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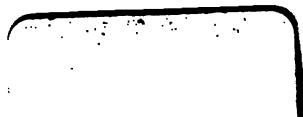
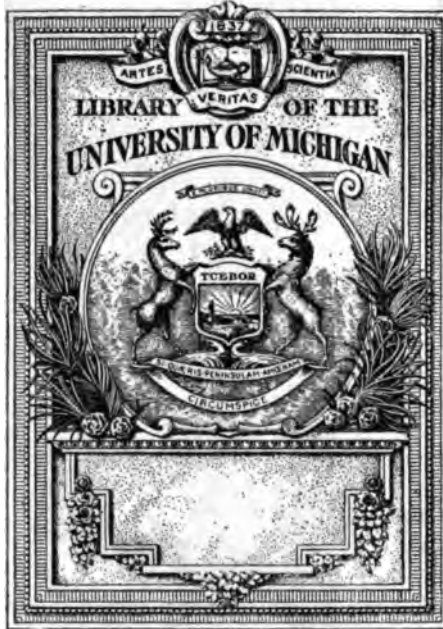
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SECOND SERIES

VOL. I.

JULY, 1899, TO JUNE, 1900

JOHN BULLOCH

EDITOR

ABERDEEN

A. BROWN & CO., 83 UNION STREET

1900

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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2nd SERIES.] No. I.

JULY, 1899.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1899.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. XII., page 180.)

GEORGE GORDON, THE SIXTH LAIRD OF GIGHT

(Died in prison, 1640).

THIS laird, the eldest of the fifth laird's seven sons, carried on the family traditions with unswerving fidelity, and his life was one long struggle against law and order. He had arrived at that point of culture when a man is able to formulate the philosophy of his conduct. According to the Privy Council Register, he once said to his wife :—

I can tak no rest. I knaw I will die upon a scaffold. Thair is ane evil turne in my hand, quhilk I avow to God presentlie to reform (Privy Council Register, July 2, 1618).

Secondly, we are informed by the same authority that Gight thought that it was

A cryme unpardonable in the person of ony of his rank or within to resset or schaw favour to ony person aganis whome he beiris querrell.

The Council ultimately labelled him

A most rebellious and disobedient person, who, by a concourse of a nombir of odious crymes [had] made himself in a kynd eminent abone offendaris of the heichest degree.

As a final evidence of his evil reputation, let me quote Lord Dunfermline, who, writing to Lord Binning on February 18, 1616 (Fraser's *Had-dington Book*), says :—

The insolence and misrewle committed by Geyht can nather be uncouth to yiow nor me that knaws the humouris of those fowkes, althocht wee might have hoped that the good order of the rest of the countrie might have temperit thame suim better.

He revelled in his effrontery, and after the manner of a Jack Sheppard, he once bragged that

He knew the Wynd of the Tolbooth, and how to gyde his turne [and that he had had to do] with the gritest of Scotland, and had outit his turnis aganis thame.

Let me demonstrate these *obiter dicta* by the leading incidents in his career, extending over a period of six and thirty years (1594-1640) :—

1594. Robert Betoun was security in 5000 merks for George Gordon's remaining south of the Tay, when freed of his ward (*Royal Historical Society's Transactions*, Vol. 7, New Series). Note that his second cousin, the third laird of Gight, who died in 1578, had married a daughter of Cardinal David Beaton; while the sixth laird himself was captured in 1640 by a Captain Beaton.

Nov. 9, 1594. The Duke of Lennox, who had been left by James VI. in Aberdeen, as Lieutenant, with 200 troops, received young Gight and the laird of Cluny, "for he had power to receive to peace where he pleased." The Duke, I may note, was Lord Huntly's brother-in-law.

1597-1616. Gight spent these nineteen years in a vigorous opposition to the Reformers. In this he was supported by his wife, Isobel Wood, of the Bonnyton family (which I sketched in this journal

in November, 1898). The Woods were ardent Papists, and the Presbytery Records of Ellon (which Mr. Mair has summarised) teem with reference to their heresy. Gight was in constant conflict with the Reformed Church, and was accused of harbouring "masse priests," who went about the country disguised as "medicinars." In 1597 the Presbytery of Ellon learned that Gight (who then lived at Little Ardo) and Isobel Wood had "laitlye caused ane popish priest to baptize ane bairne to them." Gight retorted that the minister of Tarves had declined to baptize "ye first of ye four bairnes." In January, 1601, Mrs. Gordon was excommunicated, "as nothing is seen in her bot contumacie," and, in the following September, Gight was excommunicated. On August 6 (1601), he had written a remarkable letter to the Presbytery of Aberdeen (*Spalding Club* edition), in which he declared:— "I heir offer giff thair is nathing can satisfie you if I remane Catholick bot my bluid and wardlie wrack to enter my self . . . in ony place ye pleiss till appoint and giff it sall pleis Majestie and your wisdomes of the Kirk of Scotland sa to tak my bluid for my profession, quhilk is Catholick Romane, I will maist willinglie offere it for the same." In 1604 he was accused of having carried a crucifix on a spear at his mother's funeral, and in 1609 the Privy Council summoned him for sheltering a Jesuit, Walter Murdo, "a traffiquair and practizar aganis the lauchfull authoritie and government of Princeis." He was ordered, under a caution of 5000 merks, to confine himself to the burgh of Montrose, where he was to confer with the ministers, "so that he might be resolvit be thame in sic heidis and pointis of his religioun quhairin he standis in doubt." In 1608, the General Assembly had ordered the "downcasting of Gight's [private] chapel" (Mair's *Ellon*). In February, 1616, the Captain and Lieutenant of the Guard had orders to arrest him as "a traffiquing papist, and adversair to God and his treuth, haveing shacken off his deutie and his majestie, his obedience to the laws and discipline to the kirk."

1605. John Gordon of Buckie had to offer caution of £2000 that Gight should not harm Archibald Douglas of Bennettle (*Privy Council Register*).

1607. A "witch" named Malie Wyse was said to live on the lands of Gight (Mair's *Ellon*).

February, 1610. The Bishop of Moray assured the King that Gight had shown himself a "great furderar and favourer of peace."

January, 1614. The Privy Council requested Gight to go abroad, and remain there "during all the days of his lystyme." No "skaith" was to come to his person or his property, provided he did nothing against the King or the Kirk.

December, 1615. He was summoned by the Privy Council for breaking a sword across the head of the laird of Leask, whose daughter had been abducted in 1608 by his brother Adam.

1615-1617. He was implicated in the vendetta against the Hays, and the barbaric "trial" of Francis Hay, which I have described in referring to his brother Adam.

May, 1617. He married, at Rothiemay, Lady Jean Lindsay (who had married, in 1607, Sir John Lindsay of Kinfauns and Carraldstone, son of the 12th Earl of Crawford). She was the daughter of George Abernethy, 7th Baron Saltoun, by his wife (married 1588), Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the 4th Earl of Atholl, Chancellor of Scotland, who had married Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the 4th Earl of Huntly. The Parson of Rothiemay was suspended for celebrating the marriage, Gight being a Catholic. Gight thus got two step-daughters. His wife's sister, Lady Margaret Abernethy, married Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, and became the mother of the 10th Baron Saltoun, the first Fraser to bear that title.

April-May, 1618. During this period he tried to compel his second wife's mother, old Lady Saltoun, who was lying at the point of death at Corncairn (which was afterwards bought for Gight's brother-in-law, and rechristened Park), to make a will in his favour. Her interests were looked after by Patrick Livingstone of Inchcourse and his brother William. On April 20, Gight, accompanied by his son George (afterwards 7th of Gight), then a "young boy," called at Corncairn to see Patrick Livingstone, and followed him to Tullidone, where he was taking part in a baptism. Livingstone invited him to dinner. Gordon began to bully him. Livingstone offered to compromise matters, but Gight "burst forth in most bitter and passionate speetchies aganis him, protesting and avowing with mony horrible aithis that he sould stryk ane daigger to the said Patrikis hairt, and that he sould cleive him to the harne pane, unles he causit the said testament [of Lady Saltoun] ather to be nultit or reformit to his [Gight's] contentment." The gentlemen present intervened, and Gight left, vowing vengeance. On May 6, Gight attacked the other Livingstone (William). Having heard that William had seen the dying lady, he followed him to Rothiemay, and began to threaten him. Sir James Skene of Curriehill, the judge, who happened to be on the spot, interfered. On May 13, Gight sent his wife (the dying woman's own daughter) and his son George, to Corncairn to demand the alteration of the will, or "ellis it should be the darrest testament that evir wes maid in the north." Lady Saltoun declined to accede to the request. Next day (May 14) Gight himself, with his son and nine servants, "all bodin in feir of weir with jackis, secritis, steel bonnettis, tua handit swerdis, and other wapponis invasive," marched to Corncairn. Patrick Livingstone had gone to Rothiemay, leaving William on guard. When Gight called, William went to see him at the gate. But

Gight's servants "past betwix Mr. Williame and the yet, and thairby" deprived him "of all meanis of retreat to the house." Gight declared that he would have Livingstone's "hairt bloode, and that he sould wasche his hands in his blood," and "ding a sward" through any body who tried to defend Livingstone. At last he went off to Rothiemay, where Patrick "choppit" the gates in his face. Back he tramped to Corncairn, declaring that he "sould go mad gif he wer not revengeit" on the Livingstones. He bullied the dying woman for three days, and hastened her death. He was ultimately arrested, and taken to Edinburgh with his son, and was fined 35,000 merks and £10,000 for his good behaviour, and ordered to wear no arms in future.

14th Feb., 1622. Bitterly resenting the latter condition, he petitioned the Privy Council to re-arm him, on the ground that there were "no uther baronis nor gentlemen in the country putt under this forme of cautione," which carried "a foull and havie imputatioun," as if the Gights were "brokin men aganis whome the course of the lawe could have no executione." Thus "separat frome the whole rest of the subjectis of the kingdome and sett be thameslffis with a marke of reproche over thair headis whilke is a verrie grite greif unto thame," the Gights declared that they were "exposit to the malice of all the malicious toungs in the cuntry, who takis hold of this cautionare that thay underly to mispryse thame at thair pleasour." The Privy Council very wisely declined to give Gight his "wapponis" again, but reduced the caution for "all quarrellis, contravereis and debattes" between the Gight family and the Livingstones had been removed, and "thay stand upon most hairty termeis of frendshhip" (*Privy Council Register*).

July 20, 1623. Having failed in his attempt to bleed his mother-in-law, Lady Saltoun, Gight attempted to squeeze his first wife's brother, Sir Harry Wood, the laird of Bonnyton. Accompanied by his son George and nine servants, "all bodin in fear of wear," he broke into the church of St. Vigeans on Sunday, July 20. "Rusheing throw the kirk, and overtradeing weomen and barnis, who wer sitting upon thair kneies at the prayer," the intruders seized Sir Harry and carried him off to his "awne house of Lethem, quihilk they surprised and tooke and locked the yetts thairoff," driving out Lady Wood and her children. They then made Sir Harry sign away "gritt sowmes" of money, and let their horses eat up his "best in field aittis." As an example of what this sort of escapade cost Gight, let me cite the punishment inflicted by the Privy Council. As this attack was considered "ane verie gritt insolence . . . a wicked and pernicious praeprative and example, and to the braik of his Majesties peace," the Privy Council (April 28, 1624) committed Gight to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, to remain

there at his own charges, and ordered him to pay 500 merks to the Treasurer, 200 merks to the poor of Vigeans, and to the witnesses for their expenses £5 for every horseman and 40/- for every footman. Finally they ordained the lairds of Gight and Bonnytown to find caution in 5000 merks each to keep the peace towards each other. John Leith of Harthill, Henry Ramsay of Ardownye, and Patrick Gordon, indweller in Edinburgh, were cautioners for these 5000 merks, and also in £5000 that Gight, on being released from the Tolbooth, should keep his ward in Edinburgh till he paid the fines. On May 3, 1624, Ramsay was cautioner in 2000 merks for Gight to present Adam Gordon of Ardogie to the Council.

September, 1623. The Privy Council had before it the case of a French woman, Gight's daughter's governess, whom Gight either could not, or would not, pay. The governess declared that she "intertenis and furnisses" [in France?] Mary (?) Gordon "verie honestlie in her apparell and dyet and brings her up in all verteous exerciseis besaming a young gentlewoman of hir birthe;" for which Gight should have paid her 3300 merks. The poor "Franshewoman" had of course no *locus standi*, and all the Privy Council could do was to induce Gight to "haif some regard of his credite and dewtie on this point, and mak tymous and thankfull payment."

November 13, 1634. He was summoned by the Privy Council to appear before it in connection with the attacks that had been made by the Gordons on the land of Frendraught for the burning of Lord Aboyne.

April 16, 1639. Gight, who, throughout the Covenanting struggle, "kythit" with the Anti-Covenanters, was one of a deputation to Lord Aboyne, then at Percok, to request him not to go south, as the country was "now left heidles." Aboyne "yeildit to thair desire, and turnit bak to Strathbogie agane with his fateris trvknis" (*Spalding*).

May 8, 1639. Gight was one of another deputation who, supported by 80 horse and 60 foot, "cam to the kirkyeard of Ellon, and send to the laird [Kennedy] of Kermvk, being in his oune hous of Arduthie, desyring him to refuse the countrie covenant, and to subscribe the Kingis covenant." Kermuck refused (*Spalding*).

May 10, 1639. Gight, with some other lairds, intended to "cum to the place of Tolly-Barclay, and thair to tak out sic armes, mvscatis, gvnis, and carrabnis as the lairdis of Delgatie and Tollie-Barclay had plunderit from the said young laird of Cromartie out of the place of Balquholly [which belonged to the Mowats, who were, I think, relatives of Gight]; bot it hapnit the Lord Fraser and maister of Forbes to sie thair cuming. Thay manit the hous of Towy, cloisit the yettis, and schot diuerss schotis fra the hous heid,

whair ane seruand of the laird off Geichtis wes schot, callit Daudid Prat. . . . Heir be it markit that this wes the first blood that wes drawin heir sen the begining of this covenant." Gight's party ultimately retreated, "thinking it no vassalage to stay whill thay war slayne" (*Spalding*).

May 13, 1639. Gight took part in the Trot of Turriff, when the Royalists surprised the Covenanting Committee (*Britane's Distemper*).

June, 1639. Montrose and his artillery attacked the Castle of Gight, which was well defended by the laird and Colonel Johnston. The siegers, however, withdrew to Aberdeen (on June 3) when they heard that a Royalist army was approaching (*Britane's Distemper*).

July 10, 1639. On this day it was reported to the Presbytery of Ellon that Gight had "come to ye Kirk of Ellon upon ye Saboth day, and having maid some ryding throuche ye toun of Ellon, which wes scandelous." Gight (at a subsequent meeting) declared that "he cam not to the Kirk of Ellon to mak ony convocatione, nor to irritat any gentleman there, bot onlie to visit ye laird of Ochterellone and Mr. David Leache [the minister], to tak with him the young laird of Foveran [his grandson], wha was in Ochterellone [the lad's mother, Gight's daughter, having died in the early part of the year]. He said he was sorry if he had offended any of the brethren (Mair's *Records of the Presbytery of Ellon*).

April, 1640. Gight began to fortify his house with "men, muskat, meit and drink and vther devyis of defens," in view of General Monro's advance (*Spalding*).

June, 1640. Gight, described as a "seiklie, tender man, being by chance at this samen tyme in Montross, is takin by ane Captain Betoun, and had to [the Tolbooth of] Edinburgh with the rest: his houss of Ardestie [in Forfarshire] pitfullie plunderit, becauss he wes ane papist and out stander aganes the good causs" (*Spalding*). Upon caution he had libertie of frie waird within the toun, and to walk and go at his pleasour." He died in prison on November 17, 1640, "either through age or greefe or bothe together. He was a Papist in his profession. That was eneuch indytemment against him" (*Gordon's Scots Affairs*).

Dec. 30, 1640. Collonell Maister of Forbes send out to the intaking of the place of Geicht ane capiten with 32 soldiouris. The hous is randerit be the lady, becaus none laird wes there. Aluaies scho cam in and delt so with the collonell that they were all removit and cam bak agane to Abirdene (*Spalding*).

Gight left seven children, by which wife, however, I cannot say. Mr. Mair, in his *Presbytery Records of Ellon*, notes that his first

wife (Isobell Wood) bore him five children before 1597. Dr. Temple says his second wife bore him a son and a daughter. His issue was as follows:—

1. *George Gordon* was succeeded as seventh laird of Gight.
2. *John Gordon* assisted his nephew, the eighth laird, to raid the town of Montrose. He was imprisoned in Edinburgh, 1644, with his brother, the seventh laird, who was granted, through his agent, Thomas Gordon, 300 merks to "menteyn" himself and his brother in prison (June 19, 1644, *Acts of Parliament, Spalding*).
3. *Alexander Gordon* married Lilius, second daughter of William *Menteith* of Kers. In 1636 (at which date he was married) he got the estate of Ardestie, in Forfarshire, from Robert Erskine (*Great Seal*). I may note, however, that his father was known as "Old Ardestie" (*Gordon's Scots Affairs*), he having probably got that estate through his first wife, Isobell Wood, who was a Forfarshire woman. This Alexander is not mentioned by Dr. Temple.
4. *Barbara Gordon* married Sir John *Turing*, both of them "recusants," 1623 (*Mair's Presbytery Records of Ellon*). He was present at the battle of Worcester, 1651, and had been created a baronet, 1638. He lost his lands at Foveran, which his house had held for three centuries. He had by Barbara Gordon a son, George, who predeceased him. By his second marriage (in 1652) he had a son, who died unmarried in 1682, when the representation of the family devolved on the (1st) baronet's nephew, the ancestor of the present baronet, who lives at Chichester. Barbara Gordon died early in the beginning of 1639, and Lord Huntly, whose "ant" she was (according to *Spalding*), attended her funeral.
5. *Mary Gordon* married Alexander Innes of Coxtou, who was concerned in the anti-Covenanting struggle, but was pardoned, 1647 (*Acts of Parliament*). She died, 20th August, 1647 (*Familie of Innes*).
6. — *Gordon* married the Hon. William *Hay*, son of the eighth Earl of Erroll, by Lady Agnes Sinclair, daughter of Lord Caithness (*Privy Council Register*). He quarrelled with his mother in 1616 (*idem*), and helped his father-in-law to attack the Hays of Burnthill (1616), to which I have already referred.
7. — *Gordon*. Dr. Temple says Gight had a daughter by his second wife. I cannot verify this, however.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Resumed from Vol. XI., pp. 101-103.)

It is perhaps necessary to remind our readers, after such long silence, that these notes are supplementary to the New Spalding Club Hand List of Bibliography of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine. The first few entries this month supply omissions from our own lists. Alexander Fowler Shepherd was a graduate of Aberdeen University, and war correspondent of the *Times of India*. John Sim, who would be forgotten but for his connection with the translator of the *Lusiad*, was a native of Banchory-Ternan, whence his father removed to Aberdeen that his family might enjoy greater educational privileges. He studied at Marischal College and at Oxford, and subsequently held several Anglican curacies, but chiefly devoted himself to literary work of an ephemeral description.

William Japp Sinclair, the Professor of Gynæcology in the Victoria University, Manchester, is a man of the Mearns, and M.A., M.D. of Aberdeen. A skilful and successful physician, he is also well known in the city of his adoption as a popular lecturer on hygiene.

William Singer, a native of Inch, educated at Marischal College, was in his day one of the most influential ministers of the Scottish Church in Dumfries-shire. The catalogue of his works sufficiently indicates the branches of his profession in which he excelled, and it is obvious that he carried with him to Kirkpatrick-Juxta that practical knowledge of cattle and crops for which the men of the Garioch are still noted. The University of Edinburgh appreciatively conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1805.

K. J.

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(To be continued.)

COUNT LESLIE (OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE).—This letter, quoted in Miss Eva Scott's new "Life of Prince Rupert" (a fascinating book, recently published by Messrs. Archibald Constable), may be of use to the historian of the Leslies. Writing on June 22, 1861, to Colonel William Legge, Rupert adds this "hurried and incoherent postscript":—

I almost forgott to tell you that Comte Lesley's cousin (I forgott his name, but I remember that his sister was married to St. Michel), this man ded me the favor to send over a booke to Comte Lesley, entitled *The Iron Age*, in which it speekes mosst base language of me and my actions in England. It is dedicated to Jake Russell, but I am confident if honest Jake had read the booke, he would have broke the translator's head. . . . One Harris translated it: pray inquire after the booke and juge if it be not a Scotch trickie to send it. . . . Moutray is the name I forgott.

LADY PRESTWICK.—It is not generally known perhaps that Lady Prestwick, who has just written the life of her husband, the late Sir Joseph Prestwick (the geologist), for Messrs. Blackwood, is a Morayshire woman. In Sir Joseph's biography, just published, you read:—

On the 26th February, 1870, Mr. Prestwick's marriage took place at St. Marylebone Church, London, with Grace Anne, eldest daughter of James Milne, Esq., J.P., Findhorn, Morayshire, and widow of George M'Call, Esq., Glasgow. She was the niece of his [Sir Joseph's] lamented friend, Hugh Falconer, at whose house they met.

EARL MARISCHALL'S RENTS IN BUCHAN IN 1712.

THE following Abstract of the Earl Marischall's Rents in Buchan, including the Fishings of Inverugie, Parks and Crofts, with the Wind Miln, Tynd Fishing and Feu duties of the Town of Peterhead in 1712 is copied from an old MS. book in my keeping, and, believing same might interest the readers of *S. N. & Q.*, is given here without comment. F.

Wheat, 23—valued at £6 5s. per Boll	-	£143	15	0
Oats, 27.3 " " 4 3s. 4d. "	-	115	12	6
Bear, 865.1 } 1589.1 — valued at {		6621	17	6
Meal, 724. } £4 3s. 4d. per Boll {		3667	13	6
Money Rent	-			
Customes, great and small, including Poultry brought to money	-	556	16	0
Torterstou, 208 Bolls, and £23 13s. 4d. for Customes as above	-	896	6	8
Money Rent of Torterstou	-	541	2	2
Rora, including his Rood Victual and Money Wadset, but forthcoming to make good debt	-	1401	6	8
Achlys and Kirkton of Longsyd ^d including as above and part Wadset	-	698	10	10

£14,643 0 10

Deducting Minister's Stipends in Buchan, viz. :—

The Minister of Peterhead, vict ^l and money	-	£300	0	0
Old Deer, about	-	450	0	0
St. Fergus	-	466	13	4
Longsyd, about	-	161	6	8
And for the Wynd Miln and Fishing to B. Cruickshank	-	293	0	0

Free Rent - - - £12,972 0 10

Lands in the Mearns returned ^{ff} Inventor	£3581	12	2	
Deduct Chapel Wadset—				
David And'son	-	96	3	4

Crators Sea Land and Mylne of Uras, includs the new B's, at put up	-	825	5	10
(A line obliterated)	-	2218	0	4
Gallatons 3 possessions	-	461	10	0
Newton and Clapperton	-	382	6	8
Part of Gaval redeemed from Auchmedden	-	305	0	0
(A line obliterated, but some place redeemed)	-	33	6	8

Total - - - £20,682 19 2

AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES.

(XII., 94, 127, 142, 159.)

5. BELA or BELAM, LINCOLN (*S. N. & Q.*, XII., 95, 143), took his B.A. at Harvard in 1754, and M.D. at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1765. He died 1773 (*Gen. Cat.*, *Harvard*, p. 80: *Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 122).

8. CHARLES RUSSELL belonged to B.A. class at Harvard of 1757, and became A.M.: received M.D. at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1765, and died 1780 (*Gen. Cat.*, *Harvard*, p. 81: *Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 123).

21. Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, LL.D., studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and graduated in 1826. He was stationed as missionary at Portugal Cove, in Newfoundland, 1829-31, and then he removed to Nova Scotia, where he was clergyman at Bridgetown and Wilmot, 1832-37; at Bridgetown, 1838-49; and at Wilmot, 1850-75, when he retired. He received in 1856 the degree of LL.D. from his *Alma Mater* (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 119, 282: *Digest S. P. Cr.*, 859, 863).

22. Rev. JONATHAN MAYHEW, D.D., Pastor of the West Church, Boston, Mass., was son of Experience Mayhew, and born in Martha's Vineyard, Oct. 8th, 1720. He was a distinguished preacher and controversialist, leaning strongly to the Arian side in religious sympathy. He was one of the most powerful advocates for the federation and independence of the American colonies, and died in Boston, July 9, 1766. He received the degree of D.D. from King's College, Aberdeen, on Christmas Day, 1749, "recommended by William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts Bay" (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 100). He published several sermons (Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iii., 664: *Cent. Cycl.*, 668: Jackson, *Concis. Dict.*, 553: *Amer. Ch. Hist.*, iii., 276-8, 287, 291: *Gen. Cat.*, *Harvard*, 77).

23. Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D., founder with Benjamin Franklin, and first Provost of the University in Philadelphia, was a bursar at King's College, Aberdeen, 1743-47, but there is no record of his taking his degree. He received the degree of D.D. from King's College in 1759, from Oxford in the same year, and from Dublin in 1764. (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 100: *S. N. & Q.*, i., 137; vii., 14, 141; xii., 84.)

24. Rt. Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, LL.D., D.D., Bishop of Toronto, Ont. He was born in Aberdeen on 12th April, 1778, and graduated at King's College in 1797. In 1799 he came to Cornwall in Lower Canada, and was ordained by Bishop Mountain of Quebec in 1803. While rector of the parish at Cornwall he opened a school, which soon became well known, and in 1812 he was called to Toronto, then named York, where he threw himself into all the interests of the young colony, then suffering in the war with the United States. He was an educationalist all through his life,

and procured first the founding of Toronto University, and then the University of Trinity College: when at Cornwall he received in 1806 and 1811 the degrees of LL.D. and of D.D. from King's College, Aberdeen. On S. Bartholomew's Day, 1839, he was consecrated Bishop in Lambeth Chapel, and had charge of all Upper Canada as his diocese. He was appointed by the Crown a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. He died Nov. 1, 1867. (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 106, 265: *Life of Bishop John Strachan*, by Bishop Bethune: *Jubilee Volume of the Diocese of Toronto: Digest S. P. Cr.*, 877, et al.: *S. N. & Q.*, xii., 100.)

25. Rt. Rev. ALEXANDER NEIL BETHUNE, D.D. Second Bishop of Toronto, Ont. He was son of a Presbyterian minister at Montreal, and ordained by the Bishop of Quebec in 1823. He was rector of Cobourg, and had charge of the Theological School there, which was afterwards merged in Trinity College, Toronto. While at Cobourg he became Archdeacon of York, and in 1847 received from King's College, Aberdeen, the degree of D.D. (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 107). In 1867 he was consecrated coadjutor to the aged Bishop Strachan, and took the title of Bishop of Niagara: the same year he became Bishop of Toronto, and died 1879 (*Life of Bishop Strachan*, by Bp. Bethune: *Digest S. P. Cr.*, 873, et al.: *Jubilee Volume of the Diocese of Toronto*).

26. Right Rev. ALEXANDER JOLLY, S.T.D., Bishop of Moray, was born at Stonehaven, 3rd April, 1756, studied at Marischal College, where he graduated A.M. in 1775 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 342), and was ordained deacon at the age of twenty. In 1796 he was made coadjutor to Bishop Macfarlane of Ross, and, at that prelate's resignation of the See of Moray, Bishop Jolly was collated to it. From 1777 to 1788 he was at Turriff, and for the rest of his life in Fraserburgh; he died on S. Peter's Day, 1838. He was the first to receive a special degree at Trinity (Washington) College, Hartford, Conn., having been made S.T.D. there in 1826 (*Cat. Coll. S. Trin.*, 67). While a great student, he wrote little, viz.:—*Friendly Address on Baptismal Regeneration* (1826): *Observations on the Sunday Services in the Book of Common Prayer* (1828): *Christian Sacrifice in the Eucharist* (1831): *Some plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church* (1783). (Walker, *Life of Bishop Jolly*: Grub, *Ecl. Hist. Scot.*, iv.)

27. Right Rev. DAVID MOIR, S.T.D., Bishop of Brechin, was born at Culbach, now Bankhead, of Monboddoo, in the Parish of Fordoun, received the A.M. degree at Marischal College in 1812, but his class was that of 1792-96 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 374, 405). In 1837 he became Bishop Coadjutor to Bishop Gleig, and succeeded to the sole charge in 1840. He died in his parsonage at Brechin 21st August, 1847 (Grub, *Ecl. Hist. Scot.*, iv., 190, 243, 251). He received the degree of S.T.D. from Trinity (Washington) College, Hartford, Conn., in 1839 (*Cat. S. Trin.*, 68).

28. Right Rev. DAVID LOW, S.T.D., &c., was a native of Brechin, and studied at Marischal College, but probably did not graduate (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 360): in 1820 he received from the same the degree of LL.D. (*ib.*, ii., 103). He was presbyter at Pittenweem in Fife, and remained there during his episcopate. In 1819 he was elected and consecrated Bishop of Ross and Argyll, and in 1838 had the See of Moray added. But in 1846 he resigned the united See of Argyll and The Isles, and partly endowed it. Hobart College gave him, in 1848, the degree of LL.D. (*Gen. Cat.*, *Hobart*, 75), and Trinity (Washington) College, Hartford, Conn., gave him S.T.D. the same year (*Cat. S. Trin.*, 72). He resigned the See of Moray and Ross, 1850, and died 26th January, 1855 (*Blatch, Life of Bp. Low: Grub, Eccl. Hist. Scot.*, iv.)

29. Right Rev. WILLIAM SCOT WILSON, S.T.D., &c., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, was born at Pittenweem, Fifeshire, on Sept. 13th, 1806, and, owing to his father's death, was educated at Keith under Rev. J. Murdoch. He received his M.A. degree at King's College in 1827, and in the same year was ordained. He received charge of the Episcopalians at Ayr in 1832, and remained till his death, 17th March, 1889. In 1840 he was made Synod Clerk of the Diocese, and in 1845 the Dean: on the resignation of Bp. Trower he became Bishop in 1859, and the same year received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart College, N. Y.: in 1860 the University of Dublin conferred on him the LL.D. (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 283): *Scot. Ep. Ch. Direct.*, 1889, p. 57: *Gen. Cat.*, *Hobart*, 117.

30. Rt. Rev. ALEXANDER EWING, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, was born at Shelagreen, Aberdeen, 25th March, 1814, son of John Ewing, Aberdeen, Advocate. He and his brother John attended classes at Marischal College, 1828-30 (*Mar. Coll. Rec.*, ii., 466, 468), and afterwards at Edinburgh. Alexander was ordained by Bp. Low in 1838, and consecrated in S. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, Oct. 26th, 1847, as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. In 1848 he received the degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University, and that of S.T.D. from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (*Cat. S. Trin.*, 72): he had also the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1851. He died May 22nd, 1873 (see Dr. Walker's Memoir of Bp. Ewing in *The Scottish Standard Bearer*, ix., 59 seq.). He wrote *Revelation considered as Light* (*S. N. & Q.*, ix., 69: *Grub, Eccl. Hist. Scot.*, iv., 251).

31. Most Rev. ROBERT MACHRAY, D.D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan, Primate of all Canada: Prelate of the Order of S. Michael and S. George. Like other Aberdonians, he early developed as an educationalist, was appointed President of the Board of Education for the Colony, and the first Chancellor of the Provincial University of Manitoba. He founded and still acts as teacher in S. John's College, Winnipeg, which educates in Arts and Theology, and was in 1877 affiliated to the University (see *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 52: *Appleton, Cycl.*

Am. Biog., iv., 122: *Johnson, Univ. Cycl.*, v., 432: *Digest S. P. Cr.*, 179-80, 761, 763-4, 779-80). He received at Aberdeen, M.A. (1851), LL.D. (1865): at Cambridge, M.A. (1858), D.D. (1865): at S. John's College, University of Manitoba, D.D. (1883): at Durham, D.D. (1888): at Trinity University, Toronto, D.C.L. (1893): and at Oxford, D.D. (1897). (Based for the most part upon information received from the Bursar at S. John's, Winnipeg).

32. Rt. Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D.D., Bishop of Saskatchewan, N. W., Canada. A notice of this native of Portsoy appears in *S. N. & Q.*, vii., 44. See also *Appleton's Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iv., 144. Tenney (*The Triumphs of the Cross*, p. 625) says:—"John Maclean, Bishop of Saskatchewan, was as truly a martyr to his icy river as was Cranmer to the fire." In 1880 he founded Emmanuel College, Prince Edward, N.W., Canada, and acted as Warden and Professor of Divinity. He was the first Bishop of Saskatchewan, 1874-1886 (*Digest S. P. Cr.*, 763, 780-81, 879). He graduated at King's College M.A. (1851), and received the degree of D.C.L. at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Qu. (1871), and of D.D. at Kenyon College, O. (1871), and at S. John's, the University of Manitoba (). (From the Bursar at S. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.: *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxv., 202).

33. Rev. WILLIAM REID, D.D., born in Kildrummy in 1816, graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1833 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 288), and was licensed by the Presbytery of Fordyce in 1839. From 1840 to 1849 he was minister at Grafton and Cobourg, Ontario, from 1849 to 1850 at Picton, and from 1853 to his death in 1896 he was General Agent of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. In 1876 the University of Queen's College, Kingston, conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. (Information from Dr. Reid's son-in-law, Rev. J. M'D. Duncan, Woodville, Ont.)

34. Prof. JOHN MACLEAN, M.D., Princeton, N.J., was born in Glasgow, March 1, 1771, and educated at Glasgow Grammar School, and the University: afterwards studied at London and Paris. Chemistry was his favourite study. In 1795 he went to America, and was Professor of Chemistry at New Jersey (Princeton) University, 1795-1812, but he also taught Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History. In 1812 he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy in William and Mary College, Va., and died in Princeton, Feb. 17th, 1814. He received the degree of M.D. from King's College, Aberdeen, 1797, on the recommendation of Drs. Cleghorn and Miller, Glasgow. (*Memoir of John Maclean, M.D.*, by his son, Pres. Maclean: *Gen. Cat.*, *Princeton Univ.*, 16: *King's Coll. Grad.*, 142).

35. WALTER MINTO, Professor at Princeton, N.J., was born in Cowdenham, Scotland, Dec. 6, 1753, and graduated at Edinburgh. He became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at New

Jersey (Princeton) College, 1787-1796, and received the degree of LL.D. from Marischal College, 1786 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, 99). He was Treasurer at New Jersey College in 1795 (*Gen. Cat., N. Jers. Coll.*, 14, 16). He died at Princeton, N.J., 21st Oct., 1796. His published works were *Demonstration of the Path of the New Planet* (): *Researches into some Parts of the Theory of Planets* (1783): *An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of John Napier of Merchiston* (along with the Earl of Buchan, 1787): and *Inaugural Oration on the Progress and Importance of the Mathematical Sciences* (1788). (*Appleton, Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, iv., 337: *Allibone, Dict. Auth.*, ii., 1325: *Watt, Bibl. Brit.*, ii., 672).

36. Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, S.T.D., born in Ayrshire, 1811, studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and received an honorary M.A. degree from Edinburgh University, on the motion of Sir Wm. Hamilton. He became minister in Montrose, 1835, and in Brechin, 1839, coming out in 1843 with the Free Church party. He was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851, and thence was called to be President of Princeton College, N.J., 1868-1888. In the last-named year he resigned the Presidency, and died at Princeton, N.J., Nov. 16th, 1894. His University honours were M.A. from Edinburgh (1833): LL.D. from Marischal Coll. (1851), Harvard (1868), Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa. (1868): D. Litt. from Queen's College, Belfast (1882): S.T.D. from Brown's University, Providence, R.I. (1868). (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 108: *Hist. Cat., Brown Univ.*, 387: *Gen. Cat., Harvard*, 338.) Dr. McCosh published *The Methods of Divine Government, Physical and Moral* (1850): *Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation* (1856): *Intuitions of the Mind inductively investigated, being a Defense of Absolute Truth* (1860): *The Supernatural in relation to the Natural* (1862): *Examination of Mill's Philosophy* (1866): *Laws of Discursive Thought, being a Treatise on Formal Logic* (1869): *Christianity and Positivism* (1871): *The Scottish Philosophy; Biographical, Expository, and Critical, from Hutcheson to Hamilton* (1874): *The Development Hypothesis* (1876): *The Emotions* (1880): "The Philosophical Series," (1882-86), including *Criteria of Divers Kinds of Truth, as opposed to Agnosticism* (1882): *Energy, Efficient and Final Cause—Development; What it can do, and what it cannot do, and Certitude, Providence and Prayer* (1883): *Locke's Theory of Knowledge, with Notice of Berkeley, Agnosticism of Hume and Huxley, with Notice of the Scottish School, and Criticism of the Critical Philosophy* (1884): *Herbert Spencer's Philosophy as culminating in his Ethics*, and *The New Departure in College Education* (1885): *Psychology of the Cognitive Powers* (1886): *The Religious Aspect of Evolution* (1888): *The Prevailing Types of Philosophy, Can they Logically reach Reality?* (1890): *The Tests of Various Kinds of Truth* (1891): *Our Moral Nature* (1893): *Philosophy of Reality* (1894). (*Johnson, Univ. Cycl.*, v., 421: *Appleton, Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, iv., 95-6, with portrait: Jackson,

Concis. Dict., 529: *Cent. Cycl.*, 635: *Nat. Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, v., 468, with portrait).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,

May 18, 1899.

QUALIFIED TO BEAR ARMS AFTER THE REBELLION OF 1745-46.—Soon after the overthrow of the Jacobites at Culloden, an Act was passed "for the more effectually disarming the Highlands in Scotland, and for the more effectually restoring the peace of the Highlands, and for restraining the use of the Highland dress." In terms of that Act, all the inhabitants of Banff, Gamrie, Alvah, Boyndie, Forglan, Ordiquhill, Marnoch, Rothermay, and Inverkeithny had to bring in their arms on 27th May, 1748, to the Town-house of Banff to Humphrey Bland, Esq., Lieutenant-General and Commander of His Majesty's Forces in North Britain, and accordingly many guns, swords, and dirks were delivered up, but loyal subjects could retain their arms on certain conditions, viz., by appearing before the Sheriff of the county, and taking and swearing the oaths of allegiance and adjuration, together with the oath of assurance, in terms of Act of the 21st year of King George. It is interesting to learn, from a volume in the custody of the Sheriff-Clerk of Banffshire, who in this county took the oaths. During the year 1748, the following gentlemen took the qualification to bear and use arms:—William, Lord Braco, James Abernethie of Meyan, Alexander Russell of Montcoffer, George Joass of Colleonard, Walter Ogilvie of Baldavie, Alexander Innes of Rosieburn, Lord Banff, Peter Gordon of Ardmeillie, Alexander Donaldson of Kinnairdy, James Spence in Recletch, Earl of Findlater and Seafeld, Mr. Andrew Hay of Montblairy, Alexander Garden of Troup, and Sir Robert Abercrombie of Birkenbog. In subsequent years the following qualified:—1750, Francis Young, officer of Excise; 1754, William Leslie, late of Melrose, now of Auchingoul; 1757, William Gordon of Glenbucket. No more qualifications are recorded in this county, for the time was approaching when English statesmen adopted another and a wiser policy, namely, inducing the Highlanders to enter His Majesty's service and maintain the glory of the country, as they so conspicuously did, in other lands.—*Banffshire Journal*, 30th May, 1899.

In the *Evening Dispatch* of 3rd June there is a second paper dealing with Ross of Lochlee, this time discussing the authorship of the well-known song, "Woo'd and married and a'."

ARCHIBALD BUTTER, IN THE '15,
"THE LADY'S DARLING."

THE great-great-grandfather of the present laird of Faskally was Archibald Butter, who married Jean, daughter of Henry Balneaves. Was he the Archibald Butter who, out in the '15, captivated all the ladies who visited him when a prisoner in London, and gained the soubriquet of "the Lady's Darling?"

This gallant was a captain in Lord Nairn's regiment. Taken prisoner at Preston, on the ill-fated 13th November, he was amongst those who were conveyed to London and committed to prison there on the 9th December. Patten, in enumerating the officers taken at Preston, mentions him as "Archd. Butler, the Lady's Darling, tho' *mangy* in the Rebellion." "A handsome, high-spirited young Highland gentleman, whom the pamphlets of the day called Bottair (one of the family of Butter in Athole), made such an impression on the fair visitors who came to minister to the wants of the Jacobite captives, that some reputations were put in peril by the excess of their attentions to this favourite object of compassion" (*Tales of a Grandfather*). On 31st May he was arraigned at the Court of Exchequer, and pleaded not guilty, and on 4th June he appeared at the Bar, but his trial was put off. On 29th June he was again brought up for trial, "but as he had a Petition lying before the King, it was not thought proper to enter on his Trial till an Answer was got thereto. The said Petition set forth, 'That he was taken from School, and forced into the Rebellion; from which he once escap'd, but was retaken by the Rebels; and humbly begg'd that he might be permitted to return to his Studies, which, as well as the Remainder of his Life, should be wholly employ'd in his Majesty's Service.' This Petition being backed by powerful Solicitations, and his Youth pleading in his Favour, the King was pleased to grant him his Pardon" (*A Faithful Register of the late Rebellion*, London, 1718.)

I have been informed by a Gaelic scholar that the name Butter is a grammatical transposition—but how effected I fail to remember—of Nucater, Macnucater being the *bun-sloine* of a branch of the Campbells. Lately, on reading a *Journal of a Summer Tour in the Perthshire and Inverness-shire Highlands*, by J. C. Roger, F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law, privately printed, London, 1898, the following passage was lit on:—"The place-name Butterstone, it may be mentioned, has its origin in the Norse personal name *Butar*, which still lingers in the district

as a surname in the family of the Butters of Faskally." Which is right?

