difference between them, but on the whole I think Donald the better scholar. Neither the one nor the other appears to have any 'extraordinary genius for letters.' To be sent home to their parents.

1832. John and Donald wish to follow some liberal profession, but this is not sanctioned. The former is apprenticed to Mr. Rennie, ship-builder; the latter to Mr. Simpson, wright.

Mr. Alexander M., only surviving son of late Captain Duncan, authorises payment of the annuity to his mother.

1833. Admitted: Alexander, son of Finlay, Auchtertyre. Dies of smallpox; has not been vaccinated; this to be a *sine qua non* in future.

1834. Applications from John, son of Christopher, Drudag; Donald, son of Finlay, Auchtertyre; Kenneth, son of John, Camuslunie; James, son of Donald, Kintail: the first is admitted, and is subsequently apprenticed to Mr. William Henderson, builder.

1839. Applications from Colin, son of Christopher, Inchrae; Donald, son of Farquhar, Glenshiel; Donald, son of Finlay, Lochalsh; Donald, son of Farquhar, Glenshiel: the second is admitted, subsequently apprenticed to Messrs. Blaikie & Son.

1843. Findlay M. admitted, subsequently apprenticed to Mr. Cook, tailor.

1847. In this year the Trustees authorised their agent, Mr. James Nicol, advocate, to uplift the funds from the Northern Investment Company, in whose hands they then lay, and to lend them on heritable security, which he reported had been found. The money, however, Mr. Nicol retained in his own hands unsecured, and in 1850 his firm, Nicol and Monro, became bankrupt.

Mr. Alexander Anderson, advocate, who was appointed Judicial Factor on the MacRa Trust, was able to recover £419 14s. 3d. from the sequestrated estate, and £1246 19s. 1d. from the MacRa Trustees, who were held to have been guilty of gross negligence. In 1862 he reported that the fund had now been restored to its original amount of £1666 13s. 4d.; and a body of Trustees was constituted *de novo*: those accepting office being the Principal, the Professor of Divinity, the Senior Minister, the Senior Baillie, the Dean of Guild, and the Deacon Convener.

During the succeeding twenty-six years a considerable number of applications were received by the MacRa Trustees, accompanied usually by proofs of descent from Alexander

Macra of Inverinet; but of those admitted to the benefits of the Fund, no one seems to have proved himself worthy of a University education. Under the scheme of administration of the Aberdeen Educational Trust, dated 17th November, 1888, two bursaries at the Grammar School "shall be known by the name of the MacRa bursaries, and these two bursaries shall be awarded to any candidates properly qualified in the opinion of the Governors to avail themselves of the education given at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, who shall satisfy the Governors that they are of the lineal descendants of Alexander MacRa of Inverinet, the great grandfather of the said Alexander MacRa, ironmonger, Bristol."

On the death of Mr. Alexander MacRa, Demerara, son of Captain Duncan, the right to the perpetual annuity seems to have passed to Dr. John Macrae, H.E.I.C.S., son of Dr. John Macrae, younger brother of Captain Duncan; but no payments were ever made to him. On his death in 1864, a claim was put forward by John Anthony Macrae, W.S., son of Colin, younger brother of Dr. John, senior. On 31st March, 1865, the Trustees having considered the proofs advanced by him find that he "is now the heir male lineally descended from the testator's said great grandfather." On 1st October, 1868, Colin George Macrae, W.S., was served heir to his father, John Anthony; and he now represents the family.

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE BLACKWELL ESSAYISTS AT MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

1797—1860.

ESSAY prizes, such as exist in considerable number at Oxford and Cambridge, are so nearly unknown in the Scottish Universities, that a few notes regarding the only Aberdeen foundation of the kind, now in operation for exactly a century, may be not without interest.

Barbara, daughter of James Black, Dean of Guild, and widow of Thomas Blackwell, eleventh Principal of Marischal College—being "desirous to do all in my power to continue the most respectful memory of my deceased husband in the said University, and to testify the regard which I know he had for establishing and promoting the sciences and good principles in Church and State"—by Disposition of date 18th May, 1793, conveyed in trust to the Principal and Professors of Marischal College, the lands of Pilmuir, a pendicle of the town and lands of old Ferryhill, for certain purposes, primarily the foundation of a chair of Chemistry, and of an annual prize of

ten pounds sterling "to the person who shall make the best discourse in the purest English language." The judges (the principal and professors aforesaid, together with, during their respective lives, Alexander Dingwall Fordyce and Alexander Dingwall) are to hear the candidates read their discourses in the College hall, and to decide the prize by ballot. The subjects for the first five years are set forth in the Disposition, and it is enjoined "that these subjects to be given out for discourses after the fifth year shall always have a tendency to promote the pure religion of Jesus Christ, and the most useful branches of literature; that the discourses shall always be delivered in the purest English language; that the greatest freedom of sentiment and reasoning shall be allowed in the discourses, but if the least indecency is introduced into them, such shall be sufficient reason for their condemnation; and it is earnestly recommended that the whole be carried on with decency and good order."

Part of the land of Pilmuir had been feued to Mr. A. D. Fordyce in 1784 at a feu duty of £27; and the remainder was sold to him by way of feu (Articles of Roup, 14th June, 1805) at the upset feuduty of £70 and 30 bolls of bear (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., 467).

In the earlier years of the award, the successful essayists entered their compositions in a folio MS. volume, which, together with the original competitive exercises (each bearing a motto instead of the name of the writer), is preserved in the Aberdeen University Library. In 1797 both the competitive essays were publicly read in the Hall of Marischal College, as the deed enjoined; but afterwards the essays were judged beforehand, and only the successful one was delivered.

The entries regarding the prize in the *Senatus Minutes* are often very meagre, and not a little of the information in the appended list of prescribed subjects and of successful essayists is taken from the pages of the *Aberdeen Journal*.

1797. *The inseparable connection between religion, morality and learning.* Two essays. William Duncan, M.A. 1781, Master of the Mathematical School. Essays read 4th April; Mr. Duncan's in MS. volume.
1798. *The excellency of the British constitution.* George Skene Keith, minister of Keith-hall and Tulliallan: heir male, after 1795, of the second Earl Marischal (*S. N. & Q.*, VII., 177; X., 60). M.A. 1770; D.D. 1803. Essay read 5th June; in MS. volume: published in Aberdeen, 1800.
1799. *The philosophy, character and manners of the Socratic school.* Prize not awarded.
1800. *The lives and writings of Hesiod and Homer.* James Watt, M.A., 1791, schoolmaster, Fraser-

burgh, afterwards one of the masters in the Grammar School, Aberdeen. Essay read 1st May; in MS. volume.

