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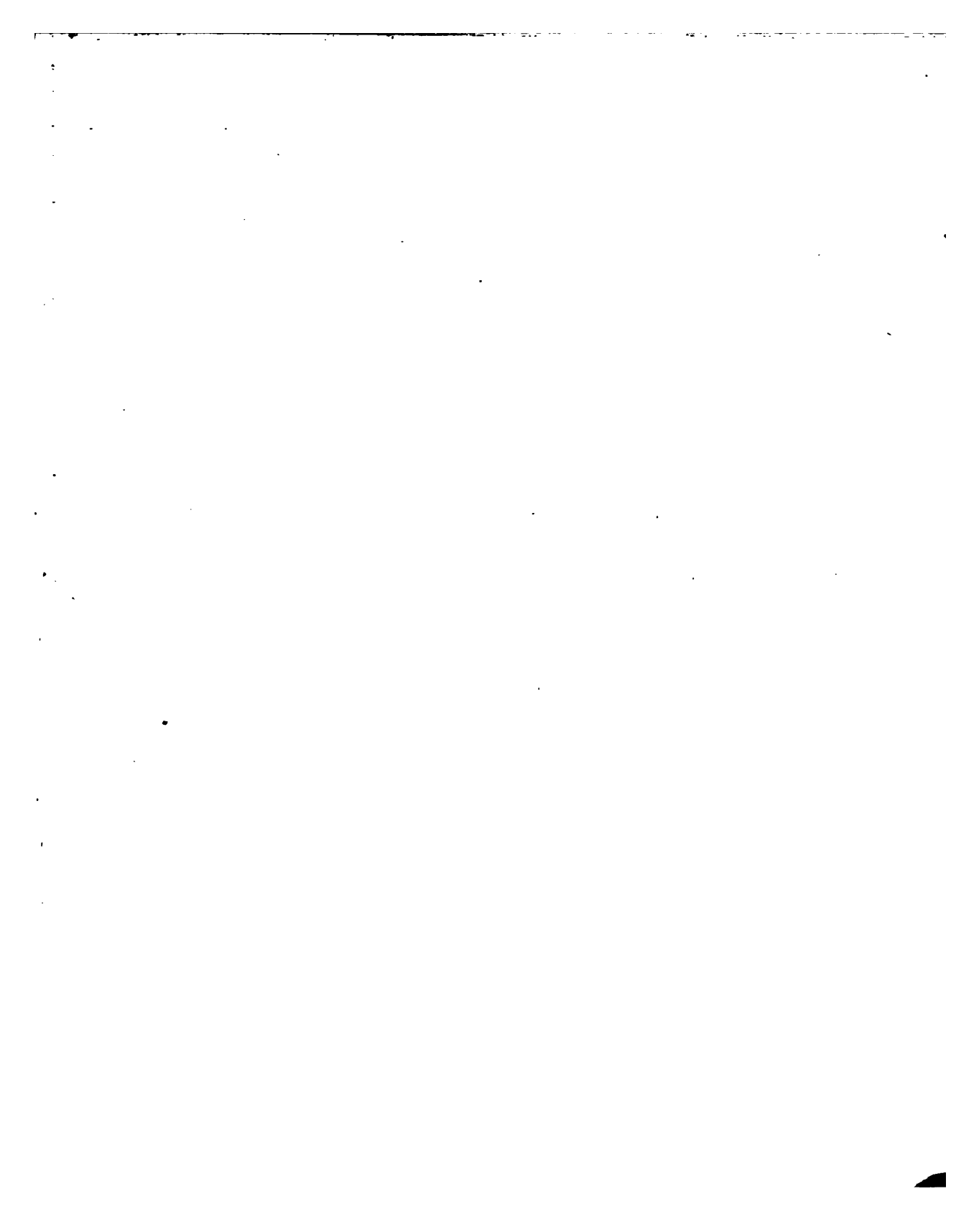
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*John Bulloch*

EDITOR OF "SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES."

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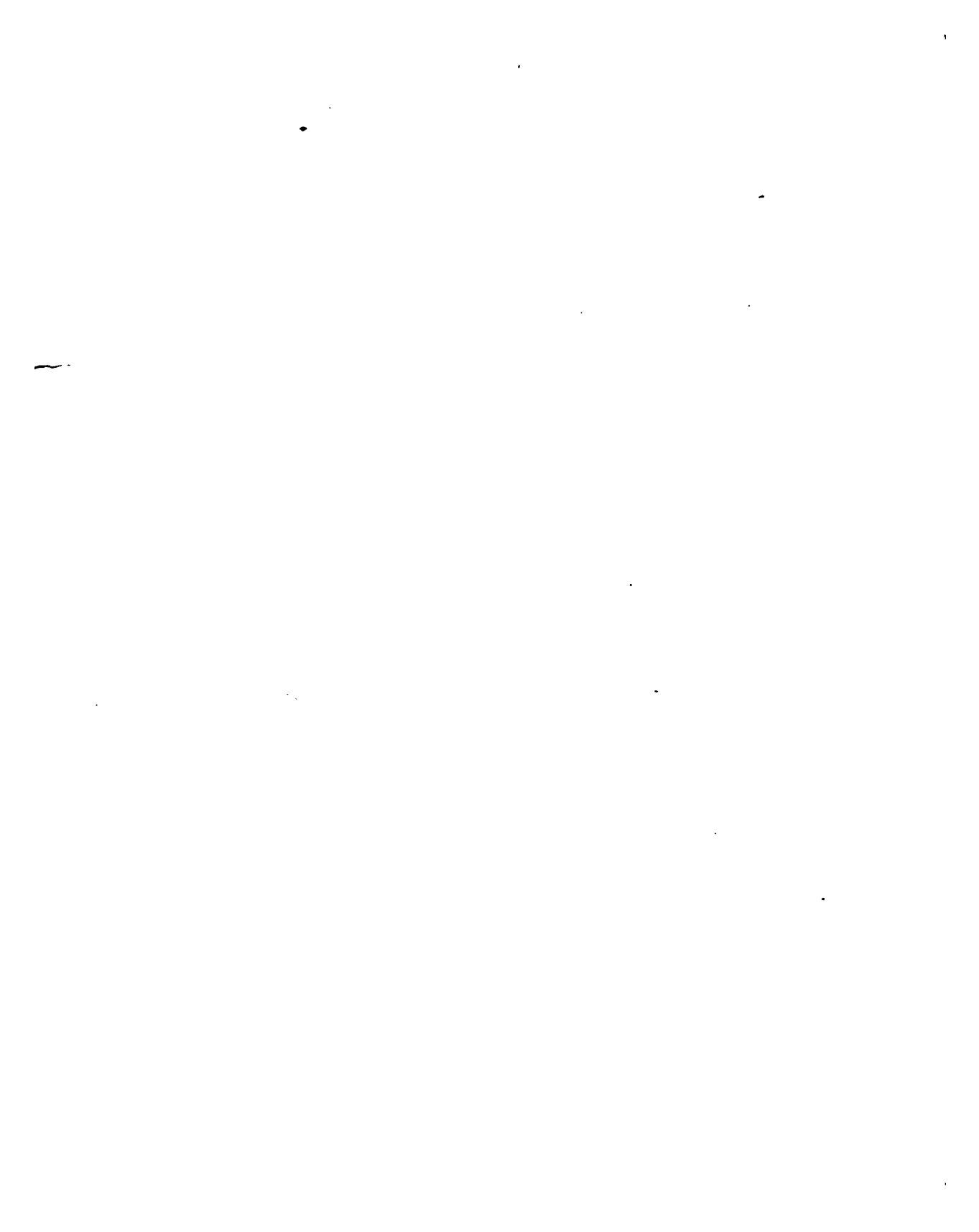
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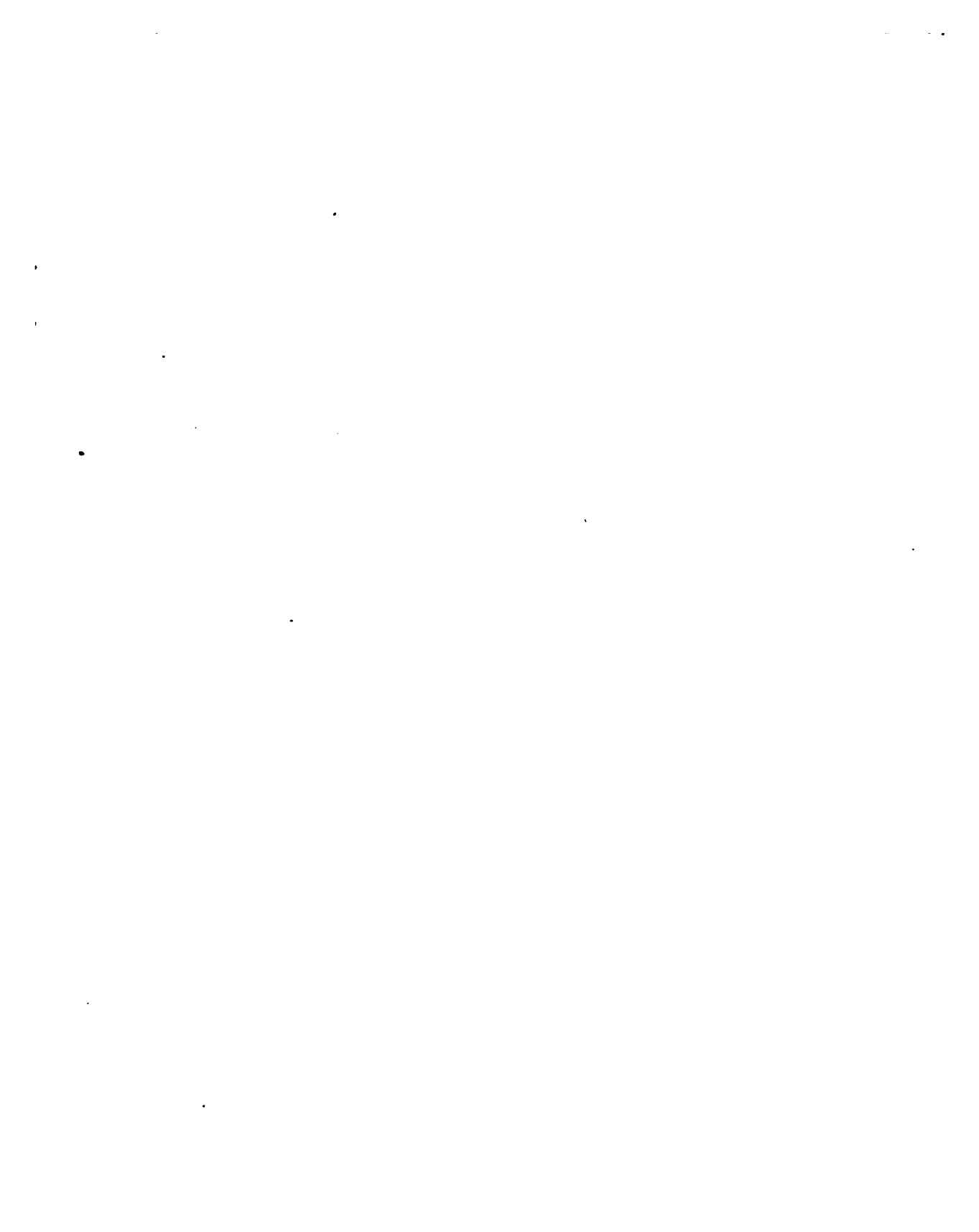
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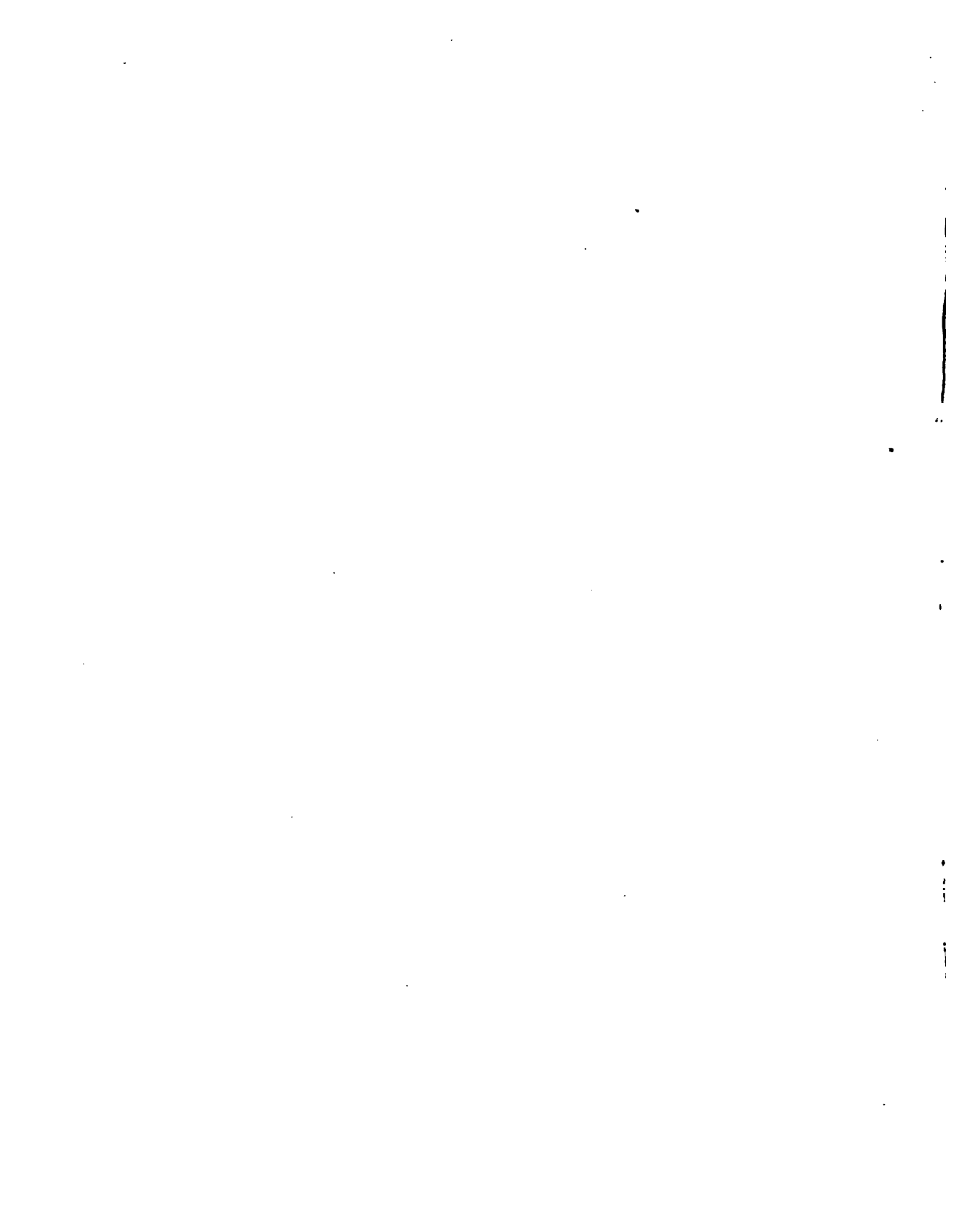
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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1897.

## THE LINES ON BRIG O' BALGOWNIE.

Brig o' Balgownie, wight is thy wa';  
*Bel* a wife's ae son on a mear's ae foal,  
 Doun thou sall fa'.

HAS any one ever found or sought to find a solution of these quaint old words—to divine the meaning, mystic or otherwise, latent in these ancient lines? They have come down to us floating on the foam of popular fireside tradition, and though seemingly trivial, they are worth a little study by us Aberdonians, being a relic among us of the flotsam and jetsam of 600 years.

They cannot be older than 1329. That was the year in which the Bridge is said to have stood completed, with its one spacious Gothic arch stretching from rock to rock above the dark deep pool of the Don below. They may, however, have an undefined antiquity nearly up to that date, perhaps as old as Barbour's time, who passed away in 1397;—we have entries as to "the Brig" in 1400, frequently indeed in Town Council records from 1444 downwards—and who can say but the distich may be a *jeu d'esprit* of some kindred wit or *bel esprit* like

Barbour, contemplating with pride the uniqueness of the structure, which still stands solitary in Scotland, without an architectural rival of its own class, whether near or far.

The oldest occurrence of the lines that we have been able to trace is in "Don, a Poem," of date 1655, but every one knows that it was to the bard born in 1788, who spent his youthful days near Dee and Don, that we owe their widespread interest and fame. Lord Byron has invested them with the halo of his genius, so that the Brig o' Balgownie goes down to posterity as a pendant to "the Bridge of Sighs," and the weird lines are familiar wherever Byron's name is known.

There is one thing, however, to regret—that Byron gave currency to a wrong reading of the lines, having been led astray by a false alliteration. In his stanza in "Don Juan" and the lively note attached where he introduces his interesting reference thereto, he has spoken of it as "Balgownie's Brig's black wall," a form which suited his own sledge-hammer style in that stanza, but if introduced into the original lines it spoils their point. It is not *blackness* or *luridness*, whether physically or metaphorically, that the primary *vates* has fastened on as the characteristic feature. The gist of the primary lines is the *strength* of the structure,—*wight* is thy wa',—the same epithet and with the same guttural pronunciation as in "Wallace wight," and "the Brig" is prophesied to be doomed to perish for all its proud strength under the advent of "a wife's ae son on a mear's ae foal"—a seemingly trivial and frivolous conjunction—and the question is, who are the beings thereby symbolised, under whom only the Bridge is to succumb.

But first let it be remarked that the structure of the lines is singularly notable with an artful alliteration, but not Byron's alliteration. It falls into the following cadences:

Brig o' Balgow | nie, || wight is thy wa'; |  
 Wi' a' wife's | ae son || on a mear's | ae foal, ||  
 Doun thou sall fa. ||

The opening line, it will be observed, com-

mences with choriambics,—one of them hypermetric—a measure always suggestive of pride and prancing ; then comes a slow narrative line of anapestics, preparing for the catastrophe, which is ushered in with and by a final choriambus, felicitously echoing the predicted collapse, and reflecting the measure of the first line in a harmonious close. A study of the metrical structure is thus singularly suggestive, as a happy echo to the sense, and, though in small compass, the tristich yet possesses the triplicity of form, which Aristotle says belongs to the best poetry in perfection—viz. a beginning, a middle, and an end. The beginning is the invocation, the middle is the allegation of pride in its strength, and the end is that the pride is to have a fall, but only when certain phenomena, weird portents as we take them, appear on the horizon.

The real meaning does not appear on the surface any more than in other enigmas : it is not, therefore, to be sought for in the notions that Byron alludes to when he interpreted the lines literally, and conjured up the omens of a personal fear. He knew himself to be an "only son" of his mother, and if the animal he rode in crossing the bridge was likewise the only offspring of its mother, he feared lest the weird conjunction might arise, and superstition would awaken in all its terrors. What, if the lines are meant to be a tribute to the strength of the Brig, that it would defy the ravages of time, that it would stand till Doomsday ! would yield only to the celestial coursers whose advent is to mark the end of all mortal things ?

And here we approach sacred ground. The Book of Revelation contains the key to the idea. The only son of Mary, according to the old catholic conception, the sole seed of the woman, is there represented at the close of all things as riding forth upon a celestial courser before the judgment day (chap. xix. 11-13), and it is natural to suppose that the uniqueness of the birth of the Divine Son would find a parallel in the uniqueness of the birth of the steed on which he rides. By this shadowy imagery, the lines convey, in enigmatic form, the idea of the duration of the Bridge as destined to continue till the *crack of doom*.

The lines seem thus to be a mystic enigma of the same order as the famous riddle as to the "maid in the beautiful garden, who, in the first hour of her life was made a wife, and *who died before she was born*"; an adumbration of the unique fortunes of Mother Eve, which can claim to be at once witty and true.

Interpreted in this light these stray lines not only receive a meaning, but attain a dignity, which shines through even the gross and grotesque imagery behind which the idea lurks

disguised. The poetic reader will be reminded of the magnificent passage in Mrs. Browning, describing the tramp of another celestial steed, that of Death, at the consummation and general wind up of all things.

On that last day  
When he crieth Ha ! ha !  
To the trumpet's blare  
And paweth the earth's Aceldama.  
Yet a Tamer shall be found  
Who shall quell him with a breath  
And shall lead him where he will  
With a whisper in his ear  
Full of fear.  
And a hand upon the mane  
Grand and still.

Still more notable, as suggesting not the imagery alone but a parallel, if not the exact idea, is the illustration now to be given, and with which we conclude. It is from the Hindoo mythology, which contains the idea of such a consummation, and the conception will be seen to be entirely parallel to that set forth in the enigmatic disguise of the mystic lines of our text. At the end of one of the *Æons* of time, according to that mythology, Brahma is to appear riding on a celestial steed, and his advent is thus portrayed in Thomas Campbell's lines in the "Pleasures of Hope" :

He comes ! dread Brahma shakes the sunless sky  
With murmuring wrath and thunders from on high ;  
*Heaven's fiery horse*, beneath his warrior form,  
Paws the light clouds and gallops on the storm !

Earth and her trembling isles in Ocean's bed  
Are shook, and *Nature rocks beneath his tread*.

This last illustration, I take it, is so apt as to approach the felicity of a proof ; and meantime, in the belief that the lines are thus rescued from being rubbish with no real meaning, I leave the subject for the consideration of those who find pleasure in such puzzles. Through the help of the famous endowment of Alexander Hay and the care of the Town Council of Aberdeen, the Brig, we are happy to think, seems in a fair way to realize the meaning of the bard by standing firm till doomsday.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti : Si non, his utere mecum.

G.

Writing to the *Glasgow Herald* in January last, the Rev. David Watson, St. Clement's Parish Church, Glasgow, states that one of the most regular worshippers in his church is an old woman who has reached the great age of 102 years. She spent most of her life in Perthshire. Mr. Watson is probably right in his contention that this guid-wife is the oldest church-goer in Glasgow.

## SCOTCH AND GERMAN: THEIR ORIGINAL IDENTITY.

## IV.

- S. Leid—people, folk. G. Leute—the same.  
 “And leir after the law of leper leid.”  
 Henryson—*Testament of Cresseid*.
- S. Licht—light. G. Licht—light.  
 English has lost its guttural sounds, while German and Scots have retained them, as in this example.
- S. Lift—sky, air. G. Luft—air, sky.  
 “It is the moon, I ken her horn,  
 That’s blinkin’ in the lift so hie.” —Burns.  
 “Waes me but the very lift turned black.”  
 Crocket—*Men of the Moss Hags*.
- S. Mengyie—multitude, collection.  
 G. Menge—the same.  
 “The settlement was forc’t on wi’ a’ this mengyie  
 of shirras, an’ lawuyers, an’ constables.”  
 Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Michtles—powerless. G. Machtlos—powerless.  
 Baith sichtles and michtles,  
 I grew almaist at aimis,  
 Montgomerie—*The Cherrie and the Slae*.
- S. Mair—more. G. Mehr—more.  
 In pronunciation and meaning Scots and German agree; the English agrees in meaning.
- S. Mark—mark. G. Mark—mark.  
 This word, as the name of a coin, was long retained in Scotland (as it still is in Germany) when it had ceased in England.  
 “And four and twenty hunder merk to pay the nurice-fee,  
 And weel gang nae mair, &c.”—*The Jolly Beggar*.
- S. Muder—mother. G. Mutter—mother.  
 “Muder” is the older form which more resembles the German than “Mither,” in which we can trace southern influence. See “Bruder.”  
 His wife bade him ga hame gub-glaiskis,  
 And sa did Meg his muder. —*Chrystis Kirk*.
- S. Mutch—woman’s cap. G. Mutze—a cap.  
 This bonny blink will bleach my mutches clean.  
 Morison’s *Poems*.  
 “It has a closin’-in head-piece concern that min’s me, for a’ the earth, upon a mutch that my wife had ance wi’ a byous muckle squar’ kell.”  
 Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Minnie—mother, dear one. G. Minne—dear one.  
 The German “Minne” is now chiefly confined to poetry. It literally means “love,” and is found in various forms in all the Teutonic languages. Compare also the French *Mignone*.  
 “Na, he was owre cunning for my minnie.”  
 Crockett—*Men of the Moss Hags*.
- S. Nicht—night. G. Nacht—night.
- S. Nocht—nought, nothing. G. Nichts—nothing.  
 Nocht—not. G. Nicht—not.
- S. Nick—notch. G. Nicks—notch.  
 “Its e’en a lang, lang time i deed  
 Sin’ I began to nick the thread  
 An’ choke the breath. —Burns.
- S. Och!—oh! G. Ach!—oh!  
 “But och! that night among the shaws  
 She got a fearfu’ settlin.” —Burns.
- S. Ohn—without. G. Ohne—without.  
 “I’ll be thanhfu’ ohn drunken,” said Donal.  
 G. Macdonald—*Donal Grant*.  
 “Fat’ll my mither say to ye, gin ye gae hame on-  
 seen the laird?” Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Platfute—flatfooted. G. Plattfuss—the same.  
 “Platfute he hobbit up with bendis  
 For Mald he made request.”—*Chrystis Kirk*.
- S. Rae—roe. G. Reh—roe.  
 Here the pronunciation (as well as the meaning) of this word is the same in both languages. It is in Middle English that the change of vowel to *o* first appears.  
 “Where the deer and the rae  
 Lightly bounding together,  
 Sport the lang simmer day  
 On the braes o’ Balquither.” —Tannahill.
- S. Rede—advice, counsel. G. Rath—the same.
- S. Rede—to advise. G. Rathen—to advise.  
 Hear, Land o’ Cakes and brither Scots,  
 Frae Maidenkirk to John o’ Groats!  
 If there’s a hole in a’ your coats,  
 I rede ye tent it. —Burns.  
 And may ye better reek the rede  
 Than ever did th’ adviser. —Burns.  
 “O rede, O rede, mither,” he says,  
 “A gude rede gi’e to me;  
 O shall I tak’ the nut-brown bride,  
 And let fair Annet be?”  
 Scots Ballad—*The Nut Brown Maid*.
- S. Reek—smoke. G. Rauch—smoke.  
 “Is that you, Dawvid? Come awa’ ben. I’m  
 some tribble’t wi’ reek, but fan yer lootit doon it’s  
 nae sae ill.” Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Saft—soft. G. Sanft—soft.
- S. Sair—sore, very, much. G. Sehr—the same.  
 Sair, sair she flet wi’ me ’tween ilka smack,  
 But weel I kend she meant nae as she spak.  
 Ramsay—*Gentle Shepherd*.  
 “We canna be but sair obleeg’t to them that tak’s  
 sic lang pains feedin’ the laird’s fools.”  
 Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Sall—shall. G. Soll—shall.  
 “‘Alas!’ quod she, ‘quhat sall I do?’”  
 Peblis to the Play.  
 “Jenny said to Jockey, gin ye winna tell,  
 Ye sall be the lad, I’ll be the lass mysell.”  
 Ramsay—*Gentle Shepherd*,
- S. Sang—song. G. Sang—song.
- S. Samen—together. G. Zu sammen—together.  
 “Sprent they samen until a ling.”  
 Harbour—*The Bruce*.

- S. Schene—beautiful. G. Schön—beautiful.  
Hail May, hail Flora, hail Aurora *schene*.  
Dunbar—*Thriissil and the Rois*.
- S. Sib—related by blood. G. Sibb—the same.  
“We’re no a’ *sib* to the king.” —*Scots Proverb*.  
“Y nam *sibbe* him na mare.”  
Thomas the Rhymer—*Sir Tristrem*.  
“Jist bide ye still till the spring day comes in again,  
gin ye dinna see a braivity at Clinkstyle that hardly  
besems fowk’t *sib* to fish cadgers an’ siclike!”  
Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Sicker—secure, sure. G. Sicher—the same.  
“I was come round about the hill,  
An’ todlin’ down on Willie’s mill,  
Setting my staff wi’ a’ my skill,  
To keep me *sicker*.” —Burns.  
Cp. L. Securus.
- S. Sicht—sight. G. Sicht—sight.
- S. Skaith—injury, hurt. G. Schade—the same.  
“However, there wisna as muckle’s dee naebody  
gyte *skaith*; an’ I tribbletna them wi’ lang o’ my  
company, aw can tell ye.” Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Skellum—worthless fellow. G. Schelm—same.  
“She tauld thee well thow was a *skellum*,  
A bletherin’, blusterin’, drunken blellum.” —Burns.
- S. Smert—pain. G. Schmerz—pain.  
Till Jupiter his merci list aduert,  
And send comfort in relesche of my *smert*.  
*The Kingis Quair*.
- S. Smiddie—smithy. G. Schmiede—smithy.  
“At kirk or market, mill or *smiddie*,  
Nae tawted tyke, tho’ e’er sae duddie.” —Burns.
- S. Snell—sharp, quick. G. Schnell—the same.  
“An’ bleak December’s winds ensuin’  
Baith *snell* and keen.” —Burns.
- S. Sned—cut. G. Schneiden—to cut.  
“An’ legs, an’ arms, an’ heads will *sned*  
Like taps o’ thrissle.” —Burns.
- S. Spier—to enquire. G. Spuren—to trace, find out.  
“To ane great court-man I did *spier*  
That I trowit my freind had bene,  
Because we war of kyn sa neir.”  
Sir R. Maitland—*Na Kyndnes at Court*.  
But mony daily weet their weason  
Wi’ liquors nice,  
An’ hardly, in a winter season,  
E’er *spier* her price. —Burns.
- S. Spunk—spark (of fire). G. Funke—the same.  
The slight change of consonants at the be-  
ginning of the word is explained according to  
Grimm’s Law.  
“Gie me ae spark o’ Nature’s fire,—  
That’s a’ the learning I desire.”  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Oh, for a *spunk* o’ Allan’s glee  
Or Ferguson’s, the bauld and slee.” —Burns.  
“For shame to ye, Peter, man, ’t ye hae so little  
*spunk*.” Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Stark—strong. G. Stark—strong.  
“Though he was bred to kintra wark.  
An’ counted was baith wight and *stark*,  
Yet that was never Robin’s mark  
To mak a man.  
A *stark* moss-trooping Scot was he  
As e’er couched Border lance by knee.”  
Scott—*Lay of the Last Ministrel*.  
“Then Red Rowen has hent him up,  
The *starkest* man in Teviotdale.”  
Scottish Ballad—*Kinmont Willie*.
- S. Steggin—to climb, mount. G. Steigen—to climb.  
“But auld Anton went *stegging* over the hills, till  
I was fair driven out of my breath.  
Crockett—*Men of the Moss Hags*.  
Mr. Crockett, in a footnote to this passage,  
explains “stegging” as “walking rapidly with  
long steps.” This meaning the word contains  
in Galloway, but it also conveys the idea of  
ascending at the same time, as up, or over a  
hill.
- S. Steer—molest, disturb. G. Stören, the same.  
“Or else Thow kens Thy servant true  
Wad never *steer* her.” —Burns.
- S. Stell—to place, fix up. G. Stellen—to place.  
“*Stell* him up,” he said, “and let us see what like  
this breaker of maidens’ chambers may be.”  
Crockett—*Men of the Moss Hags*.
- S. Stern—star. G. Stern, star.  
“As *stern* of day, be moving circulare,  
Chasis the nicht with bemis resplendent.”  
Bellenden—*Virtew and Vice*.  
Another form of the word is “Starn,” which  
is probably due to Norse influence.
- S. Stound—hour, time. G. Stunde—hour.  
“God wait that waid they do that *stound*  
For it was their feist day,  
They said,  
Of Peblis to the play. —*Peblis to the Play*.
- S. Sturt—trouble, disturbance.  
G. Stürzen—tumble suddenly, ruin.  
“I’ve lived a life of *sturt* and strife;  
I die by treacherie:  
It burns my heart I must depart  
And not avenged be.” —Burns.  
“Than Ire came in with *sturt* and stryfe,  
His hand was ay upon his knife.”  
Dunbar—*Sevin Deidly Synnis*.
- S. Sweer—lazy, averse. G. Schwer—heavy, slow.  
For prayin’, I hae little skill o’t,  
I’m baith dead-*sweer*, an’ wretched ill o’t.—Burns.  
“Nor, I’m fell *sweir* to think o’ a cheenge fae this  
place, an’ I’ll tell ye foo.” Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.
- S. Tac—toe. G. Zehe—toe.
- S. Tow—rope. G. Tau—rope.  
“Then hame he ran to a rok o’ *toiw*.  
Scottish Ballad—*Wife of Auchtermuchty*,  
“Fan ye carriet things, ’s ye did, the black gate.  
that’s a sma’ affair, an’ the *tow* may gae wi’ the  
bucket.” Alexander—*Johnny Gibb*.



S. Thole—to suffer, endure. L.G. Tholan—same.

“Wha can *thole* when Britain’s fairs  
Wid gie Briton’s law, lassie. —*Tannahill.*

Modern German is *dulden* (the second “d” is intrusive); O.H.G. is *dolen*; and Gothic *thulan*. Thus the Scots *thole* is much nearer the primitive form.

S. Thrang—press. G. Drängen—to press.  
“Formest tho’ in fold, he lete him in *thrang* (press in). Thomas the Rhymer—*Sir Tristrem.*

S. Ticht—tight, close. G. Dicht—the same.  
“An’ syne tak’ the aul’ pleuch ryn there, an’ wup it *ticht* aween the stays.” Alexander—*Johnny Gibb.*

S. Wae—woe. G. Weh—woe.  
S. Wale—choose, select. G. Wählen—the same.  
“He *wales* a portion with judicious care;  
And ‘Let us worship God!’ he says with solemn air.”  
Burns.

“That only happens when for sake o’ gear,  
Ane *wales* a wife as he would buy a mear.”  
Ramsay—*Gentle Shepherd.*

S. Wallis—waves. G. Wellen—waves.  
“As carvel ticht, fast tending through the se  
Levis na prent amang the *wallis* hie.”  
Bellenden—*Virtew and Vice.*

S. Wicht—wight, fellow. G. Wicht—the same.  
Siclik my werk perfites every *wicht*  
In fervent luf of maist excellent light  
And makis man into this erd bot peer.  
Bellenden—*Virtew and Vice.*

S. Wou—to dwell. G. Wohnen—to dwell.  
“He *woned* upon the heath.” —Sir Walter Scott.

S. Wonner—dweller. G. Einwohner—dweller.  
Our whipper-in, wee, blasted *wonner*,  
Poor worthless elf, it eats a dinner. —Burns.

S. Wonge—cheek. G. Wange—cheek.  
The tale when Rohand told,  
For sorwe he gan grete,  
The king biheld that old,  
How his *wonges* were wete.  
Thomas the Rhymer—*Sir Tristrem.*

S. Wud—mad. G. Wut—mad.  
“The wife was *wud*, and out of her wit;  
She could na gang, nor yet could she sit  
But ay did curse and did ban.  
*The Gaberlunsieman.*

S. Yestreen—last night. G. Gestern—yesterday.  
The “yester” of “yesterday” is of course the same, word. In *Johnny Gibb* we have *streem*—  
“At ony rate, Meg Raffan taul me nae langer syne nor the nicht afore the *streem* (Vorgestern).”

S. Yon and Yoner—that, some distance off.  
G. Jen-er—the same.  
“Ye dinna mean to tell me *yon* jaws disna ken their business better nor imagine they hae to caw doon the rocks.”  
*Macdonald, Sir Gibbie.*

“Yon” of “yonder” (with an intrusive *d*) are sparingly used in modern English, but are still in active operation in Scotland. Where an

Englishman would say—“Do you see that man?” a Scotsman would say, “Do you see *yon* man?” (Sehen Sie *jenen* Mann?)

S. Younker—youngster. G. Junker—youth of birth.  
“The wyvis kest up ane hiddous yell  
Quhen all thir *yunkeris* yokkit.”—*Chrystis Kirk.*  
“Coirdit with gold lyik ane *younkeir*.”  
Maitland—*Satire on The Town Ladies.*

“To see the stryfe came *yunkeirs* stowt,  
And mony galyart man.”  
A. Scot—*Justing and Debat.*

“Their master’s and their mistress’s command,  
The *yunkers* a’ are warned to obey.” —Burns.

Mr. Eyre-Todd has edited the poems from which our first three extracts are made, and this word seems to have given him some trouble. It is seldom that he ventures on a derivation, but in each case where this word occurs he adds the note “Perhaps Dutch *jonker*.” The word is, in fact, common to the Teutonic languages, to which Dutch, German, Scots and English belong. Our present concern is with Scots and German, and it will be seen that the word, as used by Burns, and as it is used in Germany, have the closest resemblance. “Younker” was very common in Elizabethan English; Shakespeare, for example, has—“What, will you make a *younker* of me?” (*Hen. IV.*, III. 3). The reader will remember that when Luther was shut up in the Warburg he went by the name of “Junker Georg.” Trench makes *Junker*=*Jung Herr*, which is as good a guess as he made about “husband”=the *band*, or stay of the *house*!—a derivation which is happily struck out of later editions of his work.

The above list might be greatly extended were it necessary or desirable. Had we taken up some of the peculiarities of inflection, several interesting results might have appeared. Thus, the past tenses of many of the strong, or irregular verbs, are very much alike in German and Scots: such as, *brak* (brach), *fur* (fuhr), *fand* (fand), *kenned* (kannte), *cam* (kam), *stak* (stach), and so on. We might have compared the German plural of Kind—Kinder—with the Scots “childer,” as in Fergusson’s “Farmer’s Ingle”:

Ay maun the *childer*, wi’ a fastin’ mou,  
Grumble and greet, make an unco mane.

But probably enough has been done to place in a clearer light the connection of our native Scots with German. The class of words in the foregoing list indicates, in some degree, the culture of the people who spoke them. It is not a high culture, for the language is simple and concrete, and refers only to the common activities and relationships of life. The higher culture, which has characterized the Teutonic nations of a later day, expresses itself in the

language of the nations who have supplied that culture.

Our list of words also throws some light on the character of the peoples. In the great essentials of life the two races are one. In simplicity of character; in the practice of the domestic virtues, frugality and perseverance; in their home life; in their blunt and honest independence, amounting almost at times to boorishness, making them the reproach of their Celtic neighbours; in their love of native land, yet full of daring enterprise and with a knack of "getting on" in any country to which they please to emigrate—Scot and German are singularly alike. The *Vaterlandesliebe* is almost aggressively expressed. No other nations possess such a collection of national and patriotic songs; in no patriotic songs is there such a fierce assertion of national independence, such a passionate love of liberty expressed. Even England, with her strong Teutonic element, is a contrast in this respect, for of the few patriotic songs she possesses, the best of these, such as "Rule Britannia!" "Ye Mariners of England," &c., &c., were written by Scotsmen. What Carlyle claimed as the two outstanding qualities of the primitive German people—valour (*Tapferkeit*) and meditative depth—he claimed also for his own countrymen by reason of their original oneness. "Not forgetting," he says, "at the same time, our own Saxon origin and claims, by the general brotherhood, and in virtue of so many Hengists and Alfreds to a share in that praise." In these days of too willing effacement of our national character, and in times when plain living and high-thinking are no longer characteristic of Scottish people, it would be well to remember the simple virtues of "valour and meditative depth" which characterized our Saxon ancestors and made them great.

Bearsden.

W. MACINTOSH.

#### THE GREAT DUCHESS OF GORDON.

THE current issue of the *English Illustrated Magazine* contains an article by me upon Jane Maxwell, wife of the 4th Duke of Gordon. Herewith I give some of the scaffolding that went to make it, but which had to be taken down in a popular monthly. The story of the daring duchess's life is succinctly told in the inscription on her tomb at Kinrara as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of Jane, Duchess of Gordon; Second daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart:

Married to Alexander, Duke of Gordon, xxiii. of

October MDCCLXVII

And died at London, April xi. MDCCCXII, aged lxiii. years

Issue two sons and five daughters

Eldest daughter, Lady Charlotte, married Charles, Duke of Richmond

Issue Lady Mary, Charles, Earl of March, Lord George, Lady Sarah, Lady Georgina, Lord Henry, Lady Jane,

Lord William Pitt, Lord Frederick, Lord Sussex, Lady Louisa, Lady Charlotte, Lord Arthur and Lady Sophie Georgina

George, Marquis of Huntly, a Lieutenant General in the Army

Second daughter, Lady Madeline, married first Sir Robert Sinclair of Murckle, Bart.

Issue Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., married secondly Charles Fysche-Palmer, Esq.

Third daughter, Lady Susan, married William, Duke of Manchester

Issue Lady Jane, Lady Elizabeth, Lady Susan Georgina, George Augustus, Viscount Mandeville

Lord William Francis, Lady Georgina Frederica, Lady Caroline Katherine and Lady Emily

Fourth Daughter, Lady Louise, married Charles, Marquis of Cornwallis

Issue Lady Jane, Lady Louise, Lady Jemima, Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth.

Fifth Daughter, Lady Georgina, married John, Duke of Bedford

Issue Lord Wriothlesley, Lord Edward, Lord Charles James Fox, Lord Francis John,

Lady Georgina Elizabeth and Lady Louisa Jane.

Lord Alexander Gordon died January viii. MDCCCVIII. aged xxii. years.

This Monument was erected by Alexander, Duke of Gordon

And the above Inscription placed on it at the particular request of the Duchess, his wife.

None of the peerages contain the dates of the births of the daughters of the Duchess, so I have had to get them from various sources as follows. I may note that 5 of the Duchess' 36 grandchildren are still living:—

George, born 2 Feb. 1770; succeeded to Dukedom, June 17, 1827; died 28 May, 1836.

Alexander, born 1785, died unmarried 8 Jan. 1808.

Charlotte, born 20 Sept. 1768; mar. 9 Sept. 1789, Charles Lennox, afterwards 4th Duke of Richmond; died 1842.

Issue—Charles, 5th Duke of Richmond, born 1791.

John George, 1793-1873.

Henry Adam, R.N., 1797-1812.

William Pitt, 1799-1881.

Frederick, 1801-1829.

Sussex, 1802-1874.

Arthur, 1806-1864.

Mary, mar. Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy; died 1847.

Sarah, mar. Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland; died 1873.

Georgina, mar. 20th Baron de Ros, died 1891.

Jane, married Laurence Peel (son of the first Sir Robert Peel), died 1861.

Louise Maddelina, mar. Rt. Hon. William Frederick Fownes Tighe is still living.  
Charlotte, mar. 1st Lord Fitzhardinge; d. 1833.

Sophia Georgiana, mar. Lord Thomas Cecil is still living.

Madelina, born 1772; married 1st, April 3, 1789, Sir Robert Sinclair, bart. of Stevenson, and bore him an only son, who succeeded, in 1795, as Sir John Sinclair; married 2nd Charles Fysche Palmer; d. June, 1847. Was there issue of the second marriage?

Susan, born 2 Feb. 1774; mar. 7 Oct. 1793, William 5th Duke of Manchester; died 26 Aug. 1828.

Issue—George, 6th Duke of Manchester, 1799-1855.  
William Francis, 1800-1842.

Jane, died 1815.

Elizabeth, mar. Major Gen. Thomas Steele; died 1857.

Susan, mar. 8th Marquis of Tweeddale; died 1870.

Georgina Frederica, mar. Evan Baillie of Dochfour; died 1892.

Caroline Catherine, mar. John Hales Calcraft; died 1892.

Louisa, born 12 Sept. 1776; married 1st Marquis of Cornwallis (when?); died 1850. Who did his daughters marry?

Georgiana, born 18 July, 1781; married as his second wife, 23 June, 1803, John, 6th Duke of Bedford (father of Lord John Russell); died 23 Feb. 1853.

Issue—Rev. Wriothoesley, 1804-1886.

Edward, R.N., 1805-1887.

Charles James Fox, 1807-1894.

Francis John, R.N., 1806-1869.

Henry, R.N., 1816-1842.

Cosmo George, 1817-1875.

Alexander, 1821.

Georgiana Elizabeth, mar. Charles Romilly; died 1867.

Louisa Jane, mar. James, 1st Duke of Abercorn, and is still living.

Rachel Evelyn, mar. Lord James Wandersforde Butler (son of the 19th Earl of Ormonde), and is still living.

In 1864 "An Autobiographical Chapter in the Life of the Duchess of Gordon" was privately printed at Glasgow, with an introduction by J. Wylie Guild. It consists of a series of letters from the Duchess, written to Francis Farquharson of Haughton, accountant in Edinburgh, who was the intimate friend and adviser of the Gordon family, and came to arbitrate in the dispute between the Duchess and her husband. The quarrel was over Jane Christie whom he ultimately married. A summary of these letters (for which I am indebted to Mr. James Davidson of *Glasgow Herald*) is interesting in view of the rarity of the volume itself.

I.—Gordon Castle, January 13, 1804. About her efforts on behalf of Highland Society. "You know how much I am interested in introducing industry into the country."

II.—Cottage at Kinrara, Oct. 10, 1804. Happy she is not at Gordon Castle—"cannot unravel that complicated scene of meanness, extravagance, immense fortune—no Credit and less money. She had evidently been on a visit to Gordon Castle, and felt herself insulted by the authority conferred by the Duke on James Hay, his factotum. Details the general mismanagement of the estate, the innuendo being that it is due to her dethronement.

III.—Cottage of Kinrara, Nov. 2, 1804. Rejecting suggestion that she should accept a reduced allowance. "Why am I, at the end of a life spent for his credit—my own honour and his children's welfare—to be a prisoner, and really upon bread and water, if the sum you mention was to be my allowance." Asks Farquharson to make the Duke leave Gordon Castle, then "the bloodsuckers will drop off," go to Town and put his estate in the hands of trustees.

IV.—Cumberland Place, May 7th (franked—J. Fordyce, London, May 7, 1805). More complaints of mismanagement of Duke's fortune and her own ill-treatment. "Here worse than a prisoner—not a soul permitted to come into the house—such a house no gentleman ever lived in—and not one of the people whom I used to live with ever allowed to enter into the house." Hopes her school near Kingussie, and its "high salary," will not be lost, nor her "woolen manufactory." "The prospect of doing good to these poor Highlanders is the only consolation of my wretched life." Still "proud to find Pitt, Sidmouth, and all the friends of my early life more attached than ever, and his Majesty sent me such compliments upon my family."

V.—June 15, 1805. More complaints. Her own children allowed only once to dine with her; the "disgraceful establishment" prohibited her from giving a dinner to bring Ministers together and soothe the heat of party. The Duke's taunts about her extravagance. Answers—Pin money down to 1795 £500 a year, which in course of 28 years was exceeded only £1240, mostly laid out on a farm near Gordon Castle. "Two Dukes were married in my house—and Lady Louisa Brome." Accounts since 1795 were being made out at Coutts's, and Coutts told her it would not come to more than a few hundreds above her £4000 a year. Whereas the Duke, since 1792, had added £100,000 to his debts "living with Mr. Hay and such like." Determined to claim £4000 a year as in 1792. She wished a amicable separation, desiring to "avoid throwing disgrace on a family I have raised to the highest dignities." "My daughter being married makes no difference in my expense." Will go to law if she does not get £4000. Writes "with a giddy head and a broken heart." "I beg you will procure the papers from Sir George Abercrombie when he tried Jane Chrystee and her mother—also the strange marriage performed, and the Divorce procured during my illness."

VI.—Franked: J. Fordyce, London, July 1, 1805. Living in a dirty hotel, and going nowhere but to dine with the Chathams, the Duke of York, and some old and steady friends.

Refers to an offer she had made to the Duke to continue with the farce of being Duchess of Gordon should he give her £300 a month—to cease the moment she was at Gordon Castle. “Mother of four Dukes, nay five, if you add Huntly—here left in a hotel depending on the *charity* of the public—when my exertions have put them in the possession of about £200,000 a year.”

VII.—Franked: J. Fordyce, London, July 8, 1805. “The Duke of Bedford, Brome, Lennox, all beg and pray me to submit to a submission—it is cruel upon me.”

It would appear from letters to the Duke, at end of volume, the Duke, Sir George Abercrombie of Forglan, and the Hon. Henry Erskine (in whose charming biography much information about the Duchess will be found), that the dispute between Duke and Duchess was to be referred to Erskine and Sir James Montgomery, Bart. of Stan-hope, the Lord Advocate.

Very little seems to be known about Jane Christie—nothing whatever in print so far as I have been able to find. From private information, however, I learn that she was a Fochabers woman, and very good looking. She had four children to the Duke namely—Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane and Adam. I have been unable to trace the women, but the career of Adam is known. The Duke built a cottage for him at Burnside of Enzie. He married a Jane Grant belonging to Buckie. After he died, his wife married one, Baxter Reid, belonging to Fochabers. All the Christie family are out of this district now, I think, except one far off relative. Jane Christie died in 1824, three years before the Duke. He commissioned a marble slab for her grave, but his eldest son (the future duke) would not permit it to be erected. I believe that it is still lying in a garret at Gordon Castle in the box in which it was packed. In concluding, I may note that the Hon. Mrs. Armitage, in the course of an article on “British Mansions and their Mistresses” (*Tinsley's Magazine*, March, 1888), dealt at some little length with Jane Maxwell; and that a pastel portrait of Lady Susan Gordon, who married the Duke of Manchester, by Sir T. Lawrence, is in the Duchess of Manchester's possession at at Kimbolton Castle. Portraits of all the other sisters were engraved at different times, but I have been unable to trace any print of Lady Susan.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Mr. Henry Craik, C.B., is engaged upon a history of Scotland from the Union, which will deal in special detail with the hundred years following 1745. The work has already made considerable progress, and will be published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons.

#### NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

516. *Keith, George*: Religious Writer and Controversialist. Born in Aberdeen probably about 1641, as he was a fellow-student there with Bishop Burnet. He took his degree of M.A.; but quitted the Presbyterian Church and turned Quaker. His works, which are numerous and voluminous, are detailed by K. J. in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, IX., 39-40. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, where, becoming dissatisfied with the sect to which he had attached himself, he founded a new one of his own. On his return from America he entered the Church of England and took orders there. He was a believer in the Transmigration of Souls and in the Millennium, and is said to have been an eloquent and able speaker. He died about 1715. Vide Anderson's *Scottish Nation*.

517. *Keith, George, 10th Earl Marischal*: Jacobite and German Diplomatist. Born at Inverugie, St. Fergus, in 1693; became a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, but was deprived of his command and dismissed from public employment along with his cousin the Earl of Mar. He joined in the rebellion of 1715, and on the failure of the enterprise fled to the continent. His titles and estates were accordingly forfeited. He made a second attempt at a rising in 1719, which proved abortive, after which he took no further part in Jacobite politics. Having gained the confidence of Frederick the Great, that monarch appointed him Ambassador to France. Becoming acquainted with the Bourbon Secret Family compact, he communicated the fact to Pitt: and a pardon was soon procured for his former Jacobite escapades, and the earl took the oath of fealty to the Hanoverian dynasty. The Earl continued a favourite with the Prussian monarch, and died at Potsdam in 1778. V. Anderson's *Scottish Nation*.

518. *Keith, Henry Barron*: Minor Poet. Born at Woodside, Aberdeen. A frequent writer of excellent verse. For a sketch of his career and work see Morgan's *Annals of Woodside*. He was born in 1818, and died 1847.

519. *Keith, James Chas. Edward*: Field Marshal. Born at Inverugie Castle, St. Fergus, 16th June, 1696. Like his brother he was out in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715, and had to take refuge abroad. Having devoted himself to the study of mathematics and military tactics, after a brief period of service in Spain, he entered the Russian army, where he rose to high favour with the Empress Elizabeth. Afterwards he entered the Prussian army, in which he greatly distinguished himself, was created a Field Marshal, and became the friend and favourite officer of Frederick the Great. After brilliant exploits in the Seven Years War at Prague, Rossbach and Olmutz, Marshal Keith fell in the battle of Hochkirchen, in 1758, aged 63. Monuments to his memory exist in Berlin, erected by Frederick the Great, in the churchyard of Hochkirchen, by Sir R. M. Keith, and at Peterhead by the late German Emperor, unveiled in August, 1868. See Memoir, Berlin, 1844. *Dict. of National Biography*.

520. *Kennedy, William*: Local Historian and Antiquary. Born at Aberdeen in 1758, he became a lawyer, and was admitted to his profession in 1783. Among his writings are *The Annals of Aberdeen from William the Lion till 1818*. In 1812 he drew up an Alphabet Index to the City Records. His work is a monument of industry, and well entitled him to the title of Pioneer Historian of his native city. He was sheriff substitute of Aberdeenshire. He survived till 1836.

521. *Kerr, Robert (Prof.)*: Writer on Domestic Architecture. Born in Aberdeen in 1823, he was President of the Architecture Association in 1847, and in 1861 was appointed Professor of his Art in King's College, London. For a list of his works see K. J.'s "Local Bibliography" in *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 40.

522. *Kesson, John*: Author and Poet. Born in Aberdeen early in the present century, a brief notice of his career and a list of his works is given by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 41. He is described as a charming character, and it is alleged he is still remembered with regret in his native city, though half a century has elapsed since he trod its granite streets. His *Cross and Dragon* is said to be a contribution to the literature of international ethnics that may still be read with profit. That work, the last referred to by K. J. as having been issued by Mr. Kesson, was published in 1856.

523. *Kilgour, Alex., M.D. (Prof.)*: Eminent Physician and Miscellaneous Writer. Born at Aberdeen, 28th October, 1803, and educated at Marischal College. He was Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at King's College, 1839-49, and 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. He is said to have contributed various sketches to the Aberdeen Magazine, and wrote also the dramatic sketch known as "Mrs. Sharpe's Tea Party." He died in 1874. He began to practice in 1826, and rose to the top of his profession. *V. Aberdeen Doctors* and *S. N. & Q.*, X., 100. Dr. Kilgour published Lectures on the Ordinary Agents of Life.

524. *Kilgour, Robt. (Rev.)*: Bishop of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. Son of Robert, dyer, Mill of Cruden, in 1707. He studied for the Episcopal Church, and was ordained at Peterhead before 1738, consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen in 1768, he succeeded Falconer as Primus and Bishop of Edinburgh in 1782, dying in 1790. As primus he took the leading part in consecrating Bishop Seabury, the first American bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States. In 1888, 139 prelates had sprung from that act. He published a *Treatise on the Nature, &c., of the Apostolic Communication*, 1785, also 1787 *Oratio Coram Episcopo*.

525. *King, Adam, M.A. (Prof.)*: Astronomer and Scholar. Said by Anderson in *Scottish Nation* to be a scion of the family of Barra or Barracht in Bourtie parish. He published some learned treatises on Astronomy and Natural Science, among which was a "Perpetuall Kalendar," published in Paris in 1588. He was professor of Philosophy and Mathematics at

Paris University. His poems (Latin) have been introduced into the *Delitiae* (1637).

526. *King, Alexander*: Lawyer and Author. This distinguished advocate is said by Anderson also to have belonged to the Barra family. He was author of a Treatise entitled *Oratio demonstrans Jacobum VI. Sotorum regem totius Albionis legitimum futurum monarchum*, which attracted considerable notice in its day. From one of the cadets of this family settled in Ireland the famous Irish Divine, Archbishop Wm. King, D.D., of Dublin, was descended.

527. *King, Arthur*: Minor Poet and Journalist. Born at Aberdeen in 1857, he was the son of one of the Founders of the *Free Press*, and was educated at the Grammar School and Glasgow University. While at Glasgow he wrote to the *Baillie*, and on his return to his native town was a contributor to many journals, among them *The Northern Figaro*, *Bon-Accord* and *Judy*. He wrote much occasional verse under the nom de plume "of Dot."

528. *King, George* (Brig. Surgeon), M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., C.I.E.: Indian Savant and Naturalist. Son of Robert King (No. 530), and born at Peterhead, 10th April, 1840. He was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School, and then spent some years in the bookselling business of his uncle. A love for Natural History, and especially for Botany, however, which he inherited from his father, determined his course towards medicine. After an eminently successful medical course at Marischal College, during which he won the soubriquet of Optimus King, he graduated M.B., in 1865, with the highest honours, and in 1866 entered the Indian Medical Service, taking the first place in the examinations at London and Netley. For a short time Dr. King served in the Forestry Department of Northern India. He has given much attention to the cultivation of the Cinchona, and has been for many years Quinologist for the Government, as well as Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, and Professor of Botany at Calcutta University. Under the general head of Annals of these gardens, Dr. King has had the honour of initiating a series of splendid monographs, all of which have been noticed in *S. N. & Q.* as they appeared, in what promises to become in time a complete Botanical Record of India. His Alma Mater conferred on its distinguished alumnus the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1884, and in 1893 he received the title of C.I.E. as a recognition of his distinguished services. For a list of his writings see *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 41).

529. *King, James, Lord Eythan (Gen.)*: Royalist Leader and Soldier of Fortune. A celebrated soldier under Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years War, he took the royalist side in the English Civil War, and was second in command of the Northern Army of Charles I., by whom he was created Lord Eythan in 1642. After the battle of Marston Moor in 1644, he left England for the continent, owing to his disgust at Prince Rupert's rash and obstinate tactics. Returning to Sweden, Queen Christina, besides knighting him, raised him to the Swedish peerage as Lord Sanshult. He died in 1652, aged 63, without issue.

530. *King, Robert*: Bookseller and Author. Born in the parish of Slains in 1819, he became known by his connection with the firm of G. & R. King, Booksellers and Publishers, Aberdeen. A man of rare intelligence, with a marked bias to literary pursuits. His *Covenanters in the North* was passing through the press when he died in 1845. It is a much prized and now scarce book.

531. *Knowles, George (Rev.)*. Musician, &c. He was born in 1749 in Aberdeenshire, and educated at Marischal College. Licensed in 1771, he was ordained to the parish of Birse in 1778. He is the author of the Psalm Tunes, Birse or Balfour and St. Stephens. He died in 1789. He was also a Minor Poet and contributed to the Scots Magazine.

532. *Knowles, Sir Charles, Bart. (Admiral)*. A native of Aberdeenshire, and educated at Marischal College. This distinguished naval officer rose by the mere force of his abilities to the highest rank in his profession. He was known as a man of science as well as an able officer. About 1723 he was appointed to introduce reform in the Portuguese Navy. He commanded at Jamaica in 1747 and beat the Spanish fleet under Admiral Reggio, near the Havannah in 1748. He was Governor of Scruisburg, Cape Breton, 1745-6, and of Jamaica, 1752-6. In 1770 he was appointed by the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, Chief President of H.I. Majesty's Admiralty, with a seat in the Russian council. He was made Rear Admiral of Great Britain and created a Baronet in 1765. Having left the Russian service he died in 1777.

533. *Knox, Patrick*. Minor Poet. A native of Methlick. Born towards the end of the 18th century, he published a volume of Verse entitled Poem, in 1827, and another entitled Faded Flowers.

534. *Kynoch, George, M.P.*: Successful business man. Born in Peterhead in 1834, when he was educated he proceeded early to Birmingham, when he became a large manufacturer of ammunition. In 1886 he was chosen Conservative M.P. for Aston Manor. He died in 1891.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued).

We note with pleasure that Mr. J. M. McBain, F.S.A. Scot., author of *Arbroath, Past and Present, Bibliography of Arbroath Periodical Literature*, which appeared originally in these columns, is about to publish a 4to volume of 470 pp. entitled *Eminent Arbroathians*. Arbroath has been unusually rich in distinguished sons, some forty of whom are to be biographed, whilst photo-etched portraits of more than half the number will embellish the book, which is priced at 10/6 to subscribers. The author's good name as an industrious and capable litterateur will ensure the volume a hearty welcome.

The Rev. John Sinclair, Church of Scotland minister, Kinloch-Rannoch, it is said, intends to contest the title of Earl of Caithness with his distant relative, John Sutherland Sinclair, farmer, Dakota, U.S.A.

## BOOK SALES.

### LAW'S MISSISSIPPI SCHEME, &c.

A UNIQUE collection of pamphlets, broadsides, autograph letters, and engravings illustrating the South Sea Bubble and the Mississippi Scheme of John Law of Lauriston (says a correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*) was sold last month at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby for the big sum of £240. The purchaser was Mr. T. Ellis. The owner of the documents, &c., was occupied for a number of years in the acquisition of this most important historical collection, which contains no fewer than 482 items. It is believed that the printed portion of the collection—books, pamphlets, historical documents—contains absolutely every available publication, no matter how insignificant, dealing with these two schemes. That illustrative of the Mississippi scheme, which has, of course, a peculiarly Scotch interest, is singularly complete. Autographs of all the prominent politicians and speculators during the Regency are represented, and the owner's aim to obtain interesting and, when possible, political letters has been very largely realised. The collection includes a pamphlet by John Law himself—"Money and Trade Considered with a Proposal for Supplying the Nation with Money," printed at Glasgow in 1760. Then there are the "Memoirs of the Life of John Law," with a detailed account of his Mississippi system, issued in 1804 at Edinburgh; and the work published by Law at Glasgow in 1751, entitled, "Proposals and Reasons for Constituting a Council of Trade in Scotland." The French, English, and Dutch caricatures, which form part of the collection, comprise an engraving which represents Law, who became Comptroller of the Finances in France, as Atlas supporting the world; another depicting Law in a car drawn by cocks, the point being that two cocks were his arms; and two complete packs of playing cards, illustrative of the Bubble. The various papers include the signature to a receipt, dated May, 1722, of Colonel John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll, who was a large and successful speculator in Law's system; and an autograph letter from Dr. Alexander Monroe of Auchenbowie, Professor of Anatomy in the Edinburgh University at this period; and the antiquary Birch. Law, it seems, was particularly attentive to such of his countrymen as were properly recommended to him; and Dr. Monroe, who waited upon him at Paris, wrote that his reception "from that Minister was highly flattering," and that he was one of the easiest, most affable, and best-behaved men he had ever seen. Another very interesting document is an autograph letter of the 10th July,

1778, from Walter Scott, father of the Wizard of the North. Mr. Scott, who was agent for Marshal De Camp, wrote a distinct and authentic account of the Lauriston family. This does not exhaust the list of matters of a particular Scotch interest in this remarkable collection.

BURNS'S POEMS.—Two books, says the London correspondent to the *Glasgow Herald*, with a strong Scotch literary interest were included in a four days' sale which was commenced last month at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby. The first was a copy of the first American edition of Burns's *Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*. The work was printed at Philadelphia in 1788, two years after the Kilmarnock edition, and is now extremely rare. The present copy brought £9. The other work was entitled *Biographia Scoticana; or an historical account of the lives, characters, and memorable transactions of the most eminent Scots worthies*. This was a most interesting copy. It belonged to Allan Cunningham, who had written his signature on the title page, and by him was lent to Samuel Taylor Coleridge. The English poet wrote no fewer than five full pages of notes on the fly leaves, and in returning it he asked Cunningham's pardon "for bescreawling it." The book, which was published at Leith in 1816, and was in the original boards, was sold for £7. Copy of the Kilmarnock Edition of Burns's poems, "chiefly in the Scottish dialect," was also sold at Messrs. Sotheby's last month. This precious literary relic, which found its way into the auction-room from the library of a county family in Essex, formerly belonged to David McColl, whose autograph appeared on the title. The copy was remarkably fine and tall, measuring 8½ inches by 5½, and thoroughly genuine and perfect, and was bound in the original publisher's sheepskin. Mr. Pickering bought the volume for £86. The same gentleman subsequently paid £315 for a copy of the excessively rare first quarto edition of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

#### LORD GARDENSTONE.

##### EXTRACTS FROM HIS JOURNAL.

(Continued from Vol. X., page 162.)

Rental of the Estate of Johnston and Blackie-muir, including the Burgh and Barony of Laurencekirk, 1805.

Feu duties, . . . .	£20	3	4½
Rent of Land, . . . .	630	1	10½
Total, . . . . .	650	5	3

Of the public burdens no particular account has been preserved. But including in them the stipend settled by Lord Gardenstone on the

minister of the Episcopal Chapel, which he founded and endowed in the Village, being Forty pounds in money and Forty Bolls of Oat Meal yearly (exclusive of the Glebe and Manse which he mortified for him), and including also Ten pounds yearly which he settled as a contribution to the funds of the Burgh, with all which the purchaser of the Estate was burdened; these annual burdens could not be less than £150 stg., so that the free Rental could not be said to exceed £500 stg., and when the Estate was sold to Mr. Farquhar, M.P., the price he paid was equal to 39 years' purchase.

Twenty one years after Mr. Farquhar's purchase the population of the Village had much increased, and the rental of the property keeping pace with the times had much augmented—perhaps doubled,<sup>1</sup> including a fair estimate of what was in Mr. Farquhar's possession. But this had not been accomplished without a considerable outlay of money by the proprietor.

In the village two new streets called Johnston Street and Garvock Street had been laid off and feued out at much higher rates than the original feus granted by Lord Gardenstone—the latter having been disposed of at 3d. per Scots Fall, whereas the Feus granted by Mr. Farquhar fetched 1/- per Fall. F.

#### REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. X., page 190).

1646. July 24. Jon Milne sone to Thomas Milne, p. to Gilbert Malcome, wobster, 5 years, from 7 June, 1644.
- Sept. 22. John Seatoun sone to John Seatoun p. to Jon Middleton tailzeor, 10 years and 1 year, from 9th July, 1645.
- Oct. 2. Patrik Wood sone to George Wood p. to Alex. Norvell wobster, 6 years and 1 year, from 11th Nov. 1645.
- James Hog sone to vmlqll Wm. Hog in Knapach p. to Archibald Hog, cordoner, 5 years and 1 year, from 21st June 1646.
- Thomas Sklait sone to Walter Sklait in Crabstoun p. to Jon Hay, wobster, 6 years and 1 year, from 18th Nov. 1645.
- Jon Walker eldest sone to James Walker at the milne of Kincorth p. to James Maleis wobster, 6 years and 1 year, from 17th Janry. 1646.
- Oct. 5. Alex. Watson sone to Andro Watsone in Auchlie p. to Gilbert Watsone merchant, 4 years and 1 year, from 12th September, 1646.

<sup>1</sup> Our correspondent has furnished a detailed rental, but it is too long for our space. Summarized the

Feu-du ies were . . . .	£56	7	6
and the Rents . . . . .	1069	13	9½

£1126 1 3½

[Ed.]

- Oct. 14. James Riauch sone to Duncan Riauche in Tilloch p. to Robert Leslie wobster, 6 years and 1 year, from 13th July, 1644.
- Oct. 15. Robert Murray sone to Jon Murray in Loirstoun p. to John Gray, wobster, 4 years and 1 year.
- Nov. 19. Jon Spence p. to Jon Blinshell, wobster, 7 years and 1 year.
1647. Jany. 25. George Leslie eldest sone to James Leslie in Tilbouries p. to Patrik Leslie lait baillie, 5 years from 1st Feb. 1647.
1644. Febry. 3. William Kemptie son to vmqll. George Kemptie at the Milne of Gourdes p. to William Scott in Fyvie, merchant burges of Abdn., 5 years from Martinmas 1643.
1647. Jany. 20. John Thomsone sone to vmqll. Alexr. Thomsone mariner in Abd. p. to John Forbes yor. burges, 5 years and 1 year.
1646. Jany. 1. John Jamesone sone to Gilbt. Jamesone in Auld Meldrum p. to John Donaldsone yor. burges, 5 years, from 26 Dec. 1645.
1647. March 31. Thomas Smith son to Jon Smith p. to Peter Shirres cordoner, 5 years a 1 year from 11 Nov. 1646.
- Aprile 1. Jon Super onlie sone to Wm. Super in Brathinsch p. to Andro Guidail burgess, 6 years.
- John Branes sone to vmqll. Wm. Branes cordoner p. to James Hall, cordoner, 7 years from 10 Augst. 1644.
- Wm. Gleny sone to Jon Gleny in Balquhyne p. to John Ritchie couper, 5 years and 1 year from 1 Jany. 1646.
- Andro Gray sone to Andro Gray in Mondurno p. to Alexr. Gray couper, 5 years and 1 year from 2 June 1642.
- April 7. John Leith sone to David Leith in Carnetoish p. to Patrick Leith, tailzeor, 6 years and 1 year from 2nd Febry. 1647.
- (To be continued).

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN FIND NEAR STIRLING.—During some excavations under the Craig at Airthrey Castle, the workmen came upon the fragments of an earthenware vase and a number of bones, which have since been examined by Dr. Paterson, Bridge of Allan, and announced to be human. The vase and the bones were deeply embedded under boulders, which at some more or less distant period must have fallen from the Craig. Mr. Graham of Airthrey, on being informed of the discovery, had the fragments collected, along with the bones, and sent to Dr. Paterson as additions to his collection. Part of what appears to be the neck of the vase has a rude ornament of diagonal lines on the outside, while inside there are small cavities as if made by the rounded point of a stick. The earthenware seems to have been baked in the sun, and not fired by artificial means.

INTERESTING FIND AT NEW DEER.—We take the following from the *Aberdeen Free Press* of 17th ult. On Wednesday while Mr. George Littlejohn, son of Mr. William Littlejohn, farmer, Mitchelhill, New Deer, was casting peats in the Moss of Auchmalddie, he came upon two bronze shields nine or ten feet from the surface—one 28 inches in diameter, the handle being four inches; the other 18 inches in diameter, and the handle measuring 4½ inches. The larger one is in a very good state of preservation, but apparently has been slightly destroyed in unearthing. The upper surface is covered with raised concentric circles and rows of knobs. The smaller one is in an excellent state of preservation, and is ornamented with raised scrolls. The handles of both were hammered. There is still six or seven feet of moss below where the shields were found, and doubtless some other interesting relics will turn up. Examined by Mr. Gray and Mr. Lawrence, banker, the finds were declared by the latter—an authority on such matters—to be unusually rare and interesting, there being only one similar, though not so novel, specimen in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, which was found in Roxburghshire.

A HISTORIC PICTURE.—It is proposed to commission Mr. Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., to paint a picture commemorative of the victory of the youth of Hawick over the English at Hornshole, about two miles below the town, the painting to be presented to the Corporation for the purpose of adorning the Council Chamber. A *fac-simile* of the flag, bearing date 1514, said to have been taken from the English on the occasion, figures prominently at the annual celebration of the Common Riding. The total cost of the picture will be about £250, and it is expected that reproductions will be sold sufficient to meet the total amount.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.—A curious coincidence is noted at Castletown, Caithness. Three brothers, the last of whom died there last December, were each born in the month of December, each lived sixty-nine years, and they all died in the month of December, two of them on the same day of the month.

Four candidates preached a few months ago for the vacancy in Bannockburn Free Church. Three of them took the same topic, "The Rich Man." The congregation have thus been led all around the subject, and have had it presented to them from many points of view.

A NEW SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION IN THE NORTH OF LONDON.—We have just received a Copy of the Objects, Rules, &c., of the Northern Suburbs Scottish Association which has newly



been formed. Of Scottish Associations in London we are glad to say there are many, yet it has occurred to several prominent Scotsmen that there exists ample room for an association which will have for its prime object the cultivation of the national sentiment by means of lectures on Scottish history, literature and folk-lore, and it is intended to form an attractive syllabus for next winter by arranging with several of the most eminent Scotsmen to deliver lectures on subjects pertaining to the national life and character. It is not to be understood however that this is to be a learned society, for concerts and other social gatherings will be arranged for. We observe that a President has not yet been chosen, but we understand that endeavours are being made to obtain the consent of a distinguished Scotsman to act in that capacity, and we feel sure that whoever may be selected, he will find this Association one which will bring honour to his name. Among the vice-presidents appear the names of Dr. Clark, M.P. for Caithness, J. H. Dalziel, Esq., M.P. for Kirkcaldy Burghs, a number of Scottish ministers, and of that fraternity of which London feels justly proud—Scottish medical men. The Chairman of the Executive—Dr. A. Lamont Macphail—is a well-known medical practitioner in Stoke Newington, and is interesting himself to a great extent in the welfare of this Association. The membership is open to ladies as well as gentlemen and to all persons connected with Scotland, by birth, marriage or descent, the main endeavour being to bring together everyone resident in the northern suburbs of London, interested in Scottish matters. An association with such laudable objects in view deserves success and we recommend our readers to bring it to the notice of their friends, who on communicating with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Gray, 201, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, will be furnished with full particulars.

THOMAS BOSTON OF ETRICK.—Mr. Pringle, Jedburgh, has presented to the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church the original "call" addressed by the congregation of Jedburgh to the Rev. Thomas Boston, author of *The Fourfold State*. He stated that the document, which had been knocking about the offices in Jedburgh for the last 130 years, said it was subscribed in 1756, and the following year Mr. Boston accepted the call, and was settled in Jedburgh. The document seemed to have been lying in the lumber-room of the Town-Clerk's office, and about 1889 or 1890, when an aged official died, it came to light. He had communicated with the descendants of Mr. Boston, who consented to the presentation of the document to the Synod. On behalf of Mrs.

Smith, Biggar, the original manuscript of part of Boston's *Fourfold Estate* was also presented to the Synod. Dr. Robson, Perth, on behalf of Mr. Johnston, Dunoon, intimated the gift from the latter gentleman of the chair of Ebenezer Erskine, presently in the U.P. Jubilee Loan Exhibition.

JOHN WESLEY AT PERTH.—John Wesley had a pleasant connection with Perth. The Rev. D. Butler, Abermethy, lecturing in St. Paul's Established Church, recently said that at a time when other communities stoned him the Town Council of Perth presented him with the freedom of the city. Wesley preached to large crowds of Perth people in St. John's Church at five o'clock in the morning. A second Wesley must arise before congregations will again gather at that early hour, almost the middle of the night to many people.

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THE DEANERY,

SIR, CANTERBURY, May, 7.

Will you kindly allow me to announce, for the information of the numerous strangers now in London, and of all interested in such matters, that on May 31 Sir Henry Irving will read Tennyson's "Becket" in the magnificently restored Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral, for the benefit of the Thirteenth Centenary fund? There will be an exceptional interest in hearing Sir Henry Irving read Lord Tennyson's work in the midst of the scenes in which the memorable death of the great Archbishop took place. St. Thomas Becket entered the Chapter House on the evening of Dec. 29, 1170, only a few minutes before his murder in the adjoining "martyrdom." The restored Chapter House will be reopened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Saturday, May 29, and will be first publicly used for the reading which Sir Henry Irving is so generously to give.

After the reading, which will be at 2 o'clock, opportunities will be afforded to visitors to see the Cathedral, and the very spot where the four knights did their terrible deed.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. FARRAR.

Specially reserved seats may be procured at one guinea each by letter to Mr. Crow, Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

MR. JAMES AIKEN, PETERHEAD.—The following paragraph is taken from an obituary notice in the *Peterhead Observer* last month. After detailing in an appreciative way the late Mr. Aitken's business relations and public life the notice goes on to say that Mr. Aitken was a man of highly refined literary and artistic taste. He had gathered together a valuable collection

of etchings, engravings, portraits, and illustrated works, also a well-selected library of general literature, especially of British poetry, astronomy and geology, as well as a valuable collection of local books and pamphlets. He was a keen botanist, and numismatist, and an enthusiastic antiquarian and astronomer. In the promotion of the several art exhibitions held in Peterhead, Mr. Aiken lent his valuable assistance and knowledge. He was one of the original members of the Buchan Field Club, and took an active interest in its indoor and outdoor meetings, and at its last annual meeting he was elected president for the year, his death thus taking place during the year of his presidency. He contributed to the Club in 1888 a paper on "Church Discipline in Peterhead 200 years ago," and in 1889, "Peterhead: Parochial and Ecclesiastical." These lectures, which are incorporated in the published papers of the Club, display a graceful literary style, and must have been prepared at a cost of much labour, added to a close knowledge of his subjects. Mr. Aiken also compiled the indexes of the three volumes of Club papers already published. In 1890 he contributed a paper entitled "The Church" to the Peterhead Parish church bazaar book. While the Arbuthnot Museum was under the charge of the Town Council, Mr. Aiken acted for many years as its curator, and since its removal to the new Museum and Library buildings, he has been convener of the Museum Committee, in connection with which he has done a large amount of detail work, besides using his influence to secure many interesting relics and gifts for the collection. Since 1874 he was a member of the Reading Society, during the whole of the time being a member of the committee of management, and for many years the secretary to the Society.

**THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER LAMB, DUNDEE.**—It is with sincere regret that we record the unexpected death of Mr. Lamb, about a month ago. His valuable collections of antiques, as well as of literary rarities, as well as his unexampled and successful efforts in the delineation of his native town, strongly attested his enthusiastic bias. Our own pages contain a remarkable series of articles on the Bibliography of Dundee Periodical Literature, written some 5 or 6 years ago. To show his treasures to the appreciative and his willingness to communicate his stores of information were virtues second only to his modesty and guilelessness. The extent to which he possessed the sympathy of his fellow-citizens was manifested by an extraordinary gathering at his funeral. Nothing like it has been seen in Dundee since that of the Rev. George Gilfillan.

**GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, ABERDEEN.**—At a meeting held on 8th May, the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen minuted a vote of thanks to Alexander Cruickshank, LL.D., for a volume of much historic interest, presented by him to the University Library. The volume in question contains a collection of printed papers formed by his father, the late John Cruickshank, LL.D., for upwards of forty years Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College and University, and during nearly the whole of that period the painstaking Keeper of the College Records. The papers, which number 67, and are of various dates, from February, 1854, to October, 1860, relate to the agitation in favour of a Fusion of the Aberdeen Universities, which resulted in the Union of King's and Marischal Colleges by Act of Parliament. The collection includes Memorials by Senatus, Town Council and Head Courts, Reports, Letters, Statements, Petitions, Tables, Bills, &c.; and forms in all respects a fitting Supplement to the well-known "Collection of Papers" relating to the earlier agitation for a Union of the Universities in 1787.

### Queries.

**1088. THE FAMILIES OF KER AND REID.**—There died in the year 1724 at Blegbie, near Penciland, at the age of 103, Andrew Ker of Hoselaw in Teviotdale. He succeeded to that estate on the death of Sir William Ker, the last baronet of Greenhead. Can anyone tell me what relation Andrew was to Sir William? Andrew Ker's sister Christian married a David Reid, an officer in the excise. The eldest son of the marriage, Andrew Ker Reid, succeeded to his Uncle's entailed estate on the death of Andrew Ker Balfour in 1740 without issue. To what branch of the Reid family did the above mentioned belong? **GEO. D. REID, CARLISLE.**

**1089. THE ESTATE OF AUCHINHUIVE.**—Can you give any antiquarian information concerning the Estate of Auchinhuive or the family name of the proprietors in 1696. It was in the possession of Maitland of Pittrichie, between 1764 and 1783 (the dates of my ancestor's lease). It had passed to George III. Earl of Aberdeen in 1860. On the death of George, 4th Earl, it became the portion of Arthur, his youngest son, from whom it was bought by A. Milne of Pittrichie in 1862; now held by his Grand-Nephew, A. Milne Leslie. About the middle of last century an elegantly built castle stood on Mains of Auchinhuive, the remains of the building which tradition said was the ruin of the Laird. In Pratt's *Buchan* mention is made of the Red Laird of Pitsligo, who fell at Pinkie, having a daughter married to the Laird of Auchinhuive. This is not to be mistaken for Auchinhuive of Lumphanan, whose family name was Duguid. In the Poll-Book it was spelt Auchenhauff, which I think means field of interment. On the boundary of the Home Farm a chapel and burying-ground existed, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. **WM. ROSS.**

**1090. THE MAITLANDS OF PITRICHIE.**—The following of the Maitlands of Pitrichie are reported to be descended of the house of Thirlistone and reported to have the Estate of Gight, which I think is a mistake. Gight about that date belonged to a younger son of the Earl of Huntly, by a daughter of James II. It came into the Gordons by marriage with a daughter of the Earl of Erroll. Gordon, who built the castle, fell at Flodden (Pratt's *Buchan*). It remained in the Gordons till sold in the time of Byron's Mother to the Earl of Athole. I find a Maitland in Auchincruive about the end of the 16th century. I find also Sir Richard Maitland, a Senator of the College of Justice, died Feb. 22, 1677, having a son Sir Charles Maitland. A Maitland was in the skirmish at Inverurie in December, 1745. One report said he was killed, another that he was taken prisoner. The mansion was accidentally burnt about the middle of last century, and the estate was sold in 1813. Any information as to the after history of the Maitlands will be gratefully received.

WM. ROSS.

**1091. EARLY MODES OF TRAVELLING.**—Can any reader direct me to the best sources of information as to the state of the roads in Scotland during the 18th and early part of 19th century, together with the types of road conveyances in use in the various epochs. I am also anxious for illustrations of the early carts, stage coaches, and pack horses, &c., in use in Scotland during the period named, and should like to know where I could obtain or consult the most reliable prints, &c., of such.

Glasgow.

W. R. D.

### Answer.

**1088. ROBERT FERGUSON, POET.**—(X., 191). The uncle of Ferguson was Mr. Forbes, farmer, of Round-Lichnot, in the Parish of Meldrum, Factor for Urquhart of Meldrum, a Cadet of the Forbesses of Tolquhon. For full account see Anderson's *Scottish Nation in Life of Ferguson*.  
Mony Wells, Whiterashes.

WM. ROSS.

### Literature.

*The History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the extinction of the last Jacobite invasion.* By JOHN HILL BURTON, D.C.L., Historiographer Royal for Scotland. New edition in 8 volumes. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, 1897 (circa 448 pp. 7½ × 4½ inches.)

THE first 3 volumes of this monumental work are before us. It is now 30 years since we read the book but the impression then derived from it has never been upset that it is the most reliable history of our country that we possess. How the author had qualified himself for his task by long years of patient research and by close association with a unique group of contemporary spirits with kindred pursuits are well known facts. Dr. Hill Burton was the first to sweep away the cobwebs of pseudo history, and of unworthy tradition, which he did as one having authority. His

constant aim was historic accuracy, and his success drew little from style which was less elegant than strong. There is however little need at this time of day to characterise the work as a whole. Subsequent editions have removed certain imperfections of the first, and in this, the public have been presented with a slightly handy edition that upholds the credit of the author and which will hold the field for many a day. Messrs. Blackwood may safely reckon on a ready demand for this standard history.

*A History of Moray and Nairn.* By CHARLES RAMPINI, LL.D., Sheriff Substitute of these Counties. Wm. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh, 1897 [438 pp.]

IN this volume of the County Histories of Scotland series the learned author has followed strictly in the lines of the previous, deviating only and wisely in the arrangement. He has treated the Province, the Bishopric and the Earldom as separate subjects, a plan that conduces to great clearness. Although these two counties beneath the Grampians are of no great size; Elgin especially, bulked largely in bygone times chiefly through its ecclesiastical prominence. Both however impinged on the historic movements of the centuries, and had their share in the blessing and banning agoing. This circumstance of participation by all the counties in the common history of the country necessitates a species of overlapping or repetition of the outstanding occurrences, but we are bound to admit that the author's excursions in that way are not the least entertaining parts of his work. The volume is full of interest both on account of well collated subject matter and the Sheriff's own happy style. There is no tall talk, sometimes eloquence and always raciness. The judicial cast of the author's mind renders him immune from partizanship, and he is also never wise above what is written. The author confesses that the district yields few names of distinction in literature, science, or art in its earlier annals. From the time of the abolition of the Lantern of the North, Moray and Nairn are exceptionally barren in persons who have risen above mediocrity either intellectually or socially. This is a sad indictment, and we should like to hear what our correspondent W. B. R. W. has to say on this subject which he has made his own. Excellent maps as before accompany this desirable volume which is cheap at 7/6.

*Memorials of the Aldermen, Provosts and Lord Provosts of Aberdeen, 1272-1805.* By ALEXANDER M. MUNRO, F.S.A. Scot. Aberdeen: Printed for the subscribers, 1897 [Small 4to, 18 + 323 pp].

THIS handsome volume is a very real addition to the now very large library of local books connected with Aberdeen. Like all the work executed by Mr. Munro in all its details it is instinct with his spirit of painstaking exactitude and historical acumen. These Memorials of the Chief Magistrates of Aberdeen constitute a virtual biographical history of the city. The details of the very early holders of the honourable position are sometimes scantier than we could wish, but we know

the author has gleaned long and well for what there are, and has put in no padding. Of the moderns, a plethora of pabulum exists, but here Mr. Munro's sense of relativity is very apparent, and he has wisely restrained himself. The book is adorned by many portraits, seals, and *fac-simile* autographs of the subjects so admirably treated. The volume is in every way a success, and we heartily congratulate the author.

Mr. J. B. Fleming is contributing to the *Glasgow Herald* several interesting and valuable articles giving cross references, and illustrations from Scottish literature, ancient and modern, to supplement *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary* which, as every student of Scots knows, is far from complete. "We all know the story," writes Mr. Fleming, "of the decent old Scotchman who, having unexpectedly succeeded to a considerable fortune, thought it the correct thing to go in for a library, and being found one day deep in a dictionary, declared it to be "a rare interestin' wark, if it just had an index to it." Well!! Jamieson really almost requires an index. I subjoin some notes I have, from time to time, made on my copy of Jamieson (the latest edition, published by Alexander Gardner, Paisley, 1879), which, though very incomplete, may perhaps be of interest to your readers, enabling them to make the corrections on their own copies of Jamieson. It is extremely provoking to have to hunt up and down for a word when a simple cross-reference would save all that trouble. I think far too few examples are given from that "Well of Scottish undefyled," Miss Ferrier's most delightful novels, *Marriage, Inheritance, and Destiny*, which are worth any score of the fescue-nine and ephemeral novels of the present day. The first two articles appeared on April 17, and May 1, 1897, respectively.

### Scotch Books for the Month.

- Ancient Faith in Modern Light. Essays by T. V. Tymms, E. Medley, A. Cave, S. G. Green, R. V. Royce, S. Newth, J. Parker, W. Brook, J. C. Rogers, W. R. Reyno'd. 8vo, 10/6  
F. T. Clark
- Anderson (William and Louisa): A record of their Life in Jamaica and Old Calabar. W. Marwick. 8vo, 5/- net. Elliot.
- A Survey of Foreign Missions. P. Barclay. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Blackwood.
- Christian Conduct. T. B. Kilpatrick. 6d. T. & T. Clark.
- Daughter of Klephts or, a Girl of Modern Greece. I. F. Mayo. 8vo, 3/6. Chambers.
- Facts and Fancies about Flowers. M. M. Black. 8vo, 2/6. Oliphant.

- From Brig o' Balgownie to Bullers of Buchan. J. Dalgarno, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. Cr. 8vo, 1/- Aberdeen. W. Jolly & Sons.
- Hiorace (Ancient Classics). T. Martin. 8vo, 1/- Blackwood.
- Model Drawing on True Principles. W. Mann, 8vo, 5/- Nelson.
- Pardon and Assurance. W. J. Patton. Ed. by McIlveen. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Oliphant.
- Seton (A History of the Family of), During Eight Centuries. George Seton. 2 vols, 4to, 630 illust. limited to 210 copies. £8 8/- Privately printed by Constable.
- The Blackwood Group. G. Douglas. (Famous Scots), 8vo, 1/6 la. paper, 2/6. Oliphant.
- The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Vol. 16. 1529-1536. Ed. by G. P. McNeil. 4to, 10/- Register House.
- The Exile and the Restoration. A. B. Davidson. 6d, cloth, 8d. T. T. Clark.
- The Personal Ministry of the Son of Man. J. Jeffrey. 8vo, 5/- Oliphant.
- The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1644-1651. J. M. Thomson. 4to, 15/- Register House.
- The Theory of Contract in its Social Light. W. A. Watt. 8vo, 3/- T. T. Clark.
- Two Brothers. A Novel. A.O.M. Cr. 8vo, 2/6 Gardner.
- When the Heather Grows. G. A. Mackay. Cr. 8vo, 2/6. Gardner.
- Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to J. INGLIS,  
16 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.

### TO ANTIQUARIANS AND COLLECTORS AND CONNOISSEURS OF WORKS OF ART.

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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1897.

## VALEDICTORY.

A RELUCTANT conviction on the part of the Publishers that *Scottish Notes & Queries* should cease, has now ripened, and with this, the second number of the Eleventh Volume, this periodical comes to an end. The reasons are purely financial. It has never been but an open secret that the publication has all along been only a labour of love, but, though "Love's labours have not been altogether lost," that is not a footing on which a commercial undertaking can rest very long.

The aims of the projectors of the magazine were mainly to afford a *point d'appui*, or an

open page on which persons interested in the antiquities, the bibliography, the biographies, the philology, the family histories, and what not, of "Scotland" might enjoy the give and take of free and unrestrained communication with each other, which the opportunity afforded. How largely these aims have been realized let the ten published volumes declare. An examination of them will, we venture to think, reveal the fact that they contain in abiding form a very considerable body of valuable material on the topics indicated. As our object has always been to be useful and informing rather than merely entertaining, the work accomplished will, we hope, be of the nature of a permanent contribution to Scottish history, life, and literature. The fact that not a few of the continued series of articles on various subjects have been reprinted as separate publications, only confirms this view.

On taking leave of our correspondents and contributors, we cannot enough thank them for the subject matter furnished, often at immense labour and sometimes at some personal expense. We likewise acknowledge gratefully the willing help of artistic friends, without whom our series of Illustrations could not have been so rich. Differences of opinion there have been, and even controversies over recondite questions, but there has never been any trace of bitterness. With one and all our intercourse has been of the pleasantest, and the obvious willingness to communicate desired information, has been a subject of admiration.

THE EDITOR.

### ABERDEENSHIRE AS A ROYAL COUNTY.

FEW places in the dominant partner, certainly none other in Scotland, have greater cause to rejoice with Her Majesty at this moment than the County of Aberdeen. If Balmoral, like Windsor or Holyrood, had been an official residence, Aberdeenshire would still have been a royal county; but the fact that the Queen chose Balmoral of her own free will, that she has clung to it with unswerving devotion, and that she comes amongst us as a private individual, marks out our county as a favoured corner of her kingdom. Though she was born and bred at Kensington Palace, she has never lived there since she quitted it in July, sixty years ago. Her visits to Buckingham Palace have been so few and far between as to rouse the cavil of the Cockney, in whom the taint of the shopkeeper makes the purchasing power of anybody the precise measure of esteem. Windsor has held its own as much on account of its size as anything else. Cimiez has sufficed for a season, Biarritz and Florence have done for occasional holidays, but to Balmoral she has always turned eagerly, for the place best realises for Her Majesty those quiet days which she has been increasingly anxious to annex.

That is all palpable. But it is not generally remembered that Aberdeenshire can claim a close connection with the Crown for more than five centuries; that, indeed, relying on outstanding dates, it has been in touch with royalty for a longer time down to the present than any other part of Scotland. That may strike you as a very daring claim, but if you recall the various facts and incidents which link the county with the Crown during the last five hundred years, it will be seen that the claim is not overstated.

Leaving out of account the mysterious monarchs, who "are said" to have had palaces of some kind or other in Aberdeen itself, we come to Robert the Bruce, to whom the Queen traces her origin. Whatever the actual claims of Bruce to be considered as a great hero—Sir Herbert Maxwell, his most recent biographer, is not over enthusiastic on the point—the hero of Bannockburn must always be of first-rate interest to Aberdeen, in view of the fact that nearly all we know of him is got from "The Brus," written by John Barbour, the Archdeacon of Aberdeen (1316-1395). As the first specimen of Scots literature in the vernacular, "The Brus" may well be the boast of Bon-Accord; and even though critical historians of to-day discredit it, as they must, it has practically created the current view of Bruce all the world over.

The Castle of Kildrummy had been a sort of

royal palace since the beginning of the thirteenth century. In 1305, King Edward ordered Bruce, as yet a waverer, to appoint a keeper for the Castle. Within three months Bruce had ceased to doubt, and, within six months he was crowned King of Scots. The battle of Methven (June 26, 1306) laid him low for a time. He escaped to Lochmaben, sending his queen and his son, Nigel, to Kildrummy for safety. Thither Edward (in July) sent the Prince of Wales and an army, who "set sege with stalwart hand to the Castell of Kildromy." "Thae within war rycht worthy, and thaim defendyt doughtely," but the stronghold fell before the besiegers and was set on fire—Barbour telling the story with splendid vigor. Young Nigel Bruce and the nobles were captured and taken to Edward, who, though near enough to the "dede, lukyt angrily thaim to and sair grynonand—'Hyngis and drawys!'" The fate of the prisoners is matter of familiar history, but the independence of Scotland was secured once and for all a few years later.

The undoubted success of the Bruce, by whatever means attained, had the general effect of giving the Crown a greater and wider influence throughout the country, and it placed Aberdeenshire in closer connection with the State than had ever been the case before. The more immediate cause of this lay in the fact that the county came under the dominance of the great family of Gordon, which had been established in Berwickshire for two and a half centuries. The Gordons had always been allies of the Scots kings. The first of the name fought for Malcolm Canmore, and fell with him on the banks of the Alne just 800 years ago. Another battled for David I., and fell at the Battle of the Standard in 1138. Just six centuries ago the Gordon of the day fell at the Battle of Dunbar, while his son, Sir Adam, bled at Bannockburn, and was rewarded by a grateful sovereign, who gave him the domains of Strathbogie, whence the house of Atholl had been ousted for supporting the cause of the Comyn. That was in 1319, and it marks the beginning of what must be regarded as the modern history of Aberdeenshire.

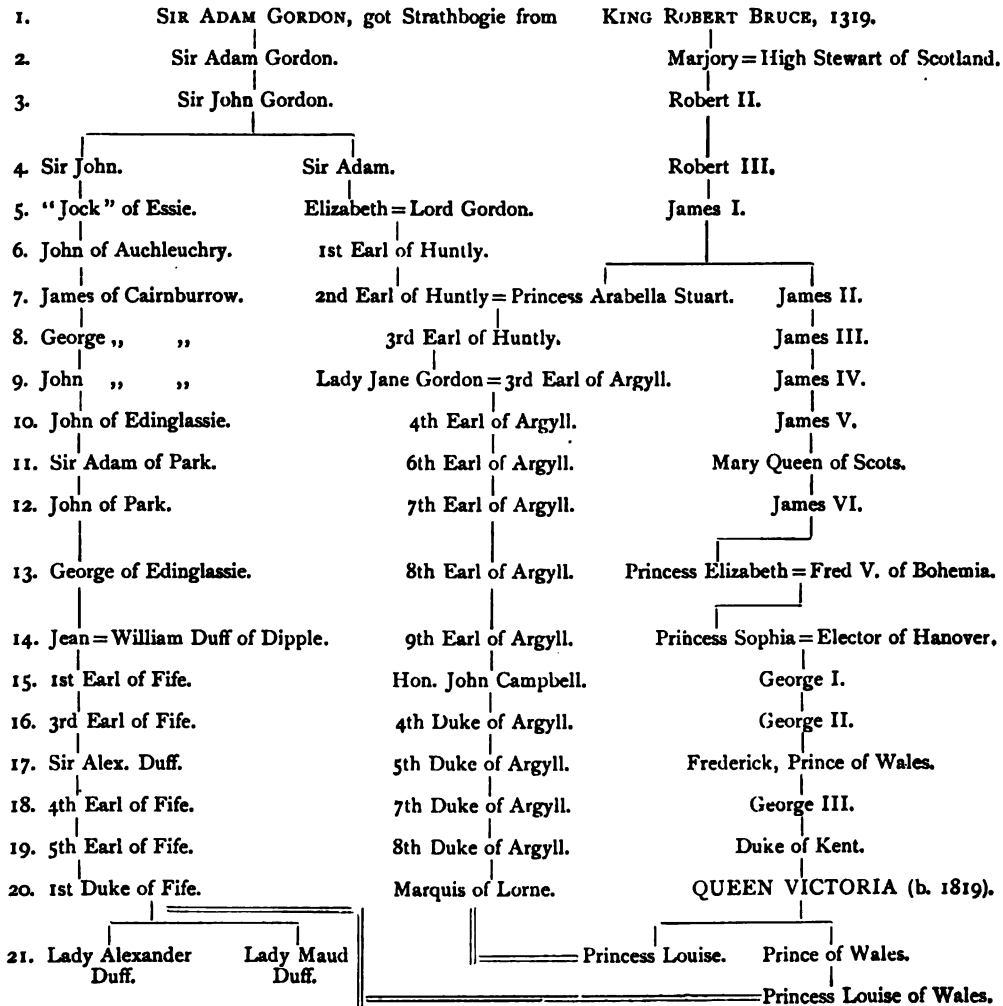
The house of Gordon, running parallel with the royal line, has been closely connected with it ever since, until, at the present moment, the only two members of our royal family who have married other than princes have allied themselves to descendants of that Adam Gordon, who fought for Bruce nearly six hundred years ago. In order to show this quite clearly, I have drawn up the accompanying deduction, which I do not think has been constructed on a similar basis before, excluding, as it does, everything except what bears on the ultimate connection

between the living representatives of this Adam Gordon and of the Bruce, who were linked, as we have seen, by the bonds of battle.

Sir Adam Gordon, of Bannockburn fame, had two great grandsons. The eldest left two natural sons (whom every Northerner has heard of from infancy as the notorious "Jock" and "Tam" Gordon); the younger, Adam, left an only daughter, Elizabeth, the founder of the ducal house of Gordon, and of the Marquis of Huntly's family. The descendants of her cousins, "Jock"

and "Tam," are, however, by far the most numerous. One line of them is that of the Haddo Gordons, now represented by the Earl of Aberdeen, whose grandfather became first the Queen's Premier, and then the Queen's landlord at Balmoral. Another branch owned the estate of Park, and a daughter of this house became the mother of the first Earl of Fife two hundred years ago, and consequently the ancestress of the present Duke of Fife, who is also

A TABLE SHOWING HOW THE GORDONS ARE CONNECTED WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY.



linked with the Queen on the maternal side through the Erroll family.

To return to the girl cousin of "Jock" and "Tam" Gordon. She married Sir Alexander Seton, who was raised to the peerage as Lord Gordon in 1436, and their son was advanced another step as Earl of Huntly. The descendants of this nobleman have been closely connected with our royal family from first to last. The Earl, who died in July, 1470, having, in the words of George Buchanan, "gone the round of all the blessings of a happy life," left two sons—George, who succeeded him, and Sir Alexander Gordon, the founder of the family of Abergeldie, from the present representative of which the Queen rents Abergeldie Castle for the Prince of Wales. The second Earl became still more closely connected with the Crown by marrying Princess Arabella Stewart, the daughter of James I. Her only surviving brother, James II. was the ancestress of the Queen; one of her sisters married Louis XI. of France, while another married the Earl of Morton, whose descendant, the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Douglas, is now Bishop of Aberdeen. There were eight children of this marriage between Lord Huntly and the royal princess. The eldest became the third Earl of Huntly, the second, who was killed at Flodden, became the laird of Gight and the ancestor of Lord Byron. One daughter married the Earl of Erroll (whose living representative, the eighteenth Earl, is a near relation of the Queen); while another married Earl Marischal, and was thus the ancestress of the present Earl of Kintore, who has steadily risen in his career as a Court official. The third Earl of Huntly left two children. Jane married the third Earl of Argyll, and her descendant, Lord Lorne, has united the houses of Campbell and Guelph. Her brother, Lord John Gordon, married Lady Margaret Stuart, the natural daughter of James IV., and died before his father, the Earl.

The latter died in 1524, and was succeeded by his grandson George, 4th Earl of Huntly, through whom the house of Gordon rose to the height of its power, and Aberdeen became more closely connected with the Crown. In 1511 Huntly's grandfather, the king (James IV.), had brought his bride, Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII., to Bon-Accord. This alliance is memorable at this moment, because to it Victoria owes her place on our throne. The town, with the eye of a prophet, recognised the significance of the occasion, for it extended a very hearty welcome to the English princess, who was presented with the keys of the city gates and made a procession through the streets, specially "clengit" for the occasion. The whole affair

was so splendid that William Dunbar immortalised it in the only piece of Scots classic verse (Barbour alone excepted) by which Aberdeen, as a city, is known:

The streitts war all hung with tapestrie.

Great was the press of peopill dwelt about,

The legeiss all did to thair Lady shoutt.

Quha was conveyed with ane royall routt

Of great barrounes and lustie ladyis schene,

Welcome, our Quein!" the commons gaif ane shoutt.

Be blyth and blissful, burgh of Aberdein.

At hir cumming great was the mirth and joy,

For at the croce aboandantlie ran wyne;

Untill hir ludginge the toun did her convey;

Hir for to treat thay set thair hail engyne

Ane riche present they did till hir propyne,

Ane costlie cup that large thing wald contene,

Coverit and full of winyett gold richt fyne.

Be blythe and blissful, burgh of Aberdein.

The closing verse has a curious signifiante, viewed from the rejoicings of to-day.

O Potent Princess, pleasant and preclair,

Great cause thou has to thank this nobill toun,

That for to do thee honour did nocht spair

Thair gair, riches, substance, and persoun,

Thee to ressave or maist fair pasoun;

Thee for to pleiss thay socht alway and mein;

Thairfoir, sa lang as Quein thou beiris Crown

Be thankfull to this burgh of Aberdein.

As I have said Queen Victoria owes her place as our sovereign entirely to this marriage, and it has thus been extremely fitting that she should have taken up her residence in our county, and that the burghesses whose loyalty fired the muse of Dunbar nearly four hundred years ago, should turn out year after year to welcome her anew.

The history of Scotland during the middle of the sixteenth century centred very largely round the results of this union. Three people were familiarly involved in it. These were the granddaughter of James IV., Mary Queen of Scots and his two illegitimate grandsons, the Earl of Huntly and the Earl of Moray, who had married an aunt and a niece, respectively the sister and the daughter of the 4th Earl Marischal. Huntly got the start. Favoured perhaps by his cousin, James V., he rose rapidly until, in 1547, he was made Chancellor of the Kingdom, acting hand in glove with Cardinal Beaton (whose daughter had married his kinsman, Alexander Gordon of Gight), in putting Arran against Angus. He remained the undisputed Cock of the North, if not of Scotland, until 1562, when the young Queen, largely actuated by the policy of her half brother, the Earl of Moray, took up an attitude of opposition which Huntly would not tolerate. Tradition says that she had a tender side for Huntly's son, Sir John Gordon, and certainly her implacable attitude to his family suggests



an emotional, rather than a political, genesis. This crisis rapidly reached a climax when, in the autumn of 1562, she came to Aberdeen, "honorably and received, amid mayne great tokens of her welcome and good-mynde of her subjects, shewed as well in spectacles, plays, interludes and others as they coulde before devise." She peremptorily summoned Huntly and his son to appear before her. In view of the acknowledged hostility of Moray and the Queen's advisers, the two Gordons very naturally declined the invitation. Her Majesty, incensed beyond measure, sent an army out against them. The Battle of Corrichie (28th Oct., 1562) was the result. The Earl himself succumbed to a fit of apoplexy on the field. His son Sir John was captured, brought into Aberdeen, and executed in the Castlegate, the Queen watching the ghastly spectacle from the windows of his uncle, the Earl Marschal's house. This was not the last ill turn that the Queen wrought the family. The Earl's daughter, Lady Jean Gordon, had married the Earl of Bothwell. But Mary wanted Bothwell: or, in the eyes of her defenders, Bothwell wanted her. At any rate he divorced his wife on an idle pretext in May 31d, 1567, and on May 6th he was married to Mary. From that point history gallops to the tune of tragedy. In July, Mary was forced to abdicate. In August, Bothwell was outlawed, to die nine years later on the coast of Zealand. In 1570 Moray was assassinated, and twenty-two years later his successor perished at the hands of his hereditary enemy, the Earl of Huntly, at Donibristle Castle, while Mary, after nineteen years of captivity, lost her head at Fotheringay in 1587.

From this point onwards, for a century and a half, the fortunes of the House of Huntly varied with the cause of the Crown. James VI. would have supported the Catholic policy of the Gordons if he had dared. He had frequently visited Aberdeen, which, in 1589, had sent forth the good ship *St. Nicholas*, captained by a bold baillie, and furnished with "artalare and oder neseraries" to convoy his bride, Anne of Denmark, for he liked the town, and he had a warm side for his kinsman Huntly. But the ecclesiastical party was too strong for the king, and thus, when Huntly and Erroll openly rebelled, James marched north against them—making his last visit to Aberdeen (Oct., 1594) on the way—and blew up their strongholds at Strathbogie and Slains. The two noblemen fled, but on June 26th, 1597, they abjured Rome, and the people of Aberdeen held high festival over the event for three mortal days. How different the cause of their rejoicings this day, three centuries later.

During the greater part of the following century the Gordons and the nobility of the

north were far from friendly with the royal family as reconstituted from Hanover. They held by the Stuarts still. Thus, in 1645, Lord Gordon, the eldest son of the second Marquis of Huntly, fell at the Battle of Alford. Viscount Aboyne, his second son, died of grief in January, 1649, on hearing of the fate of Charles I., while the Marquis himself was beheaded two months later. In 1650 Charles II. visited Aberdeen, that being the last occasion for many a day when a British sovereign honoured the town by his presence. Sixty years later, however, the would-be James VIII. landed at Peterhead, and the Aberdeen nobility once again rallied to the Stuart cause, and raised the standard on the Braes of Mar, within such easy distance of Balmoral. Culloden settled all that finally in 1746, but Aberdeenshire was left all the poorer by the extinction of the house of Marischal and the expatriation of many gallant gentlemen.

Not until the morning of September 7th, 1848, when Queen Victoria landed in the royal yacht in Aberdeen Harbour, did the town see anything of our sovereigns. The magistrates presented her with an address, Prince Albert drove over to Old Aberdeen, and next day he and the Queen, with the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred—aged eight, seven, and four respectively—posted through the streets, which were packed with 80,000 people, *en route* for Balmoral. Since that day the Queen has travelled between Bon-Accord and Balmoral so many times that a royal visit has ceased to be regarded as a novelty. The shire has other memories for her besides Balmoral. The parish of Slains numbers among its inhabitants some of her nearest kinsfolk and dearest friends; for her cousin, Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, married the sixteenth Earl of Erroll, and became the grandmother of the Duke of Fife and of the present Earl of Erroll, whose mother, as Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty, has long enjoyed the closest friendship with the Queen. It should also be noticed that as High Constable of Scotland Lord Erroll is the first subject in Scotland taking rank immediately after the sovereign. Then there was the Earl of Aberdeen, who was one of the earliest Premiers of the Queen's reign, while his grandson is serving her to-day as Governor of Canada. The neighbouring county of Banff gave her Sir James Clark, her first physician in ordinary, and the parish of Ellon has given her Sir James Reid, the only physician who has been in constant residence with her. Finally I may note that the Prince of Wales has emphasised his connection with the Gordons by becoming Honorary Colonel of the third battalion of the Gordon Highlanders.

J. M. BULLOCH,

## LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

OUR own omissions from these notes would fill many pages. The accidental dropping of the slip containing particulars of John Robertson of Kinmuck's replies to the attacks of Prof. Jamieson of Glasgow upon the peculiar beliefs and customs of the Society of Friends two centuries ago, has thrown it out of alphabetical order.

It is difficult to decide which of the parties to this prolonged theological discussion bears the palm for the employment of abusive epithets. Robertson's title-pages alone contain enough libel to frame a strong criminal indictment.

The biographical collections of his sect tell us nothing of John Robertson. Although he describes himself as an Agriculturalist, his knowledge of classical language and acquaintance with the ancient literature of Greece and Rome were gained at Marischal College, which he entered in 1668. His works are written in vigorous English, garnished with Scottish idiom, strengthened by the most powerful arguments from Barclay's Apology.

Kinmuck is the burial place of the Friends in North East Scotland to this day.

Robert Sandilands, another Quaker in this month's list, was also an Arts Student at Marischal College. He was one of the four who signed the attestation published in "Quakerism Confirmed," 1677. Sharing the bitter local persecution to which his beliefs exposed him, he removed with several others to England, and became a minister of the sect, labouring chiefly in Bristol and the west. He was one of the most intimate friends of George Keith, whose influence over him seems to have been paramount, for we find that he adopted Keith's reasons for secession from Quakerism, left the communion and actively opposed the body. At this stage of his history he appears to have returned to his native city, where he published, in 1700, "Some Queries to the Monthly Meeting of the Quakers at Aberdeen," noted by Mr. Robertson in his Hand-List. But the old controversy was not to be reopened in the far north, and his booklet was entirely ignored by the community in Quaker's Close.