J. CHRISTIE.

A CURIOUS SHETLAND BOOK.—During our rambles among the bookstalls the other day we picked up a rather curious volume relating to Shetland, by a Quaker author, and as it has not been noted in Mr. James W. Cursiter's "*List of Books and Pamphlets relating to Orkney and Shetland, Kirkwall, 1894*," an account of it may well be preserved in these pages. It contains a double frontispiece, consisting of sketch maps illustrating the author's route from Lerwick *via* Scalloway, Rewick, Walls and Sandness to the lonely island of Papa Stour, and is entitled, "*Travels through the United Kingdom in promoting the cause of peace on earth and good-will towards men (being a continuation of the work entitled 'The Doctrine of Particular Providence')*, by George Pilkington, late Captain, Corps of Royal Engineers. . . . London; published by Edmund Fry and Son, Bishopsgate Street. MDCCCXXXIX." 318 pp. Size 7" x 4½". The author, by birth an Irishman, had been converted by the Society of Friends from a man of war into an enthusiastic lecturer on universal peace and total abstinence. Hearing by chance that the Hon. Edwin Lindsay, a younger son of Alexander, 6th Earl of Balcarres, had been for twenty-five years, and was still, unlawfully detained in the remote island of Papa Stour upon the false pretext of insanity, George Pilkington set out alone from his home in London to deliver the distant captive, to whom he was quite a stranger. Half the volume is occupied with an account of the toilsome lecturing tour, during which he fully accomplished its chief object. He removed the alleged lunatic from durance, and had proceeded some distance on the southward journey when he was arrested with his protégé at the instance of the baffled custodian. They were conveyed prisoners to Lerwick, where the Sheriff Substitute of the County immediately investigated the circumstances and set them at liberty. Lord Crawford's "*Lives of the Lindsays*" contains no reference to this hidden romance of the peerage. But the story is quite authentic, and a note in Mr. Cursiter's work seems to indicate that the proceedings in a lawsuit which ensued between the liberated man and his elder brother (7th Earl) were printed. Pilkington's narrative, and his description of the country through which he passed, are exceptionally interesting. We have sent the volume for better preservation to the University Library, Aberdeen. K. J.

THE STEUARTS AND THE STEWARTS
(AFTERWARDS STEWART-FLEMYNGS) OF
KILLIECHASSIE.

SIR JAMES STEUART, knighted 1604, fifth and last laird of Stix, of his name, and third of Ballechin, was the grandson of Sir John Steuart, first of Stix, natural son of James II. He was twice married, and by his first wife, who was a sister of the "Admirable" Crichton, he had a son, Robert, who carried on the line of Ballechin. He married, secondly, in 1597, Elizabeth, daughter of James, and sister of Sir Andrew Rollo (afterwards first Lord Rollo) of Duncrub, and by her had five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, by the second marriage, was—

John Steuart, I. of Killiechassie. He was born in the reign of James VI., and died in the reign of Charles I. By his wife, who was a daughter of Commissary Stewart of Ladywell, he had a son—

John Steuart, II. of Killiechassie. He married Mary Cooper, daughter of a landed proprietor in the Lothians, and by her had, with several daughters, who died without succession, a son Patrick. Was it Patrick, or his father, who sold Killiechassie? The former was the father of James Steuart, merchant and banker, who became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and purchased some lands near that city, which he called Steuartfield. He had a numerous family. Both he and his son James, younger of Steuartfield, were alive in 1798. Is the male line extinct?

The Rev. Robert Stewart, I. of Killiechassie, of his name, was the younger son of James Stewart of Wester Clunie, 1625, second son of Alexander Stewart, V. of Bonskeid, descended from the "Wolfe of Badenoch." The elder son, Alexander, succeeded his father in Wester Clunie, and was progenitor of the Poyntz Stewarts of Chesfield.

Robert Stewart was educated at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, where he graduated A.M., 23rd July, 1672. He was admitted minister of Killin in 1679. In 1714, he was appointed by the Rev. Alexander Comrie, minister of Kenmore, vicar at Lawers, with power to hold sessions, baptize and marry. Contrary to instructions, "he neither kept register or scrolls, and monopolised all the dues payable to the Clerk, Bedal, and Box, all the time he stayed there." Scott (*Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ*) says he afterwards officiated at Turrerich, and that "he married, 1st, Ann Campbell, and had four sons, James of Killiechassie, Duncan of Blackhall [*sic*, Blackhill], Alexander of Cloichfoldich, and

Robert of Derculich; 2nd, Ann Campbell, who afterwards mar. Angus McPherson, residing in Methven." According to Burke, who appears to derive his information from an unquestionable source of accuracy, namely, the pedigree of the Stewart-Robertsons in Lyon Office, he was only once married, in January, 1683, to Anna, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Edramucky—his son, Robert of Derculich, being born in 1704. He died in February, 1729, aged about 77, and his widow survived till the following year. Burke says his descendants, except through the Derculich family, are now all extinct in the male line. His eldest son—

James Stewart, became II. of Killiechassie. Was he the father of Janet Stewart, who became the first wife of Duncan Robertson, VI. of Auchleeks, probably about 1733? He married Vere Menzies, eldest daughter of Captain James Menzies of Comrie, who was the younger son of Sir Alexander Menzies of Weem, 1st Bart., and the grandfather of Sir John Menzies, 4th Bart.

Here my references to the family become broken and disjointed.

By 1742, Robert Stewart had Killiechassie. He was "out" in the '45, on the Jacobite side, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, commanding his own tenants. In Lord Rosebery's List of Rebels he is described as "Lurking in the Hills," after Culloden.

In 1766, John Stewart-Fleming appears in the list of subscribers to the fund for the erection of the new bridge over the Tay at Perth. Was it he or his father who married Miss Fleming, daughter (and heiress?) of Fleming of Moness?

In 1783, James Stewart-Fleming had Killiechassie and Moness. In 1787, the Earl of Breadalbane entered in possession of Moness, paying for the same on 19th May, 1788, £9600 to the Trustee of Mr. Stewart-Fleming. Reference is found in the latter year to "Miss Stewart, Killiechassie, sister to former proprietor of Moness." In 1801 he was still alive, and in possession of Killiechassie.

In 1825, "Stewart, James Fleming [*sic*], Esq., Grenada," is among the subscribers to Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary.

In 1831, "Miss Fleming of Killikhaussie" is a subscriber to the "Topography of the Basin of the Tay."

In 1840, "Elizabeth, dau. of James Fleming, Killiechassie, m., 30th June, John Steuart Newbigging (admitted W.S., 26th June, 1832), son of Sir William Newbigging, Surgeon in Edinr., b. 20th Jany., 1809; Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire, 1841-49; Died 25th Oct., 1849." (A

History of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet.)

In 1842, R. S. Flemyng had Killiechassie, the valued rent of which was £396 4/- Scots. (*Statistical Account of Scotland.*)

I am particularly desirous to have every information concerning the genealogy of this family, from the time of James II. of Killiechassie, and shall be thankful for any reliable notes on the subject.

J. CHRISTIE.

AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.—In recent numbers of the well-edited *Genealogical Magazine* (London, Elliot Stock) an old Scottish manuscript is being reproduced. The transcription is the work of Mr. Charles S. Romanes, of Edinburgh, who some time ago acquired the MS. in an auction room. It turned out to be the Minute Book of a Keeper of the Record of "Signatures passed under the King's hand," for the period 1676-1681. The value of the Record is that it contains in abstract what will appear in part in some of the *Great Seal* volumes yet to be issued. It is hard to say how long we must be content to be stayed by this foretaste. The *Great Seal* volumes, we know, involve much tedious care in their production, but it should not be difficult to expedite publication somewhat. The subject matter of Mr. Romanes' MS. is of great interest from many points of view.

DEPOPULATION IN BREADALBANE.

HERE is an authentic record of the population of a whole hill-side, devoted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, being swept away, leaving but a single family, with the land merged in one holding. The list given shews the tenants in 1781 and 1891, but 1833 saw the greater number dispossessed. The land comprehended forms part of the estate of Fearnan, on the north side of Loch Tay, which was for over three centuries in the possession of the Strowan-Robertsons, but, since 1767, has been in the hands of the Breadalbane family. The tenants formerly were nearly all McGregors and Robertsons, and it is worthy of note how these names predominated in 1781, for of the 24 tenants then 9 were McGregors and 3 were Robertsons. When the

former race was proscribed, Fearnan was the scene of bloodshed on more than one occasion, but, like every other place in the Highlands, after the restrictions following the '45, a change for the better took place, and the tenants became law-abiding and as industrious as any on Loch Tayside.

The district under notice extends from where the loch makes its eastmost bend westwards for a distance of two miles, and from the loch to the top of Meall Gruaidh, which is the highest point in the watershed within the lands of Fearnan, the altitude is nearly 3000 feet. Each tenant had a portion of infield and outfield, and the hill was common. The great-grandsons of one of the tenants of 1781 now farm the lands, and in this there is one redeeming feature in the aspect of the case, for it surely points to the survival of the fittest.

1781.	1891.
CROFTNALLIN :—	
Donald Stewart.	
Archibald Campbell.	
William Menzies.	
John McLaren.	
BORELAND :—	
Duncan McGregor.	
Hugh McDougall.	
Donald McLean.	
John Fraser.	
CORRIECHERROW :—	
Donald McGregor.	
Donald McGregor, Jun.	
John Robertson.	
John McDiarmid.	
BALNAIRN :—	
Alexander McGregor.	
Donald McGregor.	
Malcolm McKercher.	
John McGregor.	
BALLEMENACH :—	
Alexander Robertson.	
John Robertson.	
TOMINTYVOIR :—	
Donald Fisher.	
Duncan McGregor.	
Donald McGregor.	
Alexander McGregor.	
LAGFERN :—	
Duncan Ferguson.	
John McKercher.	

Tenanted by one family.

J. CHRISTIE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—The series of articles under this heading, which began in our pages in July, 1891, ceased in October, 1893, owing to the serious illness of the careful compiler, the late Mr. James W. Scott. Although he continued able from time to time to contribute minor notes on varied topics, his protracted illness hindered his resumption of the heavy task of the Bibliography. His friend, the Rev. W. J. Couper, has virtually been appointed Mr. Scott's literary executor, and is now in possession of his numerous MSS. and notanda. In preparing Mr. Scott's papers for publication in the near future, Mr. Couper will be grateful for any information regarding Edinburgh Periodical Literature which will enable him to complete the Bibliography in the same style and scale as that of Mr. Scott's work. He will be pleased to receive *any notes whatever* on such matters as the following:—the *full* titles of newspapers, magazines and reviews; the dates of commencement and ending of publication; editors' names and literary history; contributors; extent of circulation; booksellers' catalogues in which copies are advertised; publishers' names; size of paper; price; extracts from local literary catalogues; and generally any references to books which may help to elucidate the history of any Edinburgh newspaper or magazine. He specially requests that correspondents should not refrain from writing on the ground that the information may already be in hand. Communications may be sent direct to the Rev. W. J. Couper, M.A., Free Church Manse, Kirkcud, Dolphinton. The source of any information that may be communicated will be freely acknowledged. ED.

MIDMAR CASTLE.—An article on Midmar Castle, by Miss E. C. Vansittart, appeared in the *Antiquary* for May, in which a long quotation was made from *S. N. & Q.* The article was accompanied by photographic views of the front of the Castle, a window, a bee press, the tool house, and the altar of the "Druids' circle."

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON AND QUEEN VICTORIA.—The *Daily Telegraph* in a recent issue noted that—

The Queen spent most of her early birthdays at Kensington, but not until the twelfth was reached were these days marked by important observances. King William and Queen Adelaide offered congratulations and brought handsome gifts, and all the members of the Royal Family attended in person. The Duchess of Gordon's gift was a pair of piebald ponies, which greatly pleased the young Princess, and in the evening she went to a juvenile ball at St. James's Palace.

MEMORIAL STONE.—The following tribute to his friends, William Pitt and Henry Dundas (Viscount Melville), by James Ferguson of Pitfour, M.P., in Latin, is to be seen on a large memorial stone on the right hand of the principal entrance gate to the Pitfour policies:—

Memorie
GULIELMI PITT
et
HENRICI DUNDAS
Vicecomites Melville
Prisco Virtutis Virorum
Æx Indigenis marmoribus durissimis
At quibus illorum fama perennior
Donum dedit
Jacobus Ferguson
de Pitfour.
Anno Salutis MDCCCXVI.

The translation of which is thus freely attempted:

To the Memory of
WILLIAM PITT and HENRY DUNDAS,
Viscount Melville,
Men of Antient Virtue.
James Ferguson of Pitfour gave
this tribute from the most durable
Native marble than which their
fame shall be more lasting.
In the Year of Salvation 1816.

F.

LORD WILLIAM GORDON.—In addition to what I have written about Lord William Gordon, who ran away with Lady Sarah Banbury (*née* Lennox) in 1769, I must cite a passage in a scandalous pamphlet, entitled, "Miniature Pictures, originally written by Mr. Gay . . . newly adapted to the most fashionable and public characters" (London, 1781). The passage assigned to Lord William Gordon (whose name is spelt full out) is:—

You see I would indulge the girl as far as we prudently can.

This probably refers to his wife, the Hon. Frances Ingram, whom he married (despite the Court of Chancery's veto) on March 6, 1781.

J. M. B.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.—May I point out a slight slip in last issue? No. 1089 (Dr. Robert Milne) was not minister of West Church, Perth. He left Towie for *Ardler*, of which he was the first minister. The Rev. Dr. Robert Milne, who was so long in West Church of Perth, was a Forfar man—Aberdeen, M.A.—St. Andrews, Divinity—and was a well-known antiquarian writer.

HARRY SMITH, M.A.

Tibbermore Manse,
Perth.

THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND'S BALL AT BRUSSELS.—The *Irish Times* of 19th June says that, "although it was 84 years ago since the Duchess of Richmond gave her famous ball at Brussels, there are living two persons at least who were participators in 'the sound of revelry by night.' These interesting survivors are Lady Louisa Tighe and Lady Sophia Georgina Cecil, widowed sisters, the former born in 1803, the latter in 1809, daughters of the Duchess of Richmond, the hostess who gave the ball, and who was the mother of seven sons and seven daughters. The father died from the bite of a dog whilst Governor-General of Canada, in 1819. The present Duke of Richmond, now in his 82nd year, is a nephew of the two ladies referred to." The writer of this paragraph has made two errors. Lady Louisa Tighe did not attend the famous ball, being only 12 years old at the time. Her sister, Lady Sophia Cecil was still less likely to have been there. I never heard her name before mentioned in connexion with the festivities, as you will see that she was only 6 years old at the time. Lady Louisa Tighe, all through her long residence in Ireland, has been greatly respected, being a most benevolent and philanthropic woman. The other error in the paragraph is as to the death of her father, the Duke of Richmond. It was caused by the bite of a pet fox, and not by a dog.

Dublin.

J. G. ROBERTSON.

Queries.

I. THE ABERDEEN MILITIA AND THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—In sending you, as below, a copy of a Captain's Commission given to my father by the last *Duke* of Gordon, when Marquis of Huntly, I wish to elicit some information as to when the Aberdeen Militia were disbanded, and whether the Gordon Highlanders were in any way their successors. The latter corps (as I learn from

S. N. & Q.), was recruited for by the said Marquis and his attractive mother in the year 1814. I was born in Peterhead on the 2nd April, 1816. I have a clear recollection of seeing the Marquis of Huntly when he paid a visit to that place, then a fashionable watering resort, famous for its baths and spa. He was accompanied by a very large dog and a grey pony, said to be an Arabian, which we boys were taught to believe would leap into the harbour when so ordered by his master—the dog was the more likely to do this. Permit me to suggest that a paper on the badges and medals, &c., of the Scotch Volunteer and Militia Regiments would make an interesting contribution to your pages. This has been well done for the Ulster Volunteers of '82 by Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A.


J. G. ROBERTSON.

36 Sandford Road,
Dublin.

GEORGE, Marquis of Huntly, &c., &c., &c. His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Aberdeen. To *Alexander Robertson, Esquire*.

By Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given, I hereby Appoint and Commission you to be *Captain* | in the *Second* Regiment of Local Militia for the County of Aberdeen: | And you the said *Alexander Robertson* having accepted the said Commission, are carefully and diligently to discharge | the duty of *Captain* in the said Regiment, and are to observe and obey all such orders and | directions as from time to time you shall receive from your Superior Officers, according to Law, and Articles of War. |

Given under my Hand and Seal, this *twenty-first* | day of *January* and in the year of our Lord | One thousand eight hundred and *nine*. |

HUNTLY, L^d. L^t. 

2. SCOTS COINAGE.—Would some one kindly explain to me the coinage used in Scotland (Midlothian) at the beginning of last century, and the value of each denomination mentioned? I have lately been looking through some church accounts (manuscript), and I am puzzled by the coinage. The headings are usually "℥" or "libs" "sh:" "d," but "14 sh:" seems to have been a "crown" or

“dollar.” Then what was the relative value of a guinea and a pound? Out of *two* “guinies” given at a funeral “there was four pounds given to the common beggers.” And lastly, how much was a doit? Under date March 31st, 1728, I see: “Note that all along the doys are counted for two pennies.” An old Scotch dictionary I have says: “doit; the twelfth part of an English penny.” IGNORAMUS.

3. HIGHLAND HARPS.—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers who know of genuine Highland Harps, or fragments of such instruments, in country houses, will state where such are preserved, or where representations of the true Highland Harp, either on stone or in stucco, may be seen. The writer is aware of the specimens in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the representations that appear in the “Sculptured Stones of Scotland,” by the late Dr. John Stewart, and at Kilcoy Castle.

Edinburgh.

R. B. ARMSTRONG.

4. PARLIAMENTS.—I lately met this word in a list of children’s amusements of the beginning of the century. Can any one describe what the pastime consisted in?

JUVENIS.

Answers.

1213. DAVID HERD (XII., 111).—On consulting the “Dictionary of National Biography,” I find, under the name of David Hird, there is no mention that he edited Sir Thomas Urquhart’s Tracts, but, under the name of Sir Thomas Urquhart, it is distinctly stated that his “Tracts, including his ‘Genealogy’ and ‘The Jewel,’ were published at Edinburgh, in two parts, duodecimo, in 1774, under the careful editorship of David Hird.” Some remainder copies were dated 1782. F. P. L.

Literature.

The History of Fettercairn: A Parish in the County of Kincardine. By ARCHIBALD COWIE CAMERON,

A.M., LL.D., late Schoolmaster of Fettercairn.
J. & R. Parlane, Paisley, 1899. [28 pp. Crown 8vo.]

IN this goodly volume Dr. Cameron leaves little to be desired in the matter of parish history, and we have nothing but good to say as to the way he has accomplished his work. Not only will those who are more immediately connected with the district be satisfied that the work has been most carefully executed, but the story ought to satisfy the curiosity of outsiders who value research and accurately stated facts. In compiling this book its author has enjoyed the unspeakable advantage of being officially resident in the parish for 44 years, and whose personal resources must have been valuable. From its personal history, and it figured conspicuously in the past, down to its folk-lore and notables, whose names are numerous, no element of real interest has been ignored. A copious “contents,” by which the book is rendered very accessible, does duty for an index. The work is a model one in many ways, and is well illustrated by a series of process blocks, but it is to be regretted that it does not comprise a map of the parish.

ED.

Scots Books of the Month.

Dr. Cramond, Cullen, has published a booklet of “Old Memories” of the churchyard of Cullen, which contains many curious and carefully sifted nuggets of local facts. It is printed at the *Journal* Office, Banff.

Kyrie Eleison. A Manual of Private Prayers. By H. J. Wotherspoon, M.A. 1/6 net. Edinburgh: Blackwood.

A Lass of Lennox. By James Strang. 6/-. London: Chapman & Hall.

The Prophecies of the Brahan Seer. By Alexander Mackenzie, F.S.A. Stirling: Eneas Mackay.

The Cult of Othin. An Essay in the Ancient Religion of the North. By H. M. Chadwick. London: Clay.

The Autobiography and Diary of Samuel Davidson. Edited by his Daughter. 7/6. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

The Vale of Anworth, and Other Essays. By D. Brown Anderson, W.S. Edinburgh: John Menzies & Co.

- A Gentleman from the Ranks.** By H. B. Finlay Knight. 6/-. London: A. & C. Black.
- Annals of the Solway until A.D. 1307.** By George Neilson. Glasgow: MacLehose.
- Modern England.** From the Reform Bill to the Present Time. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. London: Fisher Unwin.
- The Lunatic at Large.** By J. Storer Clouston. 6/-. Edinburgh: Blackwood.
- Postle Farm.** By George Ford. 6/-. Edinburgh: Blackwood.
- The Romance of a Pro-Consul.** Being the Personal Life and Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B. By James Milne. 6/-. London: Chatto & Windus.
- Ocean Rainfall, by Rain-Gauge Observations at Sea—1864-75-81.** By W. G. Black, F.R.M.S. 2/6. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone.
- The History of Fettercairn.** By Archibald Cowie Cameron, A.M., LL.D. Paisley: Parlane.
- James Frederick Ferrier.** By E. S. Haldane. 1/6. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.
- Scottish Kings: A Revised Chronology of Scottish History, 1005-1625.** By Sir Archibald H. Dunbar. Edinburgh: David Douglas.
- The Temptation of Edith Watson.** By Sydney Hall. Paisley: Gardner.
- Anatomy of the Brain and Spinal Cord.** By J. Ryland Whitaker, M.A., M.B. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone.
- Green's Cyclopaedia of Scots Law.** Vols. 11 and 12. Edited by John Chisholm, M.A., LL.B. 15/-. Edinburgh: William Green & Co.
- Anæmia, and Diseases of the Blood-Forming Organs and Ductile Glands.** By Byrom Bramwell. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.
- What Shall we Think of Christianity?** By William Newton Clark, D.D. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.
- Memoirs of Thomas Boston, of Ettrick.** Glasgow: John McNeilage.
- Border Rhymes.** By Free Lance, Lilliesleaf. Hawick: James Edgar.
- Lady Louisa Stuart.** Selections from her Manuscripts. Edited by Hon. James A. Home. Edinburgh: David Douglas.
- The Trial of Jesus Christ: A Legal Monograph.** By A. Taylor Innes. 2/6. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.
- Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich.** Written by his Wife. 21/-. Edinburgh: Blackwood.
- Professor Robert Wallace.** Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.
- Matthew Arnold.** By George Saintsbury. Modern English Writers Series. 2/6. Edinburgh: Blackwood.
- Christian Missions and Social Progress.** By Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D. Vol. II. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.
- The Brave Sons of Skye.** By Lieutenant-Colonel John MacInnes, V.D. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode.
- East Coast Scenery.** By William J. Tate. London: Jarrold.
- The Life of William Ewart Gladstone.** Edited by Sir Weyms Reid. Two volumes. 9/-. London: Cassell.
- Seventy-One Not Out.** The Reminiscences of William Caffyn. Edited by Mid-on. Edinburgh: Blackwood.
- Naturalism and Agnosticism.** Gifford Lectures, 1896-1898. By James Ward, Sc.D. Two Vols. 18/- net. London: A. & C. Black.
- My Man Sandy.** By J. B. Salmond. 1/-. London: Sands.
- Pictorial and Descriptive Guide to Glasgow and the Clyde.** London: Ward, Lock, & Co.
- Christian Character.** A Study in New Testament Morality. By the Rev. Thomas B. Kilpatrick, D.D. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

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Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2nd SERIES.] No. 2.

AUGUST, 1899.

REGISTERED { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, AUGUST, 1899.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 4.)

GEORGE GORDON, THE SEVENTH LAIRD OF GIGHT.

HE succeeded his father, the sixth laird, who died a prisoner in Edinburgh, on November 17, 1640. I do not know when he was born, but he was described by the Privy Council in 1618 as "ane young boy." His career was almost as stormy as his father's. Its leading events are as follows:—

1607. In June and July of this year the Privy Council examined William Murdo, a priest, who gave evidence that David Law (brother of the

Bishop of Orkney), after being educated in Paris, came to Scotland, and "remanit a quhyle with young Geycht and his sister [Lady Turing?] in Buchan, with whom he made his residence." Law was a suspected Jesuit. Thus "young Geycht" entered the religious struggle early.

1618. Gight, though "a young boy," helped his father, in April and May of this year, as I have shown, to worry old Lady Saltoun, his step-grandmother, into altering her will. On July 2 the Privy Council ordered the lad to be imprisoned in Edinburgh. On July 9 his father "exhibited" him, and committed him to the castle, "therein to remain at his own expenses during their Lordships' pleasure."

July, 1624. He took part, with his father, in the raid on Sir Harry Wood of Bonnyton, his uncle, in the Kirk of St. Vigeans.

June 11, 1640. "The young laird of Geicht is forsit be Marshall and Munro to cum in; and vpone Fridday the 11th of Junij he cam to Aberdein befor the counsall of warr. He getis 48 houris protectioun. Ane challenge of combat past betwixt him and [Alexander Fraser] the laird of Philorth. Marischal getis word, sendis ane pairty of soldouris for him (to eschew this fight), and took him out of his nakit bed, lying in Mr. Thomas Lilleis house in Old Abirdein. Geicht (wnder protectioun) menyallis at this bussines, not knowing Marischallis purpoiss. Alaies, he gettis libertie from the capiten that took him to ryde beside him (who wes also horst) over to the toun, and speik with Marischal. The capiten, seing his horss bot ane litle naig, wes content: and so thay ryde on with his soldiouris whill thay cum to the Justice Port, whair Geicht schiftis the capiten and all his keiparis, and be plane speid of foot he wynis cloiss away, to all thair disgraces, and to Germanie goes he" (Spalding). I think Gordon may have lived in Germany with his kinsman, Colonel John Gordon, who assassinated Wallenstein, and who had seen his uncle, John Gordon of Ardbogy, die in 1638.

June, 1643. "Schir George Gordon, elder of Geicht, cam hame out of Germanie," where he had been for three years (Spalding).

19th March, 1644. He was one of the band of Royalists who rode into Aberdeen and captured Provost Leslie, Robert Farquhar and Alexander

Jaffray, "lait baillies," and John Jaffray, dean of Guild, and took them to Strathbogie, and then to Auchindown (Spalding).

26th March, 1644. He accompanied the Marquis of Huntly to Aberdeen (Spalding).

April, 1644. He was one of the band that went to Banff, "took the toune but contradictioun, mellit with the keyis of the tolouth, took frie quarteris, and plunderit all the armes thay could get, buffill cotis, pikis, pistollis, swordis, carabenis, yea and money also. Thay took from Alexander Winchester, one of the baillies thairof, 700 merkis, quhilk he [held] as ane of the four collectouris of the taxationis, and loane siluer of Banff, and fra — Schand in Doun thay plunderit sum monies. Thay causit the balleis (for Doctor Douglass thair prouest had fled) and tounesmen subscribe and suer the band denying the last Covenant. . . . Thay also took from George Geddes, ane other of the said four collectouris, 500 merkis of taxatioun and loane siluer. *Geicht keepit all the moneyis*, about 2500 merkis. Therefter thay rode to Muresk, perseuit the place, and being randerit, thay took the Laird with thame; syne returnit to Innervie, quhair thay met with the Marquis" (Spalding).

May 1, 1644. He rode throw Old Aberden wit a company of horse bearing "new quhyte lances in thair handis to Strathbogie" (Spalding).

May 9, 1644. The house of Gight was "randerit" by the laird to the Covenanters. Gight was captured (though his son escaped). "Thair is ane capiten with about 24 soldiouris put within the place of Geicht, quhilk was weill provydit with meit and drink and other necessares; and quhairin thair was store of ammunitions, pulder and ball, with victuall in girnellis abundantlie."

May 13, 1644. Gight and the other prisoners, his brother John, and Sir John Gordon of Haddo, were brought to Aberdeen "throw the lynkis." The Aberdeen Town Council spent £26 13s. 4d. in entertaining Patrick Chalmers, the lieutenant of the horse troop "that cam as convoy with Haddo and Gight," and his men (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, V., 161). Haddo and Gight were taken to Edinburgh. In June the Parliament (see *Acts of Parliament*) granted Gight liberty to write to his wife and get the services of an "ypothecarie" because of the "weakness of his bodie." He also asked to be relieved of the "burdene of his interteament of his brother" [John], who was in prison with him. Parliament granted him 300 merks, through his agent, Thomas Gordon. In July he was granted permission to see his wife and daughter, Barbara. In the same month witnesses against him were granted £20 each. In June, Mr. George Sharpe, the minister of Fyvie, had complained to Parliament that Gight owed him "87 bolles victuell and £251 13s. 4d. of his stipend," which that laird was ordered to pay up.

Haddo was tried in July, and condemned and hanged (July 19, 1644). Gight's trial was postponed till January, 1645. Meantime he escaped.

July 2, 1645. He was present at the battle of Alford.

1647. He was pardoned by Parliament.

21st Feb., 1648. The Commission of the General Assembly (see Scot. Hist. Society *Records*) declared of Gight, Patrick Graham of Phones, and — Gordon of Ardlogie, that it "is notor that Presbyteries where they live are overawed."

May, 1648. He was summoned by Parliament to appear for the "cryme of milignancie for his complying with the rebels, assisting of them in the rebellion, or being accessorie or active himself in the said rebellion." A messenger-at-arms was ordered to "warne and charge the said — Gordon" personally, "giff he can be apprehendit." The proclamation for his arrest was to be exhibited at the market crosses of "the head burghes of the shyre quhair he dwellis" (*Acts of Parliament*).

Gight married Lady Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of the 6th Lord Ogilvy of Airlie (died 1616). She was the sister of the 1st Earl of Airlie (died 1648), whose wife (a daughter of the Earl of Haddington) is the heroine of the well-known ballad, "The Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie." In 1624 Gight was described as an "apostate," and his wife as a "recussant" (Mair's *Presbytery Records of Ellon*). He had

- I. *George Gordon*, who succeeded as eighth laird of Gight.
- II. A son. So says Dr. Temple.
- III. *Barbara Gordon* was allowed to visit her father in Edinburgh Jail, July, 1644 (*Acts of Parliament*).

GEORGE GORDON, THE EIGHTH LAIRD OF GIGHT.

This laird followed precisely in the way of his ancestors; and even surpassed them by an attempt to oust his own father from the estates. His career runs thus:—

1635. He was a student at King's College, Aberdeen (*University Register*).

July, 1642. He married a daughter of Keith, the Laird of Ludquharne, while his father was still in Germany. Keith was a Covenanter, which may account for Spalding's statement that young Gight "fell [at this time] in variance with his awin mother," at the instigation of Ludquharne, "as wes thocht." He wished to enter into possession, for his father, who was in Germany when the sixth laird died, was never infeft "thairintill." "The lady ansuerit, scho would

not deliuer these wreittis (hir husband being absent) without his consent. Quhairvpone, be Ludquharne's assistans, thay resolute to tak in the place of Geicht, which scho schortlie manis, and stoutlie defendis. Thay tak in barnes and laiche bigging to sie if thay could get the yetis opnit, and schot in at the hall wyndois, quhair ane William Gordone wes schot through the schulder blead." The affair reminds one of the plight of the lady's sister-in-law, who had been besieged in the "Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie" two years before. Her brother, the Earl of Airlie, remonstrated with Lord Huntly on the subject. The Marquis "satlit" the business at Leggetisden, "betwixt Geicht (who cam thither) with the ladie his mother." Spalding relates a curious incident. When Gight was returning from Leggetisden, "weill content of the agreement, Johne Lesk, ane of his owne folke [William Leask of Leask had married Elizabeth Keith, sister of the laird of Balmuir], schooting ane volay with ane hagbut of found for joy (lying at the seige of Geicht), hes hand wes schot fra him, and schortlie thairefter [he] deit. This hagbut of found in the troubles wes plunderit be Ludquharne, the said John Lesk being in his company, out of the place of Foverane; so he gat his rewarid, and this seige dissoluit."

February 23, 1644. A band of Covenanters, who had set out to raid the lands of several lairds who would not sign, met a troop of loyalists, including young Gight, who were plundering the lands of Dr. Dun at Taartie. The Covenanters were "schamefullie dving bak, thair armes tane fra thame, and routit pitifullie. . . . Quhairat our Committee of Aberdene . . . wes heichlie offendit" (Spalding).

March 26, 1644. Young Gight and a number of Royalists met Lord Huntly in Aberdeen. Young Gight, Drum, and Haddo, and some horsemen were left in charge of the town, which Huntly left.

April 22, 1644. Young Gight and a band of Royalists left the town and crossed the Bridge of Dee. At two o'clock in the morning of April 24 they entered the town of Montrose, "dang the toune's people (who were on the watch) fra the calsey to thair houssis, and out of the foerstaires thay schot desperatlie, bot thay war forssit to yeild by many feirlful schotes schot aganes thame; quhair vnappilic Alexander Peirsonne, ane of thair bailleis, wes slayne." The raiders then tried to charter an Aberdeen ship, lying in the harbour, to carry off the town's "cartowis." But the Provost had taken refuge in the vessel, which "schot fyve or six peices of ordenans desperatlie amongis" the Royalists, "with about fourtie muscatis, quhair by the gryte providens of God thair wes bot onlie two men killit and sum hurt." The Royalists then "brak the quheillis of the cartowis, for moir thay could not do, nor brak them thay nicht not, and threw

thame over the schoir to mak them vnserviceable." The Royalists also plundered the shops of the town, and "cruellie spolzie ritche merchandise, clothis, silkis, veluotis, and other costlie wair, siluer, gold and siluer work, armes, and all other thing, quhairat the hieland men wes not slow. Thay brak up a pype of Spanish wyne, and drank hartfullie. Thay took Patrick Lichtoun, lait Provost," and another man prisoner. "Thay left Montroiss in wofull case, ebut two efternoone" —not a bad twelve hours' work. "Syn that samen nicht, went to Cortoquhy to meet with the Earl of Airlie [young Gight's uncle], who heiring of the Marquis of Argyllis coming wold not give thame entrie." As a consequence, thirty-two of the party who lingered plundering the town of Montrose were captured by the Covenanters, and taken to Edinburgh. A few days before old Gight had plundered the town of Banff. A reward of 18,000 merks was offered for the capture of young Gight (among others), "quik or deid."

9th May, 1644. When old Gight surrendered his house to the Covenanting party at this date, "his sone, the young laird, escapis with two or thrie, and being weill horsit, lap the park dykes and saiflie wans away in presens of the soldiouris lying about the place, who follouit, but cam no speid to thair gryt greif" (Spalding).

February 20, 1645. Young Gight and his friends apprehended at Percok "Alexander Forbes *alias* Plagne, a bussie bodie in the good causs," who was carrying Covenanting despatches (Spalding).

February 24, 1645. Young Gight and his friends took two of Forbes of Craigevar's troop "lying cairlesslie in thair naikit bedis within thair quarteris of Inuervrie. Thay took thair horss, thair moneyis, thair apparell, and armes, and gave the men libertie to go; whaerat Craigevar wes heichlie offendit" (Spalding).

July 2, 1645. He was wounded at the battle of Alford. (Sir Robert Gordon's *Earls of Sutherland*).

Feb., 1649. In the Register of Sasines of January 15, 1685, contains a "discharge and renunciation by George Keith of Knock, Sheriff-Depute of Kincardine, to Sir George Gordon [9th] of Gight, and George Gray of Schivas, his cautioner, of £3000, which he agreed to pay in consideration of the sums contained in a heritable bond by the deceased Sir George Gordon [8th] of Gight to Nathaniel Keith in Aden, of date 30th December, 1642, and registered 1st February, 1649, in and to which bond the said Nathaniel constitutes the deceased Major George Keith of Whytriggs, father of the foresaid George, cautioner and assignee by his assignation of date 11th September, 1656. Whereupon the said Major, having raised letters of horning against the said deceased Sir George Gordon, and by virtue thereof caused charge him to pay to the said

Major the sums of money foresaid, which being suspended by the said deceased Sir George Gordon, the said umquhile Major obtained dereet of suspension before the Lords of Council and Session on 16th November, 1667, against the said Sir George Gordon, whereby they found the saids letter and charges orderly proceeded, and decern the same to have effect, and be put to further execution, etc. At Aberdeen, 4th December, 1684."

Gight—whose career after this point is obscure—was certainly lucky to have escaped with his head, for his friends fell thick in the struggle, as follows:—

1644 (July 19). Sir John Gordon of Haddo, his neighbour, was executed at Edinburgh.

1645 (July 2). Lord Gordon, his brother, fell at the Battle of Alford.

1646 (Jan. 20). Nathaniel Gordon, his kinsman, was executed at St. Andrews.

1647 (Oct. 26). John Keith, younger of Harthill, his cousin, was executed at Edinburgh.

1649 (March 22). The second Marquis of Huntly, chief of his clan, was executed at Edinburgh.

Considerable ambiguity seems to exist about the name of his wife. Spalding says he married (in July, 1642) a daughter of Sir William (?) Keith of Ludquharne (whose ancestor, Sir John Keith, had been killed at Flodden). According to the *Balbithan MS.*, he married Lucrece, daughter of Robert Irvine of Fedderat (son of Alexander Irvine, 9th of Drum, though Wimberley, in his *Irvines of Drum*, mentions no such daughter). According to Row, whose Journal was printed in *S. N. & Q.*, September, 1893, Dame Anna Forbes, "Lady Gight," died in 1667, aged 67. She may have been his second wife. The mention of this lady seems to give some semblance of truth to the ballad entitled "Gight's Lady," which Peter Buchan printed. In this ballad the lady says:—

First I was lady o' Black Riggs,
And then into Kincaigie;
Now I am the Lady o' Gight,
And my love he's ca'd Geordie.

I was the mistress o' Pitfan,
And madam o' Kincaigie,
And now my name is Lady Anne,
And I am Gight's own lady.

The ballad describes how Gight went after "Bignet's lady." He then got into prison, and owned, first to having stolen "ane o' the King's best brave steeds," and "sold him in Bevan"; secondly, to having killed five orphans for their money. A ransom of 10,000 crowns is then put on "Geordie's" head. His wife then

Spread her mantle on the grond,
Dear but she spread it bonny;
Some gaed her crowns, some ducadooms,
And some gaed dollars mony.

Gight, of course, is saved, and his spouse prepares to ride off with him, when he announces his unswerving devotion to her rival—"A finger o' Bignet's lady's hand is worth a' your fair body." And he is made to stab her to the heart.

Now a' that lived intil Black Riggs,
And likewise in Kincaigie,
For seven lang years were clad in black,
To mourn for Gight's own lady.

Historically, I cannot verify the ballad at all. There is the common name of Ann, and I have a vague notion that there were Forbeses in Blackriggs. On the other hand, no Leslie of Kincaigie married a Forbes at a time that would fit in. Peter Buchan makes the third laird of Gight (killed in 1578) the hero of this affair, but I fear that Buchan is simply guessing at the truth. The eighth laird of Gight, at any rate, had two children—

George Gordon, who succeeded ninth laird of Gight.

Marie Gordon. In the Register of Sasines, Aberdeen, under date July 16, 1684, occurs the following entry:—"Discharge and remembrance by Mrs. Marie Gordon, sister to Sir George Gordon [ninth] of Gight, Knight, Baronet, to her brother of 12,000 merks, contained in heritable bond by him with consent of Dame Elizabeth Urquhart, his spouse, to his said sister, of date 20th April, 1683: whereby for security of said sum he bound himself to infest his sister in an annual-rent of £480, furth of the town and lands of Newseat, Ardoo, etc., in the parish of Tarves. At Aberdeen, 22nd May, 1684." I shall discuss the lady in connection with her niece and namesake, Marie Gordon, the tenth laird of Gight.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

ALEXANDER SELKIRK, "ROBINSON CRUSOE."
—In an article entitled "The Making of Robinson Crusoe," in the July number of the *Century Magazine*, Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden deals with the life of Alexander Selkirk, who was born in Largo in 1676. The statue of Selkirk, which Mr. David Gillies presented to the town of Largo, was unveiled in 1885 by Lady Aberdeen. Selkirk died in 1721, not in 1723, as the inscription beneath the statue declares.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE family of Skene is one of the most ancient and respectable in Aberdeenshire, and brings several remarkable men into our list. Baillie Alexander Skene of Newtyle and his wife, Lilius, swell the ranks of Quaker authorship. Alexander John Skene, Surveyor General of Victoria, was born in Aberdeen in 1820. Alexander Johnston Chalmers Skene, of Brooklyn, was born at Fyvie in 1838, and went to America in 1857, where he studied medicine, and graduated in that science in 1863. Devoting his attention almost exclusively to obstetrics, he attained in 1869 the position of Professor of the Diseases of Women and of Clinical Obstetrics in Long Island College Hospital and Medical School, and, after filling several higher offices in succession, he became, in 1893, President of the College, which is the leading medical school on the American Continent. Professor Skene, who is the inventor of ten surgical instruments, occupies the very highest rank as a draughtsman and scientist, and enjoys a fame which may be called world-wide. In 1897 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen. James Skene of Rubislaw, the "excellent friend" of Sir Walter Scott, is characterised by that famous novelist as "distinguished for his attainments as a draughtsman, and for his highly gentlemanlike feelings and character." His etchings will always perpetuate his name. Opinions may differ about their artistic quality, but their usefulness and truth are alike unquestionable. The subjects are chiefly antiquarian, and but for his graver we should possess no representation at all of some relics which have been obliterated since his day. His chief publication is a series of sketches of localities alluded to in the Waverley Novels, and, although we had the good fortune to pick up a large paper copy at a London bookstall for the modest expenditure of eighteenpence—its auction value is from £3 to £4. So many copies have been cut up to "grangerise" the Novels, and Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, that the book has become extremely scarce. He was the father of William Forbes Skene, Her Majesty's Historiographer Royal, James Henry Skene, and Felicia Mary Frances Skene, whose names also appear below.

K. J.

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FORBES OF PITSLIGO.—In the July number of the *Century Magazine*, Miss F. M. F. Skene retells the story of Williamina Stuart ("Sir Walter Scott's first love"), who married Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo. A miniature of the lady, by Cosway, hitherto unpublished, is reproduced.

RECORDS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VISITING
THE UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
OF ABERDEEN, 1716-17.*

A.

Warrant for Commission, 6th July, 1716.

GEORGE R.

Our Sovereign Lord, Considering how necessary it is for the advancement of Religion and Learning, and for the good both of Church and State, That Universities, Colleges and Schools, be provided and served with pious, able and qualified Professors, Principalls, Regents, Masters and others bearing office therein, well affected to his Ma^{ty}. and the present Constitution; And His Ma^{ty}. being informed that of late in the University of Aberdeen and the Colleges thereof, several abuses have crept in, to the great Scandall of Religion and to the overturning of those principles on which the happiness of Church and State do depend, And that several persons have been employed as Professors, Regents, and in other offices, who either have not been qualified according to Law, or who, in the discharge of their duty, have no wayes acquitted themselves as they ought to have done; And His Ma^{ty}. being desirous to prevent the like abuses in time to come, And it being His Ma^{ty}'s undoubted Right and Prerogative to name Visitors of Universities, Colleges and Schools: Therefore His Ma^{ty}. ordains a letter patent to be made and past under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of, in place of the great Seal of Scotland, Nominating, Constituting and Appointing, Like as His Ma^{ty}. By these presents Nominates, Constitutes and appoints His Ma^{ty}'s Right trusty and well beloved Cousins, John, Earl of Rothes, and David, Earl of Buchan, His Right trusty and well beloved Adam Cockburn of Ormeston, Lord Justice Clerk, His trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, Baronet, and Sir Alexander Ogilvie of ffglen, K^{nt}., Senators of the College of Justice, Sir James Stewart, His Ma^{ty}'s. Solicitor, [blank] fforbes of Echt, George Monro of Culcairn, John Elphenston of Logie, Younger, William Robertson of Kindace, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, [blank] Drummond of Megginsh, [blank] Ross of Kilravock, sen., [blank] fforbes of Colloden, Esq^{rs}., Mr. William Wisheart, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, Mr. John Stirling, Principal of the College of Glasgow, Mr. [blank] Haldane, Principal of

[blank] College in St. Andrews, Mr. James Thomson, Minister at Elgine, Mr. John ferguson, Minister at Aberbrothock, Mr. James Johnston, Minister at Dundee, and Mr. Robert Baillie, Minister at Inverness, With full power to them, or the major part of them, hereby declared to be their Quorum, To visit the University of Aberdeen and all the Colleges and Schools thereof, And to take tryall of the present professors, Principals, Regents, Masters, and others bearing Office therein, And to Examine into their past conduct and behaviour, with regard either to Church or State, And to make a full Report thereof to his Majesty; And his Ma^{ty}. does appoint the foresaid Visitors, or their Quorum to meet at Aberdeen on the 29th day of August next, for the first dyett of their Meeting, With power to them to adjourn and appoint their own Meetings to such dayes and places thereafter, as they shall Judge convenient. Untill they shall bring their Report to a Conclusion or that His Ma^{ty}. shall think fitt to Recal and discharge this Commission, And His Ma^{ty}. ordains the said letter to be extended in the most ample form, With all Clauses needfull, and to pass the Seal aforesaid per Saltum, without passing any other Seal or Register, ffor doing whereof these presents shall be to the Director of his Ma^{ty}'s. Chancellary for writing the same, And to the Lord Keeper of the said Seal, for Causing the same to be appended thereto, a Sufficient Warrant.