1801. *The advantages which flow from civil and religious liberty in opposition to the pernicious doctrines propagated by Thomas Paine.* James Watt. Essay read 21st May; in MS. volume.
1802. Subject of 1799 repropounded. Five essays. Alexander Bower, minister of Relief Church, Aberdeen; afterwards Assistant-librarian, University of Edinburgh; author of *Life of James Beattie, L.L.D.*, London, 1804; *History of the University of Edinburgh*, 3 vols., Edin. 1817-30, and other works. Essay read 27th May; in MS. volume.
1803. *In what respects do poetry and eloquence agree, in what respects do they differ, and what are the characteristics of these arts?* Three essays. Alexander Bower. Essay read 8th June.
1804. *What are the duties of an historian, and what should be his talents? Who are the historians, ancient and modern, who have succeeded best in this province?* Two essays. Alexander Bower. Essay read 30th May.
1805. *The comparative excellence of the Greek and Roman languages.* No competitors.
1806. Subject repropounded. One essay: unworthy.
1807. Subject repropounded (Prize £20). One essay: unworthy. The £20 divided into four prizes for the four classes.
1808. *The merits of Virgil and Ovid.* So advertised in *Aberdeen Journal* for 23rd December, 1807, but no record in *Minutes*.
1809. Same subject advertised in *Journal* of 4th January.
1810. No record.
1811. *The constitutions of the Macedonian phalanx and Roman legion; with their relative effects on military affairs.* Two essays. William Campbell Kidd, tertian, son of Professor Kidd (£20); M.A., 1813. Essay read 20th September; in MS. volume.
1812. *Whether do the ancients or the moderns excel in metaphysics, and in what respect?* Four essays. Andrew Tawse, preacher of the Gospel; M.A. 1805; minister of Greyfriars 1819-26; of Logie Coldstone 1826-33. (£20), Essay read 27th November; in MS. volume.
1813. *The advantages derived to Divinity, Law and Physic from general literature.* Six essays. Patrick Forbes, minister of Boharm; M.A., 1793; D.D., St. And., 1821; Humanist at King's College, 1817-47. (£20). Essay read 21st Febr. 1814.
1814. *The advantages of a new nomenclature in science similar to the chemical one.* One essay. Alexander Robertson, schoolmaster, Fintray (£10); M.A. 1807. Mr. Robertson died before the essay was read.
1815. *What are the advantages and disadvantages arising to science from theory?* Three essays: unworthy.
1816. Subject repropounded. Six essays. Andrew Tawse. (£20). Essay read 11th March, 1817.

1817. Jan. 24. "The faculty, as trustees for Mrs. Blackwell's prize, having taken into consideration the spirit and object of her deed, and having reason to suppose from their past experience that the smallness of the annual prize and the shortness of the time allowed for composition may have prevented some able candidates from contending for that literary honour, unanimously resolve, in expectation of the concurrence of their co-trustees, to render the competition in future biennial instead of annual as it has hitherto been, and by consequence to make the prize Twenty instead of Ten pounds. They are convinced that by this means Mrs. Blackwell's object will be more completely advanced." (Minutes).
1817. Feb. 21, The other trustees concur.
1818. *What have been the effects of monastic institutions upon literature and upon civil society in general?* Three essays. Thomas Macfarlane, minister of Edinkillie; M.A., King's Coll., 1788. Essay read 4th December.
1820. *What effect has the Reformation in religion produced on the state of civil society in Europe?* Eight essays. William Mackray, tertian (see *infra*; 1822, 1860). Essay read 5th December; published in Edinburgh, 1829; New York, 1830; Aberdeen, 1846.
1822. *What causes can be assigned for the superior excellence of the Grecian states over all the other nations of antiquity in the five arts?* Four essays. William Mackray, M.A. 1822, minister of Stirling, 1839. (See *infra*, 1860). Essay read 26th November.
1824. *What are the differences in regard to syntax between the Greek and Latin languages, and what are the most plausible conjectures respecting the causes of these differences?* Two essays: unworthy.
1825. Subject repropoed (£30). Three essays. Edward Woodford, medical student; M.A. King's Coll., 1824; afterwards Rector of Jedburgh Academy, and II. M. Inspector of Schools; author of *Epitome of Caesar's Commentaries*, Edin. 1848; *Remarks on the bursary competition*, Edin. 1868, and other works; a prominent figure in the Fusion controversy. Essay read 3rd December. One of the unsuccessful competitors, Francis Adams (Banchory; M.A. 1813; M.D. 1856; LL.D. Glasg. 1846; author of *Arundines Devae*, Abd. 1853, etc.) published his essay under the title of *Hermes philologus*, Abd. 1826.
1827. *What advantages to literature, to the arts and sciences, and to religion may be reasonably expected from the progress which is likely to be made in the discovery of the Egyptian hieroglyphics on the plan lately published by Dr. Young, Messrs. Champollion, Salt and others?* Three essays. William Stephen, student of medicine; M.A., King's Coll., 1824; M.R.C.S. 1829; Surgeon, Brechin. Essay read 5th Jan., 1828. (Some caustic remarks on the subject prescribed in *The Northern Iris* for 20th May, 1826).
1829. *The relations between the phenomena of electricity and of magnetism, and the consequences deducible from these relations.* Two essays: unworthy.
1830. Subject repropoed (£30). Two essays. William Dyce, M.A. 1823; R.A. 1848; portrait in great window, Mitchell Hall, Marischal College (*S. N. & Q.*, X., 37). Essay read 8th Jan., 1831.
1832. *What additions to our knowledge of the animal economy have already resulted, or may be expected to result, from the modern improvements in chemistry?* One essay. Alexander Paterson, student of medicine; M.A. 1831, M.R.C.S. 1832, M.D. 1837. Essay read 5th Jan., 1833.
1834. *The necessity and advantages of Established churches for the support of Christianity, in connection with complete toleration.* Five essays. John Stephen, student of divinity; M.A., King's Coll., 1831; minister F.C., Aberdeen. Essay read 24th Jan., 1835.
1836. *What are the principal recent discoveries of fragments of Greek and Latin works long supposed to be lost, and what probability does there seem to be of farther discoveries of the same kind?* Three essays. James Newlands, student of divinity; M.A., King's Coll., 1831; minister of St. Clement's, 1843-50. Essay read 17th Jan. 1837.
1838. *A comparison of the principal English authors of Queen Elizabeth's age with those of Queen Anne's, in regard to style.* Four essays. John Rae, writer, Aberdeen; M.A., 1832; afterwards town-clerk, Sydney. One of the unsuccessful essays is in the handwriting of Alexander Bain, the successful competitor in 1846, a tertian in Session 1838-39. Essay read 15th December.
1840. *The utility of classical learning in subservience to theological studies.* Three essays. David Mather Masson, student of divinity; M.A. with Honourable Distinction, 1839; LL.D. 1864; Professor of English, University College, London, and University of Edinburgh, etc. Portrait in great window, Mitchell Hall, Marischal College (*S. N. & Q.*, X., 49).
1842. *The impediments to the progress of truth which arise from the abuse of language.* One essay: unworthy.
1844. Same subject repropoed. Nine essays: all unworthy.
1846. Same subject repropoed. Twelve essays. Alexander Bain, lecturer in Anderson's College, Glasgow; M.A. with Honourable Distinction and the Gray Mathematical Bursary, 1840; I.L.D., Edin. 1869; Professor of Logic, University of Aberdeen, 1860-80, etc. Portrait in great window, Mitchell Hall, Marischal College (*S. N. & Q.*, X., 49). Mr. Bain's essay was printed under the title "On the abuse of language in science and in common life" in *Fraser's Magazine* for February, 1847.
1848. *The objects which ought to be chiefly aimed at in conducting the parochial schools, and the best*

- means of attaining these objects. Seven essays: unworthy.
1850. *What influence has the mental philosophy of the nineteenth century exercised on its theology?* Seven essays. James Anderson, F.C. minister Morpeth; M.A. 1814; D.D. 1860; formerly minister of St. Fergus. Author of *Account of St. Fergus (New Stat. Acc.)* and *Sermons*. Essay read 8th Feb. 1852.
1852. *What evidence of the divine origin of Christianity is found in the history of the extinction of Paganism in the Roman Empire?* Three essays: unworthy.
1854. *On what elements do the resources and character of the most civilised nations depend?* Five essays. Peter Bayne, editor of the *Commonwealth*, Glasgow; M.A. 1850; LL.D. 1879; author of *Life of Hugh Miller*, Lond. 1871, and other works. Essay read 4th Feb., 1856.
1850. *On the effect of liberty and commerce in literature and the arts, as illustrated by the Greek and Italian republics.* Three essays: probably unworthy, as no record in Minutes, or in *Aberdeen Journal*.
1858. *On the influence of the culture of the fine arts on morals and religion.* Four essays: unworthy.
1860. *On the causes that have retarded the progress of the Reformation.* Five essays. William Mackray (£50). See *supra*, 1820. Essay read 21st April; published in London, 1860.
- Subsequent to the Union of the Universities on 15th September, 1860, the prize appears not to have been awarded until 1867, when it was won by Gordon Lillie, Demerara, M.A., 1851. (*Aberdeen University Calendar*).