There are some notable Aberdeen Doctors upon our list. Jacob de Castro Sarmiento took his degree at Marischal College, 3rd July, 1739. He was a Portuguese Jewish Rabbi, deeply versed in the learning and ancient traditions of his nation, yet he abjured his religion in 1758. For many years he enjoyed a considerable practice in the metropolis, and was regarded as possessed of unusual skill. He was F.R.S. and L.R.C.P.

James Saunders, a Surgeon of good professional reputation in Banff, was the father of

Dr. Robert Saunders, who succeeded to his practice, and of Dr. William Saunders, Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital, one of the most eminent men of his profession in his day.

William Saunders acquired his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1765. Devoting his attention to chemical research he settled in London, where he soon attained considerable repute as a lecturer of superior attainment. The Royal College of Physicians elected him a Licentiate, and in 1770, when only twenty-seven years of age, he was elected Physician to Guy's Hospital. His practice became at once extensive and lucrative. He was elected to fellowship of the Royal Society, and, in 1790, of the College of Physicians. In 1807 he became Physician extraordinary to the Prince Regent. He died in 1817, and was buried in Enfield Church, where a monument is erected to his memory. His portrait, which hangs in the Royal College of Surgeons, representing him in the fashionable queue and ruffles of the time, was engraved for the European Magazine.

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- THE MENTEITH PEDIGREE.—The *Genealogical Magazine* for June opens with an elaborate article by Mr. Walter M. Graham Easton, on "Graham, Earl of Menteith." The fifteenth Earl of Menteith and the ninth Earl of Airth (*de jure*) is George Marshall Graham, the son of James Graham of Toronto. He was born at Edinburgh in 1851, and married, in 1888, Jane Annie, daughter of John Laing of Toronto.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

535. *Laing, Alexander*: Minor Poet. Born in Coull in (1768), though I have seen another account of his parentage which makes him a native of Aberdeen, and born 1778. He was an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, as well as a poet. He was author of *The Donean Tourist*, with notes, giving an account of the battles, castles, families, &c., on the banks of the Don. He wrote also *The Caledonian Itinerary or a Tour on the Banks of the Dee*. He published *The Thistle of Scotland, a Repertory of Ballads*, and compiled *The Eccentric Magazine*, containing many curious and whimsical epitaphs gleaned from the Churchyards of Aberdeenshire. He died in 1838. See *S. N. & Q.*, V., 172, 191, & VII., 61.

536. *Laing, James, D.D. (Jacobus Laingaeus)*: R.C. Divine and Doctor of the Sorbonne. A great enemy of the Reformation. The following works are from his pen, *De Vita, et moribus atque rebus gestis hereticorum nostri temporis &c.* (viz., Martin Luther, Andrew Carolostadius, and John Calvin), *tractatus ex sermone Gallico in Latinum, quibus nulla addita sunt quae in priori editione quorundam, negligentia ommissa fuere*, 8vo, Paris, 1581; also *De vita et moribus Theodori Bezae, omnium hereticorum nestre temporis facile principis et aliorum hereticorum Recitatio brevis*, 1585. He was a native of Auchterless, born 1601, and is described as a descendant of the Dempsters of Dorlaithers. He died at Paris in 1694, aged 93. See Smith's *Aberdeenshire* I., 243, and *Hist. Eccles. Gentis Sconorum*, also *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 54.

537. *Lamont, Johann, Von. (John Lamont)*: Savant and Author. Born at Braemar, 13th Dec., 1805, and educated after 16 years of age at the Scottish Benedictine Monastery, Katisbon, where he was specially distinguished in mathematics. In 1827 he was chosen a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences, and in 1828 became assistant astronomer at Bergenhausen Observatory, Munich, and in 1834, became Director of the same establishment. His astronomical observations were numerous and valuable. In 1866-74, he published 11 Catalogues of his zone observations in 6 vols. His services to terrestrial magnetism began in 1836 with an establishment of daily observations, a plan adopted internationally in 1840. The discovery of the decennial magnetic period was announced by him in 1850; that of the earth current in 1862. In 1852, he became Professor of Astronomy in Munich University. He was F.R.A.S. and F.R.S., London and Edinburgh, and a member of most of the Scientific Academies of Europe. He was decorated by Pius IX., as well as by the kings of Sweden and Bavaria. For list of works and sketch of his character, see K. J., in *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 53-4, also *Dict. of Nat. Biography*. He died in 1879.

538. *Laws, Robert, D.D.*: Central African Missionary and Pioneer. This remarkable pioneer missionary, the success of whose work in Livingstonia is one of the greatest triumphs of the Gospel in the last quarter of a century, is a native of Aberdeen, and son of a U.P. elder there. He graduated M.A. and M.D. in his native city, and studied in the U. P. Hall, but

has served as a missionary in the Free Church Station at Central Africa. He has done much translation as well as pioneer work.

539. *Ledeth, Jacobus*: See James Liddell.

539. *Leech, David, D.D.*: Scholar and Poet. Educated at Aberdeen, where he was Sub-Principal of King's College, but in 1638 he was ordained minister of Ellon parish. He opposed the Covenant and fled to England, but returned and submitted to the Church. In 1648, Mr. Leech was engaged in paraphrasing the songs of the Old and New Testaments. He went to England as Chaplain to the army, and was for a time Chaplain to Charles II. He was translated to Kemnay in 1650, and also had D.D. conferred upon him. Dr. Hew Scott says he corresponded with Drummond of Hawthornden, and he is said by Sir W. S. Urquhart to have been "a most fluent poet in the Latin tongue, an exquisite philosopher and a profound theologian." Works, *Philosophia Illachrymans*, 1637; *Parerga* (Poems in Latin). He seems to have died in 1654, V. Hew Scott's *Fasti*.

540. *Legge, George, D.D.*: Congregationalist Divine. Born at Huntly, in 1802. The son of Anti-burgher parents, who accompanied their minister, the Rev. George Cowie, into the Congregational Church. He distinguished himself at Aberdeen University, and then studied for the ministry at Highbury College, under Drs. Henderson and Hally. In 1832, he succeeded Dr. Leifchild in Bristol, and after a few years' service there, was settled in Leicester, in 1836, where he had a very successful career. He was chosen Chairman of the Congregational Union in 1859. For list of his published works, see *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 55. He died in 1861. He is spoken of by his nephew as no common man, with a strongly developed individuality in his mode of thought and speech.

541. *Legge, John, M.A.*: Congregationalist Divine, nephew of No. 540 and 542. Born at Huntly, 29th July, 1837, educated at Grammar School and King's College, where he graduated in 1862, with high honours both in philosophy and classics. Thereafter he studied for the ministry, at Lancashire Independent College, Manchester. His health failing, he proceeded to Australia, where he became pastor of the Congregational Church, Brighton, Victoria. Here he gained both influence and love, and was chosen Chairman of the Cong. Union there, in 1874. He died in 1878. A life and Volume of Sermons appeared after his death in 1880.

542. *Legge, James, D.D., L.L.D., (Prof.)*: Born at Huntly, 20th Decr., 1815, brother of 540. He graduated at Aberdeen in 1835, and was educated at Highbury College, London, for the ministry. He became a missionary of London Missionary Society, and was in charge of the Malacca and Anglo-Chinese College, from 1839 to 1843. He then served as Pastor of the Union Church, Hong Kong, from 1843 to 1873. Since 1876, he has acted as Professor of Chinese in Oxford University. He was chosen Fellow of Corpus and Hon., M.A., in 1876. He is a very voluminous author, but is best known by his translation of the *Chinese Classics*. For list of his works see K.J., in *Scott. N. & Q.*, IX., 55. He is still alive, and revered wherever he is known, as a man of sterling piety, and

humble and faithful life, whose learning has done nothing to impair his native simplicity and integrity.

543. *Leith, Alex., (Sir)*: General in the army. Second son of the Leithhall House, in Kennethmont parish, and born in 1760, and succeeded to the estates of his granduncle, Andrew Hay of Rannes, in 1789, and on the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the estate of Leithhall and others, and assumed the name of Hay. He became a general in the army in 1813, and died in 1838.

544. *Leith, Alexander, (Sir), K.C.B.*: General. Distinguished Peninsular Officer. He was born at Cobardie, Forgue, in 1774. Of the family of Freefield and Glenkindie, Rayne. Entering the army, this gallant Aberdonian served in Flanders, Holland, where he was wounded, the West Indies, Egypt, the Peninsula, where he was also wounded, and the South of France. He commanded the 31st foot at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Neville, Nive and Orthes. K.C.B., 1815. Lieut.-Genl., 1841, and General, 1854. He died in 1859.

545. *Leith, James, M.D.*: Scottish Continental Scholar. This enterprising Aberdonian gained his fame abroad, and became Rector of Paris University, in the early part of the 17th century.

546. *Leith, James, (Sir), K. C. B. (General)*: Noted Peninsular Officer. Born at Leithhall, Kennethmont, 8th August, 1763, he was educated at Marischal College, and at Lisle. Entering the army he served in many campaigns, but gained great reputation by his conduct in the peninsula, at Corunna, at Busaco, where at the head of the 9th and 88th regiments, he made a brilliant charge, which decided the fate of the day. He also headed the troops at the memorable escalade of Badajoz, and was wounded while leading a desperate and successful charge at the battle of Salamanca. Soon after his wound was healed, Genl., Leith again had command of the storming party at the siege of San Sebastian, when he conducted the attack in a truly gallant style, and though severely wounded continued to cheer the troops forward, exposed all the time to a murderous shower of round shot, grape, and musketry from the enemy. At length he fainted from loss of blood and was reluctantly carried from the field. On his return to England Sir James Leith was appointed commander of the forces in the West Indies, and Governor of the Leeward Islands, and arrived at Barbadoes, June 15th, 1814. He retained the French islands, Martinique and Guadaloupe, in subjection to England, in spite of Napoleon's escape from Elba, but died soon after in Oct., 1816.

547. *Leith, James, (Major) V.C.*: Indian Hero. Third son of Sir Alexander of Freefield and Glenkindie, born in 1827, he entered the army in 1849, served in the Persian expedition 1857, and took an active part in suppressing the Mutiny, for his conduct in which he received the Victoria Cross in 1858. Appointed Major, 1858, he died in 1869.

548. *Leith, John Farley, Q.C., M.P.*: English Lawyer and Public man. Born at Aberdeen in 1808, he graduated at Marischal College in 1825, and was called to the English bar in 1830. He was chosen to represent his native city in 1872, but lost his seat in 1874, and died in 1887.

549. *Leith, John James, (Rear Admiral)*: Naval Officer. Born at Leithhall, Kennethmont, 22nd Oct., 1788, young Leith entered the navy, where he gained distinction and reached the rank of Admiral. He died in 1854.

550. *Leith, Patrick*: Royalist Hero. Of the family of Harthill, near Bannachie. Born in 1622, he was slain in one of the Aberdeenshire conflicts of the Civil War in 1647.

551. *Leith, Robt., Wm. D., C.B., Colonel*: Indian Officer. This gallant Aberdonian, born in 1819, served with great reputation during the mutiny.

W. B. R. W.

WE cannot bring "W. B. R. W.'s" valuable contributions to Scottish Biography to a regretfully abrupt close without answering a frequent query as to his own personal identity. The Rev. W. B. Robertson Wilson was born about half a century ago at Irvine. He is a graduate of Edinburgh University, and studied for the ministry, to which he was ordained in 1872. Mr. Wilson this year celebrated his semi-jubilee as the respected minister of the U.P. Church at Dollar. Mr. Wilson is widely read, and his versatility is displayed in his voluminous contributions to our pages. The subject, however, which Mr. Wilson has more particularly made his own is that of Scottish national characteristics—his philosophical essays on which, based on a life-long study of Scottish biography, have been appreciated by all readers. We cherish the hope that Mr. Wilson's *magnum opus* may yet take popular shape, and achieve the publicity and reputation it deserves. ED.

SCOTCH AND GERMAN (XI., 5).—*The Streem* is a most interesting phrase to study, and I am afraid that Mr. Macintosh exactly misses the point in his explanation. *Streem* is never used by itself, and never without *the* preceding it. But this *the* is not in any sense or use the definite article; it is the survival of the Anglo-Saxon, and modern German *ge*, which has become softened by aspiration in *yesterday*, and on the Scotch tongue is something between *the* and *ye* in *The Streem*. Dr. Alexander's phrase, "the night afore *the streem*" is quite correct and common in the Garioch. It is curious at the same time to enquire how *yesterday* remains in the English language, while *yestreen* is relegated to a Scotch dialect: and also how *gestern*, with the accent on the first syllable, is yesterday to the Germans, and *yestreen*, with the accent on the last syllable, is last night to the Scotch: the German and Scotch have apparently the same word at the outset.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.  
West Hartford, Conn.

NOTES ON THE  
"MOSS OF AUCHMALEDDIE," IN THE  
PARISH OF NEW DEER.

THE Parish of New Deer, situated about 30 miles from Aberdeen, has never been considered rich in antiquarian relics, still, one or two gentlemen in the district have been able to pick up very good collections of Flints, stone axes and hammers, bronze spear-heads, etc. The most interesting "find," however, yet made, was that of two bronze shields, in the "Moss of Auchmaleddie," on Wednesday the 12th May, 1897. Mr. George Littlejohn, son of Mr. William Littlejohn, Farmer, Mitchellhill, while casting peats in the "Moss," came upon the two bronze shields referred to, 9 or 10 feet from the surface. One of them is 28 inches in diameter, its handle being 4 inches span, and the other 18 inches, with the handle  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The larger shield is in a very good state of preservation, but has apparently been slightly damaged in the unearthing process, which was a very difficult matter. The upper surface is covered with raised concentric circles and rows of knobs. The smaller shield is in an excellent state of preservation, and is ornamented with raised scrolls. Both shields have, on the centre of the outer side, a projection, the object of this being to cause the missiles to glance off. On the inner side there are two small holes at each side, in a line with the handle. A band of leather, or some other material, had been fastened into these openings, extending from rim to rim, by which the shield was hung on the arm. The handles of both shields are hammered. Two shields in the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in Edinburgh, found in a field near Yetholm, Roxburghshire, and purchased by the Society in 1863, measuring  $23\frac{1}{2}$  and 24 inches respectively, seem to be exactly the same as the larger one found at Auchmaleddie. There are still 6 or 7 feet of moss below where the shields were found, and doubtless some other interesting relics will by and bye turn up. Shields, though retaining their oval shape, vary in size, from a magnitude sufficient to cover the head and body, down to a diameter of about 18 inches, the exact size of the smaller one found at Auchmaleddie. Representations of these shields constitute our Illustration for this month.

The Moss of Auchmaleddie is a most interesting place, and I add a few notes concerning it. Two canoes were found in the Knaven district, which is in the immediate vicinity of the Moss. Both were single blocks of oak, and, I am told, had the appearance of being partly hollowed out by fire, and scraped into shape. Along with one of the canoes was a paddle, also of oak. This

would lead to the inference that at some remote time the Moss of Auchmaleddie had been a Loch. About two years ago Mr. George Littlejohn turned up, about the same place where the shields were found, two pieces of oak, also supposed to be oars or paddles. They had a projecting part a little below the middle, resembling stilts common to boys of the present day. After being exposed to the air, although carefully treated in the drying, they gradually decayed. They were sent to the museum at Haddo House. Several stone axes and flint arrow-heads have also been found in the moss, all near the same place and about the same depth as the shields.

Some seven or eight years ago a number of bones were excavated, and my friend Mr. Littlejohn handed me a few of them. One was a jaw-bone, which was examined by an eminent Professor in Aberdeen, who pronounced it the jaw-bone of the Red Deer. In this moss there are hundreds of oak trees embedded. The extremities of these can be seen sticking out from the banks of the ditches running through the moss. The trunks are lying in the same direction, indicating that they must have been laid low by some terrific hurricane.

Undoubtedly the Moss of Auchmaleddie is well worth a visit from antiquaries.

W. LAURENCE.

Bank House, New Deer.

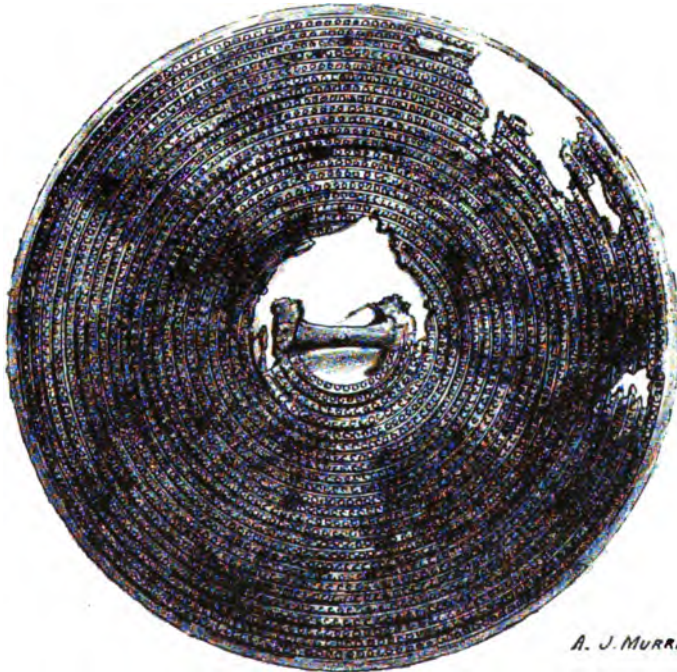
THE AUTHORESS OF ROYS WIFE  
OF ALDIVALLOCH.

THERE has always been some doubt as to the exact date of this lady's death: 1814, or thereabouts, being the time given. I am able, however, now to give the exact date. As I have been recently visiting Bath, and made some enquiries, I found in the 1st Vol. of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1828 as follows:

Feb. 26th, at Bath, Mrs. Grant Murray, widow of J. T. Murray, M.D., aged 82.

And in the Burial Registers of St. James' Church I found the entry of her burial in March, 1828, described as "Elizabeth Grant Murray of Fountain's Buildings, Bath, age 82."

After the death of Mr. Grant of Carron in 1790, she married James Thompson Murray of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, and about the year 1800 they settled at Bath at 12 Bladud Buildings, the house occupied for many years by William Melmoth the historian. Mrs. Grant Murray's two daughters, Mary and Louisa Grant, both married medical men, Mr. Lucas and Mr. Hay, living in the same locality. There is a Marble Tablet in St. Michael's Church in memory of Mr. Hay, who died in 1844; but there is no memorial in St. James' Church.



*A. J. MURRAY. DEL.*

BACK VIEW OF BRONZE SHIELDS  
FOUND, MAY 1897  
IN AUCHMALEDDIE MOSS, NEW DEER, ABERDEENSHIRE.





Mrs. Murray was a person of great spirit and energy. It is recorded of her, that on the occasion of a dance at Edinburgh, a lady and gentleman, beautifully dressed and closely masked, entered the room, and danced a minuet with such grace and elegance as to excite much admiration and curiosity. At the conclusion of the dance they left the ball-room, and it was whispered about that they were Mrs. Grant of Carron and her cousin, Lord George Gordon, who afterwards was unfortunately too well known on account of the riots with which he was unhappily connected. His brother, the 4th Duke of Gordon, always visited his kinswoman, Mrs. Grant Murray, whenever he went to Bath.

Another story about this lady is that she had her hair dressed in London in the very last fashion, and drove down to Edinburgh, never lying down but reclining in her carriage (and a journey in the early part of George the 3rd's reign was not by any means so easily accomplished as it is in our days), and on her arrival she completed her toilette, and went to a grand ball—the only lady in the room who could say she had the last London fashions.

She was a great friend of Mrs. Piozzi, who lived in Gay Street, and was better known as Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson.

The curious thing about Mrs. Grant Murray is that, though the date of her birth is given and proved to be correct, viz., 1745 or 46, and that it took place at or near Aberlour, by Speyside, and that she married her first cousin, Mr. Grant of Carron, no one seemed to know her parentage until I discovered, in a copy of a deed of contract made in London, 1771, on the occasion of the death of an uncle, Dr. Patrick Grant of Antigua, that she was the "daughter of Lieut. Joseph Grant, of Col. Montgomery's Regiment of Highlanders, deceased."

Should any of your readers be able to tell me who her mother was, and where she herself was married, and her children baptised, I should be greatly obliged. I have tried to find out, but to no purpose. They belonged to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and I presume Registration was not easily effected in those days. The date of her marriage is fixed at 1763.

WICKHAM M. BIRCH.

Ashburton Vicarage, Devon.

THE LOVAT PEERAGE CASE.—This case, now pending in the Court of Session, is between John Fraser of Lovat Lodge, Harrington Square, London, and the present Lord Lovat. It is not Mr. Fraser's first attempt to prove that he is the

rightful heir to the Lovat peerage. In 1885 the case was exhaustively gone into by the House of Lords, and the opinion of their lordships went against the claimant because of his inability to adequately establish, by documentary proof, the identity of his ancestor Alexander Fraser, who died in Wales in 1776, with Alexander Fraser, elder brother of the notorious Simon, 12th Lord Lovat, beheaded in 1747. The story of Simon's brother is a romantic one. He is said to have killed a piper in a fit of passion, and in consequence to have fled from Scotland, taking refuge in Wales. The contention of the present claimant is that in his compulsory absence from Scotland the title was appropriated by Alexander's younger brother Simon, who represented himself as being the eldest born. The present Lord Lovat is descended from Thomas, second son of the 6th Lord; while Mr. Fraser claims to be the direct lineal representative of Hugh, the eldest son, afterwards 7th Lord. The links in the chain of evidence that were wanting twelve years ago have now, Mr. Fraser believes, been supplied, and the claimant has the assurance of those competent to give an opinion that he has a strong case to present to the court. In the course of the hearing it is expected that many interesting facts will be adduced. One will have reference to some jewellery discovered in an old building in London, which is said to have belonged to the Lovat family. It is assumed that this was in the possession of Alexander, who brought it to London at some period after he fled from Scotland. Another point has reference to the family mausoleum in the north of Scotland, and to documents which it is alleged were placed in the coffins. An important production will be the Graduation Album of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, containing the autograph signature of Simon's brother Alexander, appended when he took his degree in 1683, to the Oath of Allegiance. But what will probably prove the most valuable evidence is a series of holograph letters from Simon, referring to his brother "in Wales."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SCOTS PHYSICIANS.—The June number of *The Practitioner* contained, amid experts' resumé of the progress of medicine in the reign, admirable portraits and biographical sketches of Sir James Clark, Bart., the first physician in ordinary (1837-1870), and of Sir James Reid, the present physician. Sir James Clark (who was the father of Sir John Clark of Tillypronie) was born in Cullen in 1788, became M.A. of Aberdeen and M.D. of Edinburgh, 1817. Sir James Reid was born at Ellon, and became M.B., C.M. of Aberdeen with highest honours in 1872.

RT. REV. ROBERT KILGOUR, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN (XI., 9).—In the account of Bishop Kilgour, in Notable Men of Aberdeenshire, it is stated that he succeeded Bishop Falconer as Primus and *Bishop of Edinburgh* in 1782. Bishop Kilgour only succeeded him as Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Bishop Falconer continued Bishop of Edinburgh until his death in 1784. His successor in the bishopric was Dr. Abernethy Drummond.

JAMES TURREFF.

AN OLD SCOTS SPOON.—The *Antiquary* for June illustrates a spoon which is the property of a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, minister of Leuchars, in Fifeshire. It was found in the south of Scotland about forty years ago when digging turves at a considerable depth below the peat. The bowl or "spoonself" is almost of mediæval form, corresponding in shape to the form of the "spoonself" of an English apostle or other spoon of the sixteenth century. The "steale" or handle of the spoon is of very curious form, especially in the shape it assumes at the upper part, while the lower end of the handle is extended over the back of the bowl. On the upper end of the front of the handle are

engraved in a circle the initial letters I M, but to whom they refer is of course quite unknown. Below this, in a compartment which seems to be shaped to fit it, is a device possibly meant for a tun or barrel. The spoon measures  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, the bowl or spoonself being  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width across the broadest part, by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length. On the back of the handle are the hallmarks: (1) A long zigzag, being the mark caused by scraping the silver for assay; (2) a monogram of D.P.—this is the mark of David Palmer, deacon of the Edinburgh Craft in 1611 and 1612; (3) the castle mark for Edinburgh; (4) the initials G.K. linked together in a shaped shield, being the mark of Gilbert Kirkewoode, goldsmith of Edinburgh.

SALE OF SCOTT MANUSCRIPTS.—The most interesting literary incident to Scotch-speaking people which has occurred in recent years, writes the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, is the sale of the original manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, *Tales of a Grandfather*, *Old Mortality*, *Castle Dangerous*, and his introductory essay on popular and ballad poetry. These important manuscripts are from the collection of the late Mr. Francis Richardson, of Dorking, and were sold at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby. That of the *Lady of the Lake* bears the following extremely interesting note on the fly-leaf—"This is the original MS. of *The Lady of the Lake*, written in the author's

own hand, and precisely in the state in which it was sent to the press of Ballantyne & Co., from which it was carefully preserved by Mr. James Ballantyne. The notes are written in the hand of Mrs. Scott, Mr. Weber (Scott's amanuensis), and Rob. Jamieson." The volume into which the manuscript is bound also contains three autograph notes, signed "W. S.," to the printer. The *Old Mortality* manuscript is headed *Tales of my Landlord—Vol. IV.—Old Mortality*. The novel is complete, but some of the leaves have been transposed in binding. There is also a note attached to this interesting volume in the following terms:—"This is the original manuscript of *Old Mortality*, purchased by me at auction on 19 August, 1831.—Rob. Cadell. 1834." *Castle Dangerous* is in the handwriting of William Laidlaw, Sir Walter Scott's amanuensis, to whom it was dictated; while the numerous corrections and additions are in Scott's own hand. The *Introductory Essay on Popular and Ballad Poetry* has the dedication to the Duke of Buccleuch, signed "Walter Scott." Included in the same volume are the original manuscripts of *Halidon Hill* and *Doom of Devoirgoil*, and an autograph note to Ballantyne, signed "W.S." At the sale on June 15 the manuscript of *The Lady of the Lake*, which thirty years ago sold for £277, was bought by Mr. A. B. Daniel for the large sum of £1290. Up to this time the price paid for the MS. of *Guy Mannering*—about £600—marked the record. The MS. of *Old Mortality*, bought in 1831 for £33, was eagerly bid for, and finally made £600.

DEATH OF COUNCILLOR COLSTON, EDINBURGH.—Councillor James Colston, the "Father" of the Town Council of Edinburgh, died on June 6, having nearly attained his seventieth year. He was a familiar and somewhat unique figure in the Council of the city of his birth. Thirty years of municipal life afforded him a share in a host of municipal enterprises of great magnitude, and he had an enviable acquaintance with all that concerned the conduct of the affairs of the Scottish metropolis. He associated himself with the industry of printing, being the head of the firm of Colston & Co., Limited. For a number of years Mr. Colston was a Bailie, and latterly he sat in the Police Court as a Judge of Police. Mr. Colston had a fondness for looking up old records, and this predilection led the Town Council to commission him to prepare the histories of several municipal institutions. These are published under the following names:—*Edinburgh and District Water Supply: A Historical Sketch*; *The Guildry of Edinburgh: Is it an Incorporation?* *History of the Incorporate Trades*

of *Edinburgh*, and *Trinity College and Trinity Hospital*. Only one volume of the last work has been completed. Besides these books he published *The Town and Port of Leith: Its Historical Connection with Edinburgh*, and *The History of Scott's Monument*. Bailie Colston was always regarded as an authority on the procedure of the Council, and any question involving precedent or a reference to past decisions of the Council brought him to his feet.

CEREMONIES OBSERVED AT BARGAIN-MAKING.—It may be a matter of some interest or curiosity to folk-lorists to inquire into the antiquity of the ceremonies observed at bargain-making. Among almost all ancient nations and primitive people at the present day, some symbol was and continues to be used to indicate the fact that a bargain has been concluded. The Jews took off a shoe (Ruth iv. 7-8); the recruiting officer gives and the recruit receives the Queen's shilling; the master offers and the engaged servant accepts an *arle*; and our forefathers had quite a formal ceremony at the granting of *sasine*. And not long ago, no bargain was held to be finally or legally concluded unless the contracting parties shook hands over it in the presence of witnesses. In the old cattle markets this handshaking was an invariable practice signifying that the bargain was struck. Sometimes there was superadded to it the untidy formality of spitting in the offered hand. But what is more to the purpose was the custom in these cattle markets of making the final offer three times over before the business was settled one way or the other. It was often amusing to watch this process. A cattle dealer after much haggling with the exposer about the value, coming at last to the point, holds out his hand and makes his offer. If it is not accepted, he takes another look of the stock, returns with the same or an advanced offer, and goes through the same ceremony. If the extended hand is again declined, he steps off with an air of indifference, but speedily turns on his heel, and a third time repeats his offer with the words—"are ye hadin' me yet?" All this while other coupers have been looking on, but till the hand is refused the third time not one will interfere, as the intending purchaser is not, till then, supposed to be off his bargain. This handshaking ceremony, or "clenching the bargain" as it was called, was observed on almost all occasions. Even a schoolboy, wishing to resile from a *trock*, was wont to plead—"Aye, but we did na' shake hands o'ert." And is not the formality of a threefold offer connected with the auctioneer's practices when disposing of his wares, of calling out—"going, once"—"going, twice"—"going, gone?" and with the more

important matter of proclamation of banns of marriage, "this I intimate for the first, second, and last time?" The hand-shaking practices, with other endearments, was, till lately, in rural districts considered necessary to confirm a betrothal, now superseded by the bestowal of an engagement ring. These old customs, childish and meaningless as they may appear to us, had the force almost of law in the days of yore. Indeed it is questionable whether in a court of Justice effect would not have been given to their observance or nonobservance, on the ground of their being the universal practice of the country—"use and wont."

J. G. M.

SUMMEREVE FAIR AT KEITH.—In his recently published *Twixt the Land and the Moss*, the Rev. W. H. Macfarlane remarks regarding Keith:—

"The great events of the year were the June and September markets. At the latter, which was known as Summer Eve Fair, a highly successful attempt was made to combine business with pleasure. Like Aikiey Fair at Old Deer, it was, till the beginning of the century, one of the largest and most important fairs in Scotland. Merchants came to it from all parts of the country; and as it lasted generally about a week, lodgings had to be sought in small inns and country houses for several miles round. The miscellaneous merchandise exposed for sale was all conveyed by pack-horses over roads which, notwithstanding the compulsory labour expended upon them, were generally in bad repair, and in winter and spring almost impassable."

Summereve is simply St. Maelrubha's name strangely disguised. Forbes, in his *Kalendar of Scottish Saints*, says:—"His name, made up of consonants apt to be liquefied, occurs in many transmutations, such as Mulruby, Mulrew, Melriga, Marow, Morow, Mury, Murray, Mareve, Arrow, Errew, Olrou, Ro, Rufus, Ruvius; and (taking in his title) Summaruff, Samarevis, and Summereve." In an article on "Saint Maelrubha: His History and Churches" in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (Vol. III., p. 294), Reeves says:—"The first time that the parish name (Keith) appears on record is in a charter of King Alexander II. (A.D. 1214-1224), where it is called Kethmalruf, that is "Keth of Malruve." In subsequent documents the qualifying name is dropped, but the memory of the saint has been locally preserved to modern times." St. Maelrubha was born in Ireland in the year 642. He studied at the monastery of his kinsman, St. Congall, at Bangor in County Down. In 671, at the age of 29, he sailed to Alban, and, two years later,

settled at Apurcrossan, now Applecross, in Ross-shire, where he founded a church as the nucleus of a conventual establishment. Over this monastery he presided for fifty-one years, and died a natural death in 722. A legend, disregarding historical probabilities, relates that he was slain by a band of Pagan Norse rovers, and that his body was left in the forest to be devoured by wild beasts. His grave is still pointed out in Applecross churchyard. Reeves narrates the following superstition regarding its soil:—"It is believed that a man who takes about his person a little earth from this churchyard may travel the world round, and that he will safely return to the neighbouring bay; also, no one can commit suicide, or otherwise injure himself, when within view of this spot." For centuries after his death Maelrubha was regarded as the patron saint, not only of Applecross, but of a wide district around. He gives name to Loch Maree, and Innis Maree where is the saint's well, much resorted to, till recent times, for the cure of insanity. Sir Arthur Mitchell has shown that it was customary, in Ross-shire, to sacrifice a bull in connection with the saint's festival in August. The practice was still in existence in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and was then denounced as idolatrous. The writer of the article on *Keith* in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, remarks:—"Old Keith is a very ancient place, and, at no very distant period, was celebrated for an annual market held in September, to which merchants from Glasgow and the other manufacturing towns in the south repaired in great numbers, where they met those from the north, as far as Orkney, and exchanged their various commodities." Curiously enough the name of the annual market is not given, but there is no doubt that the writer in question refers to Summerville Fair.

J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A.  
Glasgow (Lond and Scot.)

### Queries.

1092. THE LAIGHT TOLBOOTH. — I possess two old summonses "to compare before the Sheriff within the Laight Tolbooth at Aberdeen" in 1800. Where was this building? Is it still in existence.

JAMES MOIR, M.A.

The Firs Kinharrachie, Ellon.

1093. THE WORD CAHR. — Can any one trace the history of the word *cahr* as used in reference to calves. It appears to be used both as a plural and as an adjective. In the first instance it is the plural of calf, and it is hence transferred to whatever belongs to or is connected with calves, as the *cahr tyre*, the *cahr parkie*, &c. It is probably related to the German *kaib* with its plural *kaelber*, but the history may be

traceable through some other Saxon dialect. I do not think that in English there is anything corresponding to it; but in Aberdeenshire, it is, or used to be, common.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

### Answers.

1039. AUTHOR AND DESCRIPTION OF A PAMPHLET WANTED (X., 47, 94). — It may interest W. S. and others who have been both amused and puzzled by the whimsical suggestions of the late Lord Beaconsfield, that the United Presbyterian Church originated in a Jesuit plot to disgust the Scottish people with Protestantism and so win them back to Rome, that a similar suggestion was made at a much earlier period, concerning the Presbyterian leaders of the 16th century, who thwarted or strove to thwart the designs of the Court and Statesmen of Scotland to establish a Protestant Episcopal Church in that country. And what renders this earlier suggestion more remarkable is that it was made, not by an indifferent and hasty foreigner of an imaginative turn, who might naturally be expected to show inaccuracy, but by one of the most active of Scottish statesmen in his own day. I refer to the famous Sir George Mackenzie, still known as "the bloody Mackenzie" for the active part he took in the punishment of the Covenanters under Charles II. It is difficult to understand what Sir George's motives were for repeating the cock and bull story ascribed to him in Evelyn's Diary, as having been communicated to some English friends in his own hearing on the 9th March, 1691. Possibly the malicious Scot may have been only gulling and humbugging a company of credulous ignoramuses, for whose intellect he felt the keenest contempt. But whatever his motives, there seems to be no doubt that he told a company of Englishmen, of whom Evelyn was one, that Presbytery was introduced by the Jesuits order about the 20th year of Queen Elizabeth, "a famous Jesuit among them feigning himself a Protestant, and bringing on that which they since called, and are still so fond of, praying by the Spirit. This Jesuit," he added, "remained many years before he was discovered," and afterwards died in Scotland where he was buried (at a place unnamed), having yet on his monument "Rosa inter spinas." It seems just possible that Lord Beaconsfield, who, however ignorant of Scottish history, had at least some knowledge of English literature, may have had some lingering recollection of this passage, when he ventured on the astounding suggestion to which W. S. has referred, regarding the origin and intention of the United Presbyterian Church. I do not think it at all probable, however, that the English politician had ever heard of the obscure pamphlet in which Ebenezer Erskine has been so flagrantly misrepresented. Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* suggest what foundation, if any, Sir George Mackenzie had for his amazing assertion about the Jesuit who introduced "*Praying by the Spirit*," and whose tomb bears the suggestive inscription above quoted?

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

1081. WOODHEAD, FETTERESSO, KINCARDINE-SHIRE (X., 173).—Woodhead formed part of the Barony of Urie, and was situated on the Brae of Urie, between Glihno and Megray. D. G. B.

1084. JACOBITES OF STONEHAVEN, 1745.—(X., 175).—"Mac" will find Elsieck in List of *Persons concerned in the Rebellion, (1745)*, published by the Scot. Hist. Society. A good few others hailing from Stonehaven, are mentioned in said List, notably John Maule, writer, Stonehaven, for notice of whom he may consult another of the Society's publications, viz., *Baron-Court Book of Urie*, p. 181-4. D. G. BARRON.

1089-1090. THE MAITLANDS OF PITTRICHIE (XI., 14, 15).—There is no mistake in the assumption which Mr. Ross doubts, that the estate of Gight was once in the hands of the Maitlands. "Jock" Gordon of Scurdargue (the brother of the famous "Tam" Gordon of Ruthven), but for whose illegitimacy, there might have been no Earls of Huntly, married somewhere in the latter half of the fifteenth century, Elizabeth Maitland, the daughter of Robert Maitland of Gight. Robert's successor was possibly Sir Patrick. At any rate when Sir Patrick died leaving two daughters, these and the Earl of Huntly got the gift of the ward in marriage; but as his lordship's second son, Sir William Gordon, declined to marry the lady, the Earl found them other husbands, and Janet married her cousin-german Thomas Baird, and her sister married Annand of Auchterellon, with which he transacted for the lands of Gight and Shivas. Mr. Ross will find a deduction of the Maitlands of Pittrichie in *The Thanage of Fermartyn* by Rev. William Temple, (Aberdeen, Wyllie, 1894). pp., 449-561. The same work deals with the estate of Auchinhuive. J. M. B.

1090. THE MAITLANDS OF PITTRICHIE (XI., 15).—In connection with Query, from Mr. Ross, in your June number, I may mention that I deciphered an original Charter among those at Ellon Castle, bearing upon the Maitlands. It is on parchment, written in the vernacular, and dated 25th May, 1467. "Be it kende . . . We Elizabeth and Jonat Matland . . . Douchters of umq<sup>ll</sup> Schir Patrik Matland of Natirdale, knight, for to be bundyne and saterlie to be obleist . . . till ane nobil and michtie lord and our Deirest lorde George lord Gordoun and Master of Huntlie, for his gret . . . help don till us . . . in our said fadyr heritage. . . And alsua for ye helping . . . of us till our marriage and for gret souns of gold and silvyr and other movable gudes giffine to us . . . We oblys and bindis us . . . alsone ye saide lorde . . . makes us airs to . . . our fadir of all . . . he deit vestit and seysit of . . . within ye srefdoms of Abdn. and Banff . . . at thane furth . . . but delay, fraude or gile . . . we resigne ye lands . . . in favour of hym . . . And gif it sall happine us . . . for to failye . . . we binds us in ye soume of 500 libs . . . to be payt in ye kirk of Banff, upon ye hye altar . . . and 200 libs . . . to ye Cathedral kirk of Abdn. . . . to be raysit at ye will of ye Bischope and ye Dean and ye Chapter of yat ilk . . . Ye quhiik all and sundry to fulfill . . . We binds us . . . ye gret bodich aitht cumande betwix ye halie Ewangelis tuichit . . . Our owne propir seiles appensit at ye kirk of Methlack . . . before Wm.

Meldrum of Fyvie . . ." &c., &c. The lands are given as Schewes or Gight. The Charter has been greatly shortened. A second parchment in Latin is a Resignation by Janet Maitland, in pursuance of the above Bond, of the lands in the hands of the King as superior. Dated at Methlick, 12th June, 1467. Her seal appended to the Deed remains nearly entire. A third parchment in Latin is the Royal Charter, following on last, to George, Lord Gordon, of the lands of Schewes or Gight, Natirdale, Pettinbrinzeane and Drumnaketh in the County of Banff. Dated 12th June, 1467, at Perth, witnesses Andrew, Bishop of Glasgow, Colin, Earl of Argyle and many others. The writing of this Charter is very fine. When the Records of Ellon Presbytery opened in 1597, there were Maitlands in Auchinreive, always at feud with the Minister of Methlick. As the latter (a fighting man) was passing to the Church one Sunday morning, with gown and Bible, he and one of the Maitlands got into hostile grips and rolled on the green together. Their strifes tormented the Presbytery, but I am overtaxing your space and must close. T. MAIR.

1092. THE LAIGHT TOLBOOTH (see above).—The Laigh Tolbooth formed part of the old Town House, and was removed when the present Municipal Buildings were built. The laigh Tolbooth was used as the Sheriff Court until the new buildings authorised by the Act of 1814 were erected, and afterwards it was occupied as the Burgh Police Court.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

## Literature.

*Guide to Grantown and District.* By W. CRAMOND, A.M., LL.D., F.S.A., Scot. Dundee: John Leng & Co., 1897. (30 pp., map and 11 illustrations, c. 6½ × 4 in.) 3d.

WE heartily recommend this book to all visitors to the land of the Grants. In small space Dr. Cramond gives us not merely a handy tourist's guide to Grantown, but a condensed history of upper Speyside. Grantown dates from 1766, and is one of the best built and most healthy towns in the kingdom: with good accommodation and railway facilities, it is an almost ideal place for the tourist in search of bracing air and good scenery, and it also forms a convenient centre for the ascent of some of the highest of the Cairngorm mountains. Loch-an-Eilean with its island-castle, its echo and its ospreys; Castle Grant with its armoury and pictures, and a history since 1316; Loch Moirlich and Loch Garten; Lochindorb with another island-castle, and the little known districts of Tomintoul and Carrbridge, all are within easy reach. Dr. Cramond notices much that is of great antiquarian interest, such as the sculptured stones of Inverallan and Congash; the churches of Cromdale, Inverallan, Abernethy, Duthil and Insh, and the castles of Muckerach, Blairfindy and Drumin. There is also a good map.

*The Blackwood Group.* By SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS. Famous Scots Series. Published by Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh [1897].

THE greatest fault of this volume of this desirable

series is its title. It should have been *A Blackwood Group*. Otherwise it seems unduly to dwarf Blackwood, even although it includes John Wilson, the apostle of unreserve and *abandon*. The remaining members of this group are Galt, "Delta," Miss Ferrier, Michael Scott, and Thomas Hamilton. To each of these is allotted that measure of space and attention fairly due. The Sketches are both biographical and critical, and are exceedingly well done, fresh, informed, and unmannered. The volume is quite in line with its predecessors, and will be prized for its intrinsic worth. Ed.

*Eminent Arbroathians: being Sketches Historical, Genealogical, and Biographical, 1178-1894.* By J. M. MCBAIN, F.S.A., Scot., Author of *Arbroath: Past and Present; Arbroath Poets; Bibliography of Arbroath Periodical Literature*. Arbroath: Brodie & Salmond, Printers and Publishers, 1897. [Sm. 4to, 452 pp.]

SINCE the 12th century, when its famous abbey was founded, Arbroath has been the nursing mother of a long series of eminent men in almost every walk of life. To the explication of their diverse histories and varied careers Mr. McBain has obviously had to draw seriously on his own wide resources, as well as to institute original researches in several fields. The result is a reliable book, a work of permanent value. Some 37 biographies are contained in the volume which, by the way, is got up in very fine style, and portraits, mostly excellent, of the big half adorn the volume. Mr. McBain prefaces the whole by an admirable chapter entitled Arbroath in History, which forms a valuable setting for the notables whom he delineates with skill and sustained interest. An unusually voluminous index gives ready access to every paragraph in the volume. Want of space forbids a longer notice of a book which will greatly add to the author's literary reputation. Ed.

*The Early History of the Scottish Union Question.*

By G. W. T. OMOND, author of *Fletcher of Saltoun* in the "Famous Scots" Series. Edinburgh and London, Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1897. [8vo, 184 pp.]

THE field to which Mr. Omond has restricted himself possesses much interest, albeit it produced nothing but abortive schemes of union between England and Scotland. The contrasted condition of the two nations, the ecclesiastical controversies, all make instructive reading. "It is a story," says Mr. Omond, "sometimes of mutual confidence and common aspiration . . . but more frequently of jealousies, recriminations, and misunderstanding, most of which are now happily removed." It is a story that stood in much need of special treatment, and the author has liberated between the contestants with judicial fairness. The reader greatly marvels that the Union which has been one of vast advantage to both Kingdoms should have been so long in settling. Ed.

*Shreds and Patches.* By JAMES DOWMAN. Aberdeen: W. Jolly & Sons, 1896. Crown 8vo., 116 + viii. pp., paper 1/6, cloth 2/6.

A VERY tastefully got up little book, and very well

printed. The author has evidently been at considerable trouble and expense over it, and we hope he will get what he deserves. We believe a second edition is contemplated.

*From the Brig o' Balgownie to the Bullers o' Buchan, with the Golf Courses.* By JAMES DALGARNO, CORR. MEM. S. ANT. SCOT. Aberdeen: W. Jolly & Sons, 1896. Crown 8vo., 58 + viii. pp. 44 illustrations, 4 plans and 2 maps. 1/- nett.

ONE of the best guide books we have seen. Mr. Dalgarno, a well-known contributor to our pages, is evidently well qualified to deal with his subject, and his book ought to be in the hands of every visitor to the district in question, indeed, we might say, of every Aberdonian. We are quite sure few know the beauty and historic interest of the Buchan Coast, soon to be opened up by the new railway.

### Scotch Books for the Month.

- Aeschylus (Anc. Classics). R. S. Copleston. 8vo, 1/- Blackwood.  
 A Hero of the Dark Continent. W. A. Scott—W. H. Rankine. 8vo, 2/- Blackwood.  
 Among British Birds in their Nesting Haunts. Illustrated by the camera. By O. A. J. Lee. Part 4, folio, 10/6 nett. Douglas.  
 An Electric Shock, and other Stories. E. Gerrard. 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.  
 Chortles (Humorous Readings). W. F. Maclaren. 8vo, 1/- Maclaren (G.)  
 Diseases of the Eye. A Manual for Senior Students. J. A. Kempe. 1/6 net. Livingston.  
 Geology (Text Book of). W. J. Harrison. 8vo, 3/6 Blackie.  
 Lectures on Angina Pectoris and allied states. W. Coler. 8vo, 6/- net. Pentland.  
 Macleod (Norman). Famous Scots. J. Wellwood. Cr. 8vo, 1/6, 2/6 Oliphant.  
 Old Memories. Sir H. Gough. Cr. 8vo, 3/6 Blackwood.  
 Our Empire Atlas. Roy. 4to, 6/- Johnston.  
 Physiography Section One. T. Cartwright. 8vo, 2/- Nelson.  
 Prayers for the Week from the Private Devotions of Lancelot Andrews. Cr. 8vo, 1/- Oliphant.  
 Prehistoric Problems. R. Munro. 10/- net. Blackwood.  
 The Christian Doctrine of Immortality. S. D. F. Salmond. 3rd ed., 14/- Clark.  
 The Mohammedan Controversy. Sir W. Muir. 8vo, 7/6 Clark.  
 The Mouse Trap. W. D. Howell. 1/- Douglas.  
 The Story of Kirsty's Love. A. D. Thomson. 8vo, 1/6 Elliot.  
 The Times of Christ. L. A. Muirhead. Cr 8vo, 2/- Clark.  
 The Woodland Life. E. Thomas. Royal 16mo, 6/- Blackwood.  
 Thoughts on Familiar Problems. J. M. McCandlish. 8vo, 2/6 Nelson.  
 Xenophon (Anc. Classics). A. Grant. 8vo, 1/- Blackwood.

# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

## RE-INTRODUCTORY.

TWO months ago I took a sincere and regretful farewell of *Scottish Notes and Queries*. Its reappearance to-day, after what has turned out to be a mere *halt*, requires a word of explanation. The halt has been of use in several ways, but notably in its revelation of appreciation. No sooner was the stoppage announced than the numerous and unmistakably genuine expressions of sorrow by influential correspondents brought the conviction that the publication was not one of those that "never would be missed." Coincident with these friendly protests there came from Messrs. A. Brown & Co., the well-known Booksellers in Aberdeen,

the spontaneous offer to undertake all the publishing risk of a fresh start. Under these circumstances, in which Messrs. Wm. Jolly & Sons so far acquiesced as kindly to grant the continued use of the now familiar title, we could not choose but go on; and, so encouraged, I could not well refuse the urgent request to resume the rôle of responsible editor, in which I am promised the support of old and valued contributors.

Of the utility of such a periodical there can be no doubt. The historical spirit is abroad in the land. Lord Acton's colossal scheme for an encyclopædic history of the modern world demonstrates that with admirable force, and the revival of antiquarian pursuits, fostered as they have been by the growing instincts for municipal life, results in an increased necessity for a journal like *Scottish Notes and Queries*. It suits the tastes and methods of a band, not large perhaps, but always enthusiastic, who are in pursuit of knowledge, whilst its value appeals, though in a less degree, to a still larger public. Such were the views we entertained a decade of years ago, and they are our views still in continuing the publication, which we do with the expectancy of increased support, in return for what services we may be able to render within our proper limits.

JOHN BULLOCH.

31st August, 1897.

### NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

552. *Leslie, Charles*: Jacobite, Poet, and Novelist. "Mussel Mould Chairlie." Born in the village of Old Rain, Rayne, in 1677; a natural son of Leslie of Pitcaple. He lived to a great age, and was well known all over the North of Scotland as a hawker and ballad-monger. He has been described as "The street laureate of Aberdeen." He died in 1782. A small volume of his songs was privately printed in 1827.

553. *Leslie, James, 2nd Count Leslie*: Field Marshal. This notable specimen of "The Scot Abroad," was nephew of the more distinguished Walter, 1st Count Leslie, whom he succeeded in his honours, and son to Alexander of Tullos, in Chapel of Garioch, where he was born probably in the third decade of the 17th century. In early life he joined his uncle in Germany, and, after that successful soldier's death in 1667, he succeeded him in his honours. He also was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, but, having had a difference with his superior, he retired from public life, and died in 1692.

554. *Leslie, John (Bishop of Ross)*: Friend of Queen Mary. Son of Gavin of Balquhain, Chapel of Garioch, or, as stated by some, of Gavin, parson of Kingussie. Educated for the Church at Aberdeen, he studied also at various Universities in France. Ordered home by the Queen Regent in 1554, he was made vicar-general of the diocese of Aberdeen in 1558, and in 1559 became Pastor of Oyne. When the Reformation became general in Scotland, Leslie came forward as the champion of the Romish Church, and entered the lists against no less formidable a champion than John Knox in 1560. After the death of Francis the II., he was deputed by the leading men of the Romish party to proceed to France to interest Queen Mary in their favour. He returned in the retinue of the young queen in 1561. He was admitted to the Privy Council, and nominated to the Court of Session in 1564. He was also promoted to the abbacy of Lindores, and became Bishop of Ross in 1565. He assisted in compiling "The Laws and Statutes of the Realm," commonly known as "The Black Acts," from the Saxon characters in which they were printed, in 1566. After Queen Mary's flight into England, the bishop was called by his royal mistress to manage and advise in her affairs, and was one of the Commissioners who defended her cause at York in 1568, which he is said to have done with great ability. He also acted as her Ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, and was the originator of the unfortunate scheme for Mary's marriage to the Duke of Norfolk. Notwithstanding his claim to the privileges of an ambassador, Leslie was at this time (1571) imprisoned by Elizabeth, preliminary to his trial for treason against that monarch. Through the intercession of the King of France, however, he was liberated, and retired to Rome, where he published his "History of the Scottish Nation," 1575-8. During his stay on the Continent he endeavoured without success to interest the Emperor and other foreign princes in his mistress's favour. In 1593 he was made

Bishop of Coutances, in Normandy. Bishop Leslie, who had meantime retired to a monastery near Brussels, died there in 1596. For sketch and list of works, see "The Scottish Nation."

555. *Leslie, John, D.D., LL.D. (Bishop)*: Scholar and Divine. Born Crichton House, Chapel of Garioch, 14th Oct., 1571. He was educated for the Church at Aberdeen and Oxford, and travelled also on the Continent, where he was present at the siege of Rochelle, and in Buckingham's expedition to the Isle of Rhé. On his return to Britain, after a residence of more than 22 years abroad, he was created D.D. of Oxford, and admitted by James VI. a member of his Privy Council, Scotland. In 1628 he was appointed Bishop of the Isles, and in 1633 was translated to Raphoe, Ireland, where he built a palace which he defended against Cromwell. After the Restoration in 1661, Bishop Leslie was translated to Clogher, which See he held till his death, 1671. His second son, Charles Leslie, was author of the famous controversial work, "A Short and Easy Method with the Deists."

556. *Leslie, Walter, Count Leslie (Field Marshal)*: Wallenstein's destroyer. Austrian Soldier and Statesman. Of the Balquhain family in Chapel of Garioch, and born in 1606, young Leslie early went to the Continent to push his fortune. Here he served with great distinction in the army of the Emperor against the Swedes. He detected the treason of Count Wallenstein, whose letters he intercepted, and discovering that it was his general's intentions to betray the army to the enemy, Leslie, with some Irish and Scots followers, attacked and slew him. For this service he was nominated by the Emperor a Count. His personal appearance is said to have been singularly good, and he was employed alike as Ambassador to the Pope and to the Grand Seignior. He afterwards became Governor of the Frontiers of Slavonia, a Privy Councillor, Knight of the Golden Fleece, a Marshal of the Empire, &c. He died in 1667.

557. *Leslie, Wm., D.D. (Principal)*: Scholar, &c. A scion of the Crichtie family, Chapel of Garioch, and born about 1575. He was Principal of King's College in 1638.

558. *Leslie, Wm., Rev.: Bishop of Laybach*. Roman Catholic Divine. The second son of the laird of Warthill, Rayne, and born 1657. Young Leslie was educated at Aberdeen, and became schoolmaster in Chapel of Garioch. Persuaded by Count Leslie of the Balquhain family, who was his own cousin, to embrace the Romish faith, he went to Rome with the Count in 1684, and there became so noted for learning and piety that, at the age of 33, he was made Prof. of Theology in the University of Pavia, and was afterwards made Bishop of Laybach, in Carniola, and a prince of the German Empire. He died in 1727. His portrait is at Warthill.

559. *Leslie, Wm., M.P.*: Public Man and Politician. Born at Warthill, Rayne, 16th March, 1814. He was chosen M.P. for Aberdeenshire in 1861, and died in 1880.



560. *Liddell, Duncan, M.D. (Prof.)*: Eminent Physician, etc. Born in Aberdeen in 1561, he was educated at King's College there. In 1579 he travelled extensively on the Continent, passing through Poland to Frankfort, where he studied mathematics and logic under Dr. John Craig. Thence he proceeded to Breslau and Rostock, still prosecuting his studies. After some vicissitudes he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Helmstadt in 1591. In 1596 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and is said by his lectures and writings to have proved the chief support of the medical school of that University. He was promoted to many honours in his adopted country, but returned to Scotland in 1607, and died in Aberdeen, leaving his lands of Pitmedden to Marischal College; also 6000 merks to endow a Mathematical Chair. He died in 1613. He published *Disputationes Medicinales*, 2 part, 1605; also *Ars Medica, succincte et perspicue explicata*, 1608. Another work entitled *De Febribus. Libri Tres* appeared in 1610. *A sketch of the life of Dr. Duncan Liddell of Aberdeen* was published by Professor John Stuart in 1790.

561. *Liddell, James (Ledel, James)*, Scott. Scholar in France. Floruit, 1494. See K. J., in *S. N. & Q.*, X., 3, 17.

562. *Livingstone, Wm., M.D. (Prof.)*: One of the Founders of the Aberdeen Medical School. For sketch of career, see *Aberdeen Doctors*. Born at Aberdeen (1744), died about 1823.

563. *Logan, James*: Journalist and Author. Born in Aberdeen about 1794. He was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. Having met with an accident which seemed to unfit him for that career, he abandoned the study of law, and took to the practice of art in London. Subsequently, however, he gave his strength to journalism. Mr. Logan is now chiefly remembered as the author of "The Scottish Gael." In collecting the materials for this work, Logan set out from London in 1826, and made a pedestrian tour over Scotland, gathering information about Celtic Antiquities from the North Sea to the Atlantic. Returning to London he supported himself by journalism while he was producing his great work, entitled "The Scottish Gael, or Celtic manners as preserved among the Highlanders." His work was issued in 2 Vols. in 1831, and at once gave Logan a high place among Scottish antiquaries. An extensive contributor to antiquarian literature, Logan died in 1872. For notice, see *Dict. of Nat. Biography*.

564. *Lorimer, William, M.A. (Prof.)*: Nonconformist Theologian. Born 1641 in Aberdeen, he graduated there at Marischal College. In 1664 he came to London, and, having received episcopal ordination, was first curate at the Charter House, and was afterwards presented to a living in Sussex. But, on examining the Canons of the Church, many of them appeared contrary to the sacred scriptures, and therefore he considered his oath of canonical obedience an unlawful oath. The result was that he left the establishment, and joined the Nonconformists, and this at a time when he had nothing to expect by his change

of communion but poverty and a dungeon. His first employment afterwards was that of a chaplain in a gentleman's family; and during a few years he had charge of a small congregation at Lee, Kent. In 1695 he was invited to be professor of divinity at St. Andrews; but he preferred to remain at his post as Tutor of the Dissenting Academy at Hoxton. He spent many years in this employment, for which he was highly qualified by his learning, integrity, and piety. His old age was cheered with the highest hopes of eternal glory. He died in 1722. See *Bennet's History of Dissenters*, ii., 214.

565. *Low, Alex. (Rev.), A.M.*: Established Church Divine and Author. A native of Clatt. Born about 1798, he graduated at Aberdeen in 1819. He was for a time schoolmaster of Clatt, but was ordained to the parish of Keig in 1834. He published a *History of Scotland*, from the earliest period to the middle of the 9th Century, in 1826; also *Scottish Heroes of the Days of Wallace and Bruce*; 2 vols., 1856, and other antiquarian effusions. He was dead before 1868.

566. *Low, William Leslie (Rev.), M.A.*: Born near Inverurie in 1840, he was educated at the Grammar School, Aberdeen, and University there, where he graduated in 1862. Ordained to the Episcopal Church at Kincardine O'Neil in 1863, he was called to St. James's, Cruden, in 1870, and in 1880 was translated to the incumbency of St. Columba's, Largs. In 1889 he was chosen Synod Clerk of the Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway; and, in 1890, Canon of Cumbrae. In 1891 he published a novel, "By the North Sea Shore: a tale of Fisher Life." He has also written many Verses, Short Tales and Sketches, *V. Edward's Modern Scott. Poets*.

567. *Lumsden, Sir Harry Burnett (General), K.C.S.I., &c.*: Born in 1821 at sea; the son of Colonel Thomas Lumsden of Belhelvie Lodge, Belhelvie. A distinguished Indian officer. He acted as Interpreter and Quarter-Master during various campaigns in India, including the forcing of the Khyber Pass; The Sutlej Campaign, Sohraon, etc. He raised the Guides Cavalry and Infantry in 1846, and commanded them in several engagements. He conducted a political mission to Candahar in 1857. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. Died 1897.

568. *Lumsden, Henry Wm. (Lieutenant-Colonel)*: Antiquary. A native of Aberdeen. He is author of a *History of the Family of Lumsden* (1889).

569. *Lumsden, John (Prof.)*: Church of Scotland Divine. Son of the schoolmaster of Auchenlett, Chapel of Garioch. He was ordained Minister of Keith-hall in 1721, and translated to Banchory-Devenick, 1728. He was appointed one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal in 1734, and having been admitted Professor of Divinity, King's College, Aberdeen, he demitted his charge in 1735, and was loosed from his parish in 1736. He was Moderator of the Assembly in 1746; and died in 1771.

570. *Lumsden, John, of Cushnie*: Indian Civil Servant. He was the second son of John Lumsden of Cushnie, and born about 1760, probably in Leochel-

Cushnie. Proceeding early to India, after filling various subordinate situations with great credit and ability, he was called in 1805 to be a member of the Supreme Council, an office which he held for seven years with great advantage to the public. He left for Europe in 1813, after 36 years service, with the highest tribute of public respect. In 1817 he was chosen a Director of the East India Company, and on that occasion the Marquis of Wellesley wrote of his services in the most eulogistic strain. He died in London, 1818.

571. *Lumsden, Matthew*: Antiquary. Of the Cushnie family. He was born about the beginning of the 16th century, and was the author of a *Genealogical History of the House of Forbes*. This work was published with a continuation in 1819. Mr. Lumsden, who became proprietor of Tullicairn, in the parish of Clunie, died in 1580.

572. *Lumsden, Matthew, LL.D.*: Orientalist. Born at Leochel-Cushnie in 1777. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen. Proceeding to India he was appointed assistant professor of Persian and Arabic in Fort-William College. His *Persian Grammar* appeared in 1805; and his *Arabic Grammar* in 1813. He was appointed Professor in 1808; and in 1814 took charge of the East India Co.'s Printing Press. He was made an LL.D. by King's College. Returning home, Dr. Lumsden died in 1835.

573. *Lumsden, Sir Peter Stark (Lieut.-General), G.C.B., C.S.I., &c.*: Born in 1829, perhaps at Belhelvie Lodge, Belhelvie. He served on the Peshawar Frontier, 1852-6, and in The Mutiny. In 1860 he accompanied the expedition to China, and was present at all the actions there. In 1883-93 he was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; and in 1884-5 was Her Majesty's Commissioner for the demarcation of the N.W. boundary of Afghanistan. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of Aberdeen and Banff.

574. *Lunan, Alexander (Rev., A.M.)*: Divine and Author. Son of the minister of Daviot. He graduated at King's College in 1664, and succeeded his father in Daviot, 1672. A Jacobite, he was deposed in 1716 for engaging in the rebellion. He published in 1711 a work entitled, *The Office of the Holy Communion*; and, in 1712, *The Mystery of Man's Redemption*, in five sermons. He died in 1729.

(To be continued.)

## THE KING'S QUHAIR.

### I.—ITS AUTHORSHIP.

THESE are the days of the Higher Criticism, which is by no means confined to the domain of theology. Old beliefs, venerable by reason of their antiquity, and the simple trust with which they have been held, have had to succumb to the attacks of the Higher Critics in literature that is popularly called "profane," or "secular," as well as in literature which is assumed to be "sacred,"

or at least "religious." Once cherished idols have been demolished; long established convictions have been undermined; the heroes of our boyhood, like William Tell and William Wallace, have been satisfactorily proved to be "solar myths!" The belief that Isaiah wrote the whole of the book that bears his name, or that Homer composed the *Iliad*, was never more unquestionably held than the belief that our good King James the First wrote the poem called, in consequence, "The Kingis Quhair." But in these last days a Higher Critic has arisen, who asks very pointedly for a reason for the faith that ascribes the authorship of this poem to the King. This time the critic is not a German, although doubtless he has acquired the methods of "destructive criticism" in Germany. Mr. J. T. T. Brown is a Scotsman, and his book is published, if not in the capital, in our most representative Scottish town—the very citadel of Scottish prejudices.\* He makes a calm scholarly investigation into the grounds that we have for believing that James wrote this poem. The result of the enquiry is that, whoever composed the "Quair," there is not sufficient evidence, direct or indirect, to attribute it to King James. The disturbing effect on many will be the fact that Mr. Brown has made good his case, so that those who have been in the habit of speaking of the "poet King of Scotland" will require to revise their language. James possessed many kingly virtues; his life was as romantic as his death was tragic; he was the very person to whom the popular voice would add, on the slightest pretext, the gift of poesy to his other accomplishments. But the pretext here is not of the slightest. There is considerable plausibility in the assumption that the King himself was the author of the poem that relates the chief romance of his life. On this point, however, we shall reserve our remarks till we have heard Mr. Brown's case. We shall condense his arguments, but shall endeavour to state them as strongly as he does himself.

1. The earliest copy of the *King's Quhair* is contained in the group of manuscripts bequeathed to the Bodleian Library by John Selden, and technically known as *Arch. Seld., B. 24*. This group contains poems by Chaucer, Hoccleve, Lydgate, and other less known authors. The MS. of the *King's Quhair* is evidently the work of two scribes, and its date is approximately 1488. The exact title of the *Quhair* is as follows: "Heirefter followis the quair Maid be King James of scotland ye first, callit ye Kingis quair, and Maid quhen his Ma. wes in Ingland," the

\* The Authorship of the King's Quair: A new Criticism. J. T. T. Brown. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Co., Publishers to the University, 1896.

colophon being:—"Explicit, &c. &c. &c., quod Jacobus primus scotorum rex Illustrissimus."

Professor McCormick of St. Andrews raises the query as to the exact meaning of "be" in the title. Does it mean "by" as generally supposed? Or "about," as possibly it may be? This spelling represents both meanings of the word in the fifteenth century.

Both title and colophon are probably the work of the scribe, but even as such the ascription of the poem to the King is worthy of regard. If the testimony of these anonymous scribes can be relied upon, it is valuable. Unfortunately they have been proved in their ascription of poems to their true authors to be most unreliable witnesses. In this group of manuscripts, "out of twelve poems five are correctly attributed to Chaucer, five wrongly. The two remaining are the *Kingis Quair*, now on its trial, and the *Quair of Jelusy*, the colophon of the latter being mutilated, so rendering its classification impossible."

Professor Skeat, who attributes the *Quair* to King James, and has edited the poem for the Scottish Text Society, admits the general worthlessness of the ascription of the scribes.

2. The testimony of the historians is then taken up. The first to be called in evidence is Walter Bower, whose *Scotichronicon* is the one contemporary history of the reign of James. The accomplishments of the King are enumerated by Bower at considerable length. Among these is mentioned his love for literary art and for writing (*operi artis literatorie et scripturæ*). This is the passage that is most to the point in the present enquiry.

Other five historians are brought into court and their evidence quoted at great length. These are John Major, author of *History of Greater Britain* (Paris, 1521); Hector Bois, *History of Scotland* (Paris, 1526); John Bellenden, whose Scottish version of Bois's *Latin History* is dated 1536; Leslie, Bishop of Ross, *History of Scotland* (Rome, 1528), translated eighteen years later into Scottish by Father James Dalrymple; George Buchanan, whose *History of Scotland* was published in 1581. All these historians testify, more or less, to James's reputed skill in poetical composition. The statements they make are general in their character, and, except in the case of John Major, no poem is especially referred to. In fact the descriptions of the accomplishments of the King are clearly repetitions, sometimes with amplification, of the original passage in the *Scotichronicon*. John Major's specific testimony is as follows: "He [the King] wrote a clever little book about the Queen before he took her to wife, and while he was a prisoner (as well as another clever little song of a like kind, *Yas*

*Sen*, &c.; and that merry and clever piece, *At Bellayn*, &c., which certain persons of Dalkeith and Gargeil have tried to alter), for he was kept immured in the castle—or a chamber of it—where the maiden dwelt with her mother."

Of the value of John Major's testimony on a critical question like the present, and in particular with regard to the authorship of the *King's Quhair* (assuming that "the little book about the Queen" is the *Quhair*), we may judge from the fact that his ascription of *At Bellayn* (the opening line of *Pebblis to the Play*) to James the First, is not accepted by a single critic. Professor Skeat's opinion here is peculiarly valuable, and his conclusion is that, "the moment we come to examine the poem (*i.e.*, 'Pebbles to the Play'), the notion of attributing it to James the First is entirely out of the question."

The "clever little song of a like kind, *Yas Sen*," has not been identified, and, until this is done, conjectures about its authorship are vain. Thus far the historians proper.

3. The "eloquent silence" of Dunbar has often been commented upon with reference to the placing of James the First among the poets of Scotland. In his "Lament of the Makars" (1508), he enumerates no less than twenty-one Scottish poets, none of whom is James the First. "Considering Dunbar's wide knowledge of native poetry, and the theme of the *Lament*, the omission of the name of James the First from the roll of fame is surely most significant. If he was a makar, his name alone is needed to render the catalogue complete. Courtier-poet as Dunbar was, who can doubt that he would have been glad of any opportunity of including the name of the great-grandfather of his royal master?"

Sir David Lyndsay, in like manner, singles out for praise eight Scottish makars, one of whom is James V., whom he hails as "of flowand rhetorick the Flour," but of the ancestor of his sovereign, James the First, he is silent. It is possible that he had never heard that poetic authorship had been attributed to James the First? The silence at any rate is significant, and has never been explained.

4. Mr. Brown then passes on to discuss the internal evidence of the poem. The arguments here are of a more positive kind. They deal with dialect and grammar.

Bearsden.

W. MACINTOSH, Ph. D.

(To be continued.)

Messrs. Adam and Charles Black are about to issue a new edition of Dr. John Brown's Works in three handy volumes.

ABERDEEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
MASTERS AND UNDER MASTERS,

1602-1853.

THE succession of Masters in the Aberdeen Grammar School is given in the school prospectus, but, so far as I am aware, no complete catalogue of the Under Masters has hitherto been printed. Almost all their names occur in the lists of alumni of Marischal College, now passing through the press (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, Vol. II.: New Spalding Club); but it may be convenient to have them also in a separate form, and I append references to the Minutes of appointment in the *Town Council Register* (Vols. 51 to 80), with notes of such identifications as have been made. The *Register* is a mine of information regarding the School, and it is to be hoped that one or other of her Rectors may find time to digest this material and write her history. Whoever undertakes this task must be warned not to trust to Kennedy's MS. index of the *Register*, which frequently ignores entries of much interest; but to rely rather on the guidance of Mr. A. M. Munro, always as readily given as it is valuable.

In the early days of the Grammar School there seems to have been only one Master, but on the death of Mr. Thomas Cargill, in the beginning of 1602, two "conjunct maisteris" were appointed (*T. C. R.*, xl., 409), Mr. David Wedderburne and Mr. Thomas Reid, early graduates of Marischal College. This arrangement subsisted for but eighteen months, as in the autumn of 1603 Reid was promoted to a regency in his Alma Mater (xli., 415; see also *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 145; x., 5); and Wedderburne became "fullmaister . . . be himself alane." On the next page, however, the *Register* refers to a "Doctour" or under master, apparently (xlvi., 100) "lawfully constitute and admitted" by the Master. In 1617 (xlviii., 113) this office is held by Mr. William Wedderburne, Mr. David's younger brother (M.A., Mar. Coll., 1615; regent there not later than 1623; and, in 1633, minister of Bethelny.)

On 16th May, 1627 (li., 352), the Provost exhibits to the Council, "reallie befor thame in reddie down tauld money on the counsall table," 500 merks which "ane nichtbour of this burgh who obscuire his name . . . hes frielie gewin." The interest to be "bestowed yeirlie in all tyme cumming to the doctour of the grammer schoole as ane help to his provisioun, prouyding the said doctour be chosen and placed be the prouest, baillies and counsell of this burgh for the tyme."

1628, July 23 (li., 441). Mr. Alexander Fraser to be a second Doctor, under Mr. David Wedder-

burne, with salary of £100 Scots: result of said donation. Son of late Adam F. of Finzeuch; M.A., Mar. Coll., 1627.

- 1630, July 28 (li., 552). Mr. Thomas Chalmers to be second Doctor, in place of Fraser, who "resolves to employ his studies elsewhere." Son of late Mr. Thomas Chalmers, advocate, burgess; Liddell bursar, Mar. Coll., 1624; prize for "poesie" (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., 127), 1624; M.A. [1628]; Johnston divinity bursar, 1633-37.
- 1636, June 17 (lii., 277). Mr. James Boyd to be a Doctor, in place of Chalmers, demitted. Son of Archibald B., burgess; Cargill bursar, 1627; M.A., 1631.
- 1640, July 15 (lii., 559). Mr. Thomas Chalmers to be Master, in place of Wedderburne, demitted on account of bodily infirmity; Salary, 200 merks Scots.
- 1641, June 16 (lii., 645). Mr. Robert Morrison to be one of the Doctors, in place of Boyd, who "goes abroad to study at a University." Son of late John M., burgess; Liddell bursar, 1635; M.A. [1639]; Liddell tutor (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., 123), 1640-43; M.D., Angers, 1648; Professor of Botany, Oxford, 1669; one of the fathers of the Science in England. (Bobart's *Vita*.) Portrait in possession of the University.
- 1642, Dec. 14 (lii., 772). Mr. David Swan to be one of the Doctors, in place of ? M.A., of ?
- 1655, Sept. 12 (liii., 456). Mr. Alexander Strachan to be Master, in place of Chalmers, demitted; M.A. [1644].
- 1655, Oct. 4 (liii., 460). Mr. John Cassie to be Doctor. M.A., King's Coll., 1629.
- 1656, July 16 (liii., 493). Mr. Patrick Strachan to be Doctor. Son of late Mr. William S., minister of Old Aberdeen; M.A., King's Coll., 1656; minister of Maxton, 1683.
- 1657, Aug. 26 (liii., 552). Mr. Alexander Reid to be Doctor. Son of late William R., burgess; Liddell bursar, 1651; M.A. [1655]; Liddell tutor, 1654-56.
- 1658, May 5 (liii., 600). Mr. James Lundie to be second Doctor. (The school "was in use to have two": each to have salary of 100 merks.) Son of Mr. John Lundie, Humanist at King's College; M.A. there, 1657; minister, Edinburgh, 1663.
- 1658, Dec. 29 (liv., 12). Mr. Walter Alexander, schoolmaster of Bellie, to be second Doctor, in place of Lundie, who has "desertit his charge." Son of Alexander A., elder, burgess; Crombie bursar, 1651; M.A. [1655]; Johnston divinity bursar, 1658-62; minister of Echt, 1666.

- 1659, Aug. 10 (liv., 82). Mr. William Saunders, student of divinity, to be one Doctor, in place of [Reid], who has "desertit his charge"; M.A., 1659; Professor of Mathematics, St. Andrews; Master of Grammar School, Perth, 1690; author.
- 1663, June 3 (liv., 446). Mr. John Forbes, Humanist at King's Coll., to be Master. M.A., King's Coll., 1660. Afterwards Sheriff-depute of Aberdeen.
- 1663, Dec. 12 (liv., 496). Mr. John Barclay, student of divinity, to be one of the Doctors. Liddell bursar, 1655; M.A., 1659; Liddell tutor, 1659-61; minister of Montquhitter, 1664; of Cruden, 1678; author of metrical *Description of the Roman Catholick Church* [Abd.], 1689; translator of Arthur Johnston's *Epigrams*. Hew Scott (*Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, iii., 664) erroneously makes him M.A., King's Coll., 1672.
- 1664, Nov. 16 (liv., 562). Mr. John Findlater, student of divinity, to be one of the Doctors, in place of Barclay. Son of late Alexander F., burgess; Crombie bursar, 1660; M.A. [1664]; Liddell tutor, 1664-66.
- 1666, Jan. 16 (liv., 652). Mr. Alexander Innes to be one of the Doctors. Son to the Laird of Tibbertie; M.A. [1663].
- 1657, March 20 (lv., 5). Under Patrick Dun's Mortification, the Master is to receive a salary of 600 merks, and the fees of his own class, together with an "eik" of £200 in full satisfaction of "candle and bent silver" fees. The Doctors are to receive salaries of 300 merks each, and the fees of their own classes, and a third Doctor is appointed, viz., Mr. Patrick Innes; son of the late Mr. Robert I., surgeon; Liddell bursar, 1659; M.A. [1663]; Liddell tutor, 1663-66; Johnston divinity bursar, 1665-69; minister of Deskford, and of Banff, 1679.
- 1670, March 30 (lv., 210). Mr. Robert Skene, schoolmaster at Banchory-Ternan, to be Master. Son of Robert S., burgess (Skene *Memorials*, p. 31); Crombie bursar, 1652; M.A., 1656.
- 1670, Nov. 9 (lv., 269). Mr. John Alexander to be Doctor, in place of Patrick Innes, demitted. Son of late Mr. John A., town clerk; Ross bursar, 1665; M.A., 1669.
- 1672, Feb. 28 (lv., 366). Mr. Robert Alexander to be Doctor, in place of Alexander Innes. Son of late Alexander A., elder, burgess; Liddell bursar, 1666; M.A. [1670]; Liddell tutor, 1671-72.
- 1679, Nov. 19 (lvi., 451). Mr. Alexander Thomson to be Doctor, in place of John Alexander, demitted. Son of Mr. Robert T., advocate; M.A. [1674].
- 1679, Nov. 19 (lvi., 453). Mr. John Findlater, one of the Doctors, to be Master, in place of Skene, who had died in 1676. The place had been kept vacant for three years to allow Dun's Mortification to augment, Findlater having charge of the Master's class, and authority over the other Doctors (lvi., 196, 201).
- 1679, Nov. 19 (lvi., 455). Mr. Gilbert Ramsay to be Doctor, in place of Findlater, now Master. Son of Robert R., merchant; Ross bursar, 1673; M.A. [1677]; minister of Dyce, 1682.
- 1682, Sept. 2 (lvii., 5). Mr. James Troup to be Under Master, in place of Ramsay. Son of William T. of Balnacraig; Cargill bursar, 1676; M.A. [1680]. The term "Under Master" is henceforth used instead of, or alternatively with, "Doctor."
- 1684, Dec. 5 (lvii., 145). Mr. Andrew Mitchell to be Under Master, in place of Thomson, demitted. Son of Thomas M., late baillie; M.A. [1683].
- 1684, Dec. 5 (lvii., 145). Mr. Gilbert Black to be Under Master. Son of Gilbert B., late baillie; M.A., 1684.
- 1692, Aug. 10 (lvii., 383). Mr. William Gellie to be Under Master. Son of Patrick G., baillie; M.A., 1692; Dean of Guild, 1712; baillie, 1716.
- 1696, Sept. 10 (lvii., 525). Mr. William Carnegie to be Under Master. Son of James C., litster burgess; M.A., 1692.
- 1701, Feb. 12 (lvii., 781). Mr. William Meston to be Under Master. Rolland bursar, 1694; M.A., 1698; Regent, Mar. Coll., 1713. The Jacobite poet (*Notes and Queries*, 7<sup>th</sup>s., x. 21. The *Dict. Nat. Biog.* account is not accurate). Meston to teach "elementarians," being distinct from the "four classes," and each doctor to bring up the class *per vices* until they deliver them over to the chief master (lviii., 223).
- 1701, Feb. 12 (lvii., 781). Mr. John Leslie to be Under Master. Son of John L. of Whytstryps; Milne bursar, 1690; M.A., 1693.
- 1709, Nov. 10 (lviii., 169). Mr. John Milne, schoolmaster, Skene, to be Under Master in place of Leslie, demitted. Son of William M., farmer, Cairnglass; Milne bursar, 1702; M.A., 1706.
- 1713, Sept. 12 (lviii., 335). Mr. David Couper, teacher in the Grammar School, Perth, to be Under Master, in place of Meston. M.A., King's Coll., 1705.
- 1714, Dec. 15 (lviii., 383). Mr. William Mackie to be Under Master, as result of Interlocutor by Lords of Council and Session in Action at instance of Mr. John Leslie. Son of John M., litster; Rolland bursar, 1707; M.A. [1711].

- 17 ? (?). Mr. Patrick Thomson to be Under Master, in place of ? M.A., 1686. [The minute of this appointment has not been found.]
- 1717, Aug 16 (lviii., 548). Mr. Charles Kay, schoolmaster at Banchory-Devenick, to be Under Master, in place of Patrick Thomson, deposed by the Royal Commission for visiting the Universities and Schools of Scotland. M.A., 1715.
- 1717, Aug. 28 (lviii., 551). Mr. John Milne, one of the Under Masters, to be Master, in place of Findlater, deposed by the Royal Commission. According to the First Report of the Commission (not as yet printed), Findlater intimated to the scholars the arrival of the Pretender in these words: "Cum dies jovis indictus sit solenni gratulationi ob auspaticissimum serenissimi nostri Regis reditum, scitote die jovis non esse conveniendum"; and further encouraged the scholars "to hiss at some of the other masters, when praying for your Majesty [George I.]"
- 1718, Feb. 5 (lviii., 584). Mr. Andrew Howieson to be Under Master, in place of Milne, now Master. Son of late William H., merchant burgess; Rolland bursar, 1699; M.A., 1703. Howieson to "bring up elementarians" who enter in 1722, till ready to be handed over to the Master, and so other Doctors *per vices* (lix., 89).
- 1725, Apr. 14 (lix., 178). Mr. William Stephen to be Under Master, in place of Mackie, deceased. Son of George S., merchant, and related by his grandmother to the mortifier, Patrick Dun; Liddell bursar, 1721; M.A., 1725.
- 1732, Apr. 14 (lx., 267). Mr. James Dun to be Under Master, in place of Stephen, deceased. Son of John D., Mains of Campbell; Turner bursar, 1728; M.A., 1732.
- 1736, June 28 (lx., 432). Mr. Charles Dun to be Under Master, in place of Kay, now insane. Son of late Patrick D., Hillbrae; M.A., King's Coll., 1734.
- 1744, Sept. 29 (lxi., 177). Mr. James Dun, one of the Under Masters, to be Master, in place of Milne, deceased. LL.D., Mar. Coll., 1772, "as a proof and testimony . . . of the services he has done to Literature during the space of forty years in which he has acquitted himself as a teacher of the Latin tongue with great credit to himself and advantage to the town and University of Aberdeen, as well as to the country in general."
- 1745, Jan. 15 (lxi., 189). Mr. John Smith to be Under Master, in place of Dun, now Master. Son of James S., blacksmith burgess; Guild bursar, 1735-37; Liddell bursar, 1737-39; M.A., 1739.
- 1747, Aug. 25 (lxi., 297). Mr. Alexander Reid to be Under Master [in place of Howieson]. Son of John R., Nether Sauchen; Rolland bursar, 1728; M.A., 1732; minister of Kemnay, 1758.
- 1753, Sept. 24 (lxii., 3). The Master, James Dun, to receive an augmentation of salary of 400 merks; the Under Masters, Charles Dun, John Smith, Alexander Reid, to receive augmentations of 200 merks.
- 1757, Nov. 26 (lxii., 184). Mr. James Smith to be Under Master, in place of John Smith, deceased.
- 1758, June 20 (lxii., 210). Mr. James Beattie, schoolmaster at Fordoun, to be Under Master, in place of Reid. Son of David B., Laurencekirk; Milne bursar, 1749; M.A., 1753; regent, 1760; LL.D., King's Coll., 1770; D.C.L., Oxon, 1773; author of *Essay on Truth*, *Minstrel*, etc. Beattie had been a candidate in 1757; see his *Life*, by Bower. Portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds in possession of the University, reproduced in the great window, Mitchell Hall, and in *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, vol. ii.
- 1760, Apr. 23 (lxii., 283). Mr. Alexander Fullerton, schoolmaster at Fetteresso, to be Under Master, in place of Smith, deceased. M.A., 1757; minister of Footdee, 1774, holding the charge in conjunction.
- 1760, Oct. 30 (lxii., 295). Mr. John Dun to be Under Master, in place of Beattie, now regent. Son of the Master; M.A., 1761.
- 1770, June 15 (lxiii., 157). Mr. William Laing, preceptor to the children of Mr. William Fraser, Kirktown of Philorth, to be Under Master, in place of Charles Dun, deceased. Son of William L., Fraserburgh; Cumming bursar, 1762; M.A., 1766; Episcopal minister, Peterhead; M.D. (honorary), 1782.
- 1771, May 11 (lxiii., 182). Mr. James Shirrefs to be Under Master, in place of Laing, demitted. Son of David S., wright burgess; M.A., 1770; minister of first charge, Aberdeen, 1778; D.D., King's Coll., 1795; Moderator of General Assembly, 1807; author of *Life of Dr. Guild*, and *Sermons*.
- 1778, Sept. 23 (lxiv., 144). Mr. James Cromar to be Under Master, in place of Shirrefs. M.A., 1770.
- 1787, Dec. 8 (lxv., 198). Mr. Andrew Dun, assistant teacher in the School, to be Under Master, in place of Fullerton, deceased. Son of Robert D., Alford; M.A., 1781.
- 1791, Aug. 6 (lxvi., 152). Dr. James Dun, and Mr. James Cromar, to be conjunct Masters. Mr. Andrew Dun raises an action for reducing this appointment (lxvi., 175).

- 1796, Jan. 23 (lxvii., 97). Mr. James Cromar is reported to have "absconded"; and Mr. John Dun, who "has not attended or discharged any of the duties of his office for about twenty years past," to have resigned.
- 1796, Jan. 23 (lxvii., 97). Mr. Alexander Leith, for a good many years assistant to Dr. James Dun, to be one of the Under Masters, *or Ushers*,\* in place of Cromar. Mr. Andrew Dun raises an action for reducing the appointment (lxvi., 175).
- 1796, Jan. 27 (lxvii., 102). Dr. James Dun, and Mr. Andrew Dun, to be conjunct Masters *or Rectors*.
- 1796, Jan. 27 (lxvii., 102). Mr. James Cromar, junior, assistant master in this school for three years past, to be Under Master, in place of John Dun. Son of Robert C., Lumphanan; M.A., 1788.
- 1796, Apr. 11 (lxvii., 110). Mr. William Duncan, Montrose, to be Under Master, in place of Andrew Dun, now Co-Rector. Son of John D., Drumoak; M.A., 1781; Blackwell prize, 1797.
- 1798, March 5 (lxvii., 171). £10 added to the Salaries of Andrew Dun, co-rector; Leith, Cromar, Duncan, Under Masters.
- 1799, Apr. 20 (lxvii., 208). Mr. Robert Forbes, schoolmaster at Inverurie, to be Under Master, in place of Leith, deceased. M.A., King's Coll., 1780.
- 1802, May 4 (lxviii., 82). Alex. Nicoll (*not styled Mr.*), master in Gordon's Hospital, to be Under Master, in place of Duncan, deceased. Son of James N., burgess. M.A., King's Coll., 1792.
- 1803, Mar. 1 (lxvii., 109). James Cromar, junior, to be Rector, in place of Andrew Dun, deceased.
- 1803, July 5 (lxviii., 127). James Watt, schoolmaster at Fraserburgh, to be Under Master, in place of Cromar. Son of James W., Fintray; M.A., 1791; Blackwell prize, 1800 and 1801.
- 1821, May 11 (lxx., 254). James Melvin to be assistant and successor to Nicoll (who died in 1823). Son of George Melvill, merchant; first bursar, 1809; M.A., 1813; LL.D., 1834; lecturer on Humanity, Marischal Coll., 1826-41; author of *Latin Grammar*, etc. See Masson's *James Melvin*, and Ogilvie's *Melvin's Versions*. Portrait by Cassie in possession of the Grammar School, reproduced in the great window, Mitchell Hall, and in *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, vol. ii.
- 1826, Apr. 21 (lxxi., 140). James Melvin to be Rector, in place of Cromar, deceased.
- 1826, June 9 (lxxi., 149). John Dunn to be Under Master, in place of Melvin. Son of Peter D., Laurencekirk; M.A., 1805.
- 1835, Nov. 2 (lxxiii., 207). James Dunn to be interim assistant to Watt. Son of Peter D., Aberdeen; M.A., 1823.
- 1836, Nov. 14 (lxxiv., 92). John M. Mitchell to be interim assistant to Forbes. Son of James M., merchant, Aberdeen; M.A., 1833.
- 1837, Oct. 23 (lxxiv., 169). James Ogilvie to be interim assistant to Forbes, in place of Mitchell, gone abroad. Son of Joseph O., merchant, Keith; M.A., 1833.
- 1842, May 30 (lxxvi., 156). James Dunn to be Under Master, in place of Forbes, deceased.
- 1842, May 30 (lxxvi., 156). James Ogilvie to be interim assistant to Watt.
- 1843, Sept. 11 (lxxvi., 236). James Ogilvie to be Under Master, in place of Watt, deceased.
- 1844, Oct. 24 (lxxvii., 76). Alexander Beverley to be Under Master, in place of Ogilvie, demitted. Son of Alexander B., Aberdeen; M.A., with Hon. Dist., 1844; LL.D., 1873. (See *S. N. and Q.*, vii., 102.)
- 1848, Feb. 14 (lxxviii., 117). William Duguid Geddes, schoolmaster of Gamrie, to be Under Master, in place of James Dunn, deceased. Son of John G., Bodylair, Glass; M.A., King's Coll., 1846.
- 1853, Aug. 1 (lxxx., 92). William Duguid Geddes to be Master, in place of Melvin, deceased. (See *S. N. & Q.*, vi., 170.)

P. J. ANDERSON.

#### LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE authorship of "Scotland's Glory and her Shame," a curious poetical chap book which has been more frequently reprinted in Aberdeen than anywhere else, seems to remain as great a mystery as that of "The Letters of Junius." The work contains abundant evidence of its author's religious sympathies and theological opinions, but none whatever of his origin, residence, or occupation.

It is certain that he was a Scot and a Seceder; but as secession was weak in North-east Scotland, and none of its local adherents possessed rhyming propensities, so far as we have yet discovered, it is somewhat doubtful if the author belonged to our locality. A cursory perusal of the work many years ago left the impression upon us that it smacked of Scotland south of the Forth, although it is very destitute of dialectic or idiomatic peculiarities.

It was probably business that brought the author to "Laurence Fair on the muir of Halkerton," where the sight of the crowd attracted by the Jacobite song of some wandering minstrel

\* This term appears here for the first time, tho' in Kennedy's MS. Index to the *Town Council Register* as far back as 1628.

(possibly Mussel-mou'd Charlie Leslie) aroused his indignation. It is very unlikely that he was a "hireman chiel," but he may have been a farmer, a merchant, or a buyer of wool. Whatever his profession, the incident impelled him, in a spirit of fanatical opposition, to write the first part of the book in the year 1745. We are led to infer that this section was then published, and it may be that the bard himself sought to counteract Tory ridicule and Non-jurant tendencies by reciting his rugged rhymes at the country fairs he visited. But the existence of the chap book is precarious; it is much more frequently destroyed than preserved, and we know of no earlier copy than one which Dr. James Mitchell bought in Aberdeen in 1828, and which in some way or other has found a resting place in the British Museum. It is dated 1782, and appears to be from the Chalmers press. A few notes made by its former owner give no information of interest, and he was probably as much in the dark about it as we are.

In one place the author quotes the Rev. John Bisset, a voluminous local writer and early pioneer of the reformation of 1843, with whose works he seems quite familiar. But indeed he displays an extensive knowledge of a wide range of Presbyterian controversy, and, apart from some ignorance and a good deal of narrow-mindedness, the tract is clever if the rhyme be rude, and is worth perusal as a curiosity.

Alexander Scot, in his day a great European authority on international law, was a native of Aberdeen, and a graduate of King's College. With many other Catholics he was driven from his native land by the advancing success and regressive measures of the Protestant Reformation. He settled in the city of Carpentras, near Avignon, where he practised for many years as a consulting advocate and judge.

From the title of one of his works ("Apparatus Latinæ"), it would appear that upon his arrival on the Continent Scot studied for the priesthood, for, after describing himself as a graduate in Arts of Aberdeen, he continues—"atque in universitate Turnonensi theologiae candidato." But he seems to have abandoned his designs upon the church for the more remunerative profession of the bar, and to have pursued his legal studies at the University of Bourges, where he became the favourite pupil and associate of Jacques Cujas, the most celebrated jurist of his era, to whose position at his death in 1590 Scot may be said to have succeeded.

Alexander Scot was a talented and industrious scholar, and became a complete encyclopædia of legal knowledge. Yet he is best remembered as a grammarian, his earliest published work having

been a Greek grammar, which spread his name and established his fame throughout Christendom. The "Universa Grammatica Græca" was first published at Leyden in 1593. Its success was phenomenal, for it had no sooner appeared than it passed through many editions in rapid succession, being republished in most of the continental university cities. It completely superseded the "Institutes" of Nicholas Clenard, which was till then the established class book, and it maintained its position for nearly a century. The book is a rather ponderous and closely printed octavo, about six times bigger than the "Geddes," whose acquaintance Greek students made at Aberdeen Grammar School.

But his greatest work was his famous annotated edition of the Commentaries of Cujas, which is still used as a book of reference, and quoted authoritatively by French lawyers. No edition of the works of his illustrious master has since been published without including the mass of notes and original matter with which Alexander Scot enriched them. We cannot look upon the two noble folios without wondering how it was possible for one man's brain to know all they contain—for one man's pen to perform in a lifetime the clerical work of preparing them for the press. The first volume contains three complimentary epigrams, addressed "*Ornatissimo ac eruditissimo viro Domino Alexandro Scot, Scoto, juris utriusque doctori et advocato Carpentoracto.*"

He had many learned compatriots in exile for the same good cause of consistency. To one of his north countrymen he dedicates his Vocabularium juris of 1601—the most reverend Dr. William Chisolme, Lord Bishop of Vaison.

Alexander Scot never saw Dee or Don again, but died at Carpentras in 1615. K. J.

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A. Scoti versione. (Gr. et Lat.) " 1636.  
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*J. Cujacii tractatus de controversio*  
*J. Cujacii sententiis et singularibus*  
*contra J. Bodium et alios ejus*  
*virtutis æmulos.* " 1763.  
*(To be continued.)*

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE  
BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 12.)

1647. Aprile 13. John Gordone sone to James  
Gordon in p. to vmqll. James Rany,  
cordoner, 6 years and 1 year, from 2nd Dec.  
1640.
- May 5. John Tailzeor sone to vmqll. Patrik  
Tailzeor, measone sometyme in the Burne  
of Cultir p. to George Farqr., cordoner,  
6 years and 1 year.  
James Tailzeor son of the above Patrik  
p. to John Henrie, 6 years and 1 year.
1646. Dec. 11. George Mill sone to Jon Milne  
p. to Archbald Baxter, 4 years and 1 year.
- Oct. 2. Alexander Moir sone to vmqll. Ronald  
Moir, induellar p. to Robert Forbes, baxter,  
5 years and 1 year.
1647. May 27. Wm. Youngsone sone to Andro  
Youngson, induellar in Old Abd. p. to  
Patrik Moir, merchant, 7 years—discharge  
of apprenticeship given in March, 1654.
1648. Jan. 10. Alexr. Innes sone to vmqll. George  
Innes p. to Patrik Murray, baxter, 5 years  
and 1 year.
- Jan. 12. Andro Richie sone to Patrik Richie  
in Peterheid p. to Walter Cochran, baillie,  
6 years.
- March 1. Wm. Gib sone to Wm. Gib in  
Tillifour p. to Thomas Davidsonsone, tailzeor,  
5 years and 1 year.
- March 9. Andro Dalgardno p. to William  
Dalgardno, couper, 4 years and 1 year.
- March 4. Alexr. Sutor son to Jon Sutor,  
seiffwright p. to Wm. Hendersone, wobster,  
5 years and 1 year.
1647. Oct. 7. Alexr. Burnet sone to James Burnet  
in Grange p. to Gilbt. Watsonsone, merchant,  
4 years and 1 year.
1648. Feb. 14. Jon Garioch sone to vmqll. Alexr.  
Garioch, flesher p. to George Adam, wobster,  
5 years and 1 year.
- Feb. 14. Michael Pyper p. to George Pyper  
his brother, 4 years, in terms of indenture  
dated May, 1647.
- Aprile 26. Rot. Ross p. to Wm. Duffus,  
wright, 8 years and 1 year.
1647. March 31. James Jack p. to Wm. Davidson,  
wobster, 6 years and 1 year.
1648. June 22. Thomas Craig sone to David Craig  
in Auchincloch p. to Wm. Maitland,  
smith, 6 years and 1 year.
- May 15. Alexr. Blak p. to Patrik Blak,  
saidler, 5 years and 1 year.
- June 8. Alexr. Small p. to Wm. Smith,  
tailzeor, 7 years and 1 year.
- June 16. Walter Forbes sone to Mr. Williame  
Forbes of Tilliegrig p. to Johne Donaldsone  
younger, 4 years and 1 year.  
Magnus Tailzeor sone to vmqll. Patrik  
Tailzeor p. to Wm. Chessor, tailzeor, 6 years  
and 1 year.
- July 24. Alexander Craigheid p. to Alexr.  
Norvell, wobster, 6 years and 1 year.  
Gilbt. Andersone, tailzeor p. to Jon  
Midletoun, tailzeor, 6 years and 1 year.
- July 28. Alexr. Measson p. to Thomas  
Walker, cordoner, 5 years and 1 year.
- July 7. Wm. Hutcheon p. to John Leslie,  
wobster, 6 years and 1 year.
- Aug. 22. James Carmichaell p. to Malcome  
Wilsonsone, hammerman, 4 years and 1 year.
- Aug. 25. Alexr. Gray p. to William Gray,  
wobster, 5 years and 1 year.
1647. Dec. 1. Wm. Andersone sone to Thomas  
Andersone of Auchaballa p. to Mr. Robert  
Farqr. of Mownylait provost of Abd., 5 years.
1648. Oct. 6. James Thomsone sone to Andro  
Thomsone in Kirktown of Rayn p. to  
Patrik Makie, burgess, 5 years and 1 year.
- Aug. 2. Patrik Wilsonsone sone to Patrik  
Wilsonsone, induellar in Abd. p. to Wm.  
Sangster, wobster, 5 years and 1 year.
1643. May 27. Alexr. Forsyth p. to James Straq<sup>n</sup>,  
couper, 5 years and 1 year.

1648. Feb. 16. Andro Sim p. to Jon Maleis, couper, 6 years and 2 years.  
 March 9. James Crystie p. to George More-sone, tailzeor, 6 years and 1 year.  
 Oct. 19. Jon Elmslie p. to Alexr. Cruikshank, couper, 7 years and 1 year.
1647. March 12. James Cruikshank p. to Alexr. Cruikshank, couper, 5 years and 1 year.
1641. July 14. James Leslie p. to Magnus Robert-sone, 7 years and 1 year.
1642. Nov. 23. Rot. Glenny p. to Magnus Robert-sone, 8 years and 2 years.
1648. Sept. 21. Alexr. Merser p. to George More-sone, tailzeor, 5 years.
1647. Aprile 2. Wm. Crystie p. to Alexr. Etter-shank, couper, 5 years and 1 year.
1648. Oct. 18. Jon Smith p. to Jon Richie, couper, 5 years.
1641. Sept. 11. Jon Peirie p. to Jon Maleis, couper, 5 years.
1648. Nov. 4. Wm. Jamesone p. to George Farqr, merchant, 6 years and 1 year.
1643. May 6. David Richie p. to John Richie, couper, 5 years and 1 year.
1649. Jan. 9. Robert Walker p. to Wm. Gray, wobster, 8 years and 1 year.  
 Jan. 30. John Alexr. p. to Archibald Hog, cordoner, 5 years and 1 year.  
 Feb. 1. James Cargill p. to Patrik Blair, 4 years.  
 Feb. 9. Nathaniel Black, brother to Wm. Black, saidler, burges of Abd. p. to the said Wm., 5 years and 1 year, from 25th July, 1648.  
 Feb. 17. Wm. Thomsone sone to Thomas Thomsone in Rain p. to George Cullen, baillie, 4 years, from Whitsunday, 1648.  
 Feb. 26. James Tailyor sone to Robert Tailyor, wright in Inverurie p. to Alexr. Willox, wricht, 5 years, from 1st Jan., 1649.  
 Apryll 27. Patrik Donald sone to vmqll. James Donald, somtyme in Clayfuird p. to Alexander Liddingem, wobster, 8 years and 1 year.  
 May 30. Alexr. Cluneis second son to Thomas Cluneis, burges of Cromertie p. to Alexr. Farqr, merchant, 6 years and 1 year, from May, 1647.  
 June 11. Richard Marr sone to James Marr, burges of Abd. p. to Charles Ro'sone, merchant, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1648.  
 June 23. Patrik Blak sone to Alexr. Blak at the milne of Petcaple p. to James Anderson, merchant, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1644.  
 James Murray sone to John Murray, elder in Turreff p. to James Anderson, merchant, 5 years.  
 July 25. Cornelius Strauchan sone to vmqll. James Straq<sup>n</sup> somtym laxfisher in Abd. p. to Wm. Sangster, younger wobster, 5 years, as thrall and bund printeis, and 2 years for meat and fie.

A. M. M.

## THE DUKE OF LAUDERDALE.

THE notorious Duke of Lauderdale, who became sole Secretary for Scotland in 1661, had at least three houses in or near London. One of them was at Ham. Another at Highgate (the prettiest northern suburb, where General Wade resided) still stands in the middle of a garden which Sir Sydney Waterlow gave to the public some years ago. The County Council have turned it into a restaurant; so that it is likely to be taken good care of. It was to this house that Pepys went in July, 1666, recording the fact thus:—"At supper, there played one of their servants upon the viallin some Scottish tunes only; several and the best of their country, as they seemed to esteem them, but, Lord, the strongest ayres that ever I heard in my life, and all of one cast. But strange to hear my Lord Lauderdale say himself that he had rather hear a cat mew than the best musique in the world; and the better the musique the more sick it makes him; and that of all instruments he hates the lute the most, and next to that the bagpipe."

"The man that hath no music in himself,  
 Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,  
 Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

His grace's mansion in the City, however, is going to be taken down. It stands in Aldersgate Street, a plain brick building, the best of many mansions in the same street which have all had to go. The only reference to it in Maitland's *History of London* (1756), says the *City Press* (which is distinguished among London newspapers for its interesting antiquarian items), is very brief. At that time, "it was occupied by an eminent distiller. Since that date it has been divided, and now represents two houses numbered as 57 and 60 Aldersgate Street. In 1833 No. 60 came into the possession of Mr. Henry Duprey, who established a business there as a manufacturer of wadding and cotton wicks for tallow candles. For this purpose an old-fashioned shop was put in, but there was no alteration of the premises. What structural changes may have taken place since the house was in the possession of the Lauderdale family, besides the division mentioned above, is not known. The owner of the property, Mr. H. C. Stephens, M.P., has now determined to pull the house down and rebuild it for his own occupation."

J. M. B.

*Scottish Border Life* is the title of a new volume from the pen of J. C. Dibdin, the author of "Annals of the Edinburgh Stage," which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Methuen.

## THE TWO-HANDED SWORD.

SIR SAMUEL MEYRICK writes that there is some reason to believe that the two-handed sword came into fashion at the close of the reign of Henry V. (c. 1422), that it was at the height of its esteem at the beginning of the sixteenth century, with the termination of which it altogether disappeared.

How far these statements by the well-known author of the famous work, "On Ancient Armour," accord with fact will appear from the following notes and references.

The sword of William Longsword was in all probability a kind of two-handed sword, and the swords of such Crusaders developed into the effective weapon so popular in later times. So accustomed are we to swords of what we consider normal length, that many on looking at specimens of these weapons imagine they were used for carrying in processions, and not for active use in the field of battle, but there could be no greater mistake. Among the Germans and Swiss, and latterly among the Scots, they were a favourite weapon. At the battle of Nancy in 1477 the Swiss with these alone received the charge of Burgundian Knights, and annihilated them. A writer, "P. M.," in the *Graphic*, states that "it was the favourite weapon of Henry VIII., who proposed its use in the tournament with Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold; the latter, though a very powerfully built man, is reported to have declined the contest on the grounds that no gauntlets could be made strong enough to resist the terrible cuts of such an enormous weapon. On one of the suits of armour that belonged to Henry VIII., and that is now in the Tower, there is a pair of very strong gauntlets fitted with solid steel plates, and these probably formed part of his guard when indulging in this form of fighting."

It is stated that the Scottish swordsmen of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were peculiarly expert in the use of the two-handed sword. The contest on the North Inch of Perth may have tested the effectiveness of this weapon. Wynton's Chronicle (c. 1420) speaks of an encounter between Lindsay and a Highlander, who nearly cut his leg in two with his two-handed sword.

We read that "in a bull-fight in Rome, in 1499, in which Alfonso of Ferrara and Caesar Borgia were taking part, the former, to show his skill, intercepted the charge of the bull on his brother-in-law, and amid the applause of all present severed the animal's head with one single stroke of his two-handed sword."

Doubts have been expressed as to whether the Scottish claymore was the two-handed sword or

the basket-hilted single or two-edged sword now so called. The basket-hilt, it may be noted in passing, is of a form peculiar to Scotland, but the idea likely came from Spain. We believe we are correct in stating that the true Scottish claymore is the two-handed sword like the specimens assigned to Wallace (Dumbarton) or to Bruce (Hawthornden). That these belonged to Wallace or Bruce even the average tourist now scarcely credits. As a writer, in speaking of the latter, says, "Little importance can be attached to a reputation which it shares with half of the two-handed swords still preserved." It is interesting, however, to note that the handle of this "Bruce's" sword seems formed from the tusk of the narwhal, and that it has four reverse guards. The object of this form of guard was to prevent the antagonist's sword glancing off and inflicting a wound ere he recovered his weapon.

"The great antiquity of the Scottish claymore is proved by its being figured in the sculptures both of Iona and Oronsay, with considerable variety of details. In some the blade is highly ornamented, and the handle varies in form, but all have the same characteristic—the guards bent back towards the blade."

In "Scottish National Memorials" it is stated that the two-handed sword is not earlier than the fifteenth century, and did not come into general use till the following century. The two-handed "sword of Sir John Graham," belonging to the Duke of Montrose, bears the date "1406" in Arabic numerals, with the initials "I. G." The sword also bears three scallop shells of the Graham arms on a shield of a form not earlier than the sixteenth century. But the Arabic numerals alone are sufficient to discredit that date, as they also discredit the date—1434—on the gun that was on exhibition at the same time from Castle Grant. "The Douglas Sword," belonging to the Earl of Home, bears the date "1320" in Arabic numerals!

Few authorities carry the use of the two-handed sword farther back than the middle of the fourteenth century. Froissart describes the Lord of Galloway, when withstanding the invasion of the English under Sir Thomas Musgrave, the governor of Berwick, in 1378, as wielding an immense sword two ells long, and its weight such that scarcely another man could lift it from the ground.

In 1507, Pope Julius II. presented to James IV. of Scotland the two-handed sword of state, still preserved among the Scottish regalia in Edinburgh Castle. A similar gift he presented to Henry VIII., namely, "one grete twoe handed sworde garnyshed with sylver and guylte." The English sword has been lost.

Sir Samuel Meyrick states that Pietro Monti in 1509 speaks highly of the two-handed sword, and Giacomo de Grassi of Modena, in his "True Art of Defence," says, according to the translation by Churchyard in 1594, "Because one may with it as a galleon among many gallies resist many swordes or other weapons, therefore in the warres it used to be placed neere unto the Enseigne or Auncient for the defence thereof, because, being of itself able to contend with many it may the better safeguard the same. And because its weight and bignes requires great strength those only are allotted to the handling thereof which are mightie and bigge to behould, great and strong in bodie, and of stout and valiant courage."

(To be continued.)

THE STREEN.—Dr. Gammack says (XI., 25) that I have missed the point in my explanation of his phrase. I was not aware that I had offered any explanation, and on referring to the passage I find I am correct. If I had attempted an explanation, however, it would not have been the one that Dr. Gammack gives. He says that the word *the* which comes before *Streen* is not the definite article, but the *ge* of the German word *Gestern*. This statement is so remarkable that nothing short of proof will convince me that he is right. Is he prepared in the same way to account for the presence of the so-called definite article in the corresponding Scotch phrases, "the morn" and "the nicht?" Without a word of proof he asserts that a guttural has changed to a dental (an unusual change, which requires a special explanation); that the accent has been altered; that the initial part of the word has not only become detached, but has assumed a separate form, and now performs the function of a different part of speech. Surely if this evolution has taken place it will be possible to trace it. It so happens that in this case the initial part of the word is no colourless prefix, but the root—the word itself—for in the German word *Gestern*, with which I compared the Scotch word *Streen*, the *ge* is not the common prefix. The root is *Ges* (hence the accent), and *ter* is comparative. The Anglo-Saxon forms are *Geostra*, *Giestra*, *Gystra*; Dutch—*Gisteren*; English—*Yester*, which answers to Latin *hesternis* and Greek *χθες*. The English *yester*, says Professor Skeat, answers to an Aryan type GHYAS-TRA, of which the probable sense was "the morning beyond"; where GHYAS signifies "morning." Dr. Gammack further says that the word *the* when preceding *Streen* has in Aberdeenshire a softened sound, and is not pronounced like *the* in ordinary phrases. All I

can say is that, as a native of Aberdeenshire and accustomed to hear this sound frequently during the greater part of a lifetime, I have not been able to detect any difference in the pronunciation of *the* when preceding *Streen* from *the* when preceding other words, such as "the nicht, the morn, the school, the kirk, &c." Others may be able to confirm Dr. Gammack's view on this point. This theory of the learned doctor involves a further difficulty, which he recognizes but does not explain—the change of accent from the root, when it would naturally rest to the inflexion. The slight change of meaning in *Gestern* and *Streen* is not so difficult to explain.