Given at His Ma^{ty}'s. Court at St. James's, the sixth day of July, 1716, in the 2nd year of his Ma^{ty}'s. Reign.

(*Home Office Scotch Warrants, 1711-16,*
p. 354: in Public Record Office.)

B.

Report by Commission, 21st Dec., 1716.

SIR,

The Lords and others appointed by his Maties Commission under the Great Seal to visit the Coledges and Schools of Aberdeen and to Report to his Matie, have, after a great many Difficulties, which Proceeded from the Backwardnesse of the Masters to Produce what was necessary for putting Matters in a Clear Light, finished their Report, which they have ordered me as their Preses to Sign, which I have sent to Duke Roxburghe, to be Laid before his Matie, and I have Transmitted a Copy to you. Their Records are Referrd to and the Depositions of the Witnesses, wch will make the Whole Matter Clear; I am ordered by the Commissioners to Represent that Mr. Murthland

* Edited from the Original MSS. by P. J. Anderson.

their Clark has been at Great pains and Charge, and has Done his businesse very exactly ; and they humbly beg leave to Recommend him for such an allowance as his Matie of his Royall Bountie shall think fitt,

I am, With the Greatest Respect,
Sir,

Your most humble and most
Obedient Servant,

ROTHES.

Leslie, Decr. 21st, 1716.

REPORT of the Commissioners For visiting the Colleges and Schools of Aberdeen most humbly offered To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty to Visit the Colleges and Schools of Aberdeen, Having in Obedience to your Majesty's Commands mett at Aberdeen on the Twenty ninth day of August Last, Did Endeavour to inform ourselves of the Conduct of the Masters and of the State and Management of the Colleges and Schools there ; Of which we humbly beg Leave to Lay before your Majesty The following Account, founded upon the Confession of parties, Testimonies of Witnesses, and other Documents Lying in our Clerks hands and referred to in the Margin.

At Aberdeen there are two Colleges, One called the KING'S COLLEGE, Founded and endowed by your Majesties Royal Ancestors ; The other is called the MARISCHAL COLLEGE, and was founded and endowed by the predecessors of the Late Earl Marischal ; There is also a GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the Newtoun of Aberdeen Under the patronage and Management of The Magistrates and Toun Council of the said City.

The present Masters of the Kings College are, Doctor George Midletoun, principal ; Mr. David Anderson, professor of Divinity ; Mr. John Gordon, professor of Civil Law ; Doctor Patrick Urquhart, professor of Medicine ; Mr. Alexander Fraser, Sub-principal ; Mr. George Gordon, professor of Oriental Languages ; Doctor James Bower, professor of Mathematicks ; Mr. Alexander Gordon, Humanist ; Mr. Alexander Burnet, Doctor James Urquhart and Mr. Richard Gordon, Regents and professors of Philosophy.

All these persons Compeared before Us Except Doctor James Bower, who has not Resided at Aberdeen these three Years past.

Your Commissioners found nothing Culpable in the Conduct and behaviour of the professors

of Divinity and Oriental Languages either with respect to Church or State, Unless that none of them had taken the Oath of Abjuration at the time appointed by Law. But we humbly beg Leave to Represent to your Majesty, That as these two professors pled the Intervention of the Late Unnatural Rebellion as a Reason why they had not Opportunity to take that Oath, so the professor of Divinity has Declared before Us That He is willing to take the same when the Law requires it. And the professor of Oriental Languages did take the said Oath upon the Twenty first of February last.*

With respect to the other Masters of the Kings College, Your Commissioners have observed the following particulars.

Doctor George Middleton, principal, has never taken any Oaths appointed by Law since Your Majesties happy Accession to the Throne, Nor would he give any other satisfaction to Us when ask'd why he had not qualified, But that as soon as any had power to administer the said Oaths to him, He would either take them or give a Reason why he would not.

The said Doctor Middleton being ask'd whether He pray'd for the King and Royal Family by name, Answered, That to the best of his Remembrance he had had no publick prayers since the first of August, One Thousand seven hundred and Fourteen years. †

By the Fundamental Laws of the College, The Principal ought to teach Divinity and preach to the people, and is charged with the Oversight of the other Masters of the College, whose Schools He ought to Visit, and see that they duely Discharge their Respective Offices ; He is also charged with the Discipline of the College, and Together with the Sub-principal Ought to punish the Guilty. ‡ But your Commissioners find that the present Principal Middleton is supinely negligent of all these Duties, And particularly we find by the Records of the College That He, the said Principal, would Countenance no meetings (tho' required) for enquireing into the Disorders and Riots of the Students and Servants comitted during the late Rebellion, tho' several of them had been guilty of the most criminal Acts of Disaffection and disloyalty, Such as Carrying a picture, which they called the Duke of Brunswick, through the Streets of Old Aberdeen with beat of Drum, and burning the same in the Bonfire That was before the College Gate with many aggravating

* Record of the Proceedings of Commissioners, page 3, 7, 9.

† Record, page 3, 7 and 11.

‡ Report of the Committee appointed to inspect the Books and Papers of the King's College, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Circumstances in Contempt of your Majesties sacred person.*

We find also that while the disaffected party kept Rejoyceings for the Arrival of the Pretender and other Occasions in Old Aberdeen, There were Illuminations in the said Principal's Windows, The College Bells were rung and there was a Bonfire before the College Gate, at which several of the Masters, Students, Bursars and Servants of the College were present, And yet the said Principal did not call them to any Account for it, nor ever would make any Inquiry into that matter himself, or attend the meetings of the other Masters to enquire into these Disorders when required.

We also beg Leave to Represent to Your Majesty That tho' by Law all Masters of Colleges are Oblig'd to own the Established Church Government and never to endeavour the Subversion of the same directly or indirectly, And that patrons are oblig'd to present to Churches persons of the Communion of the Established Church, Yet we Find that by the Advice of the said Principal Middleton, the late Sub-Principal and the present Sub-Principal, Did present an Episcopal preacher to a Church, for which the said Sub-principals were afterwards punished by the Lords of Justiciary: Your Commissioners do also Find That the said Doctor Middleton has so far Countenanced the disaffected Episcopal Clergy as to suffer One Mr. Maitland to preach in the College Chappel, And that the said Principal Middleton was present there when Mr. Maitland pray'd expressly for the Pretender by the name of King James the Eighth, and yet it does not appear That the said Principal called any meetings of the Masters to censure him for the same. †

Mr. John Gordon, professor of Civil Law, did not qualify according to Law till the Twenty first of February last: He concurred with the disaffected people of Old Aberdeen in observing a Thanksgiveing for the Arrival of the Pretender, by going to the Church on that day and hearing the Pretender prayed for by an Episcopal Intruder, Under the name of King James the Eight, and by having Illuminations in the Windows of his House upon that occasion. ‡

Doctor Patrick Urquhart, professor of Medicine, did not qualifie till the Twenty first of February Last, and had Illuminations in his

Windows on the Thanksgiveing observed for the Arrival of the Pretender.*

Mr. Alexander Fraser, Sub-principal next to the principal, is chiefly Charged with the Discipline of the College, Nevertheless it was the Latter end of Aprile and beginning of May Last which was three Moneths after the time that the Rebels had left Aberdeen, and that Your Majestie's Troops took possession of it before He the said Sub-principal began to enquire into the abuses Comitted by the Students and servants of the College during the Late Rebellion. †

Mr. Alexander Gordon, Humanist, was present with the Principal in the College Chappel when Mr. Maitland pray'd for the Pretender by the name of King James the Eighth, And the said Humanist did not take the Oaths appointed by Law till the Twenty first of February last. ‡

Mr. Alexander Burnet did not take the Oaths appointed by Law till the Twenty first of February last, and was not qualified in the manner prescribed by Law before he was admitted to his Office, nor does it appear That he is so qualified yet. §

Doctor James Urquhart, Regent, has hitherto taken no Oaths to the Government, He went to Feteresso When the Pretender was there, Did frequent the Church where an Episcopal Intruder prayed for the said Pretender by the name of King James the Eighth, particularly on the Thanksgiveing-day Observed for his Arrival, and he the said Doctor Urquhart was present at the Bonfires in Old Aberdeen upon the said Thanksgiveing-day, Where there was drinking, Waveing of Hatts and Shooting. ||

Mr. Richard Gordon, Regent, was never Legally admitted to his Office, being neither qualified to Church or State before his Admission, which is required by Law. He has since that time Sworn the Oath of Alledgeance and Subscribed the Assurance, but never took the Oath of Abjuration; He frequented the Church where the Pretender was prayed for under the name of King James the Eighth, particularly on the Thanksgiveing day for the Pretender's Arrival, And was present at the Bonfires in Old Aberdeen on the said day, where there was drinking, shooting and waveing of Hatts. ¶

* Rec: page 3. Depos: No. 2 and 6.

† Rep: No. 4 and 5.

‡ Rec: page 3. Depos: No. 1.

§ Rep: No. 5. Rec: page 3.

|| Rec: page 3 and 12. Depos: No. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

¶ Rec: page 3. No. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

* Depositions of Witnesses, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. [*Historical Papers relating to Jacobite Period*, pp. 585-96.]

† Depos: of Witnesses No. 1 and 5.

‡ Rec: page 3 and 11. Depos: No. 1, 2, 5 and 6—paper sign'd by himself.

Your Commissioners humbly beg Leave further to Represent to Your Majesty That by the Original Constitution of the King's College, There ought to be a Chancellour and a Rector in the same, and that these Officers are absolutely necessary for the Right Government and management of the Society ; But at present it does not appear to Us That there is either a Chancellour or a Rector in the said College.* And we also humbly beg Leave to acquaint Your Majesty That several proposals have been offered to Us, and more are Ready to be made for the Better Government and Management of the said College, and for rendering the same more subservient to its main ends of profitable Literature, Substantial Religion, and true Fidelity to the Royal Protestant Line, as soon as it shall please Your Majesty to give Directions in this Matter ; In y^e mean time Your Commissioners are humbly of opinion That till such Directions are given no Masters should be admitted into the College, but with the provision of being subjected to any Regulations that hereafter shall be appointed by Your Majestie and Royal Successors.

Having thus finished our Remarks Concerning the Conduct and behaviour of the Masters, We proceed to acquaint Your Majesty what we have observed As to the State and Management of the College Revenue.

It was with great Difficulty that the Masters could be prevailed upon to lay any Books or papers containing an Account of the Revenue before Us. The Accompts of King William's Mortification (by which there was Seventy three pounds Six shillings and eight pence appropriated annually for paying the Debts of the College) have never yet been produced : And there is also wanting an Account of the Management of the other Mortifications for the Year 1715 ; So that without further delaying our Report Concerning the Masters Conduct so necessary for Your Majestie's Service, and the true Interest of this Society ; It is impracticable for Us to give Your Majesty a full and distinct Account of the Revenue and the management thereof.

Only we cannot but observe to Your Majesty That the person who was empowered by the Masters of this College to attend us at Edinburgh, being ask'd why the Accounts of the Management of the Revenue for the year 1715 had not been Laid before Us, The said person answered That it was because of several Controverted Articles of the said Accounts, and particularly because one of these Articles

*[Officers and Graduates of King's College, pp. 5, 13.]

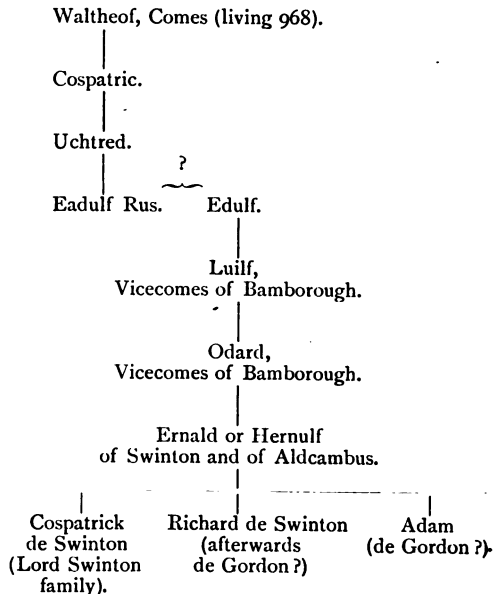
contained An Account of Meal furnished to the Rebels by the Manager of the Revenue for that year.*

Sign'd in name and at the desire of the Commissioners for visiting the Colleges and Schools of Aberdeen.

* Rec : page 32 and 33.

(To be continued.)

THE ORIGIN OF THE GORDONS. — In a pamphlet by Captain George S. C. Swinton, on "The Family of Swinton," reprinted from the *Genealogist* (New Series, Vol. XV.), and just published by Pollard of Exeter (8vo., 8 pp.), an ingenious attempt is made to trace the origin of the house of Gordon. Herewith I give the deduction as affecting the Gordons only :—



I may note that Lord Huntly, in his *Records of Aboyne*, declares that Adam and Richard were the sons of the Laird of Gourdon, who fell in the battle of the Standard, 1138. Captain Swinton writes to me that he has been unable to date *anybody* called Gordon or de Gordon before about 1190, while the *place* so called is found certainly before 1147. If Lord Huntly is right, Captain Swinton's deduction of the Gordons falls to the ground ; but is Lord Huntly right ?

J. M. B.

NOTES ON THE ISLE OF MUCK.

II.—ITS HISTORY.

FOR centuries Muck was in close connection with Iona. About 1625 it was under the direct government of the Dean of the Isles; and in 1662 it was specially mentioned in an Act of the Scottish Parliament. According to the "princely piety and wisdom" [*sic*] of Charles II., an Archdeacon was urgently needed to bring the ecclesiastical machinery of the Isles to its highest perfection. To give the resuscitated office its proper dignity, the "privileges, rents, and emoluments" of certain places (one of which was Muck), hitherto held for religious purposes, were handed over to the new Archdeacon. In 1726, along with Eigg, Rum, and Canna, it was erected into the parish of Short Isles, or, as it soon came to be known, "Small Isles." It never appears, however, that Muck at any time had a place of worship of its own. Even in its most populous days it shared the parish minister with the three other islands, and seldom or ever saw him.

The civil history of the island is more stirring and interesting. From earliest times it belonged to the MacIans of Ardnamurchan. As long as the Clan Ian remained one of the most powerful of the Western tribes it was comparatively safe, but as soon as its possessors began to decline in influence, turbulent days were in store for it. In 1588, while it was still in their hands, the most tragic event of its history took place. Three years previously a deadly feud had sprung up between the two powerful clans of the Macdonalds of Skye and the Macleans of Mull. For several years murder, rapine, invasion and counter-invasion were common events, and that in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the Government to put an end to the disorder and bloodshed. In the course of the struggle several of the other clans involved themselves in the dispute; the MacIans taking the side of their kinsmen the Macdonalds.

Before the breaking out of the feud the chief of Ardnamurchan had been a suitor for the hand of the Maclean's widowed mother, and during a lull in the hostilities he took the opportunity of pressing his suit. His advances were most cordially received, and with every appearance of friendliness he was invited to visit Maclean in one of his Mull residences. The invitation was accepted, and in due course the ceremony was performed. On the very evening of the marriage celebration, however, a dispute arose among the followers of the two chieftains, with the result that the MacIans were slaughtered

almost to a man. Maclean himself was only spared through the wild entreaties of his newly-wedded wife. But even her influence could not procure his freedom, and he was thrown into a dungeon, where it is said he was subjected to daily torture.

The Macdonalds at once began active preparations for reprisals for the outrage done to their allies. But before they could take the field, Maclean forestalled them. One of the Spanish Armada had put into Tobermory harbour for shelter during its flight homewards, and Maclean contrived to hire one hundred of the shipwrecked Spaniards as mercenaries. With these, and a large gathering of his own clan, he carried the war into the enemy's country. Muck, as being the property of the MacIans, was specially visited, and with the utmost barbarity the entire population was, without distinction of age or sex, massacred in cold blood. As the indictment, afterwards drawn out by Government against Maclean, says—he "burnt with fire the lands of Canna, Rum, Eigg and Muck, and harried the same"; and "who escaped the fire was not spared by his bloody sword." To answer this charge, Maclean was summoned to Edinburgh, but as he came under safe-conduct he was merely admonished, and a remission granted to him—a leniency which was denounced at the time as "shameful," in view of "sik odious unmeareful crymes committit aganis the law of God and man."

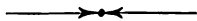
Further acts of rebellion committed by the MacIans in 1625 ensured their destruction as a clan. Their possessions were forfeited and passed into other hands—Muck being handed over by charter from the Bishop of the Isles to Lachlan Maclean of Coll. The MacIans, however, did not give up their land without a struggle. For a time they kept the island by force, and to show their contempt for what they considered the unwarranted claims of Coll, seized and put to death a natural son of his who had landed in Ardnamurchan. In retaliation for these acts of violence, Coll apprehended a number of the MacIans whom he found in Mull, and sent them to Inveraray, where most of them were executed.

On the death of Lachlan Maclean, Muck passed to his second son, Hector, who thus became the founder of the cadet family—the Macleans of Isle of Muck. He was a man of considerable accomplishments, but paid the penalty of his possession of debatable land with his life. He built himself a house, and took up his residence on the isle. One evening, while walking near it with only one attendant, he saw a band of marauding MacIans

driving off some of his cattle. Unsupported as he was, he fired upon them, but was instantly surrounded and killed. The murderers escaped for a time, but ultimately two of them were taken and hanged.

That was the last of the romance of Muck. Its lairds took active part in the Stewart Struggle, and fought on their side at Kilsyth and Sheriffmuir. By the end of the century they became reconciled to the reigning house, for the "Isle of Muck," who met Dr. Johnson, had seen active service on the British side in the American War of Independence. Evil days, however, fell on the Macleans also, and they had to sell Muck. During the present century it has changed hands more than once.

J. CALDER ROSS.

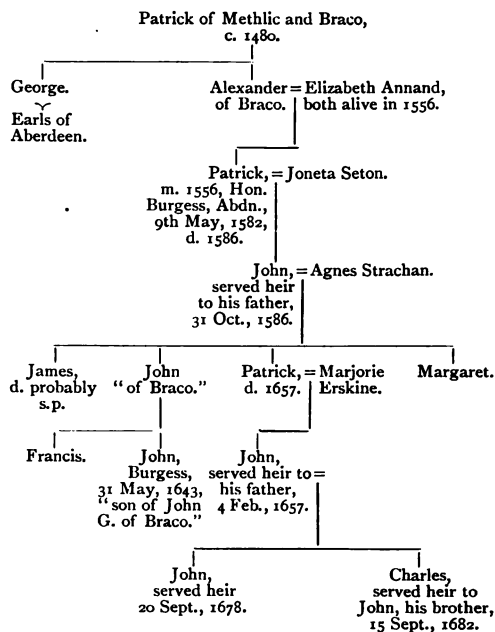


DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT MEDAL AT BUSBY.—This place is seven miles south of Glasgow. On Wednesday, the 5th July, during digging operations connected with drainage, one of the labourers discovered a relic of interest. He tried to clean it with a stone, and defaced it; but on one side of the medal, which is about the size of a penny piece, in the centre of a triangle, is a cherub with outstretched wings, pointing to the letter G above. On each line of the triangle are the masonic words, "Wisdom," "Strength," "Beauty." Above the cherub, outside the triangle, is a cock standing on a ball. The motto encircled is "Sit Lux et Lux Fuit." At the base of the triangle are a compass and square. On the opposite side of the medal are a shield, supported by two squirrels, and the motto, "Amor Po Etens Est"—Love is potent. The medal bears antiquity.

J. F. S. G.

THE BRACO GORDONS.—In describing this family in the Aberdeen *Free Press* of May 24 and 25, 1899, I expressed some doubts as to the parentage of Sir Francis Gordon, who arranged the proposed marriage of Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia and the King of Poland. I have since discovered that Gilbert Gordon of Sallagh, in his addition (1651) to Sir Robert Gordon's *Earls of Sutherland*, speaks of Sir Francis as a son of John Gordon of Braco. Sir Francis, he continues, married a gentlewoman of "Danskin, with whom he had a great portion, whereby he was lyke to make a good fortune if God had spared him." But he died at Aberdeen in 1644; that is to say, in the year after he was made an Honorary Burgess of Aberdeen. I may add that Mr. A. M. Munro, working on

the registers in the Town House of Aberdeen, suggests this descent for the Braco Gordons:—



Mr. Munro notes that "On 8th March, 1595, John Gordon of Braco and Agnes Strachan, his spouse, got infertment on the lands of Whitecorse and others on a wadset, and redeemable from them for the sum of 5,400 merks. Then in 1609 James, *eldest* son of John Gordon of Braco and Agnes Strachan, and *John*, now of Braco, grant a renunciation of the above lands. John Gordon, said to be the last of the Braco Gordons, married Margaret Auchinclech, and died in 1678. The lands of Braco appear in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen by the date of the Poll Book (1695)." Sir Francis succeeded his uncle, Patrick (who married Marjorie Erskine of the Balhaggerty family), as our agent at Dantzig. J. M. BULLOCH.

ANCESTORS OF THE REV. MATHEW HENDERSON.—WANTED—Information as to the birth-place and ancestors of Mathew Henderson, who was ordained in 1758 by the Presbytery of Perth as a Secession Minister, and immediately sent as a Missionary to America. Address: James M. Clark, Attorney, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

BYRON'S PATERNAL GRANDFATHER.

IN a former number of this journal I dealt with the elopement of Captain Byron (the poet's father) with the Marchioness of Carmarthen. At that time I did not know that the Captain's father had been "another of the same." Old Admiral Byron (1723-86) is remembered chiefly as the hero of the wreck on the coast of Chili (which Byron utilised in "Don Juan"). But the *Town and County Magazine* (of Dec., 1773) shows him in another wreck, by pillorying him in its "History of the Tête-à-tête annexed," under the title of "Memoirs of the Nautical Lover and Miss Betsy G[ree?]n." The article, which is accompanied by portraits, is so typical of much of the journalism of the eighteenth century that I do not hesitate to quote it at length:—

"We cannot suppose that in the course of three years' absence from his native country [as Governor of Newfoundland, 1769-72] the spirit of discovery precluded every other desire, or that the females of the southern hemisphere—many of whom are described as beautiful and attracting—did not excite those passions in our hero which have so often agitated him at home, and which now entitle him to a place in our amorous group. We find that the queens and princesses of the islands he discovered were ever partial to Englishmen, and we may reasonably suppose that the C . . . e did not escape their notice. In the course of his voyage we find him upon every occasion supporting the honour of the British flag; at the same time he displayed great humanity towards the natives of those countries where he landed. Whilst at school he was the champion of his form, and signalized himself as a Broughtonian. Courage, which is so great a recommendation to the fair sex, failed not to be his advocate, and his bedmaker evinced his abilities in the field of Venus as well as he had done in that of Mars. This event precipitated his departure from school. He was at this time only seventeen."

The article goes on to tell that after a short stay at Portsmouth he sailed for a cruise, and in a few weeks went into Plymouth, where he made the acquaintance of an officer's widow with whom he boarded. He seems to have promised to marry her, "but the ship fortunately sailing before the time appointed for his nuptials, he escaped the snare which was laid for him. New objects created new ideas, and he forgot his charming widow and intended bride in the arms of a beautiful Italian at Leghorn. At the close of the war in 1748 he retired from the sea to rural tranquillity. He went again to sea in 1756. His wife [Sophia Trevannion, a Cornishwoman whom he married in 1748] engaged as a chambermaid the beautiful Betsy G . . . n. The girl's father was a farmer in the

neighbourhood, who had given her a good education at the village school, and she had improved a good understanding by reading and by conversation with the bettermost sort of females in the parish, associating with the curate's daughter. At the age of eighteen she entered Byron's service, and became a great favourite with Mrs. Byron, and she so fascinated the Admiral with her conversation that he soon experienced the effects of Betsy's charms, and, as he had frequent opportunities of being alone with her, he urged his suit so forcibly that he soon prevailed upon her to comply with his request. The correspondence was carried on for a considerable time without any suspicion, but at length Betsy's evil stars prevailed, and her mistress detected her in bed with her master. He sent her to town to lodgings in Golden Square, where he constantly visited her. Mrs. Byron dogged the Admiral there, and he had to clear out. He accordingly took an apartment for Betsy in an obscure part of the new building in Marylebone, where she now resides, and where our hero still pays her constant visits." Betsy was very fair, with light eyes, her hair also light and remarkably beautiful. She was rather under the middle size, but "proportionably made, and might on the whole be pronounced a very captivating figure. Several overtures have been made to her from various quarters, but she has rejected considerable sums of money for temporary gratifications, and even settlements, so that she may be pronounced the faithful, as well as the pretty, Betsy G . . . n."

In the *Town and County Magazine* of January, 1779, there appeared "The Memoirs of the Boisterous Lover and the Capricious Marchioness," which deals with Captain Byron and Lady Carmarthen. In a previous article I noticed how the journals of the day made fun of Lady Carmarthen's elopement (in 1778) with Captain Byron. I may cite a curious book, published by Kearsley, who went in for scandalous topicalities. The book is entitled:—

The House of Peeresses, or Female Oratory, containing the debates of several Peeresses on the Bishop of Llandaff's Bill for the more effectual discouragement of the crime of Adultery. Principal Speakers, [etc.] Duchess of G—n [etc.]. President, A[meli]a Ba[rone]ss C[onyer]s, late M[archione]ss of C[armarthe]n. London: Printed for G. Kearsley, [46] Fleet Street, MDCCCLXXIX.

In speaking to the Bill, Lady Carmarthen, who was granted the place of Lady President on the basis of the Barony of Conyers, which she held in her own right, was made to deliver an ironic speech. She said:—"We have reached the goal amid a variety of difficulties; the fruitless barriers to our courage—husbands, fathers, brothers—proved ineffectual obstacles in our way. Their mangled carcasses (forgive the expression) are everlasting triumphs to our praise."

J. M. BULLOCH.

STERCOVIUS, THE POLISH CRITIC
OF THE SCOTS.

I HAVE already dealt in these pages with Stercovius, the Pole who was executed for printing a "libel" on the Scots. He was run to earth by Patrick Gordon of Braco (whose career I described at length in the Aberdeen *Free Press* of May 24 and 25, 1899). The actual "libel," as I stated, cannot now be got; it was probably destroyed entirely. But I have just come across a curious reference to the affair, which throws a new light on the subject. In 1640, a poem appeared, entitled "A Counterbuffe to Lysimachus Junior, calling himself a Jesuite" (4to., 16 pp.). The poem, which was in the collection of David Laing, is partly reprinted in the third volume of Pasquils, issued by James Maidment in 1828. From that it appears that Stercovius had appeared in Scotland in his national costume. The children ridiculed his attire, and when he went back to Poland he wrote a stinging pasquil against the Scots, which lost him his head. The part of the "poetic" indictment against him, as quoted by Maidment, speaks:—

Of a Polonian swain, more curious
Nor wise or learn'd called Stercovius.
Hither he came clad all in antique sort,
Where seen in streets the subject of a sport;
He soon became to childish gazers, who
With skrieche and clamours hiss him to and fro,
Till forced he was with shame and speed to pack him
And to his feet and loathsome cabin take him.
Where in a furious chollerick mood,
He nothing breathed but fire, revenge and blood;
And fondly swore our nation's overthrow
He should adventure with a sudden blow
Of his both pregnant and pernicious pen,
Like to a fierce and fearfull powder traine.
Thus fraught with furies home to Pole he goes
To wreck his splen on his imagined foes.
And there his pen he loos'd and with more spite
Nor hell had taught him thoughts, he did indite
A legend of reproaches, stuff't with lies,
Was bold to print and vent those calumnies
Against the Scots, their manners and their fame
Of purpose to obscure their splendid name
In all that Esterne clyme and tract of ground,
Where squadrons of our nation did abound;
Where some choice men of ours did take in hand
To supplicat the Princes of that land
Their wrong for to redresse, so with great paine,
Great search and length of time, their point theygaine,
For all vaste Teutons states, the Spruch, the Dan
Dispatch and arme with power some trustie man
Stercovius to pursue in any ground,
Take and arraigne him where he may be found,
Which is with great turmoil and travell done;
Yet things well acted are performed soone.

For this She Fox, hunted from hole to hole,
At length is caught, and unresolv'd did thole
His head, divorce, which from his body fell
Low to the ground, his soul I cannot tell
Which way it went, for most unworthie I
That should unto th' Eternal's secrets pry.

J. M. B.

TRINITY (EPISCOPAL) BELL, AYR.—This church is undergoing striking transformation for the better; albeit its *bell*, though of harsh tone, merits notice. Round its outside upper edge runs the inscription, in raised letters: "*Michael Burgerhuys me fecit, 1625,*" i.e., Michael Burgerhuys made me, 1625. This bell-founder cast most of the bells in Scotland about a century ago, and lived at Middleburg in Holland. It was originally cast for the Parish Church of Barnweill, and was given to the late Bishop Wilson by General Smith-Neill of Swinridgemuir, whose property it became when the kirk became a ruin. It was rung for the first time in the belfry of the Episcopal Chapel, Ayr, on Palm Sunday, 5th April, 1857. General Neill fell at the relief of Lucknow, 25th September, 1857, aged 47 years. A statue in Wellington Square, Ayr, keeps alive his noble memory. The bell was thus restored to the purpose for which it was primarily made.

J. F. S. GORDON.

ROMAN REMAINS IN KIRKINTILLOCH.—While the moat at the Peel Park was recently being cleaned out, a lot of stones were found, some of which bore traces of Roman architecture, having the mason marks of the period on the surface. The great bulk of the stones was mediæval, and belonged undoubtedly to Comyn's castle, demolished by Robert the Bruce. This castle occupied the site of the old Roman fort. The Burgh Commission met on Tuesday evening, the 11th July, to discuss the "find," when it was agreed to raise subscriptions for explorations around the park, now the property of the burgh.

J. F. S. G.

THE BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—Under the presidency of Mr. W. L. Taylor, Peterhead, the Club enjoyed an outing on the 8th ult. at Fedderate and Brucklay. One of the principal items of the day's business was hearing a paper read by Mr. Gavin Greig, Whitehall, New Deer, the subject being "Buchan in the Old Days." Although the "Old Days" are those within the memory of the essayist, yet the changes in all departments of social life and habits have been more marked than a mere casual survey would indicate, and Mr. Greig received deserved thanks for his careful paper. A visit to Brucklay Castle brought the proceedings to a close.

Queries.

5. THE SCOTS IN BOHEMIA.—In the *Great Seal*, Margaret Livingstone is described in 1629 as widow of Thomas Livingston, "servitor" to Frederick, the King of Bohemia (the husband of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James VI. of Scotland). In what capacity did Livingston serve? B.

6. COCK O' THE NORTH.—What is the earliest known reference to the title, "Cock of the North," applied to the noble family of Huntly? One early reference may be quoted. From the records of the Presbytery of Elgin it appears that one of the accusations against Mr. James Park, minister of Urquhart, ran as follows: "Lykwayes he cryed aloud against Kings and Monarches, Dukes and Marquesses, and him that was called Cock of the North, a button for them all: ther heads had happed off, ther honours were laid in the dust, and they were casten by as broken veshells." This accusation was laid before the Presbytery by Mr. John Innes, laird of Leuchars, on 16th August, 1660.

Cullen.

W. CRAMOND.

7. HAD ADMIRAL THOMAS GORDON A SON?—Last September I dealt in the Aberdeen *Free Press* with Admiral Gordon, who was Governor of Cronstadt. I there noted that he left at least three daughters. I am now inclined to think he had a son, for the *Scots Magazine* notices that Thomas Gordon, merchant, died at "Petersburgh" in May, 1806. The Admiral died at Cronstadt in 1741. One of his daughters married William Elmsall, an English merchant at St. Petersburg. J. M. B.

Answers.

1202. AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES (XII., 94, 127, 142, 159; 2nd S., I., 7).—Dr. Gammack is wrong in identifying the Peter Oliver who graduated M.D. at Marischal College in 1790 with our Peter Oliver, A.B., 1761. In the Harvard *General Catalogue of 1797*, I find it was our graduate of 1769 who received the Aberdeen degree—as correctly stated in *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, ii., p. 132; and *S. N. & Q.*, xii., p. 95.

Cambridge, U.S.A. JAMES ATKINS NOYES.

2. SCOTS COINAGE (I., 2nd S., 14).—In reply to "Ignoramus," I beg to say that, in the beginning of last century, church accounts were kept in Scots money, *i.e.*, £1 Sc. = 1s. 8d. stg.; 1s. Sc. = 1d. stg., and so on. A 14s. piece was a merk, and was originally 13s. 4d. Sc. A guinea was an English coin = 21s. stg., so out of two guineas the Kirk Session could well afford to give four pounds Scots. A doit was a penny Scots, or half a bodle, or the twelfth part of

an English penny. A few additional notes anent Kirk Session accounts of the period your correspondent refers to (1700-1710) may not be uninteresting. Many coins that found their way into the kirk ladle had to be converted into Scots coinage, *e.g.*, French turners were in circulation in Scotland up to Louis XIV.'s reign. The name turner is from the French town Tournois, or from tournois, a French copper coin of similar size. They were also called billons, as being a mixture of copper and brass.

Since Allan's death naebody cared
For anes to speer how Scotia fared,
Nor plack nor thristled turner war'd
To quench her drouth,
For frae the cottar to the laird
We a' ran south.

—Beattie.

The Scotch turner had the thistle, and was sometimes called bodle or black farthing, value 2d. Sc. The copper coins of previous sovereigns were in common circulation in the beginning of Anne's reign. James VI. coined the plack (eightpenny piece), half plack (fourpenny piece), hardhead or twopenny piece, half hardhead or penny piece; also the turner and half turner, which were the same value as the hardhead and half hardhead. Charles I. coined the turner or twopence, and half turner or penny. Turners or bodles of Charles I. and II., with and without the numeral II. for value, are common. The copper coins of Charles II. and William and Mary are the bawbee or sixpenny piece and the turner, bodle or twopenny piece. There is no copper coinage of James II., and no Scotch copper coinage of Queen Anne. In explanation of the "14s." your correspondent refers to, Sir William Denholme, master of the mint, may be quoted:—"The value of thretteen shilling four pennies was never put upon the merk piece (of Charles II.) after they were raised to fourteen shilling, neither were they tearmed thereafter merk peices but fourteen shilling peices in the Registers, and the value sett doune conforme." In the Rothiemay Kirk Session accounts for the year 1708 occurs the following entry:—"1708, September 26th. Given to John Innes eleven fourteins to change for new money, being £7 19s. 6d." This exchanging was in obedience to a royal proclamation of that year, calling in Scotch crowns, &c. Kirk Sessions began generally to keep their accounts in sterling money about the year 1770. Grange began in 1763, and Aberdour, in Aberdeenshire, not till 1809. Bodles and such-like coins came in less and less esteem. The Kirk Session of Glass in 1736 accepted an offer of 10s. Sc. for every shilling stg. of bodles, and in 1740 they sold £24 Sc. of bodles at 6s. 8d. for every 12s. in bodles. In 1749 they got £7 for £17 in bodles. In 1739 the Kirk Session of Urquhart (Morayshire) valued their bodles at 12 for a penny stg. The Kirk Session of Fordyce record, in 1749, that foreign doits used to be reckoned equivalent to Scots bodles, three of them making a halfpenny, but "in time coming twelve of them shall be equivalent to the penny sterling." To discourage the use of doits the Synod of Aberdeen got farthings from London. In 1739 Fordyce sold nine pounds four

ounces of Hibernias and Harps for 8s. per pound, and in 1690 they sold 24s. stg. of doits (for which they received, at the rate of 7s. for 12s.) for £8 8s. Sc. A few illustrative extracts follow :—

1700. Given in turners to the poor at the kirk door, 3s. (Cullen).
 1709. £8 8s. 2d. of dyts among the collection money (Cullen).
 1700. John Wast gave in his half merk (a merk was 1s. 1½d. stg.) for leave to sit in the forebreast (Aberdour).
 1701. William Daunie to be fined a merk for banning (Aberdour).
 1702. Given to beggar 4d. Sc. (= ½d. stg.) (Aberdour).
 1701. Received for bad (*i.e.*, uncurrent) money, £3 16s. (Fordyce).
 1705. Penalty for fornication five marks, for adultery 20 marks (Fordyce).
 1700. The officer's fee is 10 marks yearly (Grange).
 1709. Paid for casting divots for the school a merk (Grange).
 1710. It is reported that all the money in the former treasurer's hands is in dyts and lettered bodles (Grange).

Nothing could better exemplify the straits Kirk Sessions were sometimes driven to than the following entry from the Glass records :—“ 22nd June, 1746. As the necessitys and number of the poor are increasing, the session came to a resolution of giving them two parts in current coin and the third in bodles, because their fonds are much drained.” It may be added that the sign £ in place of libs. for pounds appears first in some northern Kirk Session accounts about the year 1704.

Cullen.

W. CRAMOND.

3. HIGHLAND HARPS (I., 2nd S., 15).—This entry occurs in a Taymouth account book :—“ Oct., 1800. Dond. McAndrew, to Monzie with a harp, 4/-.” But whether the harp is still at Monzie is another question.

J. CHRISTIE.

Scots Books of the Month.

Memoirs of a Highland Lady (Miss Grant of Rothiemurchus, afterwards Mrs. Smith of Baltiboys), 1797-1830. Edited by Lady Strachey. 8vo. 10/6. Murray.

Geddes, Patrick. Chapters in Modern Botany. New edition. 3/6. Murray.

MacInnes, Lieut.-Col. J., V.D. The Brave Sons of Skye, containing the Military Records (compiled from authentic sources) of the Leading Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Private Soldiers whom “ Eilean a Cheo ” has produced. With 100 portraits. 15/- . Eyre & Spottiswood.

Anderson, P. J. Aurora Borealis Academica. 8vo. 12/6 net. Aberdeen University Press.

Geddes, Sir W. D. Two Professors of Oriental Languages. 8vo. 1/6. Abdn. Univ. Press.

Royal Commission on Local Taxation. Minutes of Evidence, Index, &c. Vol. 3. Scotland. 2/6. Eyre & Spottiswood.

Prison Commissioners for Scotland. Annual Report for 1898. 1/0½. Eyre & Spottiswood.

Police. 41st Annual Report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland for 1898. 1/10. Eyre & Spottiswood.

Historic Edinburgh. Ten original etchings by E. Piper, A.R.E. Goupil.

Murison, A. F. King Robert the Bruce. 1/6. Famous Scots Series, Oliphant.

MacRitchie, David. Fians, Fairies and Picts. Illustrations. 5/- . Kegan Paul.

Deeds relating to East Lothian. Transcribed by J. G. Wallace-James. Haddington.

Shaw, William. Adventures of Rosalie Stuart during the Rebellion of 1745-46.

Sage, Donald. Memorabilia Domestica. 2nd ed. Reminiscences of Ross-shire.

Hendrie, W. Girvan. Poems. Gardner.

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.

Published by A. BROWN & CO., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the “ Editor,” 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2nd SERIES.] No. 3.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 20.)

SIR GEORGE GORDON, NINTH LAIRD OF GIGHT.

VERY little is known about this laird, who occupies that dreary period between the publication of Scots State Documents and the epistolary literature which throws such light on more modern figures. Dr. Temple, in the *Thanage of Fermartyn*, dismisses him with four-and-twenty words. Almost the only fact I can discover about him is that he was a Commissioner of Supply in 1678 and 1685 (*Acts*

of Parliament). In 1682 Lord Aberdeen sent a present of grapes to Gight's gardener (Aberdeen Papers, *Historical MSS. Commission*). In a sasine of 1685 Gight is described as "Knight, Baronet." He married his kinswoman, Elizabeth Urquhart, only daughter of Patrick Urquhart of Meldrum (1611-1664) by Lady Margaret Ogilvie, who was the daughter of the first Earl of Airlie, and the cousin of her husband, for it will be remembered that the seventh laird of Gight had married the sister of the first Earl of Airlie. Gight, according to Dr. Temple, died in "169—." His wife was described (see *Poll Book*) in 1695 as the "duager of Gight," and was living at the Mains of Gight. Among her servants occurs the name of Donald M'Queen. He may possibly have been the hero of the ballad called "Donald M'Queen's Flicht wi' Lizie Menzie," quoted by Peter Buchan. Donald is said to have tempted her with a cheese as a love philtre! It is certain, however, that Lizie Menzie was not "Lady of Fyvie" in the sense of being the wife of the last Earl of Dunfermline, as Buchan makes out. According to the *Poll Book*, Mrs. Magdalen Crichton, relict of Laurence Olyphant, son of Lord Olyphant, was living at Woodhead of Gight in 1695. Lady Gordon, who was alive in 1704 (*Privy Council Register*), afterwards married Major-General Thomas Buchan of the Auchmacoy family, who died in 1721 (without leaving issue), at Ardlogie, the jointure house of the Gights (Joseph Robertson's preface to the *Diary of General Patrick Gordon*). Buchan met Gen. Patrick Gordon in Edinburgh on June 20, 1686. He had served in France and Holland, and was made a Major-General by James II. in 1689. The tombstone that marks the resting-place of the Gights stands in the churchyard of Fyvie. One side of it bears a beautiful coat of arms, of date 1685, with the letters, "S[ir] G[eorge] G[ordon]" and "D[ame] E[lizabeth] U[rquhart]" in the body of it, surmounted by the Gordon motto, "Bydand," and at the base runs the Urquhart motto, "By sea and land."