P. J. ANDERSON.

SCOTCH AND GERMAN: THEIR ORIGINAL IDENTITY.

III.

WE now propose to give, in a more methodical plan, a list of Scotch words and their German equivalents, with illustrative extracts from Scotch authors. The list is by no means exhaustive, but it may be considered fairly representative. It comprehends Scotch words that are essentially the same as the German in (1) form, (2) in meaning, or (3) in pronunciation, and are etymologically identical. The list is intended to be exclusively Scotch, and therefore does not embrace those English words that have German equivalents, of which, of course, there is a large number, especially in the older periods of the language. Some of the Scotch authors that we shall quote are not quite modern, but they are selected because their Scotch is more genuine than that presented to us in much of the latter-day literature of Scotland.

S. Aboon—above. G. Oben—above.

"The man 'i the moon is carousing *aboon*."

Allan Ramsay.

- S. Acht—aucht, eight. G. Acht—eight.
S. Acker—field. G. Acker—field.
Form and meaning are identical, but the word in English (acre) contains the idea of measurement.
- S. Ackerbraid—acre, or field's breadth.
G. Ackerbreit—the same.
"Bot be ane *akerbraid* it come nocht neir him."
Chrystis Kirk on the Grene.
- S. Airt—place, direction. G. Ort—place.
"Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw
I dearly like the west." —Burns.
- S. Als—as. G. Als—as.
"Beccaus I knew the greit unstablines,
Brukkil as glas, into myself I say,
Traisting in uther *als* greit unfaithfulness,
Als unconstant, and *als* untrew of fay."
Henderson, *Testament of Cresseid*.
- S. Ane—one, an, a. G. Ein—one, an, a.
The Scotch resembles the German in retaining the *n* even before words beginning with a consonant. In English the *n* is kept only when the following word begins with a vowel.
With that Will Swane come suitand out,
Ane meikle miller man. *Pebblis to the Play.*
"It mak's *ane* high day for us all; but div ye not think, Miss Carnegie, that all our life should be *ane* sacrament?" Ian Maclaren, *Kate Carmegie*.
- S. Auld—old. G. Alt—old.
S. Heuk—baked. G. Buck—baked.
"A furel o' guid cakes my *Elspa beuk*."
Ramsay, *The Gentle Shepherd*.
- S. Bicker—bowl for holding liquor.
G. Becher—the same.
"With fouth o' guid liquor, we'll haud at the *bicker*."
Tannahill, *The Kebbuckstone Wedding*.
"And still 'mang hands a hearty *bicker*;
O' something stout." —Burns.
- S. Birk—birch. G. Birke—birch.
"Between twa *birks*, out over a little lin
The water fa's and maks a singin' din."
Ramsay, *The Gentle Shepherd*.
"Bonnie lassie will ye go to the *birks* o' Aberfeldy."
Burns.
- S. Blowme—flower. G. Blume—flower.
"Come, blowme of joy, with jemis to be cround
For our the laif thy bewty is renowned."
Dunbar, *The Thrissil and the Rois*.
- S. Bedeckin—to cover. G. Bedecken—to cover.
"A chiel that ne'er will be respeckit
While he draws breath,
Till his four quarters are *bedecked*
Wi' guile Braid Claithe." Fergusson.
- S. Boddom—ground, bottom. G. Boden—the same.
"Lat alanc the fear o' the boat coupin an' you
gyaun to the *boddom* o' the sea, ye wud seen be as
deid's a door nail wi' sea sickness."
Alexander, *Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk*.
- S. Bree—juice, liquid. G. Bree—the same.
"The barley *bree*."—Burns.

"Ae wean fa's sick, an' sads itsel wi' broe."

Ramsay, *The Gentle Shepherd*.

S. Bruder—brother. G. Bruder—brother.

This is the older form of the word and is exactly the same as the German. Thus :

"Quod he, 'Quhair ar yone hangit smaix
Rycht now wald slane my bruder?'"

Chrystis Kirk on the Grene.

There are other dialectal forms that have become more common, as *broder*, *breeder* and *brither*. The two former occur in *Johnny Gibb* :

"Only, ye ken, the like o' 'im canna hae the same
respect's a man o' edication like Maister McCassock
't's been well brocht up a' 's days, an' gane throu' the
College, like your nain *broder*, Benjamin."

"He wud bleec's *breeder* that's twa year aul'er
nor him, ony day."

S. Cam—came. G. Kam—came.

A friend mair faithfu' ne'er *cam* nigh him

Than Mailie dead. —Burns.

This is one example out of many to illustrate the fidelity of the Scots to the ancient pronunciation. "Cam" and "kam" are identical in pronunciation, as well as in meaning, while the English, following its well-known tendency, has narrowed the vowel sound.

S. Carl—man, fellow. G. Kerl—the same.

The night was cauld, the *carl* was wat

The Gaberlunsieman,

Tha *carlis* with clubbis could other quell.

Chrystis Kirk.

S. Cauld—cold. G. Kalt—cold.

The servant gaed where the *dochter* lay,

The sheets were *cauld*, she was away.

The Gaberlunsieman.

S. Coffer—box. G. Koffer—box.

"Some ran to *coffer* and some to kist." *Ibid.*

S. Coft—bought. G. Kaufte—bought.

In Scots, "coft" is used both as past tense and past participle; in German, the past participle is "gekauft," but the "ge" is, of course, wanting in Low German and in Scots. From the same root we have "coup" (G. kaufen), chaffer, cheapen, Cheapside, Chipping, chapman, Copenhagen ('merchant's haven') and many others.

Dear lassie, keep thy heart aboon (G. ohen),

For I hae waired my winter's fee;

I've *coft* a bonnie silken goon,

To be a bridal gift for thee. Tannahill.

S. Coo—cow. G. Kuh—cow.

In pronunciation, as well as in meaning, "Coo" and "Kuh" are alike.

S. Crummie—cow with crooked horns.

G. Kruinn—crooked.

S. Crummock—staff with crooked head.

They tell me ye was in the ither day,

An' said your *crummock*, an' her bassen'd qucy.

Ramsay—*The Gentle Shepherd*.

"Crummock" in this extract is evidently equal to "Crummie."

"See'at *crummies* no ower far oot o' sicht."

G. Macdonald, *Sir Gibbie*.

"Tak tent case *crumnie* tak her wonted tids."

Fergusson.

S. Coning—rabbit (E. Coney).

G. Kaninchen—rabbit.

I saw the *cunning* and the cat,

Quhais downis with the dew was wat,

With mony besties mo.

Alex. Montgomerie, *The Cherris and the Slae*.

The rial hert, the *conyng*, and the ro.

Kingis Quair.

Mr. George Eyre-Todd, who is an unsafe guide in textual matters, explains "conyng" in the last example as *skilful*!

S. Dochter—daughter. G. Tochter—daughter.

"My *dochter's* shoulders he gan to clap."

The Gaberlunsieman.

S. Daffin—making sport. G. Tauben—

Etymologically "daffin" and "tauben" are one; there seems no corresponding form in English.

"While ithers seek their e'ening sports,

I wander a' my lane,

For when I join my glad resorts,

Their *daffin* gives me pain."

Tannahill.

S. Dambred—draught board. G. Dambret—same.

S. Douchty—stout, mighty. G. Tuchtig—same.

The king, the quhilis, meryly

Red to them that war him by

Romansy off worthy Forambrace

That worthi our-cummin was

Throw the richt *douchty* Olywer.