Bearsden.

W. MACINTOSH.

JACOBITE RELICS.—The Culloden House



collection of Jacobite Relics has always been the largest extant, and one cannot but regret their dispersal from the home which is so closely associated with Prince Charlie as to have acquired the character of a Reliquary. This the catalogue of the sale fully reveals. Large prices were realized for many of the relics. Among them the gold medal commemorative of Cul-

loden, presented to General Gage by "Duke Willie," brought £250. It is elegant, bearing on one side Cumberland's head, and on the other a classical figure with a bow whose arrow has transfixed the monster "Rebellion." Over the figure one reads, *Actum est ilicet perit!*; and underneath, *Præ Colod Ap. XVI. MDCCXLI.*, as may be seen by our reproduction of the medal.





R. Scott, Sculp.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

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SCOTCH AND GERMAN.—When referring to the racial characteristics of Scotch and German, I quoted from the Queen's book, "More Leaves, &c.," in which Her Majesty describes her first visit to Scotland with the late Prince Albert. His Royal Highness was very much struck with the strong physical likeness between the Scotch people, among the young as well as the old, and those of his native land. "Albert says that many of the people look like Germans." Professor McLay of Glasgow, who has been reading these articles on "Scotch and German" in *S. N. & Q.*, kindly sends me the private diary he kept during his first visit to Germany. He was equally struck with the strong physical resemblance between the Germans and the Scotch, and in the following humorous manner expresses his surprise:—"I have been struck by the fact that the same type of individuals should turn up so often in Berlin and Glasgow. Now it is, 'There's Mr. So-and-So coming along!' Again, there is such-and-such another crossing the street—face, build, walk, manner all faithfully reproduced. This is too deep for me; probably Darwin could have made something out of it. Is it that we came originally from the same stock and that the Prussian is the Scotch German? It cannot be that it is mere chance, for I have seen these strange duplicates in the longs and in the shorts, in the stouts and in the leans, in the old and in the young. Of course one is not surprised to meet Bismarck and Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Frederick, Handel, Beethoven, &c., and the type we know by photo. and picture, occasionally as these were grown here. The latter are only Gray's Village Hampdens, and mute inglorious Miltons. But some of my most intimate friends have given me the cut direct in the most unblushing manner, stared at me and looked me over from head to foot, and passed by without word or sign. But it was too much for us when one day one of our own nephews came forward to serve us as a waiter! We laughed outright, and no doubt the *fremit* man thought we were queer ones. Still, we couldn't explain; the point was too subtle even for the philosophical German language. But I am going to try to think it out when I get home. Just now I can get only forty winks at a time. I believe no better way would be than to begin at the opposite end of the problem. Count the number of items in the face, head, and figure, voice, &c., and then find the number of possible permutations and combinations= $x$ . Add the 45 million Germans to the 40 million British and divide by  $x$ !"

Bearsden.

W. MACINTOSH.

THE BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—The members of this spirited Club held their first outing for the season on the 4th ult., to Loudon Wood, Pitfour; and Aikey Brae, Old Deer. Under the guidance of M. H. B. Mitchell, Solicitor, Peterhead, the stone circles in these two localities were examined; and afterwards Mr. Mitchell read a paper on the Stone Circles in the Buchan district, in which he advanced a new theory as to their purpose. He pointed out that their prevailing structure included a rostrum stone facing the south, and where it faced any other air, that was the result of subsequent interference with the smaller stones. Whilst admitting that the primitive object of stone circles was that of safety enclosures, Mr. Mitchell thought that with a change of times and conditions the *form* survived after its original use had been abandoned. The question then came to be—To what purpose was this survival put? Two conjectures, that these circles were constructed, either as temples for worship, or as places of sepulture, were combated by the lecturer on various grounds. The proximity of some circles to each other precluded the notion of the former, and the seldom found human remains confined the latter to a very limited extent. At all events both these theories had to be greatly modified, so as to recognize the fact that our forefathers built temples for other purposes besides the worship of the gods, and that in some of them worship was subordinate to other functions. One of the most important was the practice of divination. The object of these practices was the prognostication of future events by observation of the stars, of lightning, of the flight of birds, and other occurrences. The lecturer supported his suggestion by the fact that astrology survived for centuries the introduction of Christianity, was countenanced both by Catholics and Protestants; and as it is even now immanent in the district in the shape of a slowly dying superstition that nails horse shoes on doors for luck, it was not surprising that a practice so universally believed, and so intimately associated with every human interest, should have left so many visible traces.

### Queries.

1094. RHYME.—Has the following a wide range?

"To the good auld man the good goose head,  
To the good auld wife the nibbecot (? nibbock o't).  
To the four lads the four legs,  
To the peer auld man the clossach o't."

W. CRAMOND.

1095. VIEW OF ABERDEEN.—This constitutes the Illustration of this month. Can any one say where it originally appeared?

ED.

1096. COMFREY.—I shall be glad of information as to what this is. I think it was used as a drug in olden times, and may have a place in an old Pharmacopœa.

ENQUIRER.

1097. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In the *Aberdeen Almanack* for 1791 is given a list of the Clergy and Churches in Aberdeen. One item in the group is, "Congregational Church, Shiprow, Wm. Robertson." Can any of our readers throw light on this in view of the fact, so far as I know, that it was not for six or seven years thereafter that the First Congregational Church was constituted in Aberdeen? Was it one of the Glasite congregations?

J. B.

1098. TODDY.—When does this word first appear in Scottish Literature? I have for years back been keeping my eye on all works reflecting the social life of Scotland published before the time of Burns. Hitherto I have not found a reference to toddy earlier than that which Burns gives in his poem on *The Holy Fair*: where he says:—

"The lads and lasses blithely bent,  
To mind baith saul and body;  
Sit round the table weel content,  
And steer about the toddy."

Now, though I am aware that whisky did not become the customary beverage of Scotland till a good many years after the English Union, I suspect that it must have become common to drink it both neat and in the form of toddy a good many years before 1786. Has any of your readers knowledge of an earlier use of the word toddy than that which I have given above? If so, I would be very pleased to have it printed in *Scottish Notes and Queries*.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

### Literature.

*Description of the Armorial Bearings, Portraits and Busts in the Mitchell Hall and Picture Gallery, Marischal College.* By E. A. Aberdeen: Printed at the Albany Press, 1896 [138 pp.]

As explained in a prefatory note, this excellent Catalogue is a reprint of a long series of papers which appeared first in our pages. The erection of the elegant Mitchell Hall, and the re-arrangement of the portraits which have been gathering for three centuries, afforded a tempting opportunity for such full and careful description as had never been attempted before. The task was worthy, and it has been worthily done, and has involved a very large measure of laborious research. With such overlookers as Principal Sir William Geddes, Mr. P. J. Anderson, and Colonel Johnston, the accuracy and reliability of the volume is secured. Now that visitors, strangers and citizens, flock to view these halls with their contents, such a guide book is invaluable. It is beautifully printed, and, at Sixpence, should enjoy a large and lasting popularity.

*Earl Rǫgnwald and his forebears; or, Glimpses of life in early Norse times in Orkney and Sheland.* By CATHERINE STAFFORD SPENCE. London: J. Fisher Unwin, 1896 [Post 8vo., 249 pp.]

MISS SPENCE has been favourably known for a good

many years as a skilful translator of Scandinavian literature—one of which was noticed in Vol. viii., p. 94. The present volume, however, although drawn from the Northern Sagas, is much less a literal translation than an original work written primarily for the benefit of young readers. These will find it full of novel and stirring interest, outwith the beaten tracks. Its utility as a historical work would have been enhanced by the introduction of more dates to synchronize the events related with those that are better known. In the event of a new edition, this improvement might easily be made. The volume is beautifully printed, and got up in an attractive style.

### Scots Books of the Month.

*Curiosities of A Scots Charta Chest, 1600-1800.*

With the travels and memoranda of Sir Alexander Dick, Baronet of Prestonfield, Midlothian. Written by himself. Edited and arranged by The Honourable Mr. Atholl Forbes. Crown 4to. Limited to 310. 31/6 net. William Brown.

Few of these letters and papers have hitherto seen the light. Among the celebrities who contribute to these pages will be found Allan Ramsay the poet, his son the artist, James Boswell, Sir John Dick, H. M. Consul at Leghorn, and many others. Particularly interesting are Sir John Dick's description of life in Italy, and how he saw in Rome the Chevalier and his youthful son, "Prince Charlie," the latter making sport with the Pope and the Cardinals.

*The Wild Flowers of Scotland.* J. H. Crawford.

La. Crown 8vo. 6/- net. McQueen, London. A collection of pleasant papers on wild flowers by the author of "The Wild Life of Scotland." The volume is nicely illustrated by John Williamson.

*The Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire.* By the late

Rev. John Kennedy, Dingwall, with introduction by Rev. G. Aird. And *Memoirs of Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy.* By Rev. John Noble and Rev. John Kennedy. Crown 8vo. 5/-.

North. Counties Pub. Co., Inverness.

This new and enlarged edition of the *Fathers* includes the Life of Dr. Kennedy which has been out of print for some years. The volume is tastefully produced, and is illustrated.

The September number of *Good Words* will contain an article on Sam Bough, R.S.A., by Edward Pinnington, author of "George Paul Chalmers, R.S.A., and the Art of his Times." It will be illustrated by reproductions of six of his greatest works.

The *Celtic Monthly* Office are preparing a new edition of Reay country bards, poems and songs.

Rob Donn (Robert Mackay).

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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1897.

## THE ENNOBLED GORDONS AND LORD BYRON.

THE revival of interest in Lord Byron is certain to result in a presentation of him from new standpoints. One of these will undoubtedly be his ancestral antecedents on the mother's side. The Byron strain in him has been sufficiently investigated, but Moore and all subsequent biographers have completely overlooked the influences which the blood of the Gordons, his mother's family, had in shaping his character. A writer in the *Scotsman* (Professor Blaikie, I believe) briefly indicated (24th September, 1896) the genealogy of the particular branch of the Clan, the Gordons of Gight, to which Mrs. Byron belonged; but the Gight Gordons can be

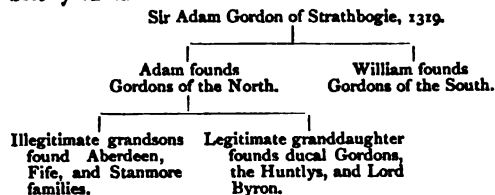
studied completely only as a small integral section of a vast family. Strange to say, though many books have been written about the Gordons—the best is Lord Huntly's "Records of Aboyne," published by the New Spalding Club—nobody, so far as I know, has attempted to trace, on broad, general lines, the great branches into which the main stem came to divide itself. To this end I have constructed a deduction by tracing out those cadets of the house who have become ennobled, indicating briefly where the different sections branch off, and emphasising in particular the family to which Byron belonged, and its connection with the Duffs, ennobled in the person of the Duke of Fife. I need not say that the table is not complete, but it gives a very clear idea of the remarkable vitality and power of the Gordons during a career of six centuries; and that is a necessary preliminary to any adequate knowledge of the influences bearing on Byron.

It is not difficult to understand how the Gordons developed those race characteristics which were so marked in Byron, and which were summarised once and for all, long, long ago, in such apt alliterations as the "Gay Gordons," "The Gordons had the guidin' o't," and

The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie-craw  
Were the three warst things that Moray ever saw.

You start with the premises, fairly well authenticated, that the Gordons originally came from Aquitaine, where a village of "Gourdon" is still to be found. Some of them may have crossed with the Conqueror. At anyrate, the first of the name in Scotland served under Malcolm III. (1053-1093), and received a tract of land in the Merse for military services rendered. In the fourteenth century Sir Adam Gordon was rewarded for his loyalty by getting the lands of Strathbogie. At this point the family of Gordon falls into two great segments, and the splitting process has gone on ever since, each section carrying on with it an unmistakable strain of

the family characteristics. The process may be briefly summarised thus—



An examination of the accompanying table will show how these divisions are worked out in detail. It shows that at the present time the Gordons are represented by a Duke, a Marquis, an Earl, and a Baron, while Sir William Gordon of Earlston, representing the Gordons of the South, is looked upon as the nearest male relative of the Viscount of Kenmure.

I have ventured to embroider the Duke of Fife into the deduction, in view of the close connection between the Gordons of Gight and those Duffs to whom he belongs. The Duke's first known male ancestor is Adam Duff, of Clunybeg, in the parish of Mortlach, who was living in 1676, and who married a Gordon of Birkenburn. I cannot, however, connect this dame with her family. But Adam Duff's grandson, William Duff of Dipple, also married a Gordon (Jean, of Edinglassie), so that the relationship is at once clear. All attempts to trace the pedigree of Adam Duff have failed. Certain it is, he did not belong to the old-established Duffs of the north. I make no apology for tracing the Duke through his great-great-great-grandmother, for the Marquis of Huntly's family, if it comes to that, are Setons, while Mrs. Byron was really a Davidson. It would, however, be still more interesting to connect the Birkenburn Gordons with the Abergeldie branch, in view of the fact that the Duke has married the present tenant of Abergeldie's daughter.

It is only by such a table as I have drawn up that one can understand how closely a great family like the Gordons are connected with one another. Thus you find that in the fifteenth century "Jock" Gordon of Scurdargue married a Maitland of Gight, an estate which was bought by her descendant, the third Earl of Aberdeen, four centuries later. Again, this same Earl's sister married the third Duke of Gordon, so that the legitimate and illegitimate Gordons became linked. Again, I have introduced the Manchester family for the same reason that I include the Richmonds—both being closely connected with the Dukedom of Gordon, which blinked out in such a melancholy way in 1836, when the four sisters of the last

Duke had married the noblest in the land. Moreover, the present Earl of Kintore is married to Lady Sydney Montagu, daughter of the sixth Duke of Manchester, and granddaughter of Lady Susan Gordon, who married the fifth Duke. Lord Kintore's ancestor, the 3rd Earl Marischal, married (in 1482) a daughter of the second Earl of Huntly, so that, in a curious roundabout way, Gordons, Keiths, and Montagus are all mixed up. The Gordon deduction practically sums up the history of Aberdeenshire for centuries. Will not someone give us a map of the Shire as ruled by them during the period of their greatest power?

J. M. BULLOCH.

→ ←

**ECCLESIASTICAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE TEACHING OF PHILOSOPHY.**—The following enactment, made by the General Assembly held at Edinburgh in October, 1583, may be of interest:—

"That youths doe not maintaine fals opinions, howbeit averred by Aristotle or other profane authors. That masters instruct their schollers in the falshood of these tenetts:—

1. Omnis finis est opus aut operatio.
2. Civilis scientia est praestantissima, ejusque finis praestantissimus et summum hominum bonum.
3. Honestas et justa varia sunt et inconstantia, adeo et sola opinione constant.
4. Juvenes et rerum imperiti, et in libidinem proclives, ab audienda morum philosophia arcendi.
5. Quod per se bonum est, et causa cur caetera bona sunt, non est summum bonum.
6. Dei agnitio nihil prodest artificio ad hoc, ut arte sua bene utatur.
7. Summum bonum vel boni minimi accessione augeri vel reddi potest optabilius.
8. Pauper, deformis, orbus aut infans, beatus esse non potest.
9. Bonum aeternum bono unius diei non est magis bonum.
10. Felicitas est actio animi secundum virtutem.
11. Potest aliquis sibi suo studio felicitatem comparare.
12. Homo in hac vita, et esse et dici potest beatus.
13. Nemo post hanc vitam potest vel esse vel dici beatus, nisi propinquorum vel amicorum ratione.
14. Natura apti ad virtutem, eam agendo comparamus.
15. Libera est nobis voluntas ad bene agendum.
16. Mundus est physice aeternus.
17. Casus et fortuna locum habent in rebus naturalibus et humanis.
18. Res viles et inferiores non curat Dei providentia.
19. Animae pars una vel etiam plures sunt mortales.
20. Ex nihilo nihil fit.

These and others also depending on these, and what may be drawn from these by necessarie consequence: These who maintaine these to incurre the censure of the Kirk.

R. S. R.

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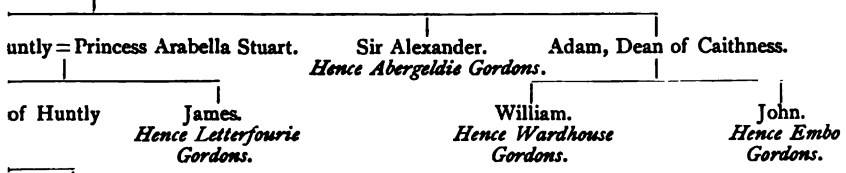
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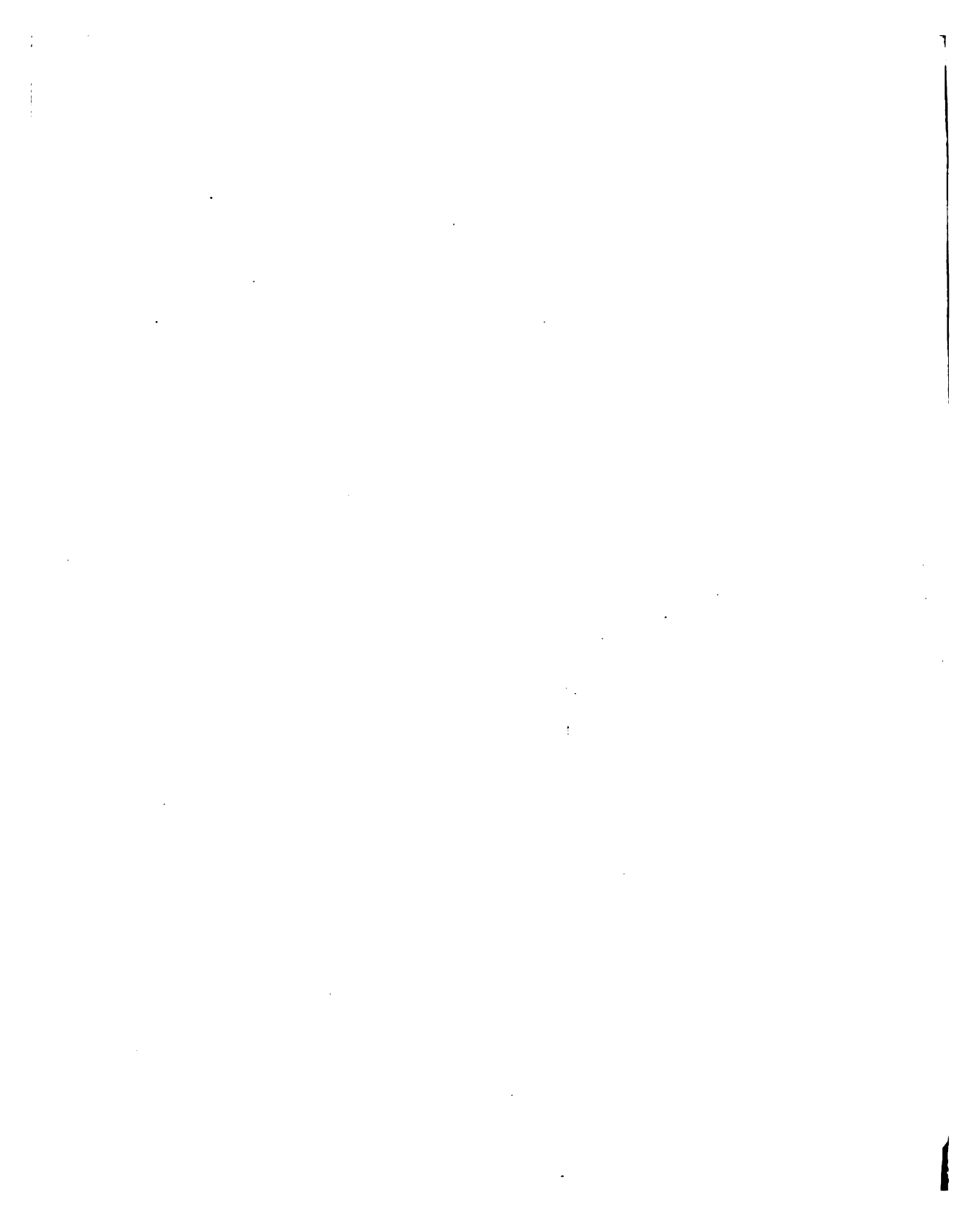
*kinvar Gordons.*

Fell at Homildon Hill, 1402.

Sir Alexander Seton, created Lord Gordon, 1436 (d. 1441).

ider, 1st Earl of Huntly (d. 1470).





NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

575. *Lundie or Lundy, John (Prof.)*: Poet and Scholar. Born in Aberdeen about the beginning of the 17th century, he entered at King's College in 1618, and graduated in 1622. He taught for a time in Old Aberdeen Grammar School, but in 1626 became Regent, King's College, and afterwards Professor of Humanity there. A Covenanter; he was also a poet, and wrote verses both in English and Latin. His poems have been published in *The Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowers*. He died in 1652, or, according to another account, in 1654.

576. *MacAndrew, James (Hon.)*: New Zealand Politician. A native of Aberdeen, he emigrated to New Zealand in 1850. Here he succeeded well. For many years he was Member for Port Chalmers in the Provincial Legislature, and held office for a time as Minister of Public Works, and Minister of Mines. In his public capacity he did much to supply New Zealand with railways and steamers. He died in 1887.

577. *McCombie, Thomas M.*: Cape Journalist. Born in Lumphanan Manse, 1850, he emigrated to the Cape, where he successfully conducted *The Cape Lantern* for ten years. He was drowned accidentally in 1891.

578. *McCombie, William, M.P.*: Noted Agriculturist. Born at Tillyfour, Tough, in 1805, and educated at Aberdeen University, he became a successful tenant farmer and a large grazier. Author of *Cattle and Cattlebreeders*, he was chosen without opposition to represent West Aberdeenshire in 1868. He died in 1880.

579. *McCombie, William*: Journalist and Writer on Social Economy, &c. Born in 1809 at Cairnballoch, Alford. Son of a farmer, and bred in the United Secession Church, he became latterly a Baptist. He early developed remarkable literary and philosophical ability. Many pamphlets and volumes issued from his fertile pen, and he edited the *Aberdeen Free Press* for upwards of 17 years. Among his writings may be named *Hours of Thought; Unity and Schism; Moral Agency; Life and Remains of Alex. Bethune; Capital and Labour; Essays on Education; Modern Civilization; The Irish Land Question, &c.* A posthumous volume of his sermons was published under the editorship of a gifted daughter. He died in 1870.

580. *MacDonald, Angus, M.A., M.D.*: Noted Physician. Born at Aberdeen, 1836, he graduated at King's College there in 1859, and then attended the U.P. Theological Hall for one year. Thereafter he studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and took his degree in 1864. He was soon recognised as a rising man, and became Lecturer on Materia Medica and Midwifery in the Extra-Academical School. He wrote frequently on medical subjects, and gained a high reputation both as a practitioner and an author. He was Physician to the Edinburgh Infirmary, and

Clinical Lecturer on the Diseases of Women. He was also Physician to the Maternity Hospital, and Lecturer on Midwifery, Surgeon's Hall. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He died 1886. He published a supplement to Dr. R. G. Scoresby Jackson's *Note Book of Materia Medica* in 1867.

581. *MacDonald, Charles, Prof.*: Mathematician, &c. A native of Aberdeen, he graduated at King's College there in 1850, taking the Hutton Mathematical Prize. He subsequently became Professor of Mathematics at the Dalhousie College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

582. *MacDonald, George, LL.D.*: Poet, Novelist, &c. Born 10th Dec., 1824, at Huntly, he graduated at King's College, Abd<sup>n</sup>. (1845), and studied at Highbury College for the Congregational Ministry. Afterwards, however, he devoted himself to literature: a decision on which many thousands of the English-speaking race now congratulate themselves and him. Dr. MacDonald's works are distinguished by deep poetic and religious feeling, and great power of mental analysis. His views are extremely broad and liberal, and he has a fascinating style of writing. His best known novels are *Robert Falconer; David Elginbrod; Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood; The Seaboard Parish; Malcolm; The Marquis of Lossie; Sir Gibbie, &c.* He has also written excellently for children. His first book, *Within and Without*, a poem, appeared in 1856, and was followed by poems, 1857, and *Phantastes*, 1858, a poem as irregular as *Kilmenny*, and almost as full of beauty. Dr. MacDonald is also known by three volumes of *Unspoken Sermons*. He is still alive, and resides chiefly in Italy. Though not now publishing, his works are among the best examples of vernacular Scotch stories in the language; and will probably be read when the writings of most of the present "Kailyard School of Fiction" are forgotten. LL.D. Aberdeen, conferred 1868.

583. *MacDonell, James*: Journalist. Born 21st April, 1842, in the village of Dyce, of a Catholic family, and in early years destined for the priesthood, he chose the vocation of journalism, and, beginning in the city of Aberdeen, he rose in it through all its grades. Mr. McCombie of the *Free Press* was one of his earliest friends, and did much to help him. From Aberdeen he passed to Edinburgh where he was employed on the *Daily Review*. From Edinburgh he proceeded to Newcastle and thence to London. Here his journalistic power culminated. For four years he was one of the political editors of the *Daily Telegraph*, and the purity and beauty of his style was easily recognised in its columns. In 1875 he joined the staff of the *Times* and was one of its regular and most valued leader-writers. During his London life he also contributed to the *Spectator* and other high-class weekly and monthly journals. He also wrote various volumes. One on the *Progress of Morality* deeply interested some of the foremost thinkers of the day. He died in 1889. His life has been written by Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

584. *MacDonell, John*: Journalist and Author, &c. Brother of above. Born in Rhynie? about 1845. After graduating at Aberdeen, he joined the press, like his brother, and proceeded to London. There he read for the bar. In 1871 he published *A Survey of Political Economy*. He has also published *The Law of Master and Tenant*, and a *Treatise on the Land Question*. Like his brother, though of a Catholic family, he became a Protestant.

585. *MacGregor, Sir Wm., M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.*: Colonial Administrator, &c. Born in 1847 at Towie, he was brought up to the medical profession. He was admitted L.R.C.P. of Edinburgh and M.B. of Aberdeen in 1872, and M.D. of the latter University in 1874. He successively held the appointments of Assistant Government Medical Officer at Seychelles, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and resident Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Port Louis, Mauritius; Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Aberdeen, and Surgeon and House Physician at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. He was Chief Medical Officer of Fiji from 1875 to 1888, when he was appointed Administrator of British Guinea in succession to the late Sir Peter Scratchley. He has received the Albert (second class) and the Clarke Medals for saving life at sea. In 1886 he represented Fiji at the Federal Council of Australasia, and several times he administered the government of Fiji, and acted as High Commissioner and Consul-General of the Western Pacific. He has done some remarkable exploration work in British New Guinea. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1889. He published in 1889 *Highland Plants from New Guinea*, and in 1892 *Hand-Book for Settlers in British New Guinea*; also *Parasitic Skin Disease in Fiji*, 1876, and *New Form of Paralytic Disease*, 1877.

586. *Machray, Alexander*: Musician. A native of Aberdeen, born, 1837. He was leader of psalmody in the East Church, 1855-76. He became President of the Society of Accountants, Aberdeen. A prominent amateur musician, he edited *The Scottish Psalter* in 1876.

587. *Machray, Robert, D.D., LL.D.*: Archbishop. Canadian Ecclesiastic. A native of the Granite City, and born there in 1832, he graduated at King's College, 1851, and took both Hutton and Simpson Prizes. Thence he passed to Cambridge, where he became Fellow of Sidney Sussex College. Here he joined the Anglican Church. In 1865 he was consecrated the second bishop of Prince Rupert's land, a diocese now limited to Manitoba and some adjoining districts. He subsequently became the first Primate of Canada, as Archbishop of Rupertsland, and was shortly afterwards appointed by the Queen to be prelate of the order of St. Michael and St. George. Dr. Machray's home is at Bishop's Court, a modest mansion on the west branch of the Red River, built originally of logs more than 40 years ago. He is a man of simple, unassuming habits, proverbial for industry, and beloved by all who know him. K.J. gives as among his writings, *Lectures on Howe and the Puritan*, 1863, and *Address to the Synod of Rupertsland*, 1873.

588. *Macintosh, William, M.A., Ph. D.*: Minor Poet, &c. Born 1854, in Aberdeen. In 1874 he became secretary to Mr. Pitman, of Bath; and in 1875 was appointed assistant master at Madras Academy, Cupar; transferred to Inchmarlo School, Banchory-Ternan, 1878, and is now Principal of a ladies' college at Bearsden. He has published, in 1880, a volume of verse, *Through Doubt's Dark Vale*; also, in 1881, a *History of Scotland in Rhyme*, and *Echoes of Song from the German Fatherland*. He has also edited and translated a volume of sermons by "Eminent living preachers of Germany," entitled *The Voice from the Cross*. He is a valued contributor to *S. N. & Q.*

589. *Macintyre, Aeneas J., Q.C., M.P.*: Lawyer, &c. Eldest son of Thomas Macintyre, LL.D. and F.L.S. of King's College, Aberdeen. Born 1821; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1846. In 1872 he became Queen's Counsel, and was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was chosen M.P. for Worcester in 1880, and stood for Hackney in the election of 1885, but was defeated.

590. *Mackail, Matthew, M.A. (Prof.)*: Medical Teacher. Son of Matthew Mackail, an apothecary and surgeon, Aberdeen, who was a voluminous author, and descended from the family to which Hugh Mackail, the Covenant martyr, belonged. He was born in Aberdeen (1689). He graduated M.A. at Marischal College, 1708, M.D. in 1711, and became Professor of Medicine in his native University, 1717, which post he held till 1734.

591. *Mackay, Alexander*: African Missionary—"Mackay of Uganda." Born in Free Church Manse, Rhynie, 13th October, 1849; eldest son of Dr. Mackay, an eminent geographer. He became an engineer in Edinburgh, where also he studied at the University. In 1875 he went to Berlin to perfect himself in his profession, but, coming under the influence in 1876 of Mr. Pearsall Smith, he became so decided in his conviction that it was his duty to devote himself to the service of his Lord Christ that he enthusiastically offered himself as a lay missionary to the Church Missionary Society, at that time looking out for earnest and consecrated young men to begin a mission in the territories of Mtesa, the King of Uganda. It is unnecessary to sketch the career of this brave and wise Christian leader. Suffice it to say that before his death he was known as one of the most successful, and perhaps the most popular, of living missionaries. This popularity has been extended and rendered more durable by the interesting biography which was issued soon after his death in 1890. Speaking of Mackay, H. M. Stanley, the African traveller, makes the following striking comments:—"Moffatt, Livingstone, and Mackay stand pre-eminent above all other missionaries, no matter of what nationality. It is not because they are Scotsmen they succeed, but it is because they have been more educated in one thing than all others. While I say this, I review mentally all whom I know and have met, and I repeat the statement confidently. That one thing is duty. Thus Moffatt can persevere

for 50 years in doing his duty among the heathen, and Livingstone, having given his promise to Sir Roderick that he will do his best, thinks it will be a breach of his duty to return home before he finishes his work, and Mackay plods on, despite every disadvantage, sees his house gutted and his flock scattered, and yet, with an awful fear of breach of duty, clings with hopefulness to a good time coming, when the natives of the country will be able to tell out to each other the good news of 'Peace and good will to men.'" With such men to pioneer the way, who can wonder at the success of the Gospel in Uganda to-day?

592. *Mackay, Angus, The Hon.*: Journalist and Australian Politician. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1824. Mackay emigrated while only a boy of three years of age to Sydney. Here he attended college to prepare for the ministry, but changed his mind, and became a journalist, after having spent some time as a teacher. In 1847 he edited the *Atlas*, and in 1857 established the *M'Invor Times*, and soon after the *Bendigo Advertiser*. He then drifted into politics, and in 1858 entered the Victoria Legislature. Here he became a prominent and successful politician. He was a good many years Minister of Mines, and is also said by K. J. to have been Minister of Education, New South Wales [*S.N. & Q.*, ix, 99]. Perhaps this is a mistake for Victoria. For a list of Mackay's writings see *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 100.

593. *Mackay, J. P. Lillie, F.C.S. (Prof.)*: Scientist, &c. Brother of 591, and also born in Rhynie F.C. Manse. He has been teacher in the Royal School of Mines, London; Lecturer in *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, as well as Superintendent of the Chemical Department, Trinity College, Melbourne. In 1887 he was appointed Scientific Director of the School of Mines, Sandhurst, and Professor of Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining there.

(To be continued.)

LORD ROSEBERY ON SIR WM. WALLACE.—Never in better taste, with more good sense and literary grace, have patriotic sentiments been expressed, than were those of Lord Rosebery at Stirling on the 13th of last month at the celebration of the 6th centenary of the Battle of Stirling Bridge. Its true eloquence was finely tempered by a discriminating and judicial view of all the circumstances of the hero and his times. His Lordship was particularly happy in his repudiation of the narrow notion that the celebration was an act of reprisal or an attempt to resuscitate an old feud. Rather was it a laudable attempt to mark the beginnings of a great nation in which English and Scots might alike share in the pride.

## THE KING'S QUHAIR:

ITS AUTHORSHIP.

(Continued from p. 37.)

WITH regard to the dialect, certain difficulties arise which do not seem to harmonise with ascertained facts in the life of the reputed author. The poem is written in Lowland Scotch, evidently by a Scot, although he has engrafted certain English inflexions and other peculiarities of language that are proper enough in Chaucer but are out of place in a Scottish poem of this period. Granting that James was the author, how was it possible, our critic asks, for the King to use the Scottish dialect as a literary medium, when he left Scotland in his twelfth year? "His education for eighteen years had been that of an Englishman. His preceptors were Englishmen. The poem, if James was the author, should have been, one would expect, in the Midland dialect—the speech of the Court—with perhaps here and there a few words peculiar to the North that he might chance to have remembered from boyhood or have acquired from occasional intercourse with a chaplain or some of the Scottish nobles who now and again were allowed to visit him in his exile." Professor Skeat's proof that James "was perfectly acquainted with the Lowland dialect" is no proof, for the document on which he relies for evidence on this point will not bear critical investigation.

The Midland grammatical forms that are peculiar to this Scottish poem are summed up by Professor Skeat thus: (1) the artificial suffix *e* or *en*, as in words like *changë*, *deseruë*, *lettë*, *wirken*, *seken*, *trusten*, *helpen*, &c.—a suffix quite unknown in Lowland Scottish; (2) words monosyllabic in Lowland Scottish made dissyllabic, as in Chaucer, like *hertë*, *pryncë*, *eyë*, *wisë*, *chargë*, &c.; (3) the plural of adjectives and also the definite form of adjectives denoted, as in Chaucer, by a final *e*, in words like *grenë*, *fairë*, *freschë*; his *fairë*, that *freschë*, the *suetë* *grenë*. "The rimes are, I believe," says Professor Skeat, "Northern rimes throughout, and mostly only single rimes, after the Northern fashion of ignoring the final *e*. We find words rimed together which Chaucer never admitted." But, in his imitation of Chaucer, the author of the *King's Quhair* has frequently blundered, using inflexions that Chaucer, in similar circumstances, would not have used. The result is that he writes in a dialect that is to some extent artificial, just as Spencer does in the *Fairy Queen*, by his imitation of archaic forms of speech.

5. A farther step in the argument is made when it is shewn that this poem is not unique in being written in an artificial dialect, that is, the Northern dialect, with a strong admixture of Midland dialect. The other poems that shew the same characteristics are "The Romaunt of the Rose" (Fragment B), "The Court of Love," "Lancelot of the Lak," and "The Quare of Jelusy." They contain illustrations of almost every seeming specialty of dialect and grammar commented on by Professor Skeat as virtually peculiar to the *Kingis Quhair*. A careful comparison is made by Mr. Brown of the *Kingis Quhair* with the other poems of this group, especially with "The Court of Love" and "The Quare of Jelusy." The strong resemblance between "The Court of Love" and the *Kingis Quhair* had been noticed before this time. Mr. Tytler, in 1783, remarked that James must have had "The Court of Love" in his eye when he wrote his own poem. He assumed that the poem was Chaucer's, and existed before the *Kingis Quhair*. But the critics, Professor Skeat among the rest, discard the Chaucerian authorship of "The Court of Love." It is moreover, placed as belonging to the latter half of the fifteenth century, while the reputed date of the composition of the *Kingis Quhair* is May, 1423. So at least says Skeat, and John Major, it will be remembered, said, "before his marriage and during his captivity he wrote a book about the Queen." The inference is that we do violence to literary criticism by separating *The Kingis Quhair* from the group of poems to which, by reason of grammar, and rimes and dialect, it belongs, and giving to it an earlier date than that assigned to these other poems.

But apart from the results of literary criticism, what historic evidence is there for altering the reputed date? Professor Skeat has built up an interesting biography of the King, based on what James is supposed to make known about himself in the poem. But the facts and dates regarding the period of the King's life covered by the poem, and which are so implicitly accepted by Professor Skeat, are shewn by means of documentary evidence of the most conclusive character to be wholly wrong. If James were the author of the poem, and if he wrote it before his return to England, can we suppose he could have blundered about events that so closely related to himself and that were of so recent date—indeed, the most important events of contemporaneous date? How then are we to account for the inaccuracy of the autobiographical element in the poem? It is clear that "someone has blundered." Was it the author of the poem (whoever he may be), or was

the author led astray by someone? The latter is the supposition that Mr. Brown offers. If we examine the *Orignale Cronykil*, of Wyntoun—finished sometime between 3rd September, 1420, and April, 1424—we find that the autobiographical facts in the *King's Quhair* correspond exactly—"between the poem and the chronicle there is verbal agreement in passages referring to the same incidents"—and *these facts in both poem and chronicle are wrong*. The inference is plain that the poet borrowed his facts from the chronicle. Had James needed to refer to a chronicle—and the bare suggestion is sufficiently ludicrous—for biographical facts, can we suppose he would have so diligently copied the errors of the chronicler?

6. A final point is mentioned by way of a suggestion regarding the authorship of the poem. A minute comparison is made between the *King's Quhair* and the *Quare of Jelusy*, one of the group of "artificial" poems noted above. The resemblance between these two poems in language, grammar, rimes, and modes of expression is very remarkable. The peculiarities which Professor Skeat says require a special explanation in the case of the *King's Quhair* require it as much, and for the same reason, in the case of the *Quare of Jelusy*. Now, the latter poem has been for more than half a century ascribed to James Auchinleck (*Scottic Affleck*) one of the poets referred to by Dunbar in his *Lament for the Makars*. "Affleck is identified with James Auchlek, a licentiate or graduate of Glasgow University in 1471, who became 'secretar to the Earl of Rosse.' He is referred to in the Privy Seal Register as dead about September, 1497. The point is that he flourished in the second half of the fifteenth century." Mr. Brown leaves the reader to draw his own inference, but who can doubt in which direction he wishes that inference to be made.

In thus condensing into a few paragraphs the salient points of Mr. Brown's arguments we hope we have done the critic no injustice. Those who are interested in the subject will, of course, procure Mr. Brown's book, which is in every way a credit to Scottish scholarship, and an indication, we hope, that we shall henceforth not be obliged to go to the continent for critical investigations into our ancient Scottish literature. Many important points in the argument we have necessarily omitted, but some of these will be referred to in our concluding remarks on the whole question.

Bearsden.

W. MACINTOSH.

(To be continued.)



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IN the early decades of the present century the disreputable practice of duelling was not abominated as now, and literary men were quite as much addicted to it as any other class of civilians. The last literary duel in this country was the Maginn and Berkeley affair in 1836.

The scurrilous pen wielded by John Gibson Lockhart, before his literary eminence became established, drew a very strong remonstrance from John Scott of Aberdeen, then editor of the *London Magazine*. The language employed gave offence, and conflicting statements were published by both sides, which led to a hostile meeting in February, 1821, with James Christie, a friend of Lockhart's, when Scott was mortally wounded. Christie and the seconds fled the country, and were declared guilty of murder by a coroner's jury.

John Scott was the son of an Aberdeen merchant, and had been educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. He was a cultured man, a successful journalist, and his works of continental travel were very popular, and passed through several editions. His death was very much deplored, and the incident which led to it is certainly a disgraceful blot upon the history of periodical literature. Allusion to it is usually discreetly avoided by the biographers of Lockhart.

Collections of songs published at Aberdeen are exceedingly scarce. Three are described in our present list; and, in forty years, we have met with but one copy of each.

Alexander Seton, the Quaker missionary to Ireland, was a native of Aberdeenshire, educated at King's College, which he entered in 1672. He laboured among the Irish for nearly half-a-century, and died at Hillsborough "on the 23rd day of the 1st month, 1723, aged about 71."

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in Lorraine. Lond., 1872.

- Contributions to the history of the Campaign in the N.W. of France. Lond., 1873.  
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- Seton, John.*  
 Jo. de Sionis de Scotia Theatrum Equestris Nobilitatis Secundæ Romæ, seu Chronicon Patrii Collegii Judicum Equitum et Comitum Mediolani. fol. Milan, 1706.
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- Seton, Sir William, of Pitmedden.*  
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(To be continued.)

THE STUDENTS' LITANY:

*A Description of the useless, needless, heedless, defective, elective Masters of the K. Colledge of Abd., 1709.\**

From successor to Bacchus, a Mathematician, †  
 And one that pretends to be a physician;  
 From pennies of ale will bring to perdition:  
 Libera nos Domine.

From Whiggry and Knavery and sojars guns,  
 From Killer of Robbers and Orientall tongues: ‡  
 Libera, &c.

From a wise cautious Mr., that sometime loves geir,  
 Tongues fine election he did not much fear,  
 At certain hours he Vergill doth teach, §  
 And for his advantage he will pray and preach:  
 Libera, &c.

From a Lawyer Priest-taker that is light in the head, ||  
 Can never be trusted in word or in deed;  
 He cheats his old father, with rogues he doth side:  
 Libera, &c.

From a mighty wise Baillie that's light in the head\*  
 Can never be trusted in word or in deed;  
 A professor of History he does well intend,  
 And when he does cheat you, he bids you depend;  
 A church-drunken elder who wastes much good time,  
 And on a Good Friday was sottish with wine:  
 Libera, &c.

From a sullen long Regent, a hylandman born †  
 For Greed of Gold would swear the Alcoran;  
 Of Philosophy and discretion he is very scarce,  
 Instead of wrong Latine did speak good Irish:  
 Libera, &c.

From a Regent of mills who with Cicero can speake,  
 Non comes his length in Philosophy and Greek: ‡  
 If times turn he'll be lik John Gillon,  
 He is fitter to be a fisher in Don:  
 Libera, &c.

From a man of blak arts§ that is a gay scholar,  
 He's Atheist in heart, and is a fool droller:  
 Libera, &c.

From ane old Physick doctor || that cairns not for pelf,  
 Thinks every man honest, just lik himself;  
 He's left the true Church and our fine singing,  
 And now he's a follower of M. Bourignon:  
 Libera, &c.

From a new made Regent, ¶ that is not too handy,  
 And can drink som wine, but little of brandy;  
 But if he live long, he'll be more cannie,  
 And learn from Bower, that little wise mannie:  
 Libera, &c.

From a sobber divine, the head of the Rest; \*\*  
 His Colleagues said to him the Progrem was jest;  
 If you do know him, he has a pleasant Cant,  
 And is thought by many to be a great Saint:  
 Libera, &c.

From one they call Drummond, †† he looks like a mute,  
 He drinks himself sottish, no sense he can speak:  
 Libera, &c.

From one they call Gray, †† a preacher pretender,  
 He drinks till near day, of ales a defender:  
 Libera nos Domine.

Thus spends our Pedagogues there time  
 Att drink which braketh there Reposes,  
 Makes them the subject of our Rime,  
 And sometimes gives them bloody noses.

\*Not identified.

†George Fraser ("Moraviensis"), Regent, 1679-1711; Sub-Principal from 1684.

‡Alexander Fraser, Regent, 1686-1741; Professor of Greek from 1700; founder of the Powis family.

§William Black, Regent, 1684-1714.

¶Patrick Urquhart, Mediciner, 1672-1725.

\*\*James Urquhart, son of the Mediciner, appointed Regent January 24, 1709.

††George Middleton, Principal, 1684-1717.

‡‡Not identified.

\*From the original MS., in the University Library, communicated by Mr. P. J. Anderson.

†Thomas Bower, M.D., Professor of Mathematics, 1703-17. To endow this chair a tax of two pennies Scots was imposed, 25th March, 1707, by the Scots Parliament, on every pint of ale brewed and sold in Old Aberdeen.

‡George Gordon, Professor of Hebrew, 1693-1730.

§Alexander Gordon, Humanist, 1695-1738.

¶John Gordon, Civilist, 1696-1717.

## THE TWO-HANDED SWORD.

JOHN MAJOR (1521) says the Highlanders are armed with "ensem latissimum," a very broad sword, and a long dagger, edged on one side only but very sharp. The more ancient weapon was properly speaking the claymore, a great two-handed sword used by the Highlanders, while that adopted by them more recently was the claybeg, or little sword. Most old swords now in existence are of that form, yet it has got the name of "Highland broadsword." When the two-handed sword was disused the distinction ceased, and "claymore" was used for all. A drawing by Albrecht Durer in the British Museum, of date 1521, shows a soldier with a two-handed sword similar to those to which we are accustomed. In the British Museum is a black-letter work, entitled "La noble science de joueurs de Spee," printed at Danvers in 1538, which contains instructions for the exercise of this sword. It is embellished with 22 woodcuts, representing the different guards and positions. From these it appears the weapon was often rested with the point on the ground, the hands not being always confined to the hilt or handle, but occasionally grasping the blade itself. It is worthy of remark that about a foot down the blade of a two-handed sword there is often to be found a crescent false guard, with the blade covered so far with leather; this was to enable the swordsman to grip the weapon here with one hand, shorten guard, and so use it as a bayonet when needed.

The account of the murder of Cardinal Beaton tells us that the Cardinal ran towards the postern gate, and, as soon as he perceived it was guarded, "he returned quickly to his chamber, took his two-handed sword, and caused his chamber child cast chests and other impediments to the door."

"Hard by the old cathedral of Lismore are some curious gravestones, one of them is over Steuart of Invernachyle, who lived about the middle of the sixteenth century, and upon it the figure of a two-handed sword, which seems to have been the favourite weapon of the ancient Scots. At Killechrenan Churchyard, upon the side of Lochow, are several hieroglyphic gravestones, though the two-handed sword is the capital emblem."

In 1564 the Town Council of Edinburgh purchased "a tua handit sword to be vsit for ane heiding sword" for £5. They were frequently made use of for this purpose.

Leslie, in his "History of Scotland" (written 1570), says of the Scots:—"They vsed ane twa-edged sword lykwyse." Silver writes in 1599—

"The two-handed sword hath the vantage against the sword and target, the sword and buckler, the sword and dagger, or rapier or poiniard."

The following appear in the inventories in the Black Book of Taymouth:—"At Balloch, 1600, i lang tua handit suorde; item thair that come out of Menteith of tua handit suordis i." In 1605, "In the Lairdis Chalmer, Balloch: ane tua handit sword gilt with gold." In 1638 the laird of Glenurquhay, heritor, "hes within his houssis of Balloch and Finlarg: of tua handed swordis vi." Among the inventory of geir left by Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay about the year 1640 was "ane tuo handit suord the hand quhairf is overlayed with velvet, ane vther tuo handit suord with ane loose hand to be eikit thairto." The velvetted hilt appears to imply a sword for processional purposes.

Gordon of Rothiemay, writing of the Highlanders in the middle of the seventeenth century, says, "Some of them have two handed swords."

The Rev. Donald MacLeod of Skye, who lived about forty years ago, says Logan's "Scottish Gael" (1831), remembered his great grandfather, who was also a clergyman, going to church with his two-handed sword and his servant, who walked behind him with his bow and case of arrows.

The following lines are from the old ballad, "Dick o' the Cow":—

"But he's taen the laird's jack on his back,  
A tua handed sword to hang by his thic;  
He has taen a steel cap on his head,  
And galloped on to follow Dickie."

In the armoury at Duff House are two two-handed swords. One with wavy blade is a Swiss weapon; the other, we are asked to believe, is the identical weapon used by the freebooter, Macpherson (1699). There is no evidence to support such a statement, but many reasons for believing that the sword has no connection with Macpherson.

In Drummond's "Ancient Scottish Weapons" is figured a two-handed sword with straight cross guard, side rings and pas d'ane, the grip divided in the middle and studded with nails. Five two-handed swords in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, have blades from 3 feet 7 inches to 4 feet 3 inches in length. Specimens are to be seen at Kinfauns Castle, at Talyskir in the island of Raasay, at Dunrobin, Abbotsford, &c., associated with the names of Sir John Graham, Sir Simon Fraser, and the heroes of the Scottish War of Independence. Mr. B. Homer Dixon, Homewood, Toronto, has a two-handed sword from the Castle of Segovia, sacked by the Carlists. Another measures 7

feet in length, with a blade of 5 feet 2 in., and weighs 15 lbs. The blade is engraved on both sides with the sacred INRI, and the motto, *Esper en Dieu et en mes bras*, and is stamped with the dog and a cross issuing out of a heart. Four other swords in the Homewood collection bear the stamp of the Dog, the mark of the famous armourer Julian del Ree, a Moor of Toledo called El Perillo. But the same mark was subsequently adopted by a Solingen sword-smith, and probably by others. On one of the above swords it is accompanied with the date 1515, but the oldest example of the Dog's head blade are fully a century earlier.

Drummond's "Ancient Scottish Weapons" gives beautiful illustrations of upwards of twenty two-handed swords, some with wavy blades. One bears the following inscription in capitals :

"I will venter selfe in batel strong  
To vindicate my master's wrong."

Meyrick figures a specimen with a wavy blade. The Seton sword is 49 inches in blade, 5 ft. 9 in. of entire length, and weighs 7½ pounds. This sword is said to be associated with Sir Christopher Seton, who married the sister of Robert the Bruce. The following quotation is of interest : "The immense two-handed swords of former times were most fearful weapons, and far more easily used than the appearance of them would lead us to suppose. They were admirably poised. One hand was placed close to the cross bar, the other held the pommel. Der Grassie in 1594 tells us that those who use them contrive to 'amase with the furie of the sword and deliver great edge blows downright and reversed, fetching a full circle or compass therein with exceeding great swiftness, staying themselves upon one foot and persuading themselves that the thrust serveth to amaze one man onlie, but those edge blows are of force to incounter many. The hand towards the enemy must take hold fast of the handle neere the cross and underneath, the other hand above and near the pommel.' Silver, in his 'Paradox,' gives the following as the proportions of a two-handed sword in his day :—The perfect length of your two-handed sword is the blade to the length and hilt of your single sword."

As we in our day have torpedo-destroyers, so in mediæval times they had a weapon called a sword-breaker, which caught the blade between the teeth and then broke it by a sharp turn of the wrist.

In the late Naval and Military Exhibition was exhibited a two-handed sword belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, said to be one of the finest specimens in existence. Another fine

specimen was shown at the same Exhibition by Mr. William Ross.

A few years ago, it is said, some ten thousand specimens of two-handed swords of all shapes and sizes were manufactured on the Continent, and sold throughout Europe as genuine specimens, some of them being very clever forgeries. Two members of the London Rifle Brigade, Messrs. Cooke and Gate, gave at Manchester lately a very interesting exhibition of the mode of using the two-handed sword, the information having been gathered by Captain Hutton, late of the Dragoon Guards, from the works of Marozzo of Bologna, Joachim Meyer of Strasburg, Giacomo di Grassi, and others. This exhibition conveyed to many for the first time an idea of how effective a weapon the two-handed sword could become in skilled hands.

WM. CRAMOND, LL.D.

BURNSIANA.—Burns's *Edinburgh commonplace Book*, probably one of the most interesting relics of the poet ever offered for sale, recently came under the hammer. This important folio volume was purchased by the late Mr. Alexander Macmillan, the publisher, from an Edinburgh bookseller more than thirty years ago ; and it remained in his possession and in that of his family until recently. The *Commonplace Book* was begun twelve days before Burns issued the second, or *Edinburgh*, edition of his poems, and consists of 38 pages of the poet's handwriting, penned in clear and characteristic style. It is in admirable preservation throughout. In one of its earliest pages Burns wrote :—"I am determined to make these pages my *confident*. I will sketch every character that any way strikes me to the best of my observation with unshrinking justice ;" and then he adds :—"My own private story, likewise my amours, my rambles, the smiles and frowns of fortune on my bardship, my poems and fragments that must never see the light, shall be occasionally inserted—in short, never did four shillings purchase so much friendship since confidence went first to market or honesty was set to sale." Among many other interesting entries in this journal, begun in Edinburgh on April 9, 1787, is the draft letter written by Burns to the Bailies of the Canongate, wherein he asks permission to raise a tombstone over the grave of Robert Fergusson, with three verses of epitaphs, one of which is now sculptured on the tomb. Some surprise was felt that this unique volume, which was exposed for sale on June 15, only made £365.

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE  
BURGH OF ABERDEEN.*(Continued from Vol. XI., page 43.)*

1649. Sept. 8. Samuel Hunter sone to James Hunter somtyme in Oykhorn p. to vmqll. Wm. Andersone, cowper, 5 years. (Whitsunday, 1641.)
- Sept. 5. James Tailleor sone to vmqll. Patrik Taillior, meassone somtym at the Bairne of Culter p. to Johne Hendrie, cordoner, 6 years and 1 year. (23rd April, 1647.)
- Sept. 25. Alexander Craigin son to George Craigine in the Rawes of Stra(th)bogie p. to 6 years and 1 year.
- Sept. 27. George Baverlay sone to William Baverlay in Seatoun p. to Gilbert Arthour, wobster, 4 years. (Jan., 1648.)
- Nov. 22. Wm. Peirie sone to Thomas Peirie in Smiddietoune of Braknay p. to James Ronald, merchant, 4 years.
- Nov. 29. George Leslie sone to Jon Leslie in Auch-leawin p. to James Leslie, taillior, 6 years and 1 year.
- Dec. 18. Wm. Andersone sone to Thomas Andersone of Arhabala p. to Mr. Robert Farqr. of Mownie, 5 years. (Martinmas, 1647.)
- Alexr. Innes sone to George Innes in Carterfauldie p. to Patrik Murray, baxter, 5 years and 1 year. (10th Jan., 1648.)
- Wm. Simson sone to Wm. Simsone in Collistoun p. to Samuell Hunter, couper, 5 years and 1 year.
1650. Feb., 5. Thomas Wishart p. to Thomas Mitchell, tailzeor, 5 years and 1 year.
- Alexr. Selbie p. to Jon Allardes, 4 years and 1 year. (Whitsunday, 1648.)
- George Smith p. to Wm. Andersone, coupar, 4 years and 1 year. (Whitsunday, 1649.)
- Alexr. Miln p. to Andrew Young, 5 years and 1 year, from Martinmas, 1649.
- Alexr. Machray p. to Alexr. Etersbank, 10 years, from Whitsunday, 1649.
- William Stewin p. to Patrick Gray, wricht, 5 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1646.
- Sept. 16. Alexr. Burnet sone to Thomas Burnet of Campbell p. to William Leslie, elder, 5 years for learning the merchant trade, from Whitsunday, 1650.
- Nov. 4. Johne Peddie sone to vmqll. Robert Peddie somtyme in Fetterkerie p. to Thomas Garden, taillior, 5 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1649.
- Nov. 5. Johne Tilliry sone to Wm. Tilliry in Nether Birnes p. to Andro Horne, 6 years and 1 year.

1650. Nov. 6. Hew Willox sone to Alexr. Willox, wricht, p. to Gilbert Malcolme, wobster, 5 years and 1 year.
1651. Sept. 25. Robert Scrogie sone to Johne Scrogie in Tilligarmouth p. to Johne Smith, 7 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1648.
- Dec. 27. James Naughtie eldest lawfull sone to George Naughtie, laxfisher, indwellar in Aberdene p. to Andro Young, couper, 7 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1650.
- William Murray sone to the deceast James Murray in Shethtie of Streichin p. to John Ross, merchant, 4 years and 1 year, from 1st March, 1648.
1652. Feb. 18. George Burnet sone to vmqll. Robert Burnet, burgess of Aberdene p. to Johne Sangster, burgess, 3 years and 1 year.
- Alexander Thomsoune, brother german to William Thomsoune, couper, p. to the said William, 4 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1648.
- May 4. William Robertsoune, eldest lawfull sone to James Robertsoune in Powcreik p. to Johne Hendries, elder and younger, cordoners, 4 years and 1 year. Indenture produced by Johne Robertsoune, notar publict.
- May 14. Johne Fiddes sone to vmqll. Thomas Fiddes, induellar in Aberdene p. to George Moresoune, tailyour, 7 years and 1 year, from Lambes, 1649.
- William Ross, brother to John Ross, burgess p. to the said John, 4 years and 1 year.
- June 10. William Neilsoun, brother german to Thomas Nielsoun, merchant burgess of Dornachie p. to George Moresoun, tailyor, 5 years and 1 year.
- July 10. John Lumsdane lawfull sone to vmqll. Hendrie Lumsdane at the Brige of Done p. to Alexander Harthill, merchant, 4 years and 1 year from 20th February, 1647.
- July 24. Patrick Findlay produced indenture wherein his sone George was p. to Alexander Mill, cordoner, 5 years and 1 year.
- Robert Hardie sone to Alexander Hardie, Meikle Tibbertie p. to Alexander Robertsoun, merchant, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1649.
- Aug. 24. John Forbes sone to Arthur Forbes in Kinknok p. to John Forbes, younger merchant, 5 years, from Martinmas, 1649.

A. M. M.

16th Sept., 1650. The said day John Blinshill, deacon of Wobsters, reports that no apprentices have been entered in the weaver trade since Michaelmas, 1649, except one John Milne, servitor to Alexr. Fraser and presented be the Session, who is now fugitive from his master.

The said day Archibald Hog, deacon of the Cordiners reports no apprentices in his craft since Michaelmas, 1649.

FIARS OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

Compiled by Prof. William Knight, Marischal College. Died December, 1844.

	Bear.	Oatmeal.
1765	£0 12 6	£0 14 0
1766	0 13 4	0 13 4
1767	0 11 8	0 11 8
1768	0 9 2	0 9 8
1769	0 10 0	0 10 0
1770	0 10 6	0 12 6
1771	0 13 4	0 14 0
1772	0 14 0	0 14 6
1773	0 12 8	0 13 4
1774	0 11 8	0 14 6
1775	0 13 4	0 12 0
1776	0 10 0	0 9 0
1777	0 12 10	0 11 4
1778	0 12 0	0 10 6
1779	0 11 0	0 9 6
1780	0 11 6	0 11 0
1781	0 10 0	0 10 4
1782	0 19 0	0 19 0
1783	0 17 6	0 17 0
1784	0 16 6	0 12 0
1785	0 13 0	0 12 0
1786	0 15 0	0 14 0
1787	0 13 0	0 13 4
1788	0 10 0	0 10 6
1789	0 10 0	0 10 0
1790	0 13 0	0 12 6
1791	0 14 0	0 13 4
1792	0 14 6	0 14 0
1793	0 15 0	0 14 0
1794	0 15 0	0 14 0
1795	0 18 0	0 18 0
1796	0 14 8	0 13 4
1797	0 11 0	0 11 6
1798	0 11 6	0 13 4
1799	1 4 0	1 6 8
1800	1 15 0	1 17 0
1801	1 1 6	0 15 6
1802	0 16 0	0 14 9
1803	0 16 0	0 16 0
1804	1 2 6	0 17 0
1805	0 18 6	0 16 8
1806	1 1 6	0 19 6
1807	1 4 0	1 5 0
1808	1 4 0	1 6 0
1809	1 2 0	1 1 0
1810	1 1 0	0 18 6
1811	1 5 0	0 19 6
1812	1 15 0	1 12 0
1813	1 5 0	0 19 0
1814	0 19 0	0 16 0
1815	0 13 0	0 10 6
1816	1 8 0	1 7 0
1817	1 7 0	1 7 0
1818	1 11 0	1 0 6
1819	0 17 0	0 14 0
1820	0 15 4	0 13 4
1821	0 16 4	0 13 0

	Bear.	Oatmeal.
1822	£0 17 6	£0 12 6
1823	1 2 0	0 16 0
1824	1 4 8	0 15 0
1825	1 3 6	0 16 0
1826*	1 12 3	1 4 6
1827	1 5 0	0 14 4
1828	1 10 5	0 16 3
1829	1 4 10	0 13 6
1830	1 7 3½	0 16 8
1831	1 7 3½	0 14 10
1832	1 3 7	0 12 0
1833	1 2 4½	0 11 6
1834	1 4 10	0 14 6
1835	1 1 8½	0 13 6
1836	1 7 3½	0 18 0
1837	1 5 3	0 15 6
1838	1 11 0	1 1 6
1839	1 10 0	0 16 9
1840	1 4 0	0 15 0
1841	1 4 6	0 15 0
1842	1 2 6	0 11 9
1843	1 6 9	0 13 0

\*In 1826 the measure changed—the boll of Bear altered to the Imperial Quarter, very nearly equal to 5 firlots of the old Aberdeenshire Boll—and the Boll of Meal altered from 8 stone Dutch to 140lbs. Avoirdupois its equal.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO WILKIE.—In forwarding to Mr. Haig, of Ramornie, a subscription towards this movement, Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A., Her Majesty's Limner for Scotland, writes:—As a "Fifer" interested in the reputation of the ancient "kingdom," I am glad to see that a movement has been started for the erection of a memorial of Sir David Wilkie in the village (Pitlessie) which his genius has made illustrious, and I sincerely hope, for its own sake—his works are monument enough for him—that the said "kingdom" will make such a response to the appeal as may enable the promoters to obtain a memorial not unworthy of the object.

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—The Buchan Field Club held its annual and closing meeting for the season at Ellon on the 15th ult. With Mr. Thomas Mair of Kermuck for guide the members visited various places of interest, including old Waterton Castle, which Mr. Mair claims as the "Abbot's Hall" of Ellon, and the ruins on the terrace of Ellon Castle, which are held by the Rev. N. K. McLeod of Ellon to be the veritable Abbot's Hall. A reconditte paper from Mr. McLeod was read on the occasion in support of his view. The Rev. A. Chalmers of Wakefield then addressed the Club on Early Protestantism from Fetterangus to the Sea. The full text of Mr. Chalmers' contribution will be incorporated in the Club's transactions for the year.

## AN INDEX TO PORTRAITS.

IN the May *Library Journal*—the official organ of the American Library Association—there is an article explanatory of a new project, of compiling an Index to Portraits, contained in books or in published collections. It is a colossal undertaking; but, with a well-defined scheme, and a well-organized and numerous body of associated workers, it is as likely to become an accomplished fact as Poole's *Index to Periodicals*, also an American scheme, or some of our own Dictionary enterprises, all of which are triumphs of collaboration. Indeed a substantial beginning has already been made. Mr. Wm. C. Lane of the *Boston Athenæum* has been appointed Editor, and he starts with a bequest of 40,000 references to portraits of 22,000 individuals as a nucleus.

The following *precis* of the objects aimed at and the means proposed for their accomplishment may be of interest. Little is said about the "generally useful" nature of the work. This, it is assumed, will commend itself to the literary worker. To the end in view, careful collations will have to be made of standard collections of portraits, and other illustrated works of first rate excellence; of illustrated periodicals, of expensive and rare books valuable for their excellent or unique portraits; and of common books containing even second-rate work. The scheme is not to be confined to any period, nation, or class. And, although this will necessarily comprise material of ephemeral value, "Library practice shows that almost any item of information on a given subject is sure to be of use in time." The plan, in short, is not selective but inclusive, and it eliminates the personal judgment of the compiler. Criticism of the authenticity or relative value of the portraits is to be disallowed. To permit this would be to make the work (necessarily extensive) altogether unwieldy. The work is to be done on specially prepared cards, a supply of which will be forwarded to any competent person who is willing to help. A printed sheet of general directions has also been prepared as a guide to collaborators, to whom will be named certain books to be collated.

This admirable enterprise is suggestive and stimulative of somewhat similar work waiting to be overtaken in our own sphere of activities. Some valuable work was recently accomplished in our pages, in Miss Arnott's ("E.A.") description of the Marischal College collection of portraits. Much more remains to be done, for other public and private collections. There is the Senatus room at King's College, the Town

House, Trinity Hall, and the hall of the Medico-chirurgical Society, in all of which there are many portraits of interest. And, knowing something of the pictorial wealth existing in most houses of the nobility and gentry of Scotland there remains a rich field of research. Can we not incite some of our leisured correspondents to undertake some of these congenial tasks? Our columns are open to receive the results of any investigations, which need not be restricted to the bald outlines of the American project.

The New Spalding Club has already done a fair amount of work in the way of reproducing portraits of historical interest within the sphere of its operations. It was proposed in the last annual report of the club to follow up these efforts by publishing at some future date an *Iconographia Septentrionale*. This will be a memorial volume of great interest, and which the members will naturally look forward to with expectancy.

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#### PREHISTORIC GRAVE AT BLACKBURN, ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABOUT three weeks ago some children, playing at a whin-covered gravel mound on the farm of Little Clinterty, beside the cross road from Clinterty Quarry to Kirkton of Skene, were the means of making a very interesting discovery, their attention being drawn to a stone projecting from the face of the gravel, and having a hole beside it in which they observed human bones. Mr. Godsmann, the farmer, having been informed of the circumstance, visited the place, had the stone removed, and found that it formed the end of a small tomb in which was a human skeleton and a small urn. The grave, which is three feet below the surface of the mound, measures about three feet long by two and a half wide, these small dimensions being accounted for by the fact that the body was interred in a sitting posture, with the knees brought up close to the breast, as was shown by the position of the bones when discovered. The bottom of the sepulchral chamber is formed of small stones laid like a causeway, while five larger undressed granite slabs form the sides, ends, and top of the cist. The body had been placed in the tomb with the feet to the west, and as the head was propped up by the end of the tomb, the face had also looked to the west. Of the skeleton, all that now remains entire is the greater portion of the skull, the thigh-bones, several rib-bones, and the teeth, and at the feet were found six flint arrow-heads. In the bottom of the tomb was a quantity of what appeared to be the ashes of



wood, which crumbled to dust at the touch. The urn, which is probably the most important part of the find, is a rude piece of pottery about ten inches in height. It exhibits the earliest efforts of art, for it is ornamented with rows of indentations or scratches made by some pointed instrument, possibly a stick or flint-head. The indentations of each row are parallel to each other, and inclined at an angle to those of the row immediately above or below. The urn was perfectly empty when discovered, and there was in the tomb no trace of any metal instrument. The grave is believed to belong to the stone age, in the later part of which the art of pottery was invented. Mr. Godsman has the urn, bones, and flints in his custody. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that some time ago a similar prehistoric grave was found only a few yards from the site of the present discovery.

SCOTTISH PEERS.—The suggestion made recently in the *Times* by a correspondent who signs himself "Scotland," revives a question which has often been discussed, and to which no satisfactory answer has ever been given. "Scotland" suggests that the present is an excellent opportunity for doing justice to the ancient Scottish Peerages by giving to all the members of that body who have not already been made Peers of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom hereditary seats in the House of Lords. The suggestion is the more reasonable, as so many of the Scotch Peers have obtained seats there by fresh creation, that very few are now left outside, and of these few sixteen are elected with every fresh Parliament as "representative Peers." As matters stand the old nobility of Scotland suffers in more than one way from the artificial arrangements made in connection with it at the time of the Union, and is placed at a disadvantage not only when compared with English Peers, but even when compared with Irish Peers. For this, of course, the earlier date of the Union of England and Scotland is responsible, for, when the Union with Ireland came a century later, it could only be purchased by, in some respects, broader and more liberal arrangements. Thus it happens that when an Irish nobleman is elected by his brother Peers to represent them in the House of Lords he is elected for life, and not merely for the duration of a single Parliament; and the Irish Peer who does not become a representative Peer, and is not absorbed into the larger Peerage of the United Kingdom, is free, if he can find a constituency outside Ireland willing to elect him, to become a member of the House of Commons,

The Scotch Peer, who remains a Scotch Peer pure and simple, can only take an active part in the control of public affairs by persuading his brother Peers to elect him as a representative Peer; and even then he can only be chosen for a single Parliament, though it is, of course, open to him to seek re-election with each successive Parliament. But if he fails to become a representative Peer, he cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons for any constituency, whether in or out of Scotland; and this disability is the more glaring when it is compared with the much greater freedom enjoyed by Irish Peers. The "Diamond Jubilee" is looked forward to by many as a great opportunity for bestowing honours with a lavish hand, and redressing not a few grievances; and it would be a graceful act if the suggestion of "Scotland" were carried out, and all Scotch Peers given their proper place in the House of Lords. That the nobles of Scotland would appreciate such an act of Royal favour is clearly shown by the number of them who from time to time have obtained seats in the Upper House by becoming Peers of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom, in many cases under quite different titles from those by which they are best known. The Earl of Aberdeen, for instance, sits in the House of Lords as Viscount Gordon; the Duke of Athole as Earl Strange; the Duke of Buccleuch as Earl of Doncaster; the Earl of Caithness as Lord Barrogile; the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres as Lord Wigan; the Earl of Dalhousie as Lord Panmure; the Earl of Eglinton as Earl of Winton; Earl of Errol as Lord Kilmarnock; and so on through a long list. We all remember the curious blunder of a reporter who, reproducing part of a debate in the Upper Chamber, and taking the popular title and the official title of a well-known peer for two separate members of the peerage, astonished his readers by beginning his report "Lord Sundridge, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Argyll, resumed the debate." At so comparatively recent a date as 1868 the then Marquis of Abercorn was created Duke of Abercorn, but the dukedom was expressly limited to the peerage of Ireland, so that the holder of the higher title still sits in the House of Lords under the lower one as Marquis, and not as Duke.—*Glasgow Herald*.

### Queries.

1099. CHAP BOOKS.—What is the real origin of "Chap Book" literature in Scotland? History tells me that in 1509 James IV. ("James of the iron belt") granted a patent to a servant of his household, named Walter Chepman, to exercise the mystery of printing,

and that Chepman is said to have been "the first to introduce printing into Scotland." Are Chap Books so called from the first syllable of Chepman's name, and were the old-time Chapmen the subsequent representatives of this first of Scottish printers?

P. D.

**1100. DUKE OF LAUDERDALE'S RESIDENCE** (XI., 44).—Would J. M. B., who contributes the notice of the Duke of Lauderdale's residence, be good enough to give a reference to the authority for Wade's residence at Highgate, and oblige

15/9/97.

K. J. M.

**1101. "PROFESSOR OF SIGNS" IN KING'S COLLEGE.**—Can any of your readers inform me what authority there is for Mr. Neil Maclean's legend about a Professor of Signs in King's College ("Life at a Northern University")? Was the story ever current as a tradition of the College?

R. S. R.

**1102. RECESSIONAL.**—Why did Rudyard Kipling give this title to the fine hymn he published immediately after the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee? Is it a word coined by the poet to describe the mood of anxious and sober thoughts that came over him as he looked back on the somewhat vain and ostentatious orations and essays with which the public had been deluged in the early summer of this year? Or has the word any relation to the musical ritual of the Episcopal or Catholic Churches?

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

**1103. YOUNG LOCHINVAR.**—Who was the hero of Scott's spirited verses? Was it a Gordon of Lochinvar?

B.

## Answers.

**1096. COMFREY** (XI., 48).—This is the name of a well-known genus of plants used in medicine. The root of the word is the Latin *confervere*—to boil together, to heal. Culpepper, in his *English Physician*, gives a long and minute description of the common great Comfrey, and tells us that it flowers in June or July, and gives its seed in August, and that it is an herb of Saturn, and under the sign Capricorn—cold, dry, and earthy in quality. Old Nicholas also tells us that it hath many virtues. "The roots," he says, "taken fresh, beaten small, and spread upon leather, and laid upon any place troubled with the gout doth presently give ease of the pains, and, applied in the same manner, giveth ease to pained joints, and profiteth very much for running and moist ulcers, gangrenes, mortifications, and the like, for which it hath by often experience been found helpful." Enquirer can buy an ounce of the herb in powder for 3d., or in root for 2d., from G. Thwaites, herbalist, Stockton-on-Tees.

Forfar.

ALEXANDER COWAN.

The term Comfrey is the English name of a plant known botanically as *Symphytum Officinale*. It is a tallish plant, common on the margins of streams and ditches, with rough leaves, and drooping clusters of yellowish white or reddish purple bell-shaped flowers. It was formerly esteemed as a vulnerary. It was applied both internally and externally. The name Comfrey has also been applied to other plants, as the Sage or Cowslip of Jerusalem, and what has been called Middle Consound, or Middle Comfrey and Bugle (*Ajugo reptans*). The term *Consound*, which radically suggests the same idea as *Comfrey*, was, in the 17th century, applied to the various plants so described, as a translation of the mediæval Latin *consolida*. That term was given by mediæval herbalists to certain plants because of their supposed healing virtues.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

The query is also obligingly answered at length by E. A. and W. S.

**1097. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH** (XI., 48).—The first Congregational Church in Aberdeen does not seem to have been in existence before 1797, in which year J. A. Haldane preached in the city on occasion of his first evangelising "Tour in the North." A Mr. Penman was settled over the church in Frederick Street in May, 1815, and appears, so far as I can learn, to have been the first Congregational Minister in Aberdeen. A Relief congregation had its place of worship in Shiprow at the date specified in the query, but the name of its then minister was John Brodie, who was translated to Glasgow in 1798. J. B.'s surmise that a Glasite Church is meant is very probably correct.

Stirling.

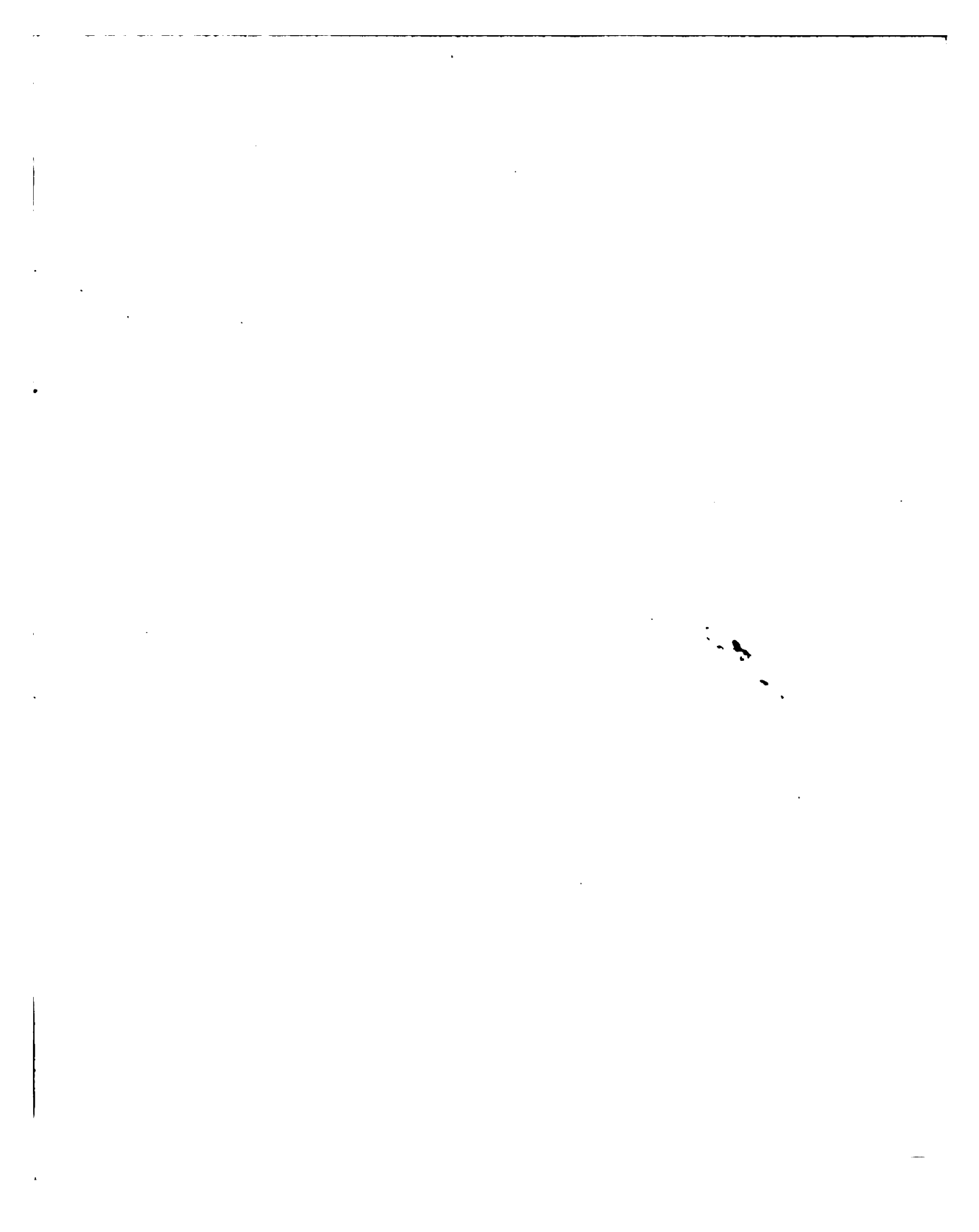
W. S.

**1098. TODDY** (XI., 48).—Without professing to answer W. B. R. W.'s query, it may perhaps be of interest to him to know, if he has not seen already, Charles Mackay's reference to "toddy" in "Poetry and Humour of the Scottish Language." After quoting from "The Morning Interview," a poem by Allan Ramsay, published in 1721, "Only some kettles full of *Todian* spring," he adds the following note, by the poet himself:—"The *Todian* spring, *i.e.*, *Tod's Well*, which supplies Edinburgh with water." "When it is borne in mind," continues Dr. Mackay, "that whiskey derives its name from water, it is highly probable that *Toddy* in like manner was a facetious term for the pure element." "Robert Chambers," he adds, "at first rejected this etymology, but afterwards adopted it on the strength of Allan Ramsay's poem."

Stirling.

W. S.

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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1897.

## GORDON SEALS.

THIS month's supplement shows five seals of early members of the Huntly family.\*

(1). Seal of Alexander Seton, spouse of Elizabeth Gordon (heirress of Sir Adam Gordon of that ilk), and created Lord Gordon : appended to the Deed of Truce between England and Scotland, 1438, in the Public Record Office, London. The couché shield bears a quartered coat : 1 and 4, Seton (three crescents within the royal tressure) † ; 2 and 3, Gordon (three boars' heads coupé). Crest, on helmet, a boar's head between two wings, issuing from a coronet : the background filled up with foliage and

\* See Mr. J. M. Bulloch's Genealogical Tree in the October number.

† See Mr. George Seton's *Family of Seton*, pp. 823-831.

two trees growing from a mount. Legend : S ALEXADRI SETON DNI DE GORDOUN. Mr. Henry Laing (*Scottish Seals*, II., 421), describes an imperfect specimen, assigning it to the first Earl of Huntly.

(2). Seal of Alexander Seton-Gordon, first Earl of Huntly, son of (1) : appended to a charter of confirmation in favour of Donald Richardson, 20th August, 1460, in the Aboyne Charter Chest. The arms are the quartered coat of his father, with the addition of a shield of pretence, bearing Fraser modern (three fraises or cinquefoils). Crest, on a helmet with mantlings, a stag's head with a collar or wreath of roses about its neck. Supporters, two greyhounds. Legend : S DNI ALEXADRI COMITIS DE HUNTLE DNI DE GORDON. The Fraser coat is borne in virtue of the Earl's representing his maternal great-grandmother, Margaret Fraser, only child and heirress of Sir John Fraser (son of Sir Alexander Fraser, High Chamberlain of Scotland, and his spouse, Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert I).\* Laing (*Scottish Seals*, I., 361), describes an imperfect specimen, conjecturing that the shield of pretence bears, not Fraser, but Badenoch : see (3).

(3). Seal of George Seton-Gordon, second Earl of Huntly, son of (2) : appended to a charter in favour of Thomas of Gordon, 24th Jan., 1473-4, in the Aboyne Charter Chest. Quarterly : 1, Gordon ; 2, Badenoch (three lions' heads erased) ; 3, Seton ; 4, Fraser. Crest and supporters as in (2). Legend : S GEORGI COMITIS HUNTLE. The lordship of Badenoch was granted to the first Earl by his sovereign in 1451.† Laing (*Scottish Seals*, I., 363) describes an imperfect specimen.

(4). Seal of George Seton-Gordon, fifth Earl of Huntly, great-great-grandson of (3) : appended to a charter in favour of John Ogilvie of Findlater, 18th April, 1568, in the Aboyne Charter Chest. Arms and accessories as in (3). Legend : S GEORGI COMITIS DE

\* See Lord Huntly's *Records of Aboyne*, pp. 369, 376, and Lord Saltoun's *Fraser's of Philorth*, pp. 49-82.

† *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, IV., 139.

HOVNTLIE DNI GORDONE ET BADZENOTH. Not in Laing.

(5). Seal of George Seton-Gordon, sixth Earl and first Marquis of Huntly, son of (4): appended to a Precept of Clare Constat for infesting John Gordon of Auchmenzie in certain lands, 21st Aug., 1601, in the Aboyne Charter Chest. Arms as in (4), but with helmet affronté. Legend: SIGILLVM GEORGII MARCHIONIS DE HVNTLIE. Not in Laing.

P. J. ANDERSON.

### LAST CENTURY ROUPS IN BADENOCH.

WHEN glancing over *Letters from the Mountains*, by Mrs. Grant of Laggan, I came across the following description of a roup held in Upper Strathspey more than a hundred years ago. Writing under date "Laggan, July 5th, 1786," Mrs. Grant says:—"Roups (sales) are a source of great amusement here, and a very expensive one to the roup-makers. At the dissolution of any family, by the death or removal of its head, it is customary here to send letters of invitation to all the connexions, which inter-marriages have created to the defunct for a century past in the neighbouring counties, inviting them to countenance the ceremony by their presence. The invitation tacitly includes an expectation, warranted by old custom, that these allies, as they call them, will purchase things rather beyond their value. The wealth of the family consisting in the number of their cattle, and their pride in the number of their connexions, the one come to purchase the other, and both are displayed in their full extent. Whether it can be well afforded or not, there is always a

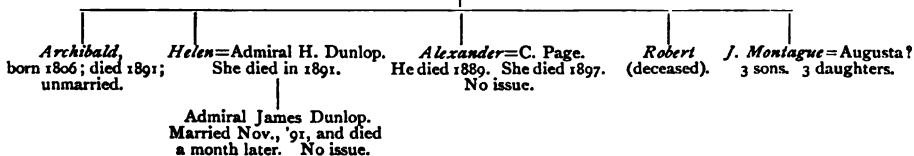
plentiful dinner, and very plentiful drink on these occasions, which the friendly greetings of so many people, bound by a common tie, frank, lively, and not deficient in that good breeding which habitual kindness and courtesy forms, render no unpleasing scene to those who witness the conclusion of it. It is indeed a very joyous one. Besides the entertainment for the superior class, there is always a plentiful distribution of bread and cheese and whiskey to the peasantry, whose cheerfulness never exceeds the bounds of respect and decorum. The general good humour diffused by this meeting of numbers, who know and like each other, though they do not often mingle, and the emulation of good will to the entertainers, generally raises things to a great price. Though you want nothing, you must appear to countenance the business; a refusal on such an occasion would be thought as odd in the highland *monde*, as it would be, in the *beau monde*, to refuse an invitation to stand and be shot at."

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

THE NAME SMITH IN SCOTLAND.—That strange statistical writer, J. Holt Schooling, whose diagrams have recently had such a vogue in the magazines, and have latterly been utilised for advertisement purposes, descants (in the October number of *Pearson's Magazine*) on the prevalence of the name "Smith." Smiths are relatively more numerous in Scotland than they are in England, numbering 60,000, and heading the list of names used in Scotland. One person in every seventy is a Smith. By the way, a curious article on Fishers' "tee," or "distinctive" names, appeared in *Chambers's Journal* for September 11.

THE DESCENDANTS OF "BYRON'S MARY."—I am indebted to Mr. H. A. Cockburn for some facts about the Cockburn family into which Mary Duff married, much to Byron's chagrin. Mary Duff's husband was Robert Cockburn. He was the brother of Lord Cockburn, the judge, and the son of Archibald Cockburn (last of Cockpen), and of Miss Rannie (whose only sister married Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville).

ROBERT COCKBURN, born 1781, died 1844, married MARY DUFF.



Thus it will be seen that the only descendants of Mary Duff are the children of Montague Cockburn. They are now in South Africa, where their father went. I should be glad to hear of them.

J. M. B.

THE ST. CLAIRS IN NORMANDY,  
ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

BY THE LATE

JAMES AUGUSTUS SINCLAIR, 16th Earl of  
Caithness.\*

THERE are in France several places bearing the name of St. Clair, and of these two at least are in Normandy. At *St. Clair-sur-Epte*, in the Department of the Eure, was enacted, in the year 911, the curious scene which was the prelude to events of mighty import for Normandy and for England. The place had been chosen for the meeting between the Northman Rolf or Rollo and his Liege Lord Charles the Simple, when the former was to do homage for the territory now ceded to him by the Treaty of St. Clair, and which embraced the whole country between the River Epte and the confines of Bretagne. The proud northern chief, however, refused to perform the more degrading part of the ceremony, by kissing the foot of the King, and, in order to get over the difficulty, it was deputed to one of his rough followers, who acted his part so awkwardly that Charles was tilted over on his back, amidst the derisive laughter of the Normans.

In the arondissement of St. Lo and Department of La Manche, not far from Bayeux, there is a small town called *St. Clair*, with a church and the remains of an old baronial castle, and there can be little doubt that this is the place from whence proceeded those of the name, whose descendants made a figure in English and Scottish history. The inhabitants of this district—the Cotentin—at the time of the Conquest bore the impress of their Scandinavian descent more strongly than in the other parts of the province. They were the descendants of a colony of Rollo's followers, who long withstood the inroads of Christianity, and settled themselves in that part of the country to secure themselves from forcible conversion. They had, for generations, been noted for their turbulent and warlike character, so when the call came for the invasion of England, they supplied a large number of followers to Duke William's standard.

One of the most notable of these volunteers from the Cotentin was *Eudes*, son of *Hubert de St. Clair of Rye*, in Normandy, who had been Duke William's envoy in the negotiations between him and Edward the Confessor. This *Eudes* is known in the annals of the Conquest as "*Eudes Fitz-Hubert*." His share of the

spoil was the Lordship of Colchester, where, like other Norman nobles, he set about at once to build a strong castle, the remains of which are still in existence. He was also the founder of St. John's Abbey, in the same town, a building which has now wholly disappeared, with the exception of a small portion of a gateway. *Eudes de St. Clair* or *Fitz-Hubert* was Seneschal of Normandy,\* probably after the disgrace and ruin of the *Fitz-Osborn* family. If we are to credit the old Saxon annals, *Eudes* the Seneschal earned the love and affection of the people of Colchester by his equitable and mild administration, and, says *M. Thierry*,† he "is the only chief imposed upon the English by the foreign power to whom history bears such a testimony." The people of Colchester, we are told,‡ returned great thanks to him for assuming in his own name the lands of the Normans, disinherited in consequence of a recent insurrection, and for consenting to pay the taxes demanded in respect of those which in other cases had fallen upon the oppressed and downtrodden Saxons.

A brother of *Eudes*, named *Hubert*, was appointed, by the Conqueror, Governor of the Castle of Norwich. Another brother, named *Adam*, of *Campes* in Kent, was Steward to *Eudes*, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, half-brother of the Conqueror. He was in all probability a Churchman. *Adam*, brother of *Eudes* the Seneschal, was one of the four Commissioners appointed by the King§ to compile the great work which is now known as "*Domesday Book*." The other Commissioners were *Henry de Ferrieres*, *Walter Giffard*, and *Remi*, Bishop of Lincoln. This great Register of the Norman Conquest—the great Roll of the Normans—was completed between the years 1080-6.

Two others of the family of *Hubert of Rye*, who may have been brothers of *Eudes* and *Adam*—*Richard* and *Britel de St. Clair*—founded families in England, and the former is accepted as the probable ancestor of the Scottish *St. Clairs* or *Sinclairs*. *Richard*, or it may be *Hubert*, *St. Clair* is mentioned in the "*Roman de Ron*"|| as having killed many Saxons at *Hastings*—

Cil d'Onebac e de Saint-Cler  
Engleiz frent mult enverser.

In the ancient alphabetical List of the Conquerors of England, published by *André Duchesne*, from a Roll in *Battle Abbey*, the name of *Saint Clair*

\* Harleian MS., 254. † *Conquest of England*, B. VII.

‡ *Dugdale, Monast: Anglic.*; II., 890.

§ *Chron: Saxon*: p. 186.

|| *Roman de Ron et des Ducs de Normandie*, by *Robert Wace*.

\* See *S. N. & Q.* for July, 1889.



is not mentioned, but in Brompton's Rhyming Chronicle\* the name finds a place:—

Vous ge desyrez assaver  
Les nons de geantz delà la mer,  
Qe viendront ocl le conquerour  
William Bastard de geant vigoure,  
Lours surnons issi vous devys  
Com je les trova en escrits.

Seynt-Denis et Seynt-Cler,  
Seynt-Aubin et Seynt-Omer.

In both of the Lists printed by Leland, the name of St. Clair is given.† In his Rhyming List he says:—"Et fait assavoir que toutes cestes gentes donnt lor sornonnys y sont escritz vindrent ove William le Conquerour a de primis."

\* \* \* \* \*  
S. Cloyès et S. Clere  
Otinel et S. Thomer.  
\* \* \* \* \*

*Richard de St. Clair* received some manors in Norfolk for his portion. He was conspicuous for his devotion to the King's service. After the suppression of Fitz-Osborn's Revolt, indiscriminate vengeance was extended to the country about Norwich. The Saxon inhabitants were driven from their houses into Suffolk, and settled at Beccles and Halesworth, but here, we are told,‡ they were seized and made serfs of by three Normans—Roger Bigod, Richard de St. Clair, and William de Noyes, although they were too poor to be a beneficial acquisition.

The St. Clairs had their representatives also in Normandy for some generations after the Conquest.§ *William de St. Clair* endowed the Abbey of Savigny, in the reign of Henry I., and in 1139 the Priory of Villars-Frossard was founded by one of the same name.

*Hugh de St. Clair* is one of the witnesses in a deed—the seal of which is lost—purporting to be a grant to the Church of St. Mary and St. Fromand, in Normandy, of the Church of Seiz, by Philip de Columbaris, in the reign of Henry II.||

For some generations the St. Clairs held a high position in England also, and their names are found in connection with many important transactions in the reigns of the Norman and early Plantagenet kings. *Hamon de St. Clair* was one of the witnesses to the Charter granted by King Stephen "concerning the liberties of

the Church and Kingdom of England.\*\* This Charter was witnessed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester (Henry of Blois), Robert of Gloucester, and a large number of barons.

A *Hubert de St. Clair*, Constable of Colchester, probably the son of Eudes the Seneschal, was one of the most devoted adherents of the Empress Matilda in her contest with Stephen, and another Hubert de St. Clair signalled himself by saving the life of Henry II. at the cost of his own, during the siege of a castle in Wales.† The King was riding, slightly armed, not far from the walls, when one of the besieged took aim at him with a cross-bow, and Hubert de St. Clair generously interposed, and received the missile in his own breast.

*Hugh de St. Clair* was one of the favourites and chief advisers of the same King, and in that capacity incurred the mortal enmity of the renowned Thomas à Becket, by whom he was included in the famous anathema pronounced by him at Vezelai, in France, against the defenders of the Constitutions of Clarendon.‡ In the presence of the people assembled in the principal church on Ascension Day,§ Becket "mounted the pulpit, and, with the greatest solemnity, amid the ringing of bells and the light of the tapers, pronounced a sentence of excommunication against the defenders of the Constitutions of Clarendon, against the detainers of the sequestrated property of the Church of Canterbury, and against those who kept priests or laymen imprisoned on his account. Becket also pronounced by name the same sentence against the Normans, Richard de Lucy, Joselin Baillet, Alain de Neuilly, Renauf de Broc, Hugh de Saint-Clair, and Thomas Fitz-Bernard, courtiers and favourites of the King. Henry was then at Chinon, a town in his Earldom of Touraine, and, on the new sign of life given by his adversary, a fit of violent fury seized upon him. Carried beyond all self-possession, he cried that the traitor sought to kill him body and soul; that he was most unhappy in having none around him but traitors, none of whom thought of freeing him from the annoyance he endured at the hands of one single man." Again, at Clairvaux, on Palm Sunday, 1169,|| Becket once more solemnly excommunicated Hugh de St. Clair, in company with the Bishops of London and Salis-bury, Earl Hugh, Renauf de Broc, Thomas

\* Apud *Per: Angliæ: Script.* I., col. 963, ed. Selden.

† *Collectanea de Rebus Britannicus*, ed. Hearne, I., 206.

‡ *Domesday Book*, II., 117.

§ Duncan's *Dukes of Normandy*, p. 386.

|| Papers of Queen's Coll: Oxford. *Report IV. of Hist. MSS. Commn.*, p. 453.

\* Mat: Paris, I., 74.

† *Littellton's Henry II.*, 296. James' *Richard Coeur de Lion*.

‡ Matt: Paris, I., 165. § Thierry, B. IX.

|| Dean North's *Bishops of Canterbury*, II., p. 469.



Fitz-Bernard, the Clerk Robert de Broc, the Clerk Letard of Northflet, Nigel de Sackville, and Richard a Clerk, the chief friends and counsellors of the King. Beket was murdered before the high altar of Canterbury Cathedral, on 30th December, 1170, by the four knights, Richard le Breton, Hugh de Morville, William de Tracy, and Reginald Fitz-Urse. History tells us no more of Hugh de St. Clair, or of his possible descendants and relatives in England.

(To be continued.)

IS OSMAN DIGNA A SCOT?—The Scot is notoriously a wanderer, and he is found in many strange places. The *St. James's Gazette* repeats the story that the mysterious Osman Digna, who is now over 60, is a Scotsman, and that his name is George Nisbet. "His father was an adventurous Glasgow man, who, in the thirties, found himself a merchant in Rouen. Here his son George was born in 1836, and here the first ten or twelve years of the boy's life were spent. March revolutions and short-lived republics were not, however, much to the taste of the elder Nisbet, and, hearing of the great things that were being done by Mehemet Ali in Egypt, and of a good opening for trade at Alexandria, he migrated to that city in 1848, only to fall a victim to fever a few months after starting in business. His wife then married a Turkish trader named Osman, a man of some means and position, who adopted young Nisbet, made a Mussulman of him, named him Osman Ali, and sent him to the Military School at Cairo. Here Osman Ali met and became attached to a young 'Fellah' cadet, Achmet Arabi, of whom Europe heard much later on, as 'Arabi the Egyptian,' or Arabi Pacha. Meanwhile Osman, the Turk, had settled in Suakim, had married the Hadendowa sheikh's daughter, and amassed great wealth as a slave-dealer. On his death, George Nisbet, or Osman Ali, gave up his military career, and as sole heir took over his adoptive father's business as a slave-dealer. Now began his grievances against the civilization which he had abandoned. Under English and French pressure the Egyptian Government was making efforts to repress the slave trade, and this tended to the ruin of Osman's business. Then came the movement of his old friend Arabi against the Dual Control; and finally the rising of the Mahdi, in which he has done his best to wipe out old scores against England and against Egypt."

AN article on Scots Forfeited Estates, 1715, appeared in *Chambers's Journal* of 4th September.

## NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

594. *McKendrick, John Gray, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Prof.)*: Scientific Author, &c. Born in Aberdeen in 1841; M.D., 1864. Dr. MacKendrick has acquired great reputation as a Physiologist, and as an Experimenter and Lecturer on the Science of Sounds. He was appointed Professor of Physiology in Glasgow University in 1876, a position he still holds. His writings, which are numerous and valuable, are noted by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 100. Besides taking an interest in many departments of science, Dr. M. is an earnest Christian, and often attends the Free Church Assembly meetings as an elder.

595. *MacKenzie, Eneas (Rev.)*: Author, Publisher, &c. K. J., in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 99, calls him a native of Aberdeen, and says he accompanied his parents, when only three years old, to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Here he became successively shoemaker, Baptist minister, and schoolmaster, but found at length his true sphere in printing, publishing, and bookselling. He was born in the last quarter of the 18th century. The works issued from his press are both numerous and useful. He also published some valuable works, written by himself, among which are a *History of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, a *History of Durham*, &c. For full list see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 100. He also was the founder of the Mechanics' Institute, Newcastle. Harry Furniss, the artist, claims to be a grandson; but, in that case, if Mr. Furniss is correct in his account of his grandfather, Mr. Mackenzie was a native of Arbroath and not of Aberdeen.

596. *MacKenzie, Sir James Thompson, Baronet*: Successful Indian adventurer. Born in 1819 in Aberdeen, or, according to another account, in Old Deer. Mr. MacKenzie proceeded early to India, from which he returned to his native land, having acquired a large fortune. He is credited by K. J., in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 101, with having published, in 1859, *The Experiences of a Landowner and Indigo Planter in Eastern Bengal*, and, in 1878, a pamphlet on *The Best Means of Defraying the Expenses of the Afghan War*. He had the honour of entertaining the Shah of Persia in 1889, was made a Baronet the following year, 1890, and died in August of that year.

597. *McKenzie, Leslie*: Journalist and Minor Poet. Born in 1865 in Aberdeen; educated in Edinburgh. He joined the staff of the *Bon-Accord* journal, Aberdeen, to which he contributed humorous sketches in prose and verse. He died in 1889. For brief notice see Edwards' *Mod. Sc. Poets*.

598. *MacKinnon, James, M.A., Ph.D.* Scholar and Historian. A native of Turriff, Dr. MacKinnon, who has had the benefit of a German University training, has published two interesting volumes, *Culture in Early Scotland, 1892*, and *The Union of England and Scotland, 1896*. He has also published *South African Travels*, and *Ninian and Sein Einfluss*. He is now Lecturer on History in the University of St. Andrews.

599. *MacKray, William (Rev.)*: Divine and Author. A native of Aberdeen, and born in 1800. He was educated for the Original Secession ministry, and ordained at Stirling in 1824. Along with many of his brethren he joined the Church of Scotland in 1839, but took part in the Disruption of 1843. He was translated to Huntly Free Church, but resigned his charge in 1849, and lived afterwards in Edinburgh till his death in 1870. He wrote an essay *On the Effect of the Reformation on Civil Society in Europe, 1829*; *The Character and Prospects of the Church of Rome, 1830*; *The Causes, &c., of the Secession, 1833*; *Early Affliction Sanctified, 1844*; and *Blackwell Prize Essay, 1860*.

600. *Maclean, John*: Minor Poet. Born at Gilcomston, Old Machar, in 1795, and bred a shoemaker. He published, in 1852, *Poems and Songs*.

601. *Macpherson, Sir Arthur George, K.C.I.E.*: Indian Judge, &c. Born in 1828 in Aberdeen—seventh son of Prof. Hugh Macpherson, King's Coll.—he was called to the English bar 1852. He commenced his career in the public service as Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and, in 1862, became Secretary to the Bengal Government. Sir Arthur took a leading part in framing the Indian Penal Code of 1860, and wrote several legal text books that are looked upon as standard works. From 1864 to 1877 he was Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, and, in 1879, became legal adviser to the Secretary of State for India, and was Secretary, India Office, London, 1882-93. In 1889 he became K.C.I.E.

602. *Macpherson, James*: Scientist, Politician, and Sociologist. One of the leaders of the Aberdeen Chartists, a man of magnificent physique and broad, popular sympathies. Along with his brother John he took an active part in laying the foundation of the north of Scotland comb industry. His scientific knowledge and ability as an engineer enabled him to contrive and perfect the machinery that has given to the comb manufactures of Aberdeen their present proportions. Mr. Macpherson also rendered material assistance at the introduction into Aberdeen of the manufacture of vulcanite. He took an active part all his life in every movement tending to improve the condition of the working classes. He died in 1873.

603. *Macpherson, Sir John, M.D.*: Distinguished Hygeist. Graduated M.A., 1833; M.D., 1845. Gained considerable reputation in India. For list of his works see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 101.

604. *Macpherson, Rachel Stuart (Mrs. Robertson)*: Minor Poet. Born in Huntly, 1861. She published, in 1887, *On Bogie's Banks and Deveronside: Songs and Poems*.

605. *Macpherson, Samuel Charteris*: Advanced Politician and Author. Second son of Prof. Hugh Macpherson of Old Aberdeen. K. J. credits him with being the author of a work entitled *The Religion of the Khonds in Orissa, 1852*.

606. *Macpherson, William*: Jurist & Author. Third son of Prof. Hugh Macpherson. He was born in Abdn. 1812, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trin. Coll.,

Cambridge; called to the bar in 1837, and published, in 1841, a book on *The Law relating to Infants*. In 1846 he went to India. There he became Master in Equity in the Supreme Court, Calcutta. He published, in 1850, another legal work, *Procedure in the Civil Courts of the E. I. Co.*, which is a classical work on the subject. Having returned home in 1859 he edited the *Quarterly Review* from 1860 to 1867. This position he resigned in order to give his whole time to his duties as Secretary to the Indian Law Commission for codifying the law of India. Here he did much good work, but, owing to differences that arose with the Indian Government, the Commission came to an end. He then resumed his practice at the bar. Among other legal works may be named his *New Procedure of Civil Courts of British India*, and also *Practice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*. He was for a number of years Legal Adviser and Judicial Secretary in the India Office, but resigned in 1882. He died in 1893.

607. *MacGillivray, John*: Naturalist. Eldest son of 608. Born at Aberdeen, 18th Dec., 1822, he was appointed Naturalist on board "The Fly" in 1842, and returned home in 1846. He was subsequently employed similarly on board H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," an account of his voyage in which, he published. He was then sent as Naturalist on the "Herald" to the Australian Station in 1852; but left the ship at Sidney, and spent the rest of his life in Australia. He died in 1867. A long list of his numerous works is given by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 99.

608. *MacGillivray, William, LL.D. (Prof.)*: Naturalist. Born 1796 in Aberdeen, he spent his early years in Harris in the Hebrides; but graduated M.A., 1815, and M.D., 1844, at King's College, Aberdeen. In 1817 he began the study of Natural Science; and in 1823 was appointed Assistant and Secretary to Professor Jamieson, Edinburgh. In 1831 he became Conservator of the Museum of Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; and in 1841 was chosen Professor of Natural History in Mar. Coll. In 1844 he received the honorary title of LL.D. from King's College. He died 1852. A very voluminous author, see K. J., *S. N. and Q.*, ix., 99.

609. *MacKay, Andrew, LL.D.*: Mathematician. A native of Aberdeen. Born 1760. He died 1809. A sketch of his career is given in *Nat. Dict. of Biog.* He was appointed Keeper of Aberdeen Observatory in 1781. LL.D. of Marischal College in 1786, and of King's College in 1795. He published various works, see *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 100; and *Nat. Dict. of Biography, sub voce*.

610. *Mair, James Allan*: Successful compiler of books. A native of Aberdeen. He was the author of several very popular compilations, among which may be named, *A Handbook of Proverbs*, a work which has run through several editions. Another compilation, similarly successful, is his *Handbook of Sayings and Phrases*. He has also published *Two Thousand Familiar Quotations*; *A Book of Modern Anecdotes*; and *The Model Elocutionist*. He met death by drowning about the year 1880.

611. *Mair, John, M.D.*: Apostle of Temperance. Born 1798 in Aberdeen, he settled in America, where he became a zealous advocate of total abstinence principles. He was a medical man of high attainments, and fought for temperance on scientific grounds. He was also a voluminous contributor to the periodical press of America. He was further a lecturer of power and influence. Among his works mentioned by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 120, are *De Peste*, 1819; *The Cup of the Lord*, 1855; and *Nephalim*, 1861.

612. *Mair, Robert*: Chief Engineer to Cape Government. A native of Rhynie, originally a millwright, he is one of a considerable number of young men from that district whose careers are sketched by Rev. Robert Harvey Smith, in his interesting account of the educative and inspiring influence of a mutual improvement society, which was long vigorous in that parish. He is described as a mechanical genius, and seems to have been born in the third decade of the present century.

613. *Mair, William (Rev.)*: Secession Divine and Author. Born 1724 in New Deer Manse; he joined the Secession Church, and studied under Moncrieff of Culfargie. Ordained at Muckart, 1745; he died 1780. He has published a volume of lectures on the first four chapters of Matthew; several single sermons, etc.

614. *Mair, William, D.D.*: Leader of Church of Scotland and Author. Born 1830 in Savocho parish. He was school-fellow and fellow-student at Marischal College with Prof. A. B. Davidson of the Free Church; M.A., 1849. Licensed in 1855, he became assistant to Dr. Munro of Campsie. Called to Lochgelly in 1861, he was translated to Ardoch, in Perthshire, in 1865; but in 1868 was transferred to his present charge of Earlstoun. Dr. Mair is a recognised authority in the courts of his Church; a position he owes in some degree to his excellent *Digest of Church Law*. As Moderator of the General Assembly in the present year 1897, he conducted the business of the Court with great wisdom, and his address at the close was widely admired for its high-toned eloquence. D.D., Aberdeen, 1885.

615. *Maitland, Charles, M.D.*: Noted Physician and Author. Born 1668 in Methlick parish, and student at Marischal College, 1697-1700, he became a successful London doctor, and was the first to introduce inoculation into Britain. He was sent to Hanover by George II. to inoculate Frederick, Prince of Wales. For list of Dr. Maitland's works, see *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 120. Dying in 1748, Dr. Maitland was buried in his native parish, to the poor of which he left a small bequest.

616. *Maitland, Sir Charles (Bart.)*, M.P.: Public Man. Son of Sir R. M. of Pittrichie, Udny. He was created a Baronet in 1672, and was member for Aberdeenshire in the Parliament of 1685-6.

(To be continued.)

BYRON'S STAY IN NOTTINGHAM in 1799 was described by Mr. J. A. Hammerton in *The Sketch* of 22nd September.

## LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

AN obliging correspondent has kindly pointed out that the authorship of *Church Doctrine and Practice*, which we had attributed to Dr. James Sellar of Aberlour, really belongs to the Rev. James A. Sellar of St. Peter's, Edinburgh. We should be glad to receive a note of any items published by the late Rev. Dr. Sellar.

There is little to remark upon our list for the present month. Under the name of Archbishop James Sharp we note some of the numerous tracts published in relation to his assassination.

We have no note of the original publication of Dr. Peter Shepherd's little book on *First Aid*. This useful work has since been frequently imitated, with but faint acknowledgment.

Two small publications of another Aberdeen doctor are catalogued. Edward Bannerman Sheriffs was a man of the Mearns, who graduated at Marischal College in 1829. He practised his profession in a populous working-class neighbourhood in London, where it is still related of him that he maintained in his establishment a bagpiper, fully equipped in the garb of old Gaul, a circumstance certainly deserving of record in the annals of eccentricity. K. J.

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(To be continued.)

“GREAT BRITAIN” AND “BRITISH.”—The Press Association learns that upwards of 35,000 signatures have already been obtained to the Scottish National Memorial which it is proposed to send to the Queen in the autumn, praying that in State documents and official references to such a national institution as the army the words “Great Britain” and “British” should be substituted for the expressions “England” and “English.” Among those who have signed the memorial are the Duke of Sutherland and many other Peers, large numbers of the members of the House of Commons, and over 800 Provosts and other members of Municipal Corporations.

## REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 60.)

1652. Sept. 1. John Mideltoun sone to Samvell  
 Mideltoun of Berrihillock, p. to John  
 Ritchie, couper, 6 years and 1 year.  
 Oct. 12. Alexr. Burnet sone to Alexr.  
 Burnet of Inverrie, p. to Andro  
 ,  
 burges, 3 years.  
 Nov. 8. James Nairne naturall sone to John  
 Nairne in Ragley, p. to William Sangster,  
 wobster, 6 years and 2 years.  
 Nov. 17. Patrick Gray sone to Andro Gray  
 at the milne of Mondurno, p. to John  
 Malice, couper, 5 years and 1 year, from  
 Candlemas, 1653.
1653. March 17. John Merser sone to John Merser  
 in Findyeauch, p. to John Mideltone,  
 tailyor, 6 years and 1 year, from 1st August,  
 1651.  
 April 12. Robert Law, brother german to  
 John Law, wright, burges, p. to the said  
 John Law, 6 years, from Mertimes, 1644.  
 May 30. John Clerk third sone to Mr. James  
 Clerk of Tillicorthie, p. to George Moresone,  
 tailyor, 5 years and 1 year, from 13th  
 November, 1652.  
 Alexr. Duncan, sone to Thomas Duncan  
 in Kincardin of Neill, p. to John Edvard,  
 wobster, 5 years and 1 year, from Whit-  
 sunday, 1650.  
 July 16. Patrick Gordoun sone to vmquhill  
 Robert Gordoun, tailyor, p. to William  
 Gordoun, tailyor, 5 years and 1 year.  
 July 27. William Gordoun sone to vmqll.  
 James Gordoun, meassone, p. to William  
 Gray, wobster, 5 years and 2 years.  
 Francis Browne brother to John Browne,  
 burges, p. to the said John, 4 years, from  
 Whitsunday, 1652.  
 Aug. 2. James Jois, p. to Alexander George,  
 younger, smith, 4 years and 1 year.  
 Aug. 3. John Keeth sone to Alexander  
 Keeth, fermorer, p. to Patrick Murray,  
 cordoner, years and 1 year, from 18th  
 May, 1652.  
 Aug. 17. Charles Dune younger, sone to  
 Charles Dune, lister, p. to Robert Ker,  
 burges, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1652.  
 Sept. 12. George Davidsone sone to John  
 Davidsone, tailyor, p. to William Smolt,  
 wyver, 5 years and 1 year.  
 James Carnegie sone to Wm. Carnegie in  
 Pitfrass, p. to Charles Dune, lister, 7  
 years, from 2nd June, 1650.  
 Sept. 15. Samuell Mideltoune sone to  
 Samuell Middeltonne of Berrihillock, p. to  
 John Middeltonne, tailyor, 6 years and 1  
 year.

1653. Sept. 16. William Allardes sone to Mr. David Allardes, sometyne minister of Otris in Caithness, p. to Alexander Charles, wright, 7 years and 2 years.
- Dec. 16. Alexander Young sone to William Young in Culter Cullen, p. to John Hendry, elder, cordoner, 4 years and 1 year.
1654. April 10. John Davidstone eldest sone to John Davidstone, tailyeor, p. to Wm. Downy, tailyeor, 6 years and 1 year.
- Alexr. Davidstone sone to Hendry Davidstone in Knokinblewes, p. to William Andersone, couper, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1652.
- May 16. Gilbert Baird sone to Gilbert Baird in Layneyat, p. to James Dowe, tailyeor, 8 years and 1 year.
- Aug. 16. William Mackie sone to the deceist Johne Mackie in Auchorsk, p. to Alexander Mackie, cordoner, 5 years and 1 year.
- Aug. 24. William Youngsone eldest laull. sone to Andro Youngsone, indwellar, p. to Alexander Smith, tailyeor, 6 years and 1 year, from Mertinmes, 1653.
- Aug. 28. Duncan Law, laull. brother to Robert Law, merchant in Old Abd., p. to Alexander Black, saidler, 6 years and 1 year.
- Sept. 1. Andro Gray second sone to Andro Gray at the Mill of Mondurno, p. to Alexander Ettershank, couper, 5 years and 1 year.
- Dec. 21. Patrick Burnet sone of James Burnet in Grange, p. to Wm. Shand, burges, 4 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1653.
- Alexander Johnstone sone to George Johnstone, merchant in Old Dear, p. to James Ewan, burges, 7 years.
- Dec. 22. James Gordon sone to John Gordon in Kellie, p. to George Pyper, merchant, 7 years.
1655. Jan. 11. William Archibald sone to the deceast David Archibald in Clerkseatt, p. to Johne Ord, burges, 4 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1653.
- Hendrie Johne sone-in-law to Alexr. Alexr. in bray of Petfoddell, p. to Robert Sangster, wyver, 5 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1655.
- Jan. 20. Robert Fairindail sone to Ochtrean Fairindail, glover, p. to Hew Maghie, apothecar, 8 years, from 11th November, 1652.
- Mar. 12. Gilbert Geddes sone to George Geddes, mariner, p. to Peter Shirres, cordoner, 6 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1653.
- William Lightoun sone to umqll. William Lightoune in Cragwall Pittodrie, p. to William Thomstone, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 18th June, 1651.
1655. Mar. 15. Alexander Ramsay laull. sone to the deceast James Ramsay in Craige, p. to Robert Still, weaver, 4 years and 1 year, from Mertimes, 1654.
- Alexr. Wmsone laull. sone to Alexr. Wmsone in Esslmount, p. to Patrick Moir, baillie of Abd., 6 years and 1 year.
- May 1. James Smith sone to Alexander Smith in Kemnay, p. to George Smith, tailyeor, 8 years and 1 year.
- William Howesoun sone to deceast Martyne Howesoun in Abd., p. to William Gordone, tailyeor, 6 years and 1 year.
- May 5. John Scrogie sone to James Scrogie in Picktillam, p. to James Wentoun, weaver, 7 years, from Whitsunday, 1653.
- May 10. Alexr. Garioch sone to Mr. Alexr. Garioch, minister at Peterculter, p. to Andro Watson, merchant, 5 years, from 1st December, 1654.
- June 28. James Sym sone to Johne Sym at the old milne of Fintray, p. to Thomas Smith, cordoner, 5 years.
- July 2. Patrick Lyall sone to Johne Lyall in Ferrihill, p. to Patrik Watsone, lister, 4 years and 1 year, from Mertinmes, 1654.
- July 16. Frances Murray sone to Gilbert Murray, cordoner, p. to William Gray, weaver, 6 years and 1 year.
- July 18. Patrik Sym sone to George Sym in Tarves, p. to Thomas Blinshell, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 19th May, 1654.
- Aug. 29. Williame Shirrar sone-in-law to Williame Stewart in Auchlunies, p. to George Adam, weaver, 5 years and 1 year, from 26th November, 1654.
- Gilbert Adam third sone to George Adam in Marieculter, p. to George Adam, weaver, 5 years and 1 year.
- Aug. 12. Alexander Mackenzie sone to Mr. Murdo Mackenzie, minister at Elgine, p. to Sir Robert Farqr. of Mouny, knight, 5 years, from Mertimes, 1654.
- Aug. 13. James Rait sone to George Rait in Mekte Folla, p. to Andro Rait, 3 years, from Whitsunday, 1654.
- Sept. 28. Johne Seatoun sone to the deceast Robert Seattoun in Spoutshous of p. to George Cruickshank, burges, 5 years.
- Oct. 2. Alexr. Johnstoun sone-in-law to William Tailyeor, indwellar, p. to Samuel Hunter, couper, 7 years and 1 year.

A. M. M.

CAWDOR CASTLE.—An elaborately-illustrated article on this historic pile appeared in the September number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*.

FORMAL GARDENS IN SCOTLAND are described in the August number of *The Studio*, special reference being made to the garden at Crathes Castle.

**DUELLING IN SCOTLAND.**—An interesting article on duelling appeared in the September issue of the *Cornhill Magazine*. In the course of the article the writer pointed out that the Scots took a practical view of duelling. Under the Stuarts a *licence* was necessary to fight a duel: to kill a man without one was murder. Not only did they thus reduce the number of their turbulent subjects, they made them a source of revenue. The system worked so well that, in order that the fisc might not be defrauded, in 1696 it was made a capital offence even to engage in a duel without licence obtained; it did not help the matter if neither party were wounded. The most savage duel ever fought in Scotland or elsewhere was the one between Sir Euan Lochiel and an English colonel, Pellew, when, after fighting till their swords flew out of their hands, they locked in a close embrace, and Lochiel, the weaker of the two, falling underneath, tore several ounces of flesh out of the other's throat with his teeth, keeping them there like a wild beast, and declaring until his dying day that "he never tasted a sweeter morsel." The last duel fought in Scotland was the one between Captain Stewart and Sir Alexander Boswell, son of the famous biographer. It took place on the seashore near Kirkcaldy in 1830. Boswell was killed at the first fire. Probably the last Aberdonian who fought a duel was John Scott, editor of the *London Magazine*. He offended Lockhart, and was fatally wounded by the latter's representative, named Christie, at Chalk Farm, in February, 1814. An account of the affair was given in the *Scots Observer* of 31st August, 1889. The completest life of Scott occurs in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

**THE BARONS OF KING-EDWARD.**—A long and important article on this subject, by Mr. John Milne, LL.D., King-Edward, appeared in the columns of the Aberdeen *Free Press* of 9th October. A careful recital of the history of the barony leads him to maintain its present existence. He says, "Since it was adjudged to the King [James I.], as the heir of the Earl of Buchan, by the Lords of the Council, it may be held to have remained in the Crown, like the lordship of the Isles, and, as the Prince of Wales is Lord of the Isles, so Her Majesty the Queen is Baroness of King-Edward."

**ABERDEEN ALMANACS** (IX., 2; X., 145, 161 and 191).—The Society of Advocates in Aberdeen has just added to its Library a copy of the Aberdeen Almanack for 1775. This makes the set of eighteenth century Aberdeen Almanacs complete from 1773 to 1794 inclusive. W. J.

**WILLIAM DUNCAN, ABERDEEN** (I., 71; X., 180; XI., 41).—Colonel Johnston, of Newton Dee, has called my attention to an error in my list of Blackwell prizemen, traceable to the fact that two persons of the name of William Duncan acted as teachers in Aberdeen towards the close of last century.—William Duncan, M.A. of Marischal College in 1766, became Master of the Mathematical School in Aberdeen in 1775; was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College in 1800 (but did not begin to lecture until 1803: *Officers and Graduates*, p. 65); and was transferred to the chair of Mathematics in 1811. He married Elizabeth Forbes, and died 20th July, 1815.—William Duncan, son of John Duncan, in Drumoak, and M.A. of Marischal College in 1781, after teaching for some time in Montrose, became Under Master in the Grammar School, Aberdeen, in 1796. *This was the Blackwell prizeman of 1797*. He married Williamina, daughter of W. Graham, of Morphie, and died before 4th May, 1802. Two of his sons were graduates of Marischal College: William, M.A., 1808, and James, M.A., 1812.—A third William Duncan was an alumnus (but not a graduate) of Marischal College in the class 1764-68, when he is designated "de Mosstown." This was a son of Provost John Duncan (Munro's *Provosts*, p. 238).

P. J. ANDERSON.

**ABERDEEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTERS** (XI., 38).—As a supplement to my notes on Grammar School teachers, the following quatrain may be put on record, current in the school five-and-forty years ago:—

"Dr. Melvin he is just;  
Geddes he is ceevil;  
Pistol-fit we canna trust;  
And Dunnie he's the Deevil."

The first two lines need no comment. "Pistol-fit" was the Rev. Alexander Beverley, so called from a peculiarity which will be remembered by those that knew him. "Dunnie" was Mr. John Dun, whose surviving colleague considers that "he did not deserve the association" of the fourth line. To a pre-Melvinian era (1803-21) belongs the couplet:—

"Crow Cromar and Jamie Watt;  
Pluff-cheeks and Girdle-hat."

P. J. ANDERSON.

**THE PREMIER EARL OF ABERDEEN.**—Several interesting letters from the Premier Earl and Lord Byron appear in a book called "The Two Duchesses" (which is an account of the famous Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire, and her successor, Lady Elizabeth Foster), which Mr. Vere Foster has edited for Messrs. Blackie.

THE STREEN (XI., 25, 46).—The interest in the enquiry deepens, and we are not near the bed-rock. With all the difficulties suggested by Mr. Macintosh—and I do not underrate them—I cannot to any extent recede from my contention. The issue is now wider than a merely tentative query, and must be looked carefully at as a whole. First, *Streen* as a bare vocable is unknown (except in dictionaries). Again, *The Streen* is more determinative than the German “gestern.” And again, *The Streen* is a phrase, whole and inseparable, and each member has to be accounted for in its relation to the whole phrase. There is evidently some history underneath the accidental form, but this seems not to be dreamt of by Skeat, Jamieson, or *The Century*, in their Etymological Dictionaries. These authorities, however, I use, so far as they go, but they are not my masters: happily they crowd their sails upon another tack, and I have a clear offing for my hunting-ground. *The night, the morn*, etc., are not in my way as parallels on account of their relation to the English to-night, to-morrow, etc., which have their own history only half exploited by our etymologists. *The Streen*, as meaning last night, the preceding night, the evening of yesterday, is also properly called yestereven, yestere’en, and yestreen. Skeat’s tracing yester back to the Sanscrit HYAS, “the morning,” and to the Aryan type, GHYAS, comes probably as near to the truth as has been reached. From this primitive root there is a clear line of gutturals and aspirates and sibilants through the Greek, Latin, Gothic and Teutonic, down to the English “yesterday.” But when it comes to *The Back o’ Benachie*, the guttural and aspirate entirely disappear in company, although they have lived so long with the sibilant, and this sibilant proves the sole survivor from the Aryan type! Etymologically this is certainly a startling notion from a section of the country that is not afraid to tackle even Auchynachie. What, then, has become of the guttural that persisted so long? Was the Latin aspirate an adumbration of the guttural’s disappearance in a Scotch mist? My contention is that it is transformed, and reappears in the dental “the,” as we find already suggested in the Greek *χθες* (Chthes), “yesterday,” so that *yestreen* and *The Streen* are dialectic equivalents. If no one has pointed this out before, it is certainly no fault of mine to have alluded to the fact, and only the blind following of authorities (?) can now close the eyes to it. The study of Scottish dialects is always full of interest, especially when the presence of a hill can change the use of words; and yet there again there is a history. *Yestreen* appears to belong to the south of the Grampians, and *The Streen*

to those in the north or north-east, but for what cause I cannot say. I make no excuse for the folks of Aberdeen when they seem to go against Grimm and his Laws, because they are a peculiar people, and have a way of their own. But how strictly these two forms are equivalents may be briefly shown by an interchange of the phrases in familiar authors, the substitutions being bracketed:—

BURNS. *Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn* (South).  
“The bridegroom may forget the bride  
Was made his wedded wife (the streen).”

BARRIE. *The Little Minister* (Central).

- p. 37. “It was (the streen).”  
“ 62. “(the streen) I met the shirra.”  
“ 85. “I met a man (the streen).”  
“ 138. “I was at the kairns (the streen).”  
“ 141. “doing in the country (the streen).”  
“ 203. “no langer syne than (the streen).”  
“ 280. “chased me into this house (the streen).”  
“ 280. “took the keys o’ the kirk frae me (the streen).”  
“ 309. “I mind the day as if it was (the streen).”

ALEXANDER. *Johnny Gibb o’ Gushetneuk* (North-East).

- p. 117. “Dawwid was up b’ cairts (yestreen).”  
“ —. “as he gaed hame (yestreen).”  
“ 118. “an’ was not nabal wi’ me (yestreen).”  
“ 147. “It was only (yestreen) that,” &c.  
“ 170. “nae langer syne nor the nicht afore (yestreen).”  
“ 213. “taul huz (yestreen).”  
“ 225. “ye wasna dancin’ the heilan’ walloch (yestreen).”  
“ 235. “ye gaed aff in a bung (yestreen).”  
“ 257. “i’ yer roun’s (yestreen).”

If the fore-mentioned be only a coincidence, it is a coincidence that appears to have a purpose in it, and certainly calls for some explanation, or show, at least, of reasonableness. I have given my explanation, and who is to prove a better? It would be of double interest if anyone would point out the process or the motive for the evolution of the “the,” and for the explanation of “the nicht afore the streen” by the German “Vorgestern.”—I am,

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,  
Sept. 28th, 1897.

BALMORAL AND THE QUEEN.—An excellent gossip about “The Queen in the Highlands” appeared in the October number of the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, from the pen of Mr. James Milne. Mr. Milne, who is a Donside man, was trained to journalism in the *Free Press*, Aberdeen, and the *Scottish Leader*, Edinburgh. He afterwards joined the *Central News*, and is now on the staff of the *Daily Chronicle* of London.



## Queries.

**1104. GATTOTHUD or GAT-TOTHED.**—I should like to ask through your columns whether the word "gat-tothed" in Chaucer—"Wife of Bath's Tale" (and Prologue, l. 468)—be not the same word as the Scotch verb "to gat" in ancient harvesting, etc., and not derived from goat as Ogilvie, etc., say? There are many people who still recollect "gattin' oat sheaves," *i.e.*, drawing up the band and setting the sheaf on its end to dry, and so spreading them apart in a field. "Gat-tothed" would thus mean wide, open-toothed, as its primary signification; but you perhaps can clear it up. Yours,

Durris Public School.

A. MACDONALD.

**1105. COCKBURN.**—Has anyone any record of a Cockburn, "a gentleman of some estate in the *North of Scotland*"? Such is the description of the father of John Cockburn, who was born in 1652. He (John) was educated at Aberdeen University, and, having entered the Church, was for some time at *Udny* and *Old Deer*. He died, Vicar of Northhall (now Northolt), in Middlesex in 1729. His mother was a sister of Pat. Scougall of Salton, and a brother of hers was a Bishop of Aberdeen. I quote the father's description from a MS. record book kept by Rev. J. Cockburn while Vicar of Northhall, but that portion of the book is evidently written by his successor, and I doubt the accuracy of "*North of Scotland*." C.

**1106. "CHINESE" GORDON.**—Can any reader trace Gordon's descent from the North country Gordons?  
J. M. B.

**1107. ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.**—Can any of your readers trace Gordon's pedigree for me, connecting him precisely with any North country Gordons? Gordon, according to Sladen (*Australian Ballads and Rhymes*, 1888), was born at Fayal in the Azores, and was educated at Cheltenham College, Woolwich, and Oxford, emigrating to South Australia in 1851. He shot himself dead in 1870. An article on his poetry, by C. R. Haines, appears in the October number of *Temple Bar*.  
J. M. B.

**1108. THE HOME OF THE GORDONS IN AQUITAINE.**—Can anybody direct me to a description of this district?  
J. M. B.

**1109. THE STRONACH FAMILY.**—Can any of your readers, learned in northern genealogy, give me any information regarding the origin of the Stronach family? Is the name an old one—earlier than the Highland Rebellion?  
G. S.

**1110. STONE AT THE HILL OF FARE.**—On the southern ridge of the Hill of Fare, a few hundred yards east of the Moss, there is a stone about 2 feet broad and 3 feet above ground, with an inscription—"Captain Alexander Grant of Grantsfield." What is its history? On November 18th, 1723, Captain Alexander Grant of Grantsfield was appointed a Bailie of the Regality of Grant. JAMES LAING.  
46 Belvidere Place, Aberdeen.

## Answers.

**1094. RHYME (XI., 47).**—This rhyme about which Dr. Cramond enquires was (and I daresay is) known about Gartly. An aunt of mine in Auchindoir used to repeat it often. She had also the first four lines of a queer rhyme about the Cabrach and its people—the rest having escaped her memory. It would be interesting to know if anyone else is acquainted with the rhyme. The four lines run (phonetic spelling!)—

They ca' the land Cabrach;  
They ca' the people *abblich*;  
They ca' the water *Rooshter*;  
They ca' the corn *Trooshter*; etc.

It may be mentioned that the Alt-Deveron—or the Deveron in the "Heich" Cabrach—is still known among the people as "the Rooshter."

Tibbermore.

HARRY SMITH.

**1098. TODDY (XI., 48).**—"W. B. R. W." wishes an example of an earlier use of the word toddy than in 1786. The article at least was well known before that time. Here is an extract from the letter of a Scottish nobleman of date 3rd May, 1783, to Mr. R.: "Whitehall, London . . . I am quite grieved for Alexander Young. I wish his sons would fill his bonnet. The *vile* Elgin hot punch has shortened his days. If they will have punch, only take it cold in place of hot." In another letter from the same to Mrs. R., of date 25th March, 1783: "It is very ridiculous that I dream coming in to my room in a violent hot day and catching him [Mr. R.] making a bowl of hot punch with the kettle in his hand. He directly went to hide the kettle, and I thought he scalded his legs, and, as I hate all kind of deceit, I was scolding him and perfectly pleased with the punishment." [Mr. R. had just got a bad fall through a hatch.]  
W. CRAMOND.

**1099. CHAP BOOKS (XI., 63).**—The term *Chap Book* is of modern origin, and was applied by book-collectors to specimens of the popular literature which was formerly circulated by travelling pedlars, and which consisted of small pamphlets of popular tales, ballads, tracts, etc. The earliest reference given by Dr. Murray is the *New English Dictionary* in 1824, and he adds that it is not found in Todd, 1818. The term *Chapman*, on the other hand, is one of very ancient date. Dr. Murray gives a quotation from King Alfred in 890. As first employed, *Chapman* signified a merchant, or one whose business is buying and selling. It is derived from the old English verb, *Cæpian*—to bargain, trade, chaffer, buy. In the restricted sense, however, of a hawk or itinerant pedlar, the earliest reference given in the N. E. D. is under date 1592. It is to the following effect:—"Chapmen able to spred more pamphlets—then all the bookesellers in London." This quotation shows that soon after the Reformation the sale of pamphlets by itinerant traders was common. There can be no doubt, however, that the James Chepman, who introduced printing into Scotland, had nothing to do with the application of the title *Chap Book* to such pamphlets,

as he was dead centuries before the word was coined. His own patronymic, however, was unquestionably derived from some professional trader, who, when surnames were first adopted, chose to be known by the name describing his calling or profession.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

"The prefix 'chap' originally meant 'to cheap or cheapen,' as in the word 'cheapening-place,' meaning a market-place—hence the English Cheapside and Eastcheap." The word "chapman" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "ceapman," *ceap* meaning "a sale or bargain"; and that it is related to the Sui-Gothic or Swedish *keap-a*, whence the Scottish "coup" or "cowp," now confined to horse dealing, colloquially, "horse-cowping." Another illustration may be found in the name "Chepstow" in Monmouthshire, meaning a market place for chapmen. The general title of "chap-books" was given to small tracts hawked through the country by these worthies, who, however, were willing to sell anything upon which they could make a profit. Their business was a necessity of the times, when roads were bad, when stage-coaches were hardly known, and when railways would have been thought an impossibility and absurdity. The people in the rural districts bought all their smallwares from them, and the visits of the chapman to a remote Lowland village, or Highland clachan, was an event to be remembered by the women-folks far and near. The travelling merchant, of which the chapman is a type, would seem to have been a person of some consequence in the early ages; the merchant, going from one country to another, dealing in gold, precious stones, and spices, is a very common figure in Eastern story. Autolycus, the witty rogue in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, is of the same class as the chapman, for a pedlar and a chapman are identical. In the xix. chap. of *Kenilworth*, where Scott describes the company in the public room of Giles Gosling's Inn, the Black Bear at Cumnor, he paints for us a portrait of the travelling merchant of the days of Queen Elizabeth. "A lively, bustling, arch fellow, whose pack and oaken *ell wand*, studded duly with brass points, denoted him to be of Autolycus's profession, occupied a good deal of the attention, and furnished much of the amusement of the evening. The pedlars of those days, it must be remembered, were men of far greater importance than the degenerate and degraded hawkers of our modern times. It was by means of these peripatetic vendors that the country trade, in the finer manufactures used in female dress particularly, was almost entirely carried on; and if a merchant of this description arrived at the dignity of travelling with a pack horse, he was a person of no small consequence, and company for the most substantial yeoman or franklin, whom he might meet in his wanderings."

Forfar.

ALEXANDER LOWSON.

1100. GENERAL WADE'S HOUSE AT HIGHGATE (XI., 64).—General Wade's house, a fine piece of Georgian architecture in brick, still stands in South-

wood Lane, Highgate, though a large part of its grounds are in the hands of the builder. It is called Southwood House. Mr. Lloyd, in his interesting History of Highgate—a suburb redolent of literary associations, notably of Coleridge—says the original Southwood is on the [adjoining] Muswell Hill. Wade then erected the present building on the site of an old dilapidated house which he acquired in 1745. He lived there a short time, and bequeathed the estate to his two sons, who, shortly after Wade's death, sold it to Robert Booth. Highgate, I may remark, stood on the high road from the north to London. It retains a good deal of its old-time features, for, on account of its inaccessibility, the Cockney has long refrained from invading it in the locust-like fashion in which he overtakes a level stretch of country.

J. M. B.

1101. "PROFESSOR OF SIGNS" (XI., 64).—Is it traditional? A tradition, I think, and for the following reason:—My copy of "Life in a Northern University" bears date 1874, being, I presume, a first edition. Several years before that date (1857), I distinctly recollect listening to an oral version, with variations, of the "Professor of Signs" story, told by a plain, unlettered man in the south of Scotland, who may, however, have derived his account from intercourse with people in Aberdeen. The impression left on my mind was that the story, as related, came from some chap-book source, but I have never been able to verify that impression. In "The Witty Exploits of George Buchanan, the King's Fool"—an extremely popular chap-book of last century—an incident is described, in some respects corresponding to the legend of the "Professor of Signs," and resembling it also in its tendency to glorify Scotland at the expense of the "nations of the Gentiles." I refer to the story of the English bishops who came down from London to test the intelligence of the Scottish peasantry, and, being met by George Buchanan himself, in the guise of a humble shepherd, and hearing all their questions answered in a variety of tongues (including Gaelic, which they could not understand), they returned home with the same profound respect for Scottish scholarship that the Spanish ambassador in the "Professor of Signs" legend is reported to have carried away. I fancy the tale must be traditional, but whether peculiar to Aberdeen University, or common to other places as well, I am unable to say.

Stirling.

W. S.

1102. RECESSIONAL (XI., 64).—Only the poet himself could answer this query satisfactorily. May I be permitted, however, to suggest that "recessional" may merely mean a sort of concluding effort or final upheaval before the wave of tumid oratory subsides to its natural level? *Recession*—the act of drawing or sinking back: *Recessional*—pertaining to one in the act of sinking back; a final spasm; a last "long howl from Ooualaska's shore"!

Stirling.

W. S.

**1102. RECESSIONAL (XI., 64).**—When the clergy and choir in congregations where much stress is laid on ritual are moving in procession to their places in the church, they do so to the singing of a *Processional Hymn*. When the service is over they accompany their retirement from the building to the singing of a *Recessional Hymn*. I take it Rudyard Kipling meant his hymn to be the closing note of the Jubilee celebrations, and all will agree that it is a worthy one, even in spite of William Watson's apparent protest. The word is not coined. It is used in the printed programme (which now lies before me) of a service which I recently attended in Haworth Parish Church, Yorkshire, the church of Patrick Brontë.

Kirkurd.

J. CALDER ROSS.

**1103. YOUNG LOCHINVAR (XI., 64).**—An older ballad *Katherine Jausarie* (or *Katherine Johnston*, as Motherwell's *Minstrelsy* names it) is said to have been the undoubted original from which *Young Lochinvar* was derived. So say Professor Aytoun and other authorities. The two ballads differ considerably. In the older version, Lord Lochinvar is an English noble who loses the lady instead of winning her. The note prefixed to *Katherine Jausarie* in the "*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*" states that the heroine resided on the banks of the Cadden, near its junction with the Tweed; or, according to another account, her "dwelling was in the glen, about three miles above Traquair House." Sir Walter, in his ballad, makes the bride an English lady—one of the Graemes of Netherby—while *Young Lochinvar* is evidently a Scot "out of the west," no unworthy progenitor of the Gordon depicted by Mr. Crockett, the "Wild Cat Wat" of *Men of the Mass Hags*. *Young Lochinvar*, however, is generally believed to be a purely imaginary creation. The ballad, Scott tells us, was composed while he was on a visit to Bothwell Castle.

Stirling.

W. S.

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### Literature.

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*Robert Gordon, 1665-1731, and His Hospital, 1750-1876.* Aberdeen: Printed by Milne & Hutchison, 1897 [40 pp.]

THIS is a generous reprint of a compact resumé of the history of the now superseded Hospital which did so much for the education and equipment in life of the youth of Aberdeen. The author, Mr. Alexander Walker, LL.D., calls his brochure "hasty sketches," but they give a vivid, and, we believe, accurate notion of the life and movement of the institution which had obviously, as constituted, its defects as well as its merits. The founder's character and characteristics are briefly and judiciously dealt with. In founding a hospital he acted in the spirit of the times, but the author rightly believes that the more expanded "College" is the natural complement of the narrower scheme.

*Shakespeare, Puritan and Recusant*, by the Rev. T.

CARTER, with a Prefatory Note [8 pp.] by the Rev.

Principal J. OSWALD DYKES, D.D. Edinburgh:

Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1897 [195 pp.]

SHAKESPEAREAN literature receives in this smallish volume an interesting and weighty addition. The crux that the author has set himself to solve is the religious and ecclesiastical attitude of the poet's father, which naturally determines the spiritual environment in which "the most imperial intellect of all time" was nurtured. Hitherto both father and son have been generally regarded as having a distinct bias or leaning to the old faith, a notion that has confessedly led to an embroglio of difficulties. The author establishes his claim to be heard in a manifest and thorough acquaintance with the ecclesiastical history of the time. Elizabeth's first duty was the suppression by many enactments of the remnant Catholic party, but there was another party deemed to be equally a menace to the solidarity of the Reformed faith—that was a Puritan party within the Church of England itself, who would have carried the Reformation principles to completer issues. Mr. Carter contends that it was to this so-called Puritan party that John Shakespeare belonged, and, with much lawyer-like skill, carries his readers along with him. The proofs he adduces are strong. In the first place, as chief magistrate of Stratford, John Shakespeare carried out with some degree of severity the enactments against the Catholics. This confirms his non-Catholic position. His Puritan position seems declared in his active exertions to despoil the old chapel, renovations which implied a wholesale dispersal of obnoxious vestments, &c., &c. Then came the period when the ecclesiastical bias was turned against the Puritans, and John Shakespeare's *role* was that of the persecuted, and open to all the penalties of non-compliance. In this way Mr. Carter abundantly proves his contention with regard to the Puritanism of the elder Shakespeare; but when he indicates that "the Puritanism which gave us Spenser, Milton, and Bunyan was not to pass over the great heart of Shakespeare and leave it untouched," we lag behind. And if we do, it is because we fail to detect in Shakespeare's work the influence which the author predicates. Mr. Carter makes a good deal of capital of the fact that Shakespeare often quotes Scripture (and, by the way, it is the Geneva version), but quoting Scripture, however aptly, is often a cheap way of establishing a religious character. The strictness of a Puritan home had doubtless given him a knowledge of the Bible, but we fail to see any evidence that the man was deeply impressed with divine truth, for on all vital religious questions he is strangely silent, giving forth no certain sound on any of those subjects on which we should have liked his deliberate and serious opinion. Such not being there, we have no right or title to read a creed into anything that Shakespeare ever wrote.

*Edzell Castle, Past and Present.* A Guide Book for Visitors to the Castle, by JAMES G. LOW, author of "Memorials of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montrose," &c., &c. Montrose: William Jolly, 1897 [8vo., 92 pp.]

SINCE the new branch line of railway was opened from Brechin to the village of Edzell, there has been an increased interest in Edzell Castle. The picturesque pile has become a popular rendezvous, and a guide book to its history a felt want. This Mr. Lowe has been at much pains to supply. Collating from many reliable sources, he has given a not incomplete summary of the traditions and history of the property, and of the Lindsay family. It is a very chequered history, full of interesting personalities and doughty deeds, and will be read by many to whom such books as the *Lives of the Lindsays* are inaccessible. It is to be regretted that the author has been tempted into various literary inaccuracies, but otherwise the merits of the work entitle it to a wide circulation.

We have received *The Ideals of Robert Burns*, compared with Present-day Scotch Orthodoxy, by the Rev. Alexander Webster, Unitarian Minister, Aberdeen; and *Baptismal Regeneration* in the Church of Scotland, an open letter to Dr. John Macleod. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1897. We thank the respective publishers for these publications, but they are of too polemical a character for us to touch on.

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### Scots Books of the Month.

*Annals of a Publishing House:* William Blackwood and Sons; their Magazine and Friends. Vols. 1 and 2. Demy 8vo. 42/-. Blackwood.

THE history of a noble house, to which the literature of the period owes much. Other firms have come and gone, even the publishers of the copyright "Waverley" (Messrs. A. & C. Black) have deserted the city from whence they reaped their all. How different with the house of Blackwood; to-day they are the first publishing house in Scotland, and still give Edinburgh the precedence on their title page. The third volume of the work will possibly be published about the spring of next year.

*The Poetry of Robert Burns.* Ed. by W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson. Vol. 4. 8vo. 10/6. Jack.

MANY authorities on Burns and his works have been prone to remark that no Englishman could possibly read Burns to understand him. What have they now to say to this, the Centenary Edition of Burns, which is edited, and contains a Life of the Author, by a Cockney?

*Golspie, Contributions to its Folklore,* by Annie and Bella Cumming, Jane Stuart, Willie W. Munro, Andrew Gunn, Henri F. MacLean, and Minnie Sutherland. Collected and Edited, with a chapter on "The Place and its Peopling," by Edward W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian in the University of Oxford, with illustrations, chiefly from photographs by A. M. Dixon. D. Nutt.

WHY should a book on this subject bear a London imprint?

*Inverness.* J. Cameron Lees, LL.D. Demy 8vo. 7/6 net. Blackwood.

THE new volume of the "County Histories of Scotland."

*Ayrshire Homes and Haunts of Burns.* Henry C. Shelley. 5/-. Putnam.

A PRETTY little book, tastefully produced, and containing 26 illustrations from photographs taken by the author.

*Kirkcaldy of Grange.* Louis A. Barbè. 8vo. 1/6, 2/6. Oliphant.

THE new volume of "Famous Scots Series."

*Kingcraft in Scotland.* P. Ross. 8vo. 6/-. Gardner.

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FLORA MACDONALD.—A very well-informed article, entitled "The Real Flora Macdonald," appeared in the September number of the *Lady's Realm*. It was written by Margaret Macalister Williamson (one of her descendants?). It is valuable for its beautifully reproduced illustration of prints of the period. A brilliant sketch of Prince Charlie, it may be noted, appeared in the September number of the *New Review*.

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### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev. Dr. J. F. S. GORDON.—We thank you for your printed communications respecting "Burns and Bishop Geddes," and Elliston Castle, How-wood.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

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SCULPTURED STONE  
AT CRAIGMYLE TORPHINS  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XI.] No. 6. DECEMBER, 1897.

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1897.

## SCULPTURED STONE AT CRAIGMYLE, TORPHINS.

A LARGE amount of interest naturally attaches to any new discovery of ancient stone-sculpture. The size, shape, and position of the incised stone, its lithic composition and quality, its immediate surroundings, the vicinity of other known pre-historic remains, and even the topography of the district in which it is situated are all of importance, as throwing some light on the intention of the sculptor. But most of all the incised symbols and their relation to others of a like kind have engaged the attention of learned antiquaries. These symbols, like the Egyptian hieroglyphics, were doubtless intended to convey to after ages some information that was then considered to be of the utmost importance; and doubtless also the engravers thought that

posterity would have no difficulty in divining their meaning. The event has proved very different. We have plenty of theories but no certainty. It was not till these symbols were succeeded, or accompanied by our earliest northern form of writing—the *Ogham*—that the ancients alighted upon a method of expressing their thoughts to their descendants in after generations; and it is only very recently, through the patient and learned labours of the Earl of Southesk, Professor J. Rhys of Jesus College, Oxford, Mr. Nicholson of the Bodleian Library, and others, that these apparently meaningless scratches on stones (*Ogham* characters have never been found but on stones) have been made to yield up to us some glimmering of what was in the mind of the writer.

But behind this writing, and probably in its origin, of much earlier date, we have a great variety of symbolical figures, the interpretation of which presents to the investigator a very tantalizing problem: they come so near disclosing their import, and yet leave us in the mists of conjecture. Still every fresh discovery tends in the direction of a solution.

The merit of the discovery of the Craigmyle Stone belongs to Mr. John Ogg, 77 Abergeldie Road, Aberdeen. In a letter to the writer of this notice he says :—

"When I was a boy I remember it, on taking a near cut home from my uncle's, who lived at Little Maldron, and seeing carving on it. That would have been nearly forty years ago. I never saw it again till the beginning of this or the end of last year, and gave it a rough cleaning, and took a rubbing of it. I have reduced it to as near as may be an inch to the foot scale, and enclose you a rough sketch of the same, with the carving as far as I could make it out. It is about a mile from Torphins Station, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile N.W. of the House of Craigmyle."

Along with the sketch referred to Mr. Ogg sends me the dimensions of the Stone, which he designates—SCULPTURED STONE AT COTHILL, CRAIGMYLE, TORPHINS. "It stands 7 feet 9 inches above the surface of the ground, is about 4 feet 6 inches broad, and from 15 to 24 inches thick. The black spot is a part peeled off by weathering. The stone, which looks to the east, stands on an elevated spot, whence a very

extensive view of the surrounding district may be got. What remains very distinctly of the carving is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch deep and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide."

It was some time before I had an opportunity of visiting it; but when I did so under the guidance of Mr. James MacLaggan, Bank Agent, Torphins, I found Mr. Ogg's description and measurements quite correct, and the sketch as nearly so as might be. The situation is indeed a conspicuous one, commanding a wide and varied prospect. Running N.W., through the middle of the Vale of Torphins, almost parallel to the great mass of the Hill of Fare, there is a belt of granite forming a ridge, and cropping out at intervals into steep and rocky elevations, flattened atop. The mansion house of Craigmyle is situated on one of these. The next, to the N.W., called Cothill, is considerably more elevated and its sides more abrupt. It is on the summit of this, at the edge of a wood, that the sculptured stone now stands. It is a granite slab, which could have been found in the escarpment near by; but it must have taken much labour to dig it out and convey it to its present position. Before being concealed by the wood it must have been a very conspicuous object from nearly every part of the wide valley.

Although I made a careful examination of the adjacent ground, I could not satisfy myself that it showed any unmistakable traces of pre-historic works; yet such works might have existed, and all vestiges been obliterated; for the surface has been much searched for building stones, and otherwise greatly disturbed. The situation is one very suitable for a hill fort and other Pictish works.

Being desirous to have an exact representation of the sculpturing I was able to obtain the kind services of Mr. J. W. Williams, M.A., Schoolhouse, Torphins, who readily undertook to take a photograph for me, and has sent me the fine one now reproduced for illustration.

Though we cannot say for certain what the sculptured symbols mean, some light has been thrown on their significance through the researches of eminent antiquaries, which it might be interesting to the general reader to have some knowledge of.

Take first the Serpent Symbol—a very common one on pillar stones, but, curiously enough, having special ornaments, or added symbols for special districts. Thus, as Lord Southesk observes, "The snake is the rarest of the four *sceptred* symbols. On the pillar stones it occurs only three times in sceptred form, and is confined to the Aberdeenshire Donside district. Incomparably the finest example is at Newton, where an elaborately-designed and sceptred snake, remarkable for the presence, in the centre

of its body, of a dotted circle, through which passes the central sceptre-bar, is accompanied by an unsceptred Sun-and-Moon symbol, specially characterised by a crescentine notch in one of the discs." In the Deeside district it is generally unornamented, but always accompanied by some Sun emblem. Such variations remind one of the distinctive quarterings in the family arms of more modern times, and probably they had some such purpose in view. But the invariable occurrence of the snake with sun-emblems points more obviously to SUN-WORSHIP. On this subject Lord Southesk observes:—"The Sun Snake, a symbol belonging specially to Thor, also probably a Triad\* symbol, presents the sun's life, light, and fire, as distinct from his body. The snake is the sun's essential force."

THE SUPERIOR FIGURE: It is by no means unlikely that what appears in the illustration as a black patch over the body of the snake, was originally an incised circle, representing the sun's disc. The spot would thus more readily peel off through the action of the weather, and the edges get worn till it assumed its present appearance. Be this as it may, the superior figure, though much worn out, is evidently a form of what antiquaries term THE SUN-MANSION. The closest resemblance, known to me, is "the notched disc-like figure that appears within a sun axe symbol on the Logie-Coldstone pillar stone."† It is notable that this stone also belongs to the Dee valley, and is the nearest bearing a similar figure. In our illustration the gate-way into the mansion is crowned with an ellipse, connected with which there is a portion of a half-obliterated sceptre. The difference between this and the Logie-Coldstone figure is that the sceptre there, instead of being over, passes through the body of the figure at the notch. In this relative position of the symbols the Craigmyle Stone is not singular. The sceptre is placed above the symbol on the sculptured stones at Tyrie and Birnie. On the Tyrie pillar stone the sun-mansion is represented in its typical form, as here. "The Logie-Coldstone sculpture, in its unique deviation, appears to be given in profile."

Altogether the Craigmyle Stone seems to mark a district meeting-place for the celebration of Pagan rites and ceremonies, and to signify that the principal objects of their worship were the heavenly bodies, especially THE SUN.

J. G. MICHIE.

\* The Triad were Thor, Frey, and Odin, the *dǫr majorum gentium* of Norse mythology.

† The Logie-Coldstone pillar stone is now within the policies of Tillypronie House.



THE ST. CLAIRS IN NORMANDY,  
ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

BY THE LATE

JAMES AUGUSTUS SINCLAIR, 16th Earl of  
Caithness.

(Continued from page 69.)

OF the manner in which the first of this Norman family found his way into Scotland it is not easy to write with any certainty. We are safe, however, to reject the fable to which Douglas gives currency, of their descent from a "Walderne Count de St. Clair," and his wife Helena, daughter of Richard III., Duke of Normandy, whose son, William, was Steward to Queen Margaret, and the first possessor of Roslin. The first of the family probably found his way to the north in the train of the first feudal King of Scotland, David I. That King had been brought up at the Court of his brother-in-law, Henry I. of England, and had there acquired the feudal tastes which guided his future policy in the northern kingdom. He had inherited from his brother, Edgar, all Scotland lying south of the Forth and Clyde, with the title of Earl, his brother, Alexander I., ruling over the northern or purely Celtic portion of the country, with the title of King. At this brother's death, David became King of the whole of Scotland. It was during his long reign, and owing to his encouragement, that most of the Norman families came to be settled in Scotland. How numerous these Normans were about the Court is shown by various charters, in which a large majority of the witnesses are evidently of Norman descent.\*

The first St. Clair who settled in Scotland came to the country, in all probability, with Earl David, and received from him some lands in Lothian. This *William de St. Clair* is said to have had a charter of the lands of Roslin from that King in 1125,† and Douglas tells us that he married a daughter of the Earl of March. A son of this baron, also a *William de St. Clair*, is mentioned as having obtained a Charter of Confirmation of the same lands from King William the Lion, in 1180;‡ also as conferring a donation of one merk sterling yearly to the Monastery of Newbottle, in 1195,§ confirmed by the King in 1199; and in 1200 he had a charter from the monks of the lands of Balormain for the yearly payment of one merk.

\* Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, I., 407.

† Chalmers' *Caledonia*, I., 548.

‡ Chalmers' *Caledonia*, I., 529.

§ *Chart. of Newbottle*, p. 52, p. 77.

In 1210 he appears as a witness to a donation of Thomas de Maule to the same monastery.

About the same period we have mention of a very old charter of the lands of Herdmandston, in East Lothian, granted in 1162,\* by the great Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, to *Henry de St. Clair*, who was probably a near relative of the baron of Roslin. This Sir Henry received another charter of the lands of Carfrae from William de Morville, Constable of Scotland.† The lands of Herdmanston are still in possession of Lord Sinclair, the male representative and lineal descendant of Sir Henry de St. Clair.

Sir William of Roslin appears to have had as his successor a *Henry de St. Clair*, who was witness to several donations to the Monasteries of Newbottle and Paisley. Douglas says that his wife was a daughter of the Earl of Marr, and that he was succeeded by another *Sir William*, styled *Dominus Willielmus de St. Clair de Roslin*, who was one of the witnesses to a donation and charter to the Monks of Newbottle‡ by King Alexander II., in 1243, and to a similar donation by William de Cheyne, in 1260. About the same time either he or his son, who bore the same name, received a charter of the Baxter Lands of Inverleith, on the resignation of Nicholas, son of Aylif, the King's baker.§ Douglas says that he died in 1270. If so, he is the *William St. Clair* who appears as Vice-Comes or Sheriff of the three counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Linlithgow, in 1264.|| By his wife, Lucia, daughter of Robert, Earl of Stratherne, he left a son, William. A Lucia St. Clair, probably a daughter, was the wife of Sir Colin More Campbell of Lochow.

This *Sir William St. Clair* is the first of the race who stands out prominently in Scottish history. He was for many years "Vice-Comes" or Sheriff of Edinburgh, and in 1285 he appears as Sheriff of Dumfries and Linlithgow, and Justiciar of Galloway,¶ so that his authority extended over a large portion of the south of Scotland. He was one of the most trusted Ministers of Alexander III., and after that good King's death he took a considerable part in the defence of the kingdom during the War of Independence. From him descended all the families of note in Scotland of the name of St. Clair, with the exception of the separate branch

\* Nesbit's *Heraldry*, II., 22.

† *Macfarlan's Origin: Charters*, II., p. 1.

‡ *Chart. of Newb.*, p. 171.

§ Cosmo Innes' *Early Scot. History*, p. 140.

|| *Exchequer Rolls of Scot.*, I., 32, 33.

¶ *Exch. Rolls*, I., 35-8.

of Herdmanston. In after times the Barons of Roslin greatly extended their possessions and influence. The great-grandson of Sir William, who bore the same name, married the daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne, Orkney and Caithness, and their son, *Sir Henry of Roslin*, had his claim to the old Scandinavian Earldom of Orkney admitted by King Haco VII. of Norway, to whom he did homage at Marstrand, in the year 1379.

*Earl Henry*, and his son and grandson, *Earls Henry II.* and *William*, were amongst the most powerful and influential of the Scottish nobility, and in Denmark and Norway they stood in rank next to the Royal Family and the Archbishop of Upsal. They appear also to have been men of rare intellectual tastes and refinement, as compared with the rude Barons of their age and country. Earl Henry, with the aid of two celebrated Venetian navigators, Nicolo and Antonio Zeno, fitted out fleets in the Orkneys, projected and carried out several voyages of discovery. In one of these a long-lost Scandinavian Colony in Greenland was rediscovered; and of another voyage it is maintained that the Earl and his "Admiral" succeeded in crossing the Atlantic, and in tracing the coast of North America as far south as Carolina and Georgia—and this about a hundred years before Columbus' great discovery.

The tastes of *William*, the third Earl, were more of a literary and artistic kind. He was the founder, if not the architect, of the beautiful Chapel of Roslin, to the adornment of which he devoted much of his wealth during the last thirty years of his life. He was for several years Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and was also Lord High Admiral and Warden of the Marches, and he was the trusted and faithful adviser of three kings—James I., James II., and James III. In 1455 he received a grant of the Earldom of Caithness, and in 1471, on the occasion of the marriage of James III. to Margaret of Denmark, when the Orkney Islands were impignorated in security for the bride's dowry, he resigned the Earldom itself into the hands of the King, receiving in lieu thereof the castle and lands of Ravensheugh in Fifeshire, and various rights and privileges. From Earl William most of the families of note of the name in Scotland are descended. His only son by his first marriage was disinherited by him, but this *Sir William's* son was created *Lord Sinclair*, or rather had that title revived in his person. His male descendants became extinct in 1677, and the representation, as heir of line, of William, 3rd Earl of Orkney and 1st Earl of Caithness, and of the old Scandinavian Jarls,

now rests with Colonel Anstruther Thomson of Charlton. The Earl of Rosslyn, who is possessor of the remnant of the old Barony of Roslin, and of the Castle of Ravensheugh, also descends from Earl William's eldest son through the female line.

Two of Earl William's sons by his second marriage also left descendants. To one of these, *Sir Oliver*, who is maintained by some to have been the elder of the two, his father left the large estates south of the Tay. *William*, the other son, got a charter of the *Earldom of Caithness*. He fell at Flodden in 1513, and from him most of the Sinclairs in the north, including the present Earl of Caithness, are descended.

Sir Oliver of Roslin had to come to an arrangement with his elder brother, William, the disinherited, to whom he made over the Fifeshire estates, which are still the property of his descendants. The Roslin family continued as a baronial family of importance for about three centuries longer, but lost most of their estates, through their firm adherence to the Roman Catholic faith, and to the fortunes of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of her luckless descendants. The last Baron of Roslin found himself obliged at last to part with the small remnant of the lands which he and his ancestors had held for nigh 700 years. The purchaser was his own kinsman, the Hon. General St. Clair, from whom it passed in course of time to the ancestor of the present Earl of Rosslyn.

The male descendants of the elder William, and of Sir Oliver of Roslin, sons of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, being now extinct, the undoubted male representative of the family is the Earl of Caithness.

THE HEIRS OF THE KEITHS (VII., 177; X., 46, 59, 123, 161).—An interesting account of the Last Earl Marischal appeared (over the initials "F. S.") in the *Free Press* of 11th November. It may be well to put on record that by a General Disposition and Settlement, dated 30th April, 1888, and recorded 30th July, 1897, the late Mr. Charles Maitland Keith, the last of the Keiths of Ravelston, bequeathed to his kinsman, Mr. George Elphinstone Keith, formerly of Calcutta, now of London, his whole estate, heritable and moveable, real and personal. It is understood that Mr. Elphinstone Keith is to have himself served heir to William, second Earl Marischal (his great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great grandfather), with the view of petitioning for a reversal of the attainder of the tenth Earl.

P. J. ANDERSON.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

617. *Maitland, Charles (Arbuthnot), M.P.*: Public Man, etc. Son of Alexander Arbuthnot (Maitland) by his wife Jean, daughter of Sir Charles Maitland of Pittrichie, and born about the beginning of the 18th century. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1727; nominated Sheriff of Midlothian, 1747; and chosen M.P. for the Aberdeen Burghs, 1748; a position he held till his death, 1751.

618. *Maitland, Sir Richard (Lord Pittrichie)*: Judge. Son of Patrick of Carnfichel, to whom he was served heir, 1643. He was knighted and raised to the bench 1671, and died 1677; or, as another authority says, 1678, *v. Brunton and Haig's Senators of College of Justice*.

619. *Malcolm, John*: Centenarian. He was born in Gilcomston in 1716, and died in 1817.

620. *Malcolm, William (Rev.)*: Church of Scotland Divine and Author. Born 1797, he studied at King's College, Aberdeen; became Schoolmaster of Cushnie, and in 1818 was ordained assistant and successor to Mr. Anderson, Minister of Leochel-Cushnie. He was presented to Midmar in 1837, but on being urged by his parishioners to remain, he declined the call, and died in 1838. He published a *Catechism and Prayers for the use of Young Communicants*, which was widely circulated, passed through many editions, and is still in favour. He also published *Prayers for the Young; A Help to Family Worship*; and *Death Abolished, a Sermon*.

621. *Martin, Hugh, D.D.*: Free Church Theologian and Author. Born 1822 in Aberdeen, he was educated at Marischal College. A distinguished Mathematician, he studied for the ministry, and was ordained to the Free Church, Panbride, in 1844; but was translated to Free Greyfriars, Edinburgh. A considerable author, he published a work on *Christ's Presence in the Gospel History*, which reached a second edition; also an able treatise on *The Atonement*, in 1870. Other works are a volume on *The Prophet Jonah*; and one entitled *The Shadow of Calvary*; besides pamphlets, etc. He had his D.D. from St. Andrews, and died in 1885. The recently appointed Professor to the Chair of Apologetics in the New College, Edinburgh, is his son.

622. *Mason, Thomas*: Librarian and Author. Born at Aberdeen, 1857. This author's compilations have circulated widely, and his Manual is an authority in his profession. Among his works are *The Free Libraries of Scotland, 1880*; *Public and Private Libraries of Glasgow, 1885*; *Catalogue of Stirling and Glasgow Public Library, 1888*; and *Catalogue of St. Martin's-in-the-Field Library, 1895*. He has also published *Adam Dickson*, a novel; and *A Bibliographical Martyr, 1889*. For complete list of his writings, see K. J. in the *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 126.

623. *Masson, David, LL.D. (Prof.)*: Distinguished Author. Born at Aberdeen, 2nd December, 1822; educated at Marischal College (M.A., 1839); and at

Edinburgh. At nineteen, he became editor of a Scottish provincial paper, and later joined the literary staff of W. & R. Chambers. In 1847, he settled in London, writing for the Reviews, *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, and the *English Encyclopædia*. In 1852, he became Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, London, a post he held till he was appointed to the Chair of English Literature, Edinburgh, 1865. This Chair he resigned in 1895. He succeeded Dr. W. F. Skene as Historiographer for Scotland. He edited *Macmillan's Magazine*, 1859 to 1868. He has contributed largely to reviews and magazines. His great work is his huge *Life of Milton*, in 6 vols., 1859-80, "the most complete biography of any Englishman," and a mine of information on all subjects of contemporary history. He has also written on *Recent British Philosophy, 1865*; *Drummond of Hawthornden, 1873*. He was Rhind Lecturer in 1885, and, since 1879, has edited the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*. LL.D., Aberdeen, 1864. For full list of his works, see *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 122.

624. *Masson, Francis*: Botanist. Born at Aberdeen, 1741, though another account says 1736. He was bred a gardener, but, proceeding to England, he studied botany with success, and became a naturalist. He travelled extensively in Africa and America. He accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage, but tarried at the Cape of Good Hope, where he made many observations and discoveries. He died 1806. His botanical writings are detailed in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 122.

625. *Matheson, Duncan*: Evangelist. Born 22nd November, 1824, at Huntly. After spending some time as scripture reader to the British army in the Crimea, he began labouring as an evangelist in his native land. In this department of spiritual work he acquired remarkable success, and was the means of many revivals. He also edited *The Herald of Mercy*. His death, which was hastened by the magnitude of his labour, especially in the open air, occurred in 1869. His life has been written by the Rev. John Macpherson, 1871.

626. *Mathieson, Robert*: Minor Poet and Author. A native of Huntly. He published *The Philosophy of all possible Revelation, 1885*.

627. *Mavor, William Fordyce, LL.D. (Rev.)*: Minor Poet and Multifarious Author. Born 1st August, 1758, in New Deer, of a Jacobite family. Early devoted to literature, he studied at Aberdeen University, but proceeded to England, where, though only 17 years old, he became assistant in a school at Barford, Oxfordshire. In 1781 he took orders in the English Church, and soon after opened an academy at Woodstock. Having acquired the respect of the Marlborough family, he superintended the education of several of the children of that ducal house. He obtained the degree of LL.D. from Marischal College, 1789. In the same year he became Vicar of Hursley, in Berkshire, and was appointed Master of the Grammar School, Woodstock. His works are detailed

at length by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 122. He published a volume on *Stenography*, which passed through many editions, as it was long recognised as the best existing system of shorthand. He is best known by his *Spelling Book*, which has passed through more editions than any other school book in the language, and which is still in use. Besides verses, Dr. Mavor has written on almost every conceivable subject, and generally with good sense. He died in 1837. See *Public Characters* for 1801, vol. iii.

628. *Mearns, Duncan (Prof.)*: Scottish Theologian. Born in Towie Manse, 23rd August, 1779. He graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1795, and was ordained Minister of Tarves in 1799. Appointed Professor of Divinity in King's College in 1816, he held that post till his death in 1852. He published in 1818, *Principles of Christian Evidence*, illustrated by an examination of arguments advanced by Dr. Chalmers, 1818. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1821.

629. *Meldrum, George (Rev.)*: Professor: Son of Andrew Meldrum, bailie, Aberdeen. He was educated at Marischal College, 1647-51, and promoted from being regent there to the second charge of Aberdeen in 1659. Being of strict Presbyterian views, he was deprived of his living and deposed by the bishop and synod in 1663. Having been accused of seditious carriage, he was summoned before the Privy Council in December of that year. On taking the oath of allegiance, and declaring his readiness to comply with Episcopacy, he was recommended by them to the Primate in order to his being reponed, which accordingly was done. He held the office of Rector in Marischal College ten times, but was deprived of his charge in 1681 for not taking the test. He again joined the Presbyterians, and was inducted to the parish of Kilwinning in 1688. Thence he was translated to the Tron Kirk, Edinburgh, and was also chosen Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh University. He was twice Moderator of the General Assembly, viz., in 1698 and 1703, and for nearly half a century a prominent ecclesiastic. He is also described as the opponent of Francis Dempster the Jesuit, and the persecutor of the Aberdeen Quakers. For a list of his writings, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 133. He died subsequent to 1714.

630. *Meldrum, Sir John*: Parliamentary General in Civil War. The scion of an old Aberdeenshire family. He fought for the Parliament against Charles. It was under his leadership that the first blood in the great Civil War was shed. He was slain at the Siege of Scarborough in 1645. For a list of his writings, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 133.

631. *Melvin, James, LL.D.*: Scholar and Teacher. Born in Aberdeen, 21st April, 1795, and educated at the Grammar School. First bursar at Marischal College in 1809, and M.A., 1813. He was Master in, and afterwards Rector of, the Grammar School of his native town, and was long recognised as the best Latinist of his time. Professor Masson, with others, speaks in the highest terms of his scholarship and success as a teacher. He made a wonderful

collection of books in Latin mediæval literature (now in the University Library), 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. He died in 1853. His portrait is in the Grammar School and the east window, King's College Library. See *Dict. of Nat. Biography* and David Masson's *Sketch of James Melvin, LL.D.*, 1895.

632. *Menzies, Alexander, M.P.*: Represented Aberdeen in the Parliaments of 1468 and 1482-1483. Probably the third son of Sir Robert Menzies.

633. *Menzies, Gilbert, M.P.*: M.P. for Aberdeen in Parliament of 1449-50.

634. *Menzies, Gilbert, M.P.*: Provost of Aberdeen. Known as "Banison Gib" (see *S. N. and Q.*, iv., 201-241). He represented Aberdeen in the Scottish Parliaments of 1513, '26, '32, and '35.

635. *Menzies, Gilbert, M.P.*: Provost of Aberdeen. He was the representative of his native city in the Scottish Parliaments of 1567, '78, '79, and '81.

636. *Menzies, John (Rev.)*: Professor and Author. Son of Gilbert Menzies, Burgess of Aberdeen; born in 1624. He was educated at Marischal College, 1638-42, and served as regent there. From this post he was promoted to the second charge of St. Nicholas Parish, Aberdeen, and from thence was transferred to Greyfriars Church in 1649. He joined the Protestors in 1651, and was one of their leaders. The friend and associate of Cant and Row, he was called with others to London by Cromwell in 1654, and was named by the Council of England one of those for sanctioning admission to the ministry in the parts North of Angus. Although accused of seditious carriage with several others in Nov., 1662, and required to appear before the Privy Council, yet he was spoken of on several occasions for a bishopric, and continued in his parish till he removed to the Professorship of Divinity in King's College, 1679. He was re-admitted to Greyfriars in 1680, refused the test in 1680; yet took it in 1682, and died in 1684, acknowledging regret for joining with Independents, submitting to Episcopacy, and latterly for taking the test. His writings are *Papismus Lucifugus*, 1668; *Roma Mendax*, 1675, and a Funeral Sermon on Sir Alexander Fraser of Dores, 1686. *V. H. Scott's Fasti*.

637. *Menzies, Louis*: Minor poet. Was born at Aberdeen in 1844. His father was a shoemaker, and Louis, after a very meagre schooling, followed the same craft himself, but possessed gifts and powers, not to say a genius, which fitted him for better work. He was a prominent member of some of the Literary and Debating Societies of his time, at which he played an original rôle. He developed a strongly metaphysical turn, and an almost Rabelaisian humour. He essayed a rather ambitious poem, *Don Juan Transformed*, of which only one canto was published. He also published a poem entitled *The Temple and the Tower*, and a dramatic trifle—called *Historica Fabula*. He went to Australia, and died at Brisbane 4th May, 1889.

638. *Menzies, Patrick, M.P.*: Represented Aberdeen in the Scottish Parliament of 1586.

639. *Menzies, Paul (Sir), M.P.*: Provost of Aberdeen. He was the second son of Provost Thomas Menzies of Durn, and was born in 1553 or 1561. He spent his life in Aberdeen, of which he was twelve times chosen Provost. He also represented the city in the Parliaments of 1625, '30, and '33. For notice of him, see *S. N. & Q.*, i., 52. He was proprietor of Kinmundy.

640. *Menzies, Robert, M.P.*: He represented the burgh of Aberdeen in the Scottish Parliament of 1597.

641. *Menzies, Thomas, M.P.*: Provost of Aberdeen. He represented this city in 1526.

642. *Menzies, Thomas, of Pitfoddels, M.P.*: Provost of Aberdeen. Son of 635. He became Marischal Depute of Scotland, 1538; Comptroller of Royal Household, 1543. He was Provost several times before 1547, and thence continuously till his death, in 1576. M.P. for Aberdeen, 1543, '44, '67, and '69.

*The following should have appeared last month:—*

643. *MacGillivray, Paul Howard, LL.D.*: Naturalist. Second son of 608. M.A., Marischal College, 1851; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1889; Surgeon in Victoria. K. J. gives a list of his writings in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 99.

644. *Macpherson, Norman, LL.D.*: Professor of Law. Sixth son of Professor Hugh Macpherson. Born in Old Machar parish. M.A., King's College, 1842. Acted as substitute for his father during session 1847-48; called to the Scotch Bar, 1851; Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, 1865-88; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1865. K. J. gives a list of his works in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 102.

645. *Macpherson, George Morison, LL.D.*: Indian civilian. Son of the Rev. Robert Macpherson, Professor of Divinity in King's College. M.A., 1858. Entered the Indian Civil Service at the competition of 1859, and has risen to be Chief Commissioner of Scinde. LL.D., Aberdeen, 1887.

603. *Macpherson, Sir John*, should have been stated to be fourth son of Professor Hugh Macpherson.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE (IX., 171).—1866. *The Edinburgh University Magazine*. This was edited by Robert J. Muir, M.A., Edin., 1865, now one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools. It is to be hoped that Mr. J. W. Scott's valuable articles on Edinburgh Periodical Literature may soon be resumed.  
P. J. ANDERSON.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PUBLICATIONS, 1896.

THE following is a list of works published in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire during the year 1896:—

*Aberdeen Artists' Society*.—Eighth Annual Exhibition of Works of Modern Artists and Old Masters. October and November, 1896. In the Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill. pp. 60. [Catalogue.]

*Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society (Transactions of the)*.—Ninth Year. January to December, MDCCCXCIV. Aberdeen: Printed for the Society, 1896. pp. xii. + 120.

*Aberdeen Royal Asylum*.—Opening of New Hospital and Administrative Offices. August, 1896. pp. 8.

*Aberdeen (University of)*.—Catalogue of the Books added to the Library in King's College, March, 1895, to March, 1896. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press, 1896. pp. 76.

*Aberdeen (University of)*.—Classified List of Current Serials in the Library. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press, 1896. pp. 16.

*Aberdeen (University of)*.—Rough List of the Periodicals in the Library. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press, 1896. pp. 59.

*Adams, Francis*.—The Writings of Burns: Being a discourse delivered at Banchory on the Burns' Centenary. By Francis Adams, LL.D., M.D. Second Edition. Aberdeen: John Rae Smith, 57 Union Street. 1896. pp. 34.

*Alford (The Vale of)*, Past and Present, being a Short Historical Narrative, compiled and prepared as a souvenir of the Montgarrie Bridge Bazaar. Aberdeen: Printed at the "Free Press" Office, 1896. pp. 28.

*Anderson, Robert*.—Auld Days in "The Auld Hoose": Discipline in Robert Gordon's Hospital. By Robert Anderson. Aberdeen: 1896. (Published for private circulation only.) pp. 17.

*Do., do.*—The History of Robert Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, 1729-1881. By Robert Anderson. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son, 1896. pp. xii. + 199.

*A[rnott], E[llinor]*.—University of Aberdeen. Description of the Armorial Bearings, Portraits and Busts in the Mitchell Hall and Picture Gallery, Marischal College. By E. A. Aberdeen: Printed at the Albany Press, 1896. pp. xvi. + 138.

*Banchory and Round About*.—pp. 61.

*Bazaar Book in aid of the Trades' Buildings*.—Trades' Hall, 19th, 20th, and 21st November, 1896. Aberdeen: Printed by G. Cornwall and Sons, 1896. pp. 16. [Contains a brief account of "The Aberdeen United Trades Council in affiliation with the different Trades' Unions in Aberdeen and District."]

- Bon-Accord Annual for 1896 (The).*—Aberdeen: Moran & Company, 115 Union Street. pp. 95.
- Bon-Accord Free Church Bazaar Book.*—October, 1896. pp. 68.
- Bonnie Annie Gordon of Terpersie:* A Vale of Alford Romance of the Stirring Days of 1745. Written expressly for the Montgarrie Bridge Bazaar. 1896. pp. 31.
- Book (A) of the Parish of Deir.*—Edited by Alexander Lawson, B.D., Minister of Deer. Aberdeen: Printed at the "Free Press" Office, 1896. pp. 104.
- Brief Memorial (A) of Rev. Hugh Mitchell, M.A., LL.D., Ferryden Free Church, Montrose.*—Aberdeen: John Avery & Co., Limited, 1896. pp. 84.
- Brown, Alexander.*—God's Great Salvation: Practical and Expository Lectures on the first ten chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews. By the Rev. Alexander Brown, author of "The Great Day of the Lord," "Christian Baptism," and "The Doctrine of Sin." Aberdeen: Printed privately for the Author. MDCCCXCVI. pp. xii. + 287.
- Buchan Field Club (Transactions of), 1896.*—[Part I. of Vol. IV.] pp. 67.
- Bulloch, John Malcolm.*—Castles in the Air that have been set up by John Malcolm Bulloch, and which are herewith offered rent free for the benefit of fifty of the aforesaid builder his friends on the great occasion of Christmas in the year of grace A.D. MDCCCXCVI. pp. 12.
- Burnett, Robert.*—Complete Spelling Book For Civil Service, Training College, and All Student Candidates. Civil Service Tutorial Series. Aberdeen: Civil Service Institute.
- Cairngorm Club Journal (The).*—Edited by Alex. Inkson McConnochie. Vol. I. Aberdeen: The Cairngorm Club, 1896. pp. ix. + 405.
- [*Carnie, William.*—Some Farther Waifs of Rhyme. MDCCCXCVI. Aberdeen: The Queen's Printers. pp. 20. [150 copies printed for private circulation only.]
- Church of Scotland Training College in Aberdeen (The).*—Joseph Ogilvie, LL.D., Principal. Records of the Classes from 1874-75 to 1894-95. Edited by Elizabeth Cleland. Privately printed at the Adelphi Press, Aberdeen, in 1896. pp. xl. + 153.
- Connon, R. W.*—Bible Thoughts; or Evening Portions for the Young. By R. W. Connon. Introduction by Rev. G. M. Mackie, Beyrout. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son; and John Rae Smith. MDCCCXCVI. pp. 40.
- Cowie, Robert.*—Shetland, Descriptive and Historical. Revised for Tourists. With Illustrations and Map. By Robert Cowie, M.A., M.D. Fourth Edition. Aberdeen: Lewis Smith & Son, 1896. pp. xv. + 142.
- Crown and Tower.*—Edited for University Union Bazaar by J. S. Shewan, M.A., Alex. Brown, M.A., B.Sc., C. I. Beattie, M.A. Aberdeen:

Printed at the Adelphi Press by Taylor and Henderson, Queen's Printers. MD CCC XCVI. pp. xxiv. + 94.

- [*Cumming, John.*—The Warlock Laird o' Skene. Aberdeen: Alexander Murray, 271 Union Street, and all Booksellers. MDCCCXCVI. pp. 70. (Third Edition.)
- Dalgarno, James.*—From the Brig o' Balgownie to the Bullers o' Buchan, with the Golf Courses. By James Dalgarno, Corr. Mem. S. A. Scot. Illustrated. Aberdeen: W. Jolly & Sons, Albany Press, 1896. pp. viii. + 58. [Third edition, revised and enlarged, with illustrations by Mr. Alex. J. Murray, Architect.]
- [*Davidson, James W.*].—The Common Moss and Freedom-Hill of Old Aberdeen, known as Perwinnes Commony or Scotstown Moor. Printed by G. Cornwall & Sons, Aberdeen. MDCCCXCVI. pp. x. + 64, with three plans. [A statement as to the rights of the community of Aberdeen in the Commony of Scotstown, prepared for the use of the members of the Aberdeen Town Council by the Depute Town Clerk.]
- Davidson, William L.*—A Philosophical Centenary—Reid and Campbell. Being the Opening Lecture of the Logic Class, Session 1896-97. By William L. Davidson, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Aberdeen. Aberdeen: John Rae Smith, 1896. pp. 21.
- Davis. 1871-72. 1896-97.*—[Four portraits of Mr. David Rennet, LL.D., Mathematical Teacher.]
- Dickie, J.*—The Evolution of Literature. An Essay read before the Aberdeen University Literary Society, February 7th, 1896, by J. Dickie, M.A., Buckie. Peterhead: Printed by P. Scrogie, "Buchan Observer" Works, 1896. pp. 15.
- Downman, James.*—Shreds and Patches, by James Downman. Aberdeen: W. Jolly & Sons, 1896. pp. xii. + 124.
- Free Church of Scotland (The).*—Presbytery of Aberdeen. Young People's Free Church Day, 1896. pp. 22. [Contains "The Story of the Free Church," by Professor Salmond, and other Papers.]
- ROBERT ANDERSON.  
(To be continued.)
- ♦—
- ROSLIN AND HAWTHORNDEN.—A well-illustrated article on this historic pile appeared in the October number of the *Architectural Review*. The drawings are by Mr. Edgar Mitchell, and the letterpress by Mr. J. S. Graeme.
- ABERDEEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTERS (XI., 41, 75).—The name of James Ogilvie, Under Master, 1843, should have been further annotated: Missionary in China; D.D., 1867. P. J. ANDERSON.

## PACKMEN'S GRAVES.

IN the so-called "good old times," before steam and electricity had opened up an easy mode of communication between towns, and brought the village draper, dressmaker, and milliner in touch with the fashion emporiums of great cities, the peripatetic packman was a recognised and popular institution of everyday life. Readers of George Eliot will remember a typical member of the fraternity in "Bob," one of the characters in that charming story "The Mill on the Floss." The periodic visits of these packmen were looked forward to with interest, as welcome breaks in the monotony of everyday life, not only on account of their wares, but also because they carried news from other districts at a period when daily newspapers were undreamt of. The contents of their packs were often of considerable value, according to the ideas of value in those days, and they had likewise in their possession, while on their rounds, the proceeds of their sales, banks not being so numerous then. That being so, it was no unusual occurrence for pack merchants to be murdered by unprincipled people, for the sake of their possessions. The body was buried in some convenient spot, which was believed by the superstitious to be haunted for ever after by the unquiet spirit of the murdered packman. I remember two such spots in my native district. One was in a lovely glen on the banks of the Don, near Tilliefour Castle; the other on the slopes of Cairn William. The former was the burying place of a female pack merchant, who was murdered at a neighbouring farmhouse by a member of Gillespie's gang, and interred at the foot of a huge oak tree. This much is credible history, but the popular legend that her ghost, clad in the scarlet cloak and hood of her earthly existence, nightly perambulates the neighbourhood of the old oak must be taken *cum grano salis*. The other "packman's grave" was on the hillside I have named, beside the stone where he was murdered, the stains of blood on which the rains and snows of well-nigh a century have not been able to wash away. In a neighbouring parish a "packman's grave" in a stackyard is of a vivid green all the year over, whatever may be the condition of the surrounding turf. Can any of your readers furnish similar examples?

111 Leslie Ter., Ab<sup>d</sup>. JEANNIE M. LAING.

AN INDEX TO PORTRAITS.—*Apropos* of the hint on this subject in the October issue, this note from the new weekly, *Literature* (published by the *Times*) is interesting:—"It is probably not generally known that the revived interest in historical portraiture, due to the popularity in its new house of the National Portrait Gallery, has led Mr. Lionel Cust, Director of the Gallery, to take steps towards an universal catalogue of historical portraits in the country. A complete catalogue of these interesting works of art would be a highly valuable publication, and Mr. Cust has prepared a form for an inventory which has been published by the Queen's Printers, with the view of encouraging the possessors of historical portraits about the country to catalogue their treasures." Pending the completion of such a catalogue, much useful information has been collected on the subject by Mr. H. B. Wheatley in his recently issued volume "Historical Portraits," which belongs to the Connoisseur Series, published by Messrs. G. Bell & Sons." Mr. Wheatley makes some slips, however. He speaks of "Bullock's Jameson," for instance. A revised edition of Granger is certainly needed. By the way, how many of the thousands of people who pass the National Gallery have any idea why the bust of Granger, on the outside frieze, is placed there?

## BREADALBANE BARON BAILIE COURTS.—

The following is the exact form of declaration which was used in fencing these courts early in this century:—

"In His Majesty's name, by authority of the Baron Bailie of Breadalbane, I command and forbid any person or persons from troubling or molesting this Court or anyone making speech for another without liberty first asked and given, under the pains of law.  
God save the King!"

These courts were held at Kenmore and Killin, and the undernoted are among those who held the office of Baron Bailie:—

- 179-. John Kennedy, Factor, Newhall, Taymouth.
- 1811. John Campbell, Boreland. Appointed 7th November.
- 1823. Wm. Campbell. Appointed 14th July.
- c. 1832. Chas. Wm. Campbell.
- 1834. James Macleish, Agent, Central Bank, Aberfeldy. Appointed 1st November.
- c. 1837. John Macleish, Bank Agent, Crieff.

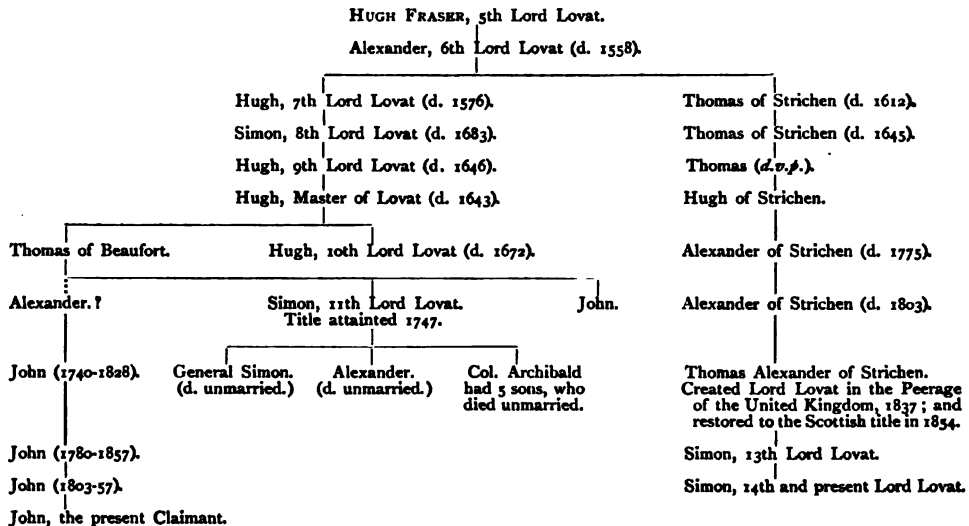
In 1754, the Baron Bailie's salary was £120 Scots = £10 sterling. The Clerk received a similar allowance. These salaries continued the same till 1777 at all events.

J. CHRISTIE.

**MARSHAL KEITH.**—Mr. Charles Lowe's picture of Marshal Keith in "A Fallen Star" (Downey & Co., York Street, Covent Garden) is supplemented by Mr. Henty's new story, "With Frederick the Great," which is an account of the Marshal's aide-de-camp and relative, young Drummond. The book is published by the Blackies. As another example of the introduction of a Scots man-at-arms into fiction, attention may be called to "Spanish John," the new serial by Mr. William M'Lennan, which began in the October number of *Harper's*

*Magazine*. It is described as "a memoir now first published in complete form of the Early Life and Adventures of Colonel John McDonell, known as 'Spanish John,' when a Lieutenant in the Company of St. James, Regiment Irlandia, in the Service of the King of Spain, operating in Italy." It opens with a description of life in the Scots College at Rome (whither an Aberdeen priest, Dr. Fraser, recently went). It is very charmingly illustrated by F. de Myrbach, whose pictures for Daudet's books are so memorable.

**THE LOVAT PEERAGE CASE AGAIN.**—For the second time this case has been re-opened, and for the second time the attempt to dislodge Lord Lovat has proved in vain. On the present occasion, in the Court of Session, before Lord Low, John Fraser of Lovat Lodge, 10 Harrington Square, London, sued the Lord Advocate, as representing Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and also Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Inverness-shire, to have it declared that, as the heir-male *inter alios* of Hugh, fifth Lord Lovat, he was entitled to the barony and lands of Lovat and to the title of Lord Lovat. He also sought to have the defender, Lord Lovat, ordained to account for his intromissions with the estate since his succession in 1887, or to make payment of £120,000. The case was originally opened up twelve years ago, when Mr. Fraser declared that he was the descendant of Alexander Fraser, the elder brother of Simon Lord Lovat (who was beheaded at the Tower for treason in 1747). To understand the matter clearly look at the accompanying deductions:—



An Alexander Fraser died in Wales in 1776. There is no doubt that the claimant is descended from this Alexander; but who was Alexander? If he was Simon's elder brother (who graduated M.A. at King's College in 1683, and took part in the Viscount Graham's campaign) he must have lived to an abnormal age. Lord Lovat's case is that Alexander was really the illegitimate son of Simon, who was wicked enough for anything (as may be noted from an elaborately-illustrated article on him in the December number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*). About half a century ago the title was claimed by Alexander Garden Fraser, an American clergyman, who attempted, unsuccessfully, to establish his descent from John, *younger* brother of Simon.

J. M. B.



**FORBES OF PITSLIGO AND THE HEPBURNS OF AULDHAMSTOCKS.**—Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle deals with the Hepburn family in the November number of the *Genealogist*. The family now “seems” to be represented by a Forbes of Pitsligo in this way. The fourth baronet, Sir Alexander Hepburn Murray, was succeeded by his sister, Mary, who married her second cousin, Colonel John Belshes, and was in turn succeeded by her son, Alexander Hepburn Murray Belshes, who died in 1864. “The representation of the family of Hepburn of Auldhamstocks,” continues Colonel Boyle, “appears to have then vested in the descendants of Emilia Belshes, sister of Colonel John Belshes mentioned above, and granddaughter of Alexander Belshes, of Invermay, and Amelia Hepburn Murray, who was married in 1752 to her first cousin once removed, William Belshes, who is said to have made a fortune in India, and to have died 1753. She died 1807. Her great-great-grand-daughter (Harriet Williamina, only daughter of Sir John Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes, eighth Bart.), who was married 1858 to Charles 20th Lord Clinton, seems to have been heiress of line of the Hepburns of Auldhamstocks; and the present male representative would seem to be her cousin, Sir William Stuart-Forbes, ninth Bart. of Pitsligo.”

**ENEAS MACKENZIE AND HARRY FURNISS.**—I observe from W. B. R. W.’s Notables, No. 595, that my assignment of Aberdeenshire nativity to the Rev. Eneas Mackenzie, the historian of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is contradicted by his grandson, Mr. Harry Furniss, who claims him for Arbroath. The contributor of the notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography* is also thereby contradicted, and his authorities, if fewer, are identical with my own, and quite sufficient in themselves. The artist is better informed than either, or must be altogether mistaken. The Furniss family is an old Derbyshire stock, and the infusion of Highland blood was quite unknown to me, although I am familiar with the gravestones of the artist’s ancestors in the beautiful churchyards of Eyam and Hathersage, and with the old button mill which belonged to them at the latter village.

“Derbyshire born, Derbyshire bred,  
Strong in the arm, weak in the head.”

So runs an ancient rhyme current in the Peak. But if his grandfather was of the North of Scotland, the distinguished caricaturist’s mental gifts are very satisfactorily accounted for.

K. J.

**THE WHITE HORSE OF MORMOND AND OTHER TURF MONUMENTS.**—Most north country people know the White Horse of Mormond, measuring 162 ft. by 126 ft., and the White Stag, which is 240 ft. long. Many other similar monuments throughout the country are described and illustrated by Mr. J. R. Creed in the October number of *Pearson’s Magazine*. White horses occur in Berkshire, Wiltshire, Yorkshire, and other places. The oldest of the lot is the famous White Horse at Uffington, Berkshire. It is carved on the almost perpendicular side of a hill, and lies as if a patch of perpetual snow on the green sward. The figure is rudely cut. It measures 355 ft. from nose to tail, and 120 ft. from ear to heel. The head resembles a beak; the legs are disjointed; the whole design bears the stamp of barbaric crudity. It closely resembles, however, a constantly occurring type on Gaulish and British coins, and this similarity is one of the evidences of its early date. So ancient, indeed, is this hoary steed considered, that tradition declares it was portrayed in the turf by the soldiers of Ethelred and Alfred after their great victory over the Danes. The largest turf monument in the world is the memorial of the first Jubilee that was cut out and planted by Mr. H. C. Lane on the north side of the Sussex Downs at Streat. It is shaped like a gigantic V, and each side of the V is 165 yards long and 22 yards broad, the width of an arm being the length of an ordinary cricket pitch. For mile after mile across the Weald of Sussex it is plainly visible—the royal cipher traced indelibly on the green boundary of one of the fairest portions of the Queen’s domains.

**GOLF IN AMERICA.**—Mr. Caspar Whitney, in an article on “The Golfers’ Conquest of America,” in the October number of *Harper’s Magazine*, notes that the first recorded suggestion of the game in America occurs in the Rivington *Royal Gazette* (the Tory paper published in New York during the Revolution) of April 21, 1779. It runs:—

TO THE GOLF-PLAYERS.

The Season for this pleasant and healthy Exercise now advancing, gentlemen may be furnished with excellent CLUBS and the suitable Caledonian BALLS by enquiring at the Printers.

For all practical purposes, however, its modern conquest of the United States is due to the exertions of three Scotsmen—Mr. C. B. Macdonald, Mr. Robert Lockhart, and Mr. John Reid.

THE POST TO SCOTLAND IN 1681.—*St. Martin's-le-Grand* is the name of an excellent monthly magazine (price 9d.), which is published in London in (unofficial) connection with the Post Office. The October number contains a summary of the Post Office, which appeared in *The Present State of London*, by Tho. De-Larne, Gent., in 1681. In that year the Post Office, which had formerly stood in Bishopsgate Street, was "kept in Lombard-Street," and the profits of it were, by an Act of Parliament, settled on the Duke of York (whose namesake of to-day, by a curious coincidence, is an enthusiastic postage stamp collector). The mail for Scotland left on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Letters came from Scotland on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. At that date there were 182 deputy-postmasters in England and Scotland. The book gives a curious account of the penny post, an "ingenious undertaking," which had been introduced in April, 1680, by one McWilliam Dockwra, merchant, a native and citizen of London, formerly one of His Majesty's sub-searchers in the Custom House of London. He and his partners spent much time and money "to bring this undertaking on foot, wherein they encounter'd no small difficulties, not only by *Affronts* and *Indignities* from the *Vulgar* sort, who seldom weigh any Publick or Generous Designs, but at the *Beam* of Little, Selfish, By-Ends, but also by more dangerous Attacks; for there have been Attempts made by some Persons, to persuade his Royal Highness the Duke of York that it intrench'd upon the *General Post-Office*, and damnifi'd it; whereupon many Actions were brought, and a chargeable Suit of Law follow'd: But, questionless, the Duke is better inform'd now; for it is most certain, that this does much further the Revenue of the *Grand Post-Office*, and is an universal Benefit to all the Inhabitants of these Parts: so that whoever goes about to deprive the City of so useful a thing deserves no thanks from the Duke, nor any Body else, but to be Noted as an *Enemy to Publick and Ingenious Inventions*. . . . And it is a Note of Consideration, that *Mr. Dockwra* has a numerous Family of eight young Children; who being forsaken by some others soon after it began, and left to shift for himself, carried on this Undertaking singly, for above half a year at his own proper charge and hazard, against all the Difficulties, Oppositions and Discouragements that attended it, though now he hath several Citizens in partnership with him. But I am truly informed that the Income does not yet amount to three fourths of the necessary Charge to support it; therefore I am persuaded that this Honourable City will employ the

*Inventers*, rather than an *Invader*, if ever any such should be; And that 'tis much below such a Prince as his Royal Highness is, to desire the Ruine of such a Family."

SCOTS OPERAS.—A one-act opera, founded on the legend of, and entitled, "The 'Prentice Pillar," was produced by Mr. E. C. Hedmont at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, on 24th September. It is written by Mr. Guy Eden, the scenario and music being by Mr. Reginald Somerville. It describes how Alan, the Scots apprentice of Vincenzo, the Italian sculptor, completed, during his master's illness, the pillar which the old man had been engaged on. Vincenzo, however, stabs Alan to the heart on listening to the foul insinuation of his daughter's (Lisetta's) rejected lover, the Italian apprentice, Brunone, that she had lost her honour to Alan. The old man, on learning who finished the pillar, succumbs in Brunone's arms in a fit of despair.—On October 12, a grand opera, in five acts, called "Diarmid," was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, by the Carl Rosa Company. It is founded on heroic Celtic legends, and has been written by the Marquis of Lorne, to music by Mr. Hamish MacCunn. The *dramatis personæ* is as follows:—

Diarmid (a hero of the Feinne).....	Tenor.
Fionn (King of the Feinne) .....	Baritone.
Eragon (King of the Norse).....	Bass.
Grania (Fionn's Queen).....	Soprano.
Eila (Fionn's daughter; Grania's stepdaughter) .....	Mezzo Soprano.
Freya (Norse Goddess of Love)...	Contralto.
First Messenger .....	Bass.
A Prisoner .....	Bass.

The scene is laid in Erin, or Scotia. The period is the second century. Boosey & Co., publish the words and music.

FRANCE AND SCOTLAND.—The old interest between France and Scotland seems to be reviving, strengthened largely by the Franco-Scottish Society. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August, 1897, will be found an elaborate article by G. Bonet Maury on "Les Universités d'Écosse." Attention should also be called to the articles entitled, "En Écosse," by Marie Anne de Bovet, which are now appearing in *Le Tour du Monde* (Hachette & Co., 79 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris, and King William St., London, W.C.; 50 centimes). The illustrations by G. Vuillier are very clever, and they are exquisitely engraved on wood by Florian, Romagnol, Devos, Ruffe, Rousseau, and others. They form the best series of pictures of Scots scenery that have been seen for many a day.

## Queries.

**III. ROYAL, CLAN, AND FREE FORESTS.**—What distinguishes or defines these forests in Scotland one from another? Can references be given to any authorities where a narrative or history of any one or all of them is to be found? W.

**III2. THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS FIRST BATTALION.**—Where is to be found the best account of this battalion, until 1881 the 75th Highlanders, or Stirlingshire Regiment? I know Colonel Cooper King's description, but it is decidedly scrappy. I have been told that the 75th (raised in 1787) was banished from Scotland for 75 years for some disturbance in Glasgow. Can anybody verify this statement? Was a history of the 75th printed for the use of the regiment? Of course, Cannon's History of the 92nd does not help me. Which of the several engagements at Seringapatam was it that the 75th took part in? The Mysore War lasted for nine years, 1790-99; did the 75th go through it all? J. M. B.

**III3. THE DAVIDSONS OF MIDMAR.**—In Mr. Leith-Hay's "Castles of Aberdeenshire" it is stated that Margaret Davidson, only child of Provost William Davidson, whose wife was a daughter of Burnet of Elrick, married in 1790 James D. H. Dalrymple. This is at variance with the statement in Munro's "Provosts of Aberdeen" (p. 240) that the Provost was married to Violet Robertson, and had three daughters, none of whom were called Margaret. Furthermore, Mr. Munro states that James, son of Provost William Davidson, died *unmarried*, whereas in Morgan's "Annals of Woodside" it is stated that Dr. A. Donaldson, of Auchmull, married the widow of James Davidson of Midmar, the latter presumably being the same person as that referred to by Mr. Munro. Can anyone throw light on the matter? PUZZLED.

**III4. COURT BOOKS OF DISCHER AND TOYER.**—Some time during the second half of last century it is believed that *seven* court books of the Lordship of Discher and Toyer (north and south sides of Loch Tay) were sent from Taymouth Castle "to Edinburgh," presumably to one of the Crown offices, by John Campbell of Achallader, Chamberlain of Breadalbane. Is it known where these now are? Enquiry at the Historical Record Department of the General Register House some few years ago elicited the fact that nothing was known of them there. There are at Taymouth one or two volumes (from which the extracts which appear in the *Black Book* were made), but whether these formed part of the seven, and had found their way back or not, it is impossible to say. J. CHRISTIE.

**III5. JANE CHRISTIE, DUCHESS OF GORDON (X., 8).**—Mr. J. M. Bulloch says very little seems to be known about the above, "nothing whatever in print, so far as I have been able to find." The Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, in his *Genealogical Memoirs of the Scottish House of Christie*, contents himself by merely saying she was the "daughter of a tenant-farmer in

Morayshire. She was married in 1820, and died without [lawful, according to Mr. J. M. B.] issue in 1824." In the *Caledonian Mercury* for Saturday, 23rd January, 1796, there appears the following obituary notice:—"On Friday, the 15th inst., died at Gordon Castle, Mrs. Alice Chrystie, who had been for many years housekeeper there." Would she not unlikely have been a relative? J. C.

**III6. "TANNACHIE."**—Can any of your readers kindly inform me what is the origin of the name Tulloch, and how the family of Tulloch of Tannachie, Forbes, came by that name? Also, why the head of the Tannachie family, as far back as 1732, dropped the letter "C" out of his name? TULLOH.

**III7. HEBDOMADAR.**—Mr. J. M. Bulloch, in his *History of the University of Aberdeen* (Lond., 1895, p. 179), quoting apparently from George Colman the younger, refers to "Professor Gordon, who happened to be the *hebdomadard*." This word is unknown to the editors of the *New English Dictionary*. What were the functions of the *hebdomadard*, and when did he cease to exist as an official in Aberdeen? W. B. R. W.

**III8. BED-HECK, ITS MEANING.**—Can any of your readers say definitely what the word bed-heck means? I suspect it to mean the frame of deal boards fastened together by strips of cloth that is used on wooden beds to sustain the mattress and feather bed placed upon it. I have been told, however, that the word has also been used in some quarters for a shelf, fixed above the bed, in the case of closed beds in old Scotch cottages. I understand that the word haick is applied to the frame suspended above burns and rivers to keep cattle from straying beyond the field in which they are pasturing. A similar structure in mills is called the mill-haick. My purpose in putting this question is to know what the parish minister of Stow, in the Stat. Acct. of 1797, means when he describes a certain manufacture as follows:—"Before this period the only manufacture was what is called Stow Struntain, made of the coarsest wool and wrought by the women on a loom like a bed-heck. This is used for garters and bindings, and sold at from 9 shillings to 11 shillings a gross." Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

**III9. THE CORNWALLIS FAMILY.**—I want to know what became of the five daughters of Charles, second Marquis Cornwallis, who died in 1823, when the marquise expired. He married Lady Louisa Gordon (who died 1850), daughter of the fourth Duke of Gordon. B.

**III20. "GREAT BRITAIN" AND "BRITISH" (XI., 73).**—Will one of the 35,000 signatories of the Scottish National Memorial anent the use of the word "British," say what distinctive adjectives should be used in the following sentences?—"The Earl of Carnarvon is a — peer" (*i.e.*, of Great Britain, created 1793); "Earl Granville is a — peer" (*i.e.*, of Great Britain and Ireland, created 1833).

P. J. ANDERSON.

1121. GEORGE COLMAN'S "MAN OF THE PEOPLE": AN ABERDEEN PRINT OF 1782.—

"Finding that I could tag rhymes," writes George Colman the younger, in his amusing *Random Records*, "I sat down, immediately on my return from Laurencekirk (to Old Aberdeen), to write a poem; but I had the same want as a great genius, not then, I believe, born, and since dead,—I wanted a hero. The first at hand—I found him in the last newspaper, lying on my table, which had arrived from London—was the renown'd Orator and Statesman, Charles Fox, who was then term'd, in all Whig publications, the 'Man of the People.' I accordingly gave the same title to my Poem; knowing little more of politics, and the Man of the People, than of the Man in the Moon! In one particular of my work, I follow'd the example of a Poet whose style was somewhat different from my own; I allude to one John Milton. Milton has, in most people's opinion, taken Satan for the Hero of his *Paradise Lost*; I, therefore, made my hero as diabolical as need be,—blackening the Right Honourable Charles James till I made him (only in his politicks remember) as black as the Devil himself;—and, to mend the matter, I praised to the skies Lord North, who had lost us America! This notable effusion I publish'd (but suppress'd my name) at Aberdeen, in a small Edition, 'for the Author,'—the Bookseller there (I believe the only one in the Town) wisely declining to purchase the copy-right;—of course, he only sold the work by commission, leaving me responsible for the expense of printing. A new Poem publish'd in this corner of the Kingdom was an extraordinary event, and excited some curiosity there. It was thought to contain some smart lines, and was in everybody's hands; but, alas! not at all to the author's profit;—the Aberdeeners were in general like Rory Macleod, great economists;—the prodigal few who had bought my production lent it to their frugal neighbours; who lent it again to others, and the others to others, *ad infinitum*;—so that about one hundred copies were thumb'd through the town, while all the rest remain'd clean and uncut upon the shelf of the bibliopolist. He sent me his account, some time afterwards, enclosing the Printer's Bill,—by which it appear'd that I was several pounds debtor for the publication;—but, then, I became sole Proprietor of all the unsold copies, which were return'd to me;—all of which I put into the fire,—save one, which happen'd to turn up a few days ago, in looking over old papers. I found it to be downright schoolboy trash, and consign'd it to the fate of its predecessors. I hope that there is now no trace of this puerile stuff extant." Has any copy been preserved of this Aberdeen print? It is not to be found in the "local" collections of the Aberdeen Public Library and University Library; nor yet in the Advocates' Library, Bodleian, or British Museum. It is not mentioned in Mr. A. W. Robertson's *Hand List*, or in K. J.'s *Local Bibliography*. (*S. N. & Q.*, viii., 135.) P. J. ANDERSON.

### Answers.

1099. CHAP BOOKS (XI., 63, 77).—*Apropos* of this subject, I may draw the attention of your readers to the recrudescence of the word Chap Book in the most up-to-date periodical literature. Mr. Herbert S. Stone, the publisher of Chicago, started a little octavo, called *The Chap Book*, two or three years ago, and last year converted it into a quarto. *The Chap Book* is one of those new eccentric magazines (the *Yellow Book*, the *Savoy*, and the *Dome* are the most notorious examples in this country) which, for want of a better name, have been slumped together under the general title of decadent periodicals. It is really, however, a literary journal, with advanced views, and it has had a host of imitators in America, and in this country as well. J. M. B.

\* Some short prefatory matter to the poem was dated Bamff,—a town thirty miles, and upwards, north-west of Aberdeen.

1101. "PROFESSOR OF SIGNS" (XI., 64, 78).—This story, with the scene laid at Aberdeen, will be found in *The Scrap Book: a Collection of Amusing and Striking Pieces in Prose and Verse, with an Introduction and Occasional Remarks and Contributions*, by John McDiarmid [editor of the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*], of which the first edition was published at Edinburgh in 1821. Where McDiarmid got the story has yet to be traced, as he does not name the author; but a sentence of his "Introduction" suggests a likely source. "Wherever an article appeared to bear the impress of original genius, he hesitated not to give it a place in the following pages; although, perhaps, it could boast of no higher lineage than what belongs to the columns of a weekly journal." The "Professor of Signs" may be discovered in the *Aberdeen Journal*, which would probably be among McDiarmid's *exchanges*. The germ of this story, as of many another story, is in Rabelais, ii., 19. "How Panurge puts to a non-plus the Englishman that argued by signs."

P. J. ANDERSON.

1104. GATTOTHUD OR GAT-TOTHED (XI., 77).—The meaning of "gat-tothed" in Chaucer has been a subject of frequent discussion. Mr. Macdonald's suggested etymology would give a sense not greatly dissimilar to that apparently adopted by Professor Skeat, perhaps our greatest authority on Early English, who says, "All seem now agreed that the sense is gap-toothed." He proceeds to illustrate by the analogy of the Swedish word *geständ* (having the teeth separated one from another), and mentions with approval the suggestion of Mr. Wedgwood, who conjectures that the *gat* in *gat-tothed* has lost an *l*, and stands for *glat*, thus bringing it into connection with the word "glade" (an opening cut through a wood). "In all this," says the Professor, "he [Mr. Wedgwood] is quite right. The word still exists in Shropshire. Halliwell gives *glat* as meaning "a gap in a hedge"; but Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Glossary* goes much further, and sets the matter entirely at rest. She explains *glat* as "a broken-down opening in a fence"; also, "a gap in the mouth caused by loss of teeth." "Dick, yo' bin a flirt; I thought yo' wun gwein to marry the cook at the paas'n's." "Aye, but 'er'd gotten too many *glats* i' the mouth fur me." On the other hand, Dr. Brewer (*Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*) dogmatically pronounces in favour of *goat-tothed*, which means, he says, "having a lickerish tooth." "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Is *gap-tothed*, or having "wide, open teeth," a distinctive mark of female loveliness? If not, would the Wife of Bath have described herself in such a way as to discredit her charms? Does not the moral character of that "frolic" dame require one to understand the epithet as indicative rather of a lascivious woman?

Stirling.

W. S.

1106. "CHINESE" GORDON (XI., 77).—From the *Times'* obituary notice of "Chinese" Gordon, it appears that he was born at Woolwich in 1833, being the fourth son of Henry William Gordon, an artillery

officer, who rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. An elder brother was Major-General Enderby Gordon. The family of Gordon, according to the notice, was connected "with the great Highland house of the same name." J. H. McCarthy (*England under Gladstone*) states that Gordon came "of a good old Scottish family." "The Gordons," he says, "were a race of soldiers; two of the same kin fought on opposite sides at Preston Pans. Charles Gordon's grandfather fought in the North American war, and served under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham." He then quotes Mr. Hake's "Story of the Life of Chinese Gordon," who asserts "that for a century and a half the family has been a family of soldiers." Writing in *Notes and Queries* (June 4, 1887), Lady Russell inquires about the Christian name of General Gordon's paternal great grandfather, and further, as to which branch of the Gordons he belonged. Her query apparently elicited no response. She supplements her query with the information that the ancestor inquired after "was in Lascelles' Regiment, and was taken prisoner at Preston Pans." Further, she asks how "Chinese" Gordon was related to the favourite of Peter the Great, General Patrick Gordon, "to whom he ['Chinese' Gordon] appears to have had many points of resemblance." According to Grant (*Scottish Soldiers of Fortune*) there were two Gordons in the Russian service; one of whom, General Alexander Gordon (son of Lewis Gordon of Auchintoul, Banffshire, a Lord of Session), was the author of a "Life of Peter the Great," published at Aberdeen in 1755. The other, to whom Lady Russell probably refers, was General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, Aberdeenshire, the General-in-Chief of the Russian Army. Assuming Lady Russell's query to be based on more than mere surmise, as it is partially corroborated by the *Times*' obituary notice, and by the statement of Mr. J. H. McCarthy, these imperfect notes may perhaps be of some slight use to J. M. B. in enabling him to trace out the descent he desires to establish.

W. S.

1107. ADAM LINDSAY GORDON (XI., 77).—J. M. B. will find or get a clue to what he wants in a book entitled "The Laureate of the Centaurs: a Memoir of the Life of Adam Lindsay Gordon," by J. Howlett-Ross, of Melbourne. London: Samuel J. Mullen, 29 Ludgate Hill, 1888. He is mentioned as being heir to the Barony of Easlemont. I hope this note may be of some use to J. M. B. The Book is in the Aberdeen Public Library, No. 114.

JAMES DAVIDSON.

57 Beechgrove Ter., Aberdeen.

1108. THE HOME OF THE GORDONS IN AQUITAINE (XI., 77).—The town of Gourdon, which is believed to have been the home of the Gordons, stands near the eastern boundary of Aquitaine, about two-thirds of the way between Tulle and Cahors, south-east of Périgueux, on the line between Brève and Cahors. It is described in the French *Itinéraire of Joanne* for Gascony and Languedoc. It is supposed that Bertrand de Gourdon—Lord of Gourdon

—shot the arrow that killed Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) at the Castle of Chalus. It is a very ancient and interesting town. We constantly read of the Scotch in Aquitaine, and that they fought against us with the French at the battle of Poitiers. The population of Gourdon is 3000. F.

1110. STONE AT THE HILL OF FARE (XI., 77).—Miss Gordon, Midmar Castle, has written to me suggesting that this may be a march stone, or something of that kind. Miss Gordon reminds me that Captain Grant was at one time proprietor of Midmar, and changed the name to Grantsfield. He was appointed Sheriff-Principal of Aberdeenshire in 1741, and continued to hold office until 1748.  
46 Belvidere Place, Abdn. JAMES LAING.

1117. HEBDOMADAR (XI., 93).—Mr. J. M. Bulloch's quotation is not from the *Random Records* of George Colman the younger (who was a student at King's College during sessions 1781-83: see *Query* 1121), but from the *Ancient Buildings of King's College*, by Emeritus Professor Norman Macpherson (who was a student during sessions 1838-42). The word *hebdomadard* is found at a very early date in the MS. records of the College. Its first occurrence in print that I can recall is in the description of the College contributed by Professor Thomas Gordon to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland* (Edin., 1799: vol. xxi.). Professor Gordon explains the term thus:—"Every morning during the session there are public prayers previous to the hours of teaching, in the College Chapel, at which all the students regularly attend. The duty of public prayers is taken for a week in succession by the regents and professors of humanity. The person thus officiating is called Hebdomadard, and is considered as the more special superintendent of the morals of the students during his continuance in office. . . . Formerly a large proportion of the students lodged within the College, and ate at a public table, at which the bursars were all obliged to board, and the Hebdomadard superintended; but the institution was found to be attended with so many inconveniences that it has been for some time abolished." The disappearance of the office is of recent date. When I was a student at King's College, the Hebdomadard occupied a special seat in the Chapel during the Sunday services, and one of his duties was to warn the Censor (always a tertian bursar) when to begin to call the roll. But now there are no Sunday roll-calls, no Censors, no Hebdomadards.

P. J. ANDERSON.

"Hebdomadarius" occurs in Statutes of King's College soon after 1641. "Et ut haec aliaque ejusmodi pietatis officia in cubiculis rite perficiantur Hebdomadarius cubiculorum inspector (accedente collegarum consilio et autoritate) sedulo perspicito." About 1842, when I became a student, the Professors took the united morning prayer at 9 o'clock,

week about, and even on Saturdays prayers were held in the Public School, just as on other days, though on Saturday no class-teaching followed. The Hebdomadar also presided during the calling of the Catalogue at the Murtle Lecture, then at 10, in the Public School, and afterwards at the Murray services in the Chapel at 11 forenoon, and again afternoon at, I think, 2 p.m. When I became Professor in 1855, I found the system of united opening prayer discontinued, each regent commencing with a short prayer in his own class; also, the Saturday morning prayer had been dropped. The Hebdomadar was thus superseded in his functions, except in regard to the Murtle Lecture and Murray services, both of which were now held in the Chapel. The beautiful Stewart Pulpit, then recently restored, was at first occupied by the Hebdomadar—now a mere Sunday official—and the Censor was seated in a small desk underneath. The Hebdomadar ultimately disappeared, partly when the Catalogue ceased to be called, soon after Professor Pirie proposed its discontinuance, partly because the Stewart Pulpit was preferred by Dr. Milligan and others as the place for the preacher. The Tertian class was thought to have the lightest billet in class-attendance under the old regulations before the Inglis Commission, and hence the function of Censor in turn was imposed on them, the system continuing in later time by tradition, even after the insertion of Logic as a new subject made the Tertian year as hard as any other in respect of class attendance. G.

As to the functions of a Hebdomadar, Du Cange says that he is "Frater vel monachus qui suas vices in ministeriis monasticis per hebdomadam exequitur . . . ." adding, after some details, "quot igitur erant officia in monasteriis totidem erant Hebdomadarii." Shipley's *Glossary* says:—"Hebdomadaria—the officer in convents and chapters responsible for the performance of divine service during each week. . . . Also called Hebdomadarius." . . . "Hebdomadarius—(1) . . . (2) In the Scotch Universities a superior who superintends the students for a week." In my time the office of Hebdomadar was taken week about by the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, other than the sub-principal, and the duty of the Hebdomadar was to meet the whole students of the Faculty of Arts originally in the Chapel, but in my time in the large examination room under the Old Hall, and there, after the "calling of the catalogue," the Hebdomadar offered up a prayer, after which the students went to their respective class-rooms. I imagine that before the establishment of the regular services on Sunday in the College Chapel, the Hebdomadar had charge of the procession of students on Sundays from the Chapel to the Cathedral, where a gallery, "the College loft," was appropriated to them. The roll, however (I beg pardon, "the catalogue") was called in the College, not in the Cathedral, and whether all the Professors walked in the procession, or left that to the Hebdomadar, I am not old enough to be able to tell. I

know that there were attempts at a public College dinner-table after the bulk of the students ceased to live within the College walls. They had failed before my day, but the minutes of Senatus of the first quarter of the century might tell whether the Hebdomadar took charge of these.

NORMAN MACPHERSON.

## Scots Books of the Month.

*Royal Letters and other Historical Documents selected from the Family Papers of Dundas of Dundas.* Edited by Rev. Walter Macleod. Crown 4to. 135 copies printed, of which 100 are for sale. £2 12s. 6d. nett. Brown, Edin.

*Historical Notes or Essays on the '15 and '45: D.* Murray Rose. 8vo. Only 150 copies printed. 7/6 nett; to be raised after publication. Brown, Edin.

THIS is a reprint of *Essays* which have appeared in the *Scotsman*, *Northern Chronicle*, and other periodicals. Will prove an interesting volume.

*Sma' Folk and Bairn Days: Ingeborg von der Lippe* Konow. Sketches of Child Life. Translated from the Norse by John Beveridge. Illustrated by Gudmund Stenerson and M. Cameron. Crown 8vo. 4/6. Gardner.

*Burns from Heaven: with some other Poems.* Hamish Hendry. 8vo. 5/. Bryce.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

*Border Raids and Reivers.* R. Borland. Crown 8vo. 5/- nett; La. paper 10/6 nett, with 13 illustrations, from drawings by Tom Scott.

Fraser, Dalbeattie.

*The Battle of Sheriffmuir, related from Original Sources.* Illustrated by 15 drawings by an F.S.A. Foolscap 4to. 2/6 nett. Limited to 500 copies.

Mackay, Stirling.