MARIE GORDON (MRS. DAVIDSON), TENTH
LAIRD OF GIGHT.

Died 1740.

She was the only child of the ninth laird. I think this is made clear by the following, extracted from the *Register of Sasines*, Aberdeen:—

1687, June 22. Sasine on Charter under the Great Seal to Marie Gordon, only lawful daughter procreated between Sir George Gordon of Gicht and Elizabeth Urquhart, his spouse, and the heirs male of her body: which failing to the eldest heir female without division of her body, and the heirs male or female of her body: to the said heirs as well male as female, and the heirs of taillie and provision nominated by the said Sir George, and succeeding to his lands and estate shall assume the surname of Gordon and insignia of the family of Gicht, &c., of the lands and barony of Gicht, *alias* Schives. . . . At Whythall, April 4, 1685. Sasine on June 13, 1687. George Gordon in Gicht is a witness.

There is a curious difficulty in connection with the tenth laird, involved in the presence of two John Gordons on the estate. In the *List of Pollable Persons* in Aberdeenshire, 1695, the "laird of Gight" is stated to be "Lieutenant Colonel John Gordon" (to the amount of £996 13s. 4d. Scots), whose wife is stated to be "Dame Mary Gordon," and his daughter "Mrs. Betty Gordon." Now, who was this Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon? Was his wife the aunt of the tenth laird, and did he assume the guardianship of her lands during her minority? Another John Gordon appears on the scene ten years before, in the person of Captain John Gordon, "sometime tutor of Glenbucket," who was the grandson of Sir Adam Gordon of Glenbucket, by his second wife, Helen Tyrie. Sir Adam's first spouse was Christian, the daughter of the fifth laird of Gight. The Captain appears on the scene in 1685. In a Register of Sasine, Aberdeen, this entry occurs:—

1685, February 23. Sasine on disposition by Dr. Patrick Urquhart [uncle of the tenth laird of Gight], Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, and Elizabeth Muir, his spouse, with consent of Sir George Gordon of Gicht, Knight, Baronet, to Captain John Gordon, sometime tutor of Glenbucket, for an annual rent of £60 Scots, corresponding to the principal sum of £1000: furth of the town and lands of Little Gicht, mill and mill lands of Ardo, lying in the parishes of Fyvie and Tarves. At Aberdeen, May 20, 1684: Sasine on January 30, 1685.

It may be remembered that, two days after the first-mentioned day, that is to say, on May 22, 1684,

the ninth laird of Gight had infested his sister, Marie Gordon, in an annual rent of £480, "furth of the lands of Newseat, Little Ardoe, &c." Now the question arises, is this Captain Gordon the same person as the Lieut.-Col. John Gordon who was returned in 1695 as laird of Gight? I think he may have been, and that he married the ninth laird's sister, Marie, and become guardian of her niece, Marie, the tenth laird. On the other hand, under date 1707, Agnes Gordon is given as relict of Captain John Gordon, tutor of Glenbucket, for in the *Register of Sasines* this entry occurs:—

1708, February 12. Sasine on letters of obligation by William Keith of Ludquharne [the eighth laird of Gight had married a Keith of Ludquharne], with consent of Lady Jean Smith, his spouse, and George Keith, their second lawful son, to Agnes Gordon [of the Badenscoth family], relict of Captain John Gordon, tutor of Glenbucket, and George Gordon, his eldest son, of an annual rent of £40 Scots furth of two crofts of the town and lands of Stirlinghill, sometime possessed by Alexander Bruce and George Darg, lying in the parish of Peterhead. At Boddam, 13th December, 1707. Sasine on 31st December, 1707.

Though the *Balbithan Manuscript* does not mention the fact, it is possible that Captain Gordon had first married Marie Gordon, the sister of the ninth laird of Gight, and after her death Agnes Gordon, of the Badenscoth family, for, as will be noted, George Gordon is described as "his" son, not "their" son when Agnes Gordon is mentioned. On the other hand, it seems strange that if the two Johns were the same they should be described in 1695 as "Lieutenant-Colonel," and in 1707 as "Captain." It may be that they were quite different individuals. There are several references (in the Hope-Johnston Papers Historical MSS. Commission) to a Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, thus:—

January 3, 1690. Inverness—My Lord Lovat has been with my Lord Frendraught, Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, and several other rebels in Buchan.

January 9, 1691. There is also my Lord Buchan and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, with 28 persons more with him, staying openly at my Lord Fraser's house, and in Haddo, . . . and keeps there night watches.

Perhaps this Lieutenant-Colonel was the man mentioned in the *Poll Book*. In any case I think the latter was only temporarily laird of Gight, and that Marie really succeeded her father. I should note that the Laird of Gight's valuation in the parish of Ellon in 1695 was

£149 16s. The valuation of the lands of Gight was £996 13s. 4d. Scots, as follows :—

Lieut.-Col. John Gordon should pay of the proportion of the valued rent, £1 11s., "effeaird to the duty of the saids lands in his own labouring, but its absorbet in the highest, in which he is raited, being £24 Scots : inde with the generall poll is . . .	£24	6	0
Dame Mary Gordon, his lady, and Mrs. Bettie Gordon, his daughter . . .	0	12	0
Their servants and cottars . . .	14	10	4

£39 8 4

Maynes of Gight (occupied by Dame Elizabeth Gordon, "Duager of Gight," and cottars . . .	25	4	8
Little Gight . . .	8	3	8
Swanfoord . . .	3	8	8
Milne of Gight . . .	3	16	4
Blackhillock . . .	4	15	6
Lethentie . . .	6	15	6
Fadonhill . . .	5	2	4
Cottoune . . .	4	12	0
Milbrecks . . .	10	11	6
Brucleaseat . . .	2	6	0
Fetterletter . . .	9	15	4
Stonhouse . . .	2	1	8
Munkshill . . .	10	15	0
Woodhead of Gight, occupied by Mrs. Magdalen Crichton, relict of Laurence Oliphant, son to Lord Oliphant, Mrs. Bettie Gordon, James Gordon, gentleman; Anna Gordon, spouse to Alexander Whyte, an officer in the army in Flanders, but indigent; and others . . .	21	17	6

Marie Gordon, who was the first woman laird of Gight, married, in 1701, Alexander Davidson, younger of Newton of Culsalmond. The marriage contract, dated Edinburgh, October 20, 1701, infests Marie Gordon in liferent after the decease of Alexander Davidson, "now her future spouse," in "22 chalders victual furth of the one or other half of the lands, mills, &c., of Newtown of Culsalmond, Williamston, and Melinsyde, by letters of resignation by Davidson's father." (*Register of Sasines*.) The same authority also notes a charter of resignation by the Queen to the said Alexander Davidson and the said Marie Gordon of the said lands: at Edinburgh, 22nd June, 1711, and registered 5th June, 1711: Sasine, 1712.

There should have been a certain irony in this alliance, because, while the Gight family had been notorious law-breakers, the Davidsons had, for generations, been administering the law as "advocates" in Aberdeen. Yet the Gight lawlessness was uninfected by the marriage, for

Alexander Davidson exhibited (so late as 1704) an extraordinary contempt for the law, so that his progeny may be supposed to have had a good share of Gight morality in their blood. It was part of his marriage contract that Davidson should pay the debts of his mother-in-law, who had married General Buchan. Davidson apparently "rued on" this arrangement, for, in 1704—at which date the contract had not been registered—he borrowed a copy of the contract from his mother-in-law, through James Hamilton of Cobairdy. Then followed an extraordinary lawsuit, which is condensed from the *Privy Council Register* in Chambers's *Domestic Annals* (III., 304), thus, under date September, 1704 :—

When the [Gight] family creditors applied for payment of their debts, Davidson did not scruple to send them, or allow them to go, to the old Lady Gight and her husband (General Buchan) for payment. Beginning to feel distressed by the creditors, old Lady Gight sought back the copy of the contract for her protection; but, as no entreaty could induce Davidson to return it to Cobairdy, she was forced to prosecute the latter for its restitution. Cobairdy, being at length, at the instance of old Lady Gight and her husband, taken upon a legal caption, was, with the messenger, John Duff, at the Milton of Fyvie, on his way to prison, 16th September, 1704, when Davidson came to him with many civil speeches, expressive of his regret of what had taken place. He entreated Duff to leave Cobairdy there on his parole of honour, and go to intercede with General Buchan and his wife for a short respite to his prisoner, on the faith that the contract should be registered within a fortnight, which he pledged himself should be done. Duff executed this commission successfully; but when he came back Davidson revoked his promise. It chanced that another gentleman had, meanwhile, arrived at the Milton, one Patrick Gordon, who had in his possession a caption against Davidson for a common debt of £100 due to himself. Seeing what stuff Davidson was made of, he resolved no longer to delay putting his design in execution; so he took Duff aside and put the caption into his hand, desiring him to take Davidson into custody, which was immediately done. In the midst of these complicated proceedings, a message came from Mrs. Davidson, entreating them to come to the family mansion, a few miles off, where she thought all difficulties might be accommodated. The whole party accordingly went there, and were entertained very hospitably till about two in the morning (Sunday), when the strangers rose to depart, and Davidson came out to see them to horse, as a host was bound to do in that age, but with apparently no design of going along with them. Duff was not so far blinded by Gight's hospitality as to forget that he would be under a very heavy responsibility if he should allow Davidson to slip through his fingers. Accordingly he reminded the laird that he was a prisoner, and

must come along with them; whereupon Davidson drew his sword, and called his servants to the rescue, but was speedily overpowered by the messenger and his assistant, and by the other gentlemen present. He and Cobairdy were, in short, carried back as prisoners that night to the Milton of Fyvie. This place, being on the estate of Gight, Duff bethought him next day that, as the tenants were going to church, they might gather about their captive laird, and make an unpleasant disturbance; so he took forward his prisoners to the next inn, where they rested till the Sabbath was over. Even then, at Davidson's entreaty, he did not immediately conduct them to prison, but waited over Monday and Tuesday, while friends were endeavouring to bring about an accommodation. This was happily so far effected, the Earl of Aberdeen and his son, Lord Haddo, paying off Patrick Gordon's claim on Davidson, and certain relatives becoming bound for the registration of the marriage contract. From whatever motive—whether, as alleged, to cover a vitiation in the contract, or merely out of revenge—Davidson soon after raised a process before the Privy Council against Cobairdy, Gordon and Duff for assault and private imprisonment, concluding for £3000 of damages; but, after a long series of proceedings, in the course of which many witnesses were examined on both sides, the case was ignominiously dismissed, and Davidson decreed to pay 1000 merks as expenses.

In 1702, Alexander Dunbar, the laird of Monkshill, received from Mary Gordon and her husband a precept of "clare constat," whereby the town and lands of Monkshill were declared redeemable by them as superiors, for the sum of 3000 merks (*Temple*).

Davidson died in February, 1712. His widow seems to have died in 1739 or in 1740, for on 29th January, 1740, their son, Alexander, was served heir to his mother. Alexander Davidson and Mary Gordon had—

I. *Alexander Gordon*, who succeeded as eleventh laird of Gight.

II. *Jane Davidson*, who married Andrew *Robertson* of Foveran (*Temple*). They had a son—

John Robertson of Foveran, who married Mary, daughter of David Stuart of Dalguise, Provost of Edinburgh (*Temple*), and died 1826. He was succeeded by his son—

Andrew Robertson of Foveran. He sold the estate of Foveran to David Gill of Aberdeen, to Alexander Mitchell of Ythan Lodge, and to Miss Christina Mackenzie.

III. *Elizabeth Davidson*, married James Gordon of Techmuiry, and died at Faichfield on October 1, 1788, in the 85th year of her age (the *Scots Magazine*, which distinctly calls her "sister of Alexander Gordon of Gight"). I may note that Dr. Temple says she "married, in 1767, Alexander Innes of Breda and Cowie." This is quite a mistake. The Elizabeth Davidson whom Innes

married was the daughter of William Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen from 1760 to 1762. The Provost died in 1765 (A. M. Munro's information).

IV. *Isobel Gordon* married William Fordyce of Aquhorties, who bought the lands of Monkshill from her brother, Alexander, in 1744 (*Temple*).

J. M. BULLOCH.

(*To be continued.*)

BANFFSHIRE AND BUCHAN FIELD CLUBS.—These clubs, on the 12th ult., enjoyed a combined outing at Dunnydeer. The large party made a careful survey of the hill and castle, with their circumvallations. Mr. Yeats, secretary of the Banffshire Club, read a paper on the subject, in which he recounted its many elements, interesting alike to the naturalist, scientist and antiquary. This he did very lucidly, without, however, adding much or anything to our sum of knowledge. A pretty full report of the paper will be found in the *Daily Free Press* of 14th August.

MONOGRAMS ON OLD BIBLE.—The accompanying sketch, drawn to size, shews the monograms and encircling device which are embossed on the centre of both boards of one of the earliest of French Protestant bibles. This bible, which was printed at Paris by Pierre Haultin, in 1567, contains the metrical version of the Psalms, with notation, by C. L. Marot and Th. De Bèze, and also the Confession of Faith, the last being printed at Orleans by Loy Rabier, in the same year. There are two maps, one shewing the wanderings of the Israelites in the desert, the other the countries and places mentioned in the book of Acts. The bible also contains forms of prayer to be used at baptism and marriage, and the Apocrypha. The binding is polished calf, and the edges of the leaves are gilt, and tooled with a floral design. The book had originally four tags or straps for keeping it closed. Here and there, throughout the pages, are idioms in Latin, French, and Italian, in different handwritings. What one may imagine to have been the names and addresses of some of its older owners are most carefully obliterated by a series of pen-scratchings. Can anyone suggest whose initials the monograms in the sketch represent? The bible had for long a resting-place in Aberdeen, but when and how it came into the possession of my maternal grandfather—who died there in 1847—I cannot say.

J. CHRISTIE.

We give as a Supplement an illustration of the sketch to which Mr. Christie refers. ED.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

IN a literary sense the Aberdeenshire family of Skinner is of more than local importance. As a song-writer in the broad Scottish vernacular of last century, the author of "Tullochgorum," "John o' Badenyon," and "The Ewie wi' the Crookit Horn," must always take close rank with his contemporaries, Ramsay, Fergusson, and Burns. Possessing a wealth of classical learning, he also wrote Latin verse of equal smoothness, which will doubtless have due recognition by the author of "Musa Latina Aberdonensis" in a coming volume. As an ecclesiastical writer his works have mostly been superseded, or become merged in the history of his church. One of the best of men and ministers, he lived in troublous times, and the story of his good and simply pious life, and of his sufferings from intolerance, possesses a lasting interest.

Of his son, John Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen, we may safely say that, since the days of Leighton, Scottish Episcopacy has never produced a better bishop. The greatest event of his life, doubtless the most remarkable, creditable, and resultful episode in the whole history of his church, was the consecration of Dr. Samuel Seabury as Bishop of Connecticut, in 1784. The whole management and control of the matter were committed to Bishop Skinner's care, and his judgment and administration could not have been excelled. The one-voiced approval of the Episcopal communion throughout the world, demonstrated at the splendid celebrations of the centenary in 1884, form the highest testimony to his wisdom, justice, and foresight. His writings are still cherished by his churchmen, and his biography is well worth perusal. None can read unmoved the incident of his boyish grief when his father was dragged to prison, in 1753, for administering holy communion to the congregation at Longside, and how, to prevent serious injury to health, the lad was permitted to share the abominable cell in which the poet was confined for six months in the Tolbooth of Aberdeen.* Bishop Skinner's eldest son, also named John, was parson of Forfar and Dean of Dunkeld. His *Annals of Scottish Episcopacy* (1788-1816) is a useful and authoritative work.

* Should any reader desire to see a description of the horrors of this place, even sixty-five years later, let him consult the account given by the prison philanthropists, Elizabeth Fry, Alexander Cruickshank, and Joseph John Gurney of their visit in August, 1818. "Notes on a visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland . . . in company with Elizabeth Fry . . . by J. J. Gurney. Lond., 1819, pp. 28-30."

One of the most troublesome bibliographical difficulties we have had to conquer is the proper assignment of the ecclesiastical works of these three John Skinners. In the British Museum *Catalogue*, and also in the New Spalding Club *Handlist*, they are hopelessly intermixed. Owing to the persecution of their Church, many of their publications were anonymous, some bear only the initials "J. S.," while others display the full name without any distinction.

By the kind aid of the venerable Dean Walker, the oldest presbyter of the church, and one of its highest literary authorities, and of the Rev. George Sutherland of Portsoy, who is a bibliophile and an excellent antiquary, we have now been able to effect a correct distribution between the three, and our lists contain all their published works, so far as we have been able to discover them.

Bishop John Skinner's second son, William, succeeded him in the bishopric. During his time the Dunbar and Cheyne cases disturbed the Church, and it became manifest that he had inherited little of his father's sagacity or administrative ability.

James Skinner, whose numerous works we note, was a son of Dean John Skinner of Forfar. Another son, George Ure Skinner, was distinguished as a botanist and naturalist. He contributed important items to Gould's magnificent ornithological works, and discovered many species of Orchidaceæ, some of which bear his name, but we have not found any separate work attributed to him.

We note one or two of the musical works of James Scott Skinner. But there must be many more, and if, as we hope, that excellent violinist's elbow still "jinks and diddles," we wish he would lay aside his fiddle for an hour and kindly send us a complete list. K. J.

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DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT MEDAL AT BUSBY (I., 2nd S., p. 28).—The piece referred to by "J. F. S. G." is not a medal, but a halfpenny trade token, current (in London) in the latter part of the last century. One which I have before me has on the obverse the Freemasons' Arms, a shield with a chevron, bearing a pair of extended compasses between three castles, two above and one beneath; the supporters are two animals resembling cats, the crest a bird standing on a globe, motto, "Amor, Honor et Justitia," and legend, "The Prince of Wales elected G.M., 24th Nov., 1790. The reverse is similar to that described by "J. S. F. G.," but without the cock on the ball. The edge, which is plain, is inscribed, "Halfpenny Payable at the Black Horse, Tower-Hill." E.O.N.

GENERAL STAATS LONG MORRIS, M.P. FOR ELGIN.—Comparatively little is known about this officer, though he had a connection with the north. According to the Harleian Society edition of the Westminster Abbey Register, he was the son of James Morris of Morrisania, near New York, by Eleanor, second daughter of Augustus Van Cortlandt, a descendant of the ancient family of that name in the State of New York. (An elaborate pedigree of the Cortlandt's appears in Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. IV., 241-5.) He entered the army, and was a captain as early as 1759, when he raised a battalion of 900 men in Scotland. Foster (*Members of Parliament*) says he was Brigadier General in the East Indies in 1774, and Colonel of the 61st Foot, 1778. He became a General on May 3, 1796. He married, first, about 23rd March, 1756, Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Aberdeen, and widow of Cosmo, 3rd Duke of Gordon, who died at Amiens, August, 1752, aged 32, and to whom she had bore the notorious Lord George and Lord William Gordon. Morris was M.P. for the Elgin Burghs in 1774-80 and 1780-4. His wife died in London on 10th December, 1779, and was buried in Elgin Cathedral. Morris married, secondly, Miss or Mrs. Jane Urquhart, about December, 1780. Morris died, aged 70, as Governor of Quebec (so Foster says) on 2nd April, 1800, and was buried in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey on 7th April. He left his wife (who proved his will on April 18, 1800) all his real and personal estate, except that in America, which he had already disposed of by deed. He seems to have left no issue. His second wife died on March 15, 1801, aged 52, and was buried in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. Her will—as of Berrymead Lodge, Acton, Middlesex, but then residing at Bathwick, Somerset—dated 31st July, 1800, with a codicil, 15th March, 1801, was proved on 9th April, 1801, by the Hon. Rufus King, Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America, and by Francis Gregor of Trewarthenick, Cornwall. All her bequests were to the family of her late husband, all of whom were living in America. In the codicil she bequeathed £1000 to Miss Julia Byron, £1000 to Miss Urquhart, £100 to the Dowager Countess of Erroll, and to Mrs. Gregor and Miss Urquhart her diamonds equally. Who was Miss Urquhart? Is Mr. Staats Forbes, the well-known railway manager, connected with General Morris in any way?

J. M. B.

COPIE, EXTRACT TAXT ROLL OF THE
SHERIFFDOM OF ABDN., ANNO 1613.

At Edinburgh the twenty first day of January moije and thirteen years, The Taxt Roll of the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen. Given in to the Commissioners of Parliament upon the twenty one of January Javije and thirteen years. By John Gordon of Boggs, Sheriff depute of Aberdeen, and subscribed by Mr. William Anderson, Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeen.

1613.

The E. of Huntly his lands and Barrony of Strathbogy and others his lands, w ^t y ^e Tenent and Tenendrie	£306	13	4	The Laird of Pilleray? his lands of Crevethen and Gilcomstone	£18	0	0
The E. of Erroll his lands and Barrony of Slaines, Tenent and Tenendrie	100	0	0	James Gordon of Culquhom'stown of the Lands of y ^e same, Tenent and Tenendrie	8	0	0
The Lord Forbes his lands of Druminor Tenent and Tenendrie w ^t in the pret ^s	26	0	0	Patrick Gordon his lands of little fflow	2	0	0
The Lord Elphinston for his Lands of Kildrimy	80	0	0	The Laird of Abergeldie's Lands of the same	6	0	0
The Lord Erskyne his lands and Barrony of Kellie and Balhaggartee	48	0	0	The Laird of Dalgatie his lands w ^t in the shire of Abdn.	20	0	0
The E. Marshall his lands and Barrony of Aden	43	0	0	The Laird of Muires his lands of the same and his part of Auchterless	10	0	0
His Barrony of Kintore and Skene	21	0	0	The Laird of Esselmont his lands of the same	10	0	0
The Lord Bothkirk his lands of Aberdour, Tenent and Tenendrie	30	0	0	The Laird of Balquholie his lands of same	8	0	0
The Lord Glames his lands of Belhelvie, Curtestown, Drumnogowen and their Pertinents	20	0	0	The Ladies of Drumbreck their lands of the same	3	0	0
James Gordon his lands of Methlick Tenent and Tenendrie	8	0	0	The Laird of Auchmacoy his lands of the same	3	0	0
The Laird of Tillygonie his lands of the same	2	0	0	The Laird of Craigfintray his lands of the same	2	0	0
The Laird of Johnslays his lands of the same	2	0	0	The Laird of Pitmedden Abercrombie his lands thereof	6	0	0
The Laird of Pitsligo his lands of the same Tenent and Tenendrie	30	0	0	Wm. Blackhall his part of the land of	4	0	0
The Laird of Tolquhone his lands and Barrony of Tolquhon	20	0	0	The Laird of Fren draught his lands and Barrony of the same property and Tenendrie	40	0	0
The Laird of Towiefforbes his lands of the same, Tenent and Tenendrie	12	0	0	The Laird of Kinffawnes his lands of?	10	0	0
The Laird of Brux his Lands and Barrony of the same	13	0	0	The Laird of Philorth his lands and Barrony of the same	20	0	0
The Laird of Auchlossen his Lands of Sinnaboth	2	0	0	The Laird of Fedderaught his lands of the same	20	0	0
Mr. John Forbes portioner of Barns his part thereof	9	0	0	The Laird of fivie his lands and Barrony of the same part of the lands of Rulhortas Tenent and Tenendrie	40	0	0
The Laird of Skene his lands of the same	9	0	0	The Laird of Ardgraine and Monycabeck Innes of same	6	0	0
The Laird of Madlar his lands of Madlar, Cushney and Howells	9	0	0	The Laird of Shethin his lands of the same T ^t and T ^{drie}	20	0	0
The Laird of Thainstown's lands of Kinnellar and Thainstown	3	0	0	The Laird of Auchinhove his lands of the same	9	0	0
The Laird of Contlay, Rochquhy Forbes	1	10	0	The Laird of ffoveran his lands of the same	20	0	0
The Laird of Johnston his lands of Caskieben, Tenents and Tenendrie	28	0	0	The Laird of Meldrum his Lands of the same	10	0	0
The Laird of Gight his Barrony of Schivas, Tenent and Tenendrie	12	0	0	The Laird of Udny his lands of the same	10	0	0
				William King his part of the Lands of?	3	0	0
				The Laird of Drum his lands of the same T. and T.	30	0	0
				The Laird of Echt his lands of the same	6	0	0
				The Laird of Balq ⁿ his lands of the same Propertie and Tenendrie	20	0	0
				The Laird of Leslie his lands of the same T. and T.	10	0	0
				The Laird of Pitcaple his lands of the same	5	0	0
				The Laird of Gartlie his lands of Mont-coffer	10	0	0
				To : Tutto his part of the lands of Mont-coffer	6	0	0
				The Laird of Aden his lands of the same	4	0	0

The Laird of Glenbervie his lands of Kemnay	£5 10 0	The Land of Cocklairachy Leslie	£1 10 0
The Laird of Inverquhany his lands of the same	3 0 0	Wm. Hay of — the — Lands of Crimond-dorthy	10 0 0
Andrew Chalmers his lands of Strichen The Laird of Balnacraig	3 0 0	Ja ^s Cheyne the lands of ?	1 0 0
Craibstone	2 0 0	Gordon and Leslie, Portioners of Wart- hill, Ilke one of them £1 10s.	3 0 0
The Laird of Hallhead	3 0 0	George Gordon his part of the Lands of Lethers and Dor Laithers	10 0 0
The Laird of Dalgardno ffintray his lands of ye same	3 0 0	The Laird of Invernethy Stewart the two parts of ye lands of Laithers and Dore laithers	20 0 0
The Laird of Boddom his lands of the same	2 0 0		
The Laird of Straloch his part of ye Lands of Crichy	2 0 0	Apud Edinburgh the twenty ffirft day of January moije and thirteen. This Taxt Roll of the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, Extending To one thousand four hundred and sixty eight pound nineteen Shillings. Lands presented before the Lords Commissioners of Parliament, under subscribing, by John Gordon of Boggs Sheriff depute of Aberdeen, who made faith that according to his knowledge the same is just and true for all the Lands holden Blench, Ward and Relief of our Sovereign Lord, Whereof there is to be deduced the six pound Lands of Ruthven, being a part of his Majesties proper lands and the thirtyshilling Land of Warthill being likewise a part of his Highness proper lands, and be lyable to the payment of his Highness Taxations viz ^t one thousand four hundred three score one pound nine shilling lands.	
The Laird of Mayne his lands of the same	6 0 0	And because that by the Inspection of a Retour extracted out of our Sovereign Lords Chancellors bearing date the 18th day of September 1581 years. It is known to the saiDs Lords Commissioners, that George now Marquis of Huntley is served and retoured in all and hail the lands, Lordships and Barronie of Strathbogie, and in all and sundry the Lands of Touch, Cluny, Aboyn Glentanner, Glenturk w ^t Tenent Tenendrie and Service of Tenents. Which Lordships, Barronys and lands are in the same Retour as ffollows viz. : The property of the s ^d Lands to three hundred, threescore fifteen : merks, and the Tenandry thereof to six hundred twenty five merk Land, and that because in the Taxt Roll before written ye Earle of Huntly's hail lands and Barrony of Strathbogy w ^t oyr ^s his lands, Tenent and Tenendrie are only estimate and stented to three hundred and six pound thirteen shilling and four pennys land and so the said Retour is diminished in three hundred pound and three score pound land, the s ^d Lords therefore ordain ye same three hundred and threescore pound Land to augmented to this rate (see sab ⁿ) Rob ^t Lord Lindsay, Sir Thomas Hamleton, Alex ^r Hay, Sir Gideon Murray, Kinnaird, Sir Ja ^s Weems of Bogie, M ^r Alex ^r Wedderburn, John Lockhart	
Thomas Menzies his lands of Pitfoddells John Grant of Balnadallach his lands of ? Wm. Strachan of Glenkindy his Lands of the same	4 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 0		
Wm. Leith of Barns his part of the lands of Barns	3 0 0		
The Laird of Locht his part of the Lands of Kindrocht	10 0 0		
Andrw Frazer of Stonywood his lands of same and Muchalls	20 0 0		
The Laird of Auchter Coull his lands of the same	6 0 0		
The Laird of Craigievar his lands of the same	9 0 0		
Pat ^k Leith his lands of Harthill	5 0 0		
Wm. Blackhall of y ^t ilke his lands of the same	2 0 0		
Tho ^s Copland his lands of Udocht	6 0 0		
Tho ^s Urquhart his lands of ffishery	9 0 0		
Tho ^s Chalmers his lands of Cults and L. Methlick	3 0 0		
Rob ^t Stuart his part of Lethirs	6 0 0		
James Innes his lands of Towkes and Pitfour	4 10 0		
The Portioners of ?	1 5 8		
Andrew Fraser of Durres his Lands of Midbeltie	3 0 0		
The Laird of Lenturk his lands of the same	4 0 0		
And. Wood his part of Finersie	1 10 0		
The heirs of John Norrie his part of Finersie	1 10 0		
The Laird of Mayne his land of Kinf- fannes prop ^d	6 0 0		
The Laird of Towie Barclay	20 0 0		
Pitfour, the lands of Drumslate w ^t the pertinents	9 0 0		
And ^w . Dumbar his lands of Pitfannie	1 10 0		
George Crichton his lands of Conzie	1 10 0		
Dun of Ratie, his part of the lands of Ardeem Buchanston	3 0 0		
Auchter ?	4 0 0		
Tho ^s Gordon for Skelmortuie? his lands of the same	3 0 0		
Katharine Scott the lands of Vanesbraes Burnet his lands of Glack	6 0 0 2 0 0		

of Barr, Extracted furth of the Record of the lower Parliament house upon this and the three preceeding pages by me Thomas Gilsone (*sic*) One of the principall Clerks of Session as having Commission for that Effect from Alexander Earl of Marchmont Lord Clerk Register.

Sic subscriptor.

THO GIBSONE.



NOTES ON THE ISLE OF MUCK.

III.—LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS.

MUCK is poor in traditional story. The present population is almost entirely "outlanders," and is greatly reduced from what it was before the days of emigration to America. At the end of last century all who could leave removed to the far West, and to-day Muck's legendary history lies buried in the graves of the backwoods.

Castle Dun Ban—the "Castle of the White Hill," as it is called—is the most prominent antiquity. It consists of one of the large rocky platforms with precipitous sides, which are a feature in the island's configuration. Several tiers of masonry still remain on the top, but there is not sufficient to indicate what the nature of the building may have been.* It would serve well as a place of look-out, for an ample view seawards, north and south, can be obtained from it—all the coastline of the mainland from Knoydart to Ardnamurchan. One of the inhabitants said that he remembers seeing an old iron gate on it.

A slight elevation is called the "Hill of the Cross," because, as one affirmed, the local executions of the chief took place upon it. The name, however, rather suggests one of the sites of those memorial crosses so common in the Highlands in Catholic times.

Martin's Glen contains the "Wishing House." The "House" is nothing but the remains of a rude hut—a cairn of stones practically—surrounded by a primitive wall; yet it possesses magic virtues. The dearest wish of the heart can be obtained if the ruins are solemnly circumambulated three times in the direction of the sun. It is essential to success that no word be uttered during the ceremony, and that the mind be earnestly fixed on the thing desired. Within recent times some of the islanders have been known to go through the rite and "wish" for a fair wind.

*"Generic names for forts were Dùn, Rath, Car, Lis and Burh. In the Highlands, 370 were called Dùn, 260 of these having a specific name."—Report of Dr. Christison's Rhind Lectures.

Off the northern shore of Muck lies "Sgeir Ruadh," a rock which is covered at high water. It is called in English the "Lady's Rock," and thus resembles both in name and appearance the islet in the Sound of Mull whose story has been celebrated by Campbell in his "Glenara," and by Joanna Baillie in her drama of "The Family Legend." The Muck, "Lady's Rock," has even a similar tradition told of it. It is said that McNeill of Barra was anxious to pick a quarrel with the men of Muck. He accordingly placed his wife on the rock to see if they would take her off before the tide rose and drowned her. Why the wife should have been made the victim of the experiment is not apparent, but the wily plot of the barbarous husband failed. The Muck people were not so heartless as their enemy believed them to be. They rescued her, and, as the narrator of the story said, that night there was feasting instead of slaughter in the island.

The Muck fishermen are well known along the coast for their skill in seamanship, and their immunity from disasters. The latter is accounted for in this wise. St. Columba, on one of his missionary tours, was either driven by stress of weather to seek refuge in Muck, or intentionally visited it. The reception accorded him was extremely gratifying, and the Saint, as a kind of recompense, blessed the island when he left it. No islander or visitor to Muck was ever to be drowned while at sea. Only certain things could break the spell. Visitors were not protected after their sojourn in the island was ended. Natives had not immunity if they left the island and took up their abode elsewhere, nor were *ship* wrecks included. The charm, alas! was broken four years ago, when two residents and a visitor lost their lives by a boating accident. An example of superstition in connection with this disaster will be found related in *S. N. & Q.*, XII., 70. J. CALDER ROSS.

NOTE.—In a map accompanying a translation of Buchanan's *History of Scotland*, published at the beginning of this century, Muck is marked "Isle of Monk." v. *S. N. & Q.* XII., 174.

(Concluded.)



DR. GLENNIE OF DULWICH.—An elaborate account of Dr. Glennie of Dulwich, one of Byron's schoolmasters, will be found in *Ye History of Camberwell*, by William Harnett Blanch, (London: E. W. Allen, 1875,) pages 388-392.

RECORDS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VISITING
THE UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
OF ABERDEEN, 1716-17.

REPORT of the Commissioners For visiting the Colleges and Schools of Aberdeen Concerning the Newtown College, commonly called the Marischal College, and Grammar School of the said Town, most humbly offered To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The NEWTOWN COLLEGE of Aberdeen was Founded by the predecessors of the Late Earl Marischal, and provided with a principal and three Regents; Afterwards there was added a fourth Regent and a professor of Medicine, Which six Masters were always nominated and presented to their Offices by the Succeeding Earls of that Family: There was also added a professor of Divinity and Mathematicks Under ye patronage of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen.

When your Commissioners began to Enquire into the State of this College we found the Principal's place Vacant by the Death of Mr. Robert Paterson, who was alive when your Majesties Commission to Us was Issued, and That One of the Regents, Mr. William Meston, who had been admitted during the Rebellion, had absconded and did not appear.*

The rest of the Masters, Viz^t. Mr. Thomas Blackwell, professor of Divinity; Doctor Patrick Chalmers, professor of Medicine; Mr. George Liddel, professor of Mathematicks; Mr. George Peacock, Mr. Alexr. More and Mr. William Smith, Regents, Compeared before Us. An Account of whose Conduct and behaviour we humbly beg Leave to lay before your Majesty in ye following particulars.

Mr. Thomas Blackwell, professor of Divinity, has not taken the Oaths appointed by Law, But at his publick Lessons in the College, He did always pray expressly for your Majesty and the Royal Family, And in all other respects, particularly during the time of ye Late Rebellion, has behaved himself as One zealously affected to your Majesties person and Government.†

Mr. George Peacock, Mr. Alexander More, and Mr. William Smith, being called and examined, did not pretend to Vindicate their Conduct during the Late Rebellion any otherways than by pleading ye Necessity of the times, and gave in a Demission of their Offices, which we have admitted, with this provision, that they should still be Lyable to account for

their management of the Revenue of the College.*

Doctor Patrick Chalmers is not qualified According to law,† Did frequent the Episcopal Assemblies where the Pretender was prayed for by the name of King James the Eight, and Concurred with the late Principal Paterson and the above-named three Regents in admitting Mr. William Meston Regent in the College after the said Meston had assisted the Rebels with a drawn sword in his hand to proclaim the Pretender at ye Cross of Aberdeen; And after he, the said Meston, had pronounced an Oration, Wherein Your Majesties Right and title to the Crown was impugn'd and Condemn'd; That of ye Pretender asserted; And in which was contain'd ye most scandalous and criminal expressions against your Majesty and Government.‡

Mr. George Liddel, professor of Mathematicks, did always frequent the Church during the Rebellion, where the Episcopal Intruders prayed for the Pretender by the name of King James the Eight, did not take the Oaths till after the Rebellion, and has been guilty of such gross immorality as render him of Dangerous and Scandalous Example to the Youth.§

We have this further to Remark Concerning the Masters of ye Newtown College, That the Regents ever since the Revolution have been nominated to their places during the patrons pleasure only, and that tho' before the Revolution, the Masters at their admission to their places were engag'd both to the Civil and Ecclesiastical Government, Yet since that time they have been engag'd to neither, But we humbly beg Leave to acquaint Your Majesty that there have been Several proposals offered to Us, and more are ready to be made for the Better Government and management of this College, and for rendering the same more subservient to its Main ends of profitable Literature, Substantial Religion and due Fidelity to the Royal Protestant Line, as soon as it shall please Your Majesty to give Directions in this matter; And your Commissioners are humbly of opinion, That till such Directions are given no Master should be admitted into the College But with the provision of being Subjected to Any Regulations That shall hereafter be appointed by your Majesty and Royal Successors.||

The Accounts of the Revenue of this College and ye Management of it have been Laid before Us, and also a List of Debts due to and by ye

* Rec: page 5, 6, 10, 13.

† Rec: page 4 and 5. Report of the Committee appointed to inspect the Books and Papers of the Newtown College, No. 13.

‡ Depositions of Witnesses, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9.

§ Rec: page 5, 6. Depos: No. 2, 5, 7, 8, 10.

|| Rep: No. 13.

* Records of the Proceedings of the Commissioners, page 2.

† Rec: page 4.

College; As to which we humbly beg Leave to Represent to your Majesty, That notwithstanding the pains We have been at to clear that matter, Yet it will deserve a further enquiry as soon as Directions are given for supplying the present Vacancies; In the mean time we cannot but observe That it has been too much ye practice of the Masters to Consume the College money by unnecessary Intertainments.*

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL Is under the patronage of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen, who nominate and present the Masters to their Offices.

After examination and enquiry into the Conduct of ye Masters of this School, We Found that Mr. John Findlater and Mr. Patrick Thomson had not taken the Oaths appointed by Law. That during the Rebellion they had Carried the School-boys to the Church where the Pretender was pray'd for by the Episcopal Intruders Under the name of King James the Eight; That the said Mr. John Findlater did observe the Thanksgiveing for his Arrival; and Intimated the same to his Scholars in the following words, "Cum dies Jobis Indicties Sit Solenni Gratulatione ob auspaticissimum serenissimi nostri Regis Reditum Scitote die Jobis non esse Conveniendum." The said Mr. John Findlater did so far encourage his Scholars in their disloyal practices as to suffer them to hiss at some of the other Masters when praying for your Majesty and the Royal Family without signifying the Least displeasure for their doing so, Tho' he is principal Master of the School.†

But your Commissioners beg Leave to Acquaint Your Majesty That the Magistrates and Town-Council of Aberdeen, As patrons of the School and profession of Mathematicks in the Newtown College, had Intended a process against Mr. George Liddel, professor of Mathematicks, and the above-mentioned Mr. John Findlater and Mr. Patrick Thomson for their Undue and illegal practices; Which process was sisted upon the Coming down of your Majesties Commission to us, And therefore we most humbly represent to your Majesty how necessary It is That such Directions be given to ye Magistrates of Aberdeen concerning the said Masters as to your Royal Wisdom shall seem Good.

Sign'd in name and at the desire of the Commissioners for Visiting the Colleges and Schools of Aberdeen.

(*Scotch State Papers, Domestic*, xii., 257: in Public Record Office.)

BERWICKSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT.

THERE is no Scottish county, I believe, which may not be shown to have played its own part, and that sometimes a very notable part too, in the great and interesting drama of Scottish development. There are, however, some features, connected particularly with the ethnological and historical development of this portion of Scotland and its inhabitants, that render the evidence furnished by a careful review of the achievements of its people, especially valuable in its bearing on the truth of the proposition with which I have set out. Thus, while in Ayr, Aberdeen, and Banff, the blood of the native inhabitants is very much mixed—Picts and Scots, Danes and Saxons, Cymri and Irish Gaels having during the last thousand years intermingled there with great freedom. In Berwickshire, on the other hand, the blood of the people is still, and always has been, comparatively pure. It is, indeed, held by some writers on this subject, that the natives of the Merse are well-nigh as predominately Saxon or Teutonic in their lineage as the natives of Argyle or Inverness are predominately Celtic. The cause of the racial peculiarity to which I have just adverted is directly traceable to the fact, that when the Romans withdrew from Britain and the Saxon colonisation began, the bloody wars which immediately ensued between the invaders and the Romanised Celts resulted, if not in the complete extirpation of the ancient British race over the whole south-east of Scotland, at all events in their entire and permanent exclusion from the whole eastern seaboard, extending from the Tweed to the Forth. It was more especially the savage pagan conqueror, Ida, the founder of the great Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, who accomplished this important work; and with such thoroughness did he accomplish it, that from the sixth century onwards it may be said that the whole region on both sides of the Tweed ceased to be British, and became wholly Anglo-Saxon. But while this was the case with the entire district reaching from the Tyne to the Forth, Chalmers, in his great work the *Caledonia*, makes the assertion that in the territory now known as Berwickshire the Saxon element in the population was, if possible, even more vigorous than elsewhere. From this period, indeed, he alleges that the Anglo-Saxon language became the vernacular speech of all the dwellers between the Tweed on the south, and the stream of Dunglass on the north. Without entering here into the

* Rep: No. 16.

† Rec: page 14. Depos: No. 1, 2, 3, 4.

historical grounds which this eminent antiquary adduces in support of this assertion, I content myself with the single remark, that in the topographic nomenclature of this county, which on a philological investigation reveals a surprisingly large proportion of the local names as being of Saxon origin, we have a significant and impressive indication of the thoroughness with which, over this whole district, the Anglo-Saxon must have succeeded in ousting the Cymric dialect. The truth is, that there are very few parts even of England itself which in this respect yield such convincing evidence of a preponderating Saxon population as is supplied by the Lowland Scottish County of Berwick.

Should I then succeed, as I hope to do, in showing that this county of Berwick—though, as I have said, so predominately Saxon as positively to be more English than most of England itself—has, nevertheless, produced, and continues to produce, as large a percentage of men of light and leading as is produced by those other Scottish counties which possess the advantage, or perhaps I would be better to say the *assumed* advantage, of a more mixed population, it will, I think, be natural to conclude, that if the population north of the Tweed be so superior, either in energy or fertility of intellect, to its neighbours south of the Tweed, as is commonly supposed, then this alleged superiority cannot be due to mere racial characteristics alone, but must be traced to causes of a more complicated and subtle kind. My own view on this question is, that it is moral causes pre-eminently, if not exclusively, that have succeeded in giving its acknowledged priority to the Scottish intellect. I attribute, indeed, the remarkable reach and energy of Scottish thought to the spiritual enthusiasms again and again evoked and set to work among the masses of the Scottish people by the great religious and political movements that have successively signalised their history during the last thousand years. But, however much or little truth there may be in this speculation, it seems to me that, with the evidence which the history both of Haddington and Berwickshire affords to the capacity of a purely Anglo-Saxon population to compare favourably,—in respect to their relative influences on the nation's life and thought,—with the other Scottish counties in which the blood of the inhabitants is admittedly more mixed, there is absolutely no ground for supposing that it is racial character alone, or even pre-eminently, which determines the intellectual power and activity of a people.