Barbour, *The Bruce*.

S. Endlang—along. G. Entlang—along.

Tharfor *endlang* the louchis syd

Sa besyly thai socht and fast.

Ibid.

"And in ane-othir stage, *endlong* the wall,

There saw I stand, in capis wyde and lang

A full grete nowmer." *The Kingis Quair.*

"Quhare, in a lusty plane, tuke I my way,

Endlang a ryuer, pleasant to behold." *Ibid.*

"Furth of fresh burgionis the wine-grapis ying

Endlang the treileis dyd on twistis hing."

Douglas, *Virgil*.

S. Erde—earth. G. Erde—earth.

Later spellings, mostly dialectical, do not correspond so closely to the German as this, which occurs in the following quotation :—

"All that house was in an reirde;

Ane cryit : 'The halie rude!

Help us, Lord, upon this *erde*,

That thair he spilt na blude!"

Heirin

Of Pebelis to the Play.—*Pebelis to the Play*.

"In *erde* ye kyth, sic mirakillis heir

In Hevin ye sal be sanctis full cleir."

Dunbar—*Telyouris and Soutaris*.

- S. Fecht—fight. G. Fechten—to fight.
 S. Fedder—feather. G. Feder—feather.
 “Than Lowry as ane lyon lap,
 And sone is flane cowl *fedder*.”—*Chrystis Kirk*.
 “But I’ve twa *fedder* pillows o’ my nain, an’ a
 patch’t coverin’, forbye a pair o’ blankets ’t the mistress
 helpit’s to spin, an’ gya’s the feck o’ the ’oo’.”
Johnny Gibb.
 S. Fere—companion. G. (Ge) fahrte—companion.
 “The quethir ane, on the wall that day
 Beside him till his *fere* gan say,
 This man thinkis to mak gud cher.”
Barbour, The Bruce.
 S. Fern—distant. G. Fern—distant.
 “Weel, ye’ll min’ o’ the cheelie that was wi’ me
fern year (last year) was a year that leern’t to be a
 mole catcher.”
Johnny Gibb.
 S. Finger—finger. G. Finger—finger.
 Here the German, English, and Scotch form
 and meaning are the same, but in pronunciation
 Scotch and German agree exactly.
 B. Feile—many. G. Viele—many.
 “He had his Knighte’s lele
 Come to his somoun
 With hors and wopenes *fele*
 And rered grinflaynoun.”
Thomas the Rhymer—Sir Tristram.
 “And sa *feile* folk agayne him ryss,
 And lyff in sic traivaill and dout.”
Barbour, The Bruce.
 “And thai with spuris swa him met,
 And swa *fele* speris on him set.” *Ibid*.
 S. Forby—past. G. Vorbei—past.
 “That lyff was none walking there *forby*,
 That myght within scarce ony wight aspye.”
The Kingis Quair.
 S. Fleech—to beseech. G. Flehen—to beseech.
 “She that had *fleeched* with her son, like a dove
 succouring its young, laid harshly her commands upon
 me.”
Crockett, Men of the Moss Hags.
 “Duncan *fleeched*, and Duncan prayed,
 Ha, ha, the wooing o’ t.” *Burns*.
 S. Fremit—strange, foreign. G. Fremd—the same.
 “O fader maist dere,
 Anchises, desolate why left thou me here
 Wery and irkit in ane *fremit* land?”
Douglas, Virgil.
 “But an’ he war goodman o’ *Newtoons*, ’t Dawvid
 ca’s ’t, an’ Mary Howie needin’ to gae awa’ to the
frem’t, she may be winna be sae saucy.”
Alexander, Johnny Gibb.
 “Fremit” is connected with “from” and the
 O. Ger. “fram,” away, and the Norse “Fram,”
 forward, the name of Nansen’s famous ship.
 S. Gae—go. G. Geh—go.
 “Gae farer up the burn to Habbie’s How,
 Where a’ the sweets o’ spring an’ simmer grow.”
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.
 Here sound and meaning again agree, and if
 uttered by Scot or German the word would

- convey the same idea to each, while the English
 “go” would be less intelligible. It may be
 pointed out here also that Scot and German
 form the past tense of this verb from itself—
 “geid” and “ging,” while the English has lost
 it, and borrows a past tense from another verb,
 “wend.” Thus “went” is now the past tense
 of “go.” “It was the wrong way that I *went*,” but
 “Quhan I for sibnes to him socht
 It was the wrong way that I *geid*.”
Sir R. Maitland, Na Kyndness at Court.
 S. Gant—to yawn. G. Gähnen—to yawn.
 “Quhen he list *gant* or blaw, the fyre is bet,
 And from that furnis the flambe doth brist or glide.”
Douglas, Virgil.
 S. Gien—if. G. Wenn—if.
 “*Gien* I was a watter sae wid I rin.”
 (Wenn ich ein Wasser wäre, so würde ich rennen).
G. McDonald, Sir Gibbie.
 On the interchange of “g” and “w,” with the
 explanation thereof, see Max Müller’s *Science of*
Language, Vol. 1.
 S. Gleg—clever, shrewd. G. Klug—the same.
 “Till faith! wee Davock’s grown sae *gleg*,
 Tho’ scarcely langer than your leg,
 He’ll screed you aff Effectual Calling,
 As fast as ony in the dwelling.” *Burns*.
 S. Gowk—fool, buffoon. G. Geck—the same.
 “Auld bletherin’ wight! the *gowk*’s possessed I
 ween.”
Tannahill—The Soldier’s Return.
 S. Grousome—grim, loathsome. G. Grausam—same.
 “He taks a swirlie auld moss-oak,
 For some black, *grousome* carlin
 And loot a winze, an’ drew a stroke,
 Till skin in blypes caum haulrin
 Aff’s nieves that night.” *Burns*.
 S. Grieve—steward, overseer.
 G. Graf—count (overseer).
 “Graf” was originally “grave,” which form is
 preserved in “Margrave,” and meant no more
 than an “overseer,” although it is now a title of
 rank. The Old English (Anglo-Saxon) form is
 “Gerefa,” overseer, bailiff.
 “A good *grieve* is better than an ill-worker.”
Kelly, Scottish Proverbs.
 S. Gross—large. G. Gross—large.
 S. Grosst—largest. G. Grösste—largest.
 “Fy blaw! Ah, Symie! rattling chiels ne’er stand
 To cleck an’ spread the *grosst* lies aff-hand.”
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.
 S. Hailsom—wholesome. G. Heilsam—wholesome.
 “Beneath the south side of craggy build
 Where crystal springs their *hailsome* waters yield.”
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.
 S. Hain—to enclose as with a hedge, hence to save
 or spare.
 G. Hain—a hedge. Hagen—to enclose or keep.
 “Auld Coila now may fidge fu’ fain,
 She’s gotten poets o’ her ain,
 Chiels wha their chanter’s winna *hain*,