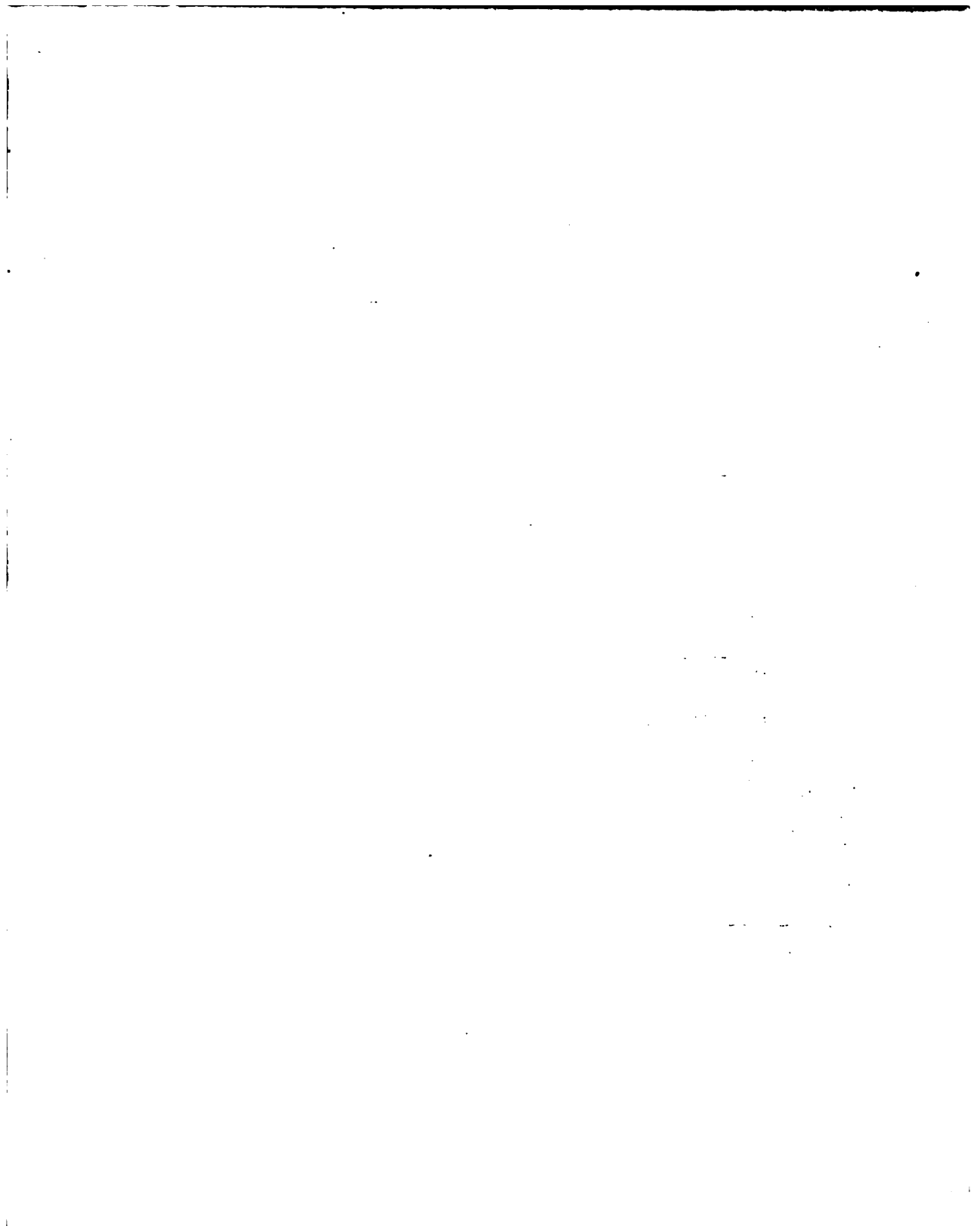
*The Scots Rogue: or the Life and Actions of Donald Macdonald, a Highland Scot.* Privately printed for subscribers; limited to 510 copies. £1 1s. nett; Japanese vellum, £3 3s. nett. H. S. Nichols.

THIS is a reprint of a scarce volume, which was originally published at Paisley.

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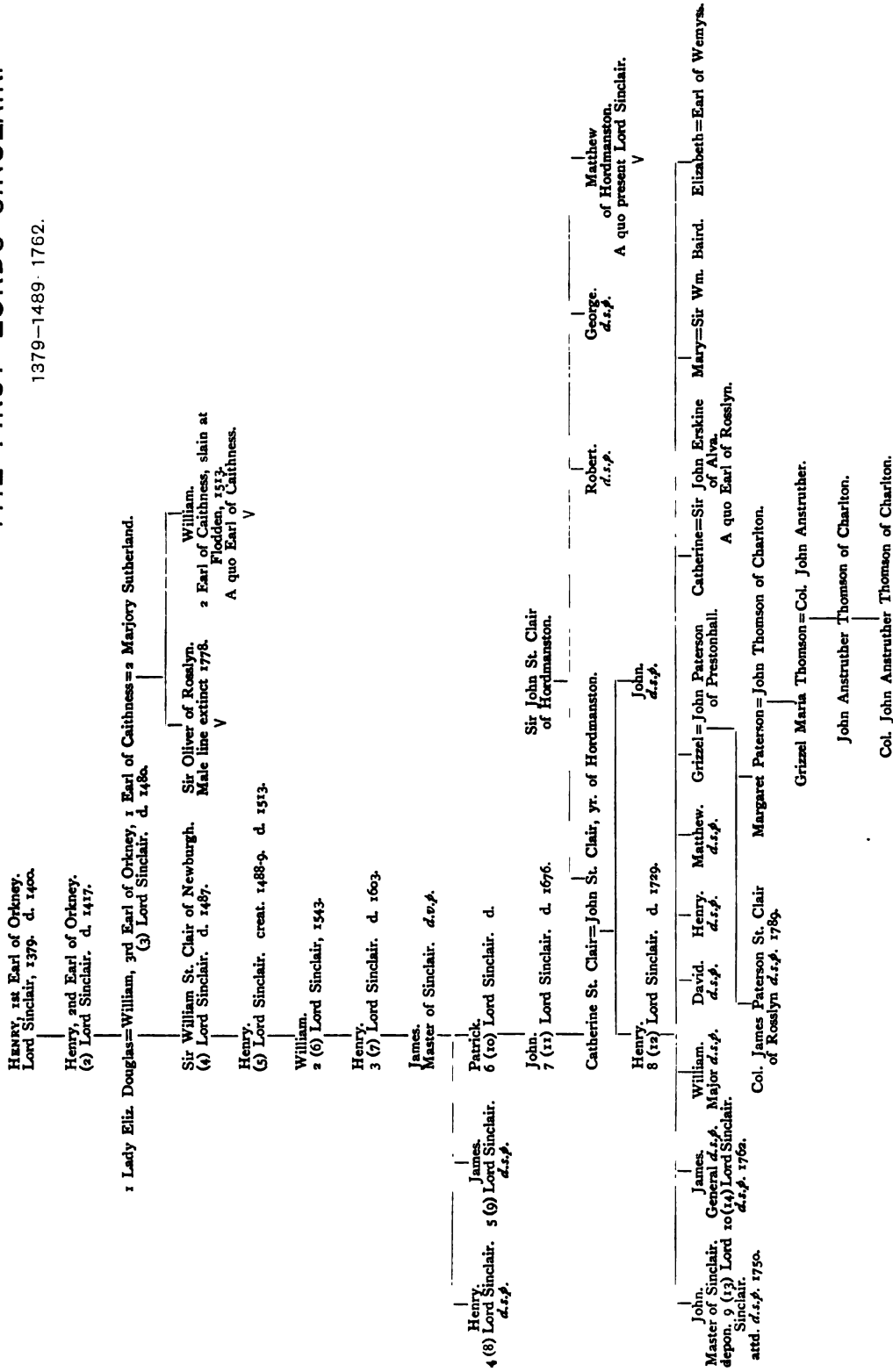
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ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1898.

## THE LORDSHIP OF SINCLAIR.\*

BY THE LATE

JAMES AUGUSTUS SINCLAIR, 16th Earl of  
Caithness.

THE *Barony of Sinclair* is now held under the Letters Patent granted 1st June, 1677, by Charles II. to Henry, 8th Lord Sinclair, by a family who are *not* descended from the original grantee, and who were not related—so far as can be ascertained—to the old Lords. The 8th Lord and his successors were allowed the precedence of 1488-9, when it was declared by Our Sovereign Lord the King and the Estates of Parliament† that Sir Henry, son and heir of Sir William Sinclair, eldest son and heir of William, Earl

of Orkney and Caithness, was "Chief of that blude," and that he and his successors were to be called Lords Sinclair, in time coming, "after the forme of the charteris and evidentis maid therupoun." This is usually held to be the original creation of the Peerage,\* but was more probably intended as an admission that an older Peerage existed in Sir Henry's person, his predecessors, the three Earls of Orkney of the name of St. Clair having been frequently styled in Charters and other Deeds, Lords Sinclair, or "Lords Sinclair of Rosslyn."

If this view is correct, the first Lord Sinclair of 1489 was *de jure* the fifth Lord. Henry St. Clair, the first Earl of Orkney of the name, received Investiture of that Earldom from King Haco of Norway in 1379, and had his title recognised by Robert II. of Scotland, as "Lord Sinclair of Rosslyn." He and his immediate successors are frequently designated by the same or a similar title, by virtue of which they, no doubt, took their seats in the Scottish Parliament—the Earldom of Orkney being at that time a Norwegian dignity.

Thus in the Deed by John Drummond of Cargill and Elizabeth Sinclair, his wife, in favour of the Earl, he is designed Earl of Orkney and "Lord Rosslyn." His son Henry, 2nd Earl, is frequently called in his Charters, "Lord of Sinclair and Nithsdale," the latter lordship being held by him in right of his wife, Egidia Douglas.

William, the third Earl, seems to have resigned his claim to the Lordship of Nithsdale, and, when he was created Earl of Caithness, it was declared to be "partly in compensation of a claim of right which he and his heirs had to the Lordship of Nithsdale," but he retained the Lordship of Sinclair, and is designed by it in many Charters. The disinheriting of his eldest son, Sir William of Newburgh, stood in the way of the latter being recognised as Lord Sinclair, although it was the title of Caithness alone which was resigned by the Earl in favour of his son, William, of the second marriage. Sir William of Newburgh, after his father's death

\* See *S. N. & Q.* for July, 1889.

† *Acts of Parliament*, Last Edit., II., 213.

\* Riddell's *Peerage Cases*, p. 608.

in 1480, got a recognition of his claim "as son and heir of umquhill William, Earl of Caithness and Orkney, and Lord of Sinclair," but no admission by King or Parliament of his right to the Peerage. This fell to his son not long after his death, and has usually been regarded as a new creation of the Peerage. In reality it was, as we have seen, merely an admission in favour of Sir Henry of his right to be called Lord Sinclair in time coming, "efter the forme of the charteris and evidentis maid therupoun."

The Peerage continued in Henry Lord Sinclair's male descendants until the death in 1676 of John, 7th (11th) Lord, whose daughter, and only child, Catherine, married John St. Clair, younger of Hordmanston. She left a son, Henry, 8th (12th) Lord, in whose favour the Letters Patent of 1677 were granted. This new Grant of the Peerage, after referring to "the antiquity, fidelity, and singular services of the family, and the losses that John, Lord Sinclair, had suffered from the late usurpers, who had seized his Estates and closely detained him in prison until the restoration, and as a token of Royal favour for such fidelity, and to continue the title and honour and dignity of the family in the person of the said Henry, grandson of the said John,"\* goes on to settle the succession to the Peerage in the person of this Lord Henry and of the heirs *male* of his body, failing them on John St. Clair, his brother, and the heirs male of his body, and after them on Robert, George and Matthew St. Clair, the brothers-german of John St. Clair, younger of Hordmanston, Lord Henry's father, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, and to the nearest lawful heirs male of the said Henry, Lord Sinclair.

Lord Henry's male descendants failed in the next generation in the person of his son, General James St. Clair, who had not assumed the title, although he was *de jure* 10th (14th) Lord. John, Robert and George St. Clair, mentioned in the Patent of 1677, all died without having issue, so that the title went to the male descendants of Matthew, who, as we have remarked, was *not* a descendant of the original grantee.

It had been the custom, in many cases, for a Re-grant of a Scotch Peerage, to be made on a Resignation to the Crown. Such had been twice the case with the Caithness Peerage, in the times of the first and of the fourth Earls, but "resignation was a necessary step to divest the original heirs of their right, and the fact of the resignation having been made was generally narrated in the Crown Charter, the only known

exception, if it be one, being the case of Lord Sinclair."\* The 7th (11th) Lord had executed a Disposition of his Estates and honours in favour of his daughter and her husband, John St. Clair, younger of Hordmanston, but there is no positive evidence that there was a resignation of the title as well as a designation of the Estates.

Mr. Riddell raised the question whether the Resignation can be presumed to have taken place.† "If not, the dignity conferred in 1677 was a new one—and the old title, which had never been extinguished, still existed, agreeably to the old Scottish presumption in favour of heirs-general—in the person of the heir of line."‡ Others maintain that the old Peerage had come to an end—the dignity being limited to heirs male—and Mr. Riddell eventually came to look upon the question as one of extreme difficulty. If those who hold the theory of the "heir male" to be the correct one, should come to be confirmed, and if the dignity can be held to have been in existence so far back as 1379, it would appear now to vest in the Earl of Caithness as the undoubted heir male by descent from the first Lord Sinclair, viz., Henry, 1st Earl of Orkney; but the old Scottish presumption is in favour of heirs generals to such Peerages, and in that case the person entitled to the Barony of Sinclair, whether we call the date of it 1379 or 1489, is unquestionably Colonel John Anstruther Thomson of Charlton, the heir of line of Henry, Lord Sinclair, the son of Sir William St. Clair of Newburgh, the eldest son of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness.

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MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AT HOLYROOD.—The December issue of the *Lady's Realm* contained an article by the Hon. Stuart Erskine on Mary at Holyrood. It was noticeable chiefly on account of the illustrations—partly photographic and partly reproductions from old oil paintings. Mr. Stuart Erskine (who was born in 1869) is the second son of Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, Cornwall, who is descended from Lord High Chancellor Erskine (1750-1823), the third son of the 10th Earl of Buchan. He got a brief glimpse of notoriety in 1890, by editing (along with Mr. Herbert Vivian, who has just written a big book on Serbia) a delightfully impudent weekly, called *The Whirlwind*, which described itself as a lively and eccentric newspaper. It was a sort of Legitimist organ, and anticipated Lord Rosebery, by publishing a list of the honours granted by James II.

\* *Journal of Jurisprudence*, Vol. 27, No. 315.

† *Peerage Law*, 54, 5.

‡ *Journal of Jurisprudence*, Vol. 27, No. 315.

\* Robertson's *Proceedings*, 406.

### NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

646. *Mercer, Hugh (Brig.-General)*: Distinguished Soldier in American War of Independence. The second son of the minister of Pitsligo, and probably born in the manse there about 1726, he was an Arts student at Marischal College, 1740-4, but took part in the Jacobite rising of 1745, as an assistant surgeon, and was present at Culloden. In consequence of this escapade he emigrated to America in 1747, and settled in Virginia, where he practised as a surgeon. He was a man of great mental vigour and resource, and took a considerable part, under General Braddon, in the Colonial War with the French and Indians, serving as a Colonel of Colonial troops in 1758. He joined the Insurgent Army during the struggle for American independence, when he proved a gallant and successful officer. He attained the rank of General, but fell at the battle of Princeton, January, 1777 (leaving issue, of whom a grandson, Hugh W. Mercer, was a General in the Confederate Army during the great Civil War, 1860-4). Dr. Gammack gives a sketch of his career in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 93, 171.

647. *Mercer, James (Major)*: Poet. Born in Aberdeen, 27th February, 1733-4 (though Mr. Munro, in *S. N. & Q.*, ii., 55, prefers the date 1731-2), he graduated at his native University, 1752. Having entered the army, he served there till he gained the rank of Captain, when he sold out and settled in Aberdeen. A lover of letters, he was the friend of Dr. Beattie and other scholars, and published a volume of verse in 1794, which was republished 1804 and 1806. He died in 1804. See *Life*, by Lord Glenbervie.

648. *Mercer, William (Lieut.-Colonel)*: Poet, &c. Son of the minister of Methlick, and probably born in the manse about 1605, he was presented to the Parsonage and Vicarage of Glenholm and Prebendary thereof by Charles I., in June, 1630; but went soon after to Ireland, where he entered the army on the side of the Covenanters or State, as they were called, and rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He is known as a poet. A sketch of his career is given in *Nat. Dict. of Biography*, and K. J. gives a list of his numerous writings in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 134. He is supposed to have died after 1682.

649. *Meston, William (Prof.)*: Poet and Scholar. Born in Midmar, probably about 1678, as he entered Marischal College in session 1694-5, and graduated 1698. In 1701 he became under master in the Grammar School, a post he held till 1713. He was the tutor of the Jacobite Earl Marischal, and of his famous brother, Marshal James Keith, while they were students at the local University, 1712-1715. In the latter year Meston received a presentation from the Keith family to a regency in Marischal College. Meston, however, seems never to have actually taught in the College, as the classes did not meet during the rebellion, and were resumed only in 1717, before

which date he and all his colleagues, except Professor Blackwell, had been expelled from office by a Royal Commission of Visitation. During the rebellion of 1715 Meston was Governor of Dunnottar Castle, but after Sheriffmuir he fled to the Highlands, and remained there till the Act of Indemnity was passed. He subsequently set up academies in Elgin, Turriff, Montrose, and Perth, where he educated the sons of the gentry in Jacobite principles. He died in 1745. For list of writings see P. J. Anderson's list, *S. N. & Q.*, iii., 101, 114; iv., 3; see also *Pratt's Buchan*, 361.

650. *Middleton, George, D.D. (Principal)*: Thirteenth Principal of King's College. Born 14th February, 1645, probably in Old Machar, he graduated in 1662, and was ordained at Glamis in 1671. He became sub-principal of King's College in 1679; D.D., 1683, and succeeded his father, Alexander, in the principalship of the College, 1684. He was, however, deposed as a Jacobite, 1717, and died 1726. He was, says Orem, a great humanist and philosopher, and a sound divine. See Scott's *Fasti* and *S. N. & Q.*, x., 65, &c.

651. *Middleton, John (Brig.-General)*: Distinguished Soldier. Son of No. 650. Probably born in Old Machar about 1684, he entered the British army, and attained the rank of Brig.-General, 1735. He was proprietor of Seaton, Old Aberdeen, and received from George I. a charter of the lands of Fettercairn (see *S. N. & Q.*, i., 181). His son, George Middleton, an advocate, married Lady Diana Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford (*S. N. & Q.*, ii., 63). He was Rector of King's College, 1760-6 (*S. N. & Q.*, x., 66). Brig.-General Middleton died before 1753 (see *North. Notes & Queries*, ii., 172-3). One of the most notable scions of this Middleton family was Charles M. Middleton, Lord Barham, who was born at Leith in 1726, and died in 1813.

652. *Milne, Colin, LL.D. (Rev.)*: Botanist. Born at Aberdeen, 1744, son of Alexander Milne, merchant, he was educated there, under the care of his uncle, Dr. Campbell, of Marischal College. Becoming tutor to Lord Algernon Percy, son of the Duke of Northumberland, he took orders in the Church of England, and became Rector of North Chapel, Essex. He also obtained the lectureship of Deptford. He was an LL.D. of Marischal College, in 1771, and was also D.D. and F.L.S. His *Botanical Dictionary* appeared in 1770; his *Institutes of Botany* in 1770-2. He also published several sermons. He died in 1815. See *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 135, and Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen*.

653. *Milne, John, M.D.*: Philanthropist. Born in Gilcomston, Aberdeen, 1775, he was educated at King's College (M.D., 1803), and in 1793 became surgeon's mate of the East Indiaman, *Carnatic*, of which he was afterwards surgeon. He quitted naval service in 1798, and became surgeon to the E. I. Co., Bombay, where he rose to be President of the Medical Board, and took an active part in all fitted to develop the prosperity of our Indian

Empire. He founded a medical bursary at King's College, which was the first medical bursary at Aberdeen. He bequeathed a sum of £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 too poor to pay fees. Died 1841, Bombay. For writings, see K. J., *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 135. (See Memoir of John Milne, M.D., 1871.)

654. *Milne, John*: Minor Poet. Born at Aberdeen, 25th December, 1791, he enlisted in early life, and served as a soldier. On retiring from the army, he was for a time a shoemaker, and thereafter a postman. He published, in 1831, "The Widow and her Son," and in 1845 "Twelve Essays, with Occasional Illustrations in Verse." He died, 1865.

655. *Milne, John, LL.D.*: Rector of Dollar Institution. A native of New Craig, Udny, he was a successful teacher, and for a good many years taught classics in Dollar, and acted as Rector of the great school there. He died in 1873, aged more than 70.

656. *Milne, John (Rev.)*: Evangelist, &c. Born at Peterhead, 1807, he was ordained at St. Leonard's, Perth, in 1839, but, leaving the Church of Scotland in 1843, he became minister of Free St. Leonard's. Having resigned his charge in 1853, he went out as missionary to Calcutta. After a residence of four years in India he returned to Scotland, and, finding St. Leonard's again vacant, he accepted a call to that congregation, and continued their pastor till his death, in 1868. Mr. Milne was a man of singular piety, the friend and associate of McCheyne, the Bonars, and William Burns. His life has been written by Horatius Bonar, and reveals a man of great earnestness of spirit, unflinching fidelity to what he felt to be his duty, and unwearied perseverance in evangelistic labours.

657. *Milne, William, D.D.*: Chinese Missionary and Author. Born at Kennethmont, April, 1785, in early life he came under strong religious influences, and resolved to offer his services to the London Missionary Society. Trained under Dr. Bogue, at Gosport, he was ordained at Portsea, 1812, and sent out to Macao, as colleague to Dr. Morrison. He commenced at once to evangelise, and to master the Chinese tongue; was instrumental in establishing a church and a school at Malacca, and materially assisted Dr. Morrison in translating the Bible into Chinese. For list of writings, see K. J., *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 135; also Life of Dr. Milne, by Robert Philip, D.D. Dr. Milne's son, William Charles Milne, also a Chinese missionary, was a considerable author. For list of his works, see K. J., *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 136.

658. *Minto, William, LL.D. (Prof.)*: Journalist and Author. A native of the parish of Alford, he was one of the most distinguished students of his time at Aberdeen University. He was born 10th October, 1845, and died in 1893. His early predilections for journalism took him to London, where, besides other

literary work, he edited *The Examiner* and *London Opinion*. He was appointed Professor of Logic and English Literature in Aberdeen University, 1880. His most important work, "The Literature of the Georgian Era," was issued in 1894, after its author's death.

659. *Mitchell, Alexander*: American Politician and Millionaire. He was born in Ellon in 1817, or, as another account says, in Fyvie, and emigrated to the United States, settling at Milwaukee in 1839. There he became a banker, and finally President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co. He served two terms in Congress, 1870 and 1872. He died in 1887.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

ABERDEEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASTERS.—Mr. P. J. Anderson (XI., 75) is no doubt acquainted with the variation in the second line of the couplet, relating to the Masters about the beginning of this century, as given in Rettie's *Aberdeen Fifty Years Ago*, viz., "Chucklehead and Girdle hat," and knows that "Chucklehead" or "pluff-cheeks" was Mr. Robert Fraser. A near relative of the writer, who was a pupil at the Grammar School about 1806, used to speak of him often by the name of "Chucklie" or "Chucklie Forbes," and to tell how, when irritated by the boys, he stuck his thumbs into the armholes of his vest and threw back his head, exclaiming, "I am burning with indignation," which was followed by his sending out a "pluff" from his inflated cheeks. Would that not explain the origin of the epithet "pluff-cheeks"? The impression left upon the writer's mind is that, while, according to his relative's distinct and repeated assertion, Mr. F. had the repute of being an excellent Latinist, he had rather failed in the matter of discipline, and this seems to be confirmed by what he was told many years ago by a clerical friend, who evidently spoke from his own personal knowledge. It was known among the boys that Mr. Forbes had a share in a whaler named "the Dee," and that he was always very anxious to have the earliest information of its success. So one afternoon, about the time when the vessel might be expected to arrive at Aberdeen, one of the boys came up to Mr. F. as soon as the class assembled and announced that he saw "the Dee" entering the harbour as he came to school. The class was dismissed almost immediately, and Mr. F. hurried to the harbour, but found no whaler there. On reprimanding the boy next day for telling a lie—the little fellow affirmed that he spoke the truth, for it was the RIVER Dee that he meant.

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E. Sibly, M.D., F.R.H.S., Member of the Royal College of Physicians in Aberdeen, of the King's College in Aberdeen, and Fellow of the Harmonic Philosophical Society in Paris. So runs his description of himself on an engraved portrait in our collection. He obtained the degree of M.D. at King's College in 1792, and then appears to have rapidly developed a delusive and profitable system of quackery. His volumes are large, well printed, and rather pretentious. The smallest of them, the *Uranoscopia*, is indeed a singular curiosity, being engraved throughout by Ames of Bristol, from designs by the author. As in the other works, the portrait of the author, well engraved, is given as frontispiece, and its inscription dubs him Astro-Philo, whatever that may mean. The contents of the works cannot be described at the present day "in the pure language of the stars."

James Sievwright was a native of Cairnie, and was Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland in 1847. Norman Sievwright was an Episcopal minister at Brechin, and his preservative against political and religious innovation drew forth a stinging reply from worthy old Tullochgorum Skinner. Both the Sievwrights were graduates of Marischal College.

Sir George Simpson was a Ross-shire man. His travels, although his name appears on the title page, were not written by himself, but by Dr. Adam Thom, a Canadian judge, M.A., and LL.D. of King's College, Aberdeen. K. J.

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(To be continued.)

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THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING A SCOT.—In a leader (Nov. 24) on Lord Rosebery's charming speech at the annual meeting of the Scottish History Society, the *Times* remarked:—"Among the numerous privileges enjoyed by Scotsmen not the least valuable is that of being provincial with a grace unattainable by Englishmen. . . . When a Scotsman addresses his fellow-parishioners or his fellow-townsmen he can always contrive, if he be a man of parts, to speak for a nationality. He can take all Scotland for his province, whereas it is much if an Englishman can speak for a county in such a manner as to secure the same warmth and dignity."

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(Continued from page 88.)

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ROBERT ANDERSON.

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BURNSIANA (X., 108).—For the year ended 30th September, the total number of visitors to Burns's Cottage was 34,059, as compared with 38,205 for the previous year—a decrease of 4146. The following lines appear in the visitors' book under the signature of William Allan, M.P. for Sunderland:—

"Creation primal stands God's greatest feat;  
The next when He His Son sent to this earth;  
The next when He, man's genius to complete,  
Ordn'd that Burns should in this cot have birth.

THE GORDONS OF FARSKANE.—Some interesting facts about the Gordons of Farskane are given in the following letter from Archibald Duff, Bilbohall, to William Rose, factor for Earl Fife in 1791. He says:—

“I think I should know Faskine’s descendants well. By Brand’s second daughter they had three sons and three daughters. William, the eldest, sold the estate to Lord Findlater, and went over as a merchant to Norway. He married William Duff of Crombie’s eldest daughter, who you surely remember after her husband’s death. She lived long in Banff, and afterwards in Portsoy, and died the other year. They had two sons and two daughters. The eldest, William, continued his father’s business as a merchant in Norway, but afterwards came over to Ireland, and is still alive in Sligo, in Ireland; was never married. He sold the lands of Nether Buckie to his brother-in-law, William Dunbar, merchant in Portsoy. John, the second son, died a very young lad, and was never married. The eldest daughter, Jean, was married to James Milne, then a merchant in Banff. They afterwards went over to Norway, where she died, and James Milne still resides there. There was, and is, issue of that marriage. Mrs. Stewart, in Banff, the mother of James Milne, can tell you all about them. Margaret, the second daughter, married William Dunbar, merchant in Portsoy. She died and left several sons and daughters. Mrs. Dunbar is still alive. The second son of Faskine, by Helen Duff—Archibald—a daughter of Edingeith’s, by whom he had two sons, William and James. William, the eldest, was bred a doctor at Elgin. He went abroad and died, and was never married. James was bred a sailor, and was married, but of what name, county, or family his wife was I never heard. But James and his wife came to Portsoy the other year. James died in Portsoy about a week after he came there. His widow still lives there. James and his wife have two sons, but in what line they are I never heard. They bid fair to succeed Lady Udney in Iden. Faskine’s eldest daughter, Margaret, was my mother. Elspet, his second daughter, was my wife’s mother, and Mary, the third daughter, was the mother of Leuchars and old Robert Innes’ daughter. James—Faskine’s third son, by Helen Duff, was the father of Janat Gordon—Provost Duff’s wife. His only child, by a daughter of Smith of Smithfields, is a merchant in Dundee.”

W. CRAMOND.

[With reference to this James Milne, who went to Norway, it may be noted that the great-grandfather of the Norwegian composer, Edward Grieg, namely, Alexander Greig, who emigrated from Fraserburgh to Bergen, was married to Anna Milne. Was she any relation to those Banff Greigs?—EDITOR.]

THE VIKING CLUB: ORKNEY, SHETLAND, AND NORTHERN SOCIETY.—Of all the societies for Northerners exiled in London the Viking Club is the most curious. It is a Social and Literary Society for persons connected with Orkney and Shetland, and for all interested in the North and its literature and antiquities. The means by which the Club aims at promoting its objects are, briefly, by:—

- (1) Meetings for the discussion of Papers on Northern history, literature, music, art, archæology, language, folk-lore, and anthropology;
- (2) Publication of the *Proceedings*, the Saga-Book of the Club, including Papers read, and other communications of interest;
- (3) Formation of a library of books, MSS., maps, &c., relating to Northern history and antiquities;
- (4) Encouraging the transcription and publication of original documents relating to Northern history, &c.;
- (5) Exhibitions of Northern antiquities;
- (6) Social Gatherings, Concerts, &c.

The Meetings and Concerts are held from November to June, in the King’s Weigh House Rooms, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square, W. The Honorary President of the Club is called the “Viking-Jarl.” The President (Dr. Karl Blind) is the “Jarl,” and the Club Poet is called the Viking-Skald. Among the members of the Council are Mr. J. Romilly Allen, Professor Watson Cheyne, and Dr. J. G. Garson. The Vice-Presidents include—Lord Zetland, Lord Orkney, The Chisholm, Ove Gude (the Chamberlain to the King of Sweden), and Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby. The following are the “Vikingised” names of the officials:—LAW-MAN (*President of Council*), SAGA-MASTER (*Hon. Editor*), SKATT-MASTER (*Hon. Treasurer*), THINGS-BOTH-MAN (*Convener*), UMBOTHS-MAN (*Hon. Secretary*), LAW-RIGHT-MEN and KONUR (*Councillors*), RANSELL-MEN (*Hon. Auditors*), and LAW-LORIST (*Hon. Solicitor*).

SCOTS RELIGION.—In the curious romantic itinerary, called “Penelope’s Progress: her Experiences in Scotland,” which Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin is contributing to the *Atlantic Monthly*, she remarks:—“Religion in Edinburgh is a theory, a convention, a fashion (both humble and aristocratic), a sensation, an intellectual conviction, an emotion, a dissipation, a sweet habit of the blood; in fact, it is, it seems to me, every sort of thing it can be to the human spirit.”

THE FAMILY OF DUNCAN.—*A propos* of the anniversary of the battle of Camperdown, a correspondent of the *Scotsman* noted that the name Duncan is indelibly connected with Dundee. Adam Duncan, the future Admiral, was born in Dundee in 1731, his father being Alexander Duncan of Lundie, then Provost of the town. The Duncans of Lundie are said to be of Norwegian origin. They were, however, proprietors of the Barony of Lundie as far back as 1678. The old house of Lundie is supposed to have been erected by Sir John Campbell, a cadet of the House of Argyll, a branch of that clan having owned lands in the Carse of Gowrie. Old Lundie House was built in the reign of James V., and, changing hands, it became the residence of the Duncan family. When it fell into a ruinous condition, the Admiral's father left it, and took up his residence at Gourdie House, about the year 1745. That mansion was then named Lundie House, and there the family resided until the present mansion of Camperdown House, near Lochee, was built. About the early part of last century Dundee was a very insignificant town, but signs of prosperity being apparent while Provost Duncan was in office, he embarked on the scheme of erecting a town house, and the building stands to this day as a monument of the interest he took in the town. Adam Duncan, the future Admiral, spent the greater part of his early life in Dundee.

A SCOTS NEW YEAR'S CARD.—By far the most appropriate New Year's card issued this season comes from Marcus Ward & Co., of Belfast. It displays (in embossed colours) the shield of St. Andrews on a broadsword and standard, beneath a visor. In the inside there is a vellum-paper sheet, printed in old English characters, and stamped with a red seal, like a charter. The legend runs thus:—

To my auld and valued frien',

This comes to greet ye, Lang Life, Health and Happiness I maun wish this braw Yule-tide, and may ye see mony guid New Years for the honour of the auld countrie and guid St. Andrew of that ilk, patron of the ancient realme of Scotlande. Lang may your lum reek.

Sealed, Stampit and Postit by your frien'  
and Weel-Wisher,

—18—

It may be noticed that the firm is now managed by a member of an old Aberdeen family.

AYRSHIRE AND GALLOWAY ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The 14th and final meeting of the above Association was held in the County Board Room on October 5th. The Earl of Stair, K.T., President of the Association, in the chair. Before proceeding to the business of the meeting, the chairman said he was sure he expressed the feelings of all present when he said how deeply they deplored the loss of one who had taken a deep and active interest in archæological affairs, not only in the district, but over the whole of Scotland. It was 20 years ago this month since Mr. Cochran-Patrick had brought forward the proposal for the formation of this Association, and he was quite sure they could not say how deeply they were indebted to him for the success which had attended the proceedings of this Society. Mr. C. G. Shaw submitted a statement of the finances, from which it appeared that there was a balance of £829. The Council, which had met that afternoon, had recommended that of this sum £500 should be set aside for the expenses of the final volume; that £120 be applied to the repair of Crossraguel Abbey, and £100 for the repair of Glenluce Abbey; that outstanding accounts should be paid, and that a reserve of £50 be set aside for possible claims. The Council had also recommended that the Society should be wound up. Mr. Boyle regretted that the Society was to be wound up, but as it appeared that they had finished their work, there did not seem to be any necessity for continuing it. Mr. Shaw explained that there were a considerable number of the Society's publications on hand, and it was proposed that these should be offered to the members at £1 1s. a volume, and that should there be any volumes still unappropriated, they should be distributed among institutions in the two counties that appeared to be best suited to have them.

AN EPITAPH ON A DOG.—In the Dogs' Cemetery, Hyde Park, there is a stone bearing the following inscription:—

To the blessed memory  
Of our dear  
JACK.  
A Scotch collie,  
Died August 31, 1895,  
Aged 15 years.

The most intelligent, devoted, well-bred and affectionate dog that ever lived. Adored by his devoted and afflicted

SIR H. SETON GORDON, BART.

LETTER BY FRANCIS MACNAB, LAIRD OF THAT ILK.—In works treating of the Highland clans, wherein accounts of the Clan Macnab appear, special reference is almost invariably made to the idiosyncrasies and failings of Francis Macnab, the well-known laird, and one and all agree in recording that “his education must have been sadly neglected in his youth,” not an unusual thing with even Highland chiefs of bygone days. The writer is able to testify to this, so far as orthography is concerned, although the caligraphy would be deemed that of an educated man, by a holograph letter of Macnab’s, which he came across one day, and of which the following is a copy :—

“Kinnell, Nov. 11 1797.

“Sir,

“It wod be dowing me a feavour greing with the Dyke builders without lose of time, whatever bargain you make with them I most willingly agreee, as I wish to live in frindship with all my neighbours you may blive a five fout dyke with a stone coping I wod preferre, hopes and expects That their will be as little time as possible lost, in carying on this same dyke. Bieng from hime till leat last night prevented the receipt of yours

“and I Sir your most obet

“Humble Servt

“FRAN: MCNAB.”

“To Mr. Kennedy, factor to the

“Earle of Breadalbane,

“Whithall.”

This letter apparently refers to a march fence somewhere between the Breadalbane and the Macnab lands. *Newhall*, near Taymouth Castle, was where Kennedy had his house and office, and whether “Whithall” was a little bit of sarcasm on Macnab’s part, or whether it arose from the effects of his “bieng from hime till leat last night,” will never be known.

J. CHRISTIE.

THE LOUDON FAMILY.—Mr. Alfred C. Jones contributed an interesting sketch of the Ayrshire family of Campbell of Loudon to the December number of the *Genealogical Magazine*.

DAVID GREGORY, SAVILIAN PROFESSOR AT OXFORD.—One of the beautiful ecclesiastical books of recent years is *The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford*, by T. G. Jackson, R.A., Architect, printed and published by the Clarendon Press (36/-). It gives the epitaph on the marble tablet (in the east wall of the south aisle), which commemorates David Gregory, thus :—

D. M.

Davidis Gregorii M.D.

Qui

Aberdenia Natus Jun. 24. 1661

In Academia Edenburgenti

Matheseos Professor Publicus

Deinde Oxonij

Astronomiae Professor Savilianus

Obijt. Oct: 10. A.D. 1708

Aetatem illi heu brevem Natura concessit

Sibi ipse longam prorogavit

Scriptor Illustris

Desideratissimo Viro

Elizabetha Vxor

M. P.

GORDONS ON THE STAGE.—At the present moment there are two figures on the London stage who have Gordon blood in their veins. Mr. Cosmo Stuart, who is understood to be largely interested in theatrical speculation, and is playing in “One Summer’s Day” at the Comedy Theatre, is the son of the late Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, brother of the present Duke of Richmond. Mdlle. Marguerite Cornille, who is singing French songs (in short frocks) at the Empire, has this pedigree :—

George, 9th Marquis of Huntly.

Charles, 10th Marquis.

Lord Cecil.

Charles, present  
Marquis.

Edith = Oscar Cornille.

Marguerite Cornille.

## Queries.

1122. FOUNDERS OF THE DICK AND MILNE BEQUESTS.—Can any reader tell me where information about the founders of the Dick and Milne Bequests is to be had? There is said to be a life of Milne. A short article on Dick in the *Ency. Britt.* is readily accessible, but further details would be acceptable.

Durriss.

A. M.

[For notice of Milne, see “Notables” in the current number, p. 99.—ED.]

**1123.** "THE SMITH'S A GALLANT FIREMAN."—Can anyone give the name of the composer of the old Scottish Reel, entitled, "The Smith's a Gallant Fireman," which Mr. Harrison of Aberdeen so appropriately wedded to words? S.

**1124.** IBSEN'S SCOTS ANCESTRY.—The great-grandmother of Ibsen is said to have been the daughter of a Scotsman naturalised in Norway. I have asked Mr. William Archer (who makes this statement in his biographical introduction to his translation of Ibsen's plays, published by Walter Scott) to name her; but he is quite unable to throw any light upon her. Can any of your readers do so? J. M. B.

**1125.** CHILDREN'S RHYMES AND GAMES.—What is the best book on Children's Rhymes and Games (Scottish) from the "folk-lore" point of view? M.

**1126.** PROFESSOR FYFE OF ABERDEEN.—In the obituary notices of the late Professor Fyfe of Aberdeen, it is stated that he claimed direct descent on the maternal side from Immanuel Kant. Can anyone trace this descent? The Scottish ancestry of Kant engaged the attention of some readers of *S. N. & Q.* a few years ago (I., 122; II., 30), but I do not think Professor Fyfe's name was mentioned in connection therewith. M.

[As to this question a correspondent to the *Free Press* of 11th Dec. says—"There was no doubt in his [Prof. Fyfe's] mind as to the relationship of his ancestors to Kant. I remember asking him about the matter, and he told me that although he could not actually construct the broken links (having failed to do so after much correspondence with Kant's relatives on the Continent) there was no doubt in his mind that he was connected with the German philosopher, whose people were originally saddlers on the Forfarshire coast."]

**1127.** MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.—A periodical Monthly Publication intended as a repository of Discussion and Intelligence respecting the progress of the Gospel throughout the World. Published by Andrew and James Aikman. 8vo. 16 vols. *All.* The above entry appeared in Mr. Scott's "Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodical Literature" in Vol. V., *S. N. & Q.* Can anyone direct me to a file of this *Missionary Magazine*? It was begun about 1809. J. B.

## Answers.

**1094.** RHYME (XI., 77).—Perhaps there was a touch of prudery in the forgetfulness of Mr. Smith's aunt in regard to the last part of the description of the Cabrach and its inhabitants, etc., which is attri-

buted to one of the ministers of the Parish, and is usually given as follows:—

They ca' the land Cabrach,  
the people dabrach, = diobarach (outcast).  
the water roosthair,  
the corn troosthair, = trus-dur (filth, dirt).  
My name's Strang.  
My wife's name's Stink. (Betty Stink it was.)

Via Hew Scott's *Fasts* for the names, etc. A.

**1105.** COCKBURN (XI., 77).—Patrick Scougall of Salton, afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, had a sister who was married to a gentleman named Cockburn. She became the mother of John Cockburn, D.D. In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the father of this divine is said to have been "a gentleman of some estate in the north of Scotland." As, however, the MS. record book, to which "C" refers, is one of the authorities relied on for the facts in the article, it is probable that the writer has drawn from the same source as "C" has done, and his statement therefore cannot be accepted as decisive of the point at issue. In the *Registry of the Privy Councils of Scotland*, Vol. III., 1578-1585, mention is made, under date 1577-79, of a Mr. John Cockburn of Brechin, evidently a person of some property, who was summoned to appear before the Council in consequence of a complaint lodged against him. This reference would seem to establish a pretty early domicile of the Cockburn family "in the north of Scotland." To a person residing in the south of England, Brechin might be loosely described as being so situated. W. S.

**1106.** "CHINESE" GORDON (XI., 77).—May I be allowed to supplement my last month's attempted answer? It appears from Hake's *Story of the Life of Chinese Gordon* that Gordon's father left behind him a brief memoir of the family, the gist of which is as follows:—Gordon's ancestor, who fought on the Royalist side and was made a prisoner at Preston Pans, was named David. He was born in 1715. His liberation was procured through the influence, it is said, of the Duke of Cumberland, who had stood sponsor at the baptism of his son some years previously. A kinsman of this David was Sir William Gordon of Park, who fought in the same battle on the side of the Jacobites. David afterwards emigrated to America, where he died in 1752. His son, William Augustus Gordon, godson of the "butcher" Duke, appears to have been born about 1739, was married to Anna Maria Clarke, and had issue three sons and four daughters. The eldest of these sons, William Augustus Gordon, accidentally killed at the Cape, was a captain in the army. Augustus Henry Gordon (the second son) died a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. William Henry Gordon, the father of "Chinese" Gordon, was born in 1786, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Enderby, Esq. By referring to the excellent chart of the Gordons, issued with the October number of *S. N. & Q.*, "J. M. B." will be able approximately to determine the connection of Gordon with the great house of that name. W. S.

**1107. ADAM LINDSAY GORDON (XI., 77).**—In addition to the book mentioned by Mr. Davidson in last month's issue, which is probably the best on the subject, attention may also be called to the *Dictionary of National Biography* (article, "Adam Lindsay Gordon"), and to a recent work, Byrne's *Australian Writers*, published last year.

**1109. THE STRONACH FAMILY (XI., 77).**—The surname is an old one, and is found in the districts of Easter Ross, Inverness, Nairn, and other places on the Moray Firth. Some of the name owned land in the middle of the 17th century, and probably earlier. Thomas Stronach graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1684. Celtic scholars may explain the origin of the name.  
W. M.

**1111. ROYAL, CLAN, AND FREE FORESTS (XI., 93).**—Without pretending to answer this query, I would suggest that "W" may perhaps find the information he requires in *The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, Vol. I., Edinburgh, 1844. The literature on forests is somewhat scanty. An early work by Silas Taylor, *Common Good, or the Improvement of Commons, Forests and Chases by inclosure*, London, 1692; or a more recent publication, Macgregor's *Organisation and Valuation of Forests*, issued by Wyman, London, may perhaps yield a few hints. Hunter's *Woods, Forests, and Estates of Perthshire*, Perth, 1883, might also be consulted. It treats of several of the royal forests in that county, but does not seem to bear on the special points in which "W" is interested.  
W. S.

**1112. THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS FIRST BATALION (XI., 93).**—Permit me to draw "J. M. B.'s" attention to two publications, which perhaps he may find useful with regard to the 75th regiment. (1) *The British Army: its Origin, Progress, and Equipment*; by Sir Sibbald D. Scott: 3 vols.; published by Cassell & Co., 1867-76. (I fear this work may not come down far enough for "J. M. B.'s" purpose.) (2) *The Regiments of the British Army Chronologically Arranged*; compiled by Richard Trimen, late Captain 35th Royal Sussex, and issued by W. H. Allen & Co., London, 1878. Glancing over Hook's *Life of Sir David Baird*, I find mention made of a 75th regiment as present at the storming of Seringapatam. It is said, however, to have been raised in Wales. A Scottish regiment, the 73rd, afterwards 71st, in which Baird served and finally commanded, is repeatedly referred to. It was raised at Elgin, some nine years earlier than the date "J. M. B." gives, and took part in most of the important engagements during the Mysore campaign, but was disbanded and the men drafted into other regiments (chiefly the 73rd and 74th) after the downfall of Tippoo's capital. Of course, I am aware how frequently the designations of regiments have been altered. The 75th of a hundred years ago may be represented by something very different at the present time.  
CLANSMAN.

**1113. THE DAVIDSONS OF MIDMAR (XI., 93).**—Margaret Davidson, heiress of Midmar, married in 1790 James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Logie Elphinstone. Her mother was a Forbes of Craigievar. Her father was James Davidson of Midmar—a relative of Provost Davidson. What was the origin of that family of Davidson?  
A RELATION.

A book, written by the late Dr. Davidson, minister of Inverurie, *Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch*, containing, I understand, notices of a good many Aberdeenshire Davidsons, from the 15th century to the present day, might possibly reconcile some of the contradictions specified.  
W. S.

**1114. COURT BOOKS OF DISCHER AND TOYER (XI., 93).**—Does *The Black Book of Taymouth*, edited by Cosmo Innes, and issued as one of the Bannatyne Club publications, give no information on the point?  
W. S.

**1115. JANE CHRISTIE, DUCHESS OF GORDON (XI., 93).**—Anderson in *Scottish Nation* calls her Mrs. Christie of Fochabers.

**1116. "TANNACHIE" (XI., 93).**—Your correspondent, I fear, is in error as to Tulloch of Tannachie having dropped the "c" as far back as 1732, for I have an earlier record reference (1691), where Alexander Tulloch of Tannachie kept the "c," but Patrick Tulloh of Bogton dropped it. No importance can be attached to the spelling of those days. Can your correspondent shew any connection between the Tullochs and the Dallases?  
C. S. R.

**1118. BED-HECK, ITS MEANING (XI., 93).**—"W. B. R. W." is no doubt correct in his explanation of this word. A *heck*, of course, is the rack in a stable, behind which fodder is retained. The *bed-heck* is a number of iron bars, or more frequently of deal boards, placed in the bottom of closed beds, a foot or two above the floor. Over these a quantity of straw was usually laid, and the mattress put above the straw, which was kept from tumbling to the ground by the bars or boards called the *bed-heck*. *Haick*, I should imagine, is only another mode of spelling *heck*. The structure and purpose of both are much the same. Occurring in the phrase *living at heck and manger*, the meaning is that one has got into comfortable quarters, where supplies are abundant. There is, however, an early English word *heke* or *heck*, which Mr. Halliwell defines as "the division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses. *Heck-door*, the inner door, not closely panelled, but only partially so, and the rest latticed."  
CAMPUS.

**1110. THE CORNWALLIS FAMILY (XI., 93).**—The Marquis who married Lady Louisa Gordon succeeded his father, the 1st Marquis (the great Indian General, who fought with the 75th Regiment in India), in 1805. The second Marquis died in 1823, leaving five daughters. Louisa and Elizabeth died unmarried. Jane became Baroness Braybrooke, and died in 1856, leaving—

Richard Cornwallis Neville, 4th Baron Braybrooke.

Charles Cornwallis Neville, 5th Baron Braybrooke.

Henry Aldworth Neville, fell at Inkerman.

Rev. Lamer Neville, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Grey Neville, wounded at Balaclava.

And also three daughters.

Another of the Marchioness's daughters, Jemima, married the 3rd Earl of St. Germans, and had six sons and two daughters—

Edward Lord Eliot, died 1864.

Granville Cornwallis Eliot, fell at Inkerman.

William Gordon, 4th Earl of St. Germans.

Ernest, died 1832.

Henry Cornwallis, 5th Earl of St. Germans.

The third of the Marchioness's married daughters was Lady Mary Cornwallis, who married Charles Ross, M.P. J.

Burke's *Peerage* informs us that Lady Jane, eldest daughter of the Marquis Cornwallis, married Richard, 3rd Lord Braybrooke, and died in 1856; Lady Louisa, the second daughter, was unmarried; Lady Jemima was married to Lord Eliot, eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans, who succeeded his father; Lady Mary married, in 1825, Charles Ross, Esq.; and Lady Elizabeth was unmarried. W. S.

**1121. GEORGE COLMAN'S "MAN OF THE PEOPLE"** (XI., 94).—There is a copy of this work somewhere in existence. In Halkett and Laing's *Dictionary of Anonymous Literature*, it is named and described as a 4to. of 16 pp.; and the description is followed by an asterisk [\*], denoting that a copy had been critically examined either by Mr. Halkett or Mr. Laing. Halkett and Laing's copy, however, was published, London, 1782. Perhaps this is not what Mr. Anderson wishes to discover. W. S.

## Literature.

*A History of the Family of Seton during Eight Centuries*, by GEORGE SETON, Advocate, M.A., Oxon., etc. Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable, 1896 [in two volumes, 4to., 1078 pp.].

THERE may be more sumptuous family histories, but we have not seen them. The epithet applies to all the constituents of the work. The subject matter is

exhaustive, and has involved an untold amount of investigation. Such an ancient house deserved this. In the family veins ran the reddest blood of the Kingdom. From the period of Sir Charles Seton, who married the sister of Robert Bruce, the family history and the history of Scotland are one tale. Even the great and powerful family of the Gordons are ranked simply as Cadets of the Setons. The paper, printing, illustrating, and binding of these volumes are in strict keeping with the theme, and could scarcely be improved on. The illustrations are lovely, and consist mainly of photo-gravures or etchings, among which are many family portraits. One defect we note in the absence of titles to the pictures. To identify them one has to resort to the text. In respect of the numerous coats of arms delineated, the book is a veritable book of heraldry. They are beautifully executed in colours, and printed on India paper. Amongst the various miscellaneous matters brought in to elucidate the history or influence of this ancient family, a Bibliography of the Setons is given. The author does not claim completeness, and indeed we note, for one, that the author has omitted to mention John Seton, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, whose *Theses* for the years 1627, 1630, 1631, 1634, and 1637 are noted in Mr. J. P. Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*. The work on the whole is a monument of industry, and a splendid addition to Scottish family history.

*The Court Books of the Regality of Nairn*, a true statement of their contents, by WM. CRAMOND, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot. Banff, 1897 [28 pp.]

THIS is a most interesting pamphlet, in which Dr. Cramond fully explains the nature of the Regalities, and vindicates them successfully against a certain unreasoning prejudice. These courts were of comparatively modern erection, as heritable jurisdictions conferred by the King to certain territorial magnates, and possessed the power of pot and gallows. The Regality boundaries were not synonymous, but rather coterminous with burgh boundaries, and in authority were next in importance to the Royal Court of Judicature. On the whole, they did a sort of rough and ready justice, but in the somewhat lawless times of their existence they were a terror to evil-doers. Dr. Cramond quotes many of the cases dealt with; they were mostly flagrant, and the verdicts were not unjust, although the punishments now seem severe.

TWO new serial issues of the Waverley Novels have just begun—a cheaper issue of the Dryburgh Edition, which is edited by Andrew Lang, and the Temple Edition, issued by Dent. The former was very successful in its larger form. The new edition will be in 25 volumes at 3/6. The other edition—of which Vols. 1 and 2 are now ready—is sure to be a great favourite. It will be in 48 volumes, several of the novels being in two volumes. The volumes are perfection in type and binding, and their handy form makes them a charm to the student of Scott and to the book lover.

*Aurora Borealis Academica.* In response to a widely expressed demand for a memorial recalling the life and work of the University staff in King's and Marischal Colleges from 1860 (the year of their Union) till 1889, the date of the Universities (Scotland) Act, a volume is now announced. When it is stated that Mr. P. J. Anderson, LL.B., has the general supervision of the work, the reading public will require no other guarantee of its excellence. A long list of well-known contributors is given. The edition will be limited, and the price will not exceed 6/- net.

WHAT promises to be a very interesting volume is announced by David Nutt, Publisher, London. It is *Contributions to the Folklore of Golspie*, by Edward W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Librarian, Oxford. Seven pupils of Golspie School have been Mr. Nicholson's collaborateurs in this work, which will be in Cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.

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### Scots Books of the Month.

*The Arms of the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland.* By John, Marquess of Bute, K.T., J. R. N. Macphail, and H. W. Lonsdale. With 131 Engravings on wood, and 11 other illustrations. Crown 4to., £2 2s. net. Blackwood.  
Only a few copies of this work are offered for sale.

*The Making of Abbotsford.* By the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott. With Photogravure Frontispiece and Vignette of Abbotsford. 374 pages, square crown 8vo., cloth, price 7/6 net. Black.

*The Autobiography of a Highland Minister.* Edited by A. Taylor Innes, Advocate. With a Letter of Appreciation by Alexander Whyte, D.D. 8vo. Hodder & Stoughton.

*Border Raids and Reivers.* R. Borland. 8vo. 5/- net; La. paper, illustrated edition. 10/6 net. La. paper edition is all sold. Fraser, Dalbeattie.

*Mary Queen of Scots: a Tragedy in three Acts.* Robert Blake. 2nd Edition. 8vo., 2/- Simpkin.

*Clydeside Litterateurs: Biographical Sketches.* D. Walker Brown. Hodge (G).

*The Glasgow School of Painting.* David Martin. Bell.

THE Rev. Kirkwood Hewat, F.S.A. Scot., the author of "A Little Scottish World," will shortly issue, through Alexander Gardner, *In the Olden Times*, being Paper on places and people of the past. The prices will be 4/- net; La. paper, limited, 7/6 net.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON will shortly issue a new volume on Burns, which is edited by Mr. W. Wallace, the editor of the new edition of Chambers' Burns, "The Correspondence between Burns and Mrs. Dunlop."

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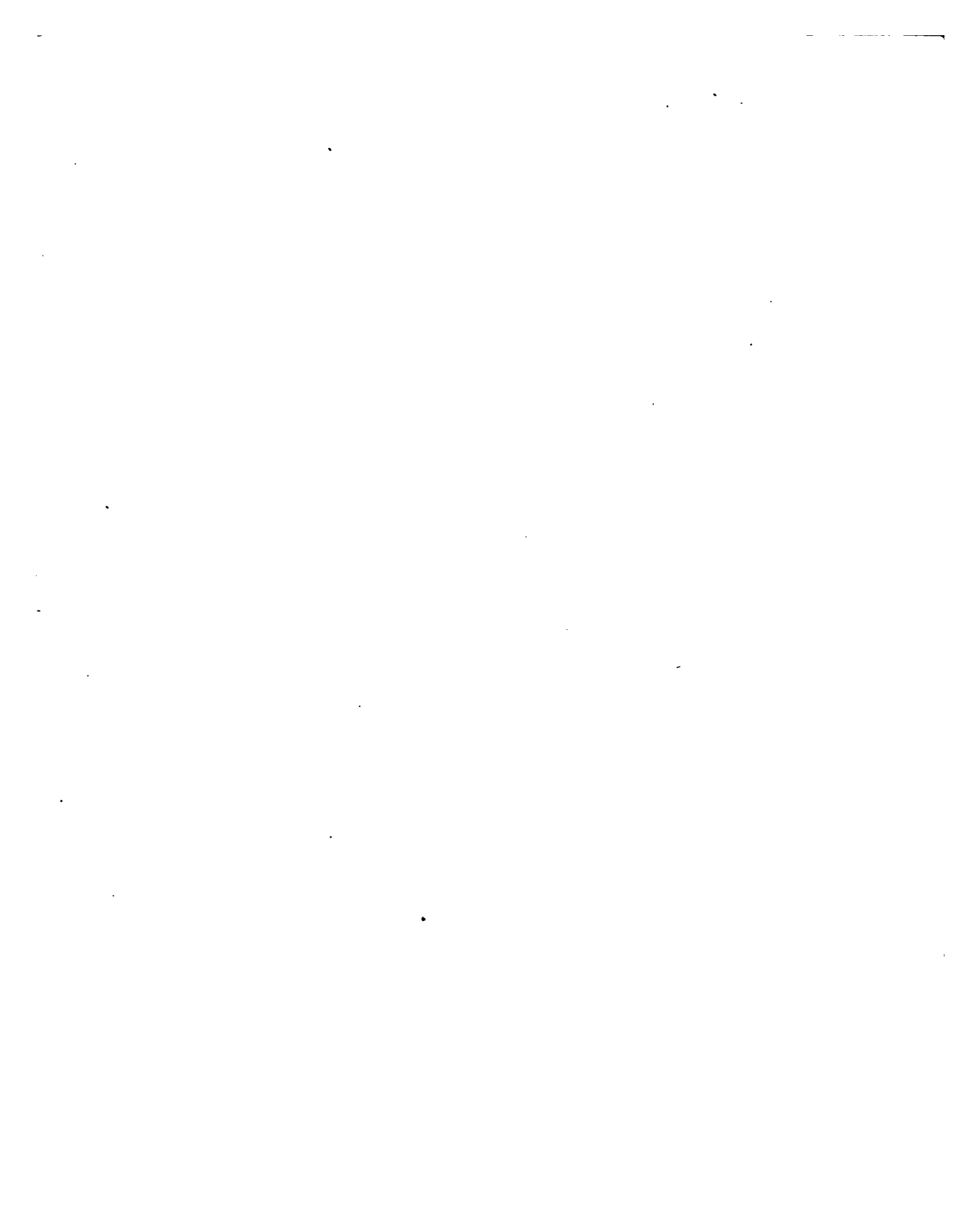
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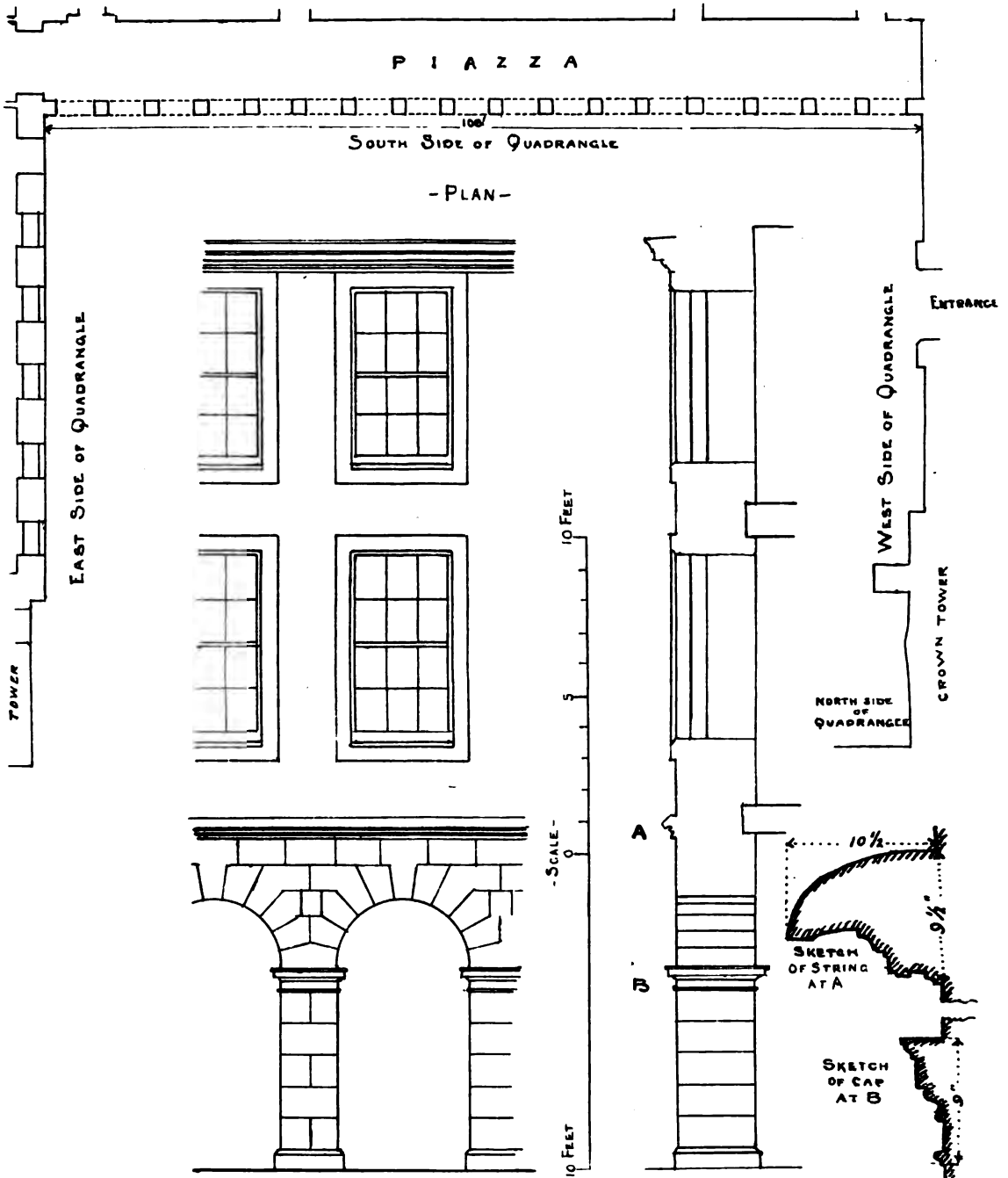
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SUPPLEMENT  
TO  
S. N. & Q.

ELEVATION  
ENLARGED DRAWING OF SOUTH SIDE  
OF QUADRANGLE.

SECTION  
SKETCH  
DETAILS -

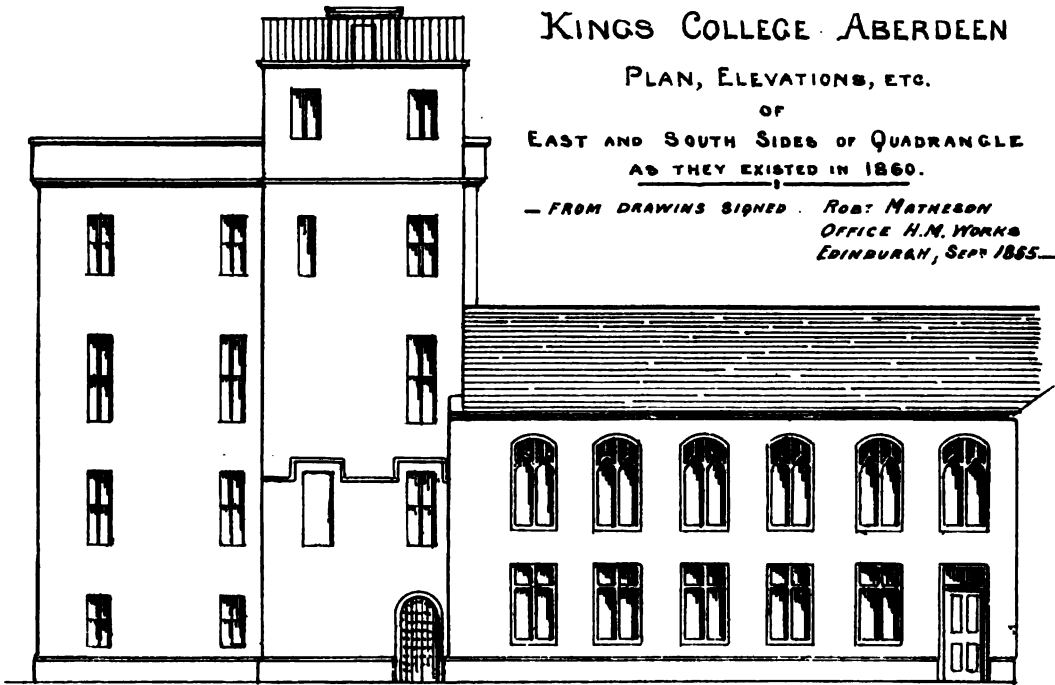
# KINGS COLLEGE ABERDEEN

PLAN, ELEVATIONS, ETC.

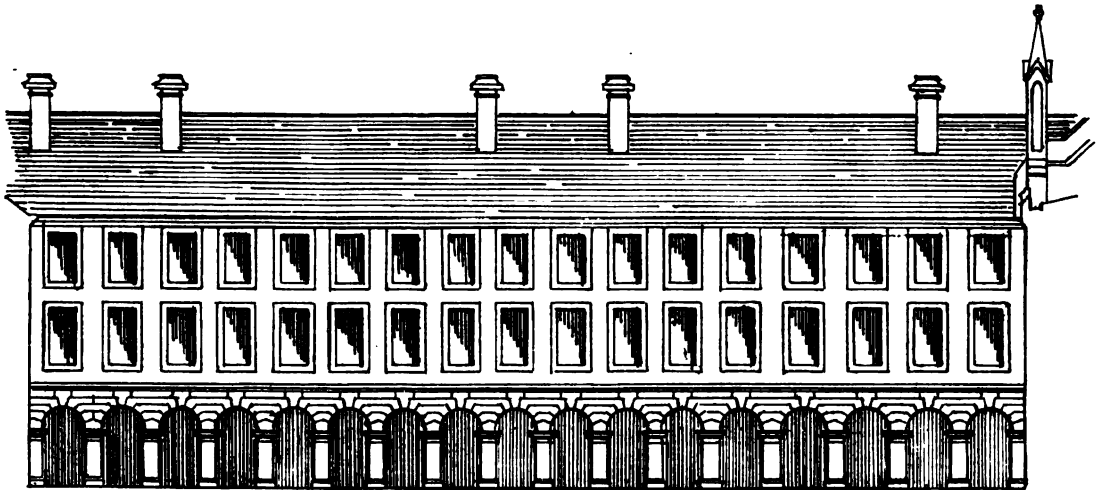
OF

EAST AND SOUTH SIDES OF QUADRANGLE  
AS THEY EXISTED IN 1860.

— FROM DRAWINGS SIGNED . ROBT MATHESON  
OFFICE H.M. WORKS  
EDINBURGH, SEPT 1865.—



- EAST ELEVATION -



- SOUTH ELEVATION -

A. J. MURRAY. DEL.  
NOV. 1897

SCALE OF PLAN AND ELEVATIONS -  
FEET 10 5 0 10 20 30 FEET



# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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FEBRUARY, 1898.

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ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1898.

## NOTES

### ON KING'S COLLEGE QUADRANGLE AS IT STOOD BEFORE 1860.

*Quamvis obstat mihi tarda vetustas,  
Multaque me fugiant, primis spectata sub annis,  
Pura tamen memini, nec, quæ magis hæreat illa,  
Pectore res nostro est.*—OVID.

A FEW notes and reminiscences as to the old Quadrangle of King's College, before its reconstruction in 1860-65, may not be unacceptable. For a long time it was feared that no proper views, giving the interior aspect of that Quadrangle, had been preserved, and Mr. P. J. Anderson, after many an ineffectual search, had been unable to obtain a sketch even of the Piazza, greatly to his regret, inasmuch as the Piazza had been the portion of the College around which the associations and memories of old students chiefly lingered. Fortunately the fear has been entirely removed, and the defect effectually supplied. It has been happily

discovered that, previous to the demolitions of 1860-5, drawings of the old buildings that formed two sides of the Quadrangle had been taken by, or under the superintendence of, Robert Matheson, then at H. M. Office of Works, who had charge of the demolitions and of the reconstructions, and these drawings, having been recovered from the Department of Works in Edinburgh, form, accordingly, the basis on which Mr. A. J. Murray has, with deft skill, framed the two elevations in our present number. These elevations, respectively described as the East and South Elevations, present a most reliable view of the two sides of the old Quadrangle, as seen in its interior aspect up to 1860.

#### I.—EAST ELEVATION.

Regarding the East Elevation, as here presented, it will be noticed that the so-called Cromwell Tower, with its staircase projecting in front of it, still stands as part of the present Quadrangle, but the main portion that formed the east side of the old Quadrangle has been removed. The front of it, as given, represents it exactly as it stood till the demolition, and we now proceed to describe the two floors of which it was composed. The ground floor was occupied by the Public School, where the four Arts classes met for the winter morning prayers, where written examinations were ordinarily held, and where public functions took place, such as announcements of bursaries, prizes, &c., and the ceremony of Arts graduation. At Christmas time festivities were likewise held there, and, among the writer's recollections, was a ball, in which music was discoursed by the blind fiddler, John Ross (teacher of the fiddle), whose signboard in College Bounds, bearing this notification, was famous for its migrations, being sometimes found of a morning over a Professor's gateway, a favourite "lark" with the students of the forties. On the east side of the room was a high boxed pew, in which, on the most important occasions, the Professors sat around the Principal, and in a small open space in front was a solitary low desk, occupied by the Censor for the

week, who had the calling of the Catalogue. On the Sunday mornings, at the Murtle Lecture, at 10 a.m., this Censor's desk was, up to 1851, occupied by the grave and reverend Dr. Mearns, who thence delivered to all the Arts students his short Lectures on Practical Religion. The Bajeants sat near the entrance, to the Professor's left; the Semies in the north-east corner, to the Professor's right; the Tertians opposite them, on the other side of the single fire-place, at the north end; while the Magistrands had the place of honour, or conspicuousness, fronting the Professors seated in the aforesaid high-boxed pew.

It was a low building, bare and unadorned as a barn within, and with no architectural pretensions without. It was not even of ashlar work, but rubble rough-cast, or, in local phrase, "harled"; and although it seems to have been the shell transmogrified of what Parson Gordon delineates as existing on the east side in his time (*circa*, 1660), and was therefore of considerable antiquity, there is nothing to regret in its removal. Still, it is not without emotion that one recalls the associations attached to this building, where we heard, for the first time, the names of those whom the University delighted to honour as holders of bursaries or winners of prizes publicly proclaimed; and, further, at the entrance thereto, one calls up the figure of Professor Tulloch, the plucky little Highlander, in his gown, standing with spectacles swinging in his hand, and swaying himself on his limping limb, as he read out the list of competitors, whom he called to enter and take their allotted seats for the bursary competition. That was always on the last Monday of October in the early forties—that being the opening day of the academic campaign, and a fixed date familiar over all the north during the whole of the present century down to the period of recent changes. In the transition time, after the Union, this Public School was temporarily and roughly fitted up to accommodate the enlarged classes, and the Greek classes, with Professor Bain's English class, met there during the time that the new classrooms in the south wing of the Quadrangle were being erected and prepared. Simultaneous with this adaptation was the appropriation of the upper floor to the use of the Latin class, and it was there where Dr. Maclure met the united class after the Union of the two Colleges.

We now turn to say a word as to this last, the upper floor over the Public School, known as the Hall. This was a long, narrow, but respectably fitted up room, with windows only to the Quadrangle, so that there were no cross lights on the pictures, which were distributed

along the east and north walls, and made, for that period, a fairly brilliant array. The approach to the Hall was by a staircase, opening from a door in the Piazza, and ascending to a landing, from which one entered the Hall, passing on the left the Senate Room, which communicated also with the Hall by tall folding doors. This Senate Room appears to have been a section cut off from the old Hall, which, when used as a dining hall in the conventual time, had extended to a length of 90 feet, and this separate section formed a handsome and lofty apartment, lighted by a picturesque window of three lights, a view of which has been preserved. In the case of the overflow of numbers beyond what the Public School was equal to, the Hall had to be called into requisition for examinations, and there were three rows of tables at which the students were accommodated. Among the more important incidents associated with the now vanished Hall was the delivery of John Inglis's Rectorial Address, on the 14th October, 1857, after he had been elected Rector of the University and King's College, an office which gave him his great position—so eventful for good or for evil—as the reconstructor of the Scottish Universities.

## II.—THE SOUTH ELEVATION.

This view represents the many-windowed pile which formed the south side of the Quadrangle, and was due to the munificence of the famous Dr. Fraser of Chelsea. It consisted of three storeys, with wide stone staircases in its interior, giving access, one at the east end, one at the west end, and one in the middle of the pile, and these storeys were occupied by a range of small apartments or dormitories alongside of each other, like the bedrooms of a hotel, and evidently designed for the period when the students had their quarters within the College buildings. The conventual arrangement, which still, with modifications, survives in England, had come to be disused early in last century in Scotland, and in Old Aberdeen it probably survived, from certain social circumstances, longer than in any of the other Scottish Universities. By the time, however, to which existing recollections ascend, all trace of the conventual or residential system had passed away, and the lower and more accessible section of the building on the ground floor was turned into a classroom, opening from the central doorway, about the middle of the Piazza. Here, at certain hours, the classes in Latin, about the forties, assembled under Dr. Patrick Forbes, and at other hours the Magistrands met, under Professor Hercules

Scott, for the study of Moral Philosophy. The roof of this classroom thus transformed was low and the ventilation bad, so that few pleasant memories remain regarding that classroom in its *physical* relations, whatever may have been thought of the *mental* pabulum there supplied. It was there, however, where we were initiated into philosophic thought, and got some insight into the great battle-forces of Cartesianism, and all the controversies that rage tempestuously around the stalwart figure of David Hume. It was there, too, where the essays of students were criticised, and, under the genial guidance of Hercules Scott, we tried our hands at prose composition. So much for the lower or ground floor of this building. The Eastern half of the upper portion was chiefly empty, except that the Professor of Oriental Languages had established himself in the second floor, and the attic over him was appropriated for the institution called the "Lobby," where the students had their dance of a Saturday evening in a room over his apartments. The other half, or Western section, was occupied in all its storeys as a Professor's residence, and the Professor entitled to this residence was then the one known as the Fourth Regent, the other three Regents being accommodated in manses outside the College. The Professor who resided here at the period when recollections begin, and who was the last to reside within the building, was the aforesaid Professor Hercules Scott, son-in-law of Dr. Mearns, a very tall gentleman, six feet four, slimly built, hailing from Benholm in the Mearns, *distinguishé* among men, not only by his tall figure, but by his delight in shirt-frills and dangling watch-chains, with other jingling appendages characteristic of the elderly gentleman of the days even then gone by. One of the vignettes in my visual recollections was the spectacle of the tall begowned giant swinging along the Piazza by the side of his father-in-law, Dr. Mearns, whom he would escort for a quiet interval of rest on the Sunday mornings, at his house, after the Murtle Lecture, and previous to the Murray Lecture, which followed on the same day.

But the Piazza itself was the gem of the building. It consisted of seventeen bays or openings, with round arches resting on square pillars, and was all of freestone, with Tuscan masonry, and with the stones chamfered at the lines of junction. It thus formed a cloistered walk, flagged with stones, where it was easy to take ambulatory exercise in the worst of weather, free from rain. Here the students, moving round and round in pairs, in their red gowns, of a morning, formed a picturesque and animated

group, gossiping, humming tunes, or discussing problems as they swept in their walk along, and swung round at either extremity of the Piazza. More than any other spot the Piazza was the knitting-place of college friendships, and acquaintanceships of college chums in after time are found to be rooted and grounded more deeply in that sacred spot than in all others connected with the College. Unfortunately the site of it abutted too far into the Quadrangle, which was thus lop-sided in its older form, and, as facing the north, the Piazza never received the direct rays of the sun. Archibald Simpson, as early as 1834, saw the need of such an erection at Marischal College, where he provided two ambulatories, fairly good, but as they were separated and did not communicate with each other, and were each bisected by a passage, letting in a draught from the east, they have not the fine effect that belonged to the long and extended, but cosy, Piazza of old King's. It was owing, perhaps, to the aforementioned disadvantages that no effort seems to have been made to preserve it or to transfer it, but one of the earliest felt wants after the Union was that of a shelter for students in the wet mornings, and then, for the first time, it was perceived that the destruction of the Piazza had been, for various reasons, a grievous mistake. That defect has now been in so far supplied by the erection of the Pavilion, and by the opening of the reading rooms of the Library, but it cannot be said that, in picturesque effect, these make up for the loss of the ancient Piazza. As to the history of the Fraser buildings, to which the Piazza belonged, that appertains to the Records of the University, and will be found detailed in Cosmo Innes's *Fasts*, p. lxi.-lxii. The date of their erection is there given as 1725-1730, so that the Piazza, demolished in 1860-63, lasted about 130 years. It is singularly suggestive of the transitory nature of all human erections, when swept under the surge of the educational whirlpool, that, as remarked by Dr. Norman Macpherson in his Notes on K. C. Chapel (p. 23-4), not a stone now remains upon another of the edifices with which Dr. James Fraser amplified his University, and from which he was styled the second Founder and "Instaurator" of his College. His arms without, and his portrait within, are all that now remain in visible form to remind us of his munificence, and it is therefore a subject of melancholy regret that a portion of his Piazza was not utilised for some quiet corner in the existing buildings, as a visible memento of his work and name,

W. D. G.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

660. *Mitchell, Alexander (Captain, M.P.)*: Politician. A native of Aberdeen, born 1831, he served for a time as Member of Parliament for Berwick. I have not ascertained his death date.

661. *Mitchell, Anthony, M.A. (Rev.)*: Minor Poet. Born in Aberdeen in 1868, he graduated there in 1890, and published the same year *Tatters from a Student's Gown*. Mr. Mitchell entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

662. *Mitchell, Charles, LL.D.*: Distinguished Captain of Industry, and munificent benefactor to Aberdeen University. He was born in 1820, in Aberdeen, and bred there as an engineer, pursuing his studies at the same time in Marischal College. In 1842 he proceeded south, and found employment at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where, after a time, he began shipbuilding on his own account. In this he was so successful that, in the year 1862, he was requested by the Russian Government to proceed to St. Petersburg, that he might carry through the transformation of one of the wooden dockyards there into an iron shipbuilding yard. This task Mr. Mitchell undertook, and carried through successfully. In acknowledgment of this service he was decorated and rewarded by the Czar. In 1882 Mr. Mitchell united his business with that of Sir William (now Lord) Armstrong, and became one of the active partners in the firm. Mr. Mitchell, however, will be best remembered by his munificent gifts to his Alma Mater. For full account of the number and value of these gifts see *S. N. & Q.*, X., 22. Mr. Mitchell received the degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen, and died in 1895.

663. *Mitchell, David, LL.D.*: Benefactor to Marischal College. Born in Old Aberdeen, 20th September, 1731, graduated at Marischal College. Thence he proceeded to England, where he prospered, and in token of his interest in his native town, before his death in 1803, he bequeathed £2000 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 burghers. There is a monument to his memory in St. Machar's Cathedral. See *Record of Marischal College and University*, I., 468-70; also *S. N. & Q.*, X., 84.

664. *Mitchell, David*: Prominent Free Church Layman. An Aberdeen advocate, Mr. Mitchell was concerned in the famous Marnock case, in which he championed the people's cause before the Disruption of 1843. As a private member of the Church, he took an active part in prosecuting Dr. Robertson Smith for heresy. Among other services to his communion, he succeeded in establishing *The Banner*, a journal edited by David Masson, then Dr. Chalmers's favourite student. Mr. Mitchell died in 1897.

665. *Mitchell, Gavin, D.D.*: Divine and Author. Born in Kinellar Manse, 1731, and ordained there as his father's successor, 1757, he became Clerk of Synod, 1777. In 1795 he was a candidate for the Chair of Divinity in King's College, but was defeated by Dr. Gerard. He had his D.D. from Aberdeen, 1798, and died 1811. He published *A Critical Dissertation on Isaiah XXIV.* in 1799, and in the same year he also issued *Remarks upon a Publication entitled "Journal of a Tour through the Northern Counties of Scotland and the Orkney Isles in Autumn, 1797, undertaken with a view to promote the Knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."* He wrote the account of the parish in Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, and also in the *New Statistical Account*. See H. Scott's *Fasti, and King's College Officers and Graduates*, 72.

666. *Mitchell, James, LL.D.*: Compiler and Author. Born in Cloia, Old Deer, 15th January, 1787, son of the Antiburgher Minister, he graduated at King's, 1804. Becoming a teacher, he settled in London, where he started a school on his own account. In 1820, however, he became Secretary to an Insurance Company, and in 1824 was appointed Secretary to the British Annuity Company. He was a very voluminous author, and a full account of his life and writings has been given by J. M. Bulloch in *S. N. & Q.*, III., 72-4. A large number of MS. volumes, &c., bequeathed by him, are now in the Library of Aberdeen University. One of these, containing biographies of notable Aberdonians, has been described by Mr. P. J. Anderson in *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 44. See *King's College Officers and Graduates*, 116, 268.

667. *Mitchell, John*: Minor Poet, Journalist, &c. A native of Aberdeen, born 1807. Bred a shoemaker, he became a Chartist leader. In 1838 he became a newsagent and bookseller, and in 1840 published his *Radical Rhymes*, and in 1843 *The Wreath of Temperance*. He also edited *The Aberdeen Review* in that year, but its career was short. He died in 1845.

668. *Mitchell, John*: Local Artist. Born in Woodside, about 1831. For notice of this artist see *Morgan's Annals of Woodside*.

669. *Mitchell, John Murray, LL.D. (Rev.)*: Indian Missionary and Author. Born in Aberdeen, 1815, he graduated at Marischal College, with distinction, and proceeded as soon as he was licensed, in 1838, to Bombay, where he spent a considerable time as one of the heads of that Mission. He joined the Free Church in 1843. After spending some time at home, as Minister of Broughty-Ferry, Dr. Mitchell was asked to go out temporarily to take charge of the Calcutta Mission. On returning home, he served some time as Secretary of the Foreign Missions of his Church, and also was for a time in charge of the Continental Station of Nice. Dr. Mitchell, who is still alive, one of the few survivors of the Disruption, has been a voluminous author. For list of his writings, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 136. His



wife, who was the daughter of the parish minister of Alness, is also an author.

670. *Mitchell, Patrick, D.D.*: Divine and Author. Born in Kemnay parish, 1755, he graduated at Marischal College, 1774, and was ordained minister of his native parish in 1788. There he laboured for more than half a century, and died, 1838, universally beloved. His writings are:—*On the Stability of the Church of Christ*, 1802; *Presbyterian Letters*, 1809—a work in defence of Presbyterianism that is highly spoken of; also, *A Discourse on Luke VII., 11-16*, and *Sermons and Communion Addresses*, 1841. He also wrote the account of the parish inserted in each of the Statistical Accounts of Scotland. He received the degree of D.D. from Marischal College in 1802. See *S. N. & Q.*, II., 155; and *Scott's Fasti*.

671. *Mitchell, William (Rev.)*: Divine and Author. In 1667 he was chosen minister of Footdee, or St. Clement's, but was probably deprived in 1681, for refusing the Test. He was settled in Leslie in 1688, and translated to Dundee in 1691. Here he continued till his death, in 1712. His writings are—*A Dialogue between a Quaker and a Stable Christian*, 1670; also, *Ane Sober Answer to an Angry Pamphlet, or a Reply to Robert Barclay's Book, "Truth Cleared of Calumnies,"* 1671. He is also the author of a Catechism. His sons, William and Thomas, were also ministers of the Church of Scotland. *V. Scott's Fasti*.

672. *Mitchell, William (Rev.)*: Prominent Ecclesiastic. Son of No. 671, and probably born about 1670, in Footdee Manse. He was one of the most trusted clerics in the Church of Scotland, and was long an Edinburgh minister, first in the Old Church, and afterwards in the High Church. During his metropolitan ministry Mr. Mitchell was five times Moderator of the General Assembly, to wit, in 1710, 1714, 1717, 1722, and 1726. His son was the celebrated Sir Andrew Mitchell, who was long resident British Minister at Berlin, and who was much esteemed by Frederick the Great.

673. *Mitchell, William Forbes*: Soldier Author. A native of Aberdeenshire, born some time in the thirties, he enlisted in early life in the British army, and was engaged in almost all the leading battles in India during the Mutiny in 1857-8. After serving his time in the army, he settled down in India, and began business in Calcutta, in which he has prospered. He has written and published, a few years ago, a most interesting work, entitled *Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny*. This work describes the stirring events of that great crisis from the common soldier point of view, and is a most graphic and suggestive narrative. Some marvellous tales are told in it, and it is an excellent example of the mental grit of an Aberdeenshire private soldier.

674. *Moir, Alexander (Regent)*: Scholar. Of the family of Stoneywood, near Auchmill, Newhills. One of the Professors of Aberdeen University during the 17th and 18th centuries, floruit 1682-1717. See P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College*, 332, 400. He is called a Professor of Philosophy.

675. *Moir, Andrew, M.D. (Professor)*: Distinguished Anatomist, and first teacher of that subject at King's College, Aberdeen. He is described as a native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1806, and educated at the Grammar School and King's College. He gave himself enthusiastically to the study of medical science, but anatomy was his forte. Having passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1828, he began to practice in Kincardine O'Neil, but was very soon called to Aberdeen to lecture on anatomy, and did so for eleven years. He was greatly admired as a lecturer for the clearness and interest of his prelections. In 1839 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in King's College, and received in 1840 the honorary degree of M.D. from that College. He died in 1844. See P. J. Anderson, *Officers and Graduates of King's College; also Aberdeen Doctors*.

676. *Moir, Andrew, Dr.*: Author. This earlier Dr. Andrew Moir was also an Aberdeen Professor, who published, in 1636, a brochure entitled *The Virtues and the Way how to Use the Mineral and Medicinal Water at Peterhead, in the Shire of Aberdeen*. See Pratt's *Buchan*.

677. *Moir, George, M.D.*: Medical Writer, &c. Born, 1741, in Ellon Manse, he became one of the leading doctors in the north of Scotland. He also wrote on medical subjects. He died in 1818. See *Aberdeen Doctors*.

678. *Moir, George, LL.D. (Prof.)*: Literateur, &c. Born, 1800, in Aberdeen, and educated there, but better known afterwards in Edinburgh. In 1825 he passed advocate, but did not practice much at the bar. He was, however, a valued contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. For a time he acted as Professor of Rhetoric in Edinburgh University, and in 1835 he was nominated Sheriff of Ross, but in 1859 was transferred to the Sheriffship of Stirling. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Scots Law, and he died in 1870. He published a translation of *Wallenstein*, which is said to be a fine piece of work. He also wrote *Lectures on Poetry and Modern Romance*. For list of his works see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 153.

679. *Moir, James, M.P.* Of the family of Stoneywood, near Auchmill, Newhills, he was born in 1659. He took an interest in public affairs, and was for a time the representative of his native county in Parliament. He died in 1739.

680. *Moir, Colonel James (III.)*, of Stoneywood. Son of 679. Following the family politics, he became one of the most ardent supporters of the cause of the Stuarts. "Stoneywood's" Regiment was raised at his own expense, and at Culloeden he commanded it. After the defeat he remained in hiding in the Buchan district, undergoing many hardships, until he made good his escape to Norway with some of his Jacobite friends. He received some compensation from the French Government for the great sacrifices he had made in the Jacobite interest. He eventually made his peace with the Government, and returned to Scotland in 1762, residing till his death, in 1782, at Stoneywood, in reduced circumstances.

681. *Moir, James, M.D.*: Noted Doctor. Born in Peterhead Manse, probably about 1771, his character and career are sketched in *Aberdeen Doctors*. He lived well on into the present century, and died a monogenarian.

682. *Moir, John*: Artist. Brother of above James, also a son of the Manse of Peterhead, and, by his mother, a nephew of Mr. Byres of Tonley. After receiving a good education at Aberdeen, Mr. Moir proceeded to Rome to study art. Returning home, he painted both landscapes and portraits, but afterwards settled in Edinburgh, and continued painting there. An exhibition of many of his portraits was given in Peterhead in 1871. He died 25th February, 1857, in the 82nd year of his age. See *S. N. & Q.*, VI., 175; also, Bulloch's *George Jamesone*, p. 192, and Scott's *Fasti*.

683. *Moir, William*: Professor and Principal of Marischal College. He was born in Aberdeen about 1612, and studied at Marischal College. In 1641 he succeeded Dr. William Johnston in the Mathematical Chair, and in 1649 he succeeded Dr. Patrick Dun, as 6th Principal of his Alma Mater. For sketch of his character see P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College and University*, I., 233. He died in 1670.

684. *Moir, William R.*: Minor Poet and Author. Born in the year 1842, at Bridgefoot of Ironside, he was bred to the trade of a draper, in Aberdeen; but took to verse-writing early. He started *The Poetical Portfolio* in Aberdeen, a monthly magazine, which appeared regularly till he left for London. He has also published *Timothy Twig*, a novel. He returned ultimately to Peterhead, as cashier to the mills there. Mr. J. M. Bulloch does not seem to have heard of *The Poetical Portfolio*, as he does not name it in his "Local Bibliography," and K. J. also does not refer to *Timothy Twig* in his bibliographic articles in *S. N. & Q.*

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

## REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 73.)

1655. Oct. 6. James Murcor sone to Thomas Murcor in Ythie, p. to Alexr. Moir, baxter, 7 years and 1 year.  
Nov. 25. Robert Straquhane sone to the deceast Andro Straquhane, cordoner, p. to Jo. Peirie, couper, 5 years.  
Dec. 1. Johne Forsyth sone to Johne Forsyth in Abd., p. to Alexander Telly, cordoner, 5 years and 1 year.

1656. Feb. 12. David Mearns sone to David Mearns in Inverbervie, p. to Alexander Hutcheone, weaver, 4 years.  
Feb. 19. James Browne sone to Barbra Barroick in Capriston, p. to Adam Smith, weaver, 5 years and 1 year, from 20th November, 1654.  
Andro Midltoun sone to Samuuell Mideltoun of Berrihillok, p. to William Gray, saidler, 4 years and 1 year, from Mertinmes, 1653.  
James Charles sone to [Alexr.] Charles, wright, p. to Alexander Charles, wright, 6 years and 1 year.  
Feb. 23. George Farqr. sone to the deceast James Farqr. in Banchorie, p. to Patrik Murray, cordiner, 5 years and 1 year, from Lambes, 1654.  
Feb. 26. George Lamb sone to the deceast William Lamb, baxter in Abdn., p. to Alexr. Innes, baxter, 6 years and 1 year.  
April 24. Robert Farqr. sone to Alexander Farqr. of Banchorie, p. to Alexander Jaffray of Kingswalls, 5 years, from Martinmes last.  
April 26. Williame Stewen brother sone to William Stewen in Hatton of Fintray, p. John Super, merchant, 4 years and 1 year.  
Alexander Riauch sone to Duncan Riauch in Tulloch, p. to John Hendrie, elder, cordoner, 4 years and 1 year.  
May 1. Gilbert Leynord sone to David Leynord in Fidie of Ord, p. to Alexr. Gordone, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 30th June, 1649.  
May 8. Johne Ross laull. sone to the deceast Walter Ross somtym in Lochtoun, p. to Johne Smith, merchant burges, 7 years and 1 year, from Mertinmes, 1655.  
May 12. Francis Thomsonsone laull. sone to the deceast Mr. Francis Thomsonsone, minister at Peterculter, p. to John Gordone, merchant burges, 4 years and 1 year.  
July 16. Johne Simpsonsone laull. sone to Alexr. Simpsonsone in Balmuir, p. to Williame Gordone, tailyeor, 5 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1655.  
July 23. Alexr. Sterlin sone to James Sterlin, fermorer in Abd., p. to Alexr. Willox, carpenter, 5 years and 1 year.  
George Cay sone to the deceast Thomas Cay, fermorer in Abd., p. to Patrik Murray, baiker, 5 years and 1 year, from 22nd January, 1656.  
Aug. 1. Androw Mathewsone sone to George Mathewson in Abd., p. to Johne Lamb, weaver, 8 years and 1 year, from 3rd July, 1654.  
Aug. 2. Johne Boyne brother to George Boyne, burges of Abd., p. to Walter Melvill, goldsmith, 7 years, from 29th November, 1655.

1657. March 2. James Glenny sone to the deceast John Glenny at the Barkmill, p. to Thomas Davidsoun, tailyeor, 5 years and 1 year.  
Patrik Cruikshank sone to Williame Cruikshank elder in Midletoune of Slains, p. to Alexr. Cruikshank, 5 years and 1 year, from 27th May, 1656.
- March 11. John Fairlie sone to Normand Fairlie at the Kirk of Inch, p. to John Gray, saidler, 4 years and 1 year, from 24th September, 1656.
- May 1. Patrik Sutherland sone to Janet Willox in Abd., p. to John Adame, weaver, 7 years and 1 year, from 19th March, 1656.  
Alexr. Smith sone to Arthour Smith in Roray, p. to Robert Burnet, merchant, 6 years, from 3rd August, 1656.
- May 20. John Clerk sone to Patrik Clerk, p. to Andrew Chopman, baxter, 6 years and 1 year.
1657. May 27. Thomas Grige laull. sone to David Grige in Auchlunes, p. to Thomas Ritchie, weaver, 5 years and 1 year, from 19th November, 1656.
- July 2. Walter Crage sone to the deceast David Crage somtym in Ferachfeeld, p. to John Keany, baxter, 5 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1656.
- Aug. 1. Gilbert Keith sone to vinqll. John Keith sometime kirk officer at Skein, p. to Williame Davidson, weaver, 5 years and 1 year, from 2nd December, 1652.
- Sept. 24. Robert Udny laull. sone to John Udny of Balbithine, p. to Patrik Moir, lait baillie, 6 years, from 4th December, 1657 (*sic*) 1656.
1658. Jan. 22. Robert King laull. sone to John King, burges of Abd., p. to Alexr. Charles, carpenter, 5 years and 2 years.
- Jan. 24. John Forbes sone to John Forbes, stationer, p. to James Browne, printer, 2 years, from 23rd November, 1657.
- July 10. John Turnor sone to John Turnor in Kirkcoun of Birss, p. to Patrik Chrystie, merchant, 6 years.
- June 12. John Gellan sone to Robert Gellan, flesher, p. to Alexr. Branes, flesher, 5 years and 1 year, from 26th January, 1658.
- Sept. 21. Alexr. Mansone eldest laull. sone to Alexr. Mansoun induellar in Abd., p. to Dor. James Lesly, doctor of medicine, 9 years, from 4th September.
1659. Jan. 1. John Barclay sone of the deceast Mr. Patrik Barclay, minister at Keig, p. to John Gray, saidler, 4 years, from 28th September, 1658.
1659. Gilbert Andersoun sone to John Andersoun in Kinerine, p. to William Schand, lait thesauer, 4 years and 1 year.
- Feb. 18. Patrik Smith sone to the deceast Robert Smith, elder, burges of Abd., p. to Alexr. Charles, wright, 2 years and 1 year.
- Feb. 19. John Milne sone to Wm. Milne at the Brige of Die, p. to Alexr. Miln, couper, 6 years and 1 year.
- Feb. 28. James Cheine sone to John Chein in Old Abd., p. to John Strachane, weaver, 7 years and 1 year, from 9th June, 1654.
- March 11. William Davidsone sone to the deceast Wm. Davidsone, weaver, p. to John Hendrie, cordoner, 5 years and 1 year, from 2nd September, 1657.
- March 12. John Low, son to the deceast James Low in Old Abd., p. to Andro Watson, flesher, 7 years, from Whitsunday, 1655.  
William Youngsone, burges of Abd., p. to Hew Mackgie, apothecar, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1658.
- May 27. Alexr. Walker sone to the deceast Wm. Walker at the Mill of Pottertoun, p. to John Mellis, couper, 5 years and 2 years.  
William Robertson sone to Alexr. Robertson at New Deir, p. to Andro Watson, flesher, 4 years, from 15th January, 1659.
- May 31. James Ogilvy sone to James Ogilvy of Washhall, p. to Alexr. Harthill, merchant, 6 years and 1 year, from 17th September, 1653.
- Sept. 28. Georg Gordone sone to Alexr. Gordone, lait baillie in Abd., p. to Robert Leslie, merchant, 5 years and 1 year.
- Oct. 3. Piter Crystie in Bandley, p. to Piter Crystie, merchant, 4 years, from Whitsunday, 1658.
1660. March 27. William Watson sone to John Watson at the Mill of Minnes, p. to Alexr. Cruikshank, couper, 2 years and 1 year.
- May 28. John Davie sone in law to Wm. Clark in Chappeltoun of Esslemont, p. to Alexr. Eterschank, couper, 5 years and 1 year.
- Sept. 24. Adam Smith sone to Wm. Smith in Dilspro, p. to James Robertson, burges of Abd., 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1656.
1661. April 16. Thomas Vrq<sup>t</sup> [Urquhart] sone to Patrik Vrq<sup>t</sup> in Coldwalls, p. to John Middelton, tailyor, 5 years and 1 year.  
Alexr. Idle sone to Alexander Idle in Culter Cullen, p. to Thomas Yull, cordoner, 3 years, from 9th August, 1660.

GORDONS IN ABERDEENSHIRE IN 1776.—From a roll of barons and freeholders of the County of Aberdeen, made up on October 1, 1776—and lent me in manuscript by the Rev. Dr. Milne of Fyvie—I find that, out of 175 names given, 35 (that is to say, a fifth) are Gordons, which shows how dominantly Gordonesque the county was at that time. Their names are :—

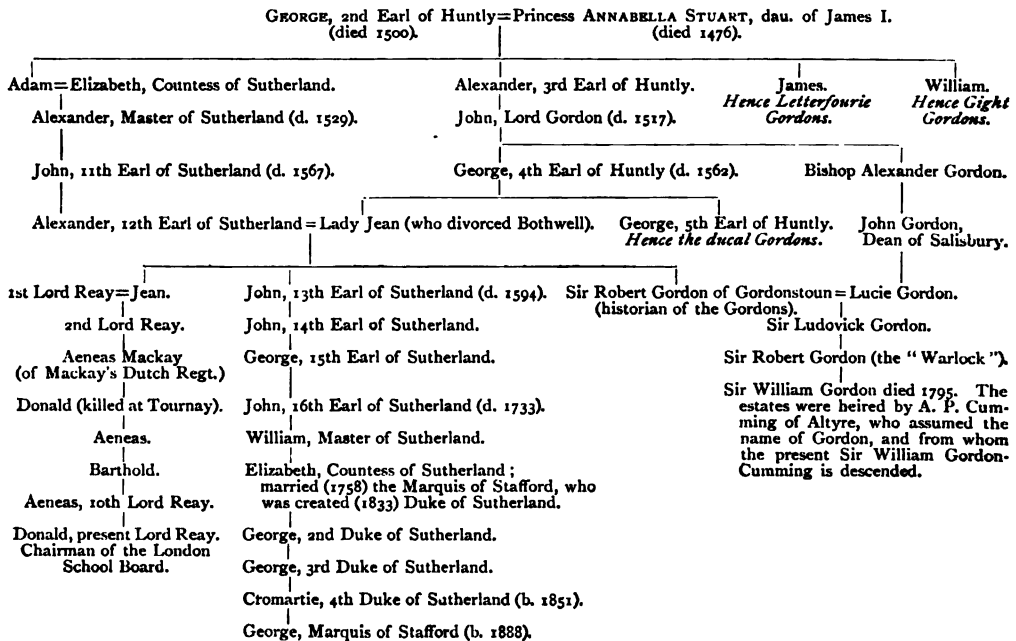
Benjamin Gordon of Balbithan.  
Lord Adam Gordon of Tonley.  
Alexander Gordon of Aberdour.  
James Gordon of Badenscoth.  
John Gordon of Johnseys.  
Lewis Gordon of Technuirie.  
Charles Gordon of Abergeldie.  
Captain John Gordon of Tullich.  
Colonel W. Gordon of Fyvie.  
Cosmo Gordon of Minnies.  
Robert Gordon of Hallhead.  
John Gordon of Craig.  
Alexander Gordon of Kincairgie.

Captain Lockhart Gordon of Birsemore.  
George Gordon of Gight.  
John Gordon of Lenturk.  
John Gordon of Balmoon.  
Ernest Gordon of Cobairdie.  
L. W. Gordon of Newton-Garrioch.  
Robert Gordon of Rothienorman.  
Thomas Gordon of Premnay.  
Major Harry Gordon of Knockespock.  
Charles Gordon of Wardhouse.  
Lord George Gordon of Putachie.  
John Gordon of Melton of North.  
Adam Gordon of Kinnore.  
Captain James Gordon of Curridair.  
James Gordon of Edindiask.  
Sir Alexander Gordon of Kirkney.  
Cosmo Gordon of Cluny.  
Charles Gordon of Tilliecairn.  
Hugh Gordon of Kincairnie.  
Archibald Gordon of Williamstown.  
Lieut. Francis Gordon of Tillyangus.  
Peter Gordon, younger of Abergeldie.

J. M. B.

THE GORDONS OF SUTHERLAND AND GORDONSTOUN.—My table of the Ennobled Gordons, which was issued with the October number of this journal, made one grave omission, to which my attention has been called, namely, the Gordons, Earls of Sutherland, and their cadets, the Gordons of Gordonstoun. This is all the more unfortunate, as the inclusion of the Earls of Sutherland would have strengthened my (implied) contention of the power of the clan in point of hereditary titles. Herewith I supply the omission—

J. M. BULLOCH.



BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN  
PUBLICATIONS, 1896.

(Continued from page 105.)

OF works by Aberdeen authors, and works relating to Aberdeen and the north of Scotland, published outside Aberdeen, the following are the principal :—

"Elements of Psychology, by George Croom Robertson, late Grote Professor, University College, London. Edited by C. A. Foley Rhys Davids, M.A., Fellow of University College, London." (John Murray, London.)—"The Great Problem of God, involving Principles of a Scientific Theology; being a sequel to 'The Great Problem of Substance.' By the Rev. George Jamieson, D.D., of Old Machar." (Elliot Stock, London.)—"The Influence of the Scottish Church in Christendom, being the Baird Lecture for 1895, delivered in Blythswood Parish Church, Glasgow, by Henry Cowan, D.D., Professor of Church History in the University of Aberdeen." (Adam & Charles Black, London.)—"The Book of the Prophet Isaiah. Chapters I.-XXXIX. With Introduction and Notes. By the Rev. J. Skinner, D.D."—a volume of the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges. (University Press, Cambridge.)—"Christian Character: a Study in New Testament Morality. By the Rev. T. B. Kilpatrick, B.D., Aberdeen"—one of the series of Bible Class Primers edited by Professor Salmond. (T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh.)—"The Revival of Church Principles in the Church of Scotland: a Paper read at a Meeting of the North Test Valley Clerical Society, held at Ashe Rectory, Hants, July 1st, 1895. By the Rev. James Cooper, D.D., minister of the East Parish of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen." (Mowbray & Co., Oxford.)—"The Charter of the Church. Six Lectures on the Spiritual Principle of Nonconformity. By Rev. P. T. Forsyth, M.A., D.D., Cambridge." (London.)—"John Chinaman: His Ways and Notions. By Rev. G. Cockburn, M.A., formerly of Ichang." (J. Gardner Hitt, Edinburgh.)—"Jerusalem and the East. By the Rev. George Grub, F.S.A." (St. Giles's Printing Company, Edinburgh.)—"Recollections of Scottish Episcopalianism" and "Conscience and Law, or the Principles of Human Conduct"—both by Father William Humphrey, S.J. (Thomas Baker, London.)—"The Disciple of Love. A Poem." By Rev. W. Souper, Free Church minister, Crathie. (Alex. Gardner, London and Paisley.)—"Hugh Miller," by W. Keith Leask, and "Thomas Chalmers," by W. Garden Blaikie—both in the Famous Scots Series. (Olipphant, Anderson, & Ferrier, Edinburgh.)—"English Essays. With an Introduction by J. H. Lobban, M.A., formerly Assistant Professor of English Literature in Aberdeen University." (Blackie & Son, London.)—"The Student's Companion to Latin Authors. By George Middleton, M.A., Lecturer in Latin, Aberdeen University, and Thomas R. Mills, M.A., Classical

Lecturer, Owens College, Manchester; with an Introductory Note by Professor W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D." (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.)—"The Rickerton Medal, or Tram Street, Standard VI. By Skelton Kuppard" (in reality by Mr. John Adams, Rector of the Free Church Training College, Aberdeen.)—"The Art of Seeing: Elementary and Practical Hints as to the Perception and Enjoyment of the Beautiful in Nature and in the Fine Arts. By Andrew Robertson, M.A." (London.)—"Scottish Folk-Lore; or Reminiscences of Aberdeenshire, from Pinafore to Gown. By Rev. Duncan Anderson, M.A."—originally contributed to the *Weekly Free Press*. (Messrs. J. Selwin Tait & Sons, New York.)

New Editions comprised the following :—Second edition of Professor Salmond's "Christian Doctrine v. Immortality." (T. & T. Clark.)—"Second edition of Professor W. L. Davidson's "Leading and Important English Words: Explained and Exemplified—An Aid to Teaching." (Longmans, London.)—Fourth edition of Mr. Bryce's "Transcaucasia and Ararat," with a new chapter on "Twenty years of the Armenian Question." (Macmillans.)—Fourth edition of Colonel Cruden's "Manual of Musical Drill and System of Physical Training for the use of Teachers in Schools." (Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., London.) Among other educational works published during the year were :—"Selections for Paraphrasing," by W. Murison, M.A., Aberdeen Grammar School. (Blackie & Son.)—"Primer of French Philology and Literature," by E. Th. Trüe, Senior Master of Modern Languages in Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. (Williams & Norgate, London.)—Series of "Copy Books" of approved Civil Service and Commercial Handwriting, by R. Burnett, Civil Service Institute, Aberdeen. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.)—Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson, Rector of the Aberdeen Grammar School, edited for the Cambridge Pitt Press series Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose."

Among Topographical, Historical, and Archaeological Books were :—"The Church of Aberdour," by W. Cramond, LL.D., Cullen. (*Advertiser* Office, Fraserburgh.)—"The Church and Parish of Bellie," by the same indefatigable antiquarian.—"Thruns and its Glens: Historical Relics and Recollections," by James Stirton. (J. Menzies & Co., Edinburgh, and W. Jolly & Sons, Aberdeen.)—"History of Glenbervie," by G. H. Kinnear. (*Standard* Office, Montrose.)—"Archaeological Notes on Early Scotland, relating more particularly to the Stracathro District of Strathmore, in Angus," by Deputy Surgeon-General W. Gerard Don. (D. H. Edwards, Brechin.)—"Guide to Dufftown and the Adjacent Country," by G. E. MacLennan. (MacLennan & Co., Dufftown.)

A Paper by Professor Dove Wilson on "The Proposed Imperial Code of Commercial Law—a Plea for Progress," originally contributed to the *Juridical Review* (October, 1895), was published as a pamphlet by Messrs. William Green & Sons, Edinburgh.—Mr. G. P. Johnston, Edinburgh, published, in pamphlet form, the report by Mr. James Wilson, M.A., B.Sc.,

Fordyce Lecturer in Agriculture, Aberdeen University, on "The Results of the use of Tuberculin in the Castle Craig Herd," belonging to Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael, M.P.—Rev. Angus M. Mackay, St. James's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, contributed two articles on "The Modern 'Wall of Partition'" to the *Westminster Review*, October and November.—Dr. George King, C.I.E., superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, published a short memoir of William Roxburgh, the second superintendent of the gardens, from 1793 to 1813.

The first number of "*Northern Life: an Illustrated Humorous, Sporting and Dramatic Weekly*," printed and published by the Northern Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, appeared on 7th July.—A half-penny weekly paper of four pages, titled "Ye Woodside Presse," printed and published by Alexander Milne, at the office of "Ye Woodside Presse," 496 Great Northern Road, Woodside, Aberdeen, appeared on 15th April; but four numbers only were issued, the last appearing on 6th May.