Another preliminary remark that I think may be advantageously made here is this. Berwick

is, and always has been, one of the less populous of the Scottish counties. Thus, in 1755, when the first attempt at a Scottish census was made, the population of this county was estimated at only 24,946, a very small number of inhabitants indeed, though I may remark in passing that at that time there were thirteen other counties in Scotland whose population was even less numerous. Coming down, however, to 1891, the last census for which the figures are available, I find that the population of this county, though it had increased in number to 32,398, had decreased relatively to the other Scottish counties, insomuch that there are now only seven less populous counties than itself—to wit, Clackmannan, Selkirk, Sutherland, Bute and Arran, Nairn, and Kinross. If, then, from a population relatively as small to the rest of Scotland as that of Berwickshire has ever been, I can yet adduce, as I hope to do, a series of contributions to the progress of Scottish life and thought that cannot be denied to be equally conspicuous and memorable, there can be little reason to doubt that similar results would be attained for each of the remaining Scottish counties—even those whose population is least considerable—were they only subjected to the same process of analysis and comparison.

Without further preface I shall here launch at once into my subject by drawing the attention of my readers to an achievement of the natives of this district, which, as it was the earliest, so also it may, in many aspects, be regarded as the most important service which they have rendered, not only to the cause of Scottish nationality, but even to the sacred cause of civilization itself. I refer, of course, to the predominant share which, if we may trust learned antiquaries like the late Professor Veitch, or scholarly philologists like Dr. Murray, the editor of the *New English Dictionary*, the people of this south-eastern province of Scotland, including Haddington and Roxburgh, have taken in determining the character and structure of English as a literary language.

It is a subject not so generally known as it should be that the vernacular English was first used as a cultivated and written language at the Court of Scotland, which was then chiefly resident in the south-east Lowlands, and that this took place at a date long anterior to the time when the vernacular English was similarly used in England itself. One sign of this interesting fact, which may be mentioned among others, is the existence, in the form of the Scottish romance of *Sir Tristram*, of a work which is claimed as the earliest, and which is certainly a most successful example of the use

of the modern English as distinguished from the Anglo-Saxon tongue. The work referred to is a romance attributed to the Berwickshire poet, Thomas the Rymour, an author who flourished in the 13th century. There seems, indeed, some reason to question whether the Rymour was or was not the true author of this piece. But there is no reason at all to doubt that the work itself was the production of some Scottish author of this period—a time when, as is well known, Norman French was still the only language current at the English Court. It is a significant and striking circumstance, as bearing on the point under review, that we find the great English antiquary, Mr. George Ellis, when commenting on this very poem, giving utterance to the following suggestive remark:—"Our ancestors appear to be indebted to a Scottish poet for the earliest model of a pure English style."

It appears, then, to be a fact that we may justly claim for the natives of this district that they were the pioneers of what is probably destined to be the future language of civilized men, and of what at all events is assuredly one of the richest and most powerful vehicles of thought which the world has ever seen. A fact so creditable to the Borderland from which he sprang, and so grateful to his own patriotic sentiments, could not, of course, escape the notice of Sir Walter Scott. Accordingly, we find that great writer boldly claiming for the Scottish Border the high honour of having been the seed plot, so to speak, wherein germinated and grew up what was destined to become the world-wide language and the splendid literature of England. Thus, when accounting for certain strange anomalies which he discovered in the History of English Romance and Minstrelsy, Scott mentions that the true and only explanation of these anomalies is to be found in the fact that at the Court of Scotland the Saxon of Northumbria was long used as a written and cultivated speech, while the English Court was still cultivating Norman French. In this connection he notices another interesting fact, viz., that the Northumbrians cultivated a species of music unknown to the rest of England, and on this account the harpers and minstrels of "the North Country" are universally celebrated by our ancient ballads, as being of unrivalled excellence. It is, indeed, disputed by no one who has inquired into the subject, that English, or, as Tytler prefers to call it, Scoto-Saxon—*i.e.*, the Teutonic tongue originally spoken by our Saxon conquerors, as it came to be moulded out of the Saxon, Norman, Danish and Celtic elements that were contending for the mastery

alike in the Lowlands of Scotland and also in Northumberland, which at that time was subject to the Scottish Crown—became the language, not only of the common people, but also of the nobles and Court of Scotland, at a much earlier period than was true of the more southern kingdom of England.

The natural result of this adoption of the vernacular speech of the Lowland Scottish people as the language of the Court, of course, was that the minstrels, who at that time formed an important order of the community—filling, indeed, the castles and crowding the camps of the northern princes and their great lords, used the accepted Court language in their songs. And thus, when at last the language which was alone intelligible to the common people, both north and south of the Tweed began finally to gain ground among the cultivated classes in England, the northern minstrels were the best rehearsers of the poems already written there, and the most ready and skilful composers of new tales and songs. "Probably," says Sir Walter, "it is owing to this circumstance that all the ancient English minstrel ballads bear marks of a northern origin, and are in general common to the borders of both kingdoms." This view, moreover, of the way in which the literary English came to be developed accounts satisfactorily also for the admitted superiority of the early Scottish poets as a class over the early English poets, always excepting, of course, the unrivalled Chaucer, who stands out alone and unapproachable as the first truly great poet in the English language.

Before closing my illustration of the proposition for which I am arguing, the proposition, viz., that English had the place and currency of a literary language in Scotland at a period considerably earlier than it reached that stage in England, I may here mention the fact, noticed by Professor Cosmo Innes, in one of his learned works, that, whereas the Parliamentary Statutes continued French in England till the time of Richard II., in 1483, in Scotland, on the other hand, French was never used in Acts of Parliament at all. In the earliest stages of our political history, and, indeed, till the close of the 14th century, Latin was the language in which the laws of Scotland were framed. But with the year 1398, that is to say, some 500 years ago, or about a century earlier than the same practice was introduced into England, a change was inaugurated in Scottish Parliamentary methods which has been perpetuated to the present day. For at that date, in connection with an important general council of the estates of the realm, held at Perth, under

Robert III., we find that the record of the Scottish Parliament's proceedings was for the first time made in English, and Professor Innes mentions the interesting fact that the original record is still extant, and that it is well preserved, and a fair specimen of our early written language. In view of the facts I have here submitted, even if I had nothing else to set to the credit of the natives of the Merse, I think I have already more than made good for them my claim that they have played a most creditable and important part in the progressive development of Scottish civilization.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES.

(XII., 94, 127, 142, 159; I., 2nd S., 7.)

37. Rev. WILLIAM MOORE, D.D., a native of Ireland, and Presbyterian minister in Mather's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 1769, received the degree of D.D. at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1770 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 102: Eaton, *Church in Nova Scotia*, 273, 275).

38. Rev. JOHN DICK, D.D., was born at Aberdeen, 10th October, 1764, where his father was minister of the Associate Church of the Seceders, or the Secession Church. He studied at the Grammar School, graduated at King's College in 1781, studied for the ministry under the Rev. John Brown of Haddington, and was settled at Slatford, Edinburgh, and then in Glasgow, where he died in 1833. From Princeton, N. J., he received the degree of D.D., in 1814, when Professor of the Synodical Association (*Gen. Cat.*, Princeton Univ., 181). He published *The Conduct and Doom of False Teachers* (1788); *Confessions of Faith shown to be necessary, and the duty of Christians with respect to them explained* (1796); *Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures* (1800); *Lectures on some Passages of the Acts of the Apostles*, 2 vols. (1805-8); *Theological Lectures*, 4 vols., with memoir by his son (1833). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xv., 14-6; Watt, *Bibl. Brit.*, i., 302; Alibone, *Dict. Auth.*, i., 499; Jackson, *Concis. Dict.*, 224; *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 42.)

39. PETER WILSON, a native of Ordiquhill, born Nov. 23, 1746, and graduate of Marischal College in 1765 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 333). He went to America, and was noted as a linguist and scholar (see *S. N. & Q.*, vii., 116). He was appointed Professor of the Greek and Latin languages (1789) in Columbia College, New York, and resigned in 1820. He had the degree of A.M. in 1786 from Brown University, and that of LL.D. from Union College in 1798 (*Hist. Cat.*, Brown Univ., 334). He died at Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 1st, 1825, where he had retired on a pension. He published *Rules of Latin Prosody* (1810); *Introduction to Greek Prosody* (1811); *Compendium of Greek Prosody* (1817). He also edited

Sallust, Longinus, Greek New Testament, and Adams' Roman Antiquities (Allibone, *Dict. Auth.*, iii., 2781; *Nat. Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, vi., 350; Drake, *Dict. Amer. Biog.*, 994; Appleton, *Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, vi., 556; *Gen. Cat.*, Columb. Coll., 26).

40. Rev. HUGH KNOX, D.D., a native of Ireland, studied at Princeton, N. J., and also at Yale. He went to Saba, West Indies, as pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, but left it in 1772 to become pastor to the Presbyterians in Santa Cruz. He received the degree of D.D. from Marischal College in 1773 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 85, and died in Santa Cruz in 1790, aged 57). He published *Letter to Jacob Green* (1772); *Moral and Religious Miscellany* (1775); *Discourses*, 2 vols. (1786). (Appleton, *Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, iii., 567; Alibone, *Dict. Auth.*, ii., 1043.)

41. Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, D.D., born in London, October 20, 1780, was a prolific writer, prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of St. Edmund-the-King and St. Nicolas Acons, London. In recognition of his scholarship he received the degree of M.A. from King's College, Aberdeen, on the last day of 1817 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 276), of S.T.D. from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1829 (*Cat. Sanct. Trin.*, 65), of B.D. from University of Cambridge the same year, and of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841 (*Gen. Cat.*, Univ., Penn., 80). He died in London, on Jan. 27, 1862. He published *Brief View of the Necessity and Truth of the Christian Revelation* (1800); *Lakes of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland* (1816); *An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures*, 3 vols. (1818); *Deism Refuted* (1819); *Romanism Contrary to the Bible* (1827); *Manual for the Afflicted* (1832); *Protestant Memorials* (1835); *Manual of Biblical Bibliography* (1839); and *Mariolatry* (1840); *Reminiscences of T. H. Horne*, by his daughter, S. A. Cheyne, was published in 1862. (Johnson, *Univ. Cycl.*, iv., 367; Jackson, *Concis. Dict.*, 379.)

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Aug. 2nd, 1899.

Queries.

8. THE REID FAMILY.—According to the *Scots Magazine*, a "Miss Reid of Aberdeen" was married in Edinburgh on 19th August, 1807, to "John Gordon of Gibraltar." Who was Miss Reid? B.

9. "THE FAMILY TREASURY."—Information is wanted concerning this magazine, which was begun and edited by the Rev. Andrew Cameron prior to 1853. Dr. Cameron died recently in Melbourne. Publisher, price, size, &c., desirable.

Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

W. J. COUPER.

10. SPALDING OF ASHINTULY.—I should be much obliged for any particulars anent Spalding of Ashintuly, who took part in the rising of 1715.

D. S.

II. "DEUCHAR'S GENEALOGICAL TABLES RELATIVE TO THE GORDON FAMILY."—An editorial answer to a query in *Notes and Queries* (3rd Series, Vol. XI., p. 26) refers to this work. Where and what is it? The British Museum knows it not.

J. M. B.

12. SCOTTS IN SCOTLAND AND AMERICA: WERE THEY RELATIONS, AND HOW?—

1. Rev. John Scot was rector or minister of Dipple, Morayshire, was thrice married, and died in 1726 (*Jervise, Epitaphs*, II., 259).

2. Rev. Alexander Scott, a Scotchman, who left his country on account of an unsuccessful rebellion, was minister of Overwharton Parish, Stafford Co., Virginia, as early as 1711, became possessed of considerable property, and called his estate in Stafford Co., Dipple. He was born July 20th, 1686, and died unmarried, 1st April, 1738. His coat of arms bore the legend—"Gaudia nuncio magna" (Meade, *Old Churches, &c.*, of Virginia, II., 197-202).

3. Rev. James Scott was younger brother of Alexander, and had been invited by his brother to come and assist him at Overwharton. He became assistant or curate. It is not known when he came from Scotland, but when Dettingen parish was set off from Hamilton parish, Prince William Co., Va., Mr. James Scott was recommended for the new parish, in 1745, as "long known" to the parish as curate or assistant to his brother at Overwharton, where the Rev. Mr. Moncure, another Scotchman, was by that time rector. Mr. James Scott continued minister of the parish up to the time of his death, in 1782, but he spent most of his life at Westwood, Va., an estate given him by his brother: he also inherited Dipple. Mr. Moncure and Mr. Scott married sisters, daughters of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco, Maryland (Meade, *Old Churches, &c.*, of Virginia, II., 197-213).

4. Rev. John Scott, son of the Rev. James Scott, was chaplain to the Governor Eden of Maryland, and pastor of the parish of Eversham, Md. He graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1768 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 247), but, while yet a student, he married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of one of the professors (*ib.*, 48). He was ordained by the Bishop of London, and went to Maryland, but when the war broke out he was "banished 100 miles from the tide-water." He sold his property in Maryland, and went to Virginia, where, on his father's death, he was elected to Dettingen, but resigned in 1784, and died soon after. His son, Robert Eden Scott, had been left an infant with his mother's relations, graduated at King's in 1785, received a professorship, married Rachel, a daughter of Sir William Forbes, and died young, in 1811, without issue (Meade, *Old Churches, &c.*, of Virginia, II., 207-213; *King's Coll. Grad.*, 48, 64, 259).

My question is as to whether Alexander and James Scott were brothers or other relations to the minister of Dipple. I would specially state to Mr. P. J. Anderson that Meade calls John Scott's parish *Eversham*.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

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

Answers.

1235. FAMILY OF SPALDING (XII., 190).—You will find history of this family in "Scottish Arms" collection, 1370-1678, by R. R. Stodart, 1881, Vol. II., pp. 371-2. The descendants of the late William Mellis Spalding, W.S., of Glenkilry, Perthshire, are Misses Spalding and Harry Spalding, 1 Landsdowne Crescent, Edinburgh.

J. S. R.

Edinburgh.

Literature.

The Church and Priory of Urquhart. By WM. CRAMOND, A.M., LL.D., F.S.A., Scot. Price 1/-. [71 pp. 8vo.]

"LITTLE, but often," is the motto under which Dr. Cramond succeeds in piling up a unique record of production. The present issue in no way lags behind its predecessors in interest. Although there is naturally a similarity in many particulars of these parish records, there is also a variant element, each locality presenting some features distinctive to itself in language or usage or what not. We commend the series of Dr. Cramond's records as noteworthy and instructive.

Scots Books of the Month.

Methlick, Haddo House and Gight, and the Valley of the Ythan. Edited by Alexander Keith. 4to. Illustrations. 1/6 net.

Carrick, J. C. Story of Robert Burns and the Land of Burns. 1/-. Bryce.

Lockie, Katherine F. Picturesque Edinburgh. 500 Illustrations. 3/6 net. Lockie, Edinburgh.

Ansted, Alexander. Pele and Border Towers, with Illustrations, in *The Artist* for August. 1/-.

Lee, Osman A. J. British Birds in their Nesting Haunts. Illustrated by the Camera. Douglas.

Bygone Church Life in Scotland. 7/6. Andrews.

Scott, D. Bygone Cumberland and Westmoreland. 7/6. Andrews.

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.

Published by A. Brown & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2ND SERIES.] No. 4.

OCTOBER, 1899.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1899.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 36.)

ALEXANDER GORDON, ELEVENTH LAIRD
OF GIGHT.

(Born, 1710; drowned, 1760.)

THE eleventh laird was born on May 3, 1710 (Gight tombstone), two years before his father's death, and, in accordance with the sasine on charter granted to his mother (June 22, 1687), assumed the "syrname of Gordon and insignia of the family of Gight." Dr. Temple calls him "Alexander Davidson Gordon," but I can find no authority for this middle name. On his tombstone he is called "Alexander Gordon,"

while the *Service of Heirs* describes him (in 1735 and 1740) as "Alexander Gordon or Davidson." He was served heir male special in Newton of Wranghame, Glenistoun, Skares, Melvinside, etc., on January 10, 1735; to Tillymorgan in 1735, as heir to his uncle, James Davidson, who died in 1720; and to Gight, as heir to his mother, on January 29, 1740.

He married Margaret Duff, born Dec. 20, 1720; died at Banff, Nov. 13, 1801 (*vide* Gight tombstone). She was the daughter of Patrick Duff of Craigston (uncle of the first Earl Fife, and founder of the Duffs of Hatton). This alliance was interesting from several points of view besides Byron's famous love affair with his cousin, Mary Duff. The Duffs represented everything that the Gordons of Gight did not. They were never reckless—especially where money was concerned; for their rise is one of the most wonderful stories of success, and was mainly due to brains as applied to commerce. Sometimes (as I argued at considerable length in these pages in May, 1898) their brains led them into literature (Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and his brother, Mr. Douglas Ainslie, are cases in point to-day), and it might be advanced that Byron was a good deal indebted to this strain in his blood for his literary instincts. In any case, it may be taken for granted that the Gight family increased their balance at the bankers during the reign of Margaret Duff, despite the fact that she had a large family, and apart from the annexation of the Davidson estates. The eleventh laird, soon after his accession, redeemed from Elizabeth Smith and her son, William Dunbar, the wadset of Monkshill, by paying up the 3000 merks due thereon. In 1744 he sold the lands to William Fordyce of Aquhorties, his brother-in-law (*Temple*). In 1768 Captain William Fordyce re-sold Monkshill to the next laird of Gight, George Gordon, and the burden of 4000 merks was discharged by the payment of this sum to Isobell Fordyce.

The eleventh laird of Gight lived at a period when the landed gentry had ceased to go out and knock off their neighbours' heads, and get killed for their trouble. But, like so many of his ancestors, he met a violent death (at the age of fifty), for he was drowned in the river Ythan, on January 24, 1760. The *Aberdeen Journal*, in recording the event, says:—"He was an honest, inoffensive gentleman, an affectionate husband, indulgent parent, sincere friend, master, and good Christian. He had frequently found benefit to his health by using the cold bath, and he had the misfortune to perish in the water of Ythan, while he was bathing, being suddenly swelled with melted snow"! In the plenitude of grief you will note that the reporter's sense of syntax failed him (for surely no man ever succumbed to an overdose of melted snow); and I am further inclined to believe that the more decent journalistic reticence of 1760 may have led him to gloss the fact of suicide. Scotsmen in 1760 had not become slaves to the tub so much as to induce them to bathe in ice-covered rivers in the depths of winter. Furthermore, the victim's son, the next laird of Gight, drowned himself in the Bath Canal, though every obituary notice I have seen suppresses the fact.

Mrs. Gordon, with all the common-sense tenacity of her race, survived her spouse for forty-one years, having a jointure of £55 11/- on the Gight estate to the very end. She took herself to Banff, where she lived with her sister, in a three-storeyed house in Low Street. She practically brought up her granddaughter, Mrs. Byron, whose reckless marriage must have shocked her, though it did not prevent her from entertaining her great-grandson (Lord Byron) at Banff, when he was about seven or eight years old. In Dr. Cramond's *Annals of Banff* (Vol. I., 228-237) you will find various legends about Byron's boyhood in Banff, and a letter which shows what an atrocious speller old "Lady Gight" was. The eleventh laird of Gight and his spouse had no fewer than twelve children—nine sons and three daughters. Beyond the appearance of their names on the Gight tombstone at Fyvie, I have been able to discover nothing about them, so that I imagine most of them died young. Only the eldest of them took the name of Gordon. The rest were Davidsons, as follows:—

- I. *George Gordon*, who succeeded as twelfth laird of Gight.
- II. *Alexander Davidson*. He got his father's estate of Newton. He was a captain in

General R. Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstone's regiment, the 53rd, and married the General's daughter, Jean, by whom he had two daughters, Mary and Margaret, who died unmarried, having sold the estate of Newton to the grandfather of the present proprietor, Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton. (*Private information.*)

III. *Patrick Davidson*.

IV. *John Davidson*.

V. *William Davidson*.

VI. *James Davidson*.

VII. *Archibald Davidson*. Dr. Temple says he was a lieutenant in the same regiment as his brother, namely, the 53rd, and that he infested, by *clare constat*, in 1787, his niece, Catherine Gordon (Mrs. Byron), in the lands of Melvinside, Gleniston and others in Culsalmond. He appears to have been unmarried.

VIII. *Robert Davidson*.

IX. *Adam Davidson*.

X. *Elizabeth Davidson*, died at Banff, June 20, 1804, having survived all her family. She erected the tombstone to her father and mother and brothers and sisters in Fyvie churchyard.

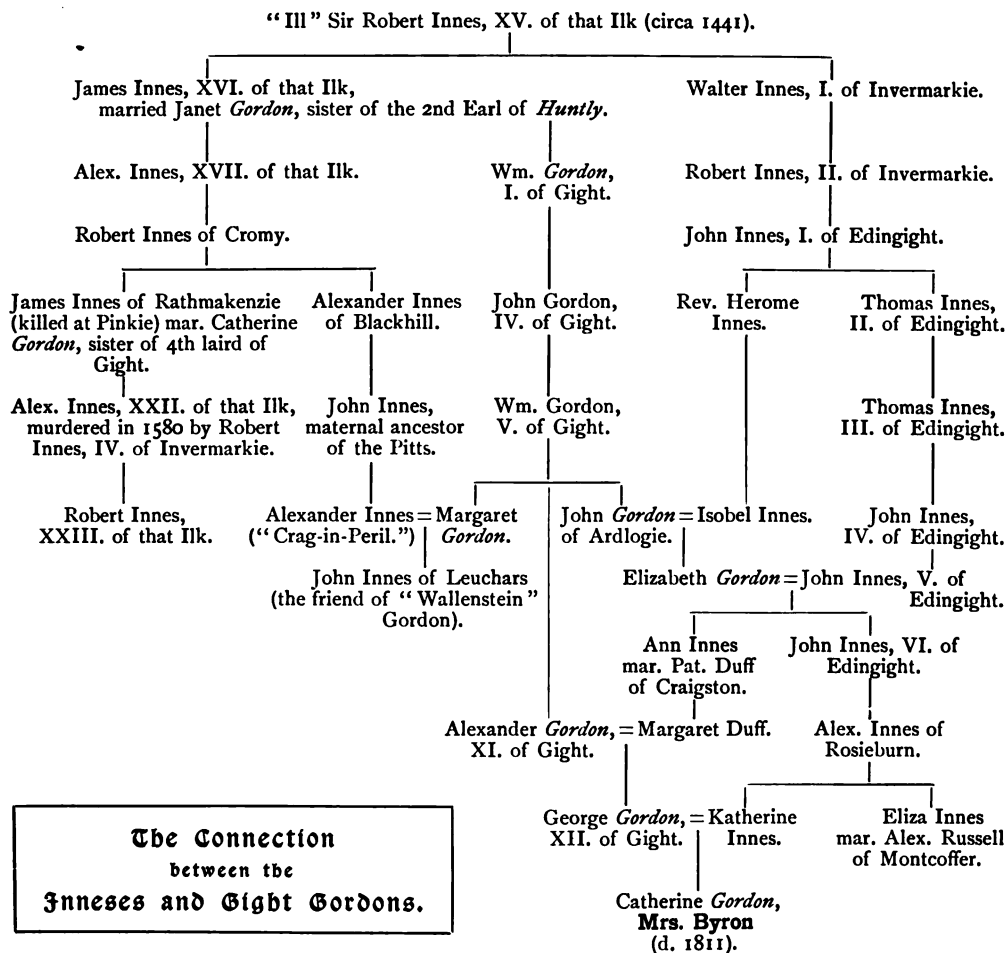
XI. *Mary Davidson*.

XII. *Margaret Davidson*, died 1764.

GEORGE GORDON, TWELFTH LAIRD OF GIGHT.

Born, 1739 (?) Drowned himself, 1779.

With this laird the male line of the Gight family became extinct for the second time—it had really ended in the ninth laird, his great-grandfather. The twelfth laird was served heir to his father in April 18, 1760. On these letters, and a certified rent-roll of £1470 13s. 4d., he was enrolled a freeholder in Aberdeenshire. He revived the old alliance between the Gordons and the Inneses, by marrying Catherine Innes, the daughter of Alexander Innes of Rosieburn (1701-1761), Sheriff-Clerk of Banffshire, and Provost of Banff for five terms of office, that is, eight years. This Alexander Innes had married Catherine Abercromby (1708-1784), second daughter of Alexander Abercromby of Glassaugh, M.P. for Banffshire (from 1706 to 1727: he died 1729). The connection between the Gordon and Innes families, which began in the 16th century, will be more clearly understood by the table on the opposite page.



It will be noticed that the twelfth laird of Gight and his wife were distant cousins (see Colonel Innes's *Chronicles* of the Edingight Inneses). The marriage contract between them is dated June 2, 1763, and is (or was) in the possession of Mrs. Katherine Russell Jack, the wife of John Jack, Inspector-General of Hospitals. I am indebted for the digest of it to the late Dr. Garden Blaikie, who perused it after writing his articles on the Gight family in the *Scotsman* (Sept. 24, 1896), where he repeated the old blunder that the twelfth laird had married Catherine Duff. The contract secured for Mrs. Gordon a jointure of £1000, the trustees being General James Abercromby of Glassaugh, M.P.

(died 1781), her uncle; Captain Abercromby, his eldest son; Thomas Innes of Rosieburn, her brother (1749-1784), and John Innes of Edingight (the Duffs, Gordons, Abercrombies, and Inneses being closely intermarried). The property consisted of the Barony of Gight, which comprised Mains of Gight, Potts and Carfulzie, town and lands of Millbrécks, Blackhillock, Swanford, Tandown Hill, Little Gight, Middlemuir, Balquhyndachin, Miln of Ardo, Corn and Walk Milns of Gight, Miln lands and Stonehouse of Gight, Coal town thereof, Fetterletter (comprehending Ardlogie and Woodhead); the town and lands of Windy-hills (comprehending Blackhills); the town and

lands of Lethenty and Bruckleseat, the town and lands of Newseat, the town and lands of Little Folla, with the miln of Balquhydaches, etc., in the parishes of Fyvie and Tarves. The contract also provided very explicitly that, should the succession fall to a daughter, she must marry either a Gordon or one who would assume that name.

Mrs. Gordon seems to have died a few years after the marriage, and her children were brought up by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Alexander Gordon (*née* Duff), at Banff. She left three daughters. The death of his wife, and then of his youngest daughter, Abercromby (who was named after her maternal grandmother), seems to have made the laird very moody (a scientist, Dr. Kiernan, describes him a "victim of periodical melancholia"). He made a will (dated December 19, 1777, and registered in the Books of Session, 15th Feb., 1779), by which he disposed of the estates, including Monkshill, which he had bought back from the Forgyces in 1768, to himself, whom failing, to the other heirs mentioned, including his two surviving daughters, Catherine and Margaret. He seems to have gone to Bath in search of health, and committed suicide in the canal there, on Saturday, January 9, 1779. The only reference to the fact of suicide is in a letter which his daughter wrote to her solicitor at the time of her son's proving his title before taking his seat in the House of Lords (information from Mr. R. E. Prothero). I have searched all the available newspaper files in vain for any information on the point. The *Bath Chronicle* of January 14, 1779, informed its readers of the event thus:—

On Saturday evening last [January 9], died here George Gordon, Esq. of Gight, in the County of Aberdeenshire, descended from an ancient family, and possessed of considerable estate. He was a gentleman of great probity, much esteemed by his acquaintance for the generosity and goodness of heart, and will be sincerely regretted by many to whom he was a warm friend and liberal benefactor.

The *Aberdeen Journal* (of 25th Jany.) recorded the fact even more succinctly:—

On Saturday, the 9th curt., died at Bath, George Gordon, Esq. of Gight. It is hoped his friends will accept this as a sufficient notification of his death.

I do not know where he was buried. The register of burials in Bath Abbey (printed in the *Genealogist*, 1890), does not contain his name; but there is a tablet to him, which may still be seen in the extreme south-east corner of the Abbey, as follows:—

GEORGE GORDON, Esq.
of Gight
in the Shire of ABERDEEN
Died 9th of Jany. 1779
an Honest Man.

He had three daughters:—

- I. Catherine Gordon (Mrs. Byron), who succeeded him as thirteenth laird of Gight.
- II. Margaret Gordon, born 1766. She died at Bristol Hot Baths, March 7, 1780 (*Scots Magazine*).
- III. Abercromby Gordon. The *Aberdeen Journal*, of Feb. 3, 1777, records that—"On Tuesday last, died at Banff, Miss Abercromby Gordon, youngest daughter of George Gordon, Esq. of Gight. Her relations and friends will please accept of this notification of her death." In the churchyard of Banff there is an inscription—"An affectionate and sorrowing parent places this memorial of his attachment upon the grave of a promising and beloved daughter, Abercromby Gordon, who in the bloom of life was cut off by a fever in Banff in January, 1777."

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

DISCOVERY AT DARLINGTON.—While removing the old lead round the base of the spire of St. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, on Tuesday, 15th Augt., there were discovered a perfect incised foliated 13th century child's grave cover, and also the remains of another of the same date, measuring 18 inches across the foliations. These two stone grave covers had been used to fill up the north squinch of the tower, when the belfry stage was built, between 1360 and 1375. J. F. S. G.

THE LEITH FAMILY.—Historians of the Leith family may be glad of this note, taken from Mr. T. B. C. Musgrave's *Historical Sketch of the Colony of St. Vincent, West Indies, 1891*. Victor Hugues, in 1795, having sent men, arms and ammunition to the island from Guadaloupe, succeeded in rousing the Caribs, commanded by the chiefs Chatoyer and Duvallé, into an insurrection, during the continuance of which all the English colonists who fell into their hands were treated with great barbarity. Chatoyer was killed by Major [Alexander?] Leith of the Militia in single combat. There are several references to him in Charles Shephard's *Historical Account of the Island of St. Vincent* (Lond., 1831).

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

FEW names in the following list call for remark. The Rev. J. G. Small's poems enjoyed considerable popularity half a century ago, but are now more frequently found upon the bookstall than upon the bookshelf. We have attempted to complete the catalogue of Professor Smeaton's works, but we fear imperfectly.

The surname of Smith outnumbers all others in East Aberdeenshire and the lowlands of Banff, and its literary men are not easily identified. Charles Michie Smith, a brother of the late Professor William Robertson Smith, is Government Astronomer at Madras. Hugh Smith, of Marischal College, was a popular London physician more than a century ago, whose works enjoyed some measure of continental reputation. K. J.

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Edin., 1868. Second edition " 1871.

(The same, with historical appendix.

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By E. Balfour and C. I. S. 1849.

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- (To be continued.)
-
- THE MORRISON FAMILY.—The best contribution to the history of this family has been made by Mr. Leonard A. Morrison, of Windham, New Hampshire, who has written "The History of the Morison or Morrison Family" (Boston: A. Williams & Co., 283 Washington Street, 1880, 468 pp.). The bulk of the book deals with the family in America, and of these, chiefly the branch at Londonderry, New Hampshire, which was founded by John Morrison, who is said to have been a native of Aberdeenshire, born in 1628, emigrated 170—, and died 1736, aged 108!
- GORDONS AND MACGREGORS.—It is curious to find, from Vol. X. of the *Privy Council Register*, an Adam Gordon—apparently from the Christian name a genuine Gordon—located in Glenquach, Perthshire, in 1613, and being mulcted in the sum of ten merks for reset of some member or members of the Clan Gregor; and perhaps still more so to find Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny taking Macgregor of Roro under his wing—Edinburgh, July 16, 1616. "The whilk day Duncane McGregor of Rora changeit his name and took the name of Duncane Gordoun: Cluny Gordon caution for him under the pane of iij^m merkis." J. CHRISTIE.

RECORDS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VISITING
THE UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
OF ABERDEEN, 1716-17.

(I., 2nd S., 23, 43.)

C.

*Warrant for Second Commission, 11th March,
1717.*

GEORGE R.

Our Sovereign Lord, Taking into his Royal Consideration that by his Mat^s letters patent past under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the great Seal of Scotland, bearing date at St James's the sixth day of July last past, His Ma^y did Constitute and appoint the persons after mentioned, or the major part of them, (thereby declared to be a Quorum) to visit the University of Aberdeen, and all the Colleges and schools thereof, and to take tryall of the Professors, principalls, Regents, Masters and others bearing Office therein, And to Examine into their past Conduct and behaviour, with regard either to Church or State, And to make a full report thereof to his Ma^y. And the foresaid Visitors or their Quorum, were thereby appointed to meet at Aberdeen, on the 29th day of August, then next, for the first dyet of their Meeting, With power to them to adjourn and appoint their own Meetings, to such dayes and places thereafter as they should Judge convenient, untill they should bring their Report to a Conclusion, or that His Ma^y should think fitt to Recal and discharge the same Commission, as the saids letters patent past the Seal aforesaid in themselves more fully proport, And His Ma^y now considering that the saids Visitors or their said Quorum have pursuant to the said Commission and powers thereby given to them, Visited the said University of Aberdeen and all the Schools and Colleges thereof, and taken tryall of the professors, Principalls, Regents, Masters, and others bearing Office therein And examined into their Conduct and behaviour with regard both to Church and State, And have made a full Report to his Ma^y of their Proceedings. And His Ma^y having also taken the said Report into his Consideration, and Judging it necessary for the advancement of Religion and Learning and for the good both of Church and State, that such of the said Professors, Principalls, Masters and others bearing offices in the said University, Colleges and schools thereof who have been guilty of the abuses mentioned in the said former Commission and Report, or have not qualified according to

Law, or have not in the discharge of their duty acquitted themselves as they ought to have done, Should be according to the Nature of the offence, and Lawes and practice in the like cases observed, suspended from or deprived of their respective offices in the said University, and of all Benefits thereto belonging And it being His Ma^s undoubted Prerogative to name Visitors and cause [them to] visit Universities Colleges and Schools: Therefore and for the good both of Church and State, His Ma^y ordained his letters Patent to be past under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the great seal of Scotland Nominating Constituting and Appointing, As By these presents His Majesty Nominates Constitutes and Appoints His Mat^s Right trusty and well beloved Cousins John Earl of Rothes and David Earl of Buchan, His Right trusty and well beloved Adam Cockburn of Ormestoun Lord Justice Clerk, His trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Grant of Cullen Baronet, and Sir Alexander Ogilvie of fforghen K^{nt} Senators of the College of Justice, Sir James Steuart His Mat^s Solicitor [blank] fforbes of Echt, George Monro of Culcairn, John Elphinston of Logie Younger, William Robertson of Kindace, Alex^r Duncan of Lundie [blank] Drummond of Megginsh, [blank] Ross of Kilravock Senior, [blank] fforbes of Colloden, Esq^{rs}, Mr. Will^m Wiseheart Principall of the College of Edinburgh, Mr. John Stirling Principal of the College of Glasgow [blank] Haldane Principal of the [blank] College in St. Andrews, Mr. James Thomson Minister at Elgin, Mr. John ferguson Minister at Aberbrothock, Mr. James Johnston Minister at Dundee, and Mr. Robert Baillie Minister at Inverness, or any seven of them, who are hereby declared to be a Quorum, To be His Mat^s Commissioners to the effect underwritten With full power to them or their said Quorum to name their own Clerk for whom they shall be answerable, And to meet at Edinburgh Upon the 28th day of March instant for the first dyet of their Meeting, and as often thereafter during the present Commission, also at Edinburgh At such time or times as they shall think convenient and for that effect to adjourn themselves from time to time as they shall think fitt. And with power to them or their said Quorum to cognosce Judge and Determine in all the matters and things contained in the said Report, made pursuant to His Mat^s former Commission above mentioned, And for that effect to call all or any of the said Professors, Principalls, Regents, Masters and others bearing Office in the said University of Aberdeen,

Colleges and Schools thereof To appear personally before them at Edinburgh, at such time or times, and under such Certification, in case of Disobedience, as to them shall seem expedient, And to Suspend or Deprive such of them as shall be found guilty from their respective offices, and from all benefit advantage or Emolument thereto belonging, according to the nature of the offence, and Lawes and practice in the like cases observed. With full power also to the said Commissioners or their said Quorum, further to examine into the Conduct and behaviour of the said Professors Principalls, Regents, Masters and others bearing office in the said University, Colleges and Schools thereof, with regard either to Church or State, in time coming during this present Commission, and to cognosce Judge and determine therein, and to punish the delinquents, by suspension Deprivation or otherwise according to the Nature of the offence, Lawes and practice observed in the like cases. And also with full power and Commission to the said Commissioners or their said Quorum to consider the foundation of the said University of Aberdeen and all the Colleges and Schools thereof, with the Rents and Revenues of the same, and how the same have been administer'd and managed, And to sett down such Rules and methods for the management thereof hereafter, and likewise for ordering the said University Colleges and schools and the Professors and manner of Teaching therein, and all things else relating thereto, as they or their said Quorum shall think meet and convenient, according to the foundation thereof, and Consistent with the present Established Government in the Church and State. And his Ma^{ty}. Declared that this present Commission shall continue and endure during his own pleasure only, and untill his Ma^{ty}. shall think fitt to recall and Discharge the same. And his Ma^{ty}. hereby Recalls and Discharges the said Commission above mentioned formerly granted by his Ma^{ty}. for Visiting the said University. And ordains the said Letters Patent to be extended in the most ample form with all clauses needfull, and to pass the Seal aforesaid per Saltum without passing any other Seal or Register For doing whereof these presents shall be to the Director of his Ma^{ty}'s. Chancellary for writing the same, and to the Lord Keeper of the said Seal for Causing the same to be appended thereto, a sufficient Warrant Given at His Ma^{ty}'s. Court at St. James's the 11th day of March 1717, in the third year of His Ma^{ty}'s. Reign.

(*Home Office Scotch Warrants*, 1716-20, p. 17 : in Public Record Office.)

The editor has been unable to trace a Report of the Second Commission, which is not to be found in the University archives, Aberdeen ; or in H. M. General Register House, Advocates' Library, or University Library, Edinburgh ; or among the "Scotch State Papers, Domestic" or the "Treasury Board Papers," in the Public Record Office, London. The same remarks apply to the "Record of Proceedings," "Depositions of Witnesses," "Report of Committee on Books, etc., of King's College," "Report of Committee on Books, etc., of Newtown College," to which there are marginal references (here printed as footnotes) in the First Report. But an excerpt from "Minutes of Royal Visitation, anno 1717, concerning Leys Bursars, pp. 60 and 61," is engrossed in the King's College Senatus Minutes of 20th December, 1760 ; and the Records of the Visitation were evidently known to Professor Thomas Gordon of King's College (d. 1797), of whose MS. *Collections* frequent use is made in *Officers and Graduates of King's College*.

Thus Gordon quotes (II., 43) from the Report of the Committee on Books, etc., of King's Coll., Sundry Comments by the Committee, with answers thereto by Mr. George Gordon, Professor of Oriental Languages, "delegat from the said College" : *inter alia*,

"The Foundation and Laws of the College appoint Publick Prayers Evening and Morning : And before the Commission for Visitation Anno 1690, the Masters declare that the Hebdomader's Office is to attend and say Prayers Morning and Evening in the Common School. Yet the Committee now find by the Confession and Acknowledgement of the Principal and Masters that the Evening Prayers in the Common School are wholly omitted of a long time and even before the Visitation, Anno 1690. By the first Foundation and also by the Second or Augmentation of it, the Principal is to teach Divinity in the College, and to preach to the People ; and the Visitation in Anno 1680 enquiring into this, the then Principal, Mr. Alexander Middletoun declares that he teaches Theological Lessons weekly, and was to continue so to do. But the Committee are informed that the present Principal, Dr. George Middletoun is not in use to have any Theological Lessons."

Answ. "For the removing and future preventing many gross Disorders and Abuses committed by the Students convened altogether in the publick School to publick Prayers on dark Nights, the assembling the whole Students in the publick School was discharged by the

Principal and Masters, and in place thereof the Regents were appointed before dismissing their Classes to say publick Prayers in their respective Schools every Night, which is ever since practised. As to Dr. Middleton's Conduct—*nihil novit.*"

"By the Copies of the Foundations the then Bishop of Aberdeen and his Successors are appointed Chancellors of the University. . . . Yet by the Colledge Minutes of Febr. 12, 1700 the Principal and Masters doe elect and admit the Earle of Errol to the office of Chancellor : for which Election there appears no warrant from the Foundation. . . . The Masters do elect a Rector, and also upon Occasion they elect Procuratores Nationum and a Dean of Faculty of Theology, tho' it doth not appear to the Committee from the Foundations that the Power of such Elections and in such Manner is committed to them."

Answ. "Constant Practice, past Prescription, and Man's Memory seems sufficiently to entitle the Masters to this Power and Privilege."

"The Colledge Masters spend a great deal of their Colledge Revenue upon publick Entertainments as appears by their several Accompts."

Answ. "The Honours and Interest of the Society frequently obliges the Masters to lay out some Money upon Entertainments, and as this has been the constant Practise of the Society, so by former Visitations the same was never quarell'd : But if the Commissioners think fit to discharge or regulate that Practise for the future, the present Masters will be very glad to have so fair a reason for discontinuing it."

So, to similar comments by the Committee on Marischal Colledge, it is answered (*Gordon*, II., 114) by Mr. George Peacock, Regent :—

"As to the Principal's teaching either Theology or Philosophy, the same has been long in Desuetude, especially as to teaching Theology ever since there has been a Professor of Theology settled in the Colledge ; and as to the Principal's being Primarius Professor Philosophiæ, the same has been in Desuetude since a fourth Regent was established."

"They have no Chancellour, Rector nor Dean of Faculty at present, and the saids Offices have been much in Desuetude."

And by Mr. William Smith, Regent :—

"The Yearly Expenses charged for Entertainments will appear to be agreeable to the Ancient and Constant Practice of both Colleges, and of all the Town and Societies in the North Country, which has been to give such an Entertainment as their Condition would allow

to all Strangers eminent for Quality, Post and Character, or good Offices to the Society. And the Marischal Colledge has this particular Reason for that Method of doing, that having for several Years past established Correspondents not only in the Towns and Countries at home where they could draw any Manner of Advantage to the Society, but also in most of the Towns and Places abroad frequented by our Countrymen, they were for the most part allowed to give no other Returns for the Pains and Expences bestowed on their Affairs than these slender Compliments, when their Correspondents, or any recommended by them happened to be at Aberdeen : The performing of which was frequently complained of by some of the Masters as a Trouble and Burthen upon them, but was become necessary for the success of their Business. And tho' it will neither consist with the Dignity and Practice of Visitations, nor the Character of Masters of a Colledge, who are the Legate Administrators, to descend to a petty Accompt, as if they were only common Factors ; yet the Expences annually employed that way are so moderate, the Motives so reasonable, and the Returns so great, that its hoped no Difficulty can remain in That matter."*

* *Wodrow's Correspondence*, II., 211, 228.