But tune their lays
Till echoes a' resound again
Here weel sung praise." Burns.
"The dame brings forth in complimentary mood,
To grace the lad her weel-hained kebbuck fell." Burns.
S. Hairst—autumn. G. Herbst—autumn.
Of the names of the seasons in English, "autumn" alone is a classical word, but Scots, like the German, has been faithful to the native stock, and refuses to borrow a foreign word. Thus "hairst" like "herbst" means in Scots "autumn" as well as "harvest."
S. Hals—the neck. G. Hals—the neck.
"About his *hals* he it bare."
Thomas the Rhymer, *Sir Tristrem*.
"Hals" is used as a verb, meaning to caress, in the following quotation :—
"Thow may nocht have ane more excellent blis
Than ly all nicht in-to min armis plet,
To *hals* and brais with mony lusty kis."
Bellenden, *Virtew and Vice*.
S. Harns—brains. G. Hirn—brains.
"Quhilk flew sa thick befor my ein,
Sum reid, sum yellow, blew, and grein,
Sa trublit all my *harnis*.
Montgomerie, *The Cherrie and the Slae*.
"Stan' up there back to back, or I'll gie ye
anither dand on the kerb that may leave some o' your
harns sticken to it."—Crocket, *Men of the Moss Hags*.
S. Heich—high. G. Hoch—high.
"Weel, Gushet's pitten him as *heich's* himsel'
about this non-intrusion wark."
Alexander, *Johnny Gibb*.
S. Hoast—to cough. G. Husten—to cough.
"See, crazy, weary, joyless eild,
Wi' wrinkl'd face,
Comes *hasten*, hirplin' owre the field,
Wi' creepin' pace." —Burns.
S. Herd—shepherd. G. Hirt—shepherd.
"What'll ye say
Gif our twa *herds* come trotting down the brae?"
Ramsay, *The Gentle Shepherd*.
S. Holt—wood. G. Holz—wood.
"Thair fure ane man to the *holt*,
Quod he,
Of Peblis to the play." — *Peblis to the Play*.
S. Hose—stocking. G. Hose—stocking, breeches.
"But could I like Montgomerie's fight,
Or gab like Boswell,
There's some sark-necks I wad draw tight,
An' tie some *hose* weel." Burns.
S. Hunder—hundred. G. Hundert—hundred.
S. Ich—I. G. Ich—I.
"Tristrem spac that tide;
Thou text, *ich* vnder stand
And wot."
Thomas the Rhymer, *Sir Frisirem*.
S. Kaim—comb. G. Kamme—comb.
"He *kains* his hair, indeed, and goes right snug."
Ramsay—*Gentle Shepherd*.

"And there he saw her, Lady Maisry,
Kaiming her yellow hair."
Scots Ballad—*Lady Maisry*.
The *Sie käämt ihr goldanes Haar* of Heine's well-known song sounds very Scotch.
S. Ken—know. G. Kennen—to know.
Jenny, wha *kens* the meaning o' the same.—Burns.
S. Keek—peep, or look. L.G. Kiken—to look.
He by his shouter gae a *keek*,
An' tumbled wi' a wintle.
—Burns.
The gossip *keekit* in his loof, —Burns.
S. Kirk—church. G. Kirche—church.
S. Kist—chest. G. Kiste—chest.
Kirk is really Greek and *kist* Latin, but they illustrate the preference of Scots and German for the hard guttural.
"Some ran to coffer (G. *koffer*) and some to *kist*,
But nought was stown that could be mist,
The Gaberlunsieman.
S. Kittle—to tickle. G. Kitzeln—to tickle.
I've gather'd news will *kittle* your heart with joy.
Ramsay—*Gentle Shepherd*.
When new curage *kyllis* all gentill hartis.
Gavin Douglas—*Virgil*.
S. Knop—bud. G. Knospe—bud.
S. Knoppin—to bud. G. Knospen—to bud.
"Sum *knoppin*, sum dropping
Of balmie liquor sweat,
Distelling and smelling
Throw Phoebus hailsum heit."
Montgomerie—*The Cherrie and the Slae*.
S. Lauch—to laugh. G. Lachen—to laugh.
S. Lang—long. G. Lang—long.
S. Langer—longer. G. Länger—longer.
"A three-taed leister on the ither
Lay large and *lang*." —Burns.
S. Langsome—dull, tedious.
G. Langsam—dull, slow.
"I'll run the risk, nor hae I ony fear,
But rather think ilk *langsome* day a year."
Ramsay—*Gentle Shepherd*.
S. Lear—learning, knowledge.
G. Lehre—learning, teaching.
"It's no in makin muckle, man;
It's no in books, it's no in *lear*,
To mak us truly blest." —Burns.
"But if he hae the name o' gear,
Ye'll fasten to him like a brier,
Tho' hardly he, for sense or *lear*,
Be better than the kye." —Burns.
S. Ledger, leather. G. Leder, leather.
"He hit him on the wame a wap,
It buft lyk ony bladder;
Bot swa his fourtoun wes and hap
His dowblet wes maid of *ledger*,
And saift him,
At Chrystis Kirk of the grene."—*Chrystis Kirk*.
Bearsden. W. MACINTOSH.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE Rev. James Row of Strowan, younger brother of Principal John Row, borrowed the civic motto of Aberdeen for the title of his famous "Pockmanty Preaching." Our dialectic literature does not possess a greater curiosity than this remarkable sermon, which was actually preached in St. Giles, Edinburgh, in 1638. It has been frequently quoted, notably in Dr. Murray's work on the Scottish Dialects, and it is accessible in Dr. David Laing's "Memorials of the Family of Row." The excellent biographical notice of Principal Row in "Chambers's Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen" was written by Dr. Joseph Robertson.

Under "Jacob Ruddiman" we note the title of a work published forty years ago as a memorial of William Hay, the talented author to whom the pseudonym belonged. His "Tales and Sketches" first appeared in "Ephemera," an Elgin magazine. William Hay ultimately settled in Edinburgh, became a regular contributor to Blackwood, and was one of the most intimate friends of "Christopher North."

Thomas Ruddiman, keeper of the Advocates' Library, and Printer and Publisher in Edinburgh, occupies the very highest rank among our native philologists. His place beside George Buchanan, Arthur Johnston, and James Melvin in the beautiful east window of King's College Library, is a graceful and just tribute to his well deserved classical reputation. The likeness is probably faithful, for the head has apparently been copied from the fine portrait engraved by Bartolozzi for the biography by George Chalmers. In the "Life and Correspondence of David Hume" (1846), Dr. John Hill Burton has remarked that Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman "contains some of the finest specimens of mixed bombast and bathos in the English language." Twenty years later Dr. Burton would likely have modified his own criticism, for, like everything that Chambers wrote, the book is a mine of trustworthy out-of-the-way information of a kind continually sought by the Northern antiquary. Its faults do not go beyond its style, and we could ill spare its notices of some of Ruddiman's contemporaries in the north (*e.g.* James Man, of Aberdeen), or its useful and accurate notes on the early newspaper press, and the literary history of the Scottish metropolis in the last century.

Ruddiman's glossary to Bishop Gavin Douglass' translation of Virgil's *Æneid* (1710) is our earliest Scottish dictionary. His editions of Latin classics have always been esteemed, and his "Rudiments," which has rather been improved than superseded even at the present day, was for the long period of one hundred and

fifty years the standard elementary Latin school-book in Scotland. His "Latin Grammar" passed through many editions, and was also extensively used, but in the days of our grandfathers was displaced locally by the superior work of Dr. James Melvin.

It is well for the youthful student of to-day that these byepast Latin preceptors have been improved and simplified, for they contained too much of the dead, and too little of the living tongue. We forget whether Ruddiman or Melvin was the source of the troubles of an English boy at Aberdeen Grammar School forty years ago, who not only acknowledged Scotland as the Land o' Cakes, but declared Aberdeen to be the City of Cakers. The tingling palms which elicited this stinging remark were smarting from the heartily administered punishment of an usher known to the scholars by the ridiculous and undeserved nickname of "Cuddie," a rough sapling from the parish of Fordoun, who afterwards blossomed into ministerial office in the Education department of the Orange Free State.

Walter Ruddiman, the younger brother of Thomas, was his active partner in the printing and publishing business. His Collections of Scots Poems is much sought after and is scarce, especially in its earliest edition. The contents are local, chiefly of a broadly humorous character, and well edited, for his knowledge of the Buchan dialect was extensive and intelligent. A reprint of the earlier garner of Scottish Proverbs is appended and is especially valuable and interesting. It was made in the Sixteenth century by the Rev. David Fergusson of Dunfermline, maternal grandfather of Principal John Row, and, so far as we know, is not accessible elsewhere, for the original edition, published at Edinburgh shortly after his death in 1598, is excessively rare. Ruddiman also edited and published an edition of Drummond's Polemo-Middinia, and several other items. A complete bibliography of the numerous works issued by his firm is a desideratum.