The year was memorable—so far as Aberdeen books are concerned—by the publication, in the June number of this magazine, of an article—"Scriptorium Aberdonensium Incunabula"—an account of what is believed to be the earliest printed book by an Aberdeen author.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

## REBELLIONS OF 1715 AND 1745.

THE following references to the Rebellions have been communicated by the Rev. Stephen Ree, Boharm, who has extracted them from the Records of the Presbyteries of Forres and Aberlour, and of the Kirk Sessions of Boharm, Rothes, and Inveraven.

### PRESBYTERY OF FORRES.

FORRES, 16 August 1715.

Though this was their ordinary dyet yet by a previous concert of the brethren they met in the morning for prayer because of the present aspect of providence, for which reason there was no sermon. The minutes being wanting, nothing could be done in discipline.

FORRES, 20 September 1715.

The presbytery appoint that their ordinary meeting should be at Forres the third Tuesday of October for prayer, privy censure and discipline, but that they have a private dyet of prayer at Forres Wednesday next.

FORRES, 28 September 1715.

Several members of the presbytery kept the above appointment, spent some time in prayer and resolved to joyn in the same duty at Forres, October 3d.

FORRES, 3 October 1715.

The members of the presbytery met and prayed by turns.

[After ordinary business] it was agreed that the presbytery meet for prayer at Kinloss, October 11th.

KINLOSS, 11 October 1715.

The members of presbytery being convened with Mr. Joseph Sanderson, correspondent from Elgin, they spent some time in prayer.

FORRES, 18 October 1715.

Mr. Henderson, minister at Auldearn, excused for not preaching all this time nor yet declaring the kirk of Ardclach vacant, by reason of our present confusions.

FORRES, 19 September, 1745.

The Moderator represented that, agreeable to the advice of several members, he had wrote to all the brethren to meet this day and place in order to confer together and consider what was proper to be done by them upon occasion of the present unnatural rebellion, and the several brethren being inquired anent the design approved of the *res nata* and conferring some time thereupon and being deeply impressed with the danger wherewith this land and church seems to be threatened both from foreign and domestick enemies as to their religious and civil privileges, agreed

1<sup>mo</sup> To recommend to their several members to warn and guard their people in the way they judged most proper against the errors and tendency of popish principles and the danger of joining issue in the present unnatural rebellion as having a manifest tendency to subvert and overthrow our happy constitution in church and state.

2<sup>do</sup> To meet as frequently as is consistent with the convenience of the members for prayer and conference, and as their ordinary meeting is designed for Tuesday next to meet by nine o'clock that day to spend so much of the time for that purpose.

3<sup>io</sup> As the situation of the harvest is such that they cannot expect to have a day of publick fasting and humiliation in all the parishes in their bounds any time next week with that uniformity could be desired, agreed that the same be observed upon Thursday the third of October next and appointed Messrs. Crockat and Squyre, with the moderator [Mr. Logan], as a committee to draw up the reasons thereof.

FORRES, 24 September, 1745.

The presbytery spent some time in prayer agreeable to the resolution at last meeting: [and afterwards entered on ordinary business].

DALLAS, 1 October.

After prayer sederunt Mr. Robert Logan, moderator, Messrs. John Crockat, John Squyre, and Robert Dunbar.

The presbytery spent the day in prayer and conference according to agreement, and adjourned to Forres October 9th. Closed with prayer.

FORRES, 9 October.

[Meeting for prayer and *privy censures*.]

EDINKILLIE, 23 October.

The presbytery having appointed this meeting for prayer and conference, the same was accordingly spent in that way.

[Supplies for Auldearn were appointed.]

DYKE, 31 October.

This diet being spent in prayer and conference according to appointment, the presbytery adjourned to Forres Nov. 8th, when they agreed to meet by 9 o'clock for prayer and conference and by 11 for ordinary business.

FORRES, 8 November.

This morning being appointed for prayer and conference, it could not be overtaken, the members not having come up before 12 o'clock. Minutes were read [and ordinary business taken up].

[Similarly the presbytery met for "prayer and conference" at

Dallas, 22 November 1745

Dyke, 27 November 1745

Forres, 4 December 1745

Rafford, 11 December 1745

Dyke, 19 December 1745

Forres, 27 December 1745

Dallas, 31 December 1745

Rafford, 14 January 1746

Ardclach, 20 January 1746. Only Mr. Barron, min<sup>r</sup> of Ardclach, and Mr. Dunbar, min<sup>r</sup> of Dyke, were present, "by reason of the storminess of the weather."

The presbytery met at Auldearn, 28 Nov. 1745, for moderating in a call to a minister; and also at Forres on 3rd December 1745 for further consideration of said call, and for ordinary business. At Forres 7th January 1746, "the presbytery having spent some time in prayer and conference" took up ordinary business. At Forres 4th February 1746 "the presbytery agreed to spend some time in prayer and conference before entering upon business, which was accordingly done"; and then ordinary business was taken up.]

FORRES, 3 March 1746.

The presbytery considering the present confusion of the times in this place would not allow them to enter upon any business agreed to adjourn to the first Tuesday of April at this place, but, if the situation of the times allow and necessity require, allowed Mr. Dunbar, who is most central, to convene the presbytery sooner upon advice of any other two of the brethren. Closed with prayer.

FORRES, 1 April 1746.

The presbytery taking to consideration that, as the confusion of the times had not allowed them to

meet sooner so as to chuse their members to the ensuing Assembly in terms of the Act of Assembly, so the same reasons may still obstruct them in that as well as their ordinary business, agreed to proceed just now to the election and accordingly chose Mr. John Squyre, minister at Forres, and Mr. Robert Logan, minister at Rafford, and Alexander Sutor in Greeshop, ruling elder, and appointed the clerk to extract their commission and lay it before next presbytery. Adjourned to the last Tuesday of this month, &c.

[At this meeting were present only Mr Dunbar (Dyke) and Mr. Squyre (Forres), ministers, with John Anderson, elder from Forres.]

(To be continued.)

THE CENTENARY OF BULLOCH COUNTY.—Just 100 years ago Bulloch County was named for Mr. Archibald Bulloch, President of the Executive Council of the Province. He was, says an American paper, quoted in the London *Globe*, the last man who held this office under the King and the first who ever read the Declaration of Independence in Georgia. On the 10th of August, 1776, Mr. Bulloch received this declaration from Mr. John Hancock, and immediately convened the Executive Council in Savannah, and after reading it to that body they proceeded to the public square and read it to a great concourse of people. A liberty pole was erected near by. The soldiers came out in dress parade, and after the reading they fired their guns in platoons, and the people cheered long and loud. From there they marched to the battery, and the declaration was read again by Mr. Bulloch. Then they dined under the cedar trees, and drank to the united, free and independent States of America. That night the city was illuminated, and they had a solemn funeral, for, with muffled drums, they buried an effigy of the King, and Lachlan M'Intosh acted as priest, and said:—"We commit his political existence to the ground—corruption to corruption—tyranny to the grave—oppression to eternal infamy. May he never obtain a resurrection to rule again over these United States of America." No doubt Mr. Bulloch would have become Governor, for he was a great and noble man; but he died not long after, and Mr. Button Gwinnett became the first Governor of Georgia under the Constitution of 1777.

THE LITERARY LIFE OF EDINBURGH.—The first of a series of articles on this interesting subject, written by the Rev. A. H. Moncur Sime, was published in the January number of the *New Century Review*.

### Queries.

**1128. CERTAIN GORDONS.**—In the *Dictionary of National Biography* the following Gordons are given, with little detail as to their origin. Can any of your readers connect them with any of the branches of the house:—

*Right Hon. Edward Strathearn Gordon*, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and granted a Life Peerage under the title Baron Gordon of Drumearn, in Stirling. Son of John Gordon, Major, 2nd Foot. Died in 1879, at the age of 65.

*Elizabeth Gordon* married George Osborne, and became the mother of Rev. Osborne Gordon (1813-1883), who was tutor to the Prince of Wales at Cambridge.

*George Gordon*, Horticultural Writer, 1806-79; born at Lucan, Co. Dublin. He is *not* the Rev. George Gordon who published anonymously "A Collectorea for the Flora of Moray," at Elgin, in 1839.

*Rev. Harry Gordon* of Ardersier, father of Pryse Lockhart Gordon (1834).

*James Gordon*, eccentric character, 1762-1825. Son of the chapel clerk of Trinity College, Cambridge.

*James Alexander Gordon*, Physician, 1793-1872. Born Middlesex.

*Rev. James Gordon* of Neeve Hall, Co. Londonderry, father of James Bentley Gordon (1750-1819), Geographer and Historian.

*James Gordon* of Moor Place, Herts., circ. 1768, maternal grand-uncle of General Sir James Willoughby Gordon (1773-1851).

*John Gordon*, 1702-1739. Gresham Professor of Music. Son of a London watchmaker.

*Robert Gordon*, D.D., 1786-1853. Minister of Free High Church, Edinburgh. Son of the Parochial Schoolmaster of Glencairn, Dumfries. Educated at Marischal College.

*Theodore Gordon*, 1786-1845. Inspector of Army Hospitals. Born in Aberdeenshire.

*William Gordon*, 1728-1807. Independent Minister. Born in Herts.

*William Gordon*, M.D., 1800-1849. Philanthropist. Born at Fountains Hall, near Ripon.

J. M. B.

**1129. SCOTCH STORY.**—Can any reader of *Scottish Notes and Queries* furnish me with the name, date, author, and place of publication of a tale that appeared about 50 years ago? It was a Scotch story, taking place about the beginning of the present century, and had something to do with smuggling. It dwells in my memory mainly because of an excruciatingly funny chapter describing the muster and march of a company of local volunteers or militia to repel what was believed to be an invasion of the French. A Baillie Boxwood, commanding the company, was one of the characters whose name I recall. Can anyone oblige me with information?  
W. S.

**1130. THE MACDONELLS OF LEICH, INVERNESS.**—John Macdonell of Leich, Inverness, married Barbara, daughter of Randal Macdonell of Keppoch. What was the date and place of their marriage? Their eldest son, John Macdonell, born in 1728, and died in 1807, commanded the Royal Invalids at Berwick.  
G. J. A.

**1131. DR. JAMES CALLENDER OF JAMAICA.**—Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, born 1731, died 1796, married, 27th May, 1755, Mary, daughter of Dr. James Callender of Jamaica. Can anyone give me Dr. Callender's pedigree, and say who was the mother of Lady Grant. Lady Grant died in 1787 at Edinburgh.  
G. J. A.

**1132. THE IRVINES OF KINGCAUSEY.**—Patrick Leslie Duguid of Auchinhove, born in 1700, married, 16th July, 1740, Amelia, daughter of J. Irvine, Esq. of Kingcausey. She died in Aberdeen in 1762. Where can I find a pedigree of the family of Irvine of Kingcausey, or further particulars of the parentage of Amelia?  
G. J. A.

### Answers.

**1115. JEAN CHRISTIE, DUCHESS OF GORDON** (XI., 110).—Jervise, in *Epitaphs and Inscriptions*, Vol. I., page 12, gives many particulars not given elsewhere, and as this work is not easily accessible, and the subject is of romantic interest, the readers of *S. N. & Q.* may not object to have the whole of the information which Jervise supplies. He says:—"Jean Christie, 'fifth Duchess of Gordon,' was a woman of humble birth and parentage, who resided at Fochabers. Her good looks and handsome person fascinated Duke Alexander long before the death of the fourth Duchess, the Lady Jane Maxwell; and probably not the least romantic part of Jean Christie's history is that, almost at the very moment of her being united to a man in her own station of life, a carriage drove to the door of the cottage, where the marriage party were assembled, and Jean was abducted and carried off from her betrothed. She bore nine children to Duke Alexander, to whom, 'after proclamation on three several sabbaths,' she was married on the 30th day of July, 1820, by the Rev. William Rennie, minister of the parish of Bellie." According to the Bellie Register of Burials, 'Jean Christie, Duchess of Gordon, second wife to Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon,' was interred at Bellie upon the 2nd August, 1824, 'aged 54 years.' Her body was laid in a vault, under a handsome mausoleum of Elgin freestone, with canopy, supported by twelve pillars. Her name is not recorded, but the following, upon a marble slab, relates to her son Adam, whose remains were laid beside those of his mother:—

"In this vault are deposited the remains of ADAM GORDON of Newtongarrie, son of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, who died at Burnside, 14th August, 1834, in the 37th year of his age, deeply regretted by all his friends. This marble was placed



here by his spouse, Jane Grant, as a testimony of her affection.' Mrs. Gordon (like her mother-in-law, Jean Christie), was of humble parents. She belonged to Buckie or its neighbourhood, and subsequently married Mr. Reid, sometime a bank agent in Fochabers, by whom she had two sons and a daughter. Newtongarrie is a property in the parish of Drumblade."

Mr. J. M. Bulloch (XI., 8) states that Jean Christie had four children to the Duke, namely—Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane, and Adam, but, according to the above extract, the number is said to have been nine. Jervise supplies the name of another of these, as also the name of the Duchess's mother (probably married to a second husband). The inscription is from a marble slab, within an enclosure, near the gate of Bellie churchyard :—

"This tablet is placed by Jean, fifth Duchess of Gordon, to the memory of her dear infant daughter, CHARLOTTE, who died the 10th of December, 1810, and also, to her beloved mother, MRS. SUSAN ROBERTSON, who died the 2nd of June, 1822, in her 91st year."

I have prepared the following table of the immediate progeny of the fourth Duke of Gordon, and am able to supply some of the dates left blank by Mr. Bulloch, and, where I differ from him, have followed Douglas's Peerage. The names of their spouses, being given in Mr. Bulloch's list, are here omitted :—

- Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, born 18th June, 1743 (o. s.), married 25th October, 1767 (J. M. B. says 23rd October), 1st to Jane, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, Bart., born 1749, died 11th April, 1812. Duke Alexander died 17th June, 1827. Issue—
1. Charlotte, b. 20th Sept., 1768, m. 9th Sept., 1789, d. 5th Aug., 1842.
  2. George, b. 1st Feb., 1770, m. 11th Dec., 1813, d. 28th May, 1836.
  3. Madalina, b. 1772, m. 2nd April, 1789, m. 25th Nov., 1805, d. June, 1847.
  4. Susan, b. 2nd Feb., 1774, m. 7th Oct., 1793, d. 26th Aug., 1828.
  5. Louisa, b. 12th Sept., 1776, m. 17th April, 1797, d. 1850.
  6. Georgina, b. 18th July, 1781, m. 23rd June, 1803, d. 23rd Feb., 1853.
  7. Alexander, b. 8th Nov., 1785, unmarried, d. 8th Jan., 1808.
- 2nd Jean Christie, born 1770, married 30th July, 1820, interred 2nd August, 1824; had issue (nine, according to Jervise)—
1. Adam, b. 1797, m. d. 14th Aug., 1834.
  2. Elizabeth.
  3. Margaret.
  4. Jane.
  - 5.
  - 6.
  - 7.
  - 8.
  9. Charlotte, b. 1810, d. 10th Dec., 1810.

Adam, although placed first in above list, may not have been the earliest, nor may Charlotte have been the latest born; but if she was, it follows that all the Duke's children by Jean Christie were born during the married life of the first Duchess, and therefore, even under Scottish law, incapable of legitimation by the subsequent marriage of their parents. It would, however, seem, from the inscription on Adam's tomb, erected, as it presumably was, only some seven years after the Duke's death, that there existed a *quasi* public acknowledgment of the paternity; and, as we have seen, the inscription placed on the tomb of the infant Charlotte by her mother, who predeceased the Duke, must have been inscribed there during the lifetime, and with the concurrence of the Duke.

Perhaps some of your readers resident in Fochabers or neighbourhood may be able to supply some of the dates and particulars awaiting in above lists.

Broughty-Ferry.

A. HUTCHESON.

III6. "TANNACHIE" (XI., 93).—The earliest notice of any Tulloch that I have come across goes back to near the beginning of the 14th century, when a family of that name held office as hereditary keepers of the forest of Monrommon, Forfarshire, under a charter granted by Robert the Bruce. In the beginning of the following century, Agnes de Tulloch, probably the widow of a descendant of the same family, and evidently a lady holding large landed property, is frequently mentioned in the *Exchequer Rolls*. Towards the end of the following century, the name is again met with in Edinburgh and Forres, especially at the latter place, where the Tullochs seem to have been pretty numerous and influential. In 1573, a complaint was lodged against Sir Nicoll Tulloch, vicar of Ruthven, for having interfered in a high-handed manner in the election of Thomas Tulloch to the Provostship of Forres. Anderson (*Scottish Nation*, Vol. III.) states that the estate of Tulloch in Ross-shire was sold by the Baynes in 1753 to the ancestor of the present proprietor, Davidson of Tulloch. In an earlier part of the same work he says that the old Fifeshire family of Tulloch became extinct about 1700, when Alexander Bayne of Riries, first Professor of Municipal Law in Scotland, was served *heir-general* to the family possessions. If Alexander Bayne of Riries were the ancestor, as is not impossible, of the Baynes of Tulloch, would not this suggest the likelihood of the Ross-shire estate having formed part of the patrimony of the Fifeshire Tullochs? It is probable, however, that Forfarshire was the original home of the family. The word "Tulloch," according to Long (*Personal and Family Names*), signifies "a little hill," being the equivalent of the Hibernian "Talligan"; and hence the name was probably a territorial designation, like that of "Dallas" or "Delossie," conjectured by Anderson (*Scottish Nation*) to have been adopted from the barony of Dallos or Dollas in Morayshire, and probably derived from the Lossie, which takes its rise in that part of the county. When and why the "c" was dropped out of Tulloch, I am unable to say. May it not have been to mark

some political distinction between different branches of the family—such a distinction as Jacobite and Hanoverian, for example? As “C. S. R.” very justly remarks, “No importance can be attached to the spelling of those days.” There are several variations in the spelling of Tulloch. In very early documents it appears with only one “l.” In connection with this subject, and by way of showing how easily a change of spelling may be introduced, I may perhaps be permitted to refer to an interesting volume recently issued from the Stirling press—“A Kirk and a College in the Craigs of Stirling,” by the Rev. D. D. Ormond, Chairman of the Stirling School Board. Sketching the life of Thomas Nelson, founder of the publishing house of Nelson & Sons, Mr. Ormond tells us that he used to spell his name Neilson, but having experienced considerable difficulty on one occasion in drawing his money out of a London bank owing to his having been entered as Nelson in the bank-books, he was induced ever after to adopt the abbreviated form of spelling his name. “Like the great naval hero of that name,” he jocularly remarked, “I lost an ‘i’ in the service of my country.”

Stirling.

W. S.

I am quite aware that the Tullochs of Tannachie before 1732 kept the “c” in their name. If “C. S. R.” will kindly refer to my query 1116 (XI., 93), he will see that I ask why the head of the family dropped the “c” after 1732. The head of the family, who died in 1885, spelt his name as I do, viz., Tulloh. The Tullochs of Bogton spelt their name Tulloch and Tulloh for many years until about 1730-40, when they dropped the “c.” Can “C. S. R.” account for the final elimination of the “c” by Tannachie and Bogton? I find the following notes (from Registers) *re* the Dallases—“Mr. Donald Dallas, tenant in Ballefries, witness to the birth of a son of Hugh Tulloch and Jean Gray in Holme, 5 Sept., 1771.” “George Tulloch and Christian Dallas, in Milton of Kilskraick, had a son Alexander born 6 Oct., 1771, and a son William born 15 Oct., 1772.” I cannot connect these Tullochs with the main line. They may have been some of the Nairn Tullochs, heritable wardens of Nairn Castle.

BOGTON.

**1122. FOUNDERS OF THE DICK AND MILNE BEQUESTS** (XI., 108).—The following reply to a query addressed by “A. M.” (Durriss) appeared in the *Weekly Free Press*, 27th November, 1897:—“The Dick Bequest is the name given to a fund bequeathed by James Dick, of Finsbury Square, London, for the benefit of parochial schoolmasters in Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray. Mr. Dick was born at Forres in 1743. He amassed a considerable fortune as a merchant in the West Indies, which he subsequently increased in London. He died in 1828, leaving the chief part of his fortune for the purpose mentioned. The sum bequeathed amounted in 1833 to £113,147 4s. 7d. Since then it has considerably increased. The fund yields an annual average sum of

£4000 for distribution. The management is in the hands of trustees, and the office of the secretary is in Edinburgh. In order to participate in the benefits of the bequest, schoolmasters are required to pass a very stiff examination. In allocating the fund at their disposal the trustees take into consideration the number of scholars attending each school, the branches taught, the fees paid, and the amount of the teacher’s salary.”

R. A.

The title of the volume referred to in the editorial note, appended to this query in last month’s issue, is “Memoir of John Milne, M.D. By John Smith. Aberdeen, 1871.” An article in Chambers’s *Encyclopaedia* (1868 edition), on the *Dick Bequest*, supplies a few of the leading dates in James Dick’s life, but is probably little fuller than the notice in the *Britannica*. Possibly the *Report to the Trustees of the Dick Bequest*, by Allan Menzies, 1854; or that by Simon S. Laurie, 1865, may give some additional information.

CLANSMAN.

The following, with regard to Dick, is from Professor Laurie’s “Report to the Trustees of the Dick Bequest on the Rural Public (formerly Parochial) Schools of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray.” (Edinburgh: Constable, 1890):—“The founder of the Dick Bequest was James Dick, Esq., of Finsbury Square, London. He was born of respectable parents, in the burgh of Forres, Morayshire, upon 14th November, 1743. No authentic particulars of his early years have been obtained, but he is said to have received an excellent education. At the age of nineteen he went to the West Indies, and entered a mercantile house at Kingston, Jamaica, where his talents and industry soon gained for him a share in his employer’s business. After twenty years he returned to England, with a considerable fortune, to which, by judicious speculation, he made large additions. Mr. Dick died on 24th May, 1828, bequeathing nearly his whole fortune to the maintenance and assistance of ‘the country parochial schoolmasters’ in his native county of Elgin, or Moray, and in the neighbouring counties of Banff and Aberdeen. The Bequest amounted, in 1833, to a capital sum of £113,147 4s. 7d., which was afterwards increased to £118,787 11s. The annual income fluctuates with the rise and fall of the rate of interest upon land securities in Scotland; and the free annual revenue, after deducting all expenses of management, has varied, since 1835, from £5489 6s. 10d. to £3326 17s. 3d.” In his “Report,” Professor Laurie quotes the text of the Bequest. I may add—although ‘A. M.’ may be aware of the fact—that particulars relating to the Dick and Milne Bequests will be found in “The Scottish Educational Year Book and Diary.”

G. M. F.

A Memoir of Dr. John Milne, founder of the Milne Bequest, by John Smith, Advocate in Aberdeen, is published by A. Brown & Co., Aberdeen, price 1/-

**1124. IBSEN'S SCOTS ANCESTRY (XI., 109).**—Ibsen's great-grandmother was undoubtedly Scotch. Mr. Jæger (*Life of Ibsen*: Leipzig, 1890), writing apparently with the authority of family documents and from information supplied by the poet himself, states that she was a Scotchwoman. Her name he gives as *Wenche Dischington*—a somewhat unusual Christian name, unless it be the old word "wench" (*girl* or *lassie*), dignified with an initial capital letter and the terminal "e," to give it something of an archaic flavour. The Dischingtons were a family formerly well-known in the East Neuk of Fife. Ibsen's biographer traces the "idealism and puritanism," so characteristic of the poet's genius, to the Scotch side of his nature. If further proof be needed to establish a Scots ancestry, it may be supposed to be furnished by an interviewer, who found the poet "sipping Scotch whiskey and soda." The predilection thus evinced for the national beverage may be regarded as a conclusive instance of reversion to an original type! CAMBUS.

**1125. CHILDREN'S RHYMES AND GAMES (XI., 109).**—Chambers's *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* takes up the above subject, but hardly from the "folklore" point of view. A somewhat rare work by Charles Taylor, "Magpie, or Chatterings of the Pica"; Glasgow, 1820, might furnish some interesting facts, if it could be anywhere picked up. Probably the best work, from a "folklore" standpoint—Halliwell's *Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales*—is open to the objection, in Scottish eyes, of being too largely "over the border." W. S.

"M" asks for the best book on above. A good book on the subject is "The | Counting out Rhymes | of Children | their antiquity, origin and distribution | A Study in Folk-Lore. | By | H. C. Bolton. Elliot Stock London | 1888. |" Also a Lecture by the late Rev. Dr. Grigor, Pitsligo, delivered in Peterhead on 1st May, 1889, to the members of the Buchan Field Club, and printed in their Transactions.

Peterhead.

W. L. T.

**1127. MISSIONARY MAGAZINE (XI., 109).**—I fear "J. B." will experience considerable difficulty in finding anywhere a complete set of this publication. From the nature of the subject, its circulation was no doubt limited, and the interest of its information must have long ceased. Never possessing much intrinsic merit, it would probably require a far more elaborate chemical process than any as yet discovered by modern science to reconstruct the magazine from the dust of our native land. In the U. P. Library at Edinburgh there are eight volumes of what I take to be the *Missionary Magazine* about which "J. B." inquires. It was published in Edinburgh, begins with 1796, and ends with 1803, but is probably not complete. Another *Missionary Magazine* in the same Library, published London, 1836, and continued till 1847, is in four volumes—probably only "sample" volumes.

A single volume of the magazine, in my possession, bears date Edinburgh, 1796. If this be not the publication to which "J. B." refers, it must be one that has escaped Mr. Scott's careful research. I append the title and description in the interest of bibliography:—"The | Missionary Magazine, | for 1796, | A periodical | Monthly Publication, | intended as | a Repository of Discussions | and | Intelligence | respecting | the Progress of the Gospel | throughout the World. | . . . Vol. I. | Edinburgh: | Printed by Schaw and Pillans | for J. Guthrie, J. Ogle, J. Campbell, Schaw & Pillans, Edinburgh; | and G. Peattie, Leith. | 1796." It is a thin 8vo. volume, with frontispiece and titlepage, of 334 pp. It begins July 18, and ends December 19, on p. 288, but contains in addition a supplement, pp. 289-330, with index, pp. 331-334. The preface states that it is not the property of any Missionary Society.

ALIQUIS.

## Literature.

*Carlyle on Burns*, by JOHN MUIR. Glasgow: Wm. Hodge & Co., 1898. pp. 115.

THE idea of bringing together in one volume those passages on Burns which are found scattered throughout Carlyle's writings was a good one. Besides the famous essay, which is not printed here in full, Carlyle gave utterance to his views on Burns on several other occasions, notably in his correspondence with Goethe. These passages are here reprinted along with a little-known review on Heintze's translation of some of Burns's poems. What Mr. Muir considers a special virtue in his book, is to our mind a striking defect. He says: "I have refrained from loading my pages with a mass of notes and references, which could only interest students. I have preferred making sure of my information and presenting it in the form of connecting narrative, as perhaps more acceptable to the reader." Now, there was no necessity for loading his pages with a mass of notes, but references to the sources of his information is exactly what any intelligent reader will wish to have. We feel the necessity for this, the more so as, from a slight examination of the book, we have not found Mr. Muir so infallible a guide as he seems to consider himself. There are statements here and there that it is very desirable should be authenticated, especially when they are given as new and as a "surprise" to the reader. The author might have, for example, referred us to his authority for the following: "It will perhaps surprise

the reader when I mention a fact not generally known, namely, that the above letter of Carlyle's and the one dated 25th September, 1828, were both written in German." No doubt, Mr. Muir has "made sure of his information," and could name his authority if he chose, but the misfortune for his readers (for whom presumably his book is written) is that he does not choose. His extract is not a translation from the German original, as might be supposed, but is copied (with a few unimportant misprints) from the letter as given in the "Correspondence between Goethe and Carlyle," published ten years ago by Professor Norton. Mr. Muir has been much indebted to Professor Norton's work, from which he quotes freely, but without once mentioning the Professor's name or his work. Professor Norton gives no hint that the letters referred to "were both written in German," and they certainly do not look like translations. It is a pity also that Mr. Muir did not get someone who knew German to revise his proofs. Philipp Kaufmann was not the most successful translator of Burns into German, but he had the honour of being the first, and deserves a better fate than that meted out to him by Mr. Muir. The specimen of *John Barleycorn* is presented in "a language no man ever writ," not one of the fifteen verses being correctly given, some of them sadly mangled. Heinze's version of *Duncan Gray* fares better, one verse being absolutely correct! Mr. Muir has shewn considerable diligence and enthusiasm in carrying out his self-appointed task, but with greater care his book might easily have been much better than it is.

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### Scots Books of the Month.

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*L'Ecosse.* Marie Anne de Bovet. 156 Illust. Hachette.

*The Battle of Sheriffmuir*, related from original sources. Illust. by F. S. A. (Scot.). Foolscap 4to. 2/6 net. Mackay, Stirling.

*Flora Macdonald, Maid of Skye; a Romance of '45.* J. G. Phillips. Crown 8vo. 6/- Digby & Long.

*Sir James Y. Simpson (Master of Medicine).* H. Laing Gordon. 8vo. 3/6. Unwin.

*A Berwickshire Bard.* R. McLean Calder. Edited by W. S. Crockett. Cr. 8vo. 3/6. Parlane.

*Burns' Life, Genius, Achievement.* W. E. Henley. With portrait. 8vo. 1/- Jack.

*The Scottish Students' Song Book.* Paper, 3/- Cloth, 4/6. Leather, 6/- Bayley & Ferguson.

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### SCOTS FICTION.

*The Monk of Fife: A Tale of the Days of Joan of Arc.* Andrew Lang. Cr. 8vo. Longmans.

*Deilie Jock.* C. M. Campbell. Cr. 8vo. A. D. Innes. THE life, history, and adventures of an Edinburgh scamp.

*A Knight of the Nets.* A. E. Barr. Crown 8vo. Hutchison. THE scene is laid in a Fifeshire village.

*George Malcolm.* By Gabriel Setoun. Crown 8vo. Bliss, Sands & Co. A NOVEL descriptive of Scotch character.

*Ace o' Hearts.* Charlotte Bain. Crown 8vo. Hurst & Blackett.

A TALE of the Morrisons, Muirs, Tantallons and Nairnes during the days of the Crimea.

*George Stirling's Heritage.* Malcolm Stark. Cr. 8vo. Skeffington. A SCOTS village tale.

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Messrs. Morison Brothers announce to be shortly issued *The Book of Glasgow Cathedral: a History and Description.* Edited by George Eyre-Todd, with special chapters by Archbishop Eyre, J. F. S. Gordon, P. McAdam Muir, John Honeyman, James Paton, A. H. Millar, and S. Adam. The edition will be limited to 1000 copies, at £2 2/- net.

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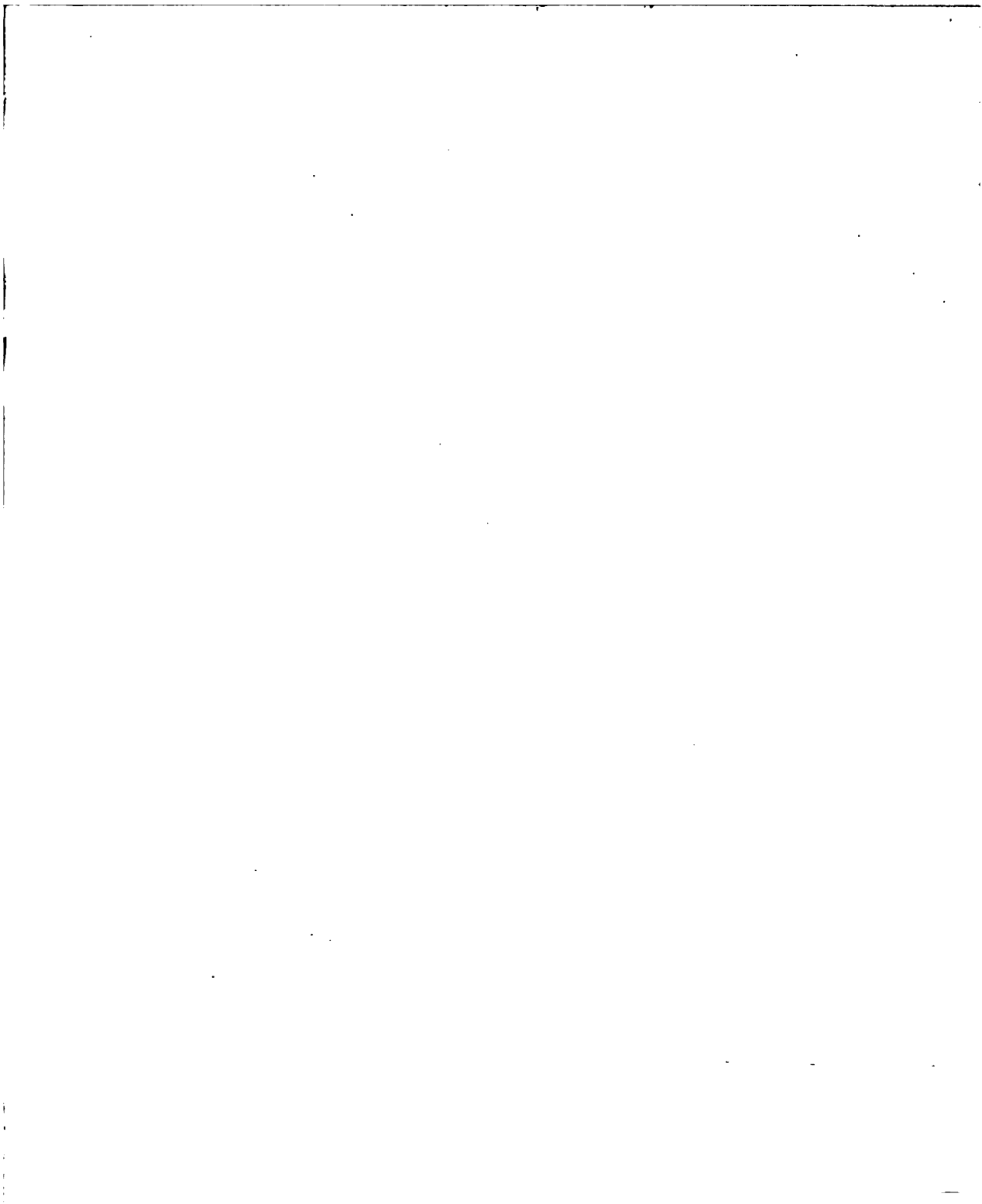
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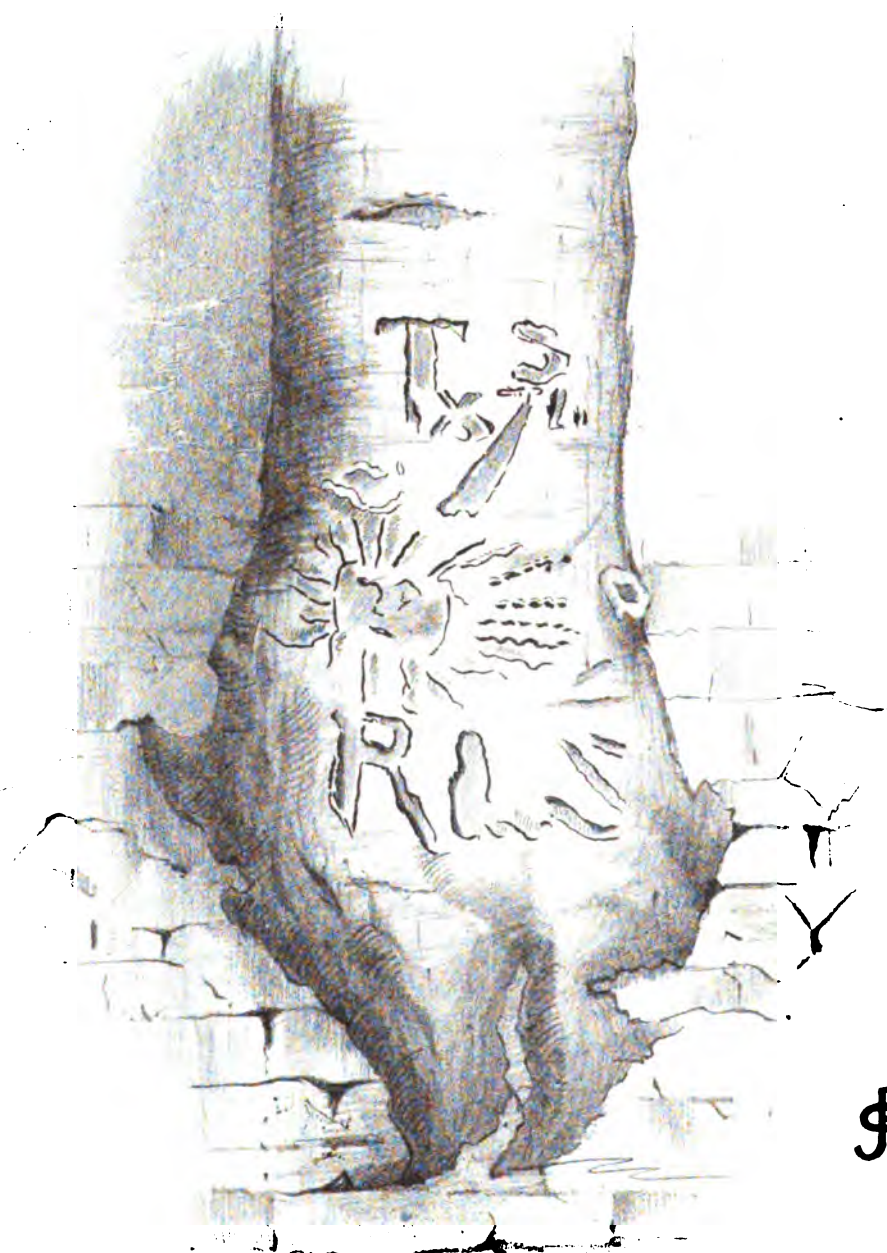
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RLS

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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1898.

## R. L. STEVENSON AND SWANSTON COTTAGE.

STEVENSON has done his best to immortalise the district lying at the foot of the Pentlands where they approach nearest to Edinburgh. One of the most pleasant chapters in his *Edinburgh Picturesque Notes* is devoted to its praise and the record of its points of interest in history and topography. The scenery of *Weir of Hermiston* fits its lonesome character, and the Church of Glencorse, in which the incidents connected with Christina's Psalm Book occurred, is actually within its borders. His first printed

paper dealt with the Covenanted conflict which was fought at Rullion Green on the Eastern face of the hills. Three of the essays in *Memories and Portraits* have their locale in the same district, and, last of all, he sends his hero St. Ives more than once to the house that nestles at the base of Kirkyetton, as Stevenson calls it, or Caerkettan, as it is commonly known.

This house is named "Swanston Cottage," both in reality and in *St. Ives*, and was for some years his home. He thus describes it in *St. Ives*—"The cottage was a little quaint place of many rough-cast gables and grey roofs. It had something the air of a rambling, infinitesimal cathedral, the body of it rising in the midst two storeys high, with a steep-pitched roof, and sending out upon all hands (as it were chapter-houses, chapels, and transepts) one-storeyed and dwarfish projections. To add to this appearance, it was grotesquely decorated with crockets and gargoyles ravished from some mediæval church. The place seemed hidden away, being not only concealed in the trees of the garden, but . . . buried as high as the eaves by the rising of the ground. About the walls of the garden there went a line of well-grown elms and beeches, . . . and the centre was occupied with a thicket of laurel and holly, in which I could see arches cut and paths winding."

The illustration which accompanies this number is an exact copy of a carving on one of the trees in the garden of Swanston Cottage. The tree grows out of the rock just where a wall rises from it. If the date is 1874, and if Stevenson executed the carving, he must have been 24 years of age at the time. It is, I suppose, useless to speculate on what may have been his motive in thus leaving visible evidence of his personal connection with the place, or why his memorial took the particular form it did. When the Stevenson family were about to move into Swanston Cottage, the children of its former tenant gave audible expression to their hatred of the little boy who was to do as he liked in *their* pleasant garden. He has, at least, made it a shrine of literature.

Kirkurd.

J. CALDER ROSS.

## MIDDLETON FAMILY.

By EMMA F. WARE, Milton, Mass., U.S.A.

(S. N. &amp; Q., X., 65, 81.)

IN a list of subscribers to "Prince's Chronology" (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. vi., page 196), appears this item: "Middleton, Mr. Alexander, Merchant (for two)."

Alexander Middleton, Jr., belonged to a family prominent for many generations in Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. His grandfather's grandfather, Robert Middleton, of Cauldhame ("Caddam"), was killed while sitting in his armchair in his own house by Montrose's soldiers. The son of Robert of Cauldhame, Rev. Alexander Middleton, D.D., graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1630, and was made Sub-principal of the college in 1641. He married in 1643 "contrary to the foundation of the college, for he was the first regent that entered into a marriage condition in this college." (*Sketches of Early Scotch History*, Cosmo Innes, p. 304.) Removed by Cromwell, he was at the Restoration made Principal, and held the place until his resignation owing to old age and infirmities in 1684; he died two years later. "In his time the college flourished, as he caused good order to be kept therein." (Biscoe, *Earls of Middleton*, p. 123.) Principal Alexander's brother was the famous Major-General John Middleton (created Earl of Middleton by Charles II.) who was so prominent on both sides in the troubles of the time, and is so often mentioned in the annals and histories of the period (Pepys's *Diary*, Burnet's *History of His Own Times*, etc.) His son Charles, second Earl, was one of James II.'s chief counsellors during his exile at St. Germain. (Biscoe, *Earls of Middleton*.)

Principal Alexander was succeeded by his son George Middleton, D.D., Dean of the Diocese of Aberdeen, who held the office of Principal until 1717, and died in 1726. Principal George's son, Alexander Middleton, Sr., was "Comptroller of Customs" at Aberdeen, and in 1705 married Elspeth Burnet, of what family is not known. It was on the farm of A. Middleton, Sr., that the celebrated astronomer, James Ferguson, served as shepherd boy, and while watching his master's sheep studied the stars and made diagrams of the constellations, as described in his autobiography. When he was somewhat older, Ferguson drew many portraits of his neighbours (see *Memoir*), and in the possession of the descendants of Alexander Middleton in this country are still preserved portraits of A. Middleton, Sr., his wife, his two

daughters, and his son A. Middleton, Jr., drawn by the astronomer.\* These portraits were probably made about 1733, and therefore just before A. Middleton, Jr., left Scotland, for his marriage to Ann Todd took place in Boston in November, 1735. He died in August, 1750, and his widow two years afterwards married David Fick, foreman in Mr. James Smith's sugar refinery in Brattle Street. It is supposed to have been on account of this marriage that the surviving daughters were adopted by Mr. Smith and his wife (who was their mother's sister), and were brought up at Mr. Smith's place on Brush Hill, Milton. Of the five Middleton sisters, two (Helen and Diana) died unmarried; Prudence married Dr. Joseph Whipple, surgeon in Paul Revere's regiment, and left no descendants; Ann married Rufus Bent, of Milton, and was the mother, among other children, of Miss Ann Bent, well known to the last generation of Boston ladies (Teele's *History of Milton*, p. 536), and of Mrs. Charles Barnard, the mother of Rev. C. F. Barnard,† late of the Warren Street Chapel, James M. Barnard and George M. Barnard.

The eldest daughter, Mary, married James Lovell, son and assistant of Master John Lovell of the Boston Latin School. Though the Master was a Tory, his son was a "rebel," and during the siege of Boston kept his absent friends informed of the doings of the enemy within the town. A letter found in the pocket of Gen. Warren after the battle of Bunker Hill led to James Lovell's arrest and imprisonment in Boston jail for nine months until the Evacuation (*Diary of John Leach, Reg.*, vol. 19, p. 255), when he was taken to Halifax (it is said in irons) in the same vessel which carried his father as a refugee. While in Halifax, James Lovell shared the prison of Ethan Allen. He was exchanged in November, 1776, for Gen. Skene, and on his return to his native town was sent to Congress by his grateful fellow-citizens. He was Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs during the war, and on the return of peace filled the office of Collector of the Port until 1789, and of Naval Officer until his death in 1814. He had several sons who left descendants (one of whom, Joseph, was Surgeon General of the United States), and one daughter, Mary, who married Mark Pickard, an Englishman. Their only child, Mary Lovell Pickard, married Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., and died in 1849.

\* Reproduced in S. N. & Q. for November, 1896.

† In a Memoir of Rev. C. F. Barnard, lately published, his descent is erroneously derived from Arthur Middleton, of South Carolina.

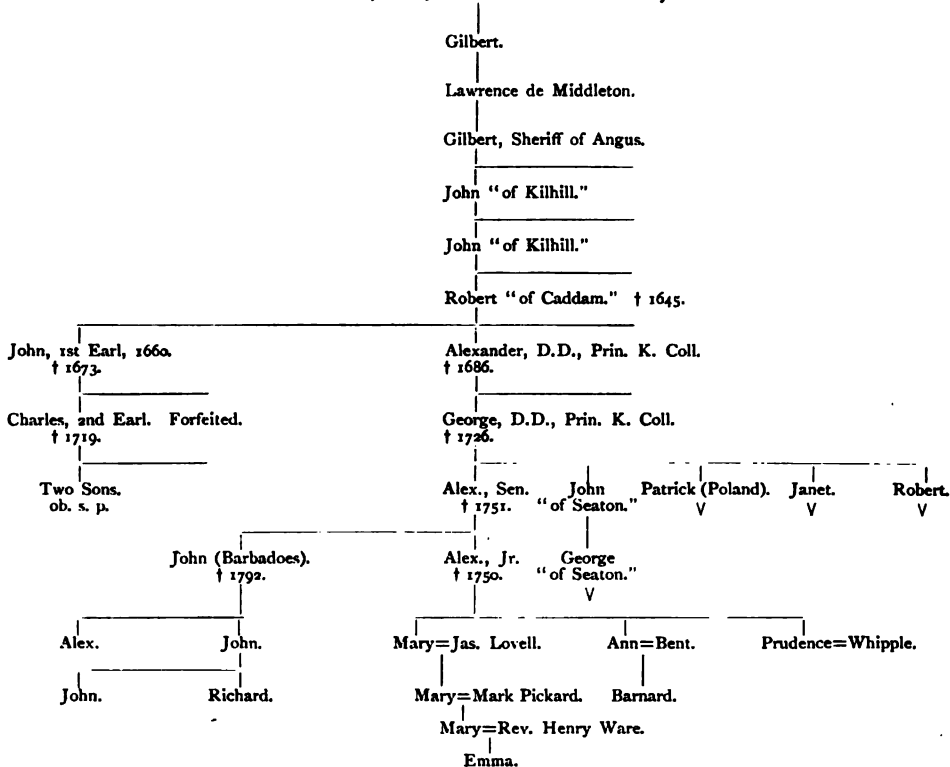


Master Lovell died in Halifax, but his youngest son Benjamin, H. C. 1774, settled in England, and became rector of Ash in Surrey. One of Master Lovell's daughters married in Boston a Hessian Baron. Another (or perhaps the same daughter), by her beauty so turned the head of

the young ordnance officer, Col. Cleveland, that he neglected his duty of supplying suitable ammunition for the British guns, thereby perhaps rendering the victory at Bunker Hill less complete than it might otherwise have been.

## MIDDLETON OF MIDDLETON.

CHARTERS, etc., from the 11th Century to



THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "AULD LANG SYNE."—Mr. Cuyler Reynolds contributes to the February *Century* an article on "The Manuscript of 'Auld Lang Syne,'" the article being accompanied by a facsimile of the autograph. The late Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, New York, was a lover of curios, and particularly of the kind connected with an interesting past. In 1859 the centennial of the birthday of Robert Burns was made the occasion for a celebration in different cities of the United States; and the literary people of Albany decided to observe the day by memorial

exercises. Previous to the event Mr. Pruyn planned that it would be a feature if he could secure this autograph copy of the poet's "Auld Lang Syne." He bought it from Henry Stevens, the London bookseller, who bought it at Pickering's sale in 1855. Mrs. Pruyn, who now owns it, has refused £750 for the cherished page, which is bound within Russia-leather covers, along with a letter to Dr. Richmond from Burns, dated February 7, 1788, proving the identity of the writing in the poem, and also the letter written to Chancellor Pruyn by Henry Stevens when sending the poem to him.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

685. *Moir, James, LL.D.*: Born at Kildrummy in 1845. Attended Keith Parish School, then taught by the late James Smith, who educated Professor Black, Dr. Walter Gregor, and other distinguished scholars. Mr. Moir entered King's College in 1865, and graduated 1869, after a brilliant record at the University, with highest honours in classics. Acted as Assistant Professor of Greek in 1870-71. Appointed Head Classical Master in Stewart's College, Edinburgh, 1871; Rector of Banff Academy in 1873; and Head Classical Master of Glasgow Academy in 1875; Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School in 1881; Co-rector in 1893. Mr. Moir has published *Continuous Latin Prose*, and edited *Blind Harry's Wallace* for the Scottish Text Society, and *Boeoe's Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen* for the New Spalding Club. Mr. Moir ably fills the post of Secretary to the Aberdeen Philosophical Society, and in 1891 Aberdeen University conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

686. *Moir, F. F. Maitland, M.D.*: Younger brother of No. 685. A public spirited citizen. Had also a brilliant career in Medicine at Marischal College, where he graduated M.B. with highest honours in 1873. Besides conducting a very large practice as a physician, Dr. Moir entered public life both as a member of the Town Council and School Board. For the latter position, he was elected at the top of the poll. As a radical in politics, Dr. Moir was a popular speaker. He died in 1891 at the early age of 43.

687. *Moore, Andrew, M.D. (Prof.)*: Sixth Teacher of Medicine in King's College. Dr. Moore was appointed to his chair in 1649, and died 1692. See Anderson's *King's College Officials, &c.*, 36.

688. *Morgan, Patrick*: Local Historian. Born in Woodside in 1824, he died in 1887. Besides writing some local verse, Mr. Morgan was the author of a volume entitled *The Annals of Woodside and Newhills*, published in 1886.

689. *Morice, George T.*: Judge. During the recent troubles in South Africa this gentleman's name came to the front. Though a Scot and a native of the city of Aberdeen, he is a Judge in the Transvaal.

690. *Morison, George, D.D.*: Divine and Author. Father of the Church of Scotland. Son of James of Elsick, Provost of Aberdeen, he was born in 1757, and graduated M.A. at Marischal College in 1776. Ordained to the parish of Oyne in 1783, he was translated to Banchory-Devenick in 1785. He got a new church built in 1822, had D.D. from King's College in 1824, and died Father of the Church in 1845. He conferred a lasting boon on his parishioners by the erection of an iron suspension bridge across the Dee, as also by establishing a school at Cairnhill. He published *A Brief Outline of the External Framework and Internal Constitution of the Appointments of the*

*Church of Scotland as by Law Established, 1840*; also, *State of the Church of Scotland in 1830 and 1840 contrasted, 1840*. Also two single sermons in 1830 and 1832 respectively, and *Accounts of the Parish in the Old and New Statistical Accounts of Scotland*.

691. *Morison James*: "The Hygeist." Writer on medical subjects. A native of Forgue, and scion of the Bognie family, Mr. Morison, who was born in 1770, after receiving his education at Marischal College (1783-4), at Edinburgh, and at Hanan, became a merchant, first in Riga and then in the West Indies; but settled in Bordeaux in 1814. Having suffered personally from ill-health, and given a good deal of thought to medicine and physiology, he, about the year 1822, invented, as he believed, a panacea for most physical ailments, in what he called "The Vegetable Universal Medicine." In 1825 he published an account of his discovery, under the title *Important Advice to the World on the Way to Prevent and Cure Diseases*. This volume, and others that succeeded it, had a large sale, and as, by judicious puffing, he got the ear of the public, his medicines for a time became extremely popular, and made their discoverer a wealthy man. He died in 1840. For list of his publications see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 154. The positivist author, James Cotter Morison (1831-1888), whose book, *The Service of Man*, made a sensation when published, was his son. See *The Thanage of Formartyn*.

692. *Morison, John, D.D.*: Divine and Poet. Born in Cairnie parish in May, 1750, he graduated M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1771. Ordained to Canisbay parish in 1780, he received his D.D. from Edinburgh in 1792, and died in 1798. He was a good hymnist, and several of the Paraphrases are from his pen.

693. *Morison, John, M.P.*: Public Man. Brother of No. 691. He was of the family of Bognie, Forgue, and was born about 1767. In early life he was a merchant in Russia, where he made a fortune. On returning home, he became a large landed proprietor. He also served for a time as M.P. for Banffshire, and died in 1835. See Temple's *Thanage of Formartyn*.

694. *Morison, Robert, M.D.*: Eminent Botanist, &c. Born at Aberdeen in 1620, and educated at Marischal College. A Royalist, he was wounded in a skirmish at Bridge of Dee in 1639. On recovering he retired to France, when he studied at Paris, and then took the degree of M.D. at Angers in 1648. His reputation as a botanist led to his appointment in 1650 to the charge of the Royal Gardens at Blois. He afterwards published an accurate catalogue of the plants contained there. On the restoration of Charles II. he removed to London, where he became one of the physicians to the King, and was also nominated Royal Professor of Botany, with a salary of £200. In 1669 he published his *Praecludium Botanicum*, and soon after was elected Professor of Botany in Oxford University. In 1672 appeared his *Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio Nova*, the substance of

which is incorporated in the *Plantarum Historia*, 2 vols., 1678. Dr. Morison died in 1683. In his time he was recognised as the leading botanist in Europe. He is said to have been the first to delineate the separate parts of plants. See Anderson's *Scottish Nation* and *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 155; xi., 38.

695. *Morison, Thomas, M.D.*: Learned Physician. Born at Aberdeen, probably in the 6th decade of the sixteenth century, he studied at the University of Montpellier, where he is supposed to have taken his degree. He was one of the physicians to James VI. An alchemist, he published, at Frankfort, in 1593, a curious treatise entitled *De Metallorum Causis et Transubstantiatione*. He also wrote a work on the *Popedom*, published in Edinburgh in 1594. This volume, which is very rare, is said to be highly prized for its erudition. He was the friend and correspondent of the famous Sir Francis Bacon. He must have died subsequent to 1603, as Bacon wrote to him that year as still alive.

696. *Morison, William (Sir)*: Chief Justice of the Bahamas. He was of the family of Bognie, Forgue, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen. He does not seem to have graduated, as his name does not appear in Mr. Anderson's *King's College Officials and Graduates*. He became a barrister, and practised, first at Quebec, where he married a French lady, then at Grenada, in the West Indies. He was subsequently appointed by Mr. Pitt, Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands, when he was knighted by George III. He died about 1790.

697. *Morren, Nathaniel, M.A. (Rev.)*: Divine and Author. Born on 3rd February, 1798, in Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1814. He was one of the ministers of Greenock from 1823 to 1843, and died as minister of the first charge of Brechin, in 1847. Mr. Morren, who was a very accomplished scholar, published two volumes of *Annals of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*. In 1835 he published *Biblical Theology*, a work which did not proceed beyond the first volume. He was a good linguist, and translated Rosenmuller's *Biblical Geography*. See Agnew's *Theology of Consolation*, 404; also K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 154, for a number of other writings.

698. *Morrice, John*: } Two sons of the parish  
699. *Morrice, George*: } minister of Lumphanan, who became prominent and successful merchants in London, in the early part of the 19th century. They were born in the manse some time in the seventies of the eighteenth century.

700. *Morrison, John, D.D.*: Congregational Divine and Author. Born at Millseat of Craigston, King-Edward, 8th July, 1791, he became an eminent Congregationalist minister in London, and acted for many years as Editor of *The Evangelical Magazine*. K. J. gives in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 154, a list of his numerous writings. One of his most interesting works is his *Fathers and Founders of the London Missionary Society*. He died in 1859.

701. *Morrison, John*: Musician. A noted fiddler and composer of last century. He published, in 1793, *A Collection of Original Reels and Strathspeys*.

702. *Mortimer, Thomas (Rev.)*: Divine and Poet. This distinguished author, who was an evangelical minister of the Church of England in Southwark, London, is claimed by K. J. (*S. N. & Q.*, ix., 153) as a native of Aberdeenshire. A long list of his writings is given, and it is added that his wife, Mrs. Mortimer, is the authoress of the famous *Peep of Day* books for teaching the Bible to children, which have been so widely circulated during the last 50 years. I am far from certain that Mr. Mortimer was an Aberdonian, and have no other evidence except that of K. J. in the place cited; but I cannot omit to notice him here, as K. J. seems to have proof of his local connection.

703. *Mossman, William*: Artist. Probably born about the beginning of the 18th century in Aberdeen. He painted portraits, &c., in Aberdeen from 1730 onward. He died in 1771. See *S. N. & Q.*, iii., 141, 159.

704. *Munro, Alexander, D.D. (Very Rev. Monsignor)*: Professor and Roman Catholic Author. Born in 1820 in Aberdeen (another account fixes his birth in 1818), this distinguished Roman Catholic ecclesiastic was bred a printer. Originally a Protestant, he became a Romanist at the age of 20, and proceeded to study, first at Blair's College, and afterwards at the University of Valladolid, for the priesthood. Here he acted for some years as Professor in the Scottish College, and received the degree of D.D., as well as other honours. He was a keen and powerful controversialist on the Romanist side of all questions during his long residence in Glasgow, where he was one of Rome's most trusted champions. He died in 1892. In addition to the work noted by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 155, Dr. Munro published a trenchant controversial work, entitled *Calvinism in its Relation to Scripture and Reason*, 1856.

705. *Munro, Alexander M.*: Noted Antiquary and Genealogist. This accurate investigator was born in Aberdeen, 1861, and was educated at Gordon's Hospital there. Having entered the City Chamberlain's department in his native city, he is recognised as one of the most valuable public servants possessed by any community. His principal works are given by K. J. (*S. N. & Q.*, ix., 155). He has, however, contributed many important papers to this periodical, and has been one of its most attached friends and useful helpers from the beginning. Mr. Munro is at present engaged editing a work for the New Spalding Club on the *Records of Old Aberdeen*.

706. *Murker, John, M.A. (Rev.)*: Congregational Divine and Evangelist. He was born at Burnside of Craigies, Tarves, on the 10th December, 1802, studied at Marischal College, and graduated M.A. there in 1831. Giving himself to the ministry of the Congregational Church, he became one of the most devoted

and successful ministers in the north of Scotland, until his death, as minister in the church in Banff, in 1881. His life, which is extremely readable, has been written by Dr. Stark of Aberdeen. K. J. specifies one production of his that appeared in 1866.

707. *Murray, Alexander, D.D.*: Benefactor to King's College. Born at New Deer about 1725, he entered at King's College, 1742-3, and graduated M.A. in 1746. He seems to have emigrated to the United States of America, for when he received the degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater, in 1784, he was designated late Missionary at Reading, Pennsylvania. He died at Philadelphia in 1793, having bequeathed a considerable sum to endow a course of Sunday morning lectures during the winter session in the College Chapel, and for other academic purposes. For a sketch of the history of this endowment, and of the lectures published in connection with it, see P. J. Anderson's Notes in *S. N. & Q.*, i., 135, 155. See also *S. N. & Q.*, x., 68.

708. *Murray, Alexander*: Minor Poet. Born in 1856 at Peterwell, in the Howe of Fyvie, he was bred a gardener, and for some time was employed in that capacity at Harvieston Castle, near Dollar. In 1885 he published a handsome volume of his poems. See *Edwards' Modern Scottish Poets*.

709. *Murray, George*, alias *James Bolivar Manson*: Poet, Journalist, &c. Born at Boghead of Kinnaird, Huntly, in 1819, he was educated at Marischal College, where he graduated. During his college course he was noted for his knowledge of classics and his gift for poetry. After being tutor in a family, schoolmaster in Bannockburn, and occupying various other positions, he joined the press as editor of the *Stirling Observer*. Thence he passed to the *Newcastle Daily Express*, and finally, in 1862, joined the editorial staff of the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, on which he continued till his death. At an early period of his career, for some cause, he dropped the name George Murray, and adopted that of James Bolivar Manson. He was remarkable for power and facility as a writer, and was an excellent critic of literature and art.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

THE GREEK BRANCH OF THE SKENE FAMILY.—Under the title of "A Noble Life," Miss F. M. F. Skene devoted an interesting illustrated article to the January number of the *Argosy* to "Curlinda" Skene, who married the Greek politician, Alexander Rangabé. Her son, M. Cleon Rangabé, is now the Greek Ambassador at Berlin. The article is charmingly written, and the portraits are very good. Miss Skene, the writer, lives in Oxford. She is one of the last of our contemporaries who can remember Scott.

### THE SURNAME OF BETT.

THERE is a tradition—it is questionable if such is the correct word to use in this case—of uncertain antiquity, so far as could be gathered from the narrators, among some bearing the surname of Bett, of Forfarshire descent, that their proper name should be Rattray, but "how or why they don't understand."

Recently in going over the Perthshire portion of *Inquisitionum retornalarum Scotiae*, as abridged in the volumes published in 1811, the following entry was lit upon:—

Ratray, alias Bait

Nov. 2. 1622.

Thomas Ratray, alias Bait, hæres Joannis Ratray, alias Baitt, patris — in jure, officio et privilegio cymbæ transportatoræ de Kinclevin vocatæ ferriebait, super aquis de Taya et Ilay, cum toftis, &c. dictæ cymbæ vocatis Baitlands spectantibus, extendentibus ad 2 acras terrarum, infra baroniam de Kinclevin. E 33s. 4d.

Here at once was the origin of the "tradition."

But the name of Bett, under various forms, is of much greater antiquity in Scotland than the time of either John or Thomas Rattray, the ferrymen of Kinclevin; and, to show this, the following notes from a MS. volume of *Collections in the hand of Robert Mylne*, preserved in the Advocates' Library, may only be quoted:—

1344. Andrew and William Bets, burgesses of Edinburgh, witnesses.

1400. Andrew Bett disposes his tenement in Edinburgh to Andro Leper.

1492. Thomas Bet is superior of Monastery of Arbroath. (Arbroath Abbey papers.)

1549. William Butt, portioner of Giblestoun and Issobell Lindsay his spouse get Auchlinthries in Barony of Kynaltrie in Forfar in excambion for sunny 4th part of Cartistoun.

It is doubtful if Butt is the same as Bett, as there are English and Irish families of that name. It is given here on account of the similarity and the Forfarshire connection.

It is a matter of conjecture if the name has any affinity with others such as Beattie, Beatson, &c., or the English "Betts." Heraldry does not add to the elucidation, for there is no record of any one of the name ever having borne Coat Armour.

However much the primary name may puzzle etymologists, there can be no difficulty with the derivation of the name as borne by those who may claim to be descendants of the Rattrays, and it would be exceedingly interesting, and would put the tradition on a sound basis, were anyone of them to prove his descent. Until such is done the so-called tradition must be looked upon pretty much as a doubtful piece of lore caught up at one time or another and appropriated to make family history.

J. CHRISTIE.

## REBELLIONS OF 1715 AND 1745.

*(Continued from page 123.)*

FORRES, 29 April 1746.

No presbyterial exercise by reason of the troublesome times.

[A good excuse, but in reality there had been "no presbyterial exercise" at the meetings for many years before this, but generally on the plea of there being too much business to transact.]

The presbytery, not having been able by reason of the confusion of the times to enter upon ordinary business at either of the two last meetings, agreed now to proceed to read the minutes, &c.

As to the 'Paraphrases, &c.,' tho' the several members have read it yet as the general confusion of the times has not allowed the brethren in this place to weigh the same with that deliberation that would be necessary for an affair of such importance, agreed to instruct their members to move that it be transmitted again to the presbytery for further consideration.

The appointments as to preaching at Auldearn were not obeyed, because the brethren could not venture from their own houses.

The presbytery agreed upon the following instructions to their commissioners to the General Assembly:—

1<sup>mo</sup> It being surmised that some ministers and elders of this church have not acted, in time of this wicked and unnatural rebellion, agreeable to their character and office, the presbytery therefore instruct their commissioners that they insist for the Assembly's enjoining the different judicatories to make the proper enquiry and report in such manner as shall unto them seem most proper.

2<sup>do</sup> That the Paraphrase, &c., transmitted by last Assembly be again transmitted for further consideration.

3<sup>to</sup> That the Assembly appoint a publick thanksgiving for the late glorious victory obtained by His Majesty's Forces under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland over the rebels and the begun deliverance from the many fatal effects of such a horrid and unnatural rebellion.

FORRES, 10 June 1746.

The commissioners chosen by the presbytery for the Assembly not having gone up, they gave their excuses, which were sustained.

FORRES, 15 October 1746.

The presbytery having met this day for prayer and privy censure according to appointment, and the several brethren having prayed, and the ordinary questions being asked at them, *and likewise whether they had been at due pains to warn their people against joining or having any hand in the late unnatural rebellion*, and they being removed in their turns and their conduct enquired into and nothing being found censurable, they were approved and encouraged in the Lord.

## PRESBYTERY OF ABERLOUR.

ABERLOUR, 9 August 1715.

The presbytery appoints some time to be set apart for prayer in the afternoon upon the account of the threatened invasion by a popish pretender.

ABERLOUR, 13 September 1715.

[Only three members present, who proceeded with part of a student's trials and then adjourned to meet at Aberlour on the first Tuesday of October.]

INVERAVEN, 4 October 1715.

The moderator represented that in regard of the present confusions in the country the presbyterie could not meet with safety in Aberlour according to appointment, and therfor finding a quorum in this place he had called them together, which the brethren approved of.

[The presbytery met at Inveraven on 19 October, at the meeting of Synod at Forres on 22 November, and at Aberlour on 13 December, these meetings being in connection with the translation of Rev. Daniel McKenzie from Kingussie to Aberlour. The presbytery adjourned to meet at Inveraven on 21 December.]

INVERAVIN, 10 February 1716.

The storminess of the weather and the troubles in the country did hitherto hinder the presbytery's meeting.

ABERLOUR, 17 Apryl 1716.

The presbytery agrees on the following instructions to their commissioners to the Assembly:—

1<sup>o</sup>. To propose that ane humble address be made to his Majesty, congratulating the success of his armes in suppressing the late unnatural rebellion.

2<sup>do</sup>. That a publick thanksgiving be observed throughout this Church for God's great mercy and goodness in delivering us from the cruel designs of enemies.

ABERLOUR, 15 May 1716.

Mr. Bannerman, minister of Inveraven, represented that the house and most valuable effects of one, Robert Stuart, liveing in the country of Strathawn, were burnt by the influence of the papists there, whereby he, his wife and children are reduced to great straits. The presbytery takeing the said representation to their serious consideration appoints a letter to be written in his favours to their commissioner now at the Assembly, deducing his case, and that he, with the advice and concurrence of the other commissioners from the bounds of the Synod, represent it as they judge most convenient; which was done. Also appoints the several members to contribute for his relief.

ABERLOUR, 3 September 1745.

The presbytery considering the trouble and dangers at this time by a rebellion breaking out in an insurrection in the Highlands against the government, agreed to have a meeting for prayer and conference about the state of times upon the 17th current at this place.

ABERLOUR, 17 September 1745.

The presbytery having met were employed in prayer and conference agreeable to the present circumstances of the times.

ABERLOUR, 10 February 1747.

The presbytery find nothing exceptionable in the brethren of this presbytery, they all having behaved very loyally during the late rebellion.

1715.

ROTHES.

[No minutes of session extant at this date.]

INVERAVEN.

[No reference in the minutes to the rebellion.]

BOHARM.

5 Feb. 1716. This day the minr read from the pulpit His Majesties Proclama<sup>n</sup> requiring all his subjects to attend his camp at Perth. Also the Proclama<sup>n</sup> for a thanksgiving for his Maties King J. safe arvall to Scotland cam not to our handes till this day qch ought to be kept on the 26 Jary last by past, and yrfor was not read the day being past.

26 Feb. 1716. There was no sermon because the minister was inhibited to preach by the order of Brigadier Generall Grant and that for his reading from the pulpit the forsaid Proclamation qch required all K. Ja's subjectes to repair to his camp at Perth.

4 March 1716. No sermon nor reading

11 " " " "

18 " " " "

25 " " No sermon, but reading, yet no collection because the elders which used to collect deserted from coming to the kirk.

1 Aprile 1716. No sermon, but reading, no collection.

[8 Aprile to 13 May. The same entry.]

20 May 1716. Mr. Daniel McKenzie, minr at Aberlour, preached. He also served ane Edict for comprising the Ministers manse upon the 31 May instant because he was about to leave the parish and to lay down his charge as minr of Boharme.

8 July 1716. Mr. David Strang preached. He also declared the kirk of Boharme vacant and that by order from the Presbytrie.

ROTHES.

Dec. 15, 1745. Minister read this day from the pulpit a proclamation from our sovereign King George appointing a fast to be observed Wednesday next being the eighteenth of this instant December in order to humble ourselves for our sins which have provoked God to send a devouring sword and to beg of him the pardon of our sins and that he would bless our Kings arms with success.

Feb. 9, 1746. The session deferred the further consideration of this affair [a case of discipline] till the times be more settled. And in regard that the

country is just now alarmed with a report of the Highland army's marching westward some by the Highland rod and others by the Laigh rod, the Session thought fit to commit to John Thomson, one of the elders, such silver as is in the box, which amounts to £20 " 8 " 0 Scots.

Feb. 16. Day cold and stormy.

Feb. 23. Day cold.

March 9. Day stormy.

March 23. There were severalls of the Highland Army this day in the church, a party of them having come into the parish on Friday's evening, and were billeted through the country. They were commanded by one called Colonel Chisholm.

March 30. Day cold and the congregation thin. The Highland Army still continuing in the country.

April 6. No lecture, the minister being desired to have but one exercise by reason of more of the Highland Army being this day expected into the parish and it was thought proper that the publick worship should be over against they should arrive. The Chissolms still continuing in the parish. Sermon Judges 10, 15-16. (Same text as on five preceding Sundays.)

April 13. The Chissolms and other highlanders on the water side being all removed and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland being come over the water with his army. The minister lectured from Jeremiah 5 : 15 v. to end. Sermon Judges 10 : 15-16.

June 22. The minister intimated an Act of the General Assembly appointing a Thanksgiving upon Thursday next for the late signal victory obtained by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland over the Rebels at Culloden.

June 26. The Thanksgiving day. Minr preached from 2 Chron. 20 : 26.

BOHARM.

1746 March 2<sup>d</sup>. Minr lectured from Prov. 19. No collection the people being frighted by a body of Rebels.

[No further reference, even the General Assembly Thanksgiving omitted : probably because the minutes of this time were engrossed at a later date by another Session clerk.]

INVERAVEN.

8 Sept. 1745. Mr. Walter Ponton preached, having no access to preach in Glenlivate, the people being in arms in rebellion against the King.

[Mr. Ponton was S. P. C. K. missionary in Glenlivet, then part of Inveraven parish.]

10 Nov. 1745. The Session, considering that the delinquents in Glenlivate by reason of the present rebellion refuse to answer the Session, think fit to defer their procedure with them for some time.

6 April 1746. A Glenlivet delinquent appears, and it is noted that "there could be no session kept for a long time before because of the violence of the rebellion."

20 April 1746. No sermon this day, the minister having gone to Inverness with other ministers in the neighbourhood to waite of his Royall Highness William Duke of Cumberland after a signall victory that he obtained over the rebels Wednesday last at Culloden where there was four thousand of them killed and taken and the rest dispersed.

22 June 1746. There was an Act of the Generall Assembly read before the congregation appointing Thursday next to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to God on account of the quelling of the rebellion.

26 June 1746. This day being observed as a thanksgiving day, the minister Lectured on Psalm 138 throughout, and Preached on Psalm 126 verse 3rd *the Lord hath done great things for us wherof we are glad.*

12 Oct. 1746. There was read publickly an order from the Sheriff of Banf and Commanding Officer there that no person should entertain rebels in their houses or any loose people without testificates and requiring that information should be sent concerning such if there are any in the country.

THE PICTURE OF THE QUEEN'S LANDING AT ABERDEEN IN 1848.—Mr. R. Crossley Allan has issued a neat brochure on this subject, the chief value of which is the identification of the principal figures making up the composition, fifty-four in all. This, although only a fifty-year old story, has not been an easy task, but the pains that the investigator has been at to achieve his purpose is altogether admirable. The original of this fine picture, which was painted by Mr. Cleland, and who has helped greatly in the preparation of this work, is now one of the treasured possessions of the town. Altogether, Mr. Allan has done a real service to local history, which we hope will be appreciated. A replica of the picture accompanies the pamphlet.

THE BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—The annual meeting of this enterprising club took place at Peterhead on the 15th ult. The Secretary, Mr. J. F. Tocher, gave a review of the year's work, in the fields of History, Antiquities, Philology, Ethnology, and Astronomy. An abstract of a paper by the late Mr. Aiken, President of the Club, on "A new theory of the great secular changes in the climate and temperature," was read to the meeting. The office-bearers for the ensuing year were appointed, consisting of Professor Reid, Aberdeen, President; Mr. John Gray, B.Sc., Vice-President; Mr. W. L. Taylor, Peterhead, Acting President; Mr. J. F. Tocher, Secretary and Treasurer, with a large Committee.

A BEGGING LETTER OF LAST CENTURY.—The following begging letter was received by a nobleman, upwards of a century ago, and passed on, without reply, to his factor, as being, as his lordship expressed it, "a body that likes curious things":—

MY LORD,

Having heard much of your munificence: and readiness to serve the distressed: and having also some knowledge of your Lordship in Scotland. I (an Illegitimate Son of the late Prince of Wales by a Scotch Lady of Title long since deceased: and ruined from having voted at an Election which much displeas'd the *King my Brother* tho not with such an Idea on my part:) now presume after four years confinement for *trifling debts* to Solicit some little aid to procure me Food: as I really am Naked and Starving—

I Come to your Lordship recommended by the Lords Hardwicke, Dover, Warwick, Guildford, Dartmouth: Westmorland, Cavendishes, Duncannon, Bessborough, &c., by recommendation I mean My Lord to convey no further in point than that those Noblemen distinguished for their Eminent virtues have been my only support during my long Confinement: as I was Obliged to sell my Half pay: after receiving five severe wounds in *America* particularly at Bunkers Hill.

About a month since *Her Majesty* in her Royal Clemency was graciously pleas'd to take my *Children* intirely off my hands: they are well provided for: but whether I shall ever Overcome His Majestys displeasure is a dreadful doubt with me: it is whisp'd about this Palace that a provision is again to be made for, but of that I have my doubts also: tho God knows the time was when I little expected ever to Inhabit a Prison, but *Iacta est alea*—

—Quæque ipse miserrima vidi:  
Et quorum pars magna fui!

My unwillingness to be *too troublesome* to my Old Friends induced me to seek fresh Ones. In some cases My Lord I have been successful, in others, not: by some my Tale of Woe has been unmov'd, to such I might justly quote the language of Shakespeare—

—"Take Physic Pomp:  
Expose *thyself*: to feel what wretches feel:  
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them  
And shew the Heav'ns more just."

Should your Lordship in your great goodness be induced to send me some trifling relief: I shall ever with a proper sense of gratitude acknowledge the Obligation.

Your Lordships

Most respectful

& obdt F. AUGUSTUS S. MURRAY  
a Son of ye late Prince of Wales.

Tower in Windsor Castle  
June ye 11th 1789.

## INVENTORIES OF NORTHERN RECORDS.

### I.

#### THE SHERIFF COURT OF BANFFSHIRE.

Inventory of Records, &c., in the custody of the Sheriff-Clerk.\*

#### 1.—*Ordinary Court Diet Books* :—

- Vol. 1.—12th August, 1652, to 18th January, 1655.  
 " 2.—8th February, 1655, to 18th August, 1659.  
 " 3.—November, 1664, to July, 1674.  
 " 4.—March, 1674, to June, 1684.  
 " 5.—June, 1699, to February, 1706.  
 " 6.—13th June, 1706, to 12th March, 1722.  
 " 7.—July, 1722, to October, 1724.  
 " 8.—7th January, 1725, to 31st January, 1734.  
 " 9.—14th Feb., 1734, to 21st Feb., 1743.  
 " 10.—24th Feb., 1743, to 19th March, 1748.  
 " 11.—5th April, 1748 to 29th June, 1760.  
 " 12.—29th July, 1760, to 3rd October, 1767.  
 " 13.—3rd Nov., 1767, to 11th January, 1772.  
 " 14.—14th Jan., 1772, to 18th August, 1775.  
 " 15.—11th Nov., 1775, to 24th February, 1778.  
 " 16.—3rd March, 1778, to 30th Nov., 1779.  
 " 17.—7th December, 1779, to 22nd June, 1782.  
 " 18.—25th June, 1782, to 5th July, 1785.  
 " 19.—12th July, 1785, to 23rd December, 1788.  
 " 20.—13th Jan., 1789, to 30th Nov., 1790.  
 " 21.—30th Nov., 1800, to 24th Feb., 1792.  
 " 22.—2nd March, 1792, to 22nd Nov., 1793.  
 " 23.—29th Nov., 1793, to 12th Dec., 1794.  
 " 24.—9th January, 1795, to 11th April, 1796.  
 " 25.—13th May, 1796, to 16th October, 1797.  
 " 26.—10th Nov., 1797, to 15th March, 1799.  
 " 27.—22nd March, 1799, to 8th October, 1800.  
 Vols. 28 to 56.—15th October, 1800, to 31st Dec., 1887.

2.—*Diet Books of Small Debt Court* :—  
 17th June, 1825, to present date.

3.—*Diet Books of Debt Recovery Court* :—  
 8th October, 1867, to present date.

#### 4.—*Registers of Deeds and Probative Writs* :—

##### FIRST SERIES.

- Vol. 1.—1616 to 1629.  
 " 2.—1672 " 1681.  
 " 3.—1682 " 1685.  
 " 4.—1686 " 1691.  
 " 5.—1693 " 1697.  
 " 6.—1700 " 1705.

- Vol. 7.—1711 " 1716.  
 " 8.—1716 " 1719.  
 " 9.—1719 " 1722.  
 " 10.—1734 " 1742.  
 " 11.—1775 " 1783.  
 " 12.—1783 " 1785.  
 " 13.—1785 " 1790.

##### SECOND SERIES.

Vols. 1 to 9.—12th November, 1809, to 1st July, 1883.

#### 5.—*Principal Deeds* :—

1627 to present date.

#### 6.—*Minute Books of Deeds* :—

16th December, 1809, to present date.

#### 7.—*Registers of Protests on Bills* :—

##### FIRST SERIES.

- Vol. 1.—1775 to 1779.  
 " 2.—1779 " 1781.  
 " 3.—1781 " 1783.  
 " 4.—1783 " 1790.

##### SECOND SERIES.

Vols. 1 to 18.—16th Nov., 1809, to 8th May, 1883.

#### 8.—*Principal Protests* :—

1719 to present date.

#### 9.—*Services of Heirs* :—

- Vol. 1.—1625 to 1764.  
 " 2.—15th Nov., 1847, to 31st Dec., 1859.  
 " 3.—1860 to 1880.  
 " 4.—1881 to present date.

#### 10.—*Registers of Entail Improvements* :—

Vols. 1 to 5.—1st June, 1801, to 3rd Sept., 1853.

#### 11.—*Register of Sasines* :—

1781 to 1887.

#### 12.—*Register of Sasines—Indexes of Places* :—

1872 to 1880.

#### 13.—*Minute Books and Indexes of Inhibitions and Adjudications* :—

1872 to present date.

#### 14.—*Criminal Records* :—

25th June, 1748, to present date.

#### 15.—*Judicial Renunciations* :—

Years 1623, 1628, 1630, 1637, 1645, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1651, 1663, 1665, 1669, 1670, 1676, 1678, 1683, 1687, 1693, and 1694.

#### 16.—*Mercantile Sequestration Registers* :—

27th December, 1848, to date.

\* This Inventory was prepared in 1888 by Mr. Garden M. Hossack, Sheriff-Clerk of Banffshire. A corresponding Inventory, prepared by Mr. David Littlejohn, of the Records in his custody, as Sheriff-Clerk of Aberdeenshire, is printed in Mr. P. J. Anderson's *Charters and other Writs of the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen*, 1890, pp. 425-432.



- 17.—*Mercantile Sequestration Principal Petitions* :—  
1860 to date.
- 18.—*Bonds of Caution (Judicial)* :—  
1801 to date.
- 19.—*Bonds of Caution (Advocations)* :—  
1841 to 1849.
- 20.—*Bonds of Caution (Executors)* :—  
1824 to date.
- 21.—*Commissary Records* :—  
Vols. 1 to 40.—7th April, 1824, to 23rd June, 1888.
- 22.—*Confirmations and Inventories* :—  
Printed volumes, 1876 to present date.
- 23.—*Record of Fiars' Prices* :—  
1791 to present date.
- 24.—*Record of Qualifications of those entitled to bear and use Arms in Banffshire*—1748.

“THE POETICAL PORTFOLIO” (*S. N. & Q.*, Vol. XI., page 118).—If W. B. R. W., the talented compiler of the interesting papers on “Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,” will kindly refer to Vol. I. of *S. N. & Q.*, page 150, he will there find the above “Semi-Private Magazine of Poetry, Original, Instructive, and Interesting,” noticed by Mr. J. M. Bulloch. The writer of this paragraph chanced to be the possessor of No. I. of this rare periodical, and brought it under the notice of our chief. My friend, 684 of “Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,” presented me with an advance copy of *Timothy Twig*, which was printed by Mr. William Bennett, Publisher, Castle Street, Aberdeen, in the early “sixties,” when he was contributing to *The Northern Telegraph News*, published by Mr. Bennett, the first penny daily paper issued from the Aberdeen Press, its editor from 1854 to 1859 being Mr. Alexander M. Mowat, son of Mr. James Mowat, clothier, St. Nicholas Street, both dead years ago; the literary department of that spirited little newspaper, which specially encouraged young and budding poets, being from 1860 to 1867 under the supervision of Mr. John Fullerton (“Wild Rose”). F.

## THE ORIGIN OF ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.

SEVERAL writers have directed my attention to biographies of Adam Lindsay Gordon; but in none of these are the real facts of his descent given. I am indebted to Colonel Wolrige Gordon of Esslemont for the connecting link between the poet and his northern ancestors as follows :—

- I. “Tam” Gordon of Ruthven, the illegitimate cousin of Elizabeth Gordon, who founded the ducal line, was twice married, and left eighteen sons. By his second spouse, a daughter of Sir Walter Innes of Invermarkie, he had four sons. The youngest was—
- II. George, who acquired the lands of Cushnie. By his first wife, a daughter of the laird of Craigellie, he had issue. By his second, a daughter of Mortimer of Craigievar, he had (besides a daughter Margaret, who married Alexander Leslie, third laird of Kincairgie) two sons, who died during their father’s lifetime, and—
- III. John Gordon of Cushnie and Hallhead, who died about 1553, leaving a son—
- IV. John Gordon, born 1507, who fell at the battle of Pinkie, 1547, in his father’s lifetime. He had married a daughter of Duguid of Auchinhove, and left a son—
- V. Robert Gordon of Hallhead, who succeeded his grandfather before 1554. He married Janet, daughter of Innes of Touchs or Toux (now Pitfour), by whom he had—
- VI. Patrick Gordon of Hallhead, who had four sons—
- VII. Patrick succeeded 1617, died 1620, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who died without issue after 1641.
- VIII. Robert succeeded 1620, died 1622, without issue.
- IX. George Gordon of Hallhead succeeded 1622, and was succeeded by his son—
- X. Patrick Gordon of Hallhead, who married Margaret ———, and had issue (1) John Gordon, (2) Robert (who succeeded as XIII.), (3) Patrick, (4) Charles, (5) Maria.
- XI. John Gordon of Hallhead married Mary Ross of Auchlossan, and had three sons, Patrick, Robert, William.
- XII. Patrick Gordon of Hallhead made over the estate to his uncle—
- XIII. Robert Gordon, who in 1728 purchased the estate of Esslemont from James Gordon of Ellon, Baillie of Edinburgh. He married Isabella Byres of Tonley, by whom he had two sons, George and Alexander.
- XIV. George Gordon of Hallhead and Esslemont (out in the ’45) married Anne Bowdler, by whom he had—

- XV. Robert Gordon of Hallhead and Esslemont, married (1) a French lady, — Babutin, by whom he had a daughter. (2) Lady Henrietta Gordon, daughter of 2nd Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had—
- XVI. (1) George, who succeeded him, and left issue.  
 (2) William Gordon, born 1764, married — Elrington, by whom he had—
- (A) Adam Durnford Gordon, H. E. I. C., married his cousin, Harriet Elizabeth Gordon (daughter of Robert, third son of Robert and Lady Henrietta Gordon, born 1768), by whom he had several daughters and ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.
- (B) Robert Cumming Hamilton Gordon, of the 3rd Foot Guards: married Frances Freer, and had issue—
- (a) George Hamilton Gordon, Colonel R. E., married a Miss Hornslow, without issue. On her death he married Blanche Case, "and has issue," Edward Hamilton Gordon of the — Highlanders; George, Alexander, Lilian and Mabel.
- (b) William Elrington Gordon, Rear Admiral of the R. N., married Emily Gorst, and "has" one son, Hamilton.
- (c) Rev. Adam Charles Gordon, Rector of Doddleston, Cheshire, married Georgina Frances, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Fred. Anson, D. D., Dean of Chester.
- (d) Richard Goodenough.  
 (e) Francis (es?) Freer.  
 (f) Hamilton Thomas, o. s. p.
- XVII. Robert Gordon (son of XVI.) married Jessie, daughter of Walter Little Gilmore of Craigmillar, and was succeeded by his daughter—
- XVIII. Anne, who married Henry P. Wolrige, now Wolrige Gordon.

J. M. B.

LORD ROSSLYN ON THE STAGE.—Apropos of the recent articles in these columns on the Sinclairs, it should be noticed that the Earl of Rosslyn has become a professional actor, for he is now appearing nightly (under the name of Mr. James Erskine) as Arthur Gower in Mr. Pinero's new comedy, "Trelawny of the Wells," produced at the Court Theatre, Sloane Square, London, on 20th January. Lord Rosslyn, who was born on 16th March, 1869, has long been keen on amateur theatricals, and his present step is due to his financial difficulties, about which he talked frankly to a *Pall Mall Gazette* interviewer (February 1). Lord Rosslyn is married to a daughter of Mr. Robert Vyner, and his heir, Lord Loughborough, is five years old. The Countess of Warwick is his half-sister, and the Duchess of Sutherland his whole sister.

## "THE KINGIS QUAIR AND THE NEW CRITICISM."

DURING the many centuries when the inhabitants of the Southern portion of this island were to those of the Northern, "the auld enemy," we have but three instances of a marriage alliance between the two countries. The first is the union of King Malcolm Canmore and the Saxon princess, Margaret, who had fled to Scotland for refuge from the foreign conquerors of England. It was a union fraught with momentous issues for Scotland, for St. Margaret was the author of not a few important changes in Church and State alike. The last is the union of "The Thistle and the Rose," the marriage of King James the Fourth with Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII. of England. It is not necessary to remark that it was this marriage that led to the union of the Crowns a century afterwards. Four hundred years after St. Margaret had been laid to rest in the ancient Abbey of Dunfermline, and almost a century before the second English Margaret was brought with pomp and ceremony to Edinburgh, was barren of place an English alliance which has had political consequences. To the latter we have James the First and Joan Beaufort, a movement. But we have hitherto imagined that was a lover, in a noble poem, composed by a royal prisoner, the most romantic of situations—a man detained, against every tradition of international law and international courtesy, in a foreign country, where he loses his heart to the heroine of the poem. That nothing may be complete the picture, the wicked uncle, who appears in all good fairy tales, is present in the person of the Duke of Albany, the King of Scotland, who has already done to death James's elder brother, and to whose interest is that his nephew be kept in England as far as possible. The love of James and Joan is rewarded by his taking her with him to Scotland as his bride. But the romance of the story does not end here. The sequel is to be found in a tragedy enacted in Perth at Christmastide, when the king fell a victim to a band of turbulent and revengeful nobles.

It is one of the most attractive and touching stories to be found in all the records of history, and, up to 1896, we have been able to think of it as indubitably correct. Mr. J. T. T. Brown of Glasgow, is the first to question its authenticity. He is willing, indeed, to leave us the history, but he tells us that *The Kingis Quair* was written some thirty or forty years after King

James's death. And this, surely, is "Hamlet with the Prince left out." The present paper aims at examining Mr. Brown's theory. Such historical investigations are somewhat lacking in general interest, and one would rather refer to the poem itself—

"More sweet than ever a poet's heart,  
Gave yet to the English tongue."

In opposition to the orthodox theory, approved so lately as 1884, by so distinguished an authority as Professor Skeat, that *The Kingis Quair* was written by King James the First, in England, about the year 1423, Mr. Brown is of opinion that it belongs to a "group of Scottish poems exhibiting the same artificial dialect, written between 1440 and 1480, when there was a vogue among Scottish poets to engraft Midland inflections on the Northern dialect." We shall follow Mr. Brown's division of the subject into (1) External evidence, (2) Internal evidence from the dialect, and (3) Internal evidence from the auto-biographical details, except that, as a matter of arrangement, it will prove more convenient to consider the auto-biographical question immediately after the external evidence.

#### I. THE EXTERNAL EVIDENCE.

The only MS. of *The Kingis Quair* is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It is part of the valuable collection presented by Selden to the University of Oxford, and is quoted as Arch. Seld. B. 24. A marginal note mentions that the date of the birth of King James IV. was 1472, the words "Jacobi quarti" proving that this note cannot have been written before 1488, when James IV. succeeded, and 1488 is an approximate date which we may safely take for the MS. The title of the MS. runs—"Heirefter followis the quair Maid be King James of scotland the first callit the Kingis quair and Maid quhen his Maiestie Wes In England."

The colophon is—"Quod Jacobus Primus, scotorum rex Illustrissimus."

The MS. contains eleven other poems. Five of these are correctly ascribed to Chaucer; five incorrectly. The colophon of the remaining one is hopelessly mutilated. It would seem, then, that the chances are equal for and against the accuracy of the ascription. But, in balancing considerations, it must be remembered that to attribute a poem by John Walton or Lydgate to Chaucer is a natural and almost unavoidable error. The same remark cannot be made if it is true that a Scottish scribe mistook the work of a contemporary for a poem by a Scottish king who had died only forty years before. The suggestion of Professor McCormick, of Dundee,

that "be," in the title, means "about," is inconsistent with the colophon, and makes nonsense of the second part of the title, "and maid quhen his Maiestie wes In England."

We pass from the MS. to historical references to the king.

The contemporary historian, Walter Bower, the author of the *Scoto-chronicon*, speaks of King James's attainments as a musician, and of his love for literature—"operi artis literatorie et scripturæ"—"incredibili aestu, amabat scientiam scripturæ." About eighty years later, John Major, in an obscure passage, in his *History of Greater Britain*, says—"In vernacula lingua artificiosissimus compositor; cujus codices plurimi et cantilenæ memoriter adhuc apud Scotos inter primos habentur. Artificiosum libellum de Regina dum captivus erat composuit, anteq. eam in conjugem duceret: et aliam artificiosam cantilenam ejusdem. Yas sen &c., et jucundum artificiosumq.: illum cantum: at beltayn &c., quem alii de Dalketh et Gargeil, mutare studuerunt: quia in arce ant camera clausus servabatur in qua mulier cum matre habitabat."

These descriptions are varied by Boece, Belenden, John Lesley, and George Buchanan. The last-named criticises James's Latin poetry, and adds: "Anglico quidem sermone poemata ab eo conscripta nonnulla adhuc extant; in quibus ingenii præstantia elucet, expolitiior doctrina fortasse requiramus," clearly implying that he had seen vernacular poems by King James. It cannot, then, be gainsaid that the testimony of historians is that King James composed poetry, and, if Mr. Brown is right, the king's work has disappeared. The credibility of Major is, indeed, lessened by the facts that *At Beltayn* is not by King James, and that *Yas sen* is a disputed point. But, in the first place, the ascription of *At Beltayn* (i.e., "Peebles to the Play") shows that King James, less than a century after his death, held the position of a Scottish Chaucer. How was this reputation acquired? And, in the second place, the *details* regarding the *Kingis Quair* furnish strong evidence that Major is right in this instance.

Lastly, in this connexion, Mr. Brown tells us that Dunbar does not mention King James in his *Lament of the Makars* among his twenty-one poets of Scotland; that Lindsay does not mention him in the *Testament and Complaynt*, where he names eight poets; and that James VI. does not name his ancestor or quote from his poetry in his *Reulis and Cautelis to be obseruit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie*. From this Mr. Brown argues that Dunbar, Lindsay, and James VI. seem "not to have known James the First to be

among the poets." It is certainly a curious circumstance. But, if we are to accept Mr. Brown's conclusion, we must be prepared to believe—

- (1) That Dunbar, a contemporary of Major, was ignorant of the tradition that led Major to write as he did.
- (2) That Dunbar had never seen the *Scoto-chronicon*; that Lindsay had seen neither the *Scoto-chronicon*, nor Major, nor Boece, nor Bellenden; and not only that James VI. had never seen the *Scoto-chronicon*, Major, Boece, Bellenden, and, in addition, Lesley; but that he was likewise ignorant of the work of his own tutor, George Buchanan.

However we explain the facts, he will be a bold man who accepts an explanation involving such inferences as these.

It is interesting also to note that Dunbar says of Death—

"Sen he has *all* my brether tane"—

ignoring his own contemporary, Gavin Douglas. Moreover, there is, at least, one piece of positive evidence to indicate that King James VI. did know of his ancestor's poetical work. In the preface to the collected edition of King James's works, published in 1616, the Bishop of Winchester, who acted as editor, wrote: "James the first writ divers Bookes both in English and Latine Verse: He writ also, as Baleus saith, *De uxore futura*." The reference to John Bale's *Catalogue* is itself of some interest.

It is really very dangerous to lay too much stress upon mere omissions. A writer may omit what seems to us an important fact, because it did not seem important to him, or because he did not consider it relevant to his purpose, or from personal whim, or simply through inadvertence. One might hazard guesses at the reason of the omissions, but it is not necessary for our purpose to explain the phenomenon. Our point is that James VI. *did* know; and that it is very difficult to imagine how Dunbar and Lindsay could have escaped knowing.

The external evidence, we submit, seems to point to the authenticity of the poem.

ROBERT S. RAIT.

(To be continued.)

—♦♦♦—  
DURING the past month the late Mr. Alexander Lamb's notable collection of books was sold. The most remarkable item was that of his fine copy of the first edition of Burns, which was knocked down at the record sum of 545 guineas, for an American buyer, being four or five times more than it has ever fetched before.

## Queries.

**1133. THE DUCHESS OF GORDON AND THE PREMIER EARL OF ABERDEEN.**—I wish some reader would help to unravel a mystery mooted in Mr. Vere Foster's *Two Duchesses*. Writing on April 5, 1805, to her son, Lady Elizabeth Foster (afterwards Duchess of Devonshire, says—"You find Lord A[berdeen] braves the Duchess of Gordon, and flirts with Harriet Cavendish [daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, afterwards Countess Granville] more than ever." In a note the editor adds that the Duchess of Gordon "probably wished the Earl to marry a daughter of her own." Writing to his mother on July 30, 1805, young Foster says Aberdeen "is very young, but he has shewn some character with regard to the Duchess of Gordon." As a matter of fact, Lord Aberdeen married (28th July, 1805) Lady Catherine Hamilton, daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn (by Lady Louisa Russell, the niece of the last Duke of Gordon). The only daughter of the Duchess of Gordon free to marry at this date was Lady Madelina, who had married Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson, on 2nd April, 1789, and was left a widow in 1794. I am inclined to believe that she was the damsel intended for Lord Aberdeen, because on 25th November, 1805, three months after his marriage, she was married at her sister the Duchess of Manchester's house, Kimbolton Castle, to Charles Fysche Palmer of Luckley Park, Berks, who died in 1843. Was there any issue of this Palmer marriage?  
J. M. B.

**1134. BALLAD WANTED.**—In my youth, spent in an upland parish, I used to hear an old farm servant repeat a ballad, of which the following is the only verse I can recall:—

An' Donald tottered to the door,  
Whom I left in his prime,  
An' he grat to see the lad come back  
He bore about lang syne.

It is part of a narrative of the return of the young laird (?) from foreign parts. "Donald" is an old retainer of the family. Can any one identify or reproduce this pathetic piece?  
M. M. B.

**1135. KENMORE CHURCH BELL AND CLOCK.**—This bell has three coins of George II. let into it, and round the outside is—  
THOS. JANAWAY OF LONDON FECIT 1763.  
Inside the clock is engraved—

JOHN PEATT  
17 82  
CRIEFF.

Peatt was paid in 1781 £40 for the clock, less £2 which he allowed for the old one, which he then removed. I should be glad of any information regarding the founder of the bell and the maker of the clock.  
J. CHRISTIE.

1136. THE CUMINES.—Have any of your readers ever heard this family-characteristic phrase—"While there's a tree in the wood there will be guile in a Cumine"? Chambers does not quote it.

J. M. B.

1137. "CRABE OF THE GREINE."—In a manuscript scrap-book recently offered for sale in a Liverpool second-hand book shop, one piece (the oldest in the collection) is the fly-leaf of an old book, on which is written in a hand, circa 1550, the following curious rhyme:—

Had I eatt ever when I lyst  
And drank when I soyr thirst  
And fowght when I was teine  
Then had I never beine  
Called Crabe of the Greine

Wreten in Aberdene on ye grave of one called Crabe  
of the grene and merchante of ye forsaid towne of  
Aberdene.

Is anything known of this old Aberdonian or his tombstone?

Dollar.

R. P.

1138. DR. GLENNIE OF DULWICH.—In August, 1799, Lord Byron was sent to school at Dulwich, where Dr. Glennie undertook the charge of him for the yearly sum of £86 10s. Dr. Glennie was a Scotsman, who had "travelled a good deal." Was Dr. Glennie a member of the well-known Aberdeen family of that name?

B.

1139. JAMES WHYTE OR WHITE.—Can anyone say who the "James Whyte," occasionally spelt "White," was, whose name appears in some keys to Hay's view of Castle Street, published in 1839? He is there represented arm in arm with James Andrew Paull Sandilands of Cruives.

R. C. A.

The following resolution is extracted from the Minutes of the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen, 19th September, 1860:—"Thereafter it was agreed by a majority that the students of the first year next session should wear red gowns with crimson velvet collars and close sleeves with crosscut openings; and that the other students in Arts should continue to wear their former gowns."

P. J. ANDERSON.

894. GEORGE ROMNEY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN (VIII., 13, 47).—From Romney's Memorandum or Cashbook it appears that the portrait of Henry Dundas was commenced on Nov. 1, 1793, and that in March, 1798, the artist "received in full £130" for the portrait.

Carlton Villa, Clapham.

W. ROBERTS.

1114. COURT BOOKS OF DISCHER AND TOYER (Vol. XI., 93, 110).—Apparently "W. S." has not paid attention to the last portion of the paragraph containing my query. It is not at all likely that Cosmo Innes would have known anything of the missing volumes, unless he would have come across them in Edinburgh, and in commencing his preface to the *Black Book of Taymouth* he says "The materials of the present volume, all taken from the Charter Room at Taymouth," &c. The extracts he gives from the records of the Baron Courts only extend from 1621 to 1642, shewing thereby that his material was limited.

J. CHRISTIE.

1122. THE FOUNDERS OF THE DICK AND MILNE BEQUESTS (XI., 108, 126).—A full and most interesting account of the career of Dr. Milne is given in the *Weekly Free Press* of 5th February. But for a plethora of material at present we would have reproduced the article. We may do so later.

## Answers.

644. KING'S COLLEGE GOWN (V., 171).—At King's College we had no velvet at all on our collar, and the sleeves had a short piece of the material hanging down at the back in shape something like a bag. We used generally to cut off this hanging part, as it seemed useless, and so we just made the sleeve enough for our arms to go through—three or four inches, I suppose, in depth. I remember very well after the Union, when it was being discussed in the Senatus what kind of a gown should be used, that one evening my father remarked that Principal Campbell had suggested a black velvet collar. I said to my father that that would be taken for mourning over Marischal College, and that it would be better to combine the two gowns—taking the King's sleeves and the Marischal collar; and he told me after the next meeting that something like this was to be adopted.

Monymusk Manse.

WM. M. MACPHERSON.

## Literature.

*Extracts from the Records of the Kirk-Session of Elgin, 1584-1779. With a Brief Record of the Readers, Ministers and Bishops, 1567-1897.* By WM. CRAMOND, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot., Schoolmaster of Cullen. [359 pp.] Price 1/6.

HAVING spent several hours over this goodly volume, one willingly endorses the editor's prefatory note that "the Parish was one of more than ordinary interest." Dr. Cramond's wide experience of such records justifies him in also saying that "few, if any, Session Books illustrate as fully the various phases of social and religious life in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries," as do those of Elgin. But not only has Elgin had a story to tell; she has been fortunate in possessing Session Clerks who could tell it. It requires but a very slight acquaintance with such matters to know that there are Session Clerks and Session Clerks, men

with the true historic faculty who do their work lovingly, and men who "set naught down" that can conceivably be omitted, or but with tantalizing brevity or inaccuracy. Here again Dr. Cramond's experience enables him to pass a high tribute to the successive Session Clerks of Elgin as "men possessed of exceptional qualifications for their office." To all this the critic should add that there are Extractors and Extractors. Dr. Cramond has bettered his instruction, with the result that the book does not present one uninteresting page. Especially for who can read between the lines there will be found a greater variety of knowledges and suggestions than can be enumerated in this brief notice.

*The Royal Dee, A Description of the River from the Wells to the Sea*, written by ALEX. INKSON MCCONNOCHIE, illustrated by J. G. MURRAY, A.R.E. William Jolly & Sons, 1898. [161 pp. 10 x 7½ in.]

WE are not sure but Mr. McConnochie in titling this lovely volume has introduced an epithet that has come to stay. The many Dees needed distinguishing, and no one will grudge the title Royal to the river which Victoria has so delighted in. Two qualifications possessed by the author have gone to making this book a marked success. There is his long and intimate knowledge of the whole subject from "Well" to Sea. He knows not only every bend and pool in the river, but every crook of the roads on its marge, as well as all the history, traditions and poetry of the district. Then there is his whole-hearted enthusiasm. He loves his subject, and tells its story with interest and vivacity, laying things new and old under tribute in its delineation. This naturally suggests mention of the illustrations of the volume, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Murray on his beautiful brush work. They are all good, and many of them exquisite, and thoroughly representative of the spirit of the scenery of Deeside. Messrs. Jolly & Son are the printers, and they never executed anything better. As a standard work it will sell well, and when another edition is in demand the author would enhance its value by adding both an index and a map of the course of the Royal Dee.

*The Battle of Sheriffmuir: Related from Original Sources*. Illustrated by 20 original pen and ink drawings by an F.S.A. (Scot.). Stirling: Eneas Mackay, 1898. [64 pp.]

THIS quaint little quarto makes the very most of Sheriffmuir, and it is not too much to say that the public may rest satisfied that the story is now accurately told in the 22 pages of text devoted to it. The illustrations are ample, and the most of them tastefully executed. We are glad to see that there is a long list of subscribers.

## Scots Books of the Month.

*Early Fortifications in Scotland: Moats, Camps and Forts*. (Rhind Lectures in Archæology.) D. Christison. Fscap. 4to. 21/- net. Blackwood.

*Memoirs of a Highland Lady*. The Autobiography of E. Grant of Rothiemurchus, afterwards Mrs. Smith of Baltiboyes, 1797-1830. Edited by Lady Strachey. 8vo. 10/6. J. Murray.

*The Highlands of Scotland in 1750, from Manuscripts 104 in the King's Library, British Museum*. With an introduction by Andrew Lang. Cr. 8vo. 5/- net. Blackwood.

*Tituli Hunteriani: an Account of the Roman Stones in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow*. James Macdonald. Annan (Glasgow).

*The Royal Dee: a Description of the River from the Wells to the Sea*. A. I. McConnochie. Illustrated by J. G. Murray. Cr. 4to. 10/6 net. Jolly.

*A Girl Bejant*. I. K. Campbell. Cr. 4to. 1/6. Digby Long.

A STORY of Life at St. Andrews University.

*Historical Manuscripts Commission 15th Report*. Part 8. The Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, preserved at Drumlanrig Castle. 8vo. 1/4. Stationery Office.

*George Thomson, the Friend of Burns: His Life and Correspondence*. J. C. Hadden. 8vo. 10/6 net. J. C. Nimmo.

*Carlyle on Burns*. John Muir. 8vo. 2/6. Hodge.

*Burns, from Heaven; with some other Poems*. 8vo. Hamish Henry. 5/- Bryce.

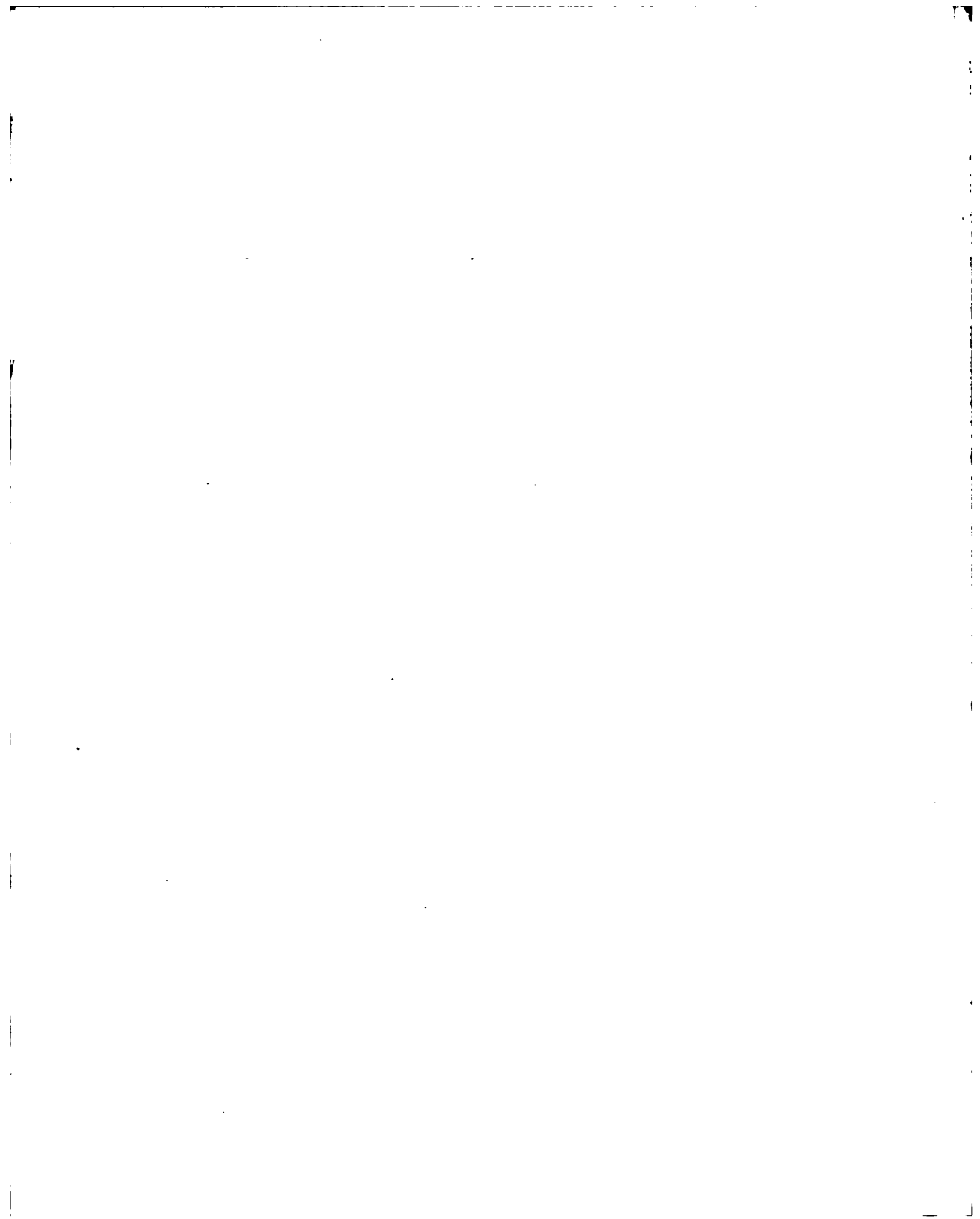
*Annual Burns' Chronicle and Club Directory*. No. 7. 8vo. 1/6. J. Horn (Glasgow).