(To be continued.)

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"COPIE EXTRACT TAXT ROLL OF THE SHERIFFDOM OF ABDN. ANNO 1613."—If the contributor of this document will refer to *Scottish Notes and Queries* for May, 1894, he will find in that number a "Copy of the oldest Taxt Roll of the County of Aberdeen in Queen Maries Rayn 1554." It will be interesting to compare the two Rolls, and mark the numerous changes amongst "the Temporal Mens" between 1554 and 1613, a period of 59 years. Both are valuable papers. F.

THE SINCLAIR FAMILY.—Students of this family may be glad to know that a new book, dealing with the Sinclairs, has appeared. It is entitled "The History of the Sinclair Family in Europe and America for Eleven Hundred Years. By L. A. Morrison [a well-known American genealogist]. Boston : Damrell and Upham, 1896" (453 pp.). The introductory few pages dealing with the Sinclairs in "Europe" is a brief summary of familiar genealogies. The bulk of the book, however, dealing with the Sinclairs in America, is new.

VALUATIONS.

OUR correspondent, "F.," sends us the following, copied from the "Valuation of the severall Lands within the Shire of Aberdeen and in the Respective Presbyterys of said Shire," made by Valuers appointed by a Commission from the Lords of the Privy Council, dated August 5, 1673, "who mett and signed their Report at Aberdeen, October 26, 1674." The valuers were:—"George, Earle Marischal; Charles, Earle of Aboyne; Alexander, Master of Saltoun; Sir John Keith of Keith-hall, Sir George Gordon of Haddo, Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, George Nicolson of Kemnay, Andrew Fraser of Kimmundy, and Mr. William Moir of Hillton." To show the changes in the proprietorship of the lands within the period of sixty-seven years, our correspondent sends us the valuation made in 1741, so that we are enabled to give the two valuations in parallel columns.

Anno 1674.		Anno 1741.	
PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.		PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.	
1.	<i>Parish of Tarland.</i>	1.	<i>Parish of Tarland.</i>
Laird of Drum	£966 13 4	Earl of Aberdeen for Culsh	£746 14 10
Farquharson of Westown	250 0 0	Earl of Aberdeen for Indego	219 18 6
Gordon of Kincraigie	233 0 0	Earl of Aberdeen for Kincaraigie	233 0 0
William Forbes of Skelater	246 10 2	Westown	250 0 0
George Forbes of Skelater	92 0 0	Inverornoan	246 10 2
Cannacraig	18 0 0	Skelater	92 0 0
		Cannacraig	18 0 0
	<u>£1806 3 6</u>		<u>£1806 3 6</u>
2.	<i>Logymar.</i>	2.	<i>Logiemar.</i>
Laird of Drum	£500 0 0	Earl of Aberdeen for Ruthvan	£500 0 0
Tillichudy	420 0 0	Carrachrie	140 0 0
Blelack	290 0 0	Duke of Gordon for Logie	280 0 0
		Blelack	290 0 0
	<u>£1210 0 0</u>		<u>£1210 0 0</u>
3.	<i>Migvie.</i>	3.	<i>Migvie.</i>
Lord Elphinstoun	£300 0 0	Lands of Colquich, &c.	£300 0 0
Wester Migvie	300 0 0	Finzean	300 0 0
Blelack	215 0 0	Pronie	215 0 0
Easter Migvie	220 0 0	Easter Migvie, Mr. Freebairn at Gartley	220 0 0
John Anderson	33 6 8	Pittentagart	33 6 8
Robert Reid	34 0 0	Finzean for Smidyhill	34 0 0
Willm. Forbes	27 0 0	Boddomend	27 0 0
Earl of Mar's feu dutys	100 0 0	Lord Bracco's feu dutys	69 3 10
		Earl of Aberdeen's feu dutys	13 2 6
	<u>£1229 6 8</u>	Hallhead's feu dutys	17 13 8
			<u>£1229 6 8</u>
4.	<i>Coldstone.</i>	4.	<i>Coldstone.</i>
Laird of Boyndlie	£1250 0 0	Invercauld for Pittalochie	£691 4 0
Whitehouse	136 6 8	Invercauld for Melgum	558 16 0
Mr. Willm. Douglas	100 0 0	Earl of Aboyne	136 6 8
Laird of Skene	60 0 0	Black Miln	100 0 0
George Anderson	26 13 4	Blelack for Skene's Valuation	60 0 0
		George Anderson	26 13 4
	<u>£1573 0 0</u>		<u>£1573 0 0</u>

5.	Coull.	5.	Coull.
Earl of Aboyne	£288 6 8	Earl of Aboyne	£288 6 8
Laird of Drum	812 0 0	Earl of Aberdeen for Coull	466 13 4
Laird of Corse	432 4 6	Earl of Aberdeen for Auchter Coull	345 6 8
		Craigievar	432 4 6
	£1532 II 2		£1532 II 2

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES.

(XII., 94, 127, 142, 159; I., 2nd S., 7, 47.)

42. Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, D.D., Missionary in India, was a native of Moulin, Perthshire, and educated at St. Andrews University. He landed at Calcutta in 1830, and devoted himself to missionary work by means of education among the native races. He joined the Scotch Free Church movement, and, when he returned from India, in 1863, he was made Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee, and afterwards Professor of Evangelistic Theology. In 1844 he was one of the founders of the *Calcutta Review*, and its editor, 1845-49. His principal publications were:—*The Church of Scotland's India Mission* (1835); *Vindication of the Church of Scotland's India Missions* (1837); *New Era of the English Language and Literature in India* (1837); *Missions the End of the Christian Church* (1839); *Farewell Address*, 1839; *India and India Missions* (1840); *The Headship of the Lord Jesus Christ* (1844); *Lectures on the Church of Scotland, delivered at Calcutta* (1844); *The Jesuits* (1845); *Missionary Addresses* (1850); *Farewell Address to the Free Church of Scotland* (1855); *Sermons and Pamphlets; The World-Wide Crisis* (1873); *The True Nobility—Sketches of Lord Haddo and the Hon. J. H. Hamilton Gordon* (); *Various Articles in the Calcutta Review*. From Marischal College, in 1835, he received the degree of D.D. (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 93), and from the University of New York, in 1854, the degree of LL.D. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xvi., 128; Johnson, *Univ. Cycl.*, ii., 851; *Cent. Dict.*, 342; Jackson, *Concis. Dict.*, 237).

43. Rev. JAMES MILNE, said to be of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and probably the James Milne who graduated at Marischal College in 1807 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 392), went to Nova Scotia in 1815, in order to introduce the National System of Education in Schools. He was first at Halifax, and then, in 1817, he went to New Brunswick. He died at Fredericton, N.B., on Mar. 27th, 1823 (*Digest S. P. G.*, 769, 862, 866).

44. Rev. PATRICK GORDON, Scotchman, missionary, sent with Rev. George Keith to New England in 1702, was appointed to Jamaica, Long Island, but died the same year of fever (*Digest S. P. G.*, 855). Several of the name might be suggested from Aberdeen Colleges.

45. Rev. ÆNEAS MACKENZIE, said to have been educated at Aberdeen University and Edinburgh.

He was born about 1675, was ordained by the Bishop of London, and stationed among the Dutch and French on Staten Island, New York, in 1704. He was there in 1713 (*Digest S. P. G.*, 855; Tiffany, *Hist. P. E. Ch.*, 174).

46. Rev. GEORGE MUIRSON or MURISON, graduated at King's College in 1701 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 219), and was stationed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Rye, Connecticut, in 1705, but he died in 1708 (*Digest S. P. G.*, 856; Tiffany, *Hist. P. E. Ch.*, 124, 174).

47. Rev. WILLIAM URQUHART, Scotchman, succeeded Rev. Patrick Gordon at Jamaica, Long Island, and died about 1709 (*Digest S. P. G.*, 60, 856).

48. Rev. WILLIAM GORDON, a Scotchman, visited and reported upon the Bahamas, W. I., 1789-99 (*Digest S. P. G.*, 219-20, 884).

49. Rev. WILLIAM R. CLARK, D.C.L., LL.D., native of Daviot, had M.A. degree at King's College in 1848, and afterwards at Oxford. He received the degree of LL.D., at Hobart College, N. Y., in 1888, and that of D.C.L. at Trinity College, Toronto, in 1891. He is Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Trin. Coll., Toronto (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 300; *Cal. Univ. Trin. Coll.*, 17, 137; *Gen. Cat.*, *Hobart Coll.*, 179).

50. Rev. JAMES ABERIGH MACKAY graduated M.A. at King's College in 1840, as James Mackay, of Inverness, and took an *ad eundem*, M.A. at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1846; also B.D. there in 1850 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 294; *Cat. Coll. S. Trin.*, 70). From Aberdeen University, in 1881, he got the degree of D.D. Dr. Mackay was ordained in Connecticut in 1845, and was in that diocese in 1847; served in Scotland, 1848-56, and in India, 1857-74. He has been chaplain in Paris since 1878 (*Crockford, Cler. Direct.*, 1896, p. 3).

51. Rt. Rev. PATRICK TORRY was Episcopal minister at Peterhead when elected, in 1808, to become Bishop of Dunkeld. He remained in Peterhead until his death, Oct. 3rd, 1852, in the 89th year of his age. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1826 (*Gen. Cat. Univ. Penns.*, 525; Grub, *Ecl. Hist. Scot.*, i., 124, 279).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Aug. 28, 1899.

BERWICKSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 47.)

THAT the service rendered to the people of the country into which he intruded himself by the Saxon of the Scottish Borderland, by the impartation to them of his own Teutonic speech, was a service of inestimable value, must be evident to any one who reflects on what might, and probably would, have been the state of our civilization had Scotland as a whole been a Gaelic-speaking instead of an English-speaking country. But while the benefits thus accruing to Scotland from the presence of its Saxon invaders can scarcely be overrated, yet there were other collateral benefits conferred by them which must not be overlooked. It is, indeed, to the Western Gael or Scot that we owe the political and religious unity that first made a Scottish nation possible. But while it is true that it is due to the genius, the enterprise, and the piety of the Celtic tribes of Scotland and their rulers that a firmly-knit nationality was at last evolved out of the heterogeneous and hitherto hostile elements that had for centuries deluged the plains of Scotland with blood as the result of their miserable mutual rivalries and tribal feuds; yet, on the other hand, no sooner was the political unity realised of the various petty kingdoms contained within the Scottish area, than straightway the practical genius of the Anglo-Saxon immigrants, who were by this time numerous in other parts of the country, as well as concentrated in great numbers on the south-east Border, asserted itself as the master force in the new kingdom thus constituted, and so determined that the new nationality that was to emerge from the combination of the races occupying the Scottish Lowlands should be Teutonic and not Celtic. It is, indeed, abundantly manifest that during the whole of the important period stretching from the reign of Canmore to the War of Independence, though it was a Celtic dynasty that sat on the Scottish throne, and exercised civil supremacy over the land, yet it was really the Border Angle, and, in some few cases, also the Border Norman, who constituted the moulding and civilizing element among the people. This was due not merely to the strong Saxon garrison that had already established itself for some centuries in the south-east of Scotland, but perhaps even more to the great influx of Saxon fugitives into that country immediately after the Norman Conquest. One indication of the vast dimensions of this immigration is contained in the language used

by Roger de Hoveden, an English historian who flourished at the close of the 12th century, and who informs us that in his time the Lowlands of Scotland were so filled with common people of English extraction that they were to be seen in every hamlet and cottage of that country. His words are—"Repleta est ergo Scotia servis et ancillis Anglici generis, ita ut etiam usque hodie, nulla, non dico villula, sed nec domuncula sine his valeat inveniri."

It is plain, indeed, from what was the issue of the conflict of languages and races in the Scottish Lowlands, that it was the immigrating Anglo-Saxon, and not the triumphant Gaelic-speaking Scot—though the latter, of course, was the ostensible ruler of the country, and probably still possessed the major portion of its landed property—who through all these busy years was really stamping his individuality on the new nationality, and who, to quote the language of the late Professor Veitch, "was successfully spreading his customs, his laws, his language—and, above all, his love of personal and individual freedom, alike among conquering Scot and subject Pict, and the now loyal Cymri of the Tweed and Clyde." I conclude, therefore, that for the form which Scottish civilization took at this period,—the period, that is to say, which really determined the course and direction which that civilization was to take in all its subsequent developments,—we must give the chief, if not the sole, credit to the enterprising Saxon immigrants whose headquarters had long been the south-east Borderland, though of course they soon spread over the whole southern Lowlands also.

Now, that the south-east of Scotland had, in the two centuries preceding the War of Independence, attained such a marked degree of culture and prosperity as fitted it to take the leading place in the national development of Scotland which we are attributing to it, is very clearly brought out by Tytler in his *History of Scotland*. For, speaking of the town of Berwick, that writer says—"Even at a remote period, under Malcolm IV., the great mart of Scotland's commerce was Berwick." He also quotes a contemporary English historian, who, describing the Berwick of that period, calls it "a noble town," and alleges that it possessed many ships and enjoyed more foreign commerce than any other port in Scotland. Under succeeding Sovereigns, Tytler remarks that Berwick continued to increase both in trade and opulence, till in the reign of Alexander III. we find it enjoying a prosperity which threw every Scotch port into the shade, and caused the contemporary author of *The Chronicles of Lanercost* to dis-

tinguish it by the name of a second Alexandria. "The single fact," adds the historian from whom we have just quoted, "that the customs of the Port of Berwick under Alexander III. amounted to the sum of £2197 8 shillings sterling, while the whole customs of England in 1287 produced only £8411 19s. 11½d.," amply demonstrates the great importance of that town, and the extraordinary wealth of its people. It is a natural inference from such facts as we have mentioned that the people in the Scottish Lowlands in the thirteenth century must generally have reached a fair degree not only of outward comfort, but of spiritual development and effective civilization as well. And this inference is confirmed by the late learned Scottish historian, Prof. Cosmo Innes, who says of the Lowlands of Scotland in this age—"We do not know much of the intellectual state of the population, but regarding it only in a material point of view, it may safely be affirmed that Scotland at the death of Alexander III. was more civilized and prosperous than at any period of her existence as a separate kingdom down to 1707." Considerations such as those advanced in the preceding columns must surely forcibly suggest, if, indeed, they do not absolutely demonstrate the great part which, at this critical juncture in our nation's life, was played by the men of the Merse and their Saxon brethren in the Lothians and other parts of Scotland.

Another equally suggestive fact, which points to the extent and value of the civilising forces operating throughout this region at this epoch, is the importance of the ruling families then connected with the Merse. Thus Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, while mentioning the fact that the Merse towns, with the exception of Berwick, are not now, and never have been, of any account, goes on to quote the English historian, Camden, as testifying emphatically that it was otherwise with its leading families, notably with the Earls of Dunbar, a great family, which, as is well known, throughout the whole of this period played perhaps the most prominent part in the government of the country. Indeed, when one considers the comparatively limited area of the county of Berwick, it is a very surprising thing to observe how many of the foremost of our aristocratic families either now have, or formerly have had, a connection with that county.

The following is a list which I have drawn up in order to exhibit the names of the ruling families of Scotland which are able to claim a connection, more or less enduring, with the Merse. I do not suggest, of course, that the list is complete: far from it. But it is complete

enough to establish the point I am seeking to make. First and foremost then among prominent Merse families I name the Saxon Gospatricks, originally Earls of Northumberland, a family which, after the Norman Conquest, having been driven by King William from their native seats, migrated to Scotland, where, as the great Earls of Dunbar, from the year 1154 to the year 1420, or for nearly three centuries, they supplied a succession of powerful statesmen to the land of their adoption. Next to this family, though, in respect to the character of the achievements of its numerous representatives during the last six centuries, particularly after migrating from its original seat, very much more distinguished even than the Gospatricks, I mention the Gordons. This family, though now, and for long, located elsewhere in Scotland, is really a Merse family, which, though it was comparatively obscure until the time of the War of Independence, attained then a position of influence which it has never subsequently lost. It is true, as I have said, that, as a family, the Gordons have long ceased to have a territorial connection with Berwickshire; but it is an acknowledged, and, I think, a most interesting fact, that numerous and important as are the families that now bear the Gordon name, the entire circle of them, whether settled in the north-east or in the south-west of Scotland, are sprung directly from the ancient Merse heroes who stood by Wallace and Bruce in the fateful campaigns which secured the political liberty of the Scottish people. A name, no less intimately associated with the proud memories of these early struggles, and for which we may also claim a Merse connection, is that of the famous hero of Bannockburn, Randolph, Earl of Moray. It is true that it is Dumfries-shire, and not Berwickshire, that claims the honour of this great man's birth. As, however, he had his territorial residence near Duns, and, above all, as his castle there is claimed as the birthplace of his heroic daughter, the famous "Black Agnes," Countess of Dunbar, whose gallant defence, in the absence of her husband, of their ancestral castle of Dunbar, is still mentioned with pride by Scottish historians, I think it would be inexcusable to omit all reference to so great a name in such a list as this. Another family of illustrious lineage which established itself for a time in Berwickshire may also be mentioned here, though it hails originally from the west of Scotland. I refer to the family of Stewart. Two families of that name were for a time brought into very close relations with this county. Both families were ennobled, the one as the Earl of Angus, the other as the Earl of

March. Of these, the former were long resident proprietors in the county ; while the connection of the latter, though very active while it lasted, was comparatively brief. Coming down now to more recent times, and to names probably better known to most readers as having Merse connections. There are, of course, the numerous Berwickshire families of the name of Home. Few intelligent Scotsmen are ignorant of the conspicuous part which has been taken in public life by members of this family, more especially since the fall of the ancient Earls of Dunbar, for from that period there has seldom been a generation without some Berwickshire Home figuring as a prominent public servant or active politician. The truth is that, whether ennobled as the Earls of Home and the Earls of Dunbar, or occupying a less conspicuous position as leading commoners and county gentlemen, like Henry Home, Lord Kames, or Sir John Home, the Lord Justice Clerk, and many others too numerous to mention, this family has furnished an exceptionally large number of capable men to the public service. Then there are the Maitlands, also another notable Merse family, which, as Lords or Dukes of Lauderdale, has, ever since the Reformation, been signally influential in determining the course of our political history. There are also the several scions of the family of Hume, as they elect to spell their name, many of whom have been distinguished scholars and authors, while a few of them, notably the Polwarth branch, subsequently ennobled as Earls of Marchmont, exercised a great and healthy influence on our political development at the Revolution of 1688 and afterwards. Nor must we omit to mention the Swintons, the Haigs, the Spottiswoodes, the Cockburns, the Nisbets, the Baillies, the Erskines, the Pringles, the Robertsons, the Edgars, and, in our own generation, the Marjoribankses of the Tweedmouth family, and the Scotts of the Polwarth branch, who have all furnished from their ranks more or less numerous and capable representatives, who have done good service to the State.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

NEWCASTLE GIBBET BELL.—There is a bell at the Guild Hall of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which for half-a-century has sounded the death-knell of every culprit in the condemned cell of the county jail. It is now to be relieved from its gruesome work, and to be set to its original task of chiming the record of the passing time, at regular intervals.

J. F. S. G.

THE KING'S CHAIR AT TARA.

THE individual must be a *rara avis* who has not heard of "the Harp that once through Tara's halls the soul of music shed," one of Thomas Moore's Irish melodies. Visitors to Tara feel disappointed ; knowing that the place once figured in history as a kingly residence, they expect to see some tokens of its former greatness. When they find nothing but a few grassy mounds, their imagination is not equal to the task of picturing palaces and banqueting halls, and barracks for the warlike women, and all the rest of it.

Little as there has to be seen at Tara, there will be less for the future. *The King's Chair* exists no longer. The story of how it came to be destroyed within the last few days is one that would have scarcely been thought possible in this incredulous age. About two months ago a stranger appeared on the hill looking for *the Ark of the Covenant*—a treasure which was last heard of 2500 miles away, and 2500 years ago, when Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. How Tara was fixed on as the place in which to make the search can be understood only by *Free Masons*. All that *cowans* know is that the owner of Tara Hill was prevailed on to dig, and that as a result the mound known as *the King's Chair* has been obliterated, and cannot possibly be again restored.

The idea of the Ark being concealed at Tara is not new. There is an old Irish legend which states that it was brought thither by the prophet Jeremiah ; and the idea that it will yet be found beneath the sod of the Emerald Isle is fondly cherished by many Jews : but God (they say) must point out the spot.

In connection with the recent excavations, there has been an extraordinary coincidence. An enthusiast, living in the North of Scotland, dreamed that *the Ark* was found ; and, on the strength of his vision, he made his way to Meath, and met another fellow-seeker on the top of the hill.

So far, *the Ark* has not been found ; and here is the result of the excavations. At a considerable depth a layer of ashes was found, about 1½ inches thick. This calcined material consists mostly of bones, and its thickness shews a much greater original depth. That ordinary labouring men, without any expert guidance, should have been employed to destroy what had been kept intact for more than 2000 years, is, to say the least, most deplorable.

J. F. S. GORDON.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

IT may interest readers of *S. N. & Q.* to know that the first monument erected to the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson was unveiled in Portsmouth Square, in the city of San Francisco, on Sunday, 17th October, 1897. It is a fountain, in the form of a massive block of white granite, surmounted by a bronze ship.

Along with this I send you a photo. of it. Whether it might be suitable for an illustration to some future number of *S. N. & Q.* I leave to your discretion. It might show in what manner we, on this far western slope, have honoured the memory of the charming writer.

Portsmouth Square, where the monument is erected, is the oldest public square in San Francisco. It was the "Plaza" of the Mexican village of Yerba Buena before the modern city of San Francisco arose. It is historic ground to San Franciscans. Here the most stirring scenes in the early life of the city took place. At one corner the Vigilantes of the early fifties had their headquarters. When the city bell sounded a certain number of strokes, a band of strong determined men quickly assembled, and, in half an hour or so, one or more objectionable characters might be seen swinging in the breeze from an improvised scaffold in the middle of the square.

It is now a quiet, well-kept little park, planted with beautiful shade trees, with broad walks, trim grass plots, and here and there comfortable benches, where one may sit down and rest and think over the scenes which have happened here in days gone by.

To the west is the Chinese quarter, to the north is "Barbary Coast," a most disreputable locality, filled with the scum of all the nations on the face of the earth, principally low Mexicans, Italians, Greeks, &c. To the east, and immediately in front of it, in Stevenson's time, stood the old City Hall, since demolished.

To the south is Kearny Street, the fashionable shopping quarter and promenade street. And this square was one of the favourite lounging places of Robert Louis Stevenson during his stay here in the early eighties. On a bench, under a weeping willow, to be seen to the right in the photo., he used to sit for hours, wrapped in a big ulster, smoking his cigarette, and watching the strange tide of humanity that flowed past, consisting, as it did, of nearly every nationality under the sun. Some of the scenes in *The Wrecker* must have been conceived here.

The monument was erected by subscription of Stevenson's many admirers and friends. The inscription is from "A Christmas Sermon," and

is as follows:—"To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make, upon the whole, a family happier for his presence; to renounce, when that shall be necessary, and not be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself,—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy."

GEORGE ST. G. BREMNER.

San Francisco, Cal.,

20th July, 1899.

Queries.

13. THE DOWS OF TIRCHARDY.—The twenty-shilling land of Tirchardy, extending to 700 acres, is situated in Glenquaih, parish of Dull, Perthshire, and is one of the few small properties there which have escaped being annexed to the Breadalbane estate. It is bounded on the south by the old course of the river Quaih, on the east by the lands of Wester Shian, on the north by the barony of Bolfracks, and on the west by the lands of Easter Ledchrosk. It originally formed part of the lordship of Apnadull. About 1497, it, along with other lands in Glenquaih, belonging to the Crown, was let on a five years' lease to a John Campbell, presumably of the house of Lawers, by whom the property was ultimately acquired. It subsequently passed into the possession of a family of the name of Dow, who held it for at least two centuries as vassals first of Lawers, and afterwards of Breadalbane. The superiority was disposed, in 1686, by Sir James Campbell of Lawers to the first Earl of Breadalbane—the feu-duty being 11/8—along with that of other lands in Glenquaih. — Dow of Tirchardy had a daughter, Janet. She married John Campbell of Kinloch, and survived her husband, who died before August 29, 1648. John Dow of Tirchardy, and George Dow, younger of Tirchardy, were both alive in 1730 and 1735. John Dow of Tirchardy, who died before 1805, married Christian McIntyre, who was alive in 1810. George Dow of Tirchardy was alive in 1842. Valued rent of the property, £55 6s. 8d. Scots. Tirchardy has changed hands twice since the Dows held it. Can anyone give me a full pedigree of this family? I should be glad of any information.

J. CHRISTIE.

Answers.

1204. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CATALOGUES (XII., 95, 143, 176).—I had the pleasure, in Yale University Library, of examining the following additional General Catalogues:—MASS.—Union College, Schenectady, 1795-1895; MICH.—University of Michigan, 1837-90; MD.—St. John's College, Annapolis, 1696-1899; OHIO.—Ohio University, 1804-85; S. CAR.—College of Charleston, 1825-93;

South Carolina College, 1807-53; TENN.—University of Nashville, 1813-50; VA.—University of Washington and Lee, 1749-1888.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Aug. 28, 1899.

1702. AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES (I., 2nd S., 31).—It is a pleasure to receive a true correction. I had got mixed about Peter Oliver, and it was all the less excusable, as I had the volumes before me. It was the Harvard graduate of 1769 who got the Aberdeen degree in 1790. I think I am wrong also in identifying the "Joannes Strachan, Scholae celebris apud Enfield Rector," who had his LL.D. at King's College in 1806, with Bishop John Strachan of Toronto (I., 2nd S., 7).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Aug. 28, 1899.

9. "THE FAMILY TREASURY" (I., 2nd S., 47.—This magazine was started much subsequent to the year 1853. Probably Mr. Couper is confusing "The Christian Treasury" with "The Family Treasury." The former magazine, also edited by Dr. Cameron, was started in 1845, and continued in wide circulation for many years. It was published originally by Johnstone, Hunter & Co., Edinburgh, but latterly its publication was transferred to London (see *S. N. & Q.*, VII., 69, 1st S.). "The Family Treasury," on the other hand, was issued by Nelson & Sons. It seems to have been first published in 1859, and to have continued till 1871—the year after Dr. Cameron proceeded to Melbourne. The Advocates' Library possesses a series complete. I possess the four volumes from 1866 to 1870. At this period the magazine seems to have been widely and deservedly popular. It cost only sixpence a month, and contained a large quantity of important original work, both in the way of religious fiction and biography, as well as in doctrinal and devotional contributions. I should suppose that it will not be difficult to obtain a set of the magazine from some of the dealers in old books at a cheap rate.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

I think this should be "The Christian Treasury"—was issued in weekly numbers and in monthly parts, price one penny and sixpence respectively. The publishers were Messrs. Hunter, Johnston & Co., Edinburgh. It was similar to "Good Words" in size—not illustrated; consisted of 16 pages weekly, or 64 pp. monthly, and was considered an ably conducted magazine, having a wide circulation amongst religious sections of the community. Portions of the magazine—if I remember rightly—were in large type, so as to make reading easy for the aged. I do not know the date at which it ceased to be published. I see I contributed to its pages one or more poems so long ago as September, 1873. F.

Literature.

The Strachans of Glenkindie, 1357-1726. By Colonel JAMES ALLARDYCE, LL.D. Aberdeen: Printed for private circulation. [1899, 43 pp. Small 4to.]

THE task of tracing the descent of this ancient family has obviously been no easy one, yet Colonel Allardyce, with his accustomed care, has been able to concatenate the narrative with success. The most serious hiatus is that regarding the succession of principals Nos. III. and IV., which remains uncertain. The ninth and last laird, Patrick, was Barrack Master General in Scotland in 1719, and received the honour of knighthood in 1716. Otherwise the family was not particularly distinguished or influential. In 1740 Alexander Leith of Freefield obtained a charter of sale of the Glenkindie lands. The Strachans are now represented by the family of Oakeley. It may be added that only a limited number of the book has been printed, for private circulation.

Scots Books of the Month.

McIan's Costumes of the Clans of Scotland.

74 coloured illustrations. Descriptive letterpress by James Logan. Cr. 8vo. 6/- net. Bryce.

Gunning, J. P. Burns: Poet and Excise Officer.

8vo. 1/- Simpson.

Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson,

Ferguson and Fergus. Supplement. Edited by James Ferguson and R. M. Ferguson. 7/6. Douglas.

Webster, Rev. Alex. Dogmatism, Scepticism, or Rationalism. 1d. Aberdeen.

Honeyman, W. C. Scottish Violin Makers, Past and Present. Kohler.

Mackenzie, I. Highland Idylls. 3/6. Stockwell.

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.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2nd SERIES.] No. 5.

NOVEMBER, 1899.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1899.

SOME MEMORIES OF AN OLD HOUSE AND OF ITS OCCUPANTS.

BY THE LATE EARL OF CAITHNESS.

PART I.

OF the many old houses which were at one time to be seen about the Cathedral Close of Old Aberdeen, there are now not more than two left standing. The "Bishop's Palace," which is described as a large enclosure with four towers, containing an extensive hall and numerous apartments, has long since entirely disappeared. The Dean and Canons had their manses and glebes in the immediate neighbourhood, but we may search in vain for any traces of these—with the exception of what was once known as

the "Chancellor's House," and of another old structure adjoining it, which has over its gable the arms of Bishop Dunbar.

The central portion of the building, which was known in olden times as the "Chancellor's House," is evidently of considerable antiquity, reaching back, it may be, to pre-Reformation times, when Old Aberdeen had a resident Lord Bishop, with Dean and Chapter—and when its fine Cathedral had arrived at its highest point of completion and of splendour in its services. On the house itself there is no inscription or coat of arms to serve as a guide to its exact age, but the property has a series of Charters, extending as far back as 1557, and in these the tenements of land are always referred to as pertaining to the "Chancellor's House."

At the time of the Reformation, no diocese in Scotland was in worse condition than that of Aberdeen. The Bishop was William Gordon, a brother of the fourth Earl of Huntly—the same stout gentleman who, in 1562, was smothered in his armour at the battle of Corrichie. This William Gordon is described by Spottiswoode as "a very epicure"—one who had spent his days in drinking and other forms of vice, and who dilapidated the property of his diocese by feuing the lands and converting the victual duties into money, "a great part whereof he wasted upon his base children and their mothers."

The Bishop, like others in his position, foresaw the storm which was about to overwhelm his Church and Diocese, and here, as elsewhere, the active process had for some time been going on, known as that of "feathering the nest." Soon after his nomination as Bishop,* his brother, the powerful Earl of Huntly, was made Baillie of the Diocese—an office which constituted him a sort of protector of the Ecclesiastical property—and the Records of the See contain numerous Feu Charters and long Leases, by which the Church property was alienated in favour of private individuals. The Bishop, indeed, introduced into these Charters a saving clause, by which the feuar was held bound to defend the

* 1549. Reg: Epis: Aberd., II., 306.

rites and liberties of the Church and to resist all heretics, but the real value of these stipulations became soon apparent when the storm broke. Shortly before this the Bishop turned to his Chapter for advice,* and received from them, along with other wholesome counsel, the faithful admonition, "to schew gude and edificative example; in speciale in removing and discharging himself of company of the gentillwoman without the quhilk be done diverse that ar partanaris sayis thay cannot accept counsall and correction of him quhilk will nocht correct himself" †

Another precaution taken by the Bishop was the delivery to the Dean and Chapter of a portion of the Cathedral plate and jewellery—to be in their custody and keeping *upon restitution* and for the use of the Church. Another portion was given to the Earl of Huntly, on his bond to restore it on ten days' warning, "under the pains of God's curse." Previous to this, the Dean and Chapter had doubtless received Feu Charters of their respective glebes, for we find that in 1557 Alexander Seton, Chancellor of the Diocese, made over his tenements by Charter to his nephew, John Seton, son of William Seton of Meldrum. This Alexander Seton was second son of Alexander Seton of Meldrum, who was slain by the Master of Forbes in 1536. He was Chancellor of Aberdeen by the appointment probably of his kinsman, the Bishop, at least as early as 1547, and, like the other members of the Chapter, held another living—the Parsonage of Birse, where he was represented by a curate. He had also a title to the Fishings of Balgownie, and occupied, according to Orem, a large manse and yard.

When the evil days came upon the Cathedral—"that glorious structure which had been nine score years in building, but which did not remain twenty years entire"—the Chancellor contrived no doubt to keep his "house and yard." The Barons of the Mearns and the townsmen of Aberdeen, who had come over red-handed from the destruction of the Blackfriars and Carmelite Monasteries in that city, worked their will upon the old church, which they despoiled of its costly ornaments and jewels, with the exception of those which Huntly and the Canons had got into their hands. Some of the robbers also carried off the lead, bells, and other utensils of

the church, and shipped them at Aberdeen, intending to take them to Holland and sell them there, but "all the ill-gotten wealth sank by the just judgment of God upon sacrilege not far from the Girdleness."*

The duties of the Chancellor of the Diocese were, according to Orem, of a somewhat multifarious character. "He was to bestow pains in the correction of books, and to keep the common seal of the church and chapter, that it be laid up in a double chest in the treasury. The dean was to keep the one key and the treasurer the other; and the seal was never to be taken out, but when there was particular use for it, viz. :—for sealing the letters of the chapter. And he was to compose the letters and charters thereof, and to read therein the letters that come to them." In addition to these ecclesiastical and legal duties, he was to act as a kind of librarian, and as a "schoolboard" for the town of Aberdeen, for "he was to keep the books of theology in armorials or little studies, and to exhibit them the first week of Lent before the dean and canons, that none of them might be lost or made worse." Moreover, "he was to provide a fit master," who was to have the government of the schools of Aberdeen, and who should "know how to instruct young boys in grammar, &c."

Of Alexander Seton, the first known occupant of the "Chancellor's House," there is nothing more to be told. His nephew, John Seton of Lumphard, mentioned in the Charter of 1557, does not appear to have really come into possession of the property, to which another nephew succeeded. This was George Seton, the elder of the two sons of William Seton of Meldrum by his second marriage to a daughter of Innes of Leuchars. The younger son of this marriage was the first of the Setons of Pitmedden.

George Seton succeeded his uncle as Chancellor of the Diocese and Parson of Birse, so that the house continued to be called the "Chancellor's House." He lived there for over twenty years. In 1620, with the consent of Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, he disposed of the "tenements of land and yards pertaining to the lands in the Auldtown of Aberdeen, callit the Chancellor's house, in favour of Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, Lord Fyvie, Lord President, and of Charles, Lord Fyvie, his son."

Lord Dunfermline was one of the most eminent Scotsmen of his day. A great lawyer and head of the Court of Session, he had for some years been Lord Chancellor of the Kingdom. He was at this time approaching the close of what

* 1559. Reg: Epis: Aberd., I., lxxv.

† This admonition does not appear to have had much effect, for we find that on 20th October, 1565, the Bishop, *with the consent of his Chapter*, granted a Charter of the Lands of North Spittal to Janet Knowles in liferent, and made other similar grants of the lands in his Diocese in fee (*Kennedy's Annals*).

* Orem, p. 108.

had been a busy and eventful career. Born about the year 1555, he was the third son of George, 6th Lord Seton, Queen Mary's faithful friend and the Lord Seton (or Seyton) depicted in Sir Walter Scott's *Abbot*. The imaginary Catherine Seyton, the heroine of that story, would therefore have been his sister, had such a person ever existed. The eldest brother of Lord Dunfermline became the first Earl of Winton, and another brother, Sir John Seton of Barns, found favour with such a cold-hearted monarch as Philip II. of Spain, to whose Court he was for some time attached.

The Chancellor owed to his early training by the Jesuits the strong tendency towards Popery, which he retained to the end of his days, but which he never allowed to interfere with his worldly interests. So apt a pupil was he considered by his instructors, that they selected him, when only in his 16th year, to deliver an oration in the Vatican Chapel in the august presence of Pope Gregory XIII. and his Cardinals and Bishops. The subject was "the Ascension of our Lord." Truly there were wondrous youths in those days! The progress of the Reformation at home, however, caused him to give up all thoughts of entering the Church as a profession—albeit he had been in possession for some years back, by favour of Queen Mary, of the Priory of Pluscardine. He betook himself to the Law, which he studied in Paris, and on his return to Scotland was made an extraordinary Lord of Session, taking his seat on the bench as Prior of Pluscardine. His appointment as an Ordinary Lord followed with the title of Lord Urquhart. He became President of the Court on 27th May, 1593, and in the same year was appointed Heritable Baillie of Dunfermline—a Lordship which had been conferred on the Queen, Anne of Denmark.

In 1596, the Lord President purchased from the Meldrums the fine old castle and lands of Fyvie, which was his first connection with the County of Aberdeen, and soon afterwards he was created a temporal Peer as Lord Fyvie. He was entrusted by the King with the education of his second son, Prince Charles, and in the year 1604 was made Lord Chancellor of Scotland. He was one of the Commissioners nominated for the purpose of carrying out the projected Union between England and Scotland, and on 4th March, 1606, received his patent as first Earl of Dunfermline.

Lord Dunfermline had always been obnoxious to the Presbyterian party in Scotland on account of his supposed Popish tendencies. He was with some others the cause of a riot in Edinburgh on 17th December, 1596, when one of

the conditions proposed by the insurgents to the King was that the Lords Popishly inclined should be banished from the councils of the King—"at least where the cause of religion and matters of the Church are treated." It was on this occasion that the town of Edinburgh was "put to the horn"—the King and Court quitting it for Linlithgow, and the Courts of Justice being discharged from sitting there—a sad state of matters, which continued for three months, and which was only set right by payment to his Majesty of "thirty thousand merks Scottish."

For all this the citizens of Edinburgh chose Lord Dunfermline as their Provost nine years in succession, but the Presbyterians had some grounds for distrusting him when he made his appearance as Commissioner to the famous Parliament of 1612, at which the Proceedings of the Glasgow Assembly of two years earlier were confirmed, and the Act of 1592 establishing Presbyterianism was rescinded.

Whether Lord Dunfermline ever occupied the "Chancellor's House" in Old Aberdeen, can only be matter for conjecture. But as he had a considerable stake in the north in the possession of the castle and lands of Fyvie, and as he was a zealous supporter of Episcopacy, of which Old Aberdeen was then a principal stronghold, it is not unlikely that he paid frequent visits to his Auldtown house in his later years. He died at his seat at Pinkie, near Musselburgh, on 26th June, 1622, being then in his 67th year.

Spottiswoode says of him that he "exercised his place with great moderation, and to the contentment of all honest men;" and even the Presbyterian Calderwood has a good word to say for him:—"Howsoever he was Popishly disposed in his religion, yet he condemned many abuses and corruptions in the Kirke of Rome. He was a good justicier, courteous and humane, both to strangers and to his own country people, but too good friend to the bishops."*

His son, Charles, second Earl of Dunfermline, who succeeded to the "Chancellor's House," was, notwithstanding his training, at first a zealous adherent of the Covenant. He was on several occasions sent as one of the Commissioners by the Scottish Parliament to vindicate their proceedings before the King, and he commanded a regiment in the Scots Army which invaded England in 1640. He was made Governor of Durham, and was one of the eight Scottish Commissioners for the Treaty of Ripon. Soon after this, however, he seems to have connected himself with the King's party, for, in 1641, he

* Calderwood's History.

was created a Privy Councillor. In the neighbourhood of his Castle of Fyvie, the Great Montrose encountered and defeated Argyll and the Covenanters with great slaughter, but it does not appear that Dunfermline had as yet thrown in his lot with the extreme Royalists, for he took no part in the contest. In 1648 he became a party to, and a sufferer by, Duke Hamilton's unfortunate raid into England, known as the "Engagement," and was consequently put under the ban of the Presbyterians by the Act of Classes. He joined Charles II. on the Continent in 1649, and shared with him the perils and adventures of the attempt to regain the Crown in 1650-1. After the Restoration he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and was made an extra Lord of Session and one of the Lords of the Articles in the Parliament of 1660. He died in 1672, and his eldest son dying shortly after, was succeeded by his brother, James, fourth and last Earl of Dunfermline.

This unfortunate nobleman, before his accession to the Peerage, had served on several campaigns with the Prince of Orange. When the Revolution of 1689 broke out, he joined Viscount Dundee, and commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Killiecrankie. He followed King James to France after the failure of all his hopes, and died there in exile in 1694. His honours and estates had been forfeited by Parliament, and he left no issue. His Castle and lands of Fyvie were purchased by the Earl of Aberdeen.

Previous to this, however, the tenements of land, &c., belonging to the "Chancellor's House" had fallen into other hands. The earliest notice of this change is on 14th October, 1684, when seisine is recorded in favour of James Scougal, Commissary of Aberdeen, and Elizabeth Morrison, his spouse. Orem states that this James Scougal succeeded his brother, John, who was also Commissary, in the possession of the house, but the titles of the property do not contain any evidence of this.

The two Scougals were members of a family notable for their talents, who were resident in the Auldtown for the period of thirty years and upwards. They were sons of the good Patrick Scougal, who held the Bishopric of Aberdeen from 1664 to 1682. The office of Commissary had in these days a distinctly Episcopal flavour about it, which it owed doubtless to the Commissary Courts having taken the place of the Bishop's Courts in the administration of movable property. But the Commissary was now a trained lawyer, and we find that James Scougal was transferred to Edinburgh in 1696,

and took his seat on the Bench as a Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Whitehill.

It was whilst James Scougal was inhabiting the "Chancellor's House" that the great steeple fell to the ground. A year or two after the rioters of 1560 had despoiled the church of its ornaments, stripped the lead from the roof, and carried off the bells, a second body of "sacriligious robbers" had broken into and destroyed the chancel, and probably the north and south aisles, known as St. John's and Bishop Dunbar's Aisles. The rest of the church was preserved from utter ruin at that time by the Earl of Huntly. In 1607 it received extensive repairs, but it appears that, during Cromwell's usurpation, in 1652, the English garrison in Aberdeen had carried off part of the walls of the ruined church to help to build the fortifications on the Castlehill of Aberdeen. This had served to weaken the supports of the tower, which gradually shewed signs of decay, and the repairs at last projected came too late to save it from destruction.