One of the most curious books on our list is a recent English translation of the "Lexicon Alchemice sive Dictionarium Alchemisticum" of Martin Ruland, published at Frankfort on the Main in 1612. The Latin work was never republished, and is rather uncommon. There are copies in the British Museum and in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. The author of the translation is unknown to us, but the book is a handsome and costly work, very creditable indeed to the Aberdeen printer.

Principal Gilbert Rule, satirised by Dr. Archibald Pitcairn in his Scotch comedy "The Assembly," under the name of Mr. Salathiel

Little sense, was for many years the leader of the Presbyterians in the bitter feud with the Scottish Episcopalians which followed the Revolution. One of his printed works provoked in reply the famous "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence, and some Remarks on Mr. Rule's Vindication of the Kirk, by Jacob Curate," 4^o, 1692. Coarse wit, ridicule and mirth-provoking freedom of language carried the latter work through numerous editions, while the too serious rejoinder of Principal Rule fell flat and unnoticed, and the very Vindication itself soon became utterly forgotten.

"The Rural Echo," the magazine of the Lentush Club, is now so seldom to be met with that it has become one of the prizes of the local book hunter. The Aberdeen University Library fortunately possesses a recently acquired copy. The story of the useful and important movement of which it was the organ during its brief existence is well told by the Rev. R. H. Smith in "An Aberdeen Village Propaganda," a very readable and interesting little volume published in 1889.

The only copy known of a Medical Thesis by Dr. Alexander Russel, published at Aberdeen in 1742, is preserved in Marischal College Library.

The immortal "Black Jock" Russell, the hero of Robert Burns' "Twa Herds," "Holy Fair," and "Ordination," a Marischal College graduate of the middle of last century, appears on our list as the author of several religious works.

"What herd like Russell tell'd his tale,
His voice was heard thro' muir an' dale,
He kend the Lord's sheep, ilka tail,
O'er a' the heights,
An' saw gin they war sick or hale,
At the first sight."

K. J.

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Rose, William, edit. Dodsley's Preceptor. 2 vols. Lond. 1748.

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Roull of Aberdene.

"He [Death] has tane Roull of Aberdene
And gentill Roull of Corstorphine
Two better fallowes did no man se
Timor mortis conturbat me."
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Three Latin Poems (in Lauder's Collection). " "

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(Continued from Vol. X., page 165.)

1634. Febr. 14. James Robertson sone to vmqll Johne Robertson sometyne in Findon p. to George Jollie wobster, 6 years and 1 year.
 1639. Dec. 17. Johne Andersone sone to vmqll Willeame Andersone sometyne at the kirk of Afsurd p. to David Nicolson, brabner, 6 years and 1 year.
 1641. Janry. 15. Thomas Moir sone to vmqll Androw Moir in Kintoir p. to John Mallice, couper, 8 years and 1 year (indenture dated 28 June, 1633).

1632. May 25. Alexander Deavie sone to Nicoll Deavie in Courthillokis p. to Wa. Andersone, lister, 4 years and 1 year.
1636. Aug. 12. Thomas Boyd sone to Peter Boyd in Blerredryme p. to Johne Malice, couper, for 5 years and 1 year.
1638. Feb. 16. George Adame sone to George Adame in Bakwall p. to James Malice wobster, 7 years and 1 year.
1639. Oct. 24. Willeame Thomson sone to Jon. Thomson, Knokhall, p. to James Straquhin couper, 5 years and 1 year.
1633. Oct. 26. Johne Symson sone to David Symson in Cowlie p. to Willeame Ord, wright, for 5 years and 1 year.
1638. Augt. 3. Johne Ord sone to vmqll Walter Ord sometyme in Shellertown of Ord, p. to Willeame Ord wright, for 7 years and 1 year.
1635. May 24. Willeame Deawine eldest son to James Deawine warkman in Abdn. p. to Willeame Sangster wobster, 6 years and 1 year.
1641. Febr. 5. Andro Burnet sone to Andro Burnet of Schedockisly p. to Johne Donaldsone, merchant, 5 years.
1635. April 10. Abrahame Meluill son to vmqll Johne Meluill fermorar in Aberdene p. to Willeame Nicolson, wobster, 5 years and 1 year.
1636. May 26. Alexander Leddikin sone to Johne Leddikin, p. to Alexander Robertson, wobster, 8 years and 1 year.
1637. May 5. Patrick Tytler sone to Alex. Tytler at the mill of Comars, parochin of Kinarny, p. to Alexander Ettershank couper, 5 years and 1 year.
1640. April 6. Robert Moir in Aberdene, p. to Andro Meldrum, lister, 6 years and 1 year.
1641. March 4. Robert Garro sone to Alex. Garro in Ordbodie, p. to David Nicolson, wobster, 4 years and 1 year.
1638. Octr. 27. Robert Wilson cordoner sone to David Wilson in Glashemoir, p. to Robert Boyd cordoner, 5 years and 1 year.
1631. Octr. 26. George Crukshank sone to Alex. Crukshank in Pervyneis, p. to James Crukshank, armorar, for 6 years and 1 year.
1637. April. Robert Abercrombie sone to Robert Abercrombie in Birnes, p. to Paull Inglis, merchant, 4 years and 1 year.
1638. Octr. 22. John Farquhar, sone to Gilbert Farquhar in Whytwell of Brecko, p. to Willeame Ronaldson, merchant, 3 years after Whitsunday, 1639.
1641. April 26. Alex. Farquhar sone to Gilbert Farquhar in Whytwell, p. to James Anderson merchant, 3 years after Whitsunday, 1640.
- May 15. Andro Walker sone to David Walker in Auchmull, p. to Robert Walker, wobster, 6 years and 1 year.
- July 20. Willeame Nicoll sone to John Nicoll in Persie, p. to Robert Nicoll, merchant, 5 years after Whitsunday, 1641.
- July 31. Willeame Reid sone to Patrik Reid, Collielaw, p. to James Davidson, wobster, 5 years and 1 year.
1641. Sepr. 8. James Toshe sone to John Toshe in the Bray of Kildryme p. to Johne Warrak, wobster, 5 years after Martinmas, 1641.
- Sepr. 29. Patrik Skene sone to vmqll James Skene sometyme induellar in the kirktown of Nig, p. to Robert Beastoun, maister of the correction hous within the burgh, 6 years and 1 year.
1640. March 18. Patrik Murray sone to Johne Murray cordoner in futtie, p. to Andro Kellie youngar baxter, 5 years and 1 year. Ordained by the Magistrates to be booked "notwithstanding that the same wes not product within the tyme prescryvit be the actis sett down for booking of prenteiss Becaus the said Patrik wes at that tyme in the countries service in England in the companie sent out be the toune under the erle Marishallis regiment."
1641. Sepr. 11. Alexander Downie son to Andro Downie in hill of Kear, p. to John Blinshell, wobster, 4 years and 1 year.
- Decr. 29. Alex. Reid third sone to Patrik Reid of Endurno p. to Alex. Farquhar merchant, 7 years from Whitsunday, 1642.
- Nov. 30. George Stanchall p. to Robert Beistoun, maister of the correction hous, 5 years and 1 year.
1642. Janr. 20. Robert Proctor sone to Robert Proctor at the brig of Done p. to James Hall cordonar, 6 years and 1 year.
- Febr. 10. Willeame Mylne sone to vmqll Johne Mylne sometyme at the Mylnes of Drum p. to Andro Smith and Johne Smith his sone hambermen and the longest levar of them twa. 5 years and 1 year from Candlemas, 1642.
- Febr. 26. George Watsonsone son to William Watson in Toddlaw p. to Johne Edward, wobster, 5 years and 1 year.
1643. Aprile 29. Andro Skein sone to vmqll Robert Skein glassinwright, with consent of Johne Forbes elder and Gilbert Skein, burgesses his curators p. to George Farquhar, merchant, 5 years and 1 year from Whitsunday, 1642.
- June 19. George Thomson brother to Alexander Thomson advocat in Abd. with consent of the said Alexander, p. to George Wat, tailzeor, 5 years and 1 year.
- July 1. George Baxter sone to George Baxter lister in Elgin, with consent of his father, p. to Alex. Robertson, merchant, 4 years from Whitsunday.
- Patrick Straqⁿ oy to vmqll. Andro Makie, burgess p. to George Ross, merchant, 5 years and 1 year.
- Lancelot Leslie sone to Williame Leslie in Bervie with consent of his father, p. to George Davidson elder burgess, 6 years from 8th December, 1642.
- Decr. 20. John Shreff sone to James Shreff in Eester Forbes with consent of his father, p. to Patrik Chrystie burgess, 5 years.