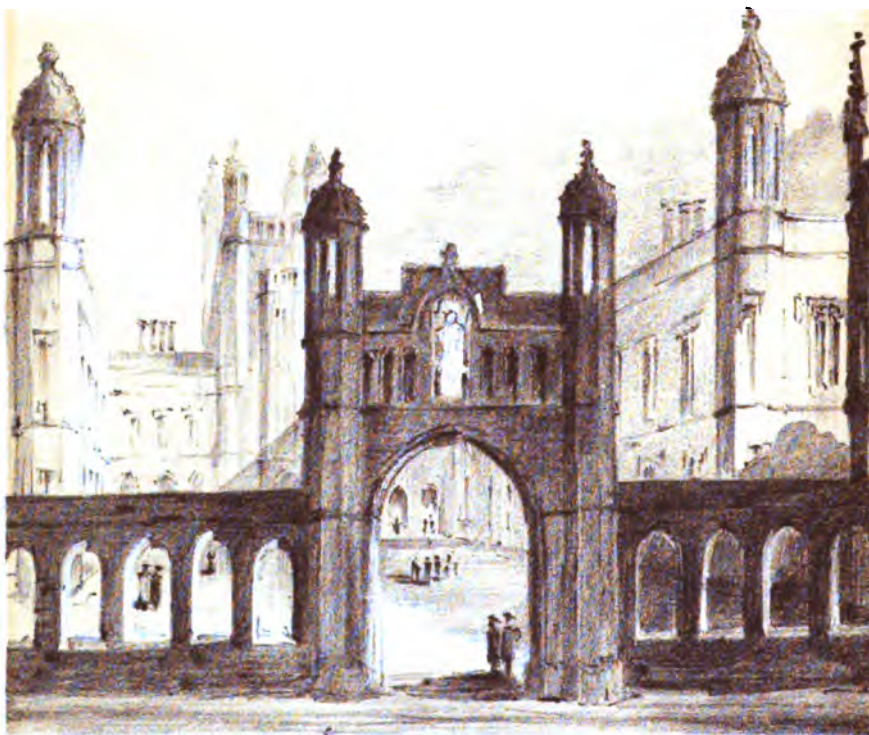
## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

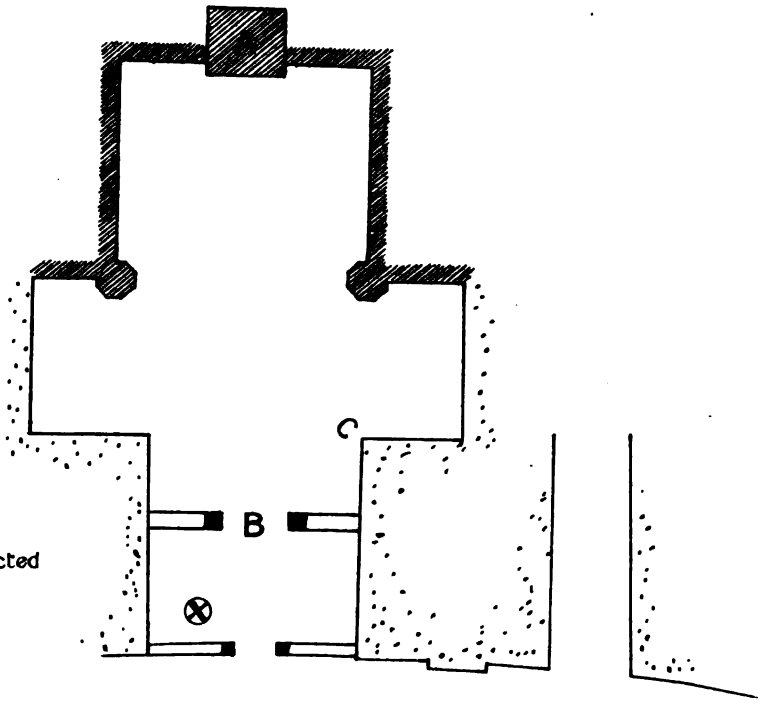
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**GATEWAY & SCREEN**  
**MARISCHAL COLLEGE · ABERDEEN**  
Reduced Copy of sketch - Supposed to be by  
Archibald Simpson · Architect





- A Tower
-  Buildings erected by A.Simpson
-  Point of View of Sketch
- B Gateway & Screen
- C Corner of Building Shewn by Sketch - evidently Part of Proposed Coliege Buildings

BROAD STREET



# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1898.

## GRADUATION OFFICE

AT LAUREATION OF MASTERS OF ARTS AT  
ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY FROM 1860 TO 1890.

AS the old order changeth, giving place to new, it seems desirable to put on record an outline of what has come down to us traditionally venerable, and among these relics of a former age the ancient ceremonial of Laureation or Graduation is worthy of a recording scribe, before its features have become irrecoverable. Owing to the greater publicity now desired, and the circumscribing of the Latin part of the ceremonial to the mere formula\* of conferring and

\* The basis of the formula for conferring the M.A. degree as given at King's College is found in Cosmo Innes's *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 521, where also is found the sponsio or oath abolished only recently.

proclaiming the degree, the unity of the office has been broken up, and the Prayer is now for various reasons given in English, with a view of interesting the non-academic audience who may be witnessing the ceremony. The innovation of the Prayer in English was first introduced in connection with Medical Graduation about 1876, and the resort to the beautiful new Hall, known as the Mitchell Hall, for the united Graduation ceremony in all the Faculties, has led to the discontinuance of the Latin prayer even in the Laureation of Masters of Arts, in which case it had survived, so long as the ceremony took place at King's College. Inasmuch as the traditional model was of some historic significance, we give here an outline of its ancient mosaic, with such comments as show the sources of its chief constituents. It is proper to add that the form here presented is the one emanating from the University and King's College, that it has been preserved *memoriter*, and that the outline here offered is only a traditional version, and does not rest on any transcript from a former document.

## ANTE LAUREATIONEM.

### Oremus.

O Deus omnipotens atque aeternae, Tu fundasti terras, Tu condidisti caelum, Te decor Te gloria ambit,\* Duras ab aeterno in aeternum Ades ab infinito in infinitum.† Prima media ultima cernis. Tui omnia plena. Tuis manibus rerum immobilis seritur ordo. Ad Te supplices manus tendimus.‡

Variis nos imbuimur erroribus: innumeris foedamur maculis; minima tua gratia minores sumus, at in Te solo est spes nostra per Jesum Christum Filium Tuum Unigenitum, quem gaudio est nobis credere ac confiteri e caelo descendisse nostraeque conditionis tulisse onus. Quid nobis miseris peccatoribus spei esset nisi Patrem Dominum, nisi Spiritum Redemptorem, nisi Filium Advocatum simul et Judicem haberemus?

Pater noster qui es in caelis pro tua misericordia humanas respice curas.§

Reginae nostrae Victoriae benigne faveas, totique Reipublicae lucem gratiae tuae et favoris obfundito.

\* Buchanan, Ps. 104, l. 4.

† Sir Isaac Newton, *Principia*: Scholium.

‡ Buchanan, Ps. 77, v. 2.

§ Buchanan, Ps. 68, v. 6.

Academiæ huic vetustæ consulere digneris. Lux tua benefica ita arrideat ut in tuo lumine lumen semper cernamus. Adolescentes hosce ad honores Academicos jam feliciter evectos benigne protegas. Quemcunque vitæ cursum Providentia tua det, sint honesti, sint prosperi, sint beati, utiles sibi, suis, reipublicæ, humano generi. Paris vivant manibus et te semper pura integra incorrupta et mente et voce venerentur.\*

Emitte spiritum tuum ut renovetur facies terræ totumque terrarum orbem lux Tua divina irradiet, unde Justitia veritate Pietas toto surgant mundo.

Coetui huic intersis, O Rex Regum, Domine Dominorum atque Tibi sit Laus Honor Gloria in sæcula sæculorum. AMEN.

#### POST LAUREATIONEM.

Oremus.

Dirige O Deus optime Maxime, nostros gressus, † et concede propitius ‡ ut in omni opere per Te et in Te inchoato veritate perfecto Tux gloriæ semper studeamus, et post hanc vitam caducam perducamur in vitam illam sempiternam, quam Dominus noster Jesus Christus revelavit, in cujus nomine simul ac verbis preces nostras consummamus.

Pater Noster, &c.

AMEN.

W. D. G.

\* Cic. Nat. De., ii., 28, 71.

† Buchanan, Ps. 5, 38.

‡ A beautiful ancient form, of local origin, for this Prayer, "Prevent us O Lord" (as found in *Registrum of Aberd.*, ii., p. 42), is as follows:—Actiones nostras communes, Domine, aspirando præveni et adjuvando proseguere ut cuncta nostra operatio et oratio a te semper incipiant et per te incepta efficaciter finiatur, Per Dominum nostrum, &c.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

THE drawing which forms our illustration for this month was among the late Mr. Rettie's papers, and bought in a saleroom where his effects were disposed of. It is believed to be a sketch made, either by Archibald Simpson, or under his direction, to shew the screen proposed by him in front of Marischal College. A slight pencil sketch on the back of the drawing, here reproduced, shews the plan of the Quadrangle and the screens. The plan, it is to be noted, shews two screens, the outer one with a narrower gateway than at the inner and more important screen, which is shewn by the perspective sketch. The building on the right appears to be part of the College buildings—a Gothic buttress and pinnacle are indicated. A street corresponding to Longacre is shewn on the plan, and also a new street on the axis of the tower and gateway—a suggestion worthy of an architect of Simpson's ability and perception.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE: THE "SCOTS MAGAZINE."—The collation of the many facts necessary for the correct bibliographical history of a periodical presents so many difficulties, that it is not surprising to find our authorities frequently in error. So far as I am aware, the bibliographers of the *Scots Magazine* are always at fault when chronicling the stoppage of that periodical in 1826. By the sequestration of its last publisher, Archibald Constable, the copyright became the property of his creditors. The other copyrights were sold on 19th December, 1827, but no mention is made of any purchaser of that of the *Scots Magazine*. On instituting a search in contemporary literature for some fact to elucidate the matter, I was rewarded by the discovery of the following advertisement in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of 27th July, 1826:—"Edinburgh Magazine: A new Series of the *Scots Magazine*. The Trustee upon the Sequestered Estate of Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., begs to inform the subscribers to the above Work that the Publication of it is now discontinued, the Copyright having been purchased by Mr. Blackwood. Edinburgh, 12 July, 1826." Thinking that Messrs. Blackwood might be in possession of some additional details regarding the transaction, I communicated the above facts to them in December, 1895, and received the following courteous but disappointing reply:—"We should have been glad could we have helped you to trace the history of the *Scots Magazine*, but regret to say that we have no information on the subject, and do not know where it might be got. With regret, we are, &c." In Mrs. Oliphant's *Life of William Blackwood*, recently published, there is no mention of such a transference of copyright, and it is stated the *Scots Magazine* was discontinued soon after the appearance of *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1817. It appears curious that Blackwood should have ended his war with Constable, waged since 1817, by the purchase of his rival magazine; and also strange that he himself and contemporary, as well as later literature, should be entirely silent on the subject, with the exception of the official notification by the Trustee quoted above.

Greenock.

G. W. NIVEN.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

710. *Murray, John, D.D.*: Free Church Divine. Born in Clatt in 1784, educated at the parish school, and subsequently at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1806, but studied theology in Edinburgh. After serving as tutor in the family of Sir James Nasmyth, of Posso, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Peebles in 1861, and acted for two years as assistant to one of the ministers of Dundee. In 1816 he was ordained to the pastorate of the Trinity Chapel of Ease, Aberdeen, and in 1824 was promoted to the second charge in one of the city churches. He went to the North Church on its being built, and on the occasion of the Disruption in 1843 he joined the Free Church, and continued in the service of that Church in Aberdeen till his death in 1861. He had D.D. from Marischal College in 1856. He is described as "a zealous minister, an active member of Church Courts, an accomplished scholar, a genial-hearted man, a promoter of every good work, and a generous friend."

711. *Murray, William*: Enterprising Business Man. A native of Woodside, where he was born in 1820, Mr. Murray was one of the most enterprising men of his generation. Bred a butcher, he entered largely into the cattle trade, and soon came to have large business connections, both in England and America. He was also an enlightened agriculturist.

712. *Murray, John, M.D.*: Medical Writer, &c. This distinguished Aberdonian gained his reputation chiefly in India, where he became head of the Medical Department. Among his works specified by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 156, are *The Topography of Meerut*, 1839; *Picturesque Views in the N.W. Provinces of India*, 1859; and *The Pathology and Treatment of Cholera*, 1874.

713. *Mutch, Robert Sedgewick*: Minor Poet. Born in Aberdeen in 1849, Mr. Mutch became a schoolmaster in Ayrshire. He has written much verse, and figures as one of Scotland's minor poets in Mr. Edwards's compilation.

714. *Nares, Sir George Strong (K.C.B., Vice-Admiral)*: Arctic Explorer. Son of Captain Nares, of Danestown, Aberdeen, and born in 1831, he was trained for the navy. His record of promotion stands thus:—Lieutenant 1854, Commander 1862, and Captain 1869. He has served (1) in H.M. "Canopus," of the Channel Squadron; (2) in the "Havannah," in Australia; (3) in Arctic Expedition, 1852-4; (4) as First Lieutenant of the "Britannia"; (5) in the "Boscawen," training-ship; (6) in command of the "Salamander," in surveying E. and N.E. coasts of Australia and Torres Straits; (7) in command of the "Shearwater" in surveying the Gulf of Suez; (8) in command of the "Challenger," 1872-5, making extensive soundings in Atlantic and Southern Oceans and elsewhere; (9) in command of Arctic Expedition, 1875-6; and (10) in command of H.M. ship "Alert,"

1878-9. He is a professional member of the Harbour Department Board of Trade. He was created K.C.B. in 1876. Besides writing an account of his Arctic exploration in two volumes, Sir George has published other professional works. For list see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 167.

715. *Nathalan, Saint (Nachlan, Nauchlan, Nethalennus, Nethelnus, Nethlan)*: Bishop and Confessor, and Scottish Saint, said to have been born in Tullich Parish, Deeside—the Parish Church is dedicated to him—he devoted himself early to the service of religion. His death occurred in 452. He had acquired a great reputation in Scotland, owing to the fact that he had been instrumental in building many churches, oratories, &c.

716. *Nevay, John A. M. (Rev.)*: Covenanted Divine and Author. This prominent ecclesiastic was nephew of the famous Andrew Cant, and was born in 1606. He graduated at King's College in 1626, studied for the ministry, and was ordained in 1637 at Loudoun, in Ayrshire. The Assembly of 1647 appointed him to revise Rous's version of the last thirty psalms preparatory to its adoption by them in 1650. In 1651 he took the side of the Protestors, as they were called, in the dispute which then rent the Church, and occupied no mean place in the ranks of that party. In 1654 he was named by the English Governing Council one of the Board of Examiners appointed to authorise admissions to the ministry in the province of Glasgow and Ayr. In 1661 he was not only ejected from his parish, but banished from Scotland, and departed to Holland, where he died in 1672. See Scott's *Fasti* and Howie's *Scottish Worthies*. Besides a translation of the *Song of Solomon* into Latin verse, and other similar pieces, Mr. Nevay's chief published work is his book on *The Covenant of Grace*, 1748.

717. *Nicol, James*: Miscellaneous Author and Benefactor of his native Parish. Born probably in the second last decade of the 18th century, Mr. Nicol, who was a grocer and general merchant in the village of Strichen, and a bachelor and miser to boot, left the bulk of his property for the purpose of endowing a school for the benefit of the poor. This endowment has been supplemented by a grant from the savings of another bachelor and miser, of the name of Gordon, who, from his paltry salary as a parochial schoolmaster, is said to have amassed no less than £7,000. Mr. Nicol was a social reformer and politician in his own way, and besides pamphlets on the cultivation of waste lands in Scotland, with references to emigration, he also wrote booklets on quite a number of subjects, some of them religious. A pretty full list is given by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 168. See also Smith's *Aberdeenshire*, vol. ii., p. 1,256.

718. *Nicoll, Alexander, D.C.L. (Rev.)*: Professor of Hebrew, Oxford, and Distinguished Scholar. Born in the village of Monymusk on 3rd April, 1793, son of John Nicoll, carpenter, brought up an Episcopalian, educated at the parish school and the Grammar School of Aberdeen, he attended the Marischal

College classes for three sessions, 1805-8, where he carried off the silver pen; after which he proceeded to Oxford as a Snell exhibitioner. He prosecuted his studies at Oxford with great diligence and success, and graduated B.A. in 1811. In 1813 he turned his attention to the Oriental languages, and having acquired an extensive knowledge of them, he was appointed sub-librarian at the Bodleian, with a salary of £200 a year. In 1817, having taken orders, he became curate in one of the Oxford churches. He now set himself to the task of cataloguing the Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian, a very arduous task, when it is considered that these amounted to about 30,000. He also completed the unfinished catalogue of the Eastern MSS., which had been begun a century before by the celebrated Uri. The first fasciculus of this great work made his name known all over Europe. So extensive, indeed, were his linguistic attainments, that it was commonly said of him, that he could walk to the Great Wall of China without needing an interpreter. In 1822, he was, without any application on his own part, appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew to Oxford University. He was also nominated Canon of Christ Church. Soon after he received the degree of D.C.L. Dying in 1828, worn out by his excessive studies, a posthumous volume of sermons, with memoir, was published. See Smith's *Aberdeenshire*, 1,008, and Anderson's *Scottish Nation*.

719. *Nicoll, Henry J.*: Litterateur. Son of the Free Church minister of Auchindoir, and younger brother of the more celebrated Dr. William R. Nicoll, of the *British Weekly*, Mr. Nicoll, who was born in 1859, studied medicine at Aberdeen University, but his natural bent led him to literature. His father possessing one of the largest private libraries in Scotland, young Nicoll early became a good English scholar. His maiden volume on *Great Scholars* was warmly praised, and was followed by another of equal merit on *Great Orators*. His monograph on Carlyle had a well-deserved sale of 10,000 copies. This was succeeded by a volume on *Great Movements*, and that again by *Landmarks in English Literature*. Both works were reprinted in America, where the latter is used as a text-book. He issued a selection of 100 choice sonnets from 100 authors, and selections from Blake in *Juvenile Poets*. He died in 1885. K. J., in *S. N. & Q.*, adds to the above list of Mr. Nicoll's work, *Two Brief Biographies of Defoe and Goldsmith*.

720. *Nicoll, Thomas P.*: Minor Poet. Born in Aberdeen, in 1841, Mr. Nicoll was bred an iron-monger, but became a bookseller, and proved a successful man in that department of business. Having a turn for poetry he published, in 1874, *Trifles in Verse*; in 1875, *Temperance Trash*; *Tammy Dod*; and in 1878, *Baby Ballads*. Mr. Nicoll has also published several poems in pamphlet form, as *Ichabod*, *Our City's Sorrow*, &c.

721. *Nicoll, William Robertson*, LL.D.: Poet Divine, Journalist, Critic, &c. Born 10th October,

1851, in Auchindoir Free Manse. After a distinguished career at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.A. in 1870, Mr. Nicoll, who had studied for the ministry, was ordained pastor of the Free Church, Kelso, in 1874. Having, at a very early period of life, manifested those versatile literary gifts that have made their possessor not only a most successful journalist, but one of the most suggestive theological and critical writers of our time, Mr. Nicoll, when he found his health would not stand the strain of preaching, proceeded to London, where, as editor of *The British Weekly*, *The Expositor*, and *The Bookman*, he has created a unique position for himself as one of the leaders of Nonconformist thought and culture. He received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater in 1890. The fertility of ideas and abounding energy that have distinguished Dr. Nicoll's career as a journalist are not more remarkable than the tenacity with which he clings to the essential doctrines of the evangelical faith, while, at the same time, keeping an open mind to all that the scientific scholarship of the day has to say concerning the origin and contents of the Christian documents. For list of Dr. Nicoll's writings see *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 169.

722. *Nicolson, George (Sir)*, of Cluny (Lord Kemnay): Judge. Son of Sir Thomas Nicolson, No. 723, and born about 1638, he graduated M.A. at Marischal College in 1654, and was called to the bar in 1661. In 1673 he was chosen Civilist, *i.e.*, Professor of Civil Law at King's College, a position he held till 1684. He was also chosen Rector of the University in the early part of the same year, 1673. Created a Judge as Lord Kemnay by Charles II. in 1682, he died in or about 1709. He became proprietor of Kemnay.

723. *Nicolson, Thomas (Sir)*: Lord Advocate. A native of Aberdeen, born probably in the early seventies of the sixteenth century, Mr. Bulloch, in his monograph on *George Jamesone*, 150, says that "he accompanied the Embassy, which negotiated the marriage of James VI. with Anne of Denmark." If so, he probably proceeded thither, holding some very subordinate situation in the suite of the Earl Marischal, who was head of the Embassy, and in all likelihood he was not more than 18 or 19 years old at the time. Mr. Bulloch adds that though the son of a plain burgher he received a university education, and further remarks that, having devoted himself to the practice of the law, he rose to high eminence at the bar. If he be, as is most likely, the Mr. Thomas Nicolson referred to by Mr. P. J. Anderson in his *King's College Officers and Graduates*, 31, 329, then he became Professor of Civil Law at King's College in 1619, and acted as Commissary of Aberdeen. A charter of 1624 describes him as "Advocatus de Cockburnspath." Now, the Sir Thomas Nicolson, who afterwards became Lord Advocate, was called to the Scottish bar in 1612. It seems highly probable, therefore, that the two men were the same. In that case there can be little doubt that it is he who is referred to in Scott's *Apologetical Narrative* (Wod.

Soc., 128, 133) as being in 1605 the ordinary clerk of the General Assembly. Acting in that capacity, as we learn from Scott's narrative, Mr. Nicol declined to perform his duties as clerk to the brethren convened, because they had refused to accept the moderator nominated for them by Sir Alexander Straiton, of Lauriston, the King's Commissioner. By taking this prudent course he doubtless kept himself free from the troubles that overtook the most prominent actors in that Assembly. Mr. P. J. Anderson, in his *Marischal College Record*, i., 132-136, refers to Mr. Thomas Nicolson, residing in Edinburgh, as Commissary of Aberdeen, and shows him as one of the executors of the will of Dr. Duncan Liddell creating a Professorship of Mathematics in Marischal College. Sir Thomas, however, gained higher distinction than this. In 1641 he became procurator to the estates, and in 1649 was appointed Lord Advocate by Charles II. He was soon after knighted by that monarch at Falkland, 10th July, 1650. He was married first to a daughter of Abercrombie, of Birkenbog, and second to a daughter of Sir Robert Burnet, of Crimond, and died 15th December, 1656.

724. *Nicolson, Thomas*: Bishop. Born in Birkenbog, Banffshire, about 1642, son of 723 and brother of 722, he was chosen one of the Regents or Professors of Glasgow University, which office he continued to fill for nearly fourteen years. About the beginning of 1682 he embraced the Romish faith, and in July of that year, proceeded to Padua to prosecute theological studies. After remaining three years in that seminary, he entered holy orders in 1685, and in 1687 returned as missionary priest to Scotland. At the Revolution of 1688 he was cast into prison, and banished to the Continent, where he spent three years as confessor of a convent of nuns in Dunkirk. In May, 1694, he was nominated Bishop of Paristachium in *partibus infidelium*, and created Vicar Apostolic for Scotland. He was consecrated at Paris, 27th February, 1695. When at last the new Bishop ventured to England in November, 1696, he was at once arrested, and kept in confinement till May, 1697. On his release he proceeded at once to Scotland, and entered immediately on the exercise of his Episcopal functions, which he discharged with great zeal and energy for upwards of twenty years. He died on 23rd October, 1718, aged about 76, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Ninian's in the parish of Bellie, where a Latin epitaph to his memory is still to be seen. Another account says he was buried in Chapelford burying ground, Rathven. I cannot reconcile the two accounts.

725. *Niven, Charles, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Professor)*: Mathematician and Natural Philosopher. A native of Peterhead, and born in 1845, he graduated M.A. at Aberdeen in 1863, and distinguishing himself in mathematics he proceeded to Cambridge, where he came out at the head of the mathematical tripos as first wrangler in 1867. He subsequently became Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, and in 1880 became Professor of Natural Philosophy, Aberdeen, a position he still fills. For list of writings see *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 169.

726. *Niven, George, M.B.*: Mathematician. Youngest brother of 725. M.A., Aberdeen, 1877, and B.A., Cantab., as 15th wrangler, 1881; M.B., Cantab., 1886. Now medical practitioner in Manchester.

727. *Niven, James, M.B.*: Medical Author. A younger brother of No. 725. After a successful career at Aberdeen, this brilliant member of a talented family proceeded, like his two elder brothers, to Cambridge, where he graduated as 8th wrangler in 1874. Electing to study medicine, he took his degree of M.B. in 1880, and is now Medical Officer of Health, Manchester. For a list of his writings see *K. J. in S. N. & Q.*, ix., 169.

728. *Niven, John*: Minor Poet. Born, in 1859, in Kincardine O'Neil, Mr. Niven is one of the limited number of soldiers who have tried their hands at verse. In 1883 he published *Buds and Blossoms, culled by the Crynoch Burn*.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

A DESCENDANT OF JOHNNY FAW AS A BOSTON PARSON.—The *New York World*, in a recent issue, declares that a descendant of Johnny Faw, "Lord and Earl of Little Egypt" is a parson in Boston, U.S.A. He is not, it is true, a full-blooded gipsy. "Indeed, it is only a strain, though it is a strong strain, it must be confessed, of the old 'black blood' of the far East that flows in his veins. But perhaps of all his ancestors he is secretly proudest of those swarthy royal outlaws who once ruled over their lawless and turbulent bands in Scotland and the North of England, and who stole cattle with great impartiality from both English and Scotch, the constant border warfare favouring their depredations. . . . His most salient characters are distinctly those of the gipsy; he loves horses, and as only a gipsy or Arab can love them; he is a shrewd judge, too, in such matters, though the instinct for trading has gone. But, perhaps of all his inheritances from that pre-historic people he is most conscious of a passionate and not to be resisted love of an outdoor, wandering life; the love of van and camp-fire. It is when spring comes that he feels the impulse too strong to be resisted. So he betakes himself to the tents of those gipsies who know him only as one of themselves, and then for a few days, or a week at most, perhaps, he leads the pleasant vagabond existence that his race has been leading from time immemorial. His library is a perfect repository for everything pertaining to the gipsy language and folk lore. It contains the works of every author who has ever written of these strange nomads."

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE  
BURGH OF ABERDEEN.*(Continued from Vol. XI., page 119.)*

1661. June 18. Wm. Morresone brother to Gilbert Morresone of Bogny, p. to Andro Gudaill, 5 years.
1662. April 7. Robert Gerard sone to James Gerard in Rochmackinthie, p. to Alex. Jaffray of Kingswalls, 4 years.  
James Shand sone to vmqll. Robert Shand in Asshallach, p. to Wm. Glenny, couper, 6 years.
- May 23. James Arbuckles sone to James Arbuckles, merchant, burges of Edr., p. to John Super, merchant, 5 years from Whitsunday, 1661.  
David Melvill sone to the deceast David induellar in Abd., p. to Wm. Downy, tailyor, 6 years and 1 year.
- Dec. 12. James Stevinsone sone to James Stevensone, cordoner in Abd., p. to John Strachan, weaver, 7 years and 1 year.  
Thomas Andersone sone to Mr. Wm. Andersone, p. to Andro Cragheid, 6 years and 1 year, indenture 4th April, 1661.
- Dec. 15. William Carle sone to the deceast James Carle induellar in Abd., p. to William Cruickshank, armorer, 4 years and 1 year.
1663. Feb. 28. William Logane sone to Allester Logane, p. to Thomas Gray, wricht, 5 years and 1 year.
- July 8. William Bazie eldest laull. sone to vmqll. James Bazie in Abd., p. to Patrik Murray, baxter, 8 years and 1 year.
- July 28. James Gilruiff sone to Alex. Gilruiff in Gilcomstoun p. to John Archbald, burges, 4 years.  
Jon Webster sone to Jon Webster in Newbait, p. to Wm. Thomsonsone, couper, 6 years and 1 year—indenture dated 18th December, 1659.  
Andro Kinneir sone to James Kinneir in Bogjargin, p. to John Archbald, merchant, 5 years and 1 year.
- Aug. 4. Georg Fyff sone to Georg Fyff, merchant in Abd., p. to Patrik Murray, baxter, 5 years and 1 year from 18th May, 1661.
- Aug. 1. George Touch son to Alex. Touch, fermorar, p. to Wm. Strachan, smith in Hardgate, 4 years and 1 year—indenture 9th January, 1662.  
Alexr. Hervie sone to Thomas Hervie in Tillielt, p. to Alexr. Charles, wricht, 4 years.  
John Moutray, yor., p. to Walter Menzies, glover, six years—indenture 29th June, 1661.
- William Peirie sone to Wm. Peirie in Grange in the Shyr of Bamff, p. to James Byres, merchant, 4 years from 1st April, 1661.
1663. Nov. James Young sone to James Young in Auchlunes, p. to Alexr. Gray, weaver, 5 years and 1 year.  
Nov. 30. William Wyllie sone to James Wyllie in Cuntlahills within the parochin off Fetteresso, p. to Robert Moir, litster, 5 years and 1 year.
- Dec. 11. Alexr. Hall sone to James Hall, p. to James Robertsone, yor., 5 years.
1664. March 24. Gilbert Leask sone to Mr. Alexander Leask, minister at Mareculter, p. to Walter Melvill, goldsmith, 7 years.  
March 25. William Forbes sone to Arthure Forbes in Ogie, p. to Alexander Cruickshank, couper, 6 years and 1 year from Whitsunday, 1663.  
Georg Duncan in Petscow, p. to John Duncan, lait baillie, 5 years.
1665. Jan. 17. William Couotts sone to John Couots somtyme at the Milne of Lesly, p. to Alexander Charles, wricht, 7 years and 1 year.  
Hew Dune laull. sone to Charles Dune litster, p. to John Ross, 7 years.  
Jan. 31. John Crystie sone to Alexr. Crystie in Alford, p. to Patrik Crystie elder burges, 7 years and 1 year from Mer-tinnes, 1664.  
James Malcolm sone to vmqll. James Malcolme in Boghead, p. to Patrik Leith, tailyor, 8 years.  
March 13. Alexr. Midltoune sone to Robert Midltoune of Bordland, p. to Georg Ross, pewterer, 6 years.  
James Clerk laull. sone to the deceast Thomas Clerk in Newbrughe, p. to William Cruickshank, armorer, 4 years and 1 year.
- July 7. Alexr. Robertsone sone to David Robertsone in Legart, p. to Georg Robertsone in Spittell, burges of Abd., 5 years and 1 year.  
Thomas Sympsone laull. sone to John Sympsone in Tours, p. to Wm. Gordone, taylor, 6 years.
- Nov. 30. John Symmer sone to Georg Symmer in Grandhame, p. to Georg Scott, wricht, 5 years and 1 year.
1666. April 3. Alexr. Ross laull. sone to vmqll. Alexr. Ross, somtym at the mill of Coull, p. to Georg Ross, pewterer, 6 years from Mer-tinnes, 1665.  
May 15. William Walker sone to John Walker, wyver burges, p. to William Sangster, younger, wyver, 7 years and 1 year from 9th September, 1665.



- Wm. Scrumgeor, laull. sone to Wm. Scrumgeor, couper, p. to his said father, 5 years and 1 year.
1667. July 31. James Davy sone to Alexr. Davy, lister, p. to Alexr. Ettershank, couper, 6 years and 1 year.
- George Sym sone to Jon Sym in Cowstains of Fintray, p. to Andro Sym, couper, 6 years and 1 year.
- Aug. 29. Andro Adam, p. to John Crystie, merchant, 4 years from 16th May, 1666.
- Robert Hay laull. sone to William Hay in Stonefeild, p. to John Duncan, baillie of Abd., 6 years from Whitsunday, 1666.
- Jon Marr sone to Jon Marr, p. to Wm. Smoult, weaver, 6 years and 1 year.
1668. Jan. 29. James Cravy sone to James Cravy in Tarves, p. to Walter Crage, baxter, 5 years and 1 year.
- Jon Jonsoun eldest laull. sone to Jon Jonsoun of Newplace, p. to Thomas Mitchell late baillie, 5 years.
- May. Henrie Marr sone to William Marr in Piterheid, p. to Alexander Charles, wright, 4 years.
- Sept. 1. John Hedderweik sone to Andro Hedderweik induellar in Abd., p. to Andro Cragheid, flesher, 6 years and 1 year.
- Alexr. Moir sone to Wm. Moir at Bairty, p. to Robert Moir, lister, 7 years and 1 year—indenture 23rd May, 1662.
- Sept. 15. Alexander Forbes sone to Alexander Forbes sometyme in Lesly, p. to William Scot, goldsmith, 6 years and 1 year.
- William Elphinstoun lawfull sone to Robert Elphinstoun in Govell, p. to the said William Scot, 5 years and 1 year.
1669. March 10. David Rose third laull. sone to Hughe Rose of Clava, p. to Johne Rose, merchand burges, 5 years.
- James Petrie sone to James Petrie in Milne of Drumwhindl, p. to Patrick Gray, couper, 5 years and 1 year.
- April 30. James Walker sone to James Walker, laxfisher, p. to George Adam, weaver, 5 years and 1 year—indenture 10th October, 1664.
- Thomas Matthewswone sone to George Matthewswone, fermorer, in Abd., p. to George Adam, weaver, 5 years and 1 year indenture 27th February, 1665.
- James Collin sone to Alexr. Collin somtym in Skillimarnoch, p. to James Barclay, merchant, 7 years—indenture dated at Edin. and Abd., 20th April and 4th May, 1668.

A. M. M.

THE DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS AT PENICUIK.—The finding of early English coins in a wood on the farm of Fallhills, Penicuik, some time ago, is regarded among antiquaries and numismatists as an event of first-rate importance, and active measures are being taken by the Crown authorities for the conservation of the collection. The coins were first brought to light by the action of a mole, the person who found them having observed something glittering at the side of a mole-hill. He found it to be a coin, and with little trouble he unearthed a number, estimated at ninety. On further research, and at a depth of nine inches, a collection, lying in systematic order, were found. The coins, which numbered 270, were in rouleaux—the regularity of the rolls indicating that the coins had been placed in the earth with a degree of deliberation which would hardly be compatible with hurried hiding after a battle. An examination of about two hundred of the coins by experts reveals points of considerable interest. The greater number consist of silver pennies and halfpennies of the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307), these pennies being the largest silver coins minted until 1352, when Edward III. issued groats. The greater number bear the London impress; Canterbury makes a good second; while of English burghs, Bristol, Newcastle, and Dureme (Durham) also occur. A proportion bear the stamp of the Dublin mint—head in a triangle, with the inscription "Civitas Dublinie." The coins already specified all bear the distinguishing writ, EDW. R. ANG-DNS. H. Y. B., and are to be differentiated from the next largest number—the mintage of Edward II. (1307-27)—by the name being spelt variously Edws, Edwar, or Edward. These two classes comprise nearly the sum total of the two hundred already examined, but three or four of the remaining ones are of much interest. In an English collection they may be regarded as of foreign extraction, although in reality they are Scottish coins. Two of them are of Alexander III. (1249-1292), bearing the legend, "Alexander Dei Gra: Rex Scotorum": whilst a third is of the reign of Robert the Bruce (1306-29).

## DUFF OF CLUNYBEG.

(Continued from Vol. X., page 190.)

ON a second dip into a MS. history of the Duff family, we cull the following Indictment against Duff of Clunybeg and others, which no doubt will be new, as well as interesting, to the readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries* :—

Indictment at the instance of Alexander Strachan of Glenkindy and Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriestown, Knight, King's Advocate against vareous persons hereafter named *inter alia*: Adam Duff of Cluniebeg or in Cluniebeg, and Alexander Duff his eldest son for spulzing the house of Auchagat.

*Nota.*—Sir John Gordon of Haddo was accused of this on his tryal, but by his dying confesion he disavowed all concern therewith, and declared his innocence with his last words in the morning before execution.

The Indictment is as follows :—Charles, &c. For as much as it is humbly meant and shown to us by our Lovits Alexander Strachan of Glenkindy, and our Trusty and well beloved Councillor Sir Archd. Johnston of Warriestown Knight our Advocate for our interest upon Thomas Hay in Kellie; Walter Ogilvie in Milltown of Keith; John Ogilvie of Auchanachy; George Adamson of Floors; George Geddes in Auchinhouse; John Wilson of Haughs of Strathisla; George Gordon of Leitchiston; Alexr. Gordon of Oxhill; George Gordon of Auchinright; James Gordon of Cocklaruchie; Adam Duff in Cluniebeg; Alexr. Duff his Eldest son; John Gordon of Cerah; John Gordon of Auchlewchries; Thomas Gordon his Brother, Francis Hay in Kellie, Agnes Cassie his Spouse, James Hay in Kellie, Patrick Reid at the Miln of Kellie; — Gordon at Milln of Kellie; saying which persons with their accomplices as common and notorious theifes upon the 15th day of April 1644 years came bodily in forse with Swords, Durks, Bands, Staves, hagbuts, pistolles, and other invasive weapons to the said Alexander Strachan of Glenkindy his Dwelling place of Auchagatt and violently with forse and Instruments of hammers and others brought be them to the said place of Auchagat break up the yeats and doors thereof and having taken entry within the samen broke up the hail gists, coffers and others of lock fast Lumies, and theftously by way of masterful sleuth and theft reif, staw, reif and away took furth thereof the said Complainers hail silver work to the avall of an thousand pounds,

as also the sum of an thousand merks of lying money, breaking his Charter Kist and staw and away took furth thereof his hail evidents of his Lands together with diverse Bonds, Obligations and other Securities containing great sums of money addebted to him be his debtors extending to the sum of Twenty thousand merks, together also with the hail guidis, gear, Insight plenishing of the said place, and victuale being within his girnalls to the avall of 2000 merks, and transported away the samen, parted and divided the samen and other guidis at their pleasure and sicklike being fortified by the said Walter Ogilvie of Milltown of Keith; and by his leading and Convey in August 1645 came to the Complainers Lands of Elrick theftously staw and away took ten horse and mares the price of ilk ane a hundred merks, and in the said month thereafter they came to Auchagat with John McIntosh in Birse and James Stewart in Cabrach (called vaigabons) and took and stole 40 nout price of ilk one £40, and came under cloud of night in Augt. 1645 to the Complainers place of Annochie and theftously broke up Gates &c. and staw guidis to the avall of an thousand merks and also came headed by William Chalmers son to Alex. Chalmers in Kinkail in Decemr. thereafter under silence of night to the Complainers Lands of Touxhill occupied by Wm. Hay and Staw a black hackney horse worth an hundred pundis: For the whilk theftuous crymes as well of stealing as of receiving the foresaid stolen guides the forenamed persons committers thereof ought and should be punished in terms of Law and to make restitution, &c. They were accordingly cited upon the eleventh day of March 1648 Adam Duff in Clunybeg and Alexander Duff his lawful son and Eldest son at the place of Clunybeg where Adam lived, and at Clunybeg where his Eldest son *last resided* and copies left with Adam's wife as they were frae hame and also execution of citation against Walter Ogilvy (designed) of *Cairston*\* George Adamson, George Geddes,† John Wilson and all personally apprehended to compear within the Tollboth of Edinburgh the twelfth of April then next 1648.

Adam Duff in Clunybeg above exprest Son lawful of John Duff of Muldavatt and Margaret Gordon the second lawfull daughter of John of Cairnburrow was first settled in the 1616 on the farm of Ardrone in the Estate of Auchoynany and parish of Keith by Margaret Gordon his mother who married secondly Walter Ogilvie of Milltown and proprietor also of Auchoynany in 1606. Her first husband John of Muldavatt died 25 April 1593; consequently Adam Duff who died 1677 *must* be the youngest son she having by John Duff 10 sons.

F.

\* Cairston or Cairstown, near Portsoy, whose mother was Margaret Gordon, Widow of Muldavatt, mother of Adam Duff youngest son by John Duff.

† George Geddes was husband of Mary Duff daur. of Clunybeg in his first marriage and her and Geddes cont. of marriage is in 1640, while *she* cannot write: But Marg: Gordon, Cairnburrows daughter, writes a good hand and is a woman of abilities.

“THE KINGIS QUAIR AND THE  
NEW CRITICISM.”

2. INTERNAL EVIDENCE FROM  
AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

(a) The date of the capture.

The poem says :—

“ In vere, that full of vertu is and gude,  
Quhen nature first begynneth hir enprise,  
That quhilum was be cruell frost and flude,  
And schowris scharp opprest In many wyse,  
And Synthius [be]gynneth to aryse  
Heigh in the est, a morow soft and suete,  
Upward his course to drive In ariete.”

Are we to take this literally?

It must be remembered that it was the custom to commence such a poem as this with a reference to spring. Chaucer had set the example in his *Prologue* :—

“ the yonge sonne  
Had in the Ram his halfe cours yronne,”  
and in several of the *Tales*; e.g., we find in the “Squire’s Tale” :—

“ Phebus the sonne ful ioly was and cleer ;  
For he was neigh his exaltacion  
In Martes face, and in his mansion  
In Aries, the colerik hote sine.  
Ful lusty was the weder and benigne  
For which the foules, agayn the sonne shene,  
What for the seson and the yonge greene,  
Ful loudē songen hir affeccions ;  
Him semed han geten hem proteccions  
Agayn the swerd of winter kene and cold ”—

which seems to have been in the mind of the writer of the *Quair*.

We might quote many more instances, but shall be satisfied with a reference to Henryson’s *Testament of Cresseid* :—

“ Ane dooly sesoun to ane cairfull dyte  
Suld correspond, and be equivalent.  
Richt sa it wes quhen I began to wryte  
This tragedy ; the wedder richt fervent,  
Quhen Aries, in middis of the Lent,  
Shouris of hail can fra the North discend,  
That scantly fra the cauld I micht defend.”

Chaucer and his followers have made it the proper thing to begin a story when the sun is in Aries, and it seems natural to infer that the writer of the *Quair*, an avowed imitator, simply falls in, as Henryson does, with the poetical custom of the day. We reserve another remark on the quotation from Henryson.

It seems to us that it is only by an extravagance of literalism that we can take any actual

date from the poem. But, even if we do, Mr. Brown does not gain much. The prince was probably captured in February, while an exact interpretation of the poem would make the date the middle of March. The contention, however, is that the time is simply intended to be conventional.

(b) The age of the prince at the time of his capture.

Recent investigation, of which Professor Skeat seems to have been unaware, proves that James was born in the summer of 1394, and was captured in the spring of 1406. He was, therefore, over eleven years of age.

The poem says :—

“ Noght fer passit the state of Innocence,  
Bot nere about the nowmer of yeris thre.”

The “state of Innocence” is, of course, seven years. The writer, then, says that he was “about ten.” Is it, then, too much to believe that a man, writing at the age of twenty-nine, might represent an event in his life to have occurred when he was “about ten,” although his actual age was eleven-and-a-half? We must take into account (1) the distance of time, for, if King James wrote the *Quair*, he wrote it at the age of twenty-nine; (2) the vagueness of the description—

“ . . . nere about the nowmer of yeris thre,”  
and (3) the fact that he had to consider the exigencies of verse, and that

“ . . . yeris three  
casualtee  
my contree ”

offered a suitable rhyme. The last fact, alone, is surely sufficient to account for so slight a deviation as “ten” for “eleven.”\*

Mr. Brown, taking the words of the poem literally—which is surely a rash thing to do with love-poems of this, or, indeed, of any date—is greatly impressed with the slight discrepancies. He has discovered that Wyntoun, who did not see the *Quair*—and who, we may add, would never have thought of interpreting it *verbatim et literatim* if he had seen it—places the birth of James under 1394, and his capture under 1405, which would have made him ten-and-a-half at the time of his capture, and speaks of the capture as having taken place in March.

“ This ilka schip sune takyn wes  
Evyon upon the Palm Sunday  
Before Pasch that fallis ay.”

\* A parallel instance may be quoted from the Chronicle (15, 16) of James I. of Aragon, who speaks of himself as eleven when he was, in fact, twelve. See Mr. Darwin Swift’s “James the First of Aragon” (Oxford, 1874).

Mr. Brown argues that the writer of the *Quair* was following Wyntoun. To this we reply:—

(1) A mistake of a year in an old chronicler is an occurrence so frequent that it is very rash to base any inference upon it.

(2) If a Scottish writer were following the *Chronicon* in dating the capture in March, how would he describe the weather at the time of the departure, *i.e.*, the northern climate in the beginning of March? It is here that the quotation from Henryson is relevant. The English poets speak of the time when the sun is in Aries as a time when "the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come." How does the Scottish "maker" describe the period when the sun is in the Ram?—

"the wedder richt fervent,  
Quhen Aries, in middis of the Lent,  
Schouris of hail can fra the North discend,  
That scantly fra the cauld I nicht defend."

If then, a Scottish poet took the historical statement that an event occurred in March, and wished to describe the weather, surely he would write as Henryson has done. No one who has spent the month of March in Scotland will associate it with "a morow soft and suete." The reasonable inference from the description is, as was said before, that it is simply conventional.

Mr. Brown sees further evidence that the writer of the *Quair* used the *Chronicon* in the fact that Wyntoun and the *Quair* alike use the word "purvait"—which is the invariable word used to describe the commencement of a journey. Moreover, the *Chronicon* says:—

"Bot yeit he wes there purvait wele,  
Off honeste clething and weschelle;  
Of silver bricht, and jewelis ma,  
Our Prynce had wyth him thare alsua."

Would a poet of that date, using this description of silver and jewels, have toned it down to the simple

"Puruait of all that wes us necessarye"?

Will anyone, having read the two descriptions, say that the use of the common word "purvait" indicates that there is any connection? May not two contemporaries, describing the same event, use the obvious word to employ without exciting suspicion?

Two other biographical points remain. Mr. Brown thinks that, because the English envoys to Scotland in 1423 were instructed, in suggesting a marriage alliance, to say that there were "many noble ladies, even ladies of the royal lineage, with whom James was already well

acquainted," we should infer "that on 6th July, 1423, James was heart-whole." On this argument no comment is needed.

Let us now deal with what at first sight appears to be Mr. Brown's strongest argument from biography. In the *Quair* (St. 187) the poets says:—

"And thus this floure, I can seye [you] no more,  
So hertly has unto my help attendit,  
That from the deth hir mæn sche has defendit."

Mr. Brown says:—"The well-known line, "That from, &c.," referring to Joan, has often been quoted as prophetic. Professor Skeat says in a note, 'By a singular coincidence it was literally true that she defended the King when he was being assassinated.' Any divination in the words will be effectually eradicated if it be found that the poem was written *after* 1437. It is always pardonable to disbelieve in prophecy where one can elude its verification as such by ordinary interpretation." We have no objection to raise to this curious paraphrase of Hume's *dictum*. But let Mr. Brown look to his facts. The authority for the murder at Perth in 1437 is a MS. entitled *The Dethe of the Kyng of Scotis*, an early translation from a Latin original by John Shirley. (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 5467, ed. by Stevenson for Maitland Club, 1837.) Modern historians have, indeed, pictured the queen as interposing her own body between her husband and his assailants. But their authority does not say so. Recall the facts. The King is hidden in an underground closet, having escaped by wrenching up a plank in the floor. The murderers break into the room, and, according to Shirley's MS., find the queen "so dismaid and abassid of that horribill and ferfull governance that she cowth nether speke ne withdrawe her," and "so astonyd as a cryature that had lost her kyndly reason . . . not wityng wele what sheo did or shuld do." They think that their victim has eluded them, when the King, imagining all danger past, cries to the ladies to twist sheets together and pull him up. The murderers hear his voice, tear open the floor, jump down and kill the king. They then look for the queen, who has escaped. Not only, then, is there no authority for saying that the fainting queen defended her husband, but the circumstances, the full details of which we know, preclude her having done so; and the suspicious "prophecy" is no prophecy at all, but simply the ordinary extravagance of a lover.

Mr. Brown prints, in an appendix, some valuable information regarding James's captivity in England. The main point of it is that there is no evidence that James was imprisoned in

Windsor, "except for a few weeks in the summer of 1413." This is interesting, but does not affect the argument, as no place is named in the poem, and it is only a tradition that connects the story with Windsor.

(3) Internal evidence from the language.

With regard to the dialect, Professor Skeat says: "We are at once met by the startling fact, that he abandons the grammar used in the Lowlands of Scotland, and attempts to imitate all the inflections of the Midland dialect of Chaucer . . . Hence his poem is by no means . . . an example of Northern English; it exhibits a purely artificial dialect, such as was probably never spoken." In accordance with his usual custom, Mr. Skeat substantiates his assertion by a minute analysis of the poem.

Professor Skeat was startled to find so many Midland forms in a poem by King James; Mr. Brown is of opinion that, if King James had written it, it would not merely have been Midland, but would have been naturally, and not artificially Midland; would not have contained Northern forms, and would not have grammatical mistakes. The somewhat strange statement that it would have been natural for a Scotsman to write English, Mr. Brown explains by a reference to James's education in England. "How," he asks, "did James, who left Scotland in his twelfth year, come to be able, in 1423, to employ the Scottish dialect as a literary medium?" Surely it is not difficult to find an answer. "Because," we reply, "and, just because, he was in Scotland *till* his twelfth year; because his Scottish tutor, the Earl of Orkney, was captured with him; and because he was in constant touch with Scotland (see, for example, his letters in the Advocates' Library, and the records of the numerous visits paid to him by Scots envoys). A boy's knowledge of his native tongue at the age of twelve is sufficient to mould his language years afterwards, if he chooses that it shall do so.

Moreover, James's chances of learning English thoroughly would not be very great. French was the language most used in conversation, and his reading with his masters would be in Latin. Mr. Brown thinks that it was not very polite of James to use Northern words when his English teachers would use Southern ones—as if a prisoner, feeling himself unjustly detained, and constantly claiming his freedom, would be likely in such a way to consult the susceptibilities of his gaolers!

ROBERT S. RAIT.

(To be continued.)

## STRAY GORDONS.

I SHOULD be very glad if any reader can give me information about the following Gordons, who, while being stray Gordons, in point of being unconnectable, so far as I have evidence, with the northern house, were all gay Gordons, with the varying characteristic fashion of the family. In each case I give as many details as I have been able to get together:—

### *Colonel Cosmo Gordon, Duellist, 1784.*

On September 16, 1784, the Hon. Colonel Cosmo Gordon was tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, in a duel fought in Hyde Park on December 4, 1783. They were both officers "of Colonel G——'s corps," says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and Thomas had spread some sort of scandal about Gordon, who sent a challenge to New York on 15th October, 1780. Nothing appears to have come of the matter until December 4, 1783, when the two met in Hyde Park, firing at each other at a distance of eight yards. Only Gordon's pistol went off. Then Thomas fired, wounding Gordon in the thigh. At the second round Gordon wounded Thomas fatally. The jury found Gordon not guilty. Who was this Cosmo Gordon?—Alexander, 2nd Duke of Gordon, who died in 1728, was so friendly with Cosmo de Medicis III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, that he named his eldest son, the 3rd Duke of Gordon, after the Italian.

### *Lord William Gordon, 1770.*

Who is the Lord William Gordon (so described in the index, but in the actual paragraph spoken of as the "Right Hon. W—— G——") whom the *Gentleman's Magazine* refers to as setting out for Dover (on August 14, 1770), on his way to Rome? He was "once esteemed at the British Court one of the most accomplished noblemen of the age," but "he is gone, with the full determination never to return. He has cut his hair close to his head, carries a knapsack on his back, and intends walking to Rome on foot, with no other companion than a very big dog. He has divided his houses, dogs, *etcetera*, among his acquaintance. . . . He has never appeared in public since the much-talked-of connection between him and a certain lady, by whose friends he was never pardoned, and, from their behaviour, he has adopted the above-mentioned extraordinary resolution." Was he the brother of Lord George Gordon, the rioter?

### *Admiral Gordon, who organised the Russian Fleet; died 1708.*

Who was the Admiral Gordon who organised the Russian Fleet? He commanded a British man-o'-war

in 1708, and soon after went into the service of Russia, "where," says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "he was the chief instrument in putting their naval affairs in good order." He died on April 7, 1741. The Admiral makes the third Gordon who has been in the service of Russia, the other two being General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, and General Alexander Gordon, who wrote a life of "Peter the Great" (Aberdeen, 1755).

*Captain Gordon of the Anglo-Swiss Guards,  
Flute Inventor, 1831.*

Captain Gordon, of Charles X. Anglo-Swiss Guards, either invented or improved a flute. He began to make experiments in 1826, retired to Lausanne after the Revolution of July, 1830, in which year he invented a diatonic flute, and met Boehm, the great flautist, in 1831, and died, mad, between 1839 and 1847. A fierce controversy has swayed the musical world as to his claims to have invented the flute. It is summed up in an elaborate volume, entitled—

History of the Boehm Flute; with Dr. von Schaffhäutl's life of Boehm, and an examination of Mr. Rockstro's version of the Boehm-Gordon Controversy. By Christopher Welch, 3rd ed., 8vo. London: Rudall, Carte & Co., 23 Berners Street, 1896.

Who was this Gordon, and what was his Christian name? He usually signed his letters "Gordon." The advertisement of his flute was signed J. Gordon, and a letter printed by Mr. Welch is similarly signed, but some writers call him W. Gordon.

*Sir William Gordon, British Minister at Brussels.*

Who was the Sir William Gordon referred to in a letter to Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield (see *Curiosities of a Scots Charter Chest, 1600-1800*, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Atholl Forbes, Edinburgh, 1897), written by Mr. A. Frazer (from "L'hooque, near Ipris, 17 Oct., 1775"), in which an account is given of "a most disagreeable accident" that happened on September 9 of that year to the Prince d'Areberg, eldest son of the Duc d'Areberg, during a hunting expedition?

Sir William fired, as he thought, at some partridges, but lodged the whole fire in the Prince's face. At first he only complained of want of sight in his left eye, but now these past 10 days he is totally blind. Mr. Adair is with him, and has been for about that time, and gives some hopes, but faint ones, of the possibility of recovering the sight of one. This young man was exceedingly promising, and adored by the people of this country, but now all their hopes from his abilities are blasted, and Sir William Gordon is inconsolable. He has, it is said, asked to be recalled from that Court.

J. M. BULLOCH.

THE SURNAME OF BETT.

THIS subject, discussed by Mr. J. Christie in last number, p. 134, is treated of in a little volume of personal reminiscences, published in Dundee in 1882, by (the late) Mr. J. M. Beatts. In an article contained in the volume on the "Origin of Surnames," Mr. Beatts deals with the surname of Beat, Bett, and Beatts, and traces them to a family of Rattrays, boatmen of Grantully, on the Tay, having been called familiarly Tam Beat, Willie Beat, &c., from their employment, Beat being then the popular pronunciation of the word Boat. Mr. Beatts cites an instance of a farmer in the neighbourhood of Coupar-Angus, who was so satisfied with the truth of the alleged origin of the surname, and so displeased with the substitute, that he had some years before resumed the original family name of Rattray, by which his heirs and successors are known to the present day.

Mr. Beatts further directs attention to the fact that this popular pronunciation of the word "boat" was not confined to Perthshire, and gives as an instance the ferry-boat which formerly plied between Tayport (then Ferry-Port-on-Craig) and Dundee, and which was known by no other name than the Ferry-beat. I can, from my own knowledge, confirm this statement. Persons still living in Tayport have informed me that the Ferry-boat was usually known as "the Beat," pronounced nearly as in "fate," but shorter and softer. There is no equivalent sound in English. The nearest approach is in "Eh!" exclamation of enquiry. It is the Scots sound of oats, oatmeal—aits, aitmeal.

A. HUTCHESON.

THE ABERNETHIES OF MAYEN.—In that notable work by the late Sir William Fraser, "The Frasers of Philorth," a pedigree is given of the Abernethies of Mayen, in the parish of Rothiemay. The son of that laird who shot the laird of Leith-hall dead in a drunken brawl, after an election dinner, in the Castlegate of Aberdeen, died intestate, and without offspring, in 1785. The genealogical table referred to shows that this last of the line had three sisters: (1) Jane, who married Alexander Duff, Major, 68th Regiment; (2) Isobel, who married—Graham, Lieutenant, 42nd Highlanders; and (3) Helen, of whom, as the table notes, "nothing is known." As I happen to have in my possession all the old charters, &c., of the Estate of Mayen, I may note that the nearest of kin of James Abernethy, who died in April, 1785, were

four sisters : (1) Jean, spouse to Major Alexander Duff; (2) Isabella, spouse to William Graham, Esq.; and (3) and (4) Misses Helen and Ann Abernethy. The four sisters were served heirs portioners to Mayen, 1785, but Mrs. Duff, the eldest heir female, got Tillydown. On the site of the old church and churchyard of Rothiemay there now appears one solitary tombstone. That tombstone records that "John Abernethy of Mayen, a young man of an amiable character, died, 2nd May, 1779, in the 21st year of his age." This John was evidently a brother of the James who died in 1785. The tombstone also records that Helen, of whom "nothing is known," died in 1787, aged 34 years. The month cannot be made out from the lichen-covered tombstone, but it is known otherwise to have been April. Her nephew, Charles Graham, the tombstone shows, died in December, 1800, aged 28 years. Mrs. Graham sold to Major Duff the fourth part of Mayen, in 1786, paying therefor 25 years' purchase. Soon after Helen and Ann Abernethy sold their fourths to Major Duff on like terms. Mr. Thurburn now possesses the estate.

W. CRAMOND.

### Queries.

1140. CRAIG.—Probably about 1709 Mr. Craig married Margery Cuming, daughter of Rev. George Cuming, minister of Essil, and had two sons, Rev. George Craig, Episcopal minister, and for many years missionary under the S. P. G. in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Archibald Craig, who married Christian Innes, daughter of Baillie James Innes of Elgin. One of Archibald Craig's daughters, Margery Craig, was wife to Provost Peter Nicholson of Elgin, and had a daughter, Jane Nicholson, who was married to Rev. John Wilson, minister of Premnay, and had, with other children now deceased, Dr. John Wilson of Banff and Mrs. Gammack. Can anyone give me the Christian name of Margery Cuming's husband? The minister of Essil was brother to the laird of Pitullie and Achry, and had two sons, George and Archibald Cuming, clergymen of the Church of England. Can anyone give me information about these two clerics?

I am, &c.,

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

1141. THE SURNAME OF CASSIE.—Families of this name have for long been associated with the north-eastern counties of Scotland. In a "Decreet for the teyndscheavis of Deir, Petirvgy and Fouerne," dated 1574, from the Libri Actarum Curie Vicecomitatus de Aberdeen, MSS. (Vol. II. of *Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, 1847), there

appears the name of William Cassie in Clochtcan, for "three pekis meill of the teyndchaves of the said toune of Clochtcan." In 1648, June 1, Andrew Cassie is served heir to James Cassie, his father, in "terris et villa de Quhystryppis, pendiculis de Scottistoune, infra parochiam Divi mauritii :—multuris terrarum de Quhystryppis et Thackbedderhill, que sunt partes dictarum terrarum de Scottistoun. E. 10m." (*Inquisitionum retormatarum Scotia*; Aberdeenshire list.) Another Andrew Cassie, laird of Kirkhouse, was attainted for taking part in the earlier Jacobite Rising. Is anything further known of him? The abstract of the rental of Kirkhouse, for 1718, when in the hands of the Forfeited Estates Commissioners, is given at :—

Money—Rent payable in money, £36 2s. 2½d.

Burke, in his *General Armory*, gives the arms borne by some family of the name as :—azure, a bend between three crows' heads erased, argent, crest, a hind's head. The genealogy of the Cassies of Banff I am conversant with, back to the time of Baillie Patrick Cassie in the early part of last century. I have never come across any works treating on the name, and I should be much obliged if any reader could supply any information regarding the same, and the settling of the Cassies in the north.

J. CHRISTIE.

1142. BAXTER, ARCHITECT OF KENMORE BRIDGE.—In *A Journey from Edinburgh through parts of North Britain*, by Alexander Campbell, published in 1802, it is stated that Kenmore Bridge was "designed by the late ingenious Baxter, an architect whose talents were an ornament to his country." Where can I find reference to Baxter's career?

J. CHRISTIE.

1143. PATERSON FAMILY CHARACTERISTIC.—A Whitehills fishwife, some 40 odd years ago, on being told that a Banff gentleman was about to marry a Miss Paterson, also of north country descent, exclaimed : "Eh ! she'll be prood. *Hang a dud upon a door an' ca' it Paterson, an' 't'ill wag un' pride.*" Have any of your correspondents ever heard this saying, and is it confined to the Banffshire Patersons?

J. CHRISTIE.

1144. A GORDON AT COPENHAGEN.—In Mr. Vere Foster's *Two Duchesses*, just published by the Blackies, Augustus Foster, writing to his mother (who had become Duchess of Devonshire), from Copenhagen, July 11, 1815, says :—"Gordon is said to have lost his life in screening Lord Wellington. Having in vain urged the Duke to quit the place where he was, he rode up to put himself before him, and so received the ball. Other letters say he was pulling the bridle of the horse to get out of the way." Who was this Gordon?

B.

1145. THE NAME SHIVAS.—This name seems to be spelt indifferently Shivas, Shives, Chivas, and Schivas. Can any one, founding on the etymology or meaning of the word, give an indication of its correct spelling?

ENQUIRY.

**1146. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART.**—The death of this prince is usually stated to have taken place on the 31st January, 1788. Dr. Robert Chambers, in his *Book of Days*, 1866 (Vol I., p. 199), writes:—"It is alleged that, in reality, he died on the 30th January, but that his friends disguised a fact which would have been thought additionally ominous for the house of Stuart,"—the execution of King Charles I. having taken place on the 30th January, 1649. Can any of your readers give an authority in support of the allegation mentioned by Dr. R. Chambers?  
J. T.

**1147. COLONEL GORDON ("ORANGE AND THE BLUE") IN IRELAND.**—Among some Gordon manuscripts lent me by the Rev. Dr. Milne, of Fyvie, there is one entitled "The Rebels of Ireland," and dated March 14, 1811. It begins thus:—

Come all ye jovial Scottish boys,  
In chorus join wi' me,  
It is our full intent, brave boys,  
To fight before we flee,  
For the honour of our King  
And likewise our country,  
And the Duke of York's brave Highlanders,  
Likewise the orange tree.  
We are royal sons of Scotland,  
Undauntedly we'll go,  
To fight for George our Sovereign  
Against that rebel foe.

The second verse opens thus:—

Colonel Gordon he commands us  
In the lone Highlands so true,  
He well deserves the name  
Of the orange and the blue.  
Likewise our Colonel Irvine,  
He must not be forgot,  
For he well deserves the name  
Of a true and trusty Scot.

Who was this Colonel Gordon? Was he the Hon. William Gordon of Fyvie, son of the second Earl of Aberdeen?  
J. M. B.

**1148. FAMILY OF TODD AND THE ASTORS.**—Where did Adam Todd, the father-in-law of the first great Astor come from? He "was a Scotsman by birth," says the *New York Times* (of March 6), "and had emigrated to America before 1760. He was extremely proud of his nationality, and on every public occasion appeared in his plaid, kilt, sporran, and dirk," much to the delight of the urchins of New York. The Astor descent from him is as follows:—

Adam Todd=Sarah Cox.  
|  
Sarah Todd=John Jacob Astor (1764-1848).  
|  
William B. Astor (1792-1875).  
|  
John Jacob Astor.  
|  
William Waldorf Astor (1847- ).  
Who has become a naturalised  
English citizen, owns the *Pall  
Mall Gazette*, and lives in  
Cliveden.

John Jacob Astor was born in the village of Waldorf, in Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

J. M. B.

## Answers.

**1132. THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS (XI., 93).**—A good deal of useful information will be found in the "Memoir of Colonel John Cameron, Fassiefern, K.T.S., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, or 92nd Regiment of Foot. By the Rev. Archibald Cleik, Minister of Kilmallie. For private circulation. Printed by Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart., of Fassiefern, by Thomas Murray & Son, Glasgow, MDCCCLVIII." Quarto, 108 pp., illustrated. B.

**1134. BALLAD WANTED (XI., 142).**—See *Blackie's Book of Scottish Song*, page 104—

"When silent time wi' lightly foot,"

by Miss Susanna Blamire. The ballad—delightfully tender and natural in expression—was in great favour some sixty years ago, and, possibly, still holds fast grip of not a few dwindling memories, for verily, as its concluding verse runs—

"When time has past, and seasons fled,  
Your hearts will feel like mine;  
And aye the sang will maist delight  
That minds ye o' lang syne."

It used to be lilted to a simple minor melody called *The Traveller's Return*.

Aberdeen.

C.

The verse quoted is from a poem, "The Nabob," by Miss Blamire, a Cumberland lady (1747-1794). See *Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature*, vol. ii., p. 275. W. CADENHEAD.

I beg to refer M. M. B. to page 275 of Volume II. of *Cyclopaedia of English Literature*, edited by Robert Chambers, 1844, where he will find the beautiful ballad, "The Nabob," about which he enquires. It is there stated that the authoress was Miss Susanna Blamire, a Cumberland lady, whose sister became wife of Col. Graham of Duchray, Perthshire, and that Miss Blamire accompanied the pair to Scotland, where she remained for some years, and imbibed the taste for Scottish melody and music which prompted her beautiful lyrics. J. E. LEIGHTON.

Jeanfield Cottage, Jeanfield, Perth.

An answer to the same effect comes from Mr. James Gordon, Edinburgh, who obligingly sends a full copy of the ballad for the querist, and also from Mr. John Yeats, Banff.

**1135. KENMORE CHURCH BELL (XI., 142).**—Very little is known about Thomas Janaway, the founder of the bell at Kenmore. He was one of those small London founders, who, towards the end of the last century, set up in business by themselves, after having been workmen at the famous Whitechapel foundry, which, in the hands of various owners, had been in existence since shortly after the middle of the



16th century. Thomas Lester, his late employer, at first left him £50, but afterwards struck it out of his will on finding that he had made too many small legacies. Janaway's foundry was at Chelsea, near the river and the Parish Church. It was in existence something under 25 years, as is shown by the dates on those bells of Janaway's which remain. These range in date from 1763 to 1786. There are not many of them, and none are very large. He cast a few rings of 8, of which two still remain—Battersea and Bletchingley, in Surrey. A ring of 6 of his bells remains at Edgware, in Middlesex, and some of the bells of S. Mary Abbots, Kensington, are by him. Little Stanmore, Middlesex, associated with Handel and the Duke of Chandos, has one of his bells, and so has Mortlake, in Surrey, the burial place of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed "Junius." Janaway cast his bells very cleanly and carefully, but they are without any depth or fullness of tone. Probably not more than about 70 are in existence. He was by no means one of the best founders of his day. He occasionally used the ridiculous inscriptions common to his period, such as:—

THE RINGERS ART OUR GRATEFULL NOTES PROLONG +  
APOLLO LISTENS AND APPROVES THE SONG + + + +

as on the 5th at Edgware; or

LET AARON'S BELLS CONTINUALLY BE RUNG  
THE WORD STILL PREACH'D. AND HALLELUJAH<sup>S</sup> SUNG

as on the 6th at Kensington; or

BE IT KNOWN BOTH GREAT AND SMALL  
THO<sup>S</sup> JANAWAY MADE US ALL

as on the 9th at Kensington. He often used scraps of conventional ornaments and coin impressions between the parts of his inscriptions, but they are all of very poor character. Mr. Christie's find at Kenmore is of special importance and interest. It is, with the probable exceptions of Fetteresso, 1736, and Greenock West Church, 1677, the oldest dated English bell found as yet in Scotland. It must be among the first that Janaway cast, as it bears his earliest known date; and it is the only example of his work as yet found outside the "home countries." How it got to Kenmore is a perfect mystery. At the time it was cast Janaway was an unknown founder, even in London, much less in England, to say nothing of Scotland! It would be interesting to know the diameter at the mouth, from which could be calculated the approximate weight, also the times of ringing, and whether there is any mention of it in any of the parish records. Mr. Christie is mistaken in thinking there are any coins let into the bell; what he sees are *coin impressions*, made by pressing a coin into the side of the mould, and then taking it away again, in the same way as the letters are made.

F. C. EELES.

1137. THE CUMINES (XI., 143).—I was rather surprised to observe this "Query," because I had thought that the saying in question was one of the commonest and best known of that class of "family characteristic phrases." It is a Gaelic "proverb," *Cho fad's a bhios cradhbh anns a' choill, bidh foill anns a Chuimeanach*; and the probability is—for one would hardly say it is a certainty—that it was originally

in that language, the English form being a translation. (The quality of treachery or deceit was, however, ascribed in Gaelic sayings to other families or clans—more especially the Campbells.) Sheriff Nicolson, in whose book (*Gaelic Proverbs*) the above is to be found at page 139, says that "out of several similar sayings" . . . "it is selected as a leading specimen, because it is perhaps the oldest, having probably originated in the time of King Robert the Bruce, who punished the treachery of his cousin the Red Comyn in such a memorable way at Dumfries." With all deference to the Sheriff, I should doubt the occurrence at Dumfries having much to do with originating the Gaelic saying in question. The Comyns, or Cumings, were very well known—shall we say too well known—to the Highlanders. One of them was granted the Lordship of Badenoch about 1230, and there were deadly feuds between them and—especially—the Clan Chattan for more than 100 years after that, in the course of which deeds or intentions, or both, savouring very much of treachery, have been freely ascribed to them by tradition. This would be quite sufficient to account for the Gaelic "family characteristic phrase." Yours faithfully,

United Service Club, J. F. MACPHERSON.  
Edinburgh.

This is given as a proverb, along with other examples of a similar nature affecting other family names, in *Nicolson's Collection of Gaelic Proverbs*, Edinburgh, 1881, p. 139:—"As long as trees are in the wood, the Cumming will be treacherous." The Editor suggests the name may be as old as the time of King Robert the Bruce, "who punished the treachery of his cousin the Red Cumyn in such a memorable way at Dumfries."

Broughty-Ferry.

A. HUTCHESON.

1138. DR. GLENNIE OF DULWICH (XI., 143).—Dr. William Glennie, head of the celebrated school at Dulwich, at which Lord Byron was a pupil, was the fifth son of the Rev. John Glennie, D.D., minister of Maryculter, and an elder brother of Dr. George Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College, and one of the ministers of Aberdeen. Dr. William Glennie was born in 1761, was a student at Marischal College, 1782-84, and received the degree of LL.D. from King's College in 1806. He married, in 1794, Mary Gardiner, by whom he had twelve sons and an only daughter, Isabella. She married her cousin, John Thomson, merchant in London, elder brother of the late Arthur Thomson, banker in Aberdeen, and was the mother of John Sackville Thomson, merchant, Fiume (deceased), and of Surgeon Major-General William Arthur Thomson, Army Medical Staff, Honorary Physician to the Queen. W. J.

1139. JAMES WHYTE OR WHITE (XI., 143).—The person represented in Hay's view of Castle Street, arm in arm with Sandilands, is his friend and henchman, "Sandy" Whyte, whose father, Baillie Whyte, had a shop in Union Buildings, frequented by Sandilands and others to discuss the news of the day. R.

## Literature.

*The Highlands of Scotland in 1750*; from MS. 104 in the King's Library, British Museum, with an Introduction by ANDREW LANG. Wm. Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh: 1898 [46 + 169 pp.]

THIS work is the official report of an unknown "Court Trusty," on the condition of the Highlands shortly after Culloden. The materials now made public for the first time were gathered during the reporter's peregrinations from the Point of Ardnurchan down to Inverness; round the east coast to Stirling, and thence to Argyleshire, and embracing a visit to Skye. Mr. Lang, in his long resumé of the Report, whilst admitting the "violently Whiggish and Protestant" bias of the compiler, thinks he had ample opportunities to examine the social condition of the North. And certainly he is perfectly frank and outspoken in fulfilling the remit assigned to him. The picture, if not a pleasant one, is at least very entertaining, and throws a flood of light on the subject. On the mainland, the Clans are generally represented as in a condition of chronic, grinding poverty, indolent and dishonest, and possessing most of the attributes of barbarism, a condition that the author does not scruple to predicate of them. An important feature of the Report must have been the estimation of the fighting power of the Clans. Altogether the book furnishes an interesting contribution to the history of Celtic Scotland of the period.

*The Universities Commission, 1889-1897*. A Review by ROBERT SANGSTER RAIT, M.A., Assistant to the Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen, 1898 [25 pp.]

THIS also is a reprint of papers, contributed to the *Banffshire Journal*. Readers will find this pamphlet extremely useful. In a clear and lucid narrative Mr. Rait makes it perfectly obvious what are the altered conditions under which the course of study at the University is now conducted, compared with what formerly obtained. Indeed, a revolution has been effected, which Mr. Rait conceives to make mainly for good.

*The Plea for the Retention of the Fabric of Greyfriars' Church*, by W. D. G. [26 pp.]

THIS pamphlet is a reprint of a series of letters by the learned Principal of Aberdeen University, in which he very earnestly advocates the retention of the church for academic purposes, in connection with the present extension scheme; a scheme which, we are sorry to think, is not working out so harmoniously as we could wish.

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## Scots Books of the Month.

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*Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop Correspondence*, now published in full for the first time with elucidations, by William Wallace. 8vo. 7/6.  
Hodder & Stoughton.

*Mungo Park*. T. B. Maclachlan. (Famous Scots.) 8vo., 1/6; La. paper, 2/6. Oliphant.

*History of the Berwickshire Naturalist Club*. Blair, Alnwick.

*The Scot Abroad*. (New Ed.) J. H. Burton. 8vo. 3/6. Blackwood.

*Our Rambling Club and its Story by the Ramblers*. Sm. 4to. 1/6, 2/6. Hamilton (E.).

*Hector Macrae: A Modern Story of the West Highlands*. H. E. Mackenzie (Mrs. Welsh). Long 8vo. 2/-, 3/6. Menzies.

*Tang: A Shetland Story*. J. J. Haldane Burgess. 8vo. 6/-. Simpkin.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier.  
E.D.

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ABERDEEN, MAY, 1898.

## THE DUFFS AND THE GORDONS.

### BRAINS AND BRAVERY AND BYRON.

THE curious indifference which Byron's biographers have shown to the Gordon strain in his blood has not been shared by north country genealogists; but it may be questioned whether the Gordons really contributed anything to the remarkable sense of literary expression which Byron possessed. That he had in his character a strong strain of their dash, not to say their theatricality, is evident to anybody who has considered the question of his origin on the mother's side. But nobody, so far as I know, has pointed to the Duff strain in his ancestry as suggestive of the literary form which that theatricality took. Mr. Rowland Prothero, who is editing the new Murray edition of Byron,

along with Lord Lovelace, the poet's grandson, has referred in his article on the "Childhood and School Days of Byron" (*Nineteenth Century*, January, 1898) to the fact that Byron's great-grandmother was a Duff, and that his grandmother, an Innes, was the grand-daughter of a Duff; but, while he speaks of "the hot-headed, hasty-handed" Gordons, he has no conclusion to offer anent this Duff strain, although the existence of Mary Duff, "Byron's Mary," might have put him on the track of an idea.

It is the accepted attitude to jibe at the Duff pedigree. So far from doing that, I am inclined to appraise the rise of the Duffs, as represented by the Duke of Fife's house, as a tribute to brains. Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, Adam Duff, the farmer, or crofter—or what you will—"in Clunybeg," comes on the scene. He is a nameless, fatherless origin if you like; but that makes the rise of his descendants all the more wonderful. So far as the ducal house is concerned, that rise has been due to money. But the annexation and retaining of wealth (not the result of a company promoting *coup*, but practised and enlarged by generation after generation), indicates a certain quality of brains after all. Brains have undoubtedly appeared in Adam's descendants. They have shone only at intervals as soldiers or sailors—in strong contradistinction to the Gordons, whose instinct towards action has directed them into this channel. But in the more peaceful arts the Duffs have, as a family, been conspicuously successful. They have, moreover, shown ability in seizing the idea underlying the particular interest of their life—the most remarkable case being Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, probably the most philosophic politician in our midst. That he is a Duff pretty far removed (in all but name) I am willing to concede; but the similar philosophic instinct in the late Cotter Morison, the grandson of a Duff, and the literary power of Byron, to take only three examples, seem to indicate that the Duffs had a good deal to do with this family, seeing that the Morisons, the Grants, and the Gordons by themselves have not produced any striking literature.

Towards the confirming of this thesis I have compiled the following list of the literary performances of the Duffs or their descendants, not too far removed, and at the same time I have constructed the accompanying deduction because of a curious mistake in the Fife line which I made in the Gordon genealogy, given as a supplement to the October number of this journal:—

## THE GRANT DUFFS.

*James Grant Duff* (1789-1858) was the great-grandson of Miss Margaret Duff of Braco. Educated at Marischal College, he went to India as a cadet, 1805, and became the friend of Mountstuart Elphinstone. He took the additional name of Duff in 1825. He published his *History of the Mahrattas* in 1826. He married, in 1825, Jane Catherine, daughter of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, the author of the *Materia Medica Indica*; and took the additional name of Cunningham in 1850. His eldest son,

*Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff* (born 1829), has been a prolific writer. Educated at Edinburgh and Balliol College, Oxford, M.A. 1853, he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1854. He was M.P. for Elgin, 1857-1881; Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, 1866-72; Under Secretary of State for India, 1868-74; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1880-1; Governor of Madras, 1881-6; created a Privy Councillor, 1880; C.I.E., 1881; and G.C.S.I., 1886. He has been President of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Historical Society, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is one of the few provincial M.P.'s whose election speeches have been fully reported by the *Times*. His publications include:—

*Studies in European Politics.* 1866.

*A Political Survey.* 1868.

*Elgin Speeches.* 1871.

*Notes of an Indian Journey.* 1876.

*Miscellanies, Political and Literary.* 1879.

*Memories of Sir H. S. Maine.* 1892.

*Ernest Renan.* 1893.

*Notes from a Diary, 1851-72.* London: Murray. 1897.

*Notes from a Diary, 1873-81.* London: Murray. 1898.

*Douglas Ainslie*, of Delgatty, the brother of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, took the name of Ainslie under the will of his maternal grand-uncle, in 1866. He was born in 1838, was educated at Balliol, was in the Diplomatic Service, 1859-66, and was called to the English Bar in 1874. He has written some (privately printed) comedies, and he translated *Reynard the Fox* (Macmillan), 1886. His eldest son,

*Douglas Ainslie* (born 1865), has published:—

*Escarlamonde and other Poems* (George Bell & Sons). 1893.

*Of Dandyism.* By Barbey d'Aurévilly. Translated by Douglas Ainslie. 1897.

Mr. Ainslie's second son,

*Percy Ainslie*, wrote:—

*Bertie Linton, or Lost in Japan: a Tale.* Edinburgh (Nimmo). 1891.

*The Priceless Orchard, a Story of Adventure in the Forests of Yucatan.* London: Sampson Low & Co. 1892.

## DUFFS OF HATTON.

*Lord Byron's* great-grandmother and grandmother belong to this branch.

*Archibald Duff*, brother of the first laird of Hatton, and son of Patrick Duff, of Craigston, sold the latter estate to Urquhart of Cromarty. He was in the service of the Swedish East India Company in Brazil, and, according to Baird, he wrote *A History of Cochin-China*, "which was printed in London." It is not in the British Museum. He died in 1758.

*Henrietta Anne Duff*, daughter of Admiral Norwich Duff (great-grandson of the first laird of Hatton), was a brilliant writer. She "wrote both prose and verse" (says the *Academy*), "with grace and finish. Her stories and essays combined tenderness and quiet humour. She may be said to have belonged to, and taken high rank in, the school of which Miss [Anne] Thackeray [Mrs. Richmond Ritchie] is chief. Her published work was not great in quantity, but it was always careful and excellent." From 1873 to 1876 she edited the *Powder Magazine*, which had been started by Miss Eleanor Lloyd. She wrote frequently over the initials ("H. A. D.") to *Temple Bar* and the *Whitehall Review*. She published:—

*Virginia: a Story of Modern Rome.* 1877.

*Levander: a Novel.*

*Honor Carmichael: a Study.* 1880.

*My Imperialist Neighbour* (contributed to the *St. James's Magazine* in 1875). 1880.

*Fragments of Verse.* 1880.

She died on November 14, 1879. Her nephew, Mr. Alastair Tayler, of Glenbarry (B.A., Oxon.), also has literary leanings.

*Frank Shirley Russell* of Aden. Born 1840; educated at Radley and Balliol (B.A., honours, 1862); entered the 14th Hussars in 1863, became Lieutenant-Colonel, 1881, and was transferred in 1882 to the 1st Dragoons, of which he was Colonel in 1885. He served in the Ashanti and Zulu wars; was instructor in tactics at Sandhurst, 1875-6; in the Intelligence Department, 1878-9; and Military Attaché at Berlin, 1889-91. He has sat as M.P. for Cheltenham since 1895, and was made C.M.G. in 1891. He has published:—

*Cavalry Field Duty*, translated from Major-General von Mirus. 1872.

*Russia's Wars with Turkey.* 1877.

*The Armed Strength of Switzerland.* 1881.

*The Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth: a Memoir* (Chapman & Hall). 1887.

# The Duffs and the Gordons.

A Table bringing out the  
Literary Instincts of the Families.

14 Princess Annabella Stuart.

15

16

17

Christian Gordon of Gight. = Sir Adam Gordon of Park.

18

Adam Duff of Drummuir  
(died 1660).

John Gordon of Park.

19

Duff  
Duff

Catherine Duff  
of Drummuir.

Sir John Gordon of Park,  
1st Bart.

George Gordon of Edinglassie.

20

Duff  
Duff

Alexander Duff  
of Drummuir.

Sir James Gordon of Park.

Jean Gordon of Edinglassie,  
mar. W. Duff of Dipple.

21

Duff  
Duff

John Duff. = Helen Gordon.

Sir William Gordon  
of Park.

1st Earl Fife.

Attained 1745.

22

Sir James Duff  
of Halkin.

Catherine Duff,  
mar. Alex. Morison  
of Bognie.

Lachlan Duff  
of Park.

Lady Janet Duff.

23

James Morison.  
The "Hygeist."

Thomas Duff Gordon.

24

John Morison  
of Bognie.

James Cotter  
Morison.

Lachlan Duff Gordon Duff  
of Park (d. 1892).

25

Colonel Morison  
of Bognie.

Thomas Gordon Duff of Park,  
Drummuir, and Dummuie.

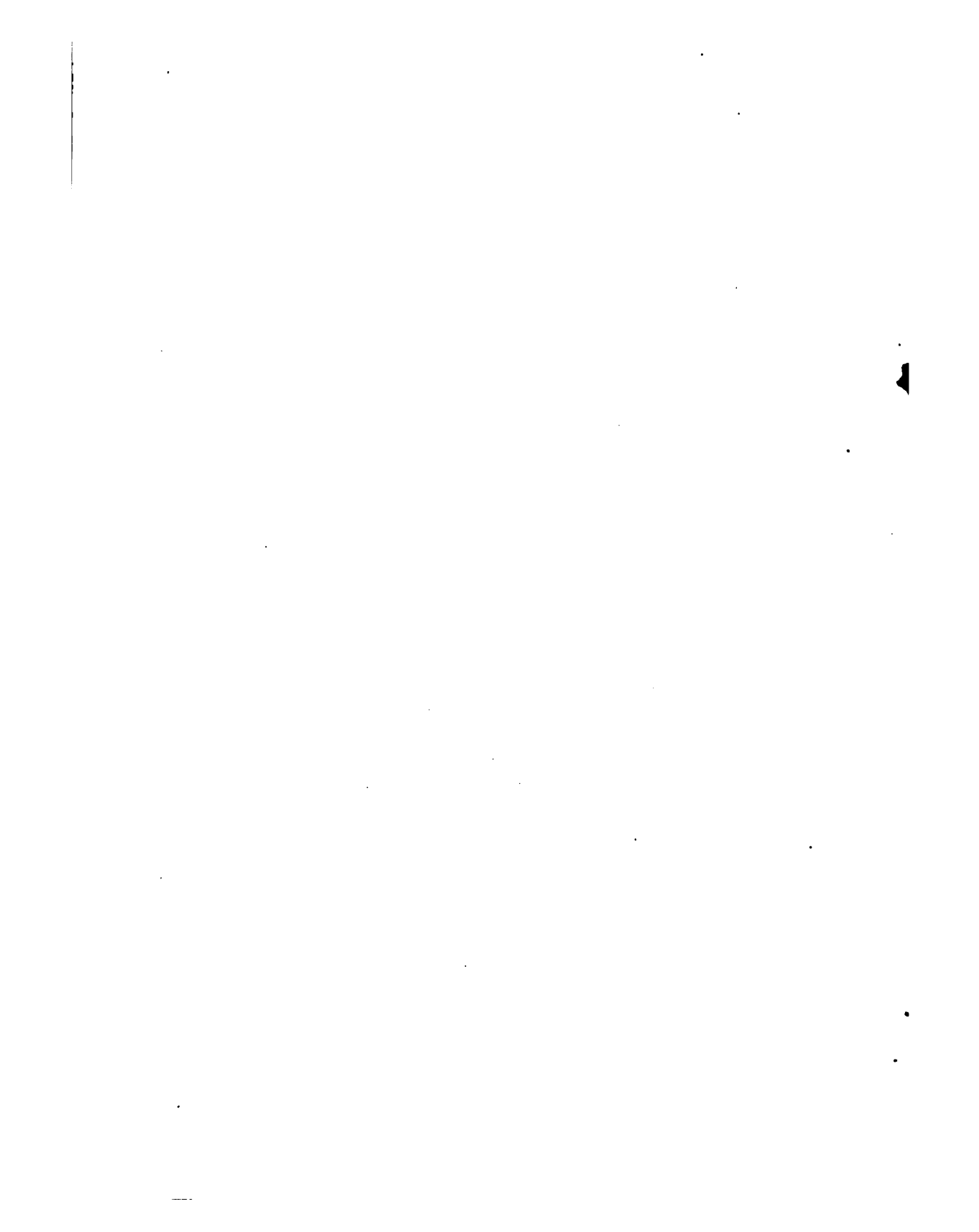
26

A. E. F. Morison  
(born 1874).

Lachlan.

27

28



## THE FIFE DUFFS.

*Anne Jane Wharton Duff*, of Orton, grand-daughter of the 3rd Earl Fife, has written *The Minister's Story*: privately printed at Banff. 1863.

## DUFFS OF DRUMMUIR.

*Edward Duff Gordon*, who belongs to this family, and is in charge of the Rylands Library, Manchester, is responsible for:—

*The Account Book of James Wilding*. Edited by E. D. G., for the Oxford Historical Society. 1885.

*The Dialogue or Communion between the Wise King Solomon and Marcolphus*. Edited by L. E. D. G. 1892.

*An Historical Sketch of Bookbinding* [with Mr. St. Prideau]: with a Chapter on *Early Stamped Bindings*, by E. D. G. 1893.

*Early Printed Books*. 1893.

*Early English Printing*. 1896.

*Handlists of English Printers, 1501-1556*.

*James Cotter Morison* (1832-88), was the grandson of Miss Duff of Drummuir, and the son of James Morison, "the Hygeist" (who wrote *Important Advice to the World, or the Way to Prevent and Cure Disease*, 1825), his grandmother being a Duff of Drummuir. He was one of the founders of the *Fortnightly Review*, and wrote:—

*The Life and Times of St. Bernard of Clairvaux*. 1863.

*Macaulay*, } in the "English Men of Letters"  
*Gibbon*, } Series. 1878.

*Madame de Maintenon*. 1885.

*The Service of Man*. 1887.

## DUFF-GORDONS OF HALKIN.

This family is remarkable for the inherited instinct to write, but the issue is obscured by the fact that the wife of Sir Alexander Cornwall Duff-Gordon, the third baronet of Halkin, married Lucy Austin. She inherited a taste for literature from her mother, Sarah Austin (1793-1867), who translated Ranke's *History of the Popes*, Guizot's *Civilisation* and his *Reformation*, and many other books, including the exquisite child's book, *The Story without an End*, which she dedicated to her daughter Lucie (then a girl of thirteen), afterwards Lady Duff-Gordon. I may add that a charming edition of *The Story without an End* was issued last year by Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Maine. Sarah Austin was married to John Austin (1780-1859), the great writer on jurisprudence.

*Lady Duff Gordon* (born 1821; married 1840; died 1869) began her literary career as a translator. She translated Niebuhr's *Gods and Heroes of Greece*, 1842; Meinhold's *Amber Witch*. In 1862 she wrote *Letters from the Cape*, and in 1863 and 1875 *Letters from Egypt*. Her husband, however, also had a literary touch, inasmuch as he helped her to translate Ranke's *House of Brandenburg* and *Ferdinand and Maximilian*, in 1849 and 1853.

Her daughter *Janet*, who married Mr. Ross of Florence, has told the story of her family in

*Three Generations of Englishwomen*: Memoirs and Correspondence of Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. Sarah Austin, and Lady Duff Gordon. 1888.

She has also written

*Italian Sketches*. 1887.

*Early Days Recalled*. 1891.

The literary faculty has descended to Lady Duff Gordon's grand-daughter, *Miss Caroline Duff Gordon* (born 1874), daughter of Sir Maurice Duff Gordon, who sold the lands of Fyvie in 1889. Miss Duff Gordon has just published, through Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., London, a book on Perugia, written in collaboration with Miss Margaret Symonds, daughter of John Addington Symonds.

## OTHER DUFFS.

*William Duff* (1732-1815), parish minister of Glenbucket, Peterculter, and Foveran successively, wrote:—

*An Essay on Genius and its various modes of exertion in Philosophy and the Fine Arts, particularly in Poetry* (anonymous). London: 1767.

*Critical Observations on the Writings of the most celebrated Original Geniuses in Poetry*. London: 1770.

*The History of Rhedi, the Hermit of Mount Ararat: an Oriental Tale* (anonymous). London: 1773.

*Sermons on Several Occasions*. Aberdeen: 1786.

*Letters on the Intellectual and Moral Character of Women*. Aberdeen: 1807.

*The last Discourses of a Clergyman in the decline of Life*. Aberdeen: 1814.

Was this William Duff the writer referred to by Baird (page 110) as one of two clergymen, sons of the minister of Aberlour (of the Drummuir family)? "One is author of an elegant and learned performance in the 'Belles Lettres,' dedicated to Lord Littleton, and is now (1762?) about publishing another work, to be dedicated to Lord Fife."

*William Duff*, Professor of Philosophy in Marischal College, wrote:—

*A New and Full Critical, Biographical, and Geographical History of Scotland*. 1750.

A curious pamphlet about him is entitled, "*An Amazing and Extraordinary instance of Frauds and Oppressions, being the case of Mr. W. D.*, Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal University of Aberdeen, addressed to the Right Hon. the L—d H—." London: 1739.

*Andrew Halliday* [Duff], son of the Rev. William Duff, of Grange (who died in 1844), was born at Grange, 1833, educated at Marischal College, 1844-6, and went to London in 1849, discarding the name Duff at an early period of his career. A journalist by profession, he wrote voluminously on all sorts of

subjects, and made some fame as a dramatist. Among other books he wrote :—

*The Adventures of Mr. Wilderspin in his Journey through Life.* 1860.

*Everyday Papers.* 1864.

*Sunnyside Papers.* 1866.

*The Great City: a Novel.* 1867.

*The Savage Club* [which he helped to found] *Papers.* 1867.

His plays included a burlesque on "Kenilworth," "The Lady of the Lake," "Amy Robsart," "Little Em'ly," and "Heart's Delight" (based on *Dombey and Son*). He died in 1877, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery, London.

It will be noticed that I insert Jean Gordon of Edinglassie (who married William Duff of Dipple) twice. I have done so in order to encompass the Duffs with the Gordons of Gight; one with the son of William Gordon, the fifth laird of Gight, and in the other with his daughter Christian.

With regard to "Byron's Mary," who became Mrs. Cockburn, I find that, in addition to her four sons (as noticed in the February number of *S. N. & Q.*), she had one, Gordon Cockburn, who died in childhood. Her son, Robert, was an officer in the Royal Artillery. He was sent out with the expedition, under General Chesney, R.A., in 1836, to explore the Euphrates, with a view to making it a route to India. The "Tigris," one of the two ships that carried the explorers, was lost in a hurricane, and Cockburn perished in her.

In conclusion, I must explain that the figures at the left side of the genealogical table indicate the generations, reckoned by Gordons, and based on the pedigree of the latter, which I printed in the October number of this journal.

J. M. BULLOCH.

FIND OF AN OLD SWEDISH COIN AT TURRIFF.—While a servant in the employ of Rev. G. L. Duff, The Rectory, was engaged in digging in Mr. Duff's garden last week, he turned up an old Swedish coin of 4 marks, equal to a Swedish crown, and about 2/6 of English money. The coin bears the date 1610, and had been issued the year before the last of the reign of Charles IX., the father of the great Gustavus Adolphus. On the obverse side of the coin is a representation of Charles, holding a ball in one hand and a sceptre in the other, and around it, in an inner circle, are the words, "Jehovah, solatium meum," and in an outer concentric circle, "Carolus IX., D.G. Svecarum, Goth. Vand. E.C. Rex." On the reverse side are the arms and Crown of Sweden, the date 1610, and the value of the coin. The coin is in excellent preservation.

"THE LAST OF THE STUARTS."—Readers may remember that an article dealing with James Stuart (who died April 11, 1844), said to be the "last of the Stuarts," appeared in these pages in April, 1897. A statue of him had just been erected in the Palace Reading Room, Berwick-on-Tweed. Mr. Andrew Lang, in *The Sketch* (13th April, 1898), demolishes Stuart's claims. He says :—

The "General John Stuart" is a mere fable. . . . The Stuart of Berwick Bowling Green alleged that he was educated at the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen. I have not searched the records, but, if so, history was no part of his education. He gave himself out as an Ogilvy by maternal descent, the grandson or great-grandson of the Lady Airlie of the ballad. There is no Ogilvy tradition of an intrigue between a lady of the House and James II., whose mistresses are pretty well known, as a rule. This old imposter fought at Prestonpans, being then sixteen; younger boys were in the fight, but he alone lived to be 115. Then he was with Wolfe at Quebec, after meeting him, on the other side, at Culloden. Leaving America about 1780 (*à la* fifty-one), he sold his commission, "and became a sailor!" He then, between fifty and sixty, was in the Caithness Fencibles, and ended his royal career as a kind of Edie Ochiltree. From his physical force he was known as "Jemmie Strength." He must always have been a short man, no "giant." He was for sixty years a pauper at Berwick. There is a ludicrous tale that he set off to see Scott, by Sir Walter's request, but was met by news of the poet's death. Now, in 1832, Scott was dying after his Italian journey, and was not capable of sending for apocryphal Stuarts. He had no belief in the two gentlemen, Charles and John Stuart, who, in his later days, were fêted as grandsons of Prince Charles in the Highlands. The legend of the Bowling Green statue is thus a mass of historical absurdities. "General John Stuart," son of James II., is a ludicrous myth. We have no knowledge of bastards of James III. About 1730, a man in Paris pretended to this amount of royalty; there are letters about him in the Additional Manuscripts of the British Museum. He declared that he was the son of James III. and Clementina Sobieski, born before their marriage. Now they had never met till their marriage, the King being in France or Italy, his future wife in Poland. This Pretender turned out to be mad. The wife of Gainsborough, again, was regarded as a daughter of James III. merely because nobody knew her parentage. The Johanna Sobieski Douglas buried in a churchyard in the Lake Country was the daughter of a forfeited Douglas who was out in the 'Forty-five. Thus there is no known trace of left-handed Stuarts descended from the Chevalier,



NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

729. *Niven, William Davidson, LL.D., F.R.S.*: Another of the four Peterhead brothers who have distinguished themselves at Cambridge by their success in competing for the highest honours of that University. M.A., Aberdeen, 1861; and B.A., Cantab., as 3rd wrangler, 1866; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1884. Dr. Niven is now Director of Studies, Royal Naval College, Greenwich. For list of his writings on electrical and other scientific subjects see *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 169.

730. *Officer, William*: Minor Poet. Born near Cairnlob, Lonmay, on 23rd December, 1856. Bred a farm servant, Mr. Officer has written much verse. See Edwards's *Modern Scottish Poets*.

731. *Ogilvie, Frank Grant, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E. (Principal)*: Head of the Heriot-Watt Technical College, Edinburgh. One of the foremost of Scottish educationists. Principal Ogilvie is an excellent representative of the Scottish teaching profession, and not the least distinguished member of the famous Ogilvie family who have won such credit to themselves for their educational aptitudes during the last two generations. Mr. Ogilvie was born in Monymusk, in 1858, and had a distinguished career at Aberdeen University, and afterwards at Edinburgh University. In 1880-1 he acted as assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in Aberdeen University, in 1882 was chosen Science Master at Gordon's College, Aberdeen, and in 1886 became Principal of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, a position he still holds.

732. *Ogilvie, James*: Scholar. Born in Aberdeen in 1760, he emigrated early to America, where he founded a classical academy at Richmond, Va., and taught many pupils afterwards celebrated, among them General Scott and W. S. Archer. He retired some years after to the backwoods of Kentucky, where alone, in a log-cabin, he composed a series of lectures, which were given with great applause in Virginia and the Atlantic States. His relative, the Earl of Findlater, dying without children, he returned to Scotland, and claimed the title. The attempt, however, failed, and, as the habitual use of narcotics had undermined his intellect, he perished soon after reaching Scotland, worn out in body and mind, and probably by his own hand, aged 60. His Philosophical Essays were published at Philadelphia in 1816. He died in 1820.

733. *Ogilvie, James*: Minor Poet. Said to be the son of Rev. John Ogilvie, D.D., of Midmar, and born in 1771, he is credited with having been the author of *The Ogilviad*, published in 1789.

734. *Ogilvie, John, D.D.*: Minor Poet and Author. Son of an Aberdeen minister, and born there in 1733, he was educated for the Church at Marischal College, and ordained to Midmar parish in 1760. He was a D.D. of his College, 1766, and

F.R.S.E. He wrote many volumes of somewhat jejune verse. Among them are:—*The Day of Judgment*, 1759; *Providence*, 1764; *Solitude*, 1766. He also published sermons and philosophical and theological works. For a full list of his writings, see Scott's *Fasts* and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 185.

735. *Ogilvie, Maria M., D.Sc. (Lond.)*, Mrs. John Gordon. The first lady to win the London University degree of Doctor for original research in a branch of Natural Science. A daughter of Dr. Ogilvie, head master of Gordon's College (and sister of No. 731), Aberdeen, Miss Ogilvie had a brilliant career at the Ladies' College, Edinburgh, farther distinguishing herself in the course of her scientific studies at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and afterwards at University College, London. Gaining the degree of B.Sc. in 1890, Miss Ogilvie studied for some years at Munich University, and successfully presented her doctorate thesis "On the Wengen and Cassian Strata of South Tyrol" at London in 1893. Miss Ogilvie then became a lecturer in connection with the University Extension Scheme of London, and continued research work in Geology and Palæontology. Her more important publications are the following:—*Coral in the Dolomites* (*Geol. Mag.*, 1894), *Microscopic and Systematic Study of the Madreporaria*, a work which had the honour of being published by the Royal Society of London (*Trans. R. S.*, 1896), *Monograph of the Coral Fauna of Stramberg* (Stuttgart, 1897). Miss Ogilvie was married in 1895 to Dr. John Gordon, Aberdeen.

736. *Ogston, Alexander, C.M.*: Professor of Surgery, Aberdeen University. Prolific author on medical subjects. Born in Aberdeen in 1839, the son of another famous Aberdeen doctor, Professor Ogston, who is now one of the Physicians to Her Majesty, has been Professor of Surgery in the University of his native city since 1882. For a list of his writings see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 185.

737. *Ogston, Francis, M.D.*: Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Aberdeen. This noted Aberdonian, who was long one of the most trusted physicians in Aberdeen, held the chair of Medical Jurisprudence from the date of its foundation, in 1857, and retired from it only in 1883. Previous to 1857 Dr. Ogston had identified himself with the teaching of his particular branch of medical science—a branch he had made so peculiarly his own that his works upon it were well known to German critics as among the best treatises of their kind. The Professor was for many years police surgeon in Aberdeen, and in that capacity gave badgering advocates no little trouble. In the witness-box he made a reputation for giving clear unassailable statements and sticking to them. He died in 1887. For list of works see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 185.

738. *Ogston, Francis, Jun.*: Medical Writer. Son of 737. After practising medicine in Aberdeen, he emigrated to New Zealand, where he now fills a Government post. For list of writings see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 185.

739. *Orem, William*: Local Antiquary. His work, which is of great value to local historians, entitled *A Description of the Chanonry, Cathedral, and King's College of Old Aberdeen in the Years 1724 and 1725*, was first printed in 1772, and republished in 1791 and 1832.

740. *Ormond, Francis (Hon.)*: Australian Public Man and Benefactor. A native of Aberdeen, and born in the second decade of this century, Mr. Ormond proceeded early to Australia, where he was successful in building up a large fortune. Taking a deep interest in the intellectual and religious development of his adopted country, he devoted a large part of his fortune to the building and endowing of educational institutions having that object in view. It is to his munificence that Melbourne is indebted for its Working Men's College, which is doing noble work in technical education, as well as for its endowed chair of music in the Melbourne University. An attached member of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Ormond has also erected for the use of the denomination to which he belonged the institution known as the Ormond College, which is one of several colleges affiliated to the Melbourne University, and which is admittedly one of the finest educational structures in the southern hemisphere. Mr. Ormond died in 1889.

741. *Park, James, M.A. (Rev.)*: Covenanter. Noticed as one of the Covenanters of Moray in Rev. M. Macdonald's volume, he was born in Strichen Parish in 1615, graduated at King's College, 1636, became tutor to the family of the Laird of Innes, and was ordained to the charge of Urquhart Parish in 1647. Of Covenanting principles, he was deposed in 1660, for using expressions in the pulpit that were supposed to imply approbation of King Charles's execution. He seems to have retired, and to have lived quietly on his property till his death, in 1691. See Macdonald's *Covenanters of Moray*.

742. *Paterson, Henry Angus (Rev.)*: Minor Poet and U.P. Divine. This venerable clergyman, a native of Midmar, was educated for the ministry of the United Secession Church, and ordained to the charge of the congregation of Stonehouse in 1842. After almost 60 years' ministry, he is well-nigh as vigorous as ever, and carries on all departments of his work without assistance, greatly esteemed by all denominations. He has published a new metrical translation of the Psalms.

743. *Paterson, James (Rev.)*: United Secession Divine and Author. Born in 1776, in the Parish of Tough, he studied for the Secession Ministry, was ordained to the charge of Midmar congregation, 1805, and died in 1838. He was author of a volume of sermons and a work on Witchcraft.

744. *Paterson, John, M.A. (Rev.)*: Bishop of Ross. Son of the minister of Chapel of Garioch, he graduated at King's College in 1624, and was ordained minister of the Parish of Foveran in 1632. On the triumph of the Covenanting cause he fled to England in 1639, but returned and was censured and reposed in 1640. He acted as a member of the Commission

of the Church in 1644-45 and '48 and '49. In the latter year he was translated to Ellon, and thence to Aberdeen, in 1659. He was consecrated Bishop of Ross in 1662, and died in 1679. His only writings mentioned by Scott in his *Fasti* are *A Sermon Preached before Parliament*, 1661, and *Poems*.

745. *Paterson, John (Rev.)*: Archbishop of Glasgow, Minor Poet. Born in 1632, probably in the Manse of Foveran. Son of 744, he seems to have been educated in the South. At all events he was translated from being Regent in the University of St. Andrews to the charge of the Parish of Ellon, when he succeeded his father, in 1660, and was translated to Edinburgh Tron Church, in 1663. Thereafter he became successively Episcopal Head of the Diocese of Galloway, 1674; Edinburgh, 1679; and Archbishop of Glasgow, 1687. He was deprived of his See at the Revolution, and committed to the Castle of Edinburgh, for conspiring against the new settlement, being at the time under sentence of banishment. Archbishop Paterson has been described as "a profligate and a loose liver," and, from an occurrence in the pulpit, he came to be known as "Bishop Bandstrings." For list of his writings see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 12. He died in 1703. Archbishop Paterson's grandson was an eminent solicitor in London, and took an active part in the architectural improvement of the metropolis, as was recognised by the votes of the Corporation, and borne witness to in his portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was a Member of Parliament, and Chairman of Ways and Means. With the Lord Chancellor Camden he was one of the executors of the will of his friend, David Garrick.

746. *Paterson, John (Hon.)*: Cape Politician. Brother of No. 742. Born in Midmar, he emigrated to South Africa, where, when representative government was granted to Cape Colony, he became one of the most trusted and valuable of Colonial legislators. He died in 1880.

747. *Paterson, Robert, M.A. (Principal)*: 8th Principal, Marischal College. Younger son of 744, and brother of 745, he served as Regent in Marischal College, and was appointed by the College to act as Librarian in 1673. This office he held for many years, and, in a suit against the Town Council, established the right of the College to appoint the Librarian, a function formerly exercised by that body. He was promoted to the Principalship in 1678, and soon after became the leading spirit in carrying out a restoration of the College buildings, which he effected in the face of many difficulties, between the years 1682 and 1700. The part restored included a "principal's chamber," the ceiling of which was adorned with thirty coats of arms, being those of the Founder, of Paterson, and his seven predecessors in the Principalship, and of 21 early benefactors of the College. This ceiling, Mr. P. J. Anderson thinks, was erected at Paterson's expense. The old ceiling was destroyed some 60 years ago, but a coloured drawing, representing its appearance, still exists, and is in the possession of the New Spalding Club.

Principal Paterson died in 1717. See *S. N. & O.*, x., 19, and P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College*, 118, 119, &c.

748. *Paterson, William (Sir), Bart. of Granton*: Clerk to the Privy Council. One of the Episcopal persecutors during the time of Charles II. and James II. Son of 744 and brother of 745 and 747, he was probably born in Foveran Manse about the year 1643, and died 1705. For notice see *Turnbull's Diary*, page 2.

749. *Paton, George, M.D.*: A distinguished servant of the E. I. Co., and successful man. For sketch of his career see *Aberdeen Doctors*, page 329. He was a native of Fraserburgh.

750. *Paul, William, M.A. (Rev.)*: Professor of Philosophy, King's College. He graduated at King's College in 1788, was licensed, 1795, and acted for a short time in room of the Professor of Greek in King's College in 1796; was ordained minister of Maryculter Parish, 1802, and appointed Professor of Philosophy in King's College, 1811, and died 1834.

751. *Peacock, Francis*: Artist. This painter acted also as teacher of dancing in Aberdeen, but was esteemed also a good artist, and is said to have trained some good painters, among whom was James Wales. He died in 1770, aged above 80. He was also a musician, and published, 1762, *Fifty Favourite Scotch Airs for the Violin*.

752. *Penny, Andrew*: "The Silver King." Successful man in South America. He was a native of the Parish of Birse, and born in 1830. After making a fortune abroad, he returned to his native country, where he was known for a time as "The Silver King." He purchased an estate, but died, soon after obtaining possession of it, in 1890.