A sum of 2000 merks, which Bishop Scougal had mortified for behoof of the church, came in opportunely to stop up the huge gap, which had been made in the east end of the edifice. Orem tells us that the "Minister and Session gave the money to Mr. George Fraser, sub-principal, to perform the work. He employed six masons at 20 shillings Scots per diem. He was overseer himself, and the work was completed in six weeks, having stones in abundance, and nothing wanting but lime. He that was then Master of Kirk Work related that the said sub-principal gained 1000 merks Scots by that bargain, only he gifted a large English Bible in folio to the Church of St. Machar, as the superplus of Bishop Scougal's mortification."* It is to be feared that no such profitable contracts come in the way of the Auldtown professors in these degenerate days.

Lord Whitehill feued parts of the ground belonging to the "Chancellor's House" to Baillies Knight and Thomson and Mr. James Conqueror, each of whom paid 13/4 Scots of feu-duty. It seems likely that he enclosed the rest of the land belonging to him within the still existing† garden wall, for over the gateway, between two fine old elms, planted, in all probability, at this time, there is the following inscription:—"Hic Argus sed non Briarans esto, 1686," that is, "Here let it be all eyes but no hands." Lord Whitehill disposed of the house itself, with the land and feu-duties, to Colonel John Buchan of Cairnbulg, about the

* Orem, p. 110.

† Written in 1885.

time of his removal to Edinburgh to take his seat on the Bench.

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUE M.P. SILVER MEDAL.—A. M. Brown, of James Finlay & Co., Glasgow, the founders of the Brown Institute, Catrine, Ayrshire, has handed to Hugh W. Pollock, manager of Catrine Cotton Works, a silver medal of rare interest, to be placed in the Museum of the Institute. The medal was struck in commemoration of the election of Kirkman Finlay to Parliament, in 1812. He was the elected member for the united burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen and Dumbarton. Glasgow had no member of its own then, and joined with the other three burghs in returning only one M.P. Since 87 years bygone immense changes have occurred socially, commercially and politically, even to the extension of the franchise. The medal is fully 1½ inches in diameter. On the obverse side, half round the top edge of the circle, is the word "Rutherglen," in raised letters; and in a triangular shield, "Truth, Honour, Industry, Independence—Finlay, 1812." On the reverse side, round the circle, at the edge, are "Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture," within which there is a laurel wreath band. In a ring inside of that again are "For our King and country," and, in the centre, is the Crown, with the Prince of Wales' feathers rising from its top. Round the bottom of the Crown is the Scotch Thistle in relief. The joining of the Prince of Wales' feathers to the Crown is significant at this period of the election of an M.P. George III., on his entrance upon the 50th year of his reign, was declared publicly (October, 1810) to be no longer capable, owing to mental derangement, of conducting public business, and the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent. The year 1812 was otherwise memorable. On the assembling of Parliament (7th January, 1812) the great topic was the success of the war in Spain, under Lord Wellington, against Bonaparte. On the field of Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, Wellington and Blücher completely frustrated his multifarious schemes. The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, 11th May, 1812, by Bellingham, who was immediately tried at the assizes, and hanged within seven days. Lord Liverpool was appointed First Lord in place of Perceval. Kirkman Finlay was born in Glasgow, 1773, and died at Castle Toward, opposite Rothesay, 1842.

J. F. S. G.

RECORDS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VISITING
THE UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
OF ABERDEEN, 1716-17.

(I., 2nd S., 23, 43, 55.)

D.

Memorial to the Honble. Commission of Visitation anent the Bibliothek money of the King's Colledge in Aberdeen [1716].

It is to be observed That long before the entry of any of the Masters here present, the Society thought fit, for the benefite of the said Library, that there should be endeavours used to procure something for that end from every Graduat and had brought the designe this length, that beside the honorarium due to the promotor, the Graduats in Divinity, Law or Medicine should pay each five pound sterling, and every Graduat in Philosophy should pay four pound twelve shilling Scots or books which the masters should judge to be of that value.

When books were given these were putt in the Library, but for the money a box was made with three locks, the three keys whereof were intrusted to three of the masters whom the Society thought fittest for that purpose, viz. Doctor George Midletoune Principle, mr. George Frazer, Subprinciple, and mr. Wm. Black, then eldest Regent.

When money was gott in, these three mett and putt it up in the sd box, till either they had opportunity to buy books at ane auction or by commission to bring home books, globs or other Mathematicall instruments from London or Holland, or for repairing anything of the ffabrick of the Library itself, for payt. whereof the sd three masters mett and opened the box and laid out the money as there was occasione, dureing qch tyme there were no distinct accompts in wryte.

For takeing care of the books in the Library, and keeping it open three dayes in the week that the students in Divinity and Philosophy who had a mind might come in and read, the masters intrusted mr. John Robertstone in that matter, who accordingly looked after it and thus things were mannadged till the year 1701. At qch tyme the Principle haveing found it difficult, especially in tyme of vaccance, to conveye the other two who had the keys for putting up in the box any money procured from the Graduats in that Season, was content to take the trouble of gathering in the money himself, as also of buying books, etc., by advice of the masters, and laying out the money, untill the year 1714.

Upon Mr. John Robertsons's death, the masters persuaded Mr. Alexr. Gordon Humanist, about the year 1709, to take the key of the Library and see whether all the books were in or what were wanting and to recover any books which had been lent out by the sd Mr. Robertsons, etc. Thus things continued till the Principle being unwilling to intromett any longer prevailed with the masters to ease him of that trouble, and about the year 1714 they impowered Mr. Alexr. Gordon Humanist, to intromett with the Bibliothek money as the Principle had done befor.

It is furder to be observed That about the year 1711 a representation was made by the Principle and Doctor Patrick Urquhart that many who had designed to come and take degrees at Aberdeen were diverted because they thought the money which had been in use to be paid for the use of the Bibliothek was too much, etc. On qch the masters agreed that the thereafter the Doctors graduat in Divinity and Law should pay only threttie pound Scots and these in Physick four pound Ster.

ACCOMPT of the Bibliothek money intromett with by Doctor George Midletoun Principle in the King's Colledge since the year 1701.

CHARGE.

Imprimis Taken up by him from the [15] students graduat by Mr. Black, 1702*	£69	0	0
Item, do. do. , 1705	53	12	0
It. do. do. , 1708	64	8	0
It. do. Mr. Fraser, 1709	55	4	0
It. do. Dr. Urquhart, 1710	78	4	0
It. do. Mr. Black, 1711	87	8	0
It. do. Mr. Burnet, 1712	23	0	0
It. Dr. [Thomas] Cole's Diploma as Dr. of Medicine	60	0	0
It. Dr. Innes's Diploma as Dr. of Divinity	60	0	0
It. ffor Pat Cout's graduat privitly by Dr. Urquhart	4	12	0
It. ffor the Laird of Coulter [Alexander Cumine] his sone's Diploma as Dr. of Laws	30	0	0
Summa of the whole Charge is	£585	8	0

* Bill of Rests dureing the Prinll's intromissiones :—

Class graduat by Mr. Fraser, 1703, was taken up by the said Mr.			
do. Mr. Skeen, 1704,	do.		(himself.
do. Mr. Fraser, 1706,	do.		
do. Mr. Skeen, 1707,	do.		
do. Dr. Urquhart, 1713,	do.		

DISCHARGE.

Imp. payed to Mr. Arth. florbes by allowance of the masters anent Dr. Drummond's affair	£53	16	0
It. for binding Thucydides	1	8	0
It. to Mr. Geo. Gordon, ane acct of	4	1	0
It. for binding Dr. Gregorie's book	1	8	0
It. for binding ane old English Liturgie gifted by Mr. Ja. Clerk	0	16	0
It. for the Acts of the Generall Assemblys 1704 and 1705	1	0	6
It. for the Acts of Tweddal's Sess. of Parliat	1	0	0
It. for the Acts of Argyll's Sess. of Parliat	1	12	0
It. for Sir Ja. Dalrymple's new edition of Cambden's Description of Scotland	2	2	0
It. for Sir Ja. Dalrymple's late book concerning the Scotch history	3	12	0
It. for transcribing Sir Ja. Balfour's MS. of the Genealogy of the Scotch nobility	8	0	0
It. for Crauford's Memoirs	3	12	0
It. for Bp. Guthrie's Memoirs	2	4	0
It. for Eachard's Roman history in 4 vol.	13	4	0
It. for Dupine's Ecclesiast. history in 7 vol.	68	16	0
It. for binding K. Wm.'s Acts of Parliat and Acts of Generall Assemblies	0	8	0
It. for Furretiers Great Dictionary in 3 vol.	36	0	0
It. for the Present State of the Court of Rome	3	0	0
It. for the Acts of the British parliat and Generall Assembly 1708	6	10	0
It. the Acts of the two first sessions of the 2 ^d British parliat	7	4	0
It. Acts of the Gen. Assembly 1709	0	7	6
It. for Gawin Douglass's Virgile, binding and postage	10	18	0
It. Acts of the Generall Assembly 1710	0	9	0
It. for Mr. Stewart's treatise of a Perpetual Motion	1	4	0
It. for Mr. Alex. Gordon Humanist, ane acct of	8	4	0
It. for the Acts of the first Sess. of the 3 rd British parliat	7	14	0
It. for the Acts of Sederunt, 1711	0	2	0
It. for the Acts of the Generall Assembly, 1711	0	9	6
It. for a letter from Mr. Ro ^t Anderson with the Catalogue of Mr. Thos. Gordon's books, and another letter afterwards	0	18	0
It. for binding the forsd's Acts of parliat and Gen. Assemblies	0	4	0
It. for binding two copies of Irish Sermones gifted to the Library by Mr. Dumbreck	0	4	0
It. for a case of two pocket globs, concave and convex	6	0	0
It. for Mr. Murray's Just Measures for education of Youth, in 2 vol.	5	2	0

It. bought out of the late sub prin ^{lls} books Rushworth's Collection and Bentivolio's History, etc.	£6 16 0	It. for binding Hoadley's two books given by the Prin ^{le} and the Bp. of Lincoln's Catechism	£0 8 0
It. postage of a Catalogue of mr. Simpstone's books sent from Edin. to the Colledge	0 3 6	It. for a letter from mr. Monteith about his books	0 3 0
It. for K. Henry the 8th's Primer ...	1 0 0	It. pd. into the Bibliothek box conforme to the act of the Colledge 7 th Dec ^r . 1713 for making up the sum lent to mr. George Reith, 10 £ ster. ...	120 0 0
It. for the Acts of the Generall Assembly, 1712	0 16 0	It. for Powell's Economy in English, 4 vol.	8 16 0
It. for Pietas Halensis	0 18 0	It. advanced to mr. ffreebairn in order to the buying of a new edition of Buchannan's works	12 18 0
It. the expenses in getting home from Geo. Strachan the books allowed by act of parliat [1709] conforme to a parlar acco ^t first parcell	5 12 0	It. postage of another letter from mr. Monteith	0 3 0
It. for Arnauld Dr. Andrew's Lives of the Fathers in the Desert	5 2 0	It. for a letter from mr. ffalconer concerning Dr. Hick's books	0 2 0
It. for Joannis a Cruce Opera mistica ...	4 16 0	It. for the Acts of the 2 nd Sess of the 3 ^d parlt	} 14 8 0
It. for postage of the Commercium Epistolicum	0 6 0	It. for the Acts of the 3 ^d Sess of the 3 ^d parlt	
It. given to Alex ^r ffyfe author of the Royall Martyre, conform to the act of the Colledge	3 0 0	It. for the Acts of the whole 4 th parlt after the Union	
It. for Antiquitatis Academiae Oxoniensis Apologia	0 12 0	It. for binding the sds Acts	10 16 0
It. for the Spirit of Prophecy defended	3 0 0	It. for a further acc ^t . from Geo. Strachan for the books allowed by Act of Parliat	2 14 0
It. for the Bp. of Cambray's book concerning the existance wisdom and omnipotency of God	1 16 0	It. for Dr. Geddes's History of the Church of Malabar	2 14 0
It. for Mr. Medes Works	28 0 0	It. for ditto's Church History of Ethiopia	3 6 0
It. for a Common Prayer book with the Canons of the Church of England	6 0 0	It. for the Acts of the Generall Assembly, 1715	0 12 0
It. for St. Amours Journall	8 0 0		
It. for Cowley's Poems	6 0 0	Summa of the whole Discharge	£570 7 0
It. for the Cardinalisme	4 0 0	Charge	£585 8 0
It. for the Nepotisme	1 16 0	Discharge	570 7 0
It. for Cumberland De legibus naturae	4 0 0		£15 1 0
It. for Dodwell on Separation	4 0 0	The Principal moreover	
It. for his discourse of ane alter, etc. ...	2 0 0	charges himself with	
It. for Bull's Harmonia Apostolica ...	2 10 0	the fines payed to him	
It. for Bp. Leightown's praelections ...	2 14 0	by sixteen students who	
It. for Regiam Majestatem, etc.	3 0 0	were guiltie of a Ryot	
It. for Spinus Tractatus Theologico-politicus, etc.	4 0 0	in Abd., anno 1715, at	
It. for mr. Greatrack's bok	1 0 0	a Crown per head ex-	
It. for the English and low Dutch Dictionary	3 0 0	tending in hail to	48 0 0
It. paid to the late subprin ^{ll} . for a copie of mr. Simon McKenzie's book concerning the Union	1 16 0		
It. for Marol's Propertius	2 8 0	The whole ballance is	63 1 0
It. for Dodwell's Paraenesis de Schismate Anglicano	2 12 0	King's Coll. Janty. 18 th , 1716. In p ⁿ ce of Mr. Alex ^r . Fraser subprin ^{ll} , Mr. Alex. Gordon Humanist, mr. George Gordon professor of Orientall Languages The above ballance of 63£ 1sh. was put in by the Prin ^{ll} into the Bibliothek box.	
It. for Taylor's ?	10 0 0	Sic Subscr.	ALEX ^r . FRASER.
It. Joseph Sylvester's Poems	6 0 0	(Library Accounts in King's Coll., New Charter Chest, Shuttle 21).	
It. Chaucer	3 0 0		
It. Tacquet's Geometrie	1 4 0		
It. Statuta Academiae Oxoniensis ...	0 12 0		

(To be continued.)

VALUATIONS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., page 58.)

Anno 1674.

PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.

6. Parish of Aboyne.	
Earl of Aboyn	£800 0 0
Tillichondie	237 11 0
Laird of Auchenhoove	100 4 6
John Farquharson of Kirktown	75 0 0
John Gordon of Delquhing	66 13 4
John Middleton	10 0 0
Finzean	100 0 0
Balnacraig	133 6 8
Heirs of Jas. Wright	40 0 0
	<u>£1562 15 6</u>

7. Parish of Birse.	
Balfiddie	£88 0 0
Finzean	508 0 0
John Strachan of Midstrath	300 0 0
Donald Farquharson of Kirktown	189 0 0
Donald Farquharson of Balfour	90 0 0
Alexander Ross of Birsebegg	140 0 0
Walter Gordon of Birsemoir	153 19 0
Druminochy	110 0 0
Andrew Malcom	26 13 4
Jean Ross	26 13 4
Jean Smith	26 13 4
Andrew Turner	26 13 4
Tillesnaught, Elder	100 5 4
Tillesnaught, younger	200 10 8
John and Alexander Andersons	60 0 0
Auchalla	66 13 4
Robert Stuart of Inverchatt	115 0 0
John Gordon of Tilliefrusky	150 0 0
Donald Farquharson of Tilliegarmone	140 0 0
Relict of John Ross of Easter Clune	250 0 0
Alexr. Ross of Wester Clune	140 0 0
John Strachan for Whitestone	50 0 0
Glencatt and Marywell	148 0 0
Heirs of John Wright for Torquhind- lashy	33 6 8
	<u>£3139 8 4</u>

Anno 1741.

PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.

6. Parish of Aboyne.	
Earl of Aboyn	£1104 4 4
Earl of Aboyn for John Middleton's Valuation	10 0 0
Auchenhoove	100 4 6
Finzean for Kirktown	75 0 0
Bennacraig Innes	133 6 8
Finzean	100 0 0
Earl of Aboyn for Waterside	40 0 0
	<u>£1562 15 6</u>

7. Parish of Birse.	
Finzean	£786 0 0
Mr. Young of Middsnath	300 0 0
Do for Torquhindlashy	33 6 8
Earl of Aboyn for Kirktown	189 0 0
Balfour	216 13 4
Alexander Ross of Birsebegg	140 0 0
Birsemoir	153 19 0
Birsebegg, Druminochy	110 0 0
Turner's $\frac{1}{4}$ of Kinminity	53 6 8
Kirk Session	26 13 4
Malcom's $\frac{1}{4}$ of Kinminity	26 13 4
Ross of Tilliesnaught	300 16 0
Finzean for Inverchatt	115 0 0
Tilliefruskie	150 0 0
Tilliesnaught for Easter Clune	250 0 0
Donald Ross for Wester Clune	140 0 0
Fra. Gordon for Glencatt	60 0 0
Do. for Marywell	88 0 0
	<u>£3139 8 4</u>

8.	<i>Kincardine.</i>		
	John Gordon	£90	0 0
	Laird of Auchlosson	130	0 0
	Cowcardie	116	13 4
	John Strachan, Elder of Kirktown	280	0 0
	John Strachan, Younger	66	13 4
	Janet Skene of Slue	60	0 0
	Andrew Burnett of Craigower	170	0 0
	Sir Alexr. Fraser of Duries for Midbelty	400	0 0
	Lord Forbes for Lands and Market	500	0 0
	Patrick Irvine for Easterbelty	300	0 0
	Elspeit Forbes of Westerbelty	224	0 0
	Alexander Burnet of Campfield	100	0 0
	Adam Gordon	153	6 8
	Mr. Alexander Irvine of Lairney	225	0 0
	Laird of Craigmyle	450	0 0
	Laird of Leys	410	0 0
		<u>£3675</u>	<u>13 4</u>

8.	<i>Kincardine.</i>		
	Francis Gordon of Mill of Kincardine	£90	0 0
	Auchlosson	130	0 0
	John Forbes of Kirktown	346	13 4
	Dalhekie	470	0 0
	Midbelty Durries	516	13 4
	Fraser of Finrack for Tommads	500	0 0
	Tilliefruskie for Wester Belty, now Wm. Brebner	224	0 0
	Campfield Burnett	253	6 8
	Easterbelty, Mr. Mitchel, Thamstown	300	0 0
	Tillyfruskie for Lairney, now Wm. Brebner	225	0 0
	Monaltry for Craigmyle	296	14 6
	Do. for Craigmyle { Mr. Richd. }	204	8 10
	Do. for Medlars { Gordon }	118	16 8
		<u>£3675</u>	<u>13 4</u>

9.	<i>Lumphanan.</i>		
	Laird of Auchlossan	£490	0 0
	Laird of Auchinhove	808	13 4
	John Chalmers of Bannacraig	100	0 0
	Thos. Farquharson of Colliestown	100	0 0
	Patrick Irvine of Easter Belty	100	0 0
	Fintorge	66	13 4
	William Forbes of Campfield	100	0 0
	Do. for Kintoche	136	0 0
	Cloak	130	0 0
	George Adam	35	0 0
		<u>£2066</u>	<u>6 8</u>

9.	<i>Lumphanan.</i>		
	Auchlossan	£490	0 0
	Finzeans part of Auchenlove	681	17 10
	Duguid of Auchenlove	126	15 6
	Bannacraig Chalmers	200	0 0
	Pittmurkie	100	0 0
	Finrack	66	13 4
	Campfield Forbes	100	0 0
	Craigievar for Kintoche	136	0 0
	Do. for Cloak	146	0 0
	Do. for Burnside	35	0 0
		<u>£2082</u>	<u>6 8</u>

(To be continued.)

REMARKABLE TIME-PIECE.—Japan possesses the above, which some of your correspondents may decipher as to its age, maker and destiny. It is contained in a frame 3 feet wide and 5 feet long, representing a noonday landscape of great beauty. In the foreground, plum and cherry trees, with rich plants, appear in full bloom. In the rear is seen a hill, gradual in ascent, from which apparently flows a cascade, admirably imitated in crystal. From this point a thread-like stream meanders, encircling rocks and islands in its windings, and finally losing itself in a far-off stretch of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns on a silver wire, striking the hours on silver gongs as it passes. Each hour is marked on the frame by a creeping tortoise, which serves in the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and, as the song ceases, a mouse appears from a neighbouring grotto, and, scampering over the hills to the garden, is soon lost to view.

J. F. S. G.

INVERUGIE CASTLE.—From a Minute of Tack on the Dwelling House at Inverugy, formerly possessed by William Sellar, Jun., who occupied part of the Castle as a Brewery in the year 1782, and let to Mr. Peter Reid for twelve years, from Whitsunday, 1830—the house presently occupied by Mr. Patrick Whyte—I transcribe the subjoined docquet, which will be new and interesting to the readers of *S. N. & Q.*

F.

Lundestiron, 25th September, 1830.—Mr. Peter Reid, being to reside near the Castle of Inverugy, has said that he will be good enough to take notice that no depredations are made by idle persons or others on the Stair, Fortalice, &c., of the Castle. Mr. Ferguson will therefore appoint him Governor of said Castle and Fortalice, with its appurtenances, during Mr. Reid's Tack or Mr. Ferguson's pleasure, and will authorise him to assume the Title of Governor of said Castle, in virtue of such appointment.

(Signed) JAS. MITCHEL,
Factor to James Ferguson, Esq.
of Pitfour, M.P.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE first book on this month's list is an exhaustive and interesting biography of one of the most eminent Aberdeenshire settlers in North America, whose writings will occupy a considerable place next month. The works of several Aberdeen doctors are here catalogued. Dr. James Greig Smith, of Bristol, one of the ablest surgeons educated at our University, had, unhappily, a brief, although brilliant, career. His "Abdominal Surgery" is a standard work, which has passed through many editions. Dr. John Gordon Smith had the distinction of being the first Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ever appointed at an English university.

We have been unable to gather many particulars of John Smith, an Aberdonian, an alumnus of King's College, 1816-20; M.A., 1840; and LL.D., 1854. He settled in Glasgow, where for many years he was editor of the *Examiner*, a weekly newspaper. Our list of his works is by no means complete, for he was a voluminous writer. His three volumes on "The Scottish Clergy" are scarce, and well worth acquiring, but they are seldom met with together.

We note the works of the late Sheriff Guthrie Smith, and we may remark that Scotland possesses another author of the same name, a writer of topographical works. Of course, the compilers of the British Museum Catalogue have, treated the two men as one. K. J.

Smith, Horace Wemyss.

The Life and Correspondence of the Rev. William Smith, D.D.
2 vols. Philadelphia, 1879-80.

Smith, J.

Plan of the City of Aberdeen and its Improvements. Abdn., 1810.

Smith, James (Principal of Edin. Univ.). †1736.

Two Sermons.
Observations upon Church Affairs, addressed to Principal Smith, by X. Y. Edin., 1734.

Smith, James (Min., Newburn).

A Compendious Account, taken from Holy Scripture only, of the form and order of the Church of God. 8vo. Edin., 1765.

The Case of James Smith, late Min. at Newburn, and of Robert Ferrier, late Min. at Largs, truly represented and defended. 8vo. " 1768.
[Reprinted, Glasgow, 1816.]

Smith, James (Forsue).

The Doctrine of the Sacraments. Lond., 1849.

Smith, James, LL.D. (Min., Newhills).

Homilies and Communion Discourses. Edin., 1863.
The Holy Spirit the Comforter. Abdn., 1866.
Meditate upon these things: a Sermon. Edin., 1874.

Smith, James (Aberchirder).

Jesus Christ the Good Shepherd: a Sermon. 1860.

Smith, James (Tarland).

The Temperance Reformation and its Claims upon the Christian Church. Lond., 1875.

Professor [W. R.] Smith on the Bible, and Dr. Marcus Dods on Inspiration. Edin., 1877.

Professor [W. R.] Smith's New Plea, &c. " 1879.

The Character of the Sabbath declared by the Lord of the Sabbath. Lond., 1883.

Jewish Condemnation of Jesus Christ as a Sabbath Breaker. " "

The Papal Authority, &c. Edin., 1884.

Smith, James (Dufftown).

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
Daily Bread Almanac. 1887, &c.

Smith, James (Greyfriars).

Farewell Sermons. Abdn., 1862.

Smith, James, B.D. (St. George's W.).

Christianity and Benevolent Patriotism. Abdn., 1889.

A Pilgrimage to Palestine. " 1895.

A Pilgrimage to Egypt. " 1897.

A Pilgrimage to Italy. " 1899.

Smith, James Doune (Nat. Petty, Mar. Coll., 1798).

Acc. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (New Stat. Acc., xiv.).

Smith, James Greig (Bristol).

The Pyrexia of Enteric Fever. Lond., 1878.

Pathology, &c., of Chronic Osteo-Arthritis. Bristol, 1878-9.

Growth of Spicular Osteophytes. " "

Edin., Bristol Med. Chir. Journal. " 1883, &c.

Diseases of the Bones. Lond., 1883.

Histology of Fracture Repair in Man.

Ingrowing Toe Nail. Bristol, 1884.

Removal of Uterine Appendages. " 1886.

Laparotomy for Intestinal Obstruction. Lond., 1885.

Removal of Tumours of the Bladder. " 1886.

Papillomatous Disease of Broad Ligaments. " "

Abdominal Surgery. Lond., 1887.

2nd ed., 1888; 3rd ed., 1889;

4th ed., 1891; 5th ed., 1896;

6th ed., 1897. American

editions, Philadelphia, 1887,

1888, and 1889.

- Diseases of the Bones (in Treves Manual). Lond., 1886.
 Surgical Treatment of Intestinal Obstruction. " 1890.
 The Radical Cure of Hernia. Bristol, "
 Obstruction of the Bowels. Edin., 1894.
 Woodspring (Golfing Sketches, with an introductory notice of the author). Bristol, 1898.
- Smith, James Murray (Dunstable).*
 Ruptured Perineum. Lond., 1890.
 Non-Abortive Hæmorrhage during Pregnancy. " "
 Blisters in first stage of Pneumonia. " 1891.
- Smith [Shand], James William Fraser.*
 Remarks on Fever Accommodation. Abdn., 1873.
- Smith, John, Preacher of the Holy Gospel.*
 An Evangelical Exhortation, tending to call People's Attention to the Doctrines of the Messiah. 12mo. Abdn., 1806.
- Smith, John, LL.D.*
 The Grievances of the Working Classes, and the Pauperism and Crime of Glasgow, with their Causes, Extent and Remedies. Gw., 1846.
 Sacred Biography, illustrative of Man's Threefold State. " "
 Domestic Scenes, or Noted Characters in Scotland. " 1847.
 Our Scottish Clergy: fifty-two sketches, biographical, theological and critical. Edin., 1848.
 Do. second series. " 1849.
 Do. third series. " 1851.
 Public Worship; or Praise, Prayer and Preaching (*Gw. printed*). Lond., 1855.
 Morning and Evening Hymns—with appropriate music. Gw., 1857.
 Cheap and uniform edition of the Works of J. S. Vol. i. Lond., 1859.
- Smith, John (D.D., Campbelltown).*
 Urnaighean arson Theaghlaichean, &c. (*Abdn. printed.*) Edin., 1880.
- Smith, John Alex.*
 Ancient Scottish Silver Chains. (2 parts.) Edin., 1873-5.
 On Flint Implements. (2 parts.) " 1876.
 Ornaented Stone Balls. (2 parts.) " "
 Bronze Armlets. " "
- Smith, John Gordon (M.A., Mar. Coll., 1807; M.D., Edin., 1810).*
 The Principles of Forensic Medicine. Lond., 1821.
 (2nd ed., 1824; 3rd, 1827.)
 Analysis of Medical Evidence. " 1825.
 The Claims of Forensic Medicine " 1829.
 Hints for Examination of Med. Witnesses. " "
 Santarem, or Sketches of Society in Portugal. " 1822.
 The British Army in France. " s.a.
- Smith, John Guthrie.*
 Digest of the Law relating to the Poor. Edin., 1859.
 (2nd ed., 1867; 3rd ed., 1878.)
Edit. Erskine's Principles. " 1860.
 A Treatise on Reparation. " 1864.
 (2nd ed. "The Law of Damages," 1889).
 Home Rule in Ireland. Lond., 1887.
- Smith, John McDonald.*
 Practical Handbook of the Khurd Language (*Orissa Mission Press*). Cuttack, 1876.
- Smith, Joseph.*
 Account of Birse. (*Sinclair's Stat. Acct., ix.*)
- Smith, Joseph Denham.*
 Complete in Jesus, and One with Jesus; being two addresses delivered in the Music Hall, Aberdeen. Abdn., 1862.
- Smith, Lewis (Publisher).*
 Smith's Pocket Guide to the City of Aberdeen and its Environs. Abdn., 1856.
- Smith, Neil, Jr.*
 Hours of Communion in a Season of Affliction. Lond., 1871.
 The Prayer Meeting.
 (To be continued.)

THE Life of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie is being issued by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier. Sir Thomas occupied a unique position in his time (1611-1660); was, indeed, a prominent and picturesque figure, as the author, Rev. J. Willcock, of Lerwick, will no doubt show.

INTERESTING OLD COIN.—A gentleman who resides in the ancient village of Dundonald, Ayrshire (a village that owes whatever of fame adheres to it to its proximity to the castle where the first of the Stuart kings of Scotland spent his declining years), has in his possession a halfpenny that was found in a chink in the castle wall. The coin bears on the front a profile of Sir William Wallace, head and shoulders, and on the head a helmet. On the border is the inscription, "Gulielmus Vallas." On the reverse is a seated figure of "Liberty," with one hand holding a little branch outstretched; and to the side a Scotch thistle, very distinct. The border bears the inscription, "Scotia Rediviva"—Scotland again alive, and underneath is the date 1297—the year in which Wallace, having re-established the freedom of Scotland, was appointed its Governor.

J. F. S. G

BERWICKSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 62.)

AS further illustrating the exceptionally virile qualities possessed by the men of the Merse, I proceed next to notice that the comparative statistics—which, as the result of many years investigation, I have compiled, with the view of determining the relative position of the Scottish counties to each other as nurseries of moral and intellectual power—yield to Berwick a very prominent place in regard both to its fertility in men of genius, and to the extent and duration of the influence which its foremost men have exercised not only on Scotland, but on the world. Thus it is a noteworthy fact that while, in respect to its superficial area, Berwick ranks 19th on the list of Scottish shires, and while in respect to the number of its inhabitants it ranks 25th, in respect, on the other hand, to its fertility in men of more or less distinction, it ranks 12th, its number of such notables totalling no fewer than 274 names. I have been at the trouble to compare Berwick in this respect with the other three counties on whose comparative merits I have ventured to speak in the three previous essays dealing with this subject, which I have written for this periodical. And the result is not only striking, but highly honourable to Berwick. Thus while Ayrshire, the first county of which I treated, is seventh among Scottish counties as regards superficial area, and sixth as regards inhabitants, it ranks only fourth as regards its men of power, with a bead-roll of 725 notables. Banffshire, on the other hand, which I next tackled, though it stands 15th on the roll of Scottish counties, alike as regards its size and its population, stands only 13th as regards its notable men, with a list of distinguished natives numbering only 258. Aberdeenshire, again, the subject of my last essay, occupies a decidedly more favourable position, for, while it is the sixth largest of Scottish counties, and the fourth most populous, it stands at the top of the list for the number of its notable men with a total of 1105. Now, when the relative populations of the counties thus compared is taken into account, it is at once evident that Berwickshire is proportionately much more successful in raising notable men than the best of the other three. For, since the population of Aberdeenshire is about 8·7 higher than that of the Border county, it follows that as Aberdeenshire's notable men are only 4·03 more numerous, the people of Berwickshire must be more than twice as productive of remarkable men than is the case

with the men of the northern shire. Exactly the same result is obtained when Banff, the adjoining shire to Aberdeen, is compared with Berwick. For, while the population of Banff, which in 1891 was 64,167, is almost twice that of Berwick at the same date, which was then only 32,398, Banffshire's notables, on the other hand, total only 258 as compared with Berwick's 274. In comparing Berwickshire with Ayrshire, the advantage is found to be even more decidedly on the side of the Border shire. There seems no reason, therefore, to doubt the specially energetic character of the Berwickshire breed of Scotsmen. And what renders this conclusion all the more remarkable is that my statistics seem to show that a similar fecundity in men of power characterises the other south-eastern counties of Scotland. Thus, while Haddington is 24th among Scottish counties in respect of area, and 21st in the matter of population, it stands 15th as respects its men of mark, with an aggregate of 208 notables. Roxburghshire, too, though 14th in area, and 17th in population, is 10th in the number of its notable men, with a sum total of 321 to its credit. A position equally honourable is held by Dumfries and Peebles and Selkirk. From which circumstance I conclude that, whatever may be the cause of the phenomenon, the south-east Border of Scotland is peopled by probably the most vigorous race inhabiting the British isles, and that goes far to say, the most vigorous race—barring some Jewish families—at present on the surface of the globe. I would not like to give the palm to any one Border county over the others in this matter; for much could be said in support of the claims of each to pre-eminence. But I submit, that in any case the relative position, as a producer of talent, which upon a fair comparison must be given to Berwickshire among Scottish counties, can be no secondary one.

Proceeding now to a more detailed analysis of my lists of eminent natives of the Merse, I remark that there seems to be a slight predominance of the idealistic or religious genius over the more materialist or secular among the notable men of this district. I have been in the habit of dividing the notable men of the counties into which I am investigating into two classes—the one class consisting roughly of those whose bias has been rather to the secular or practical side of life and its interests and pursuits; the other class composed of those who have identified themselves more definitely with what is specifically spiritual or idealistic, although, of course, there are also some whose nature and whose achievements are such that they deserve to be, and, in point of fact, have been, included

in both classes. This being premised, I remark that in the first class I include public men, technically so called, of all sorts, such as statesmen, politicians, military and naval officers, lawyers, teachers and scholars, doctors, journalists, prose authors on technical, antiquarian and similar subjects, also successful business men, inventors, engineers, explorers and adventurers, and nondescripts of all kinds. In the second class I embrace spiritual teachers of all denominations and of no denomination, evangelists, missionaries, ecclesiastics and divines of every sort, as well as all who, as martyrs or saints, have attained a prominent place in the religious world, also poets, artists, philosophers, and men of science, and novelists and cultivators of the *belles lettres*. On a scrutiny of the different lists of notables connected with Berwickshire, I find that while the men of Berwickshire birth whose bias has been more idealistic number 180, the names of those whose bent has been more distinctively secular, total only 170. There is thus a slight preponderance apparently of the spiritual over the secular type of mind among notable men of Berwickshire extraction. In this respect Berwickshire conforms more to the type of Ayrshire and the south-west of Scotland, than to that of Banff and Aberdeen or the north-east. For, as those who have done me the honour to read my previous essays on Banff and Aberdeen may remember, a similar analysis of the lists belonging to these counties brought out the fact that there the preponderance was slightly the other way, and showed that the bias of the intellect of the north-east of Scotland leant rather to the secular than to the idealist side of life. Into the causes that produce the varied intellectual types that characterise the representative men of the districts thus compared, I shall not attempt to speculate, far less to dogmatise. These contrasts may or may not be due to differences in the respective histories of the localities compared, or to specific distinctions in the racial types inhabiting each district to begin with, or to the persistent effects of climate, scenery, and other natural forces on races long subjected to them, or possibly to all of these influences together. For the problem which this question opens up, I do not feel myself adequately furnished, and therefore from any attempt to deal with it I at present shrink.

All the same, however, I desire before passing away from this point to call attention to a sketch of the character of the men of the Merse, drawn in the early part of the 16th century. At this period the men of this district had been subjected for 300 years to the demoralising influences of almost incessant Border wars. And the result

was, as an impartial observer records, that in the minds of the people the moral obligations of the Christian religion were utterly perverted and misunderstood. So much was this the case, that not only were criminal acts done without compunction, but the criminals themselves were wont to make special appeals to Heaven for aid at the very time when they were engaging in the most nefarious deeds. This, *e.g.*, is what the visitor to Berwickshire in the 16th century found to be the character of the men he met there. "This people," says he, "have invented an ingenious policy to drive a prey and say their prayers. The policy of driving a prey they think to be *sa leisum* and lawful to thame that never *sa ferventlie* they say their prayers, nor with such solicitude and care, as oft when they have 40 or 50 miles to drive a prey."

Now, while I am far from asserting that it is in the influences exerted by ages of such life, as the above quotation describes, on the people subjected to it that we must find an explanation of the leading peculiarities of the Merse intellect, I yet regard it as a suggestive fact, that where a tendency to speculative or idealistic activity appears among the people of this shire, it should either take the form of Humian or Sceptical Metaphysics, or of Natural History or Positive Science on the one hand, or, on the other, where the spiritual nature has been strong enough to master its sceptical bias, that it should exhibit itself as championing a rigorous and formal orthodoxy, reared on a basis of authority, instead of on the absolute ideas of the speculative Reason.

I do not, indeed, submit the above suggestion as supplying any sufficient explanation of the practical and positivist tendency which I believe to be distinctive of the Merse intellect in all its activities, not excepting even those cases in which it developes, as it often does, an idealist or speculative bias. I trust, however, I may be able to furnish some satisfactory evidence that there really do exist contrasted intellectual types among the representative men of the better defined Scottish provinces, and that this law holds good of the whole south-east Border land, and more particularly of that portion of it which we are now examining, and which is unquestionably the most Saxon region in Scotland.

This leads me to remark that while the past history of a region no doubt tells for something in the evolution of the mental character of its people, yet, in all probability, race is at least no less influential. Now, the natives of this district, as is well-known, are of singularly pure Saxon lineage. And, therefore, we may expect that in their spiritual development they will exhibit traces of that lineage. Now, it is generally

admitted that the Anglo-Saxon is less emotional, and, on the whole, intellectually a less mobile, if also a more patient and practical thinker, than the Celt. One indication of the contrasted mental idiosyncrasy of the two races has been pointed out by the late Professor Veitch in his interesting monograph on the History and Poetry of the Scottish Border. Thus, referring to the manifest superiority alike in harmony of sound and picturesque suggestiveness of the Celtic to the Saxon place-names in the South of Scotland, Professor Veitch remarks, "As a rule the Anglo-Saxon names are very realistic or matter-of-fact in their meaning, and they are not musical in their sound. They are abrupt and generally monosyllabic. We have Dun Law, Black Law, Whiteside Hill, Scawd Law, On Weather Hill, and Dead for Cauld Hill, and innumerable others of the same sort." The Cymri, on the other hand, who, as we saw, were the first inhabitants of this district, must have had a singularly fine musical sense. And although we are not always able to trace the inner significance of their names of hill and stream and glen, they appear to have had a purer, deeper feeling for the nature around them, more communion with it, alike in its softer and its sterner aspects, than their successors had, or than for long appeared in Saxon or English Literature. "The Cymri," adds Professor Veitch, "had no name of fear for dark hill or stern glen. It was reserved for the Saxon who succeeded them to speak of one of the grandest of our burns as 'the ugly, *i.e.*, the fearsome grain.' The Cymri, on the other hand, gave us as names of places, most musical, most loving words,—words which, read even in the order of locality, run in something like rhythmic cadence, as—

Garlavin, Cardon, Cardrona, Caerlee,
Penwenna, Penvalla, Trahenna, Traquair."

Now, if the distinction which this consideration is fitted to suggest as existing between the Saxon and Celtic racial types be accepted as real, then we may naturally expect that, however vigorous and robust may be the mental and moral genius of the man of the Merse, yet, as the result of the predominating Saxon blood which he inherits, he will in all probability be found to be destitute of the finer and subtler traits which give its peculiar charm to the mystic and spiritual genius of the Celt.

In looking over the names of my Berwickshire notables, I am inclined to think that they tend to establish the truth of this anticipatory generalisation. For, in taking a review first of all of the poetic work of the natives of this shire, I have to remark that, numerous as are the poets of the Merse—my list includes no fewer than

65 names—yet there is not a single one of that number to whom even the second or third rank among such writers could be given. While if we go on further to examine the work of the men of this shire as spiritual teachers, I think I will be able to show that what distinguishes it is the comparative absence of the ideal or the mystic and the tendency to formal doctrine and theological precision, rather than to the aesthetic idealism of ritual, or the passionate fervour of an individual spiritual experience and an intensely personal faith.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. XII., page 55.)