- David Gregorie sone to Mr. John Gregorie minister at Drumaok with consent of his father, p. to Jon Donaldsone elder burgess, 5 years (indenture 29th April, 1643).
1644. Janry. 3. John Guidail sone to John Guidail, p. to Peter Shirres cordoner, 6 years from Whitsunday, 1641.
1643. Aprile 29. Gilbert Thomsonsone p. to Alex. Farq^r merchant, 5 years from Whitsunday, 1642.
1644. Janry. 6. Alex. Strath sone to vmqll. Wm. Strath sometyme in Petblain, p. to George Farq^r cordoner, 7 years.
- Jon Sangster eldest son to Wm. Sangster, burgess, p. to Mr. Alex. Jaffray of Kingiswallis, 4 years (indenture 4th Sept., 1643).
- June 27. Wm. Cruikshank in Cauldwalls sone to George Cruikshank yr., p. to George Cruikshank armorer, 6 years and 1 year.
1645. Nov. 1. John Ettershank p. to Alex. Ettershank, 5 years and 2 years, from 17th Aprile, 1643.
- Dec. 15. Alex. Menzeis servitor to George Gawin, wreiter in Edr. p. to Wm. Duffus, wright, 6 years and 1 year, from Martinmas, 1645.

DUFF OF CLUNYBEG'S GRANDSON.

THE following Notes, taken from a MS. history of the Duff family, ancestors of the Earls of Fife, will be interesting to the readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries*.

William Duff of Dipple (who was the second son of Alexander Duff of Keithmore, Braco, who was the eldest son of Adam Duff of Clunybeg. Dipple's mother being Helen Grant, daughter of Alexander Grant, Wadsetter, of Allachie) began trade in 1673; and in 1684 he bought the Estate of Dipple from Sir Robert Innes of Innes, for which he paid £70,000 merks, and thought it a very high price, for Dipple had several of his Tenants on Steel-bow. Dipple, by his marriage with a daughter of Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, got 6000 m'ks. He was successful in trade: he dealt in everything, even Tobacco, Snuff, Butter and Tallow, and was said to make much money in tobacco pypes; and was known to attend, night and day, in Old Milns of Elgin whyle his Melder of Corn was in the Miln, slept on a sack, and shared a pint of Ale with his own and other Tenants. Died 1st May, 1722, in the Colledge of Elgin. He left a great Estate: whereof £34,446. 2. 4. Scots; was his Brother Braco's Estate in Lands attour Customs and services? The other Brother, Craigston, made his fortune by Farming and Salmon Fishing, for the tocher was £1000 Scots only; married to a daughter of Edingieith, sister of Old Muryfold. William Duff, Dipple's uncle, was in 1701 Merchant in and Treasurer of Inverness.

The subjoined Account is also extracted from the same MS. history:—

Laird of Innes to Wm. Duff of Dipple, 1685.	
To 3 pints of Wine to the Public House, -	£2 0 0
To 8 pints of Ale to the Public House, -	0 10 0
To an pint of Brandy, -	0 5 0
To Tobaco and sending therefor to Cullen, -	0 8 0
To a mutchen of Tar, -	0 2 6
To a pint of Vinegar, -	0 8 0
To half ancher of Whyte Wine, -	1 10 0
To two dozen tobaco pypes, -	0 4 0
To sending twice from Garmouth to Inverness, -	3 0 0
Scots.	
To four pints of Sack Wine at 16sh p. pint.	—
Nota—34 computed miles. Not charged for.	
A peck of Whyte Salt, -	0 4 6
A hail Boll of Gray Salt, -	5 0 0
Two stone of Butter at £3 is -	6 0 0
Two stone of Tallow at 3 merks is -	4 0 0
Scots money, £23 12 0	

MONUMENTS IN THE ABBEY CHURCH OF DEER, 1600 TO 1770.

NOTES of Monuments in the Abbey Church of Deer, taken down from the lips of one Andrew Ogston in 1799 or 1800, then in his 77th year, he having been born in Skelmuir sometime in 1722, and had then (1799 or 1800) been resident in Old Deer upwards of 30 years. The "Notes" are transcribed from an Old MS. Book in my possession.

In the Quire—Crawford-Fedderat, east wall, marked G. C. 1603.

North East Corner—Kath. Burnett, Little Crichtie, 1754. South of that John Lunan of Honeybrook, no stone; next Ja. Keith, predecessor to Jno. Burnett, 1713; his wife, Marjory Smith, 1697. Ja. Keith was Sheriff Clerk, Banff.

South East Corner—Jas. Ferguson, uncle of George Scott at Mill of Aden, lived at Millbreak, came down with the Family of Kinmundy. Mr. Keith, minister of Deer, lies north of Pitfour's tomb, and that family ly in the place where the Tomb stands. George Irvine, north of Mr. Keith, his father-in-law.

Within Iron Raill—Marble tomb. Ann Stuart, 1731. North East Corner—the same.

South East Corner—Jas. Ferguson her Husb^d 1734. Eliz. Ferguson their Dau^r.

South West Corner—No stone. Dalgarno Mins^r twixt and Kinmundys.

In the Church two founts—at East Door and South Door.

North Bool for Roman Catholic Elements.

South Wall—Kinmundys; Earl Marischal's Arms; Lady Kinmundy; Elisabeth Dean's Arms below that arch; Rob. Keith of Old Maud, 1637, but in the arch Keiths of Marischal; A. K. 1603 C. K. Rob. Keith of Old Maud said "No man went over him in life and should not in death," and ordered himself to be buried below the Church

Wall where Mr. Russel's Tomb is. Strachan of Annachy, Crichtie and Kinaldie were laid there. Quire not in Church but roofed in and a place for Music.

Mr. Forbes of Pitnacaldie, Minister of Deer, stone north where the Pulpit stood two yards.

Family Lofts in Old Kirk—Strachan of Annachy; Gordon of Pitlurg (was Kinmundy Gordon?); Technuiry of Skelmuir; Keith of Knock, buried in Kirk; Jas. Cumines of Kininmouth G.-Grandtather; north wall of Kinmundy's burial place. Family of Ker of Mearns.

Atram Sibbald, first Protestant Preacher at Old Deer, settled 18 June 1586; stone where he was buried north of that and below where Mr. B. Anderson was buried; also thereabout were buried some Camerons who came down the country.

In the Wall—A stone arms of Marischal; three Iron Bars; G. M. Georgins Comes Marischal Dominus Keith; Altrie et Patron; Sword below.