753. *Perry, James*: Journalist. Son of a builder in Aberdeen, where he was born, and educated for the law at Marischal College, 1769-71. He was compelled, through his father's misfortunes, to remove to Edinburgh, Manchester, and finally London, in which city he obtained employment as a writer and reporter on *The General Advertiser*. He afterwards conducted *The European Magazine and Gazetteer*, with a largely increased salary. Having acquired a proprietary right in the *Morning Chronicle*, about 1789, he conducted that journal in the interests of the Whig Opposition, till ill-health compelled him to retire. During his editorship many improvements were introduced, particularly in the department of Parliamentary reporting. He was twice prosecuted on *ex officio* information, but each time was honourably acquitted. He was born on 30th October, 1756, and died in 1821. His second son, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, born in 1806, became Chief Justice of Bombay in 1847, and served as M.P. for Devonport, 1854-9, in which year he was made a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council. He died in 1882.

754. *Petrie, Arthur (Rev.)*: Bishop of Moray. Born in the Parish of Forgeie, in 1732, the nephew of Bishop Alexander of Alloa, he was educated at Edinburgh, after which he became tutor to the Walkinshaw family, near Glasgow. He was ordained to the Episcopal Church, Meiklefolla, Fyvie, in 1763. After being consecrated to the See of Moray, his house became a "school of the prophets." One of the chief acts of his episcopate was to take part in the consecration of Bishop Seabury, the first Bishop of the American Episcopal Church. He died in 1787.

755. *Petrie, James*: Artist. Born in Aberdeen, about 1741, he settled in Dublin as a portrait and miniature painter in the latter part of the 18th century. He was also a landscape painter of some repute. His son, George Petrie (1790-1866), was a noted antiquary, and in 1832 acted as editor of the *Dublin Penny Journal*. He is best known by his Essay on *The Round Towers of Ireland*, 1830, for which he received the prize of the Royal Academy. He also wrote on *The Military Architecture of Ireland*, as well as on *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*. He was an LL.D. of Dublin University.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

DRUMTOCHTY ON THE STAGE. — Ian Maclaren's book, "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," dramatised by Mr. James MacArthur and Mr. Tom Hall, was produced at New York on March 28, with the following caste:—

Lachlan Campbell, a Highlander. . . . . Mr. J. H. Stoddart.  
William MacLure, a doctor of the Old School. . . . .  
Charles A. Harbury.  
Jamie Soutar, Cynic-in-ordinary to the Glen. . . . . W. F. Rochester.  
Rev. John Carmichael, Free Kirk minister in Drumtochty. . . . .  
R. A. Roberts.  
Lord Hay, afterward the Earl of Kilspindie. . . . . Cuyler Hastings.  
General Carnegie, a retired officer. . . . . Augustus Cook.  
Tompkins, land agent at Muirton Castle. . . . . Emmett Corrigan.  
Tammis Mitchell, a shepherd. . . . . Augustine Duncan.  
Dr. Westerton, a London specialist. . . . . Ethan Allen.  
Sandy McPherson, a policeman in London. . . . . Walter Craven.  
James, servant at the Club. . . . . James M. Wilson.  
1st street singer. . . . . Harold Going.  
2nd street singer. . . . . H. W. Humphreys.  
3rd street singer. . . . . Tom Dixon.  
4th street singer. . . . . Everett Dodson.  
Kate Carnegie, daughter of General Carnegie. . . . .  
Marie Burroughs.  
Flora Campbell, Lachlan's daughter. . . . . Marian A. Chapman.  
Marget Howe, of Whinny Knowe. . . . . Carrie Lee Stoye.  
Annie, a serving lass. . . . . Evangeline Irving.  
Geordie, a laddie. . . . . Delphine Perrault.  
Jeannie, a lassie. . . . . Gertrude Robinson.  
Highlanders, Haymakers, Pipers, etc.

The synopsis of the scenery is as follows:—

Act I.—Exterior of Marget Howe's Cottage, Whinny Knowe, Drumtochty.

8 months' time is supposed to elapse between Acts 1 and 2.

Act II.—Living Room, Lachlan Campbell's House.

2 months' time elapses.

Act III.—Scene 1. London at night. Scene 2. The Beeches, Drumtochty.

(One day later.)

Note.—2 minutes' intermission between Scenes 1 and 2.

Act IV.—Same as Act II.

The next morning—The Sabbath.

## THE STEPHEN FAMILY.

In the fifty-fourth volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Mr. Leslie Stephen deals with his family, who have had a very remarkable career, mainly as lawyers. He starts with James Stephen (1733-1779), who "came from Aberdeen"; but one can go further back than that. According to *Burke's Colonial Gentry*, James Stephen (the grandfather of the latter), of Ardenraught, Cruden, was born in 1670. Ardenraught was one of the seven mills which stood on the seven miles of the Water of Cruden (Pratt's *Buchan*). Was Stephen the miller there? The Stephen family, however, seem to have had their headquarters in the Garioch. "If family tradition—confidently held—be of value," says Dr. Davidson, "a race bearing the name of Stephen had been important inhabitants of Inverurie from the fourteenth century." Henry Stephen, an Aberdeen burgher, fought at Harlaw, 1411, and we find members of the family in Fetternear, Keith-hall, Daviot, and Conglass, from the year 1511. Between *Burke's Colonial Gentry* and the new volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography* we can construct the remarkable descent of the Ardenraught branch as follows:—

James Stephen of Ardenraught, Cruden, had two sons—

A. John, the younger, born in 1702, married Janet Forbes, and had

George (1739), who married Elizabeth Robb, and had

George (1776), who married Anne Burney, and had six children, among whom were

Oscar Leslie (died 1898), who married Isabella Birkmyre, and had

Sir Alexander Condie Stephen (born 1850) has spent his life in the Diplomatic Service, ending as Charge d'Affaires at Coburg. He was knighted in 1894.

Oscar Leslie Stephen, once a prospective Liberal Unionist candidate for Kincardineshire.

B. James (1700-1770). He married Mary Brown, and died "at Nantill, near Aberdeen" (*Burke*), leaving

I. A Son, who was a physician and planter at St. Christopher's, and died 1781.

II. James (1733-1779). He was supercargo of a ship, wrecked about 1752, on Purbeck Island. He was hospitably received by Mr. Milner, Collector of Poole, and repaid the debt by marrying his daughter, Sibella,

secretly. He was thrown into prison for debt, and violently attacked this method in pamphlet form. The benchers of the Middle Temple declined to call him to the Bar, so he practised as a solicitor. He had

1. William, of St. Christopher's, educated at Marischal College. He had

Mary, married Ven. Archdeacon Hodson, father of Major William Stephen Raikes Hodson, who founded the famous "Hodson's Horse" during the Indian Mutiny, 1857, and was shot at Lucknow in 1858. Hodson, by the way, is said to have been the original of the harum-scarum Harry East of *Tom Brown's School Days*. He was a pupil of Dr. Arnold's at Rugby.

2. James (1758-1832), educated at Marischal College, 1775-7. He was appointed a Master in Chancery in 1811. He was a strong anti-slaver, and wrote extensively on the subject. He married, in 1781, Anne Stent (who died in 1796), and left six children.

a. William was rector of Bledlow, Bucks., for nearly 60 years, and died Jan. 8, 1867.

b. Henry John (1787-1864), Serjeant-at-Law. He married Mary Morison, and had

James (1820-1894), Judge of the County Court of Lincoln.

c. Sir James (1789-1859), Colonial Under-Secretary, and the author of *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*. He married Jane Catherine, daughter of Rev. John Venn, one of the founders of the Church Missionary Society, and had four children, of whom were

Sir James Fits-James Stephen (1829-1894), the well-known Judge and Law Writer. He married Mary Richenda, daughter of the Rev. John William Cunningham, and had three sons and four daughters.

James Kenneth Stephen, (1859-1892) the brilliant author of *Lapsus Calami*.

Sir Herbert (born 1857), Barrister and Clerk of Assize for the Northern Circuit.

Harry Lushington (born 1860), Barrister.

*Leslie* (born 1832), the well-known writer, who started the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His first wife, who died in 1875, was a daughter of Thackeray.

- d. *Sir George* (1794-1879), Writer and Barrister, was knighted in 1837 for his services in the cause of negro emancipation. He emigrated to Melbourne in 1855. He married Henrietta, daughter of William Ravenscroft of Antrim, and left seven children, of whom were

*James Wilberforce* (born 1822), Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1872.

- e. *Sibella* married Maxwell Morison, Advocate, Edinburgh, and had *Sibella*, married Rev. James Verner, Chaplain of St. Helena.

*Mary*, married Henry John Stephen (qv.).

- f. *Anne Mary* (1796-1878), married Thomas Edward Dicey, of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, and had

*Edward Dicey* (born 1832), Barrister, a voluminous political writer and journalist, who advocated the annexation of Egypt, and has recently treated South African affairs.

*Albert Venn Dicey* (born 1895), Venerian Professor of English Law at Oxford since 1882. His best known work is *England's Case against Home Rule*, 1886.

3. *John* (1770-1833), Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. He married Anne Passmore, and had five sons and three daughters. The third son is

*Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen* (1802-1894). He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales in 1875. He left fifteen children, among whom are

*Rev. Canon Alfred Hamilton Howlett Stephen* (born in 1826). He had six children.

*Matthew Henry* (born 1828), Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

*Septimus Alfred* (born 1862), Member of the Legislative

Council of New South Wales. He has seven children, one of whom is in the 14th Hussars.

It would be interesting to know the exact pedigree of the original Stephen of Ardendraught. Can any reader supply it?

J. M. BULLOCH.

SCOTTISH LUNATIC ASYLUM JOURNALISM.—In the April number of *Cassell's Magazine* an article on "Madhouse Magazines" will be found. The bibliography of the subject, so far as Scotland is concerned, is as follows:—

The *New Moon*, the magazine of the Crichton Royal Asylum, Dumfries, made its first appearance on December 3, 1844, under the editorship of Dr. W. A. F. Browne, the father of Sir J. Crichton Browne. It still flourishes. 4to.

The *Morningside Mirror*, was begun in 1845. It is an eight-page 8vo., and still appears.

The *Chronicles of the Cloister*, 1848, and the *Gartnavel Gazette* successively represented the Gartnavel Asylum, Glasgow, appearing about 1855.

*Excelsior*, representing the Murray Royal Asylum, Perth, was started in 1857, and continued till 1878. It was discontinued until 1891, when it was resuscitated by Mr. Frank Hay, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.), under the direction of Dr. Urquhart (M.D., Aberd.), and still appears.

The *Sunnyside Chronicle*, hailing from the institution at Montrose, made its first appearance in 1887.

The *Murthly Magazine* is issued by the Murthly Asylum, Perth.

Strange to say, though Aberdeen has been a notoriously newspaper-ridden town, its asylum has never published a magazine.

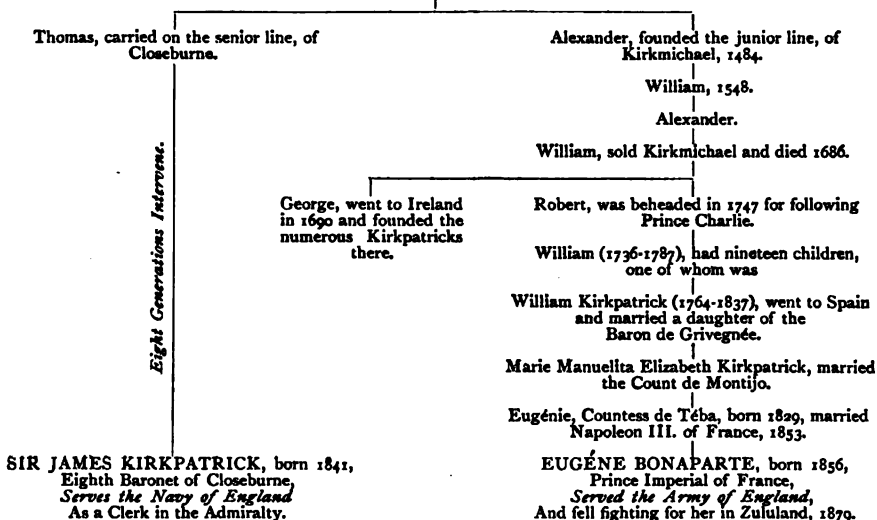
England has lagged far behind. Not until 1861 did any magazine appear. In that year Dr. Needham issued from the Asylum at Bootham, York, a little octavo quarterly, called the *York Star*, and it was published for sixteen years. It was written entirely by insane patients. The first private asylum journal in this country was issued at Church Stretton, in Shropshire, in 1872, but it appeared only twice. For three years England had no magazine, but at last, in 1875, London came to the front with the *Bethlem Star*, which shone for four years. Then a total eclipse, lasting ten years, followed; till, in 1889, the magazine was resuscitated, with the title *Under the Dome*, a quarterly, which is admirably done. In the spring of 1895 it had a rival, in the shape of *St. Anne's*, the journal of the Holloway Sanatorium, at St. Anne's Heath, Virginia Water, but three months killed it out.

**THE FAMILY OF LAMONT.**—At a recent meeting of the Lamont Clan Society, held in Glasgow, Mr. J. K. Lamont read a paper on "The Chiefs of Clan Lamont." No good object, he said, was to be achieved by seeking to penetrate the mysteries of fabulous genealogies; and at the very outset of the history of the Clan Lamont two pedigrees were provided of the ancestors of Laumanus of Lamont, the first chief of the clan. Of his father and grandfather, Malcolm and Ferchar, there were undoubted evidences in existence, but the manuscripts of 1450 and 1437 were at variance regarding Ferchar's progenitors. Whoever they were, it was clear from the charters that they were in possession of the lands held by Laumanus, and which extended from Lochgilphead to Kilmun; and the tradition was that the Lamonts were the original possessors of the whole district of Cowal. From Laumanus to the present day there had been twenty-one chiefs, and some of them had been

notable men. In 1472, John Lamont of Inveryne received a barony charter of his lands, so that from that year the chiefs of the Lamonts took rank among the minor barons of Scotland. The principal event in that laird's life appeared to have been a dispute between him and Henry Crichton, Abbot of Paisley, regarding the patronage of Kilfinan Church, which was transferred to the Abbey by Laumanus and Malcolm. The connection of the chiefs of the Lamonts with the Gordon Highlanders went as far back as the Peninsular War, the nineteenth chief, John Lamont of Lamont, having commanded that regiment at the battle of Corunna. The present chief, John Henry Lamont, succeeded to the headship of the clan on the death of his father, Archibald Lamont of Lamont, in 1862. He was born in 1854, and served in the 12th Lancers, from which he recently retired with the rank of Major.

**THE KIRKPATRICK FAMILY.**—A fifty-five page quarto volume, entitled *Chronicles of the Kirkpatrick Family*, by Mr. Alexander de Lapere Kirkpatrick of Coolmine, Co. Dublin, has just been issued for private circulation. Its main interest lies in its pedigree of the ex-Empress Eugénie, whose maternal grandfather was one of the house. The family are said to have come originally from Ireland, but they were located in Nithsdale and Galloway as early as the ninth century, and made their headquarters at Closeburne in Dumfries-shire. Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, who married a daughter of the first Lord Somerville, left two sons. The story of the house from this point will best be told by the following diagram which appeared in *The Sketch* (March 16, 1898):—

ROGER KIRKPATRICK, of Closeburne, Dumfries-shire, flourished in 1435.



This table shows how the Kirkpatricks have divided, and how they became reunited in SERVING ENGLAND.

Mr. Charles Lowe states that M. de Lesseps' mother was also "one of the Malaga Kirkpatricks." Mr. de Lapere Kirkpatrick has produced a ramshackle booklet, but to those who care to reconstruct his facts there is an interesting story.

“THE KINGIS QUAIR AND THE  
NEW CRITICISM.”

THE language, as Professor Skeat describes it, is just what we should naturally expect. There are numerous Northern words and forms—although the style, according to Mr. Skeat's showing, does not bear out Mr. Brown's *ipse dixit* that the author could write the Northern dialect “as well as any Scot who had never been out of his native country.” (Were the dialect, indeed, as Northern as Mr. Brown suggests, we could, of course, fall back in the argument that the King may have revised the poem after his return to Scotland.) But when we turn to the poem, what do we find? On the background of the Northern forms we have an avowed imitation of the grammar of Chaucer. Naturally, the Scottish youth—who would not, of course, be formally taught English—would be unlikely to master all the refinements of the Midland speech, and it is natural to find errors here and there. We fail to see any *prima facie* evidence in the language to make us doubt the authenticity, and here we have the privilege of ranging ourselves behind the banner of Mr. Skeat.

But Mr. Brown sees in the *Quair* a number of forms which indicate a later date than the reign of King James, and he connects the *Quair* with a group of poems which, he says, were written between 1440 and 1480, when “the imitation of Chaucerian inflections was a vogue among Scottish poets.” Of this group, Mr. Brown names three, *The Romaunt of the Rose*, the *Court of Love*, and *Lancelot of the Lak*. We confess that we do not see any reason why these three poems should be placed together as illustrating Scottish work of the fifteenth century. Mr. Brown brings no arguments against Mr. Skeat's conclusions with regard to them, and Mr. Skeat speaks of the *Romaunt of the Rose* as being of the fifteenth century, but not Scottish; and of the *Court of Love* as being probably of the sixteenth century, and not Scottish. *Lancelot of the Lak* is a disputed point.

If the *Kingis Quair* is not the work of King James, it cannot be said to belong to any such fictitious “group” of poems as Mr. Brown's imagination has evolved. Let us leave Mr. Brown to settle this with Professor Skeat. Meanwhile, let us try, after dealing with Mr. Brown's “late forms,” to point out differences in the language, which go to show that the *Quair* is much older than the *Court of Love*.

Mr. Brown's suspicious forms are six in number.

(1) He asserts that there are, but does not name, certain French words in the *Quair*, found in Scottish writers after 1440.

On this we simply remark that the close connections between Scotland and France, and between England and France, and the fact that James visited France when a prisoner, render it impossible to defend such an argument as this. Moreover, the space of time between 1440 and the death of James in 1437, or even the supposed date of the poem, 1423, is too small for the purpose.

(2) The plural form “quhilkis.”

This form occurs only once in the *Quair*, viz., in St. 62—

“And to the notes of the philomene,  
Quhilkis sche sang,”

and the fact of its single occurrence, if not due to the scribe, is a sign of transition. There are numberless instances where “quhilkis” could have been used, and would have been used, had it been a fixed form. The fact that it appears only once is evidence that it was not a fixed usage.

(3) The spelling of the participle “yt” or “it.”

It will need more evidence than Mr. Brown can produce to convince us by this argument. He refers us to Wyntoun's *Cronykil*, where the participle usually appears in *yd*. But, in the *Cronykil*, we do find *yt* occasionally; and, in Henryson, who wrote about 1460, we get “it” invariably. Naturally, then, intermediate between them comes the *Quair*, when the spelling is sometimes “yt” and sometimes “it.”

If these objections of Mr. Brown go to show, as we think they do, that the *Quair* is transitional between Wyntoun and the later poets, much more is this the case with his next form.

(4) The form “ane.” Early Scottish usage was *an* or *ane* before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant. In middle Scottish *ane* appears before a consonant, e.g., in Acts of Parliament between 1475 and 1500. “Now,” says Mr. Brown, “*ane* is found in the *Kingis Quair* before a consonant at least eight times.”

Let us look at the facts.

In Wyntoun's *Cronykil* the usage is, generally, in accordance with early Scottish custom; but “*ane*” is found before a consonant, e.g., Bk. vii., l. 6,

“Come wyth ane honest court to Skowne.”

It is important to note that the consonant in question is “h.”

Mr. Brown says that it occurs eight times in the *Quair*, and quotes the stanzas. In one

instance he has made a mistake. The line runs:

“ . . . quhar ane cryit now,”

where *ane* is a pronoun, not the article.

Now for the other instances—

In stanza 28 it occurs before “w”—“ane wofull

			wrecche.”
“	48	“	“h”—“ane hert[e].”
“	49	“	“h”—“an huke”(dress).
“	70	“	“h”—“an hell.”
“	98	“	“h”—“ane humble.”
“	154	“	“h”—“ane hye way.”
“	160	“	“s”—“ane surcote.”

Of the seven occurrences, then, five are before “h,” which is not an ordinary consonant: one is before “w,” which, again, is not an ordinary consonant; and only one is before an ordinary consonant, “s.”

When we turn to Henryson's *Testament of Cresseid*, which is indubitably earlier than the *Court of Love*, and, accordingly, affords an earlier date for comparison, we find that “ane” is used constantly before any consonant. Take, for example, the first line of the poem:—

“Ane dooly sesoun to ane cairfull dyte.”

Once again, then, the *Quair* is transitional; and the fact that “ane” occurs so seldom bears out the contention, if the test is a good one, that the *Quair* is earlier than the *Testament*. As it is regarding a purely Scottish idiom, a comparison with a poem known to be Scottish, like the *Testament*, is probably of some value. To compare it with a Northern English poem, like the *Court of Love*, would not, in this connexion, be relevant. If there were any reason for supposing the two poems to belong to one school, it would be a suspicious fact that the Scottish form “ane” never occurs in the *Court of Love*, which has always the modern English “a” or “an.” But, apart from this, meeting Mr. Brown on his own ground, we take it to be a strong argument for the earlier date of the poem that “ane” is used in this transitional manner.

(5) The forms “hem” and “hir” = “them” and “their,” are not found. Mr. Brown himself supplies the answer to this objection. “‘Hem’ and ‘hir,’” he says, “are not Scottish of the period.” We have already seen that we are dealing with a poem marked by Scottish forms. It would, then, be absurd to expect anything but the forms “thame” and “thaire,” which we find in Wyntoun, and all the other writers of the century.

(6) “The verb *to do*,” says Mr. Brown, “is employed very frequently in the emphatic conjugation throughout the poem. *Vide* Lounsbury's *Studies in Chaucer*, vol. i., as to this test.”

Let us hear Professor Lounsbury. “It would not be proper,” he writes, “to say that this usage did not exist in the Midland dialect of the fourteenth century. But it is certainly safe to assert that it had then but little recognized standing in the language of its literature. Sporadic instances of the employment of “do” and “did” with the infinitive to denote respectively the present and preterite tenses, do occur in it before the fifteenth century. As early, certainly, as the thirteenth, the usage had made its appearance in the speech. . . . Still, it is not common . . . It is doubtful if more than one or two genuine cases of the present common employment of the verb can be found in Chaucer's undisputed writings—*e.g.*, *The Monk's Tale*, l. 444:—

‘Is there no morsel brede that ye do kepe?’”

The frequent use of emphatic “do” and “did” in the *Court of Love* is one of Mr. Lounsbury's chief reasons for not ascribing it to Chaucer. As far as this goes, then, there would be nothing remarkable if we were to find the usage frequently in a poem written in the third decade of the fifteenth century, and especially in a Scottish poem, where Mr. Lounsbury finds innovations more readily received than further south. But, as a matter of fact, in spite of Mr. Brown's statement, we do not find it “frequently” used in this sense. There are a great many instances of the use of “do” in the Chaucerian sense of “make,” *e.g.*,

St. 12, “That dooth me think.”

St. 44, “That dooth me sike.”

St. 60, “Bot, blawe wynd, blawe, and do the leuis schake.”

St. 69, “. . . bot Venus, of hir grace,  
Will schape remede, or do my spirit pace”

St. 89, “And *did* him seruice.” (pass.)

St. 92, “Thus were thai wrangit that did no forfet” (misdreed).

St. 96, “Noght suich sighis as hertis doith manace,  
Bot suich as dooth lufaris to be glad.”

St. 97, “That coude his office doon in connyng wise.”

St. 103, “Now, merci, Quene! and do me noght to deye.”

There are only *two* instances, in the whole of the poem, where “do” is unquestionably emphatic:—

St. 84, “. . . nor langer did endure.”

St. 88, “That from the world thair gouernance did hide.”

Add to these one doubtful instance:—

St. 18, “. . . that doith my wittis pall,”

which may be “dooth appal my senses,” or “make my senses fade.” Cf. Cotgrave's French Dic-



tionary for the use of "pall" in the sense of "fade."

ROBERT S. RAIT.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: HENRY MILES.—

The appended extract from the *Montreal Herald* of 6th August, 1895, refers to an Aberdeen graduate, not mentioned in Mr. A. W. Robertson's "Handlist," or in K. J.'s articles:—

"Dr. Henry Hopper Miles, the late Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, died on Sunday after a lingering illness. He was educated in part at the Grammar School at Exeter, Devonshire, and finished in Edinburgh and Aberdeen. In 1845, by invitation, he came to Lennoxville [*S. N. & Q.*, vi., 132] to fill the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Bishop's College, and also the Vice-Principalship of that Institution—a post which he held for twenty-one years. In 1862 he was sent to England to represent the Eastern Townships of Quebec at the International Exhibition held in London. In 1866 he resigned his office at the College, and then, when the confederation of the provinces was completed, he was offered and accepted the Secretaryship of the Department of Public Instruction for the province of Quebec. In 1863 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, and McGill College, Montreal, did him the same honour in 1866. He was also D.C.L. of Bishop's College, 1866. In 1867 he was elected President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, and, in the same year, when the Geographical Society of Quebec was founded, he was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents, and afterwards President. He was the well-known author of many works of great merit: amongst others of *The History of Canada under the French Regime*, *The School History of Canada*, *The Child's History of Canada*. For twenty or twenty-five years the *School History* and the *Child's History* have been used throughout Canada in the schools. The French educational authorities accepted and adopted these books for all the French schools in the country, and for this purpose they were translated into that language. In 1847 Dr. Miles married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Mr. William Wilson, M.D. of Edinburgh. His widow, with four children, two sons and two daughters, survives him. John C. Miles, the oldest son, is connected with the Boston and Maine railroad; the second, Henry Miles, was with the firm of Lyman Sons & Co. from 1870, now of Leeming, Miles & Co."

Dr. Miles entered University and King's College, Aberdeen, as a bajan in 1831, and took the degree of M.A. there in 1839.

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE DEPOPULATION OF  
GLENQUAICH.

MR. "R. ALISTER," otherwise Alexander Robertson, better known as "Dundonnachie," during the controversy he had with the late Marquess of Breadalbane, in 1853, regarding the depopulation of the Highlands, said in one of his letters, published, along with others, under the title of *Barriers to the National Prosperity of Scotland*, a pamphlet now very scarce:—"Your Lordship states that, in reality, there has been no depopulation of the district. This, and other parts of your Lordship's letter, would certainly lead anyone who knows nothing of the facts, to suppose that there had been no clearings on the Breadalbane estates, whereas it is generally believed that your Lordship removed, since 1834, no less than 500 families! . . . In Glenqueich, near Amulree, some sixty families formerly lived where there are now only four or five, and in America there is a glen inhabited by its ousted tenants, and called Glenqueich still. Yet, forsooth, it is maintained that there has been no depopulation here! The desolations here look like the ruins of Irish cabins, although the population of Glenqueich were always characterised as being remarkably thrifty, economical, and wealthy. On the Braes of Taymouth, at the back of Drummond Hill, and at Tullochyoule, some forty or fifty families formerly resided, where there is not one now! . . . If I have over-estimated the clearances at 500 families, please to correct me." Mackenzie, in his *History of the Highland Clearances*, in quoting the above letter, says, "his Lordship thought it prudent, and by far the best policy, not to make the attempt. . . . Those best acquainted with the Breadalbane estate assert that, on the whole property, no less than 500 families, or about 2500 souls, were driven into exile by the hard-hearted Marquis of that day."

In dealing with matters such as the above, it is absolutely necessary that accuracy should form the basis of such assertions, and however far "Dundonnachie" may have been able to pursue his investigations in the direction of authenticity, the following list, drawn up in 1834, and believed to be thoroughly reliable in detail, will bear out to a great extent what he wrote concerning the depopulation of Glenquaich, although he put the evictions down as having taken place "since 1834." This is presumably on account of the fact that the late Marquess succeeded his father in that year, and primarily was not responsible for the evictions in 1832-3, although these were carried out at his instigation, and must have

been included in "Dundonnachie's" calculations. It will be noted, however, that Lord Breadalbane's was not the only estate from which the people "went"—a word studiously used, no doubt—to America. J. CHRISTIE.

*Catalogue of such as went from Glenquaich to North America, 1832-3.*

	M.	F.	
1832—Wester Turrcrich ...	11	10	
Wester Shian ...	2	4	
Croftfannak ...	1	2	
Balnalekin ...	2	1	33
1833—Wester Turrcrich ...	5	2	
Easter Turrcrich ...	3	1	
Croftnajok ...	6	5	
Wester Shian ...	7	5	
Coalyellach ...	1	—	
Dalkillin ...	4	1	
Balneleekin ...	3	1	
Auchnafauld ...	3	6	53
Lord Breadalbane's Estate ...			86

*Other Estates.*

	M.	F.	
1832—Wester Garrows ...	—	2	
Tircharly ...	5	2	
*Itinerants ...	2	4	
1833—Wester Garrows ...	3	6	
Easter Garrows ...	2	2	
Tircharly ...	3	1	
Easter Shian ...	3	5	
†Crieff ...	—	1	41

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\*These 2 males and 4 females, being from Glenalmond, on Lord Balgray's Estate, being natives of Glenquaich, residing formerly at Garrows.

†This woman went to Crieff last year, but likewise was residing at Garrows.

ADAM LINDSAY GORDON'S SISTER.—A curious instance of the persistency of an inherited family trait has just come under my notice. Adam Lindsay Gordon had a sister, Ignez, born in 1837, who married a Mr. Ratti, an Italian, by whom she had two daughters. These girls became nurses, and served throughout the Egyptian war, notably at Tel-el-Kebir. On July 12, 1869, Mrs. Ratti married a Lambeth fruiterer, Frederick Twite, who died last year. Her only son by this marriage, Lindsay Gordon Twite, declined to settle down to the paternal business, and went off to Africa to join the Cape Mounted Police, with whom he served in the Matabele campaign. B.

THE GORDONS IN POLAND.

Two of the ten children of the second Marquis of Huntly, who was beheaded at Edinburgh in 1649, figure in the history of Poland. The Marquis had married (in 1607) Lady Anne Campbell, the daughter of the seventh Earl of Argyll. His eldest son, George Lord Gordon, was killed at the Battle of Alford, 1646; his second, James, became Viscount Aboyne, while the fourth, Charles, founded the Earldom of Aboyne. Catherine, the youngest daughter, is said "to have gone to France with her mother during the troubles of those times," and "was there married." Lord Huntly says she was Maid of Honour to Mary de Gonzaga, Queen of Poland. Her husband, John Andrew, Count Morstein, was Great Treasurer of Poland, while her twin, Lord Henry Gordon, took service under the King of Poland. From a manuscript, lent me by Dr. Milne of Fyvie, and communicated to the Duke of Gordon in 1727 by Mr. Finch, who had been British Envoy to Poland, I learn that "upon some discontent" in Poland, Count Morstein retired to France, and "I believe died there." Mr. Finch was not sure whether there was any issue of this marriage. But he is certain there were two daughters. The eldest married the Great Marshal of the Crown, Belinski, and had two sons and four daughters, as follows:—

- (1) The Palatine of Culm, who was still unmarried in 1727.
- (2) The Chesnick, or Cup Bearer of the Crown. "He married, about three years ago [1721], a natural daughter of the King of Poland, by a Turkish woman, whose name is Speigle, and has no children."
- (3) The eldest daughter was married to Mons. Buranval, a Swiss, formerly the French Minister in Poland, and now Captain of the Swiss Guards in France. "This lady was a widow, but of whom I do not know."
- (4) The second daughter was married to Mons. Lubinski, "who has lately been declared a Palatine."
- (5) The third daughter married, first Count Dohntroft, and secondly, "about nine years ago [1715], Prince Lubomirski, son of the Grand General; and His Polish Majesty gave her Crown Customs for life, with about £8000 sterling per annum." The Lubomirski family still flourishes.
- (6) The youngest daughter was married to a Castellan Malagoski, and "seperated [*sic*] from him for ill-usage, and now lives retired in a convent."

Count Morstein's second daughter was married to Prince Czartoriski Castellan of Vilna, a

descendant of the former Duke of Lithuania. She had—

- (1) Prince Czartoriski, Vice-Chancellor of Lithuania, "who, at the last diet of Grodno, was married to a German lady bred in Poland, and a relation of the Wallenstein family. There is a daughter born lately of that marriage." It is interesting to remember that Col. John Gordon was one of the murderers of the great Wallenstein, in 1634. The Czartoriski family still flourishes.
- (2) A second son was a Knight of Malta, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Emperor's service.
- (3) The third son was "ane Abbe, and will no dubt [*sic*] be soon a Bishop."
- (4) The daughter was married to General Poneatowski, Grand Treasurer of Lithuania, and "has three or four children."
- (5) and (6)? "I believe," adds Mr. Finch, in conclusion, "there [are] two more daughters, but they are nuns."

Countess Morstein had a "birth brieve" under the Great Seal of Scotland, on 21st August, 1687. Her twin brother Henry, as noted by Lord Huntly's *Records of Aboyne*, was "in frequent correspondence with Charles II., and in 1667, when there was a general settlement of the family estates, he was provided in the sum of 5000 merks." He died at Strathbogie.

Apropos of the Gordons in Poland it is interesting to note that Gordon is quite a usual name among Russian and Polish Jews. One of the best known bearers of it is Samuel Gordon, a promising young novelist, who has written *A Handful of Exotics*, and is secretary to a London synagogue. There need be no fear that the Clan Gordon has become Semitic, although Lord George Gordon embraced the Hebrew faith. The reason of Jews adopting this name is explained to me by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, the painstaking editor of that excellent new annual, the *Jewish Year Book*. It simply means that the Jewish Gordons have come from the well-known Russian town of Grodno. "Hebrew, like all Semitic languages," says Mr. Jacobs, "does not admit of double consonants, so that the Hebrew name of this town is Gordon." J. M. B.

AN ABERDEENSHIRE COLLOQUY. — Master (to new servant from a "truly rural" district): "Have you had scarlet fever?" "The scarlet fivver!" replies Jannet, "I wat I had that! an' the mirles, an' the kink-host, an' the blebs, an' the branks, an' the scab, an' the scaw!"

Mirles = measles; kink-host = whooping-cough; blebs = an eruption, with spots larger than measles; branks = mumps; scab = itch; scaw = scabbed head.

C.

## Queries.

1149. THE FAMILY OF CORMACK AT WHINNYFOLD, ABERDEENSHIRE.—George Hay, fisherman, of Whinnyfold, married Jane Cormack, of the same fishing village, and had, among other children, William Hay, who is now captain of the Currie liner, the "Dunvegan Castle"—having risen in the service from a ship carpenter, and having worked the first engine ever used by the Curries, namely, a donkey engine. What was the name of Captain Hay's maternal grandfather? Was he a relation of Cormack, the smuggler, mentioned by Mr. Dalgarno? H.

1150. CHRISTIES, PORTIONERS OF MIDDLE CRANNOCH, BANFFSHIRE. — Alexander Chrystie, portionarius de Midel Crannoch, heres Joannis Chrystie, aliquando portionarii de Midle Crannoch, proavi,—in 2 bovatis terrarum de Crannoch, infra baroniam de Strathyla, regalitatem de Kinlos et parochiam de Grange. E 2l. 8s. 11d. [*Inquisitionum (de successione) specialium.*] I should be glad of further particulars of this family.

J. CHRISTIE.

## Answers.

1135. KENMORE CHURCH BELL (XI., 158).—Rev. F. C. Eeles, in his valuable and interesting note on this bell, remarks that it is, with two exceptions which he names, the oldest dated English bell found as yet in Scotland. This doubtless with reference to the founder being an Englishman, but the remark has brought to my recollection the bell of Kinglassie Church, which, although it does not bear the founder's name, has nothing to suggest it is other than English, and being dated 1636 is older than any of the exceptions cited by Mr. Eeles. I contributed a notice of this bell in 1888 to *Northern Notes and Queries* (vol. i., p. 164) in the hope—as yet unfulfilled—that it might elicit some information regarding the origin of the bell. If Mr. Eeles can cast a light upon it, it will be obliging. The bell bears the following inscription:—

X SR TREAVOR KNIGHT TREVALLIN GAVE THESE THREE BELLS 1636.

It is almost needless to say there is only one of the three bells at Kinglassie. Even if the names had not

suggested a southern origin, a gift of three bells to a parish church in Scotland at that date would have been unusual, and the bell is in all probability one of three bells given to some church in England or Wales. It would be interesting, were it possible, to trace its history. The Kirk Session Records are silent on the subject. The only feature that suggests a foreign founder is the position of the word "Knight." If not a surname, it ought probably to have occurred after "Trevallin." Misplacement of letters and even words were not uncommon with bellfounders, and such was always more apt to occur among foreigners when dealing with a language which was strange to them. Those wishing more information regarding the bell may consult the note referred to.

Broughty-Ferry.

A. HUTCHESON.

It is some time since I examined this bell, and made notes of it, and on reading the obliging reply from Mr. F. C. Eeles in your last issue, I communicated with the Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, minister of the parish, who writes me from the south—where he has been during winter—as follows:—"I have never been able to ascertain anything as to how the Kenmore bell was acquired, or its cost. Probably as the work of an unknown man it could be bought cheaper. I have not measured the bell nor taken the thickness of the metal. So far as I could ascertain after a very careful examination on that point, it is not merely coin impressions but actual coins which are inlaid, halfpence of 1759, one shewing the face and the other two the reverse of the coins. The hours at which it is rung are 8 a.m., 10 a.m., and 12. These are ancient and still continued, the other times at which it is rung are modern and occasional. I can find no mention of the bell in the Parish records. The date of casting the bell is the year after the church was finished."

J. CHRISTIE.

1138. DR. GLENNIE OF DULWICH (XI., 143).—Bearing on Dr. Glennie's school, which Byron attended in 1799-1801, I may note that a curious reference is made to the seminary by Byron in a letter inserted in a copy of "Hours of Idleness," sold at Christie's in the end of March for £17. "I am going to leave this damned place [Dr. Glennie's school] at Easter, and am going to Harrow, a public school with 200 boys."

B.

1143. PATERSON FAMILY CHARACTERISTIC (XI., 157).—The following is recorded in *The Scottish Journal*, Edin., 1848, vol. ii., p. 149, along with a number of other rhymes relating to family names:—

"Ae Brown is enow in a toun;  
Ae Paterson in a Parochine."

A. HUTCHESON.

### Scots Books of the Month.

*Glasgow Cathedral, Book of: Its History and Description.* Edited by George Eyre-Todd. Illust. Royal 4to. 42/- net. Morison.

*Boswell (James).* The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson. (Temple Classics.) 18mo. Cloth, 1/6 net; leather, 2/- net. Dent.

*Transactions of the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club.* Vol. 4. 1888-95. Courier Office, I.

*Guide to Local Government in Counties, Parishes and Burghs.* 8vo. 7/6 net. Green.

*Scottish Anecdotes and Tales.* William Grant. 8vo. 1/- The Author, Elgin.

*The Gallant Gordons: or Scotland for Ever.* Percy Groves. Crown 8vo. 3/6. Routledge.

*A Louden Sabbath Morn.* Robert Louis Stevenson. Illust. by A. S. Boyd. 4to. 6/-. Chatto.

*Hume (David).* Henry Calderwood. (Famous Scots.) 8vo. 1/6. La. paper, 2/6. Oliphant.

*The Lost Laird.* J. E. Muddoch. Crown 8vo. 6/- Digby.

*The Standard Bearer.* S. R. Crockett. Crown 8vo. 6/-. Methuen.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GEO. RUSSELL, WANDSWORTH.—Thanks for your suggestion. It is being followed up.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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## ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1898.

### THE TEACHING OF BOTANY IN ABERDEEN, 1778-1860.

A LONG-STANDING reproach to the University of Robert Morison\* and Robert Brown† has been removed through the recent endowment of a Botanic Garden by Miss Anne Hamilton Cruickshank, and we can now afford to look back with equanimity to the difficulties that have hitherto surrounded the teaching of Botany in Aberdeen. The progress of the science in the north of Scotland will be fully discussed in the edition of Dr. David Skene's works which

\* See *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 155; xi., 38, 132.

† At Marischal College, 1787-90; the "Botanicorum facile princeps" of Humboldt.

Professor Trail is preparing for the New Spalding Club. Meanwhile the appended extracts are offered as a contribution to our knowledge of the subject:—

#### I.

"Marischal College, 6 May, 1780.

"The Faculty being met, and taking into consideration an application from the Rev. Mr. Robert Memis of Stonehaven, desiring encouragement for forming and conducting a Botanical Garden near Aberdeen, have agreed to grant from their public funds the sum of Six pounds sterling annually for the space of three years certain, upon condition of the aforesaid scheme of a Botanical Garden being actually carried into execution, and recommend it to the Principal to intimate this resolution to the Faculty of the King's College, in expectation of their concurrence."—*Marischal College Minutes.*

#### II.

"King's College, 10 May, 1780.

"The meeting, having read a letter from Dr. Campbell concerning a plan for a Botanical Garden, empowered the Procurator to pay Six pounds sterling annually for three years at least to Mr. Memmis of Stonehaven, for the encouragement of said plan."—*King's College Minutes.*

#### III.

"Aberdeen, 20 June, 1780.

"The said day the Council, having considered a petition from the Reverend Dr. Robert Memis from Stonehaven, setting forth that he had for the two last seasons taught Botany in Aberdeen, and that he was favoured in his undertaking by the gentlemen of the King's and Marischal Colleges and the Physicians in Town; That the gentlemen of the Colleges were desirous of having a Botanic Garden erected, and were willing to give something annually for that purpose; But as their contributions would not be sufficient, the Petitioner hoped that the Council would grant some assistance in order to carry said plan into execution; That the plan he had proposed was a Garden about the fourth part of an acre, and the Plants to be natives of this country, such as are proper for the purposes of Botanical Studies, and as many other Curious and Exotic Plants as may be procured for a moderate expense. Warrant granted to pay Eight pounds sterling."—*Town Council Minutes*, lxiv., 196.

22 Nov., 1881.

Five pounds additional granted.—T. C. *Min.*, lxiv., 230.

IV.

“Medical Academy.

“Dr. Chalmers, Physician in Aberdeen,\* will open immediately his Medical Academy, for teaching, in a methodical and regular manner, the elementary and essential doctrines of Physic, Midwifery, and Surgery. . . . The Doctor will give a course of Botany at very considerable length during the summer. . . . A report of Dr. Chalmers intending to leave the country, has not the least reality.”—*Advt. in Aberdeen Journal*, 4 Feb., 1782.

V.

“Marischal College, 21 Nov., 1782.

“The Faculty being met, a proposal from Dr. Robert Memis of Stonehaven in relation to a Botanic Garden was laid before them, the consideration of which is defer'd till the state of the public funds of the College be inquired into.”—*Mar. Coll. Minutes*.

VI.

“King's College, 16 Feb., 1784.

“Mr. Ogilvie† represents to the Meeting that he has many objections to the proposed sale of the Washing-Green and Croft, and wishes to call their attention to one in particular.

“That spot of ground is uncommonly well adapted for a Botanic Garden, by the variety of soil it contains, its command of water, its sheltered situation, and its nearness to the College. Altho' we are not able or willing to set a Botanic Garden on foot at present, our successors will probably soon find it necessary to have one. It is not the pecuniary interests of the College which ought to be regarded in this matter, for that is a trifle, but its interest and accommodation as a Seminary of Learning; and the reputation of its present members. Certainly it will be accounted great ignorance of the progress of Science in the present times, or great disregard of what other learned Societies are pursuing, for an University, having the property of a spot of ground so singularly well adapted for a Botanic Garden, and so contiguous, to part with that property, either for money or for favour.”—*King's Coll. Minutes*.

\*William Chalmers, M.D., was appointed Mediciner at King's College on 22nd March, 1782. His desire to teach immediately ceased. (Knight's *MS.*)

†For some account of Professor William Ogilvie, see *S. N. & Q.*, iii., 3. In spite of Ogilvie's protest, the “spot of ground” (a portion of the Canonist's glebe) was alienated by the majority of the Professors to Mr. Hugh Leslie of Powis (son of Professor John Leslie, one of their number), at a fee-duty which his father admitted to be “below its full value.” It is amusing to find that when, twenty-four years later, Mr. Leslie quarrelled with the King's College Professors about a right-of-way, he expressed the wish (in his *Hot-Pressed Doctors Outwitted*, Edin., 1808) that they should all be “kicked out of their situations, with the exception of Professor Ogilvie.”

VII.

“Marischal College, Sept. 9, 1785.

“The Faculty being met, there were laid before them certain proposals made by Professors Stuart and Copland for taking a lease of the College Garden, and contained in a missive letter, of which the following is a copy:—

“Gentlemen: As the lease of the College Garden, which is at present very improperly occupied, expires at Martinmas next, we hereby agree to take a lease of it for at least seven years from the said term, and to pay you therefore the present rent of Five pounds sterling yearly. . . . And, further, as there is a prospect at present of a Botanical Garden being soon established in this place, and a number of plants has been already procured for that purpose from the Royal Gardens of London and Edinburgh, we engage to afford ground for preserving the said plants, until a more suitable place can be prepared, provided the same can be obtained within three or four years, and the quantity of ground required does not exceed a fourth part of the whole Garden. . . .”

“And the Faculty, taking these proposals into consideration, do unanimously approve of the same.”—*Mar. Coll. Minutes*.

VIII.

“Various reports have been circulated of late respecting an intended Plan of Uniting the two Colleges of Aberdeen; and not a few mistaken apprehensions have been entertained on that head. It has become requisite, therefore, that some account of what is really wished for, and has been attempted by those who favour that plan, should be laid before the public.

“General heads of a Plan:—

“viii. Immediate attention shall be paid to the establishment of a Medical School; and for this purpose an Anatomical Theatre and Botanic Garden shall be provided.

“Outlines of a Plan,” &c., in *Aberdeen Journal*, 7 Aug., 1786.

IX.

“These ‘Outlines’ having been for some time printed and circulated by the Members of the Marischal College, along with a few, only two,\* of the other, without any intimation of such a design to the rest, the Principal and Professors of the King's College† find themselves under a necessity of likewise addressing the public.

\* Professors Ogilvie and Dunbar.

† Principal John Chalmers, and Professors Thom, William Chalmers, Macleod, Leslie, Gordon, Gerard: the “Sapient Septem-viri,” see *S. N. & Q.*, iv., 147. Professor Ross remained neutral.

"For giving success to a Medical College, it is not enough to erect Professorships; and that other circumstances, no less indispensable, cannot be hoped for at Aberdeen, both experience and reason lead us to believe. Our present Professor of Medicine [W. Chalmers], at his entry, advertised for a class, but found no students. Very lately an attempt to introduce the study of Botany was encouraged by both Colleges, but had scarcely a face of success throughout one season.

"A Botanic Garden is connected with a Medical College, and without this could answer no purpose of academical education, where there are no summer students.

"To the establishment of a Medical School immediate attention cannot be paid, nor an Anatomical Theatre and Botanical Garden soon provided, not till vacancies shall happen; because all the revenues of both Colleges are already appropriated to absolutely necessary purposes, for which they are not more than sufficient."—"Memorial" from King's College concerning "Outlines of a Plan," &c., in *Aberd. Journ.*, 21 Aug., 1786.

x.

"To the Printer of the *Aberdeen Journal*.\*

"Mr. Printer,

"The opponents of the union of the Colleges have hitherto said but little of the *evils* to which the public may be exposed, if that project takes effect, although these be neither few, nor small, nor difficult to be pointed out.

"The establishment of a *Law Class* will increase the number of *pettifoggers* and encourage *quarrels* and *lawsuits*; for which there is no occasion, as we have already the character of being sufficiently litigious.

"The *Medical School* will increase the number of practitioners, and consequently the number of *diseases*, real or imaginary: For it is the interest of every practitioner to fill the minds of his acquaintance as much as he can with the latter; and by creating these in a proper manner, he will soon produce abundance of the former.

"In order to obtain *chirurgical patients*, the students will stir up *riots* and *bloodwits*.

"A Chemical Laboratory is apt to catch fire, and may involve half the town in a conflagration.

"The *Botanic Garden* will occupy ground at present employed in the culture of *cabbages*, and raise the price of that useful plant. Besides, noxious weeds and poisonous plants are cultivated in these gardens; the seeds of which may disperse and propagate, and become an insufferable nuisance to the country.

"From the number of practitioners in Law and Medicine, the *fees* in these professions will *fall*. I am astonished at the want of discernment in the Physicians and Advocates, who give a very ample and unanimous approbation to a scheme so prejudicial to their interest.

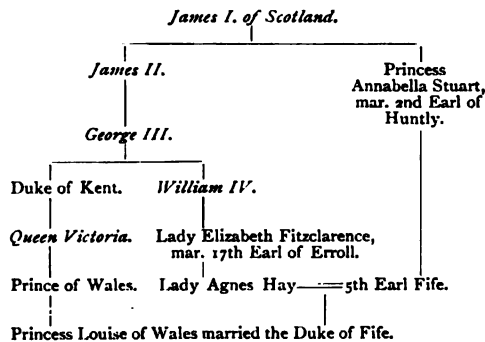
\* This amusing skit is understood to have been written by Professor Hamilton of Marischal College.

"It has often been remarked that education is *too cheap* in Scotland, and that many attend a College who would be better employed at the plough. Why then attempt to make it cheaper? Indeed, as education at our College is at present conducted, it does little harm: For many a student (whose expense is perhaps defrayed by a burse) returns from the College almost as fit for the plough as if he had never been there. But, if conducted on a more extensive plan, and continued longer, it will leave so effectual an impression as to unfit him for the plough for life. —VIGIL."—*Aberd. Journ.*, 11 Sept., 1786.

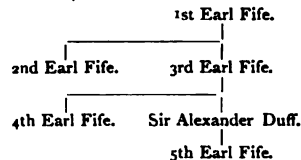
P. J. ANDERSON.

(To be continued.)

THE DUKE OF FIFE'S FAMILY.—An article on the "Lucky Duffs" appears in this month's (June) number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. The most curious part of it is a genealogical table working out the Fifes from the issue of the marriage between Princess Annabella Stuart and the 2nd Earl of Huntly, with three dashes of royal blood in the Duke's children, thus:—



By a printer's blunder, the descent of the ennobled Fifes is wrongly given, however. It should run thus, of course:—



The 2nd and 4th Earls were inserted thus on a proof, and "reader" placed them in a perpendicular line from 1st Earl. This makes it appear that the 3rd Earl was the son of the 2nd Earl!

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

756. *Philip, Alexander (Rev.), M.A.*: Free Church Divine and Author. The eldest of four brothers, who all gave themselves to the ministry of the Free Church, and who proved eloquent and successful ministers of that denomination. The son of John Philip, bookbinder, Aberdeen, Mr. Philip was born in the Granite City in 1814. He graduated at Marischal College, and was educated for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. In 1836 he was ordained to John Knox's Church, Aberdeen. Thence he was translated to the Parish of Cruden, in 1838, but, having adhered to the Free Church, he came out of the Establishment in 1843. Subsequently he was called to one of the Free Churches of Dunfermline, where he was settled in 1845, and thence again to a Free Church in Portobello, and died there in 1861, aged 47. He had a great reputation as a stimulating and suggestive preacher. He edited Bunyan's Works, 6 vols., to which he prefixed an introductory essay, in 1841. He also wrote on "The Sabbath Question" in 1848, and published *The Life and Remains of R. Forbes* in 1861.

757. *Philip, George, D.D.*: Free Church Divine and Author. Younger brother of 756, and born in Aberdeen in 1819. After graduating at Marischal College, he studied for the ministry, and was ordained to the charge of the Free Church of Stonehaven in the year of the Disruption, 1843. He was translated thence to one of the Glasgow Free Churches, and finally, in 1866, to St. John's Free Church, Edinburgh, Dr. Guthrie's old church—a position which he still holds, though, since 1890, he has enjoyed the help of a colleague and successor. Dr. Philip, though 79 years of age, exhibits the characteristic grit of Aberdeen by continuing to preach, with all his old earnestness and fire. He has published *Triumph of the Christian more than Conqueror*, 1869; *Life and Hope*, 1870; *The Garden of Gethsemane*, 1882; *Memoir of Alexander Sinclair Patterson, D.D.*, 1886; *Life's Golden Morn*, 1894. Also, two booklets, which have been exceedingly popular, entitled *The King's Table* and *The King's Badge*. His son, Dr. George Philip, is one of the most eminent of Edinburgh doctors, and an authority on chest diseases.

758. *Philip, John, D.D.*: Free Church Divine and Author. Another of the four brothers who have adorned the Free Church pulpit in our own generation, and born in Aberdeen in 1822, he studied for the ministry in his native city, after graduating at Marischal College. He was ordained at Fordoun in 1844, of which he continued the respected pastor till a year or so ago, when he retired. He has been a prolific author. For a complete list of his many publications, see A. W. Robertson's *Hand List of Aberdeen Bibliography*, and K. J.'s addenda to that list in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 26. Perhaps his most suc-

cessful books have been *Earth's Care and Heaven's Cure*, 1882; *Earth's Work and Heaven's Rest*, 1881; *Rays of Light*, 1871; *Grip The Old Book*, 1895. Dr. Philip is now resident in his native city, enjoying a period of well earned repose. His brother Robert, who was successively Free Church minister of Ellon, Bridge of Earn, and McCrie Church, Edinburgh, was a popular preacher. He died in 1892.

759. *Philip, Robert (Rev.)*: Congregationalist Divine and Voluminous Author. A native of Huntly, he became a clerk at Grandholm Mills. Feeling, however, that he was called to preach the Gospel, he entered the Congregationalist ministry, and proved one of the most eminent preachers and devotional writers of that denomination in London. He wrote many excellent biographies, among them *The Life and Times of George Whitefield*, 1837; *The Life, Times, and Characteristics of John Bunyan*, 1839; *The Life and Opinions of William Milne, D.D.*, 1839; *The Life, Times, &c., of John Campbell*, 1841. He also published numerous theological and religious volumes. For full list of his multifarious works, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 26-7. Probably born about 1790.

760. *Phillip, John, R.A.*: Distinguished Artist. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born on the 19th April, 1817, he began life as a house painter, afterwards entering the studio of James Forbes, a portrait painter in his native town. When seventeen years of age, he contrived to pay a visit to London, where he saw, and was inspired by, the art treasures of the Museum. Under the patronage of Lord Panmure, Phillip entered the studio of a London artist named Joy, but soon after became a student in the Royal Academy. His first picture sent to the Royal Academy was exhibited in 1846, after which he returned to Aberdeen, and lived for a time by painting portraits. Mr. Phillip's constitution was delicate, and, with the view of benefiting his health, he visited Spain in 1851. In 1853, more than a year after his return home, he exhibited the first of his Spanish pictures. Mr. Phillip subsequently paid frequent visits to Spain, and to the Scottish Highlands, in both of which localities he continued to the last to find fresh subjects. Among his more important pictures are:—"A Scotch Lassie," "Spanish Courtship," "I sit on my Creepie," "A Letter Writer of Seville," "The Evil Eye," &c. In 1857 he became A.R.A., and in 1859 R.A. The "Marriage of the Princess Royal," exhibited in 1860, was a success, as was also the "House of Commons," containing upwards of thirty portraits of the leading members of both sides of the House. His main triumphs, however, were in Spanish subjects, such as "La Gloria" (1864), and "El Cigarillo" (1864). He died in 1867, aged 50. His chief features as an artist are rich, powerful colour, broad light and shade, and directness of force. For some particulars as to the ancestors of this artist, see *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 12. For fuller sketch of his life, see *Nat. Dict. of Biography*, sub voce.



761. *Pirie, Duncan Vernon, Captain, M.P.*: Politician. A native of Aberdeen, born 22nd March, 1858, he was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and at Clifton College, Bristol. He joined the army in 1879, when he served as extra aide-de-camp to Sir Gerald Graham in Egypt in 1882. He also served as A.D.C. to the Governor of Ceylon, 1890-3. Turning his attention to politics, he unsuccessfully contested West Renfrew as a Liberal in 1895, and was returned, after a contest, as member for North Aberdeen, at a bye-election in 1896. He has proved an active member, and was particularly zealous in advocating the cause of Greece a year ago. He has recently met with a serious accident by being run down on the streets of London, but has been able to resume his assiduous parliamentary duties again. See *Who's Who?* 1897.

762. *Pirie, George, D.D.*: Established Church Divine. Son of Robert in Salweythie, and born in 1761, he graduated at Marischal College in 1777, and was bred for the Church. He was ordained in 1794 to the Parish of Slains. Had a new church built, 1800; D.D., 1811, and died in 1826. His son, Dr. William R. Pirie, became a prominent Church leader.

763. *Pirie, George*: Journalist and Poet. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1799, he emigrated to Canada, where, for a time, he acted as a farmer. Subsequently, however, he became the proprietor and editor of the *Guelph Herald*. He died in 1870. A small volume of his lyrics was published in 1874.

764. *Pirie, George, I.L.D. (Professor)*: Distinguished Mathematician. A son of No. 765, and born in Dyce Manse, 19th July, 1843, he was educated at the Grammar School and University of Aberdeen, whence he proceeded to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 5th wrangler, 1866. He was soon chosen Fellow, and Mathematical Lecturer and Tutor of his own College, but in 1878 he was transferred to Aberdeen, as Professor of Mathematics, a post he still holds. He has published *Lessons on Rigid Dynamics*. See *Who's Who*, 1897.

765. *Pirie, William Robinson, D.D. (Principal)*: Church of Scotland Ecclesiastic, Philosopher, and Divine. He was born in the Slains Manse, son of 762, 26th July, 1804, and after graduating at Marischal College, and taking the usual theological course, was ordained to the charge of Dyce Parish in 1830. He was appointed to the Professorship of Divinity at Marischal College in 1843, and received his degree of D.D. in 1844. On the suppression of Marischal College, he was transferred to the Chair of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in Aberdeen University, 1860, and was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly in 1864, of which he was for many years one of the leaders. In this capacity he is credited with being the true author of the Patronage Abolition Act, which has done so much to transform the Church of Scotland. A man of great public spirit, he was the first Chairman of the Aberdeen School Board, and in 1877 became Principal of

Aberdeen University. For list of his writings, see A. W. Robertson's *Hand List of Aberdeen Bibliography*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 27. Among his chief works are:—*An Inquiry into the Constitution of the Human Mind*, 1858; *Natural Theology*, 1868; *Philosophy of Christianity*, 1872; and *The End of Reason and Revelation*, 1892. He died in 1885. His daughter, Penelope, has issued an In Memoriam volume concerning her father, in 1888.

766. *Pirrie, William, M.D. (Professor)*: Distinguished Teacher of Medicine. A native of Gartly, where he was born in 1807, he was educated for the medical profession at Marischal College, Edinburgh, and Paris, and received his M.D. from Edinburgh in 1829. In 1830 he was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in Marischal College, and in 1840 was transferred to the Chair of Surgery. He died in 1882. Among his writings given in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 27, are the *Principles and Practice of Surgery*, 1852, and *Modes and Merits of Acupressure*, 1867.

767 and 768. *Pirrie, James Miller Gordon, and William Pirrie, Jun.* Two sons of 766, who have also devoted themselves to the medical profession, and have written interesting works in connection with that profession. For list of their writings, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 27, and A. W. Robertson's *Hand List of Aberdeen Bibliography*.

769. *Porter, James (Monymusk)*: Agriculturist and Author. For list of his many publications on farming questions, &c., from 1846 to 1861, see A. W. Robertson's *Aberdeen Bibliography*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 40.

770. *Pratt, John Burnett, LL.D. (Rev.)*: Antiquary and Divine. A native of Aberdeenshire, possibly of Fyvie, and born about the beginning of the 19th century, he graduated at King's College in 1820, and was ordained to the charge of the Episcopal congregation of Cruden in 1821. He is perhaps best remembered by his excellent topographical and antiquarian monograph on Buchan, but he has written extensively on other subjects. For list of works, see *S. N. & Q.*, x., 40, and A. W. Robertson's *Bibliography of Aberdeen*. He seems to have died before 1863, when his successor was ordained. His wife was also an author. See K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 40.

771. *Pyper, Wm., LL.D. (Professor)*: Classical Scholar, &c. Born in Rathen parish, of humble parentage, in the year 1796, he graduated at Marischal College. Thereafter he served as parochial schoolmaster of Laurencekirk from 1815 to 1817, and subsequently taught in Maybole, and in Glasgow Grammar School. Thence he was transferred to Edinburgh High School, where he succeeded James Gray, and finally became Professor of Humanity in St. Andrew's University, in 1844. He died in 1861. The following two publications are credited to him by K. J.:—*Gradus ad Parnassum*, 1843, and *Horace with Quantities*, 1843.

772. *Rae, George Milne (Dr.)*: Author. Son of the innkeeper of Udney, he graduated at Marischal College, and is known by his excellent monograph on *The Syrian Church in India*, 1892. His wife, Mrs. Milne Rae, has been a fertile writer of fiction.

773. *Rae, John*: Lawyer and Poet, &c. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1813, the son of one of that city's "town's officers," he was educated at Marischal College, where he won the Blackwell prize in 1838, was bred a lawyer, and, having emigrated to Australia, became the Town Clerk of Sydney. He has also held several important Government appointments, and has published, *Sydney Illustrated*, 1842; *The Book of Isaiah in Blank Verse*, 1853, &c. See K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 72.

774. *Rae, John*: Minor Poet in Australia, flourished 1851-89. He is probably the John Rae who, in 1866, published, at Bendigo, *Songs and Recitations*. See K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 72.

775. *Rae, John (Rev.)*: Free Church Author. Son of the Udney innkeeper. Graduated at Marischal College; ordained to Causewayend Free Church, Aberdeen, 1866. He edited *Christopherson's Sermons* in 1874, and published *Principal Lumsden: a Memorial*, 1876.

776. *Rae, John S.*: Minor Poet. Born 25th January, 1859, at Crossgight, New Deer. He has written a good deal of verse, and in 1885 published a volume of poems and songs. In 1890 he was resident in Alvah, Banffshire.

777. *Rait, James*: Minor Poet. A native of Kintore, born 1824, he published, in 1855, a volume entitled, *Original Rhymes*. He also published, 1862, *The Relative Value of Round and Sawn Timber*. He died in 1881. See *Bards of Bon-Accord* and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 72.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN AS A JOURNALIST.—Lord Rosslyn is not contenting himself with being an actor. He has turned journalist, for on 14th May a 24-pages penny weekly, called *Scottish Life*, edited by the Earl of Rosslyn, and published by the Harmsworth's firm, Howard House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, appeared. The Earl contributed the opening article; his wife held forth on "Women and their Occupations"; his sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, described "A month under the Shadow of Etna," and Lord Lorne contributed a poem.

THE DUFFS AND THE GORDONS.—In the article of last month on this subject, *Edward Duff Gordon* (page 163), of the Rylands Library, Manchester, should have been called *Edward Gordon Duff*.

## "THE KINGIS QUAIR AND THE NEW CRITICISM."

HERE, again, is a very strong argument that the *Quair* is at the very beginning of the fifteenth century, in the course of which the emphatic usage became quite settled. It is certainly much earlier than the *Court of Love*, where such forms as "doth unshit" (disclose), l. 1245, "doth come," ll. 280-1, "don bren," l. 1365, "did thank," l. 1346, "did rise," l. 1333, "doth shine," "doth write," "doth please," occur constantly in the auxiliary or emphatic usage.

The *Quair*, then, seems to be transitional in all these points; transitional in its purely Scottish forms like "ane"; and transitional in its English forms like "do" emphatic—just what we should expect to be written by a Scotsman imitating Chaucer in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The Scottish forms show that it is considerably earlier than the *Testament of Cresseid* (c. 1460), and the English forms indicate that it is earlier than the *Court of Love*.

But we have yet to deal with the crowning point of Mr. Brown's argument. He has noticed a number of resemblances between the *Quair* and the *Court of Love*, and infers that the author of the *Quair* must have seen the *Court of Love*. If so, that author cannot have been the King.

The resemblances are there, although Mr. Brown makes too much of them. Many are either examples of mediæval commonplaces, or are due to the fact that both are imitating Chaucer. Mr. Brown, for example, quotes the *Quair*:—

"A! suete, ar ye a worldly creature,  
Or hevynly thing in likeness of nature" (st. 42).

and the *Court of Love*:—

"She seemed lich a thing celestial" (st. 118),  
as if any lover ever needed to learn how to call his mistress an "angel"!

Fortunately, there is no necessity for our committing the atrocity of parallel columns. Let us admit the resemblances. But may not the author of the *Court of Love* have been influenced by the *Kingis Quair*? This question, of course, occurred to Mr. Brown, but he disposed of the difficulty, most cavalierly, in a few lines. Here is his answer:—"Such a thing has never been suggested by any one; nor is it likely to be by any one who reads the two poems critically. The *Court of Love* is excellently handled as regards its theme; its unity is indeed one of its great charms. It is not, I hope, unduly to depreciate the *Kingis Quair* as

a poetical composition to say that it lacks artistic unity." Surely it is very rash to dispose of such a question on the mere ground of unity. But, alas for Mr. Brown's prophetic powers! Such a thing is not likely to be suggested by any one who reads the two poems critically. Mr. Skeat has read the two poems critically, and brought to the reading an amount of learning surpassed by no living scholar; and, in the short interval since the publication of Mr. Brown's book, Professor Skeat has said of the author of the *Court of Love*, "I admit the certainty that he consulted the *Kingis Quair*."

We have already seen several reasons for believing that the language of the *Quair* is earlier than the language of the *Court of Love*, and, here, the ultimate court of appeal is the language. Mr. Skeat gives us another reason. "In the *Kingis Quair*," he says, in the preface to his edition of the *Court of Love*, and in reference to Mr. Brown's criticism, "some knowledge of the true use of Chaucer's final *e* is still exhibited, even in a Northern poem, whilst in the *Court of Love* it is almost altogether dead, though the poem is in the Midland dialect."

Let us now glance at a few subsidiary considerations.

In the *Quair* we find the old form "quhois" for "whose"; in the *Court of Love* "whose." If, as Mr. Brown asserts, both are Northern and belong to the same group, which, on his own showing, must we take to be the earlier?

In the *Quair* we find the Chaucerian form, "cowardye"; in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, a poem certainly not later than the *Court of Love*, we find "cowardise." For "piercing," in the *Quair*, the Chaucerian form "percing"; in the *Court of Love*, "persaunt." For "sojourne," in the *Quair*, the Chaucerian "soiurne"; in the *Court of Love* and the *Romaunt of the Rose*, the peculiar and erroneous form, "sojour." Again, "alley," in the *Quair*, has the Chaucerian spelling, "aleye," and "feign" has the Chaucerian spelling "feyn"; in the *Romaunt of the Rose* we get "alaye," and, in the *Court of Love*, "fayn."

Lastly, here is an argument which appeals very strong to Mr. Skeat in testing Chaucerian pieces. The custom of the older poets, and especially of Chaucer, is to make each stanza complete in itself, so that one could stop without a violent shock. Occasionally, though by no means very frequently, in Chaucer, the sense is carried on; but not so as to make any one stanza unintelligible by itself, and almost never do we find in Chaucer a stanza without a stop. Let us apply this test to the *Court of Love*, and to the

*Kingis Quair*. In the *Quair*, we find absolutely no stanza without a stop of some kind at the end of the last line; in the *Court of Love* at least eleven stanzas have, at the end, no stop of any description (ll. 14, 462, 567, 672, 693, 700, 763, 826, 1064, 1204, 1288).

In the *Court of Love* we find no fewer than twenty stanzas ending with only a slight pause, *i.e.*, a comma, in addition to the eleven above-mentioned (ll. 28, 49, 70, 84, 154, 189, 231, 259, 280, 371, 406, 427, 518, 546, 707, 735, 938, 959, 1036, and 1274). In the *Quair* there are only four such stanzas (st. 55, 114, 160, 176). The poems are of practically the same length, there being 1379 lines in the *Quair*, and 1442 in the *Court of Love*, or 197 stanzas in the one, and 206 in the other.

Still further, so far has the author of the *Court of Love* forgotten the earlier theory of the stanza that he actually permits himself to commence a new sentence in the middle of the last line of a stanza, *e.g.* :—

l. 280, ". . . What doth this old"

l. 281, "Thus fer ye stope in yeres, come so late."

And again,

l. 1064, ". . . and so he hath begon"

l. 1065, "To reson fast, and legge auctorité."

One will search in vain for anything of this description in the *Quair*.

We might now proceed to show that Mr. Brown has made too much of the resemblances between the *Quair* and the *Court of Love*; that the word "balas" = "ruby," used by both, comes from the French original of the *Roman de la Rose*, which would be familiar to both, and so forth, but it is quite unnecessary.

Our argument is, briefly :—

(1) That the external evidence is really in favour of the royal authorship, inasmuch as so many writers speak of James's poetry, and George Buchanan clearly indicates that he had seen vernacular poems by the king.

(2) That if we read the poem, as a poem, and not as a piece of annalistic autobiography, intended to be exact to day and hour, we do not find anything in the autobiography inconsistent with the royal authorship.

(3) That there are reasons for believing it earlier than the *Court of Love* and the *Romaunt of the Rose*, with which Mr. Brown associates it in date; and that the use of *ane* is strong evidence that it is older than the *Testament of Cresseid*.

If these things be so, Mr. Brown—interesting and valuable as is his summary of the evidence—has produced no reason for doubting the royal authorship; and we have still strong grounds for believing that the work is in all respects deserving of its title—*The Kingis Quair*.

ROBERT S. RAIT.

THE DUNBAR FAMILY OF CULLEN. — A correspondent sends the following notes on the Dunbar family in Cullen :—

John Dunbar, Baillie of Cullen, married Jane Ord of Findochty, and had a son

*William* Dunbar of Nether Buckie (1720-56).

He married Margaret Gordon, and had

I. *John*, born 1758. He eloped with Miss Bodkin from an Irish convent. He had two sons

*William*, who became Sheriff of Kirkcudbright, and died unmarried.

*Alexander* (married Miss Manniac?)

*Belinda*, married the Rev. Abercromby Lockhart Gordon, of Greyfriars Church, Aberdeen.

II. *William*, born 1760, wine merchant in Jerez.

III. *Archibald*, Advocate, Edinburgh.

IV. *Margaret*, born 1757, married — Forsyth, Cullen.

V. *Jean*, born 1759, died young.

VI. *Jean*, born 1761, married Rev. G. Donaldson, of Rathen, and had

*Jane*, married Alexander Burgess, and had two sons and two daughters, all of whom died unmarried, save

*Margaret*, who married D. C. Grant, and has issue.

*Margaret*, married J. Masson, S.S.C.

*Mary Jessie*, married James Young, of the Inland Revenue, Edinburgh.

VII. *Janet*, born 1764, married Rev. Abercrombie Gordon (1758-1821), minister of Banff.

ABERDEEN ARCHITECTURE.—The *Builder* of 14th May devoted itself to describing and illustrating the buildings of Aberdeen. The buildings illustrated in the text included the Commercial Bank, Union Street; the Savings Bank doorway; Gordon's College; and Public Library. Five double-page supplemental pages were given. That illustrating the Town House was very old-fashioned; but the sketches of the Mitchell Tower were equal to the best architectural sketching.

GORDONS OF LESMOIR.—An interesting addition to the pedigree of this family was suggested in 1887 by Captain Herbert Spencer Compton Gordon, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in a petition presented by him to the Queen to have the baronetcy, which had lapsed in 1837, on the death of Sir Francis Gordon, restored in his favour. His deduction (which is not given by Wimberley) is as follows :—

Sir James Gordon, 1st Baronet (created 1625), had three sons, namely, James (2nd Bart.), William (3rd Bart.), and

Alexander of Gerry, who had a son,

John (who died in 1728) and left a son, John who also died in 1728, and also

Edward, who married Jane, daughter of Henry Baer, of Stapleford, Abbots, died in 1802, leaving

Edward, Sergeant-at-Arms, who married Jane, daughter of Joseph Halliday, of Bath, and died in 1832, leaving three sons,

Edward, who died unmarried in 1868 (he was Sergeant-at-Arms at the Queen's Coronation), Alexander, who died unmarried in 1852, and

John Henry, who married Amelia, daughter of Sir Herbert Compton, Chief Justice of Bombay, and had a son,

Herbert Spencer Compton Gordon, Captain of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

B.

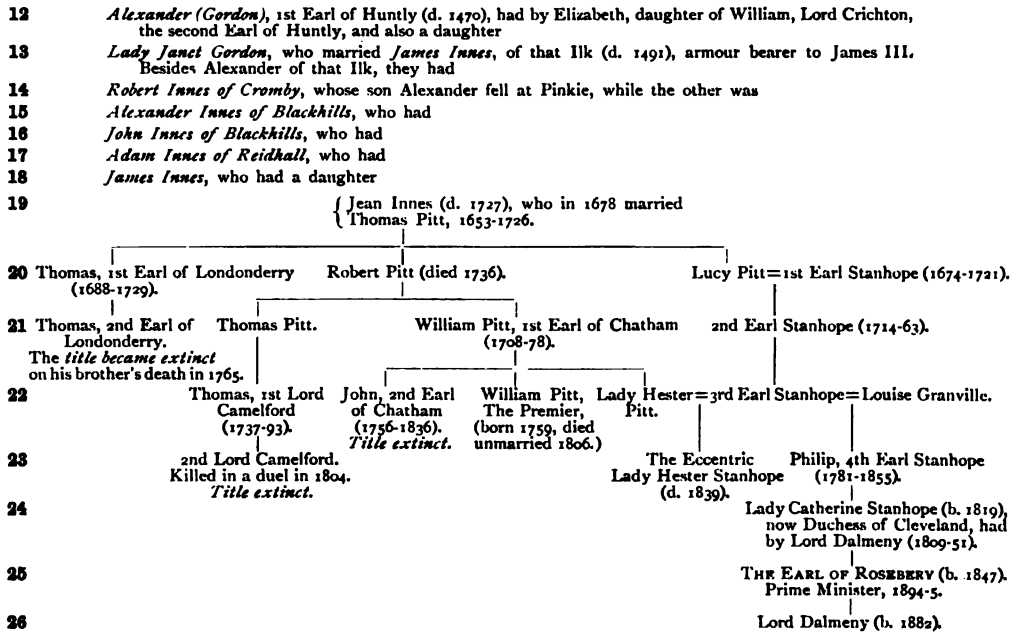
WHERE FAIR HELEN OF KIRKCONNELL LIES.—The parishioners of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfries, have been greatly perturbed by Mr. Johnson-Ferguson's closing up the historic burial ground where Fair Helen of the ballad lies buried. The churchyard lies within Mr. Johnson-Ferguson's "policies" of Springkell. Under the Act of Parliament (1609), by which Kirkconnell and Kirkpatrick-Fleming were conjoined, it is provided that the kirks and kirkyards of those annexed kirks shall remain severally for the use of the parishioners to bury their dead therein at their own pleasure. The laird of Springkell claims that the administration of the churchyard has always been regulated, and all expenses connected with its maintenance and protection borne, by his predecessors as the only heritors of the old parish of Kirkconnell. The heritors of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, on the other hand, claim that the jurisdiction lies with them.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF MAR AND KELLIE.—An illustrated article on their place at Alloa appeared in *Scottish Life*, May 14.

THE GORDONS, THE INNES'S, THE PITTS, AND LORD ROSEBERY.

WHEN Pitt was giving his ministerial banquets in Jane Maxwell, the Duchess of Gordon's, house in Pall Mall, I wonder if he knew that he was really returning to the roof-tree of his maternal ancestors, the Gordons, who had joined hands with his great-grandfather through the Innes family.

The actual point of meeting was in 1678, when Jean Innes married Thomas Pitt. The member of an old Dorset family, Pitt went out to India as a merchant about 1674. He was made Governor of Madras (1698), but is better known for his purchase of the famous diamond which he bought in 1701 for £20,400. It was ultimately sold for the French crown, where it still remains, having been valued in 1791 at £480,000. The following table shows the results of this marriage:—



The Gordons still flourish, but where are the Pitts to-day? Not a vestige of them remains in the male line. During the seventeenth century three titles were created for them; only to become extinct, in little more than a century, as follows:—

- Earldom of Londonderry, lasted from 1719 to 1765—46 years.
- Barony of Camelford, lasted from 1763 to 1804—41 years.
- Earldom of Chatham, lasted from 1761 to 1835—74 years.

And it is curious, too, that while the Stanhope Earldom remains, representing one of the Ladies Pitt, the Dukedom of Cleveland will become extinct with Lord Rosebery's mother. The curious will find a good account of the duel, which proved fatal to the second Lord Camelford, in Walford's *Tales of Our Great Families*, 1890.

If we count the 4th Earl of Aberdeen, the Gordons or their descendants can claim three British Prime Ministers—Aberdeen, Pitt, and Rosebery—and very few families can do that even in a round-about way.

William Pitt, as I have noted, was one of the favourite friends and allies of the Duchess of Gordon. She used to call him "Pett" (and meant it too). Many glimpses of the two are to be found in the naive memoirs of her amazing valet, Mr. Matthias D'Amour. He records that—

The members of the Administration, then under the guidance of Mr. Pitt, not infrequently met around our table [the "our" is good]; affording me delightful opportunities of transiently peeping behind the scenes of

Government. These parties were always individually invited by Mr. Pitt himself. We only knew the number, not the names of the personages expected.

I remember on one occasion, when we were expecting the Prime Minister and his colleagues to supper, that her Grace, beginning to feel impatient as it grew late, requested me to send to the House of Commons and try to ascertain by some means if the House was likely to break up soon. The messenger brought word that Mr. Dundas was upon his legs, but that nothing further could be learnt. When they came, the Duchess, in expressing her apprehension that the supper was spoiled, asked Mr. Dundas, "What in the name of wonder induced him to make a speech that night?" adding that "she had sent her compliments to Mr. Fox, requesting him, as a favour, not to make a long speech." Mr. Pitt laughed heartily, and remarked, with singular liberality, "Mr. Fox has not obeyed your Grace, he has made a long speech, decidedly the best which I ever heard within the walls of Parliament."

I was often astonished, especially when Mr. Pitt was present, out of what trifles they [the Duchess and her guests] would spin a whole web of pleasing conversation. On one occasion, when on a visit at Mr. Harry Dundas's, the Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Melville, our Duchess, as I remember, and Mr. Dundas with some others, were seated in a room, into which the moon shone brightly, during the dusk of the evening. Her Grace made a passing remark, "How beautifully the moon shines behind the window." "No, your Grace," replied Mr. D., "the moon does not shine behind the window—it shines before the window." Her Grace was as tenacious in defending her assertion, as Mr. Harry was in maintaining his amendment; and, as neither party were disposed to yield, they actually reserved the point in dispute for deliberation, next day, of the whole congregated Administration of George the Third: and for a full hour the Secretary of State, as well as Mr. Pitt, Lord Thurlow (who was the Lord Chancellor), Mr. Wilberforce (then a young man), the Marquis [*sic*] of Aberdeen, and a number more almost equally distinguished, were employed in the most lively and humorous manner to decide the question. Sometimes the discourse would take a political turn; and, whenever news of a victory over the Americans had been recently received, or any similar event had taken place, the Duchess (who was a great politician) was sure to give Mr. Pitt an Administration dinner.

Pitt, it may be remembered, was also a friend of James Ferguson of Pitfour, who represented Aberdeenshire in Parliament between 1790 and his death in 1820. Ferguson used to say that he never voted against Pitt but twice, "and on both occasions mature reflection convinced him that Mr. Pitt was right and he wrong." The Pitt connection with the North has been reaffirmed in our own time. Thus the 5th Earl of Stanhope (the Duchess of Cleveland's brother)

was Lord Rector of Marischal College in 1858, while his nephew, Lord Rosebery, was Lord Rector of the united University, 1878-1881.

Once again I have numbered the different generations on the basis of the table of the Gordons which appeared in the October number of this journal.

J. M. BULLOCH.

HIGH PRICES FOR COINS AND MEDALS.—Some remarkable prices were obtained by Messrs. Sotheby, when the valuable and artistic collection of coins and medals formed by the late Mr. Thomas Miller Whitehead came under the hammer. A Commonwealth naval reward, 1653, known as the Blake medal, in gold, by Thomas Simon, sold for £430. Only four of these medals, with rings for suspension, were struck by order of Parliament to be presented to the four flag officers of the English fleet, under Admiral Blake and General Monk, which defeated the Dutch, under Admiral Van Tromp, on July 31, 1653. The Famous Petition crown of Charles II., by Simon, 1663, brought £168; the Reddite crown of Charles II., by Simon, 1663, £105; Cromwell's gold crown, by Simon, 1558, £75; Queen Elizabeth oval medallion, in silver, by Simon Pease, £43; a medal of Charles I. on the dominion of the sea, 1630, £52; and a Dekadrachm of Syracuse, B.C. 405-335, £70. The sixty-seven lots realised close on £1900.

THE OLD CASTLE OF TOWIE-BARCLAY.—The lands of Towie-Barclay, which lie partly in Turriff and partly in Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, belong to the Governors of Gordon's College. At a recent meeting of their Lands Committee, the proposal to repair the old Castle, we are glad to say, was favourably entertained. The Committee, after visiting the Castle, came to the enlightened conclusion to spend £80 in having a new roof put on, which will go far to preserve this venerable pile for many a year to come. Over the chief entrance is inscribed:—"Sir Alexander Barclay of Tolly Founder deceissit Anno Domini . . 36 | in tim of valth all men | sims friendly—and frindis not | knavin but in adversity 1593."

ROBERT BROUGH, ARTIST.—An article on Mr. Robert Brough, beautifully illustrated, appeared in the May number of the *Art Journal*. It was written by Mr. Edward Pinnington, and contained a portrait of Mr. Brough (being the first portrait he ever painted).

THE  
GORDONS AND THE DRUMMONDS.

THE revival of the rumoured attempt of two American women to claim the Drummond estates and the earldom of Melfort respectively leads me to instance the much disputed Perth peerage in proof of the contention (worked out by me at some length in the article, "The Gay Gordons, a study in inherited prestige," in the February number of *Blackwood's Magazine*), that the Gordons possess an extraordinary vitality and instinct for self-preservation.

The connection between the Gordons and the Drummonds began in 1510, when John, Lord Gordon, married Lord Drummond's granddaughter, Margaret, the illegitimate daughter of James IV. A hundred odd years later, the connection between the Gordons and the Drummonds was resumed—

- (1) By the marriage in 1632 of Lady Jean Drummond, only child of the 1st Earl of Perth, with the 14th Earl of Sutherland, the great-grandson of the 4th Earl of Huntly.
- (2) By the marriage in 1639 of Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of the 2nd Marquis of Huntly, with the 1st Earl of Perth's nephew, the 3rd Earl of Perth.

The alliance thus revived went on for almost a century, for Lady Anne's niece and grand-niece married her son and her step-grandson, thus—

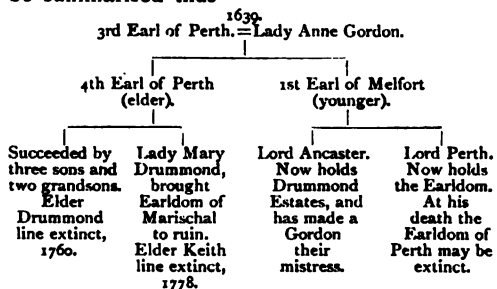
- (3) Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of the 3rd Marquis of Huntly, married as his third wife the 4th Earl of Perth, who was attainted in 1716, and died the following year. She died in 1726.
- (4) Lady Jane Gordon, the grand-daughter of the 3rd Marquis of Huntly, married the 5th Earl of Perth, who was the eldest son of the 4th Earl of his first wife. Lady Jane was imprisoned at Edinburgh during Feb.—Nov., 1746, for taking part in the Rebellion. She died in 1773, upwards of 90.
- (5) Genevieve Gordon, daughter of the 1st Count of Gordon (who was descended from the 3rd Earl of Huntly), married the eldest son of the Duke of Melfort.—Charles Gordon's *History of the Gordons*.

The Drummond family by these marriages with the last two Gordons came absolutely to grief. The fourth Earl of Perth was attainted, and his three sons and two grandsons, who all would have inherited the title in turn, died in the short space of 44 years. In the person of his youngest son, Edward (the offspring of his marriage with Lady Mary Gordon), the senior male line became extinct, and the title went to the younger line, which the 4th Earl's brother, John (Earl of Melfort), had founded. Not only did the sons, but the daughter (Lady Mary

Drummond) of the 4th Earl came to grief, for she, who married the 9th Earl Marischal, induced her sons, George, 10th Earl Marischal, and James, the great Field Marshal, to join the Jacobites, and court the forfeiture of the earldom.

The Perth peerage then was in abeyance between the forfeiture of the 4th Earl in 1715 and 1853, when the present or fourteenth Earl, who is 91, had the honours of the house restored. When he dies, however, the Earldom, which is by heir male only, becomes, I think, extinct, although it might go to Viscount Strathallan, who is descended from the uncle of the 1st Earl.

The Earl, however, does not possess the ancient estates of the title. These are held by the Earl of Ancaster, a descendant of the elder part of his branch, through Lady Clementine Drummond. She married Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, but could not inherit the Perth earldom. The vitality of the Gordons is exhibited in the marriage of the second Marquis of Huntly's daughter, Lady Evelyn, with Lord Ancaster, a period of 90 years having elapsed since a Gordon reigned (in the person of Lady Jane, wife of the 5th Earl of Perth). Lord Ancaster is a Heathcote, whose mother was a Burrell, and whose grandmother was a Drummond. The decay of the Drummonds may be summarised thus—



The vitality of the Gordons shown by their becoming allied to the only live part of the Perth family is characteristic.

Finally, I may note the extraordinary mortality among the Earls of Perth—

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Earls reigned 75 years, 1605-1716: average of each, 27½ years.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th "Earls" (*de jure*) lived until 1760, when the older branch became extinct: average, 11 years.

The 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th "Earls" (*de jure*) to 1840: average, 20 years.

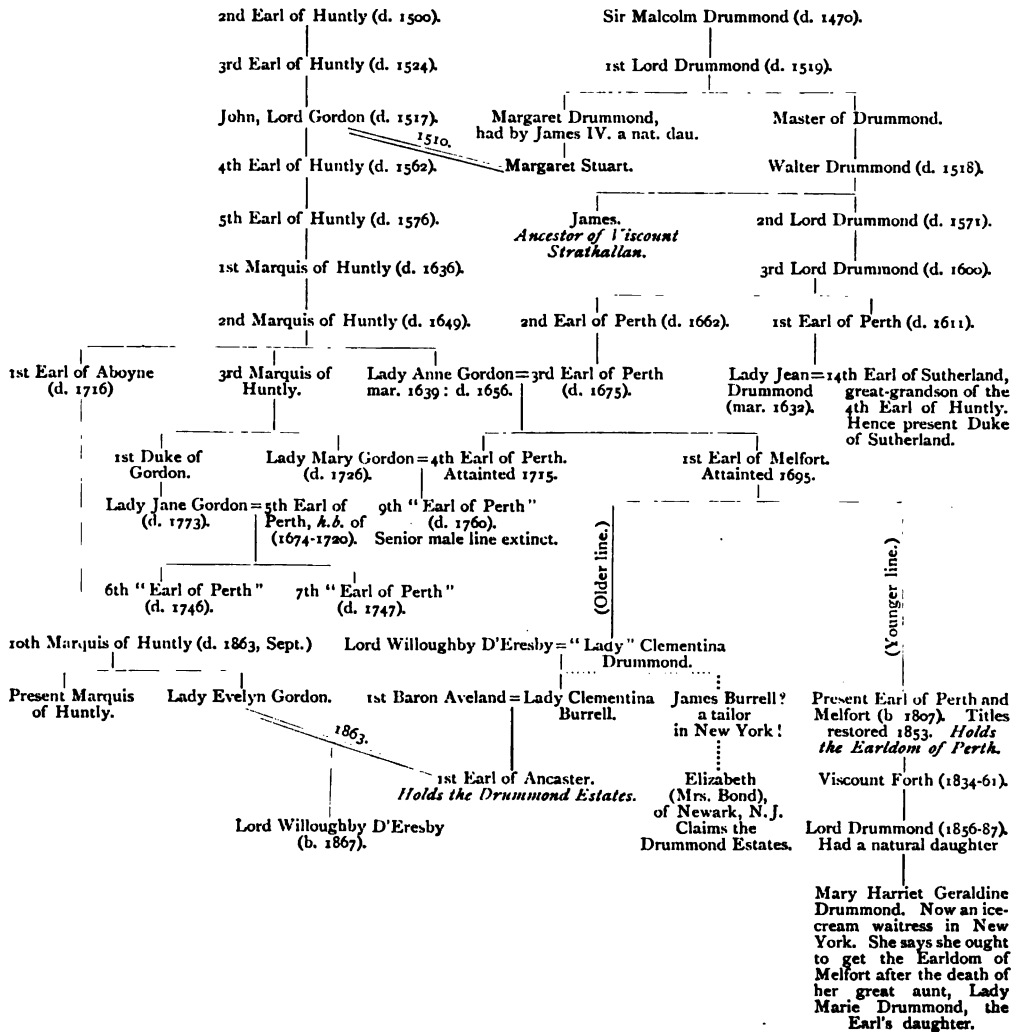
The 14th (present) Earl succeeded his uncle (*de jure*) in 1840; and got the title really restored by Act of Parliament, 1853, so that he has reigned 58 years, more than three times longer than the average of his thirteen predecessors.

His eldest son, Willoughby, at the age of six months. His second son, Viscount Forth, committed suicide at the Spa, Gloucester, in 1861, at the age of 24. And the latter's son, Lord Drummond, died of consumption in a New York Hospital in 1887 at the age of 31. A young woman, Miss Mary Harriet Geraldine Drummond, who was recently an ice-cream waitress in Brooklyn, and who thrills the

American newspapers periodically with her story, says she is the daughter of this Lord Drummond. That is probably true, but as her mother (who was a seamstress), Eliza Harrison, married a John Lewis (in 1864, at Folkestone) during Lord Drummond's lifetime, Miss Drummond has no claim whatever.

J. M. BULLOCH.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE GORDONS AND THE DRUMMONDS.





## THE EARLDOM OF CAITHNESS.

(S. N. &amp; Q., iii., 17; xi., 67, 83, 97.)

To dispute a Scots peerage has become the fashion. Within the last few months we have witnessed Lord Lovat battling to retain his title. The Earl of Eglinton has had his right to the Earldom of Winton questioned, and the Earldom of Marischal has, it is rumoured, been seriously thought of being sought for by a Keith, resident in London. And now the Earldom of Caithness is in dispute, for the Rev. John Sinclair of Rannoch, Perthshire (M.A., 1874; B.D., Aberdeen University), claims to be the real Earl of Caithness. The whole case has been cleverly gone into by the well-known Caithness antiquary, Mr. Thomas Sinclair (M.A., Edinb.; author of *The Sinclairs of Scotland*, etc.), who, in the autumn of 1889, contributed an article to the *Highland Monthly* in which he maintains that David Sinclair (the brother of the 8th Earl of Caithness) of Broynach's marriage to Janet Ewing was valid though irregular: and that therefore his grandson, Captain James Sinclair, H.E.I.C.S., should have got the Earldom when the 9th Earl died, whereas the title was awarded to a scion of the Rattar section of the Sinclairs. Mr. Thomas Sinclair, writing to the *Aberdeen Weekly Free Press*, under date 23rd April, 1898, says:—

“Captain James Sinclair could not prove Hon. David's marriage to Janet Ewing, his grandmother, and William of Rattar gained his point by therefore falsely attributing illegitimacy to him. In 1786 Captain James returned wealthy from India, and discovered ecclesiastical evidence of his grandmother's marriage in the Caithness records. He immediately began action before the Court of Session to recover his undoubted rights, but died prematurely and unexpectedly in London, on 11th January, 1788, on the point of gaining the title. His uncle, Donald Sinclair's son William, baron-tacksman of Isauld, was the next heir; but he was then a fugitive in Ross-shire for manslaughter. He would, nevertheless, have put in his claim, because the accident, rather than offence, of 1760 was in self-defence and hot blood, but he also died in December, 1788, and his eldest son, John, did nothing, dying at 40 in 1798. His younger brother ultimately, in 1829, became the ‘de jure’ Earl of Caithness, James Sinclair, Muir-ends Farm, Black Isle, Ross-shire, father of John, his successor there. The Rev. John Sinclair, M.A., B.D. (Aberd.), Kinloch-Rannoch Manse, Perthshire, is the eldest son of this John: and genealogists are satisfied that he is the right and only Earl of Caithness, as against the Aberdeen bank agent's eldest son in particular, the American fruit farmer of Dakota, U.S.A.

“The claimant has abundant proof of the marriage of Hon. David Sinclair of Broynach to Janet Ewing, his housekeeper, daughter of Donald, the Laird of Bernice, Argyleshire. In the Presbytery records, and in the church session minutes of the parish where they resided, which are now extant and open to anybody's examination, they are mentioned as ‘husband’ and ‘wife.’ Not only so, but in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, the printed ‘Session Papers’ of 1787 have all the particulars of the marriage, even to the witnesses' names, the performer of the ceremony being Rev. Arthur Anderson, Episcopal minister of Kilmany, Fifeshire, but in 1700, the first week of June, when the celebration took place at Carisburn House, beside Barrogill Castle, an ‘outed’ and itinerant clergyman. He was deposed by the Presbytery, aided by Commissioners of the General Assembly, for this very action, among others, as the existing Caithness records show. The validity of such marriages has never been questioned. In Scotland, the words, ‘I marry you,’ before witnesses, is a valid marriage; but Janet Ewing had all the ceremony performed; and even the Presbyterian clergy wrote her down in their own books as the ‘wife’ of Broynach, her ‘husband.’ They were too intelligent to do otherwise. To punish their opponent clerics was quite another matter, and that was possible and pleasant when they were in power. When the tables turned, they had it as hot.

“Let me add that I have seen the bank agent's posthumous articles in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, vol. xi., on his own lineage, and they are gravely unimpassioned, learned, sound, and interesting. It is a pity that his son should not cast off ‘Earl of Caithness,’ and be made, rightly, Lord Barrogill of the United Kingdom.

“The various points are soon to be brought to legal test, and assuredly the Rev. John's case will not split to pieces on the question of the marriage of his ancestor and ancestress.

“The fifteenth so-called earl, who died in 1889, ought at least morally to have willed his lands to the Aberdeen bank agent, as it has not been doubted that he was his nearest male relative. It was a pity that he had it in his power to will the estate away. As to the title, which really was not his at all, State enactments confine it to the nearest male heir; and his personal friend Mr. Heathcoate could not get it, either on sham or real basis. The bank agent left a personalty not of £35,000 but £16,000, and this probably gross, which if so is deceptive, as we see every day. But he was the rightful enough Laird or even Lord of Barrogill Castle, if his relative had anything in him of the firmness, honour, and loyalty towards his people characteristic of most good lineages.”

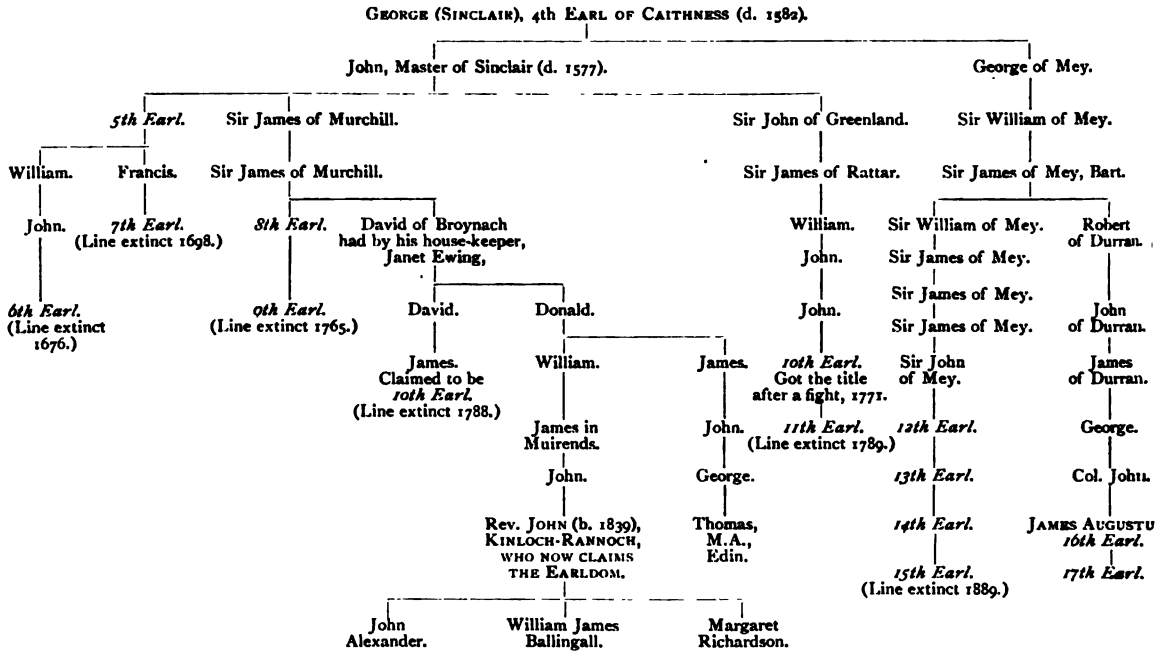
Donald Sinclair, the claimant's great-great-grandfather, was known as “Donald the Sailor.” He traded with two vessels, the “Rose” and the “Thistle,” between Sarclet, near Wick, and Avoch in Ross-shire.

His son William, the tacksman of Isauld Barony in Reay, was assisting his father (Donald) to load a vessel with corn for the supply of Fort George at Sandside Bay, when the natives of Reay mobbed him for putting corn out of the country, in such a year of dearth (1760). He fought in self-defence, and being a powerful man he killed one of his

assailants (named Mackay), and had to fly the country. He held the farm of Munloch in the Black Isle of Ross until 1784, when he removed to Muirends, where he died 1788.

His family held that farm for 67 years, and the claimant was born there.

The whole case will best be understood if you study the accompanying deduction:—



JOHN HILL BURTON'S ACCURACY.—It was an appropriate thing to make the Earl of Leven Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, for his ancestor, the first Earl, was the great general of the Covenanters. A writer in the *Scotsman* points out a curious slip that John Hill Burton made regarding the first Earl in quoting Baillie. Burton quotes the famous passage about "that old, little, crooked soldier," and gives the conclusion of it thus—"All with ane incredible submission from the beginning to the end gave over themselves to be guided by him, as if he had been great Solomon." But Baillie (v. Laing's ed., vol. i., 213) wrote not "great Solomon," but "Great Solyman," mean-

ing, there can be little doubt, Solyman (or Suleiman) II.—a mighty warrior, whose exploits in the preceding century, and the terror of his name in Christendom, must have been still fresh in remembrance in Baillie's time. He is known in history as Solyman the Magnificent, and is said to have been the greatest of all the Turkish Sultans.

PORTRAIT OF MRS. BYRON (*née* CATHERINE GORDON OF GIGHT.—The second volume of the Lovelace-Prothero-Murray "Byron," now being issued in twelve volumes, contains a photogravure reproduction of Stewardson's portrait of Mrs. Byron, now in the possession of Mr. Murray. It shows a fat, dumpy woman, whom Captain Byron could not possibly have married for beauty.

**BRITISH LETTER OF MARQUE AGAINST SPAIN, 1796.**—Mr. Gomer Williams, in his interesting "History of the Liverpool Privateers," prints a curious license granted by George III. (acting through the Earl of Balcarres, Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica,) to Thomas Twemlow, Peter MacIver, Iver MacIver, Samuel M'Dowall, and John MacIver, owners aforesaid, to set forth in a warlike manner their brig called the Swallow, being British built, and of the burthen of 250 tons, having 20 carriage guns, carrying shot of 6 and 12 pounders, cohorns, and swivel guns, and navigated with 80 officers and men, and whereof John MacIver is to be commander, and to apprehend, seize, and take all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the King of Spain, to such port as shall be most convenient, in order to have them proceeded against in our High Court of Admiralty of England. It may be remembered that the fourth Earl Fife became a major-general in the Spanish army on the death of his wife, the beautiful Miss Manners.

"**BUTTERY WILLIE COLLIE.**"—Dr. Pitcairne, who is believed to have written the skit on the *Collegium Butterense* of Aberdeen, explained that the College was kept by one Peter Butter. In 1609 the Presbytery of Ellon (*vide* Mair) summoned John Cheyne in Claymires for allowing a marriage to be performed in his house between Patrick Cheyne, merchant, and Jane, daughter of Peter Butter. Again, the Register of the Privy Council (vol. x., p. 576), under date 1616, mention is made of Patrick Butter, who was "pedagogue" to Lord Huntly's children. This may have been the doughty innkeeper of late years, to whom Dr. Pitcairne (born in 1652) refers.

### Queries.

**1151. ROSE AND FOULLERTON FAMILY.**—A miniature bearing on the Fullerton family records as follows:—"Mary Ann Catharine Kinsley, spouse to John Foullerton, died 19 August, 1794." Where can the *locale* or calf ground of the Kinsleys be found? They are related to the Roses, the Wyse, and Thornton families.

Montrose.

JAMES G. LOW.

**1152. BROWN'S DEESIDE GUIDE.**—In a book-seller's catalogue lent me, I find a copy of "Brown's Deeside Guide, 1852," 1st edition. Having a considerable number of Deeside guides, some younger and a few older, I thought you or some of your correspondents might be able to give the date of the first edition and its author.

Dundee.

J. F.

**1153. THE WORD POCRA.**—Can any one give the meaning or derivation of this word? It names a quay at the Aberdeen Harbour mouth, and I may note that in Parson Gordon's map of Aberdeen, 1661, the word is spelt Pockraw. CIVIS.

**1154. CAPTAIN THOMAS KEITH.**—In 1794 Captain Thomas Keith encountered a series of thrilling adventures in America with his wife and child. An account of his experiences was published by Thomas Tegg, about 1810. Who was this Thomas Keith? J.

**1155. A STRANGE CLAUSE.**—From the copy of a lease by the proprietors on the seaboard of Aberdeenshire, which I have before me, dated 160 years ago, I take the following clause relating to the drinking of spirits by the tenant—the first of the kind I have come across. I wonder if similar clauses were common in other estates about that period. "Sicklike the said . . . and his foresaids are hereby bound not to drink brandy or other spirits unless the produce of Great Britain or British Plantations, under the penalty of Three pound Scots for each time, and voiding the Tack as above in case they shall incur same penalty thrice, or upon their being convicted so much as once of merchandising in or importing the same." F.

**1156. THE GORDONS OF ROTHIERMURCUS.**—Can any reader throw some light on the purchase of Rothiemurcus by a Gordon in 1542. Sir William Fraser just touched the subject in his *Chiefs of Grant*. The tragedy recorded by Lachlan Shaw is involved in it, but Shaw's account is not very correct. A. M. Shaw's *History of the Macintoshes*, and Rev. Wm. Shaw's little book on the Shaws, throw more light upon the subject by the help of the Kinrara MS. and other documents, though still the matter is not clear. I have found documents which shew that there was a long litigation, in which the Gordons, Grants, Shaws, and Dales (Dallases) are involved in the skirmish. George Gordon, Badenoch, on 1 May, 1542, forcibly removed from the vicar of Durriss (James Dunbar) a contract for sale of the lands of Rothiemurcus. C. R.

**1157. DUFF OF CLUNYBEG (XI., 152).**—I notice in your April number that Alexander Strachan of Glenkindy indicted Alexander Duff for spulzing the house of Auchagat. Is this the same as Auchnagatt? I find in the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire for 1696 mentioned Patrick Strachane of Auchnagate and Alex. Strachen, his brother, gentleman. From this it would seem that Auchnagatt and Auchagat are the same. It is noticeable that at the time the Poll Book was made up our forbears were no respecters of spelling, and we find Strachan spelled two different ways in the same line and for the same family. Between 1696 and 1750 the Strachans of Glenkindy must have lost or disposed of the lands of Auchnagatt to the Forbeses of Schivas, for I have a receipt for the rent of a farm in Auchnagatt signed by Hugh

Forbes. How did the lands of Auchnagatt come to leave the hands of the Strachans and get into the possession of the Forbeses? Sixty years ago the lands of Schivas, including Auchnagatt, were owned by the Irvines of Drum, who exchanged them with the Earl of Aberdeen for some lands in Deeside. We find, I think, that the lands of Auchnagatt belonged to the Strachans two hundred years ago; belonged to the Forbeses one hundred and fifty years ago; belonged to the Irvines sixty or seventy years ago, and now belong to the Earl of Aberdeen. Can you tell how the first two of these transfers came about? I notice on page 157 you mention Clochtcan. Is this Clochcan on the high road between Auchnagatt and Old Deer, or is it some other place? I find in the poll book above referred to that it is spelled Clochcan the same as now, and not Clochtcan.

Milwaukee.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

1158. THE WOOD FAMILY OF BONNYTON.—Has any deduction of this family appeared yet?

R. S. R.

1159. THE MOWATS OF BALQUHOLLY.—I shall be glad if anybody can give us some information about the Mowats. I have made these extracts from the Great Seal:—

Patrick Mowat of Balquholly witnesses a deed, 1545. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Cheyne of Esslemont.

Magnus Mowat is the husband of Elizabeth Hay in 1573.

Magnus Mowat, their son, living in 1601. He seems to have married Joanna, daughter of William Gordon of Gight.

Magnus Mowat is the husband of Isobel Hay, 1627.

Christian Mowat, daughter of Magnus Mowat, was the wife of John Sinclair of Ulbster in 1624.

Was this Christian a daughter of the Magnus who married Joanna Gordon?

B.

### Answers.

1138. DR. GLENNIE'S SCHOOL AT DULWICH (XI., 143).—The second volume of Mr. Murray's edition of Byron (edited by Lord Lovelace and Mr. Rowland Prothero), contains an illustration of Dr. Glennie's School, which Byron attended in 1799-1801.

B.

1150. CHRISTIES OF MIDDLE CRANNOCH (XI., 175).—John Christie had a charter of Middle Crannoch from Walter, Abbot of Kinloss, in 1569. He married Katharine Longmoor. His son John appears in 1598 and in 1618. By 1659 the land had passed to Alexander Christie, and by 1710 at least it was disposed to Lord Braco. Several references from 1656 onwards occur of Christies, some of whom at least were of the same family, in "The Church of Grange," which is now ready for publication.

WM. CRAMOND.

### Literature.

*Scots Poems*, by ROBERT FERGUSON. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, 1898. [156 pp. Fcap. 8vo., limp.]

BURNS early recognised the merits of Robert Ferguson, and was prompt to acknowledge his own indebtedness to him. Indeed, his generous action in regard to a tangible memorial to Ferguson is one of the most pleasant episodes in Burns's otherwise selfish life. Burns's wish that Ferguson's merits should be perpetuated were largely countervailed by his own surpassing brilliancy, which obscured all lesser lights. But now has come Ferguson's turn. In the recent and more studious appreciation of Burns every element and factor contributing to his unique personality are being examined, and hence this most timely little book, which is as well worth preservation for its own intrinsic merits as for the reasons stated. The book is printed with taste, possesses an excellent glossary, and includes a portrait of Ferguson by Runciman, and it costs only one shilling.

### Scots Books of the Month.

*David Brown, D.D., LL.D., Professor and Principal of the Free Church College, Aberdeen: a Memoir*, by W. G. Blackie. Cr. 8vo. 6/-.

Hodder and Stoughton.

*John Knox and his House*. C. J. Guthrie. 8vo. 1/- nett; cloth, 2/-.

Oliphant.

*The Flora of Perthshire*. F. B. W. White. Edited by J. W. H. Trail. 7/6 nett.

Blackwood.

*Golfers', Tourists', and Anglers' Guide to Scotland*. 8vo. 1/-.

Simpkin.

*Penelope's Experiences in Scotland*. Kate Douglas Wiggin. 8vo. 6/-.

Gay & Bird.

*A New Directory for the Public Worship of God*. 8vo. 2/6 nett.

McNiven & Wallace.

*The Church Hymnary*. 1/- upwards.

Froude.

*Scots Poems*, by Robert Ferguson. 16mo. 1/- nett.

Blackwood.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier.

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