1727. June 18. John Reid son to Thomas Reid, weaver, p. to Wm. Davidson, weaver, 7 years and 1 year, from 7th September, 1719—fee £8 Scots.
Robert Donald son to David Donald in Cutlehill, parochin of Newhills, p. to Alexr. Angus, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 3rd March, 1721—no fee.
- Oct. 27. Alexr. McKenzie son to David McKenzie, sometime in Miln of Kinaldie, with consent of Joⁿ Strachan, mert. in Edr., p. to Willm. Duncan, baxter, 5 years, from 1st May, 1723—no fee.
George Stalker son to James Stalker, indwellar in Abdn., p. to Alexr. Lichton, weaver, 5 years from Martinmas, 1723—fee 40 merks Scots, and a bedding of cloaths.
1728. May 2. Alexr. Mackdonald son to the deceast Duncan Mackdonald, farmer in Killeyn parioch, p. to Thomas Niven, merchant, 4 years—no fee. Mr. Alexr. Keith, minister at Cruden, cautioner.
David Henderson son to Wm. Henderson in Dyce, p. to Wm. Moir, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 23rd May, 1722—fee 50 merks Scots. Al. Cooper, musick master, caut.
- June 10. William Aberdeen son to the deceast Mr. Andrew Aberdeen, residenter in Old Aberdeen, with consent of Mr. Alex. Fraser of Powis and Alexr. Aberdeen, merchant in Old Abdn., his curators, p. to George Maitland, merchant in Aberdeen, 3 years, from Martinmas, 1727—fee £20 stg.
- June 25. Robert Davidson, p. to Abraham Davidson, merchant in Aberdeen, his brother, 2 years, from 8th October, 1726—

- no fee. Obligation to send the "apprentice to London, Holland, or some place beyond seas upon his M^{rs} accot. and on his charges."
1728. July 30. Charles Farq^son son to Lewis Farq^son, in Bog of Cromar, p. to George Simpson, couper, 7 years, from 31st May—fee £50 Scots, with a bedding of cloaths at his entry, and two bolls of meall at Martinmas, 1728.
- Aug. 29. George Murray son to Angus Murray in the parish of Rogart, p. to William Thomson, taylor, 5 years and 1 year, from 29th August, 1727. Cautioner, Mr. Wm. Stiven, Doctor of the Grammar School—fee £30 Scots.
- Dec. 6. James Smith son to John Smith, baxter, p. to William Stivenson, weaver, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1724—no fee.
- Dec. 9. John Gordon son to Peter Gordon of Blackhills, p. to Gilbert Duff, couper, 7 years, from Marts., 1728—fee £50 Scots and two bolls of meall.
1729. May 1. Thomas Cromar son to the now deceased Thomas Cromar, laxfisher, p. to Alexander Smith, shoemaker, with consent of Barbara Moir, relict of the sd. Thomas Cromar, 7 years, from Martinmas, 1723—no fee.
- July 25. John Elphinston son to John Elphinston in Easter Cullairly, p. to Alexander Forbes, Lockermick, merchant, 3 years, from Martinmas, 1726.
1730. Feb. 9. William Cassie son to John Cassie, wright, p. to Patrick Barron, wright, 5 years, from 1st January, 1730. Indenture signed at Aberdeen and Nethermill of Cruden. Cautioners, the father and William Moir of Whitehill—fee £3 stg.
- March 2. James Bartlet son to George Bartlet in Rubislaw, p. to Adam Baxter, couper, 3½ years, being the unexpired period of the indenture between James Bartlet and the deceased James Shand, couper, dated 10th June, 1727—fee 50 merks.
James Thomson son to Alexr. Thomson, farmer in Abdn., p. to John Stratton, taylor, 5 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1726—fee £30 Scots and a bedding of cloaths.
- August 26. James Robertson son to the deceased George Robertson, goldsmith, p. to George Cooper, goldsmith, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1729. Cautioner, Katherine Moir, his mother—no fee, but a bedding of cloaths.
- Dec. 1. Alexr. Bonner son to William Bonner at Bridge of Dec, p. to Alexr. Walker, weaver, 5 years, from 27th Dec., 1726—no fee.
1731. Jan. 2. Wm. Spark son to Thomas Spark, laxfisher, p. to Francis Molyson, wheelwright, 5 years, from Mart., 1726—fee £5 stg.; cautioner Thomas Mercer.
- June 28. Charles Burnet son to the deceased John Burnet in Inch, p. to Alexander Davidson, couper, 6 years, from Martinmas, 1729—fee £6 6s. stg., and a bedding of cloaths or a guinea therefor.
- Sept. 20. John Cruikshank son to Patrick Cruikshank, taylor, p. to William Cruikshank, weaver, 5 years, from Martinmas, 1726—no fee.
- Nov. 8. John Paul son to the deceast James Paul, merchant, p. to John Sim, coupar, 6 years, from 29th April, 1728—fee £5 stg.; cautioner Thomas Paul, merchant.
William Chalmers son to James Chalmers, merchant, p. to John Sim, coupar, 6 years, from 1st Decr., 1730—fee £4 stg.
- Dec. 8. Andrew Robertson son to the deceast Arthur Robertson in Cuperstoun, p. to James Cushny, shoemaker, 5 years, from 9th Decr., 1726—fee £30 Scots. Cautioners, James and Thomas, brothers to the sd. Andrew, and George Robertson, goldsmith, for his fidelity and honesty.
1732. Feb. 2. Francis Cruikshank son to Robert Cruikshank, silversmith in Old Abdn., p. to George Cooper, goldsmith, 6 years, from Martinmas, 1731—no fee.
- Feb. 17. John Duncan son to Alexr. Duncan in Newtown of Drum, p. to William Strachan, litster, five years, from 31st July, 1728—fee £50 Scots and three bolls meal.
- April 5. William Sangster son to Wm. Sangster, cordiner, p. to William Harthill, shoemaker, 6 years, from 12th April, 1729—fee £36 Scots, with a bedding of cloaths.
- April 18. Wm. Shepherd eldest son to Wm. Shepherd, younger, in Findon, p. to John Mair, merchant, 3 years, after Mart., 1730—fee £5 stg.
- June 14. Hugh Forbes son to William Forbes of Belnaboddach, p. to Gilbert Duff, coupar, 7 years—fee £6 stg., with a bedding of cloaths.
- July 1. Thomas Burnet son to Mr. Rod. Burnet, late minister of Newhills, with consent of Janet and Elizabeth, his sisters and curators, p. to Dr. James Gregorys, elder and yor. Phisitians, 3 or 4 years, in his master's option, from Whit., 1731—fee 300 merks.
- Sept. 1. William Johnston son to the deceast Patrick Johnston, mason, p. to Robert Robertson, cairdmaker, 5 years, from 13th November, 1727—fee £2 stg.

NOTAE (!) BENE, by Hackatt of Mayen, Banffshire, c. 1603:—

Da tua dum tua sunt, post mortem non sunt.

Give of thyne awin quhen thow art heir
For eftir death thow hes no geir.

Lord thow me defend
From subtyll sorts of thos
That frindshipe me pretend
And ar my mortall foes.

Another Hackett, c. 1699, adds:—

In my defence God me defend
And bring my saull to ane guid end.

C.

Queries.

14. THE MORISONS OF BOGNIE.—I wish to know the names and places of residence of the family of Gilbert Morison, who was laird of Bognie, Aberdeenshire, in 1661; also his wife's maiden name. I enclose 5/-, to be sent to the first person who supplies the information. J. M.

15. "HALYMYLNE," IN PERTHSHIRE.—In Vol. VI. of the Exchequer Rolls, 1455-1460, mention is made of James II. hunting at Loch Freuchie and Halymill or Halymylne, from 26th September to 1st October, 1456. In 1460 a sum of £40 was expended in the erection of a bridge at Halymylne. This place must be close to Loch Freuchie, but the name has disappeared, and I have been unable to locate it. In the preface to the volume, the editor, possibly by a slip, refers to it as "Hollywell." Can anyone say where it is? J. CHRISTIE.

Answers.

10. SPALDING OF ASHINTULLY (I., 2nd S., 47).—If D. S., who puts this query, will communicate with the Misses Spalding, Newton Grange House, Newbattle, Midlothian, they will gladly give him information from papers in their possession. ED.

Literature.

Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson, Fergusson and Fergus. Supplement—edited for the Clan Fergus(s)on—by JAMES FERGUSSON and ROBERT MENZIES FERGUSSON. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1899.

THE editors of this goodly volume of 250 pages, which is purely supplementary to the goodlier volume which preceded it in 1895, must have become convinced, in the course of their labours, that no book is a finality. From all parts of the world almost the Fergussons have gathered to be enrolled in this volume, including families from the United Kingdom and Ireland, from most continental nations, the colonies, including many interesting contingents from the United States. Important papers, recently

found among the Pitfour archives, lend new interest to the history of the Aberdeenshire Fergussons, whilst researches among army and navy lists, university calendars, and other sources have yielded numerous proofs that the clan is wide-spread and strenuous in the activities of public life. The biographies of prominent members of the families make interesting reading. Among the illustrations which adorn the book are portraits of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, and Mr. William Fergusson, LL.D., of Kinmundy. We are by no means sure that the editors are yet through with the task. They have, *so far*, done well.

Scots Books of the Month.

Graham, H. G. *Social Life in Scotland in 18th Century.* 2 vols. 8vo. 24/-. Black.

Lindsay, H. *The Jacobite: Romance of the Conspiracy of the Forty.* Cr. 8vo. Cl. 3/6. Chatto.

Forbes, A. *Life of Napoleon.* 37 illustrations. 8vo. 6/-. Chatto.

Douglas, Sir G. *James Hogg.* Cr. 8vo. 1/6. Oliphant's Famous Scots.

Fergusson, R. M. *Alexander Hume: Early Poet—Pastor of Logie, and his Intimates (Alexander Hume, 1560-1609; Sir William Alexander, 1567-1640; John Shearer, 1565-1647).* Cr. 8vo. 5/- net. Gardner.

McCaig, D. *The Last Enemy, and other Poems.* Cr. 8vo. 3/6. Parlane.

Leslie, Alexander, *First Earl of Leven: The Life and Campaigns of.* By C. Sanford Terry, Lecturer in History in the University of Aberdeen. With portraits, maps and plans. 8vo. 16/-. Longmans.

Henderson, H. F. *Erskine of Linlathen: Selections and Biography.* Cr. 8vo. 6/-. Oliphant.

Willcock, John. *Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, Knight.* Cr. 8vo. Illustrations. 6/-. Oliphant.

Boston. *Memoirs of the Life, Times and Writings of the Rev. and Learned Thomas Boston, M.A.* New edition. By Rev. G. H. Morrison. Demy 8vo. Portraits and illustrations. Oliphant.

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.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.] No. 6.
2ND SERIES.]

DECEMBER, 1899.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 6d.

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1899.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 52.)

CATHERINE GORDON 'MRS. BYRON',
THIRTEENTH LAIRD OF GIGHT 'THE
LAST OF HER LINE.

(Born, 1764; died, 1811.)

CATHERINE GORDON, the last of her line to hold the lands of Gight, became mistress of the estates on attaining her majority, for she was served heir to her father in September, 1785, by which date she had taken the very step to lose them all—by marrying John Byron. Her whole life up to this point had been that of loss after loss. Her mother had died while she was a mere child. One sister died in 1777; her father died in 1779; her only other sister died in 1780.

Her mother's trustees, General Abercromby and Thomas Innes, died respectively in 1781 and 1784. Her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Innes, died in 1784, so that, by 1785, the Gight family had reduced itself to the young heiress, her paternal grandmother *née* Duff, and her aunt, Margaret Davidson. The heiress started her career (according to Moore) with £3000 in cash, two shares of the Aberdeen Banking Company, the estates of Gight and Monkshill, and the superiority of two salmon fishings on the Dee. She was "a stout, dumpy, coarse-looking woman, awkward in her movements, and provincial in her accent and manners" *'Prothero'*, but "proud as Lucifer" as her son said, "and very headstrong." She considered herself quite a great personage, and her idea of her own superiority was doubtless increased by her having lived in "England," and figured among the beaux of Bath like a society lady. Bath proved her ruin, for it was there she met and married Captain Byron. The marriage register (as quoted in Peach's *Historic Houses of Bath, 1826*, runs as follows: "although Cordy Jeaffreson, in the *Real Lord Byron, 1883*, declares that the marriage, which he describes as a sham elopement, took place in Scotland, :—

John Byron, Esquire, of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the city of Bath, a widower, and Catherine Gordon, of the parish of St. Michael in the same city, spinster, were married in this church [St. Michael's, Bath], this thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five [May 13, 1785], by me, John Chapman, Rector.

This marriage was solemnized between us.

[Signed] John Byron.

Catherine Gordon.

In the presence of Sarah Hay [and Dr.] Alexander Hay.

It is a curious fact that the bride was the third Catherine Gordon who had married an alien adventurer. Lady Catherine Gordon, the daughter of the second Earl of Huntly, married, in 1495, the French impostor, Perkin Warbeck; while Lady Catherine Gordon, the daughter of the second Marquis of Huntly, married, about 1659, the Polish traitor, Count Andr as Morsztyn.

The Byron mating was almost incredible from every point of view, and, of course, it turned out impossible. Byron was notorious; Catherine Gordon was a nonentity. Byron was handsome; she was very plain. Byron was bankrupt; she had a good balance at her bankers—doubtless exaggerated by herself (unconsciously) and by the people of Bath (through ignorance). This, and this alone, may be taken as the reason of the marriage. Byron had borne down on Bath with the view of getting an heiress, for the £4000 a year which he had enjoyed for five years lapsed with his first wife (the former Marchioness of Carmarthen's) death, in 1784. He found himself up to the ears in debt within a few months.

Let me recall Byron's story briefly, familiar though it is. Captain John Byron was the eldest son of Admiral the Hon. John Byron (who was in turn the second son of the fourth Lord Byron), by Sophia Trevanion of Carhays, Cornwall (whose pedigree will be found in Burke's *History of the Commoners*, 1833, Vol. I., 253-5). The Byrons had become a bye-word. The fifth Lord made himself notorious by reason of his killing his kinsman, William Chaworth, in a duel, fought in a tavern in Pall Mall, in 1765. The Admiral (1723-1786) started life by being wrecked on the coast of Chili, in 1741 (he wrote a book about it); and, as Don Juan of fifty summers, he again found himself on a dangerous coast, for (as I have described in these pages, August, 1899) he set up an establishment in London for his wife's ex-maid. His handsome son, Captain John Byron, regarded him as an excellent model, for he ran away, in 1778, with the beautiful, but bored, Marchioness of Carmarthen, Baroness Conyers in her own right, and daughter-in-law of the Duke of Leeds. The town rang with the scandal (as I have noted at length in these pages, and in *Bon-Accord*, 19th August, 1898). Byron had the temerity to marry the lady, who bore him one child, the famous Augusta. She kept him in pocket-money, and departed this life, in France, January 26, 1784, the victim of "consumption and his illusage." At this crisis Catherine Gordon crossed his path. Whether he piqued her or petted her I do not know; but the blase bankrupt man-about-town (*ætat* 30), with the memory of his beautiful Marchioness constantly before him (in the face of her daughter), went one day to St. Michael's, Bath, with the dumpy, underbred "heiress" (with a Scotch accent), and the tragedy of her line reached a climax, just as a prophet of fate might have forecast. An extraordinary legend is related in the *Memoirs of Robert Chambers* (p. 287) about

Catherine Gordon's marriage with Byron. In 1784 (the year in which Byron's first wife died) Miss Gordon, who was present at a performance in Edinburgh of Mrs. Siddons, as *Isabella*, in "The Fatal Marriage," was "carried out of her box in hysterics, screaming loudly the words caught from the great actress, 'Oh, my Biron! my Biron!'" A strange tale was therewith connected. A gentleman, whom she had not at this time seen or heard of, the Honourable John Biron, next year met, paid his addresses, and married her. It was to her a fatal marriage in several respects, although it gave to the world the poet, Lord Byron." The marriage was not pleasant for Miss Gordon's relatives, especially her economical grandmother. In any case it was tabooed by her neighbours. Peter Buchan published in his collection of ballads (1828) the following verses, which he says were "written by a Scottish bard who had been dissatisfied with the marriage of Miss Gordon":—

O, whare are ye gaein', bonny Miss Gordon?
O, whare are ye gaein', sae bonnie and brow?
Ye've married, ye've married wi' Johnny Byron,
To squander the lands o' Gight awa.

This youth is a rake, frae England he's come;
The Scots dinna ken his extraction awa;
He keeps up his misses, his landlord he duns;
That's fast drawin' the lands o' Gight awa.

The shootin' o' guns, and rattlin' o' drums;
The bugle in woods, the pipes in the ha',
The beagles a' howlin', the hounds a' growlin'—
These soundin's will soon frae Gight gang awa'.

A curious echo of the note of dismay which Captain Byron struck among the Aberdeenshire gentry has come down to us in the shape of a diary kept by Alexander Russell, Mrs. Byron's cousin, the son of the Co-Commissioner on her estates. In this document, which was quoted recently in the *Scotsman* by his grandson, the present laird of Aden, Russell describes a visit he paid the Byrons in September, 1785, when he was seventeen. Russell was "much struck by the extravagance of the establishment, and much impressed by the descriptions of fashionable Society given by Captain Byron." No doubt the gallant Captain entertained the lad of seventeen to an account of his own amours—including his flight with Lady Carmarthen; and the exploits of old Q., who was then *the* man-about-town, were graphically related. Boys, however, will be boys, for the laird of Aden tells us that his grandfather joined in "dancing the lands of Gight awa," to the sound of the pipes in the "ha'," which scandalised the ballad writer, and gives a graphic account of these merry meetings. "He was also greatly edified, and not a little shocked, by seeing a copy of a

recently published work, called *La Nouvelle Heloise*, which he discovered on Captain Byron's table, and which in no way harmonised with Tillotson's sermons, which, to judge by previous entries in his diary, had been the young man's favourite reading. He also relates how greatly alarmed he was one Saturday night lest wild Captain Jack should dance on into the Sabbath. He therefore retired to bed at 11:30, but, to his great relief, the reels left off before the clock struck midnight. It would appear that Mrs. Byron and her young son paid frequent visits to her aunt and uncle at Aden."

The Aberdeenshire "gentry" would not tolerate Byron (the clashing of his reckless temperament with their cautious outlook on life must have been very comic), although he seems to have gone half way to meet them, by living at Gight and adopting his wife's name, by calling himself "John Byron Gordon." Their repudiation of him was shown when he tried to vote in the Parliamentary election of February, 1786, when George Skene of Skene, backed by the Whig Duffs, offered himself as member for Aberdeenshire against James Ferguson of Pitfour, the nominee of the Tory Gordons. Byron's vote was disallowed, although he put himself forward as "John Byron Gordon of Gight." A squib of the period (reprinted in Davidson's *Earldom of the Garioch*) dismisses him thus:—

And there was an Englishman, married in haste
To an heiress that suited him just to his taste;
Yet his right of attendance in court was not clear,
So they sent him to dance it at home for a year.

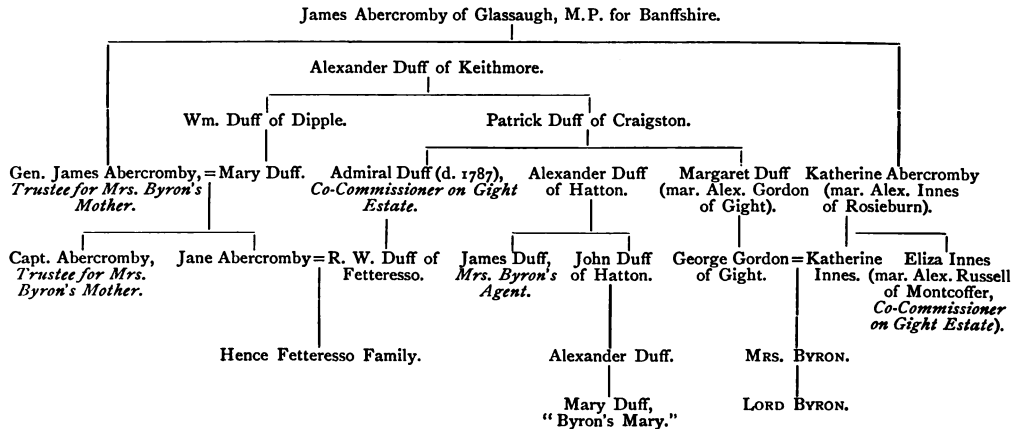
It is interesting to note that Lord George Gordon also tried to vote:—

There, too, was the Lord of the Protestant mob,
Who came post a long way to assist at the job;
And yet, when he came, no assistance could grant,
For no oath he would take but the old Covenant.

Very soon after this Mrs. Byron suffered further degradation. Unlike her mother, her grandmother, and her great-grandmother, she had no marriage settlement—which shows how little she had profited by the Duff strain in her—and her husband's creditors fell upon her income. The stocking was very soon emptied. The Aberdeen Bank shares went for £600. The timber on the estate was cut down and sold, to the amount of £1500. Monkshill was sold in 1787 to James Hay of Brigend, Lord Aberdeen's factor, bringing in (with the superiority of the Dee fishings) £480. Meantime £8000 had been borrowed on the Gight estate, and it too had to go—Byron and his wife having left it for good in the summer of 1786, when they went to Hampshire in the first instance, and then to Cowes (not to France, as Moore makes out).

Some very interesting correspondence, dealing with the sale of Gight, was published (for the first time) by the Rev. Dr. Milne of Fyvie, in the supplement to his parish magazine (February, March, and April, 1886). In order to understand the close nexus of the families involved in these disputes, the following table should be studied:—

MRS. BYRON'S IMMEDIATE RELATIVES.



Captain Byron (writing from his mother's birthplace, Carhays, in Cornwall, on August 22, 1786), addressed the following remarkable letter to the Co-Commissioners of the Gight estate, namely, Admiral Robert Duff (I. of Fetteresso, who died 1787), Mrs. Byron's grand-uncle, and Alexander Russell of Montcoffer, who had married her aunt (Eliza Innes):—

Gentlemen—I received yours this instant, with your copy, and am perfectly satisfied with the determination, except in one respect, namely, the coach-horses going to Mr. Stewart, Mill of Arden, as Mrs. Byron Gordon is at S[outh] Warnborough, a house I have taken in Hampshire, and I being obliged to be here on business, I can only give you my sentiments with regard to the bond Mr. Watson has signed, therefore the other two must be given up. With respect to the sale, I have wrote to Lord Aberdeen and Fyvie. When I get their answers I will send them to you with our resolutions. I think it is the best way to dispose of the Estate as soon as possible, as I see no end to the expense we may incur.

I hope Mr. Duff, as soon as the money is got, will remit a certain sum to us, as we have been obliged to borrow of Mr. Hay, our factor, when we thought we should have been relieved by Mr. Duff on the 20th June, and I beg Mr. Duff will make out to the Commissioners the sums we are indebted to him, and that the produce of the bond may be sent immediately to me, and also the amount of the meal rent due, &c., may be sent us.—I am, &c., &c.,

JOHN BYRON GORDON.

James Duff (fourth son of Alexander Duff, I. of Hatton), Sheriff Clerk of Banffshire, who was Mrs. Byron's uncle and agent, communicated (on September 18, 1786) with Russell, as follows:—

Dear Sir—Some posts ago I had a letter from Mr. Byron Gordon in answer to the one wrote when you was here, copy of which is subjoined; to it I shall refer when I again hear from him as to the price I shall advise you. In the meantime I have wrote Mr. Hay, the factor, to get back the horses from Mr. Stewart. I have delayed the roup proposed, as Mr. Byron says nothing of it; by this there can be no inconviency. At last the proposed loan from Cairnbanno I think will take place, and as there is now no time to be lost it will be necessary for you to fix some day to be here next week—when Mr. Abercrombie is ready to attend in order to finish the transaction, the papers being now all in my custody, and Mr. Byron's affairs require despatch, so in course will expect to hear from you.—I am, Dear Sir, &c., &c.,

JAMES DUFF.

“As there is no regular post to you, [I] have sent this by express, so as to have time to advise the gentlemen the day you are to be here.”

Mrs. Byron, for her part, did not approach the Commissioners in the first instance. Doubt-

less she felt that she had put herself out of court by marrying the *roulé*; and yet she felt herself so much in his power, through her affections (the point is exceedingly interesting in a woman of her hard instincts), that she demanded protection, against herself, as well as against her husband. She approached the Commissioners through her kinswoman, Miss Urquhart of Craigston, to whom she wrote from South Warnborough, on November 13, 1786, in this strain:—

It is by Admiral Duff and Mr. Russell of Montcoffer's advice that we sell the estate [of Gight]. You know they are the Commissioners, and if they act as my friends they should see that there is a proper settlement made upon me, the best that I could wish or expect would be ten thousand pounds; and I would have that settled in such a manner that it would be out of Mr. Byron's power to spend, and out of my own power to give up to him, though I should wish to have the power of spending it myself, or to leave it to any lady I pleased, though I am not sure if that could be done; though if it could I should wish it. I suppose if that could not be done it might be settled in such a manner that he could not spend it, and that I could not give it up to him, but that I might leave it to him if I was to die. I should not wish to appear in it myself or that Mr. Byron should know that I wrote or spoke to anyone on this subject, because if he did he would never forgive me but I should wish it to be done without my appearing in it. Admiral Duff is certainly the best person, but I should wish that he would not mention me in it, but as if it came from himself, and a thing as my uncle that he thought it his duty to demand and see properly settled upon me. For God's sake mention it to no one but who is necessary, and I beg that your answer to this letter you will send under cover to my maid, Mrs. Burn, at South Warnborough, near Hanford Bridge, Hampshire. I trust to your friendship.

This letter was duly communicated by Miss Urquhart to Admiral Duff. In order to reach his colleague (Mr. Russell), it was communicated by Miss Urquhart to Miss Helen Innes, who sent it to Russell. Miss Innes wrote (from Banff, November 30, 1786):—

If anything could be done to secure her, you will be best judge what steps are proper, now that she sees the necessity of it herself. [Up to this point Mrs. Byron would seem to have repudiated the interference of her relatives.] It will be an act of charity in her friends to do what they can for her. Miss Urquhart is desirous that it should not be mentioned to any person here, as you will see that it would not be proper that Mr. Byron should hear of it, and she has mentioned it to nobody but me.

Gight was duly bought, for £17,850, by the third Earl of Aberdeen, for his son, Lord Haddo, the descendant of Sir John Gordon of Kellie (or

Haddo), who had lost his head for the very same cause as the Gight Gordons had followed with impunity. The prevalent idea that the family of Gight was pursued by an unlucky fate—crystallised, as I have shown, in several “frets”—was expressed at this period by a legend, related by Moore, who repeats the gossip of a correspondent, to the effect that, shortly before the sale of Gight, a number of herons, which had nested for years in a wood on the banks of a large loch at Gight, and called the Hagberry Pot, flew over to Haddo. When Lord Haddo was informed of this, he said—“Let the birds come, and do them no harm, for the land will soon follow.” The omniscient “Thomas the Rhymer” had prophesied that—

When the heron leaves the tree
The laird o’ Gight shall landless be.

The evil fate did not end with the old Gight family, for Lord Haddo met his death on the “Green of Gight,” by being thrown from his horse (October 2, 1791), leaving several children, including the future Premier (labelled by Byron “the travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen”), and the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, Wellington’s A.D.C., who was killed at Waterloo. Haddo’s death was believed to fulfil “Thomas the Rhymer’s” prophecy—

At Gight three men a violent death shall dee,
And efter that the lands shall lie in lea,

which was completed by a servant from the Home Farm being killed in a similar way. At a later date, when the house was being pulled down, preparatory to the farm being turned into lea, a servant was killed by the fall of a wall (see Pratt’s *Buchan*).

Poor Mrs. Byron saw nothing like the £10,000 which she wished to be settled on her. The whole proceeds of the sale, £17,850, were mopped up by her husband’s creditors, except £1122, which was required to pay her grandmother (*née* Duff) an annuity of £55 11s. 1d., and £3000 for herself, which was lent by trustees to Mr. Carsewell of Rathillet, Fifeshire. It says much for Mrs. Byron’s thrift that this capital sum, £4122, was untouched during her remaining life of 24 years, for her son inherited it intact on her death, and, by his will (dated 12th August, 1811), directed that it should be used to pay off certain legacies and debts.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

SEVERAL articles in type have been held over for a month, for want of space.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

IN the Aberdeen University Library there reposes a well bound quarto volume, entitled “*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful Knowledge; Volume I.: Philadelphia, 1771*,” which bears upon its flyleaf the following personal inscription:—“*Dr. Smith begs that Dr. Franklin would direct this copy to Dr. John Chalmers, Principal, for the Library of King’s College, Old Aberdeen, in which place Dr. Smith had his education.*”

The person addressed was Benjamin Franklin, the distinguished American philosopher, and the writer was William Smith, a native of Aberdeen, who, for nearly half a century, held high rank among the prominent public men of North America. He studied at King’s College for several sessions, gaining a bursary in 1743, but did not graduate, and, after occupying himself in teaching for a few years, emigrated to New York in 1752, where he at first followed the same profession. An opportunely published educational tract brought him the influential patronage of Franklin, who was then projecting the College of Philadelphia, which subsequently developed into the University of Pennsylvania. A curious note by Mr. P. J. Anderson, in *S. N. & Q.*, i., 137, indicates the sources from which the young educationist derived the ideas and plans which thus attracted attention, and to which he owed his appointment of first Provost or Principal of the college. He was a man of much natural ability, energetic and ambitious, and, under his management, the college was successful from its institution. He left it in 1779, and returned in 1789, having, in the meantime, founded and become first Principal of Washington College, Maryland. He was an Episcopalian, and, from an entry in Dr. H. G. Batterson’s *Sketch Book of the American Episcopate, Philadelphia, 1878*, we find that, in 1783, he was elected Bishop of Maryland, and went to England for consecration, which was refused upon his election being pronounced defective by the English ecclesiastical authorities. This disappointment may possibly have influenced his opposition to Dr. Samuel Seabury’s consecration at Aberdeen in the following year, of which the reader will find some curious particulars in Dr. William Walker’s *Life and Times of Bishop John Skinner*. He was a member of the committee appointed after the Revolution to revise the English Prayer Book for America. He may be called the founder of the American Philosophical Society, of which Benjamin Franklin was first president.

Dr. Smith became its first secretary, and it numbered among its original members many men of Aberdeenshire origin, e.g., Dr. James Anderson of Maryland; Alexander Garden and Lionel Chalmers, physicians at Charlestown, S.C.; James Davidson, Professor of Languages, Rev. John Ewing, Dr. William Logan and Mr. James Alexander, of Philadelphia; Dr. John Lorimer, of Florida West; and Dr. Hugh Mercer, of Virginia.

Dr. Smith revisited his native country on several occasions, and, in 1759, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford, and from his own Alma Mater. He died in 1803, at Philadelphia, and, although in his native Aberdeen he is no longer remembered, the influence of his life and work holds a unique place which can never be forgotten in the land of his adoption, and, as our list shews, has quite recently formed the subject of several contributions to its historical literature. His portrait illustrates several of these works, and is preserved in the university whose early success owed so much to him.*

Our list this month includes the names of several well-known men of mark, of whom their native district is justly proud. Dr. Walter Chalmers Smith, the poet; Dr. William Robert Smith, who combines the professions of physician and barrister-at-law; and the lamented William Robertson Smith.† The Doric rhymes of Robert Smith, the Glenshee schoolmaster, are, in their original editions, among our rarest and most curious local works. K. J.

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THE CHURCH OF MORTLACH.—In the *Daily Free Press* for the 4th, 8th & 11th of November, occur a series of three articles on the Church of Mortlach, by Dr. Cramond of Cullen.

SOME MEMORIES OF AN OLD HOUSE
AND OF ITS OCCUPANTS.

BY THE LATE EARL OF CAITHNESS.

PART II.

THE new possessor of the "Chancellor's House"—Colonel John Buchan—was the fourth son of James Buchan of Auchmacoy, by his wife Margaret Seton of Pitmedden. The Auchmacoy family and the Setons had been staunch Royalists during the Civil War, and had greatly involved their estates by their sacrifices for the cause. In the case of Auchmacoy, however, the wadsets, which the laird and his eldest son had been obliged to grant over the estate, were eventually cleared off by the second son, James, who succeeded his brother.

The third son, Thomas Buchan, described as "a man eminent for courage and antient honesty," played an important part in the events which followed the Revolution of 1689 in Scotland. He and his brother John both appear to have entered into foreign service soon after the Restoration. Thomas obtained a Commission to raise a Company of a hundred men for the famous Regiment—the Gardes Ecossaises—in the service of Louis XIV.—that king being resolved to increase the strength of the Regiment from eight to thirty companies. Before 1682 he had transferred his services to one of the Scotch Regiments in the pay of the Prince of Orange, for, in that year, he was Lieut.-Colonel to Colonel Mackay's Regiment in Holland. This was the famous Hugh Mackay of Scourie, the opponent of Claverhouse at Killiecrankie.

On 17th December, 1682, Colonel Thomas Buchan received a Commission as Lieut.-Colonel to the Earl of Marr's Regiment in Scotland, and was directed as soon as possible to obtain his pass from the Prince of Orange and to come home. His assistance was required in hunting down the unfortunate Covenanters of Ayrshire, and there are various letters from the Privy Council and others recognising his services in that capacity and thanking him therefor. He received orders from the Privy Council in 1684 to apprehend the persons of Ardmillan Elder and all his sons, to take bonds for their appearance for £12,000 Scots each, and to seize all papers, writs, and other documents, to be sent in to the Government. On 12th November, 1685, the Privy Council, having received information of the Colonel's good services against some of those rebels "who have infested the country and disturbed his Majestie's pease," returned

him (in his Majestie's name) their hearty thanks—at the same time giving him further instructions as to a "famous" rebel called Nisbet of Hardhill, whom he was to send in to Edinburgh by a sufficient guard, "in order to his tryall." The Colonel was also to have a Commission to try and judge according to law "the harbourers, reseters, assistants and complices of the said Hardhill," and of the other persons taken along with him. Soon afterwards he received a Commission as Colonel of the Regiment formerly commanded by the Earl of Marr, and of which he himself had hitherto been Lieut.-Colonel. On 12th November, 1688, he had a Commission to be Brigadier of the Regiments of Foot.

In the meanwhile his younger brother, John Buchan, had been for some time in the Dutch service. When the Revolution broke out he was with the Prince of Orange, to whose cause he adhered, and with whom, it is believed, he came over to England in 1688. He was soon after promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of one of the Regiments of Foot, and served with it under General Mackay in 1690-1. He commanded the King's forces in the City and County of Aberdeen in the autumn of 1690, when his brother, the General, chased the Master of Forbes and Colonel Jackson to the gates of that town. The General, however, passed by without attacking Aberdeen, and the inhabitants were spared the sight of two brothers, in arms against each other, engaged in mortal combat.

Thomas Buchan went over to France soon after the Revolution, and joined King James at St. Germaine, whom he accompanied to Ireland with the rank of Major-General. From an old document amongst the family papers, it appears that his friends, viz., his factor, Mr. Alexander Buchan, and his lawyer, Mr. William Monypenny, and Sir Robert Colt, fearing that he would be liable to outlawry and forfeiture, advised his brother John "to meddle with the Major-General's bonds in the hands of the said Alexander Buchan and that to safe them from stranger donatione." A disposition was accordingly granted by Alexander Buchan to Colonel Buchan of all the bonds in his possession, and the Colonel being himself in fee of the heritable bonds, failing heirs of his brother, no donation could have affected them further than as regards the annual rents.

After Dundee's death at Killiecrankie, King James resolved to send over an experienced officer to take charge of his affairs in Scotland, and General Thomas Buchan received a Commission as "Generall-Major of all our forces already raised or to be hereafter raised in that our antient kingdom of Scotland." It was not,

however, until March, 1690, that Buchan embarked, accompanied by forty officers, in a vessel containing a small quantity of provisions and ammunition, and the sum of £900 in cash. With this small force he landed in the island of Mull, from whence he proceeded to Lochaber, where he expected to have the hearty co-operation of the Highland Chiefs, but these had by this time become so dispirited that, had it not been for the exertions and influence of the celebrated Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, the war would have died out then and there. A force of 1200 men was collected—chiefly Highlanders of the Clans Macdonald, McLean, Macpherson and Grant. With these Buchan marched down the Spey, hoping to reach the Gordon country, and raised that powerful clan. He reached Cromdale on the 30th April, and encamped on a haugh on the right bank of the river, a little below Grantown. Here he was surprised in the early morning by a large force under Sir Thomas Livingstone, the Governor of Inverness, and defeated.*

This unfortunate action was decisive of the war, and although Buchan continued for some months his endeavours to raise the clans, he was quite unable to offer an effectual resistance to General Mackay. Early in 1691 the Earl of Dunfermline was sent over to James to request, in the names of the Highland Chiefs, his permission to come to terms with the new Government. This was granted by the King, and the Chiefs met with Commissioners appointed by William III., and gave in their submission on certain conditions. General Buchan also came to terms with the Government, and was allowed a passage to France, with all his officers. These generous and devoted men—150 in number—most of them younger sons of good families in Scotland, refused to become pensioners on the bounty of their exiled Sovereign. They formed themselves into a regiment, which became renowned over Europe for its self-sacrificing valour.

To return to Colonel John Buchan, whose name has more immediate connection with the subject of this paper. He was still with his regiment in Scotland in the beginning of 1693, when he obtained a Commission in it for his third son, Charles, who must at this time have been a mere boy. The Colonel served with his regiment in the campaign of that year; in which the Battle of Neerwinden (29th July) was fought and lost by William III.; and it would appear

from an entry in one of the accounts between him and his brother, the General, that the former was taken prisoner in the campaign of 1694, and was confined for a while in Dunkirk.

After his release and return to Scotland, he purchased the "Chancellor's House" from Lord Whitehill, and settled down in the Oldtown. He was Provost of that ancient Burgh in 1711. In 1703 he purchased from the last Lord Fraser of Muchals the castle and lands of Cairnbulg, near Fraserburgh. By his wife, who was a Dutch lady, he left three sons. The second son, John, became a merchant at the Hague and died there unmarried. Charles, the third son, succeeded to the "Chancellor's House" on his father's death. He had probably retired by that time from the regiment with the rank of Captain. The eldest son, Thomas, succeeded to Cairnbulg.

The immediate elder brother of the General James Buchan of Auchmacoy, left two sons—(1) Alexander, who became a Roman Catholic priest; (2) James, who succeeded to Auchmacoy and followed a military career. He was a staunch Jacobite, and went over to France with his uncle after the final suppression of the Insurrection in 1691. He entered one of the Scotch Companies raised by King James to assist Louis XIV. in his Spanish Wars, and which did such valiant service under the Duke of Berwick and other commanders. He was not actively engaged in the Rising of 1715, but he had no doubt paid his court to the Chevalier on his way southwards, after his landing at Peterhead. In the *Records of the Presbytery of Ellon* we find that at "Logy Buchan, 15th Jan., 1716, the said day there was no sermon in the Kirk, Major James Buchan of Auchmacoy having taken away the keys of the Kirk door the last week in consequence of the Earl of Marr's Rising on behalf of the Pretender, James VIII. as they call him.

Thomas Buchan of Cairnbulg, the eldest son of Colonel Buchan, was a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh. His first wife Grizzel Hamilton, was the only daughter of William, 3rd Lord Bargeny, and sister of James, 4th and last Lord, who died unmarried in 1736. There were three daughters of this marriage; the youngest of whom, Nicola, made a runaway match with her cousin, Thomas Buchan, the eldest son of the Major. This marriage took place in Lady Stair's house in Edinburgh. Nicola Buchan, and her sisters, who both died young, made a claim on the death of their uncle Lord Bargeny, to the succession to the Bargeny Estates in Ayrshire, but were unsuccessful in their competition with the children of Lady Dalrymple of North Berwick, who represented an elder brother of the third Lord.

* An interesting account of this most singular fight is given in *Chambers' Rebellion of 1689*, p. 131. The defeat is commemorated in the well-known air, the "Haughs of Cromdale," one of the very few connected with the triumphs of the Whigs.

Thomas Buchan of Cairnbulg sold that estate in 1739 to a Mr. Aberdeen, from whose possession it passed a few years later into the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen. Captain Charles Buchan having died in 1747, Thomas came into possession of the "Chancellor's House." He had married as his second wife the Hon. Mary Elphinstone, daughter of John, 8th Lord Elphinstone. She is traditionally said to have been the youngest of 36 children which that noble Lord had by one wife, but Douglas mentions no more than eight of them. Thomas Buchan died on the 9th Sept., 1761, aged 81 years, and his widow also lived to a great age.

Mrs. Nicola Buchan, who became in this way the proprietor of the "Chancellor's House," attained the very advanced age of 93 years. She died in her daughter, Mrs. Arbuthnot's, house at Peterhead in 1812. She was the mother of the late Mr. Thomas Buchan of Auchmacoy, who lived the most part of his latter years in the old house, and who died there on 12th August, 1819. He built the two large wings at the north and south ends of the original house. After his death, the house was occupied by his widow and two younger daughters, the eldest of whom, Nicola, has passed the greater portion, if not the whole, of her life there.

Of this good lady, it is not for the writer of the present sketch to indulge in any lengthened notice, but he cannot refrain from pointing out that she forms a truly remarkable link between the present and the past. For she has, we believe, a distinct recollection of her grandmother, Mrs. Nicola Buchan, who died in 1812, and, as the latter was born in 1719, it is not too much to suppose that *she* must have seen and remembered her grandfather, Col. John Buchan of Cairnbulg, who died in 1724, and who had been the faithful servant and friend of William of Orange for some years before he came over to this country.

Miss Nicola Buchan died in the Old House on 15th May, 1887, in her 84th year. The house itself was sold three months later to Charles Leslie Esquire, of Balquhain.

AN INTERESTING OLD COIN.—Under the above heading your correspondent (J. F. S. G.) describes a halfpenny dated 1297. It is not to be supposed that this date represents the age of the coin, which was probably issued by an admirer of Wallace, in the year 1797, as being the quincentenary of the year of Wallace's greatest achievements. The last decade of the

18th century, and the first of the 19th were perhaps the most fruitful periods in the issuing of penny and halfpenny tokens by tradesmen, which are generally commemorative of remarkable events and of illustrious individuals, and very frequently as mere trade advertisements. As examples from my own collection, I may give the Coventry halfpenny, with the figure of Lady Godiva on horseback, date 1793; a Lancaster halfpenny, with bust crowned, of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, not dated; a York halfpenny, with representation of Clifford's Tower on one side, date 1100, on the other side a view of the west front of York Minster, date 1795. As J. F. S. G. alludes to the distinct way in which the Scotch thistle is represented on the coin described by him, I find that I can say the same of the very clearly defined representations of the thistle which stand at each quarter of St. Andrew bearing his cross, as given on the obverse of an Edinburgh halfpenny, dated 1792; motto—"Nemo me impune lacessit." None of the halfpence described by me have the issuer's name. I may remark that I do not think that any copper halfpence were issued so far back as A.D. 1297. Coins of that date have inscriptions in old English characters.

J. G. ROBERTSON.

36 Sandford Road, Dublin.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.—A copy of *Scottish Notes and Queries* for October has been sent me, and in it I see you mention, in your notice of "Lord Byron's Maternal Ancestors," that I have (or had) the Contract of Marriage between George Gordon and Katherine Innes. You were right, and I have it still, but should like it known why I have it. It was given to me by my mother, whose grandmother was Ann Innes, a sister of the above, who was married to Thomas Russel of Rathen, in 1767—that you have not mentioned. His cousin, Alexander Russel, married Eliza Innes, another sister. You will now see why I have the Contract of Marriage mentioned, as one of the descendants of Thomas Russel of Rathen and Ann Innes. I was named after one of their daughters, who was named after her aunt, Katherine Gordon of Gight. I trust you will excuse my troubling you in this little matter, but thought you should know the reason of my having such an interesting document.

KATHERINE R. JACK.

29 Campden Hill Road,
Kensington, W.

RECORDS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VISITING
THE UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
OF ABERDEEN, 1716-17.

(I., 2nd S., 23, 43, 55, 69.)

E.

A MEMORIAL of the proceedings of the Commission appointed by his Majesty for visiting the Colleges and Schools of Aberdeen in so far as concerns the Professors and masters of the King's College.

The masters and Professors of the King's College of Aberdeen have ever since their revivèd admissions carried themselves in their severall Professions with that dutifull respect and deportment towards the Government both of Church and State as became their Character. But as they were incapable to resist the restless malice of some and bad intention of others who are both their enemies in particular and have a disregard to literature in generall, So those men judging it ane opportune time to push their evill designs so soon as the late rebellion was sopite thought fitt to make to those in the government caluminous representations against them.

There was thereupon a Commission granted by his Matie King George for visiteing the University of Aberdeen Colleges and Schools thereof in July 1716 years, by which the power then given extended no further than to take tryall of the Professors and Masters, and to examine into their past Conduct and behaviour with regard either to Church or State and to make a full report thereof to his Majesty.

Upon which Commission the greatest part of the Visitors therein named did meet at the said King's College upon the 29th day of August thereafter, where after reading their Commission before the Masters