(Note.—The transcriber of the foregoing would like to be informed if the site of the Abbey Church of Deer above referred to was at the east end of the present Parish Church where are the ruins of a church having the date "1731" on an iron railing or gate-way some distance within the roofless walls, and if not where it stood. He desires also to know what has become of the monuments above enumerated, as he can only discover in the north wall of said ruins the stone with the date "18 June 1586"; the stone last above mentioned with the "Sword below," and near the east door of the present church, the stone erected to the memory of John Forbes of Pitnacaldie or Pitnycalder, minister of Deer, who died anno 1769, in the 81st year of his age and the 52nd of his ministry, who, by the way, was the author of a small volume of Hymns long known in the district, and now very scarce, as "Pitnycadell's Psalms.")

ABERDEEN ALMANACKS (IX., 2; X., 145, 161).—The Library of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen possesses eighteenth century Aberdeen Almanacks for the years 1773, 1774, 1776 to 1794 inclusive, and 1796. These Almanacks are bound in nine volumes, which contain respectively the Almanacks for 1773-74; 1776-78; 1779-81; 1782-84; 1785-87; 1788-90; 1791-93; 1794 and 1796. W. J.

Queries.

1088. ROBERT FERGUSON, POET.—In the Life of Ferguson reference is made to a maternal uncle which he visited in Aberdeenshire. Can any of your readers give any information as to this gentleman? It would be gladly received by the Rev. Dr. Grosart, Bank Villa, Belfast Terrace.

Dublin.

A. C. R.

Answers.

1077. SCOTTISH PSALMODY (X., 173).—Mr. Spencer Curwen, Music Publisher, London, says, "In the first half of the last century Scottish Psalmody reached its lowest point, and the Tunes in use were reduced to 12, which were described as 'The Tunes o' Daavit,' and asks for a list of them." I annex a copy of the contents of a primitive Tune Book of 4 pages—a century earlier—printed by "Andro Hart, Edinburgh, in 1622," which contains only the Airs. "The XII. Common | Tunes to the which all Psalmes | of eight syllables in the first | line, and six in the next | may be sung | .

Old Common Tvne.	The Stilt.
King's Tvne.	Dvmermelng Tvne.
Dvkes Tvne.	Dvndie Tvne.
English Tvne.	Abbay Tvne.
French Tvne.	Glasgow Tvne.
London Tvne.	Martyrs Tvne.

These conclusions may be sung with every | one of the foresaid Tunes |

O God, that art the Strength & Rocke
of all that trust in thee,
Sawe and defend thy chosen Flocke,
that now in danger be.

Thy People and thine Heritage,
Lord, blesse, guide, and preserue;
Increase them, Lord, and rule their hearts,
that they may neuer swerue.

Glore to the Father, to the Sonne
and to the Holy Ghost;
As it was in the beginning,
is now, and aye shall last.

Such is the contents of this primitive psalter.

Ravenscroft, in the preface to the first edition of his Psalter, 1621, gives a list of "The English, Scottish, and Welch Tunes of the Psalmes usually sung in Cathedrall Churches, Colegiats, Chappels, &c., in Great Brittain." This list contains 29 English, 7 Scottish, 5 Welch, "besides a number of forraigne Tunes."

In 1635 the Scottish Metrical Psalter was published by the Heirs of Andro Hart, Edinburgh. In it we find 31 Scottish Tunes arranged in four parts, besides Psalm Tunes in Reports, showing the increase during the 13 years from 1622. The present Scottish version of the Psalms was authorised by the General Assembly and the Estates Committee, and recommended to be used in Public Worship on and after 1st May, 1650.

The History of Sang Scules and other efforts to improve psalmody, though buried in Burgh and Presbytery Records, are now accessible to students of the subject in several works on early Church History and Worship in Scotland, and all show that from 1620 to the present century an increasing interest was manifested in the improvement of Psalmody.

Your columns are too limited to admit of even a summary of the history of the subject from 1620 to "the first half of the last century," but I respectfully

demur to the statement that at that period "Scottish Psalmody had reached its lowest point, or that the Tunes in use were reduced to 12."

Peterhead.

W. L. T.

1077. Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden writes as follows:—It is impossible to say what were the twelve church tunes commonly sung in Scotland last century. No statement—no definite statement—on the point is extant, so far as I know. Macmееkan has nothing; nor has Neil Livingston in the elaborate "Dissertation" prefixed to his reprint of the 1634 Psalter. A minute of the Aberdeen Session, January 20, 1755, has this: "They [the Session] appoint their precentors to sing only in all time coming the 12 church tunes commonly sung in Scotland, and printed in parts, &c." This refers to a performance of Church music given after the usual Sunday service, at which several *new tunes* had been sung by a "trained band." The Session objected to the *new tunes*, hence the minute. You will find a full account of the affair in the *Scots Magazine* for 1755. As to the 12 tunes. That there was a want of agreement in the matter even at the date of the minute is clear from the remark of a writer in the *Scots Mag.*, that "some particular tunes obtain in most churches in Scotland, but very few agree precisely in singing altogether the same tunes." But the list would almost certainly include "French," "Dundee," "Stilt" (York), "Dunfermline," "Elgin," "London New," "Martyrs" and "Abbey." Here is an extract from Dr. Grosart's *Life of Michael Bruce* (p. 93), speaking of a period circa 1770:

"Till then 'the old eight' (which were French, Dundee, Stilt, Newton, Elgin, London, Martyrs, Abbey) as they are now emphatically called, were considered the only tunes which it was lawful to sing in country congregations, and consequently were all that was deemed necessary or proper to learn; but in town churches a few others had begun to be added to the number. Among these were 'St. David,' 'St. Paul's,' 'St. Thomas,' 'St. Ann's'—I would suggest 'Winchester.' But really, as I have said, it is impossible to determine definitely what were the 12. I have hunted long and often in search of the statement but without result. If Aberdeen can furnish the information no one will be more delighted than myself. Mr. Curwen has long been on the out-look for the 'Twelve.'"

1087. DAFT DANCE IN MONS MEG (X., 175).—A full reply to this query would hardly suit the chaste pages of *S. N. & Q.* Suffice it to say that the allusion is *not* "to the well known piece of ordnance preserved in Edinburgh Castle." For further information "Michael Merlin" may be referred to Henley and Farmer's *Slang and its analogues*, Vol. IV., p. 345. P. J. ANDERSON.

Literature.

Fletcher of Saltoun. By G. W. T. OMOND. Famous Scots Series. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh. [1897].

ANDREW FLETCHER is a name Scotsman should not willingly let die, and the publishers are to be

applauded for bringing him into this series. To every reader of our history Fletcher of Saltoun is a household word. His was a prominent figure, and a strenuous personality, and Mr. Omond has succeeded in weaving the warp of Saltoun's better known public life and the weft of his less known private existence into a most interesting biography. The publication of a volume like this is nothing short of a public service, as presenting a long needed memorial of one of the most patriotic and liberty loving of men, who, with a refreshing singleness of purpose and honesty of motive, had the courage of his opinions. But for Fletcher of Saltoun, Scotland might have remained to this day a mere appanage of England, and not the equal partner in her destinies. This volume merits popularity.

Scotch Books for the Month.

- A Prince of Tyrone. C. Fennell and J. P. O'Callaghan. Cr 8vo, 6s Blackwood.
 Birrens and its Antiquities (Roman) with an account of recent excavations and their results. J. Macdonald and J. Barbour. Cr 8vo, 3/6 net Anderson (D.).
 Braefoot Sketches. J. Mackinnon. 8vo, 5/- Gardner.
 Caesar (Anc. Classics). A. Trollope. 8vo, 1/- Blackwood.
 Concordance to the Greek Testament. Ed. by W. F. Moulton and A. S. Geden. 4to, 26/- net Clark.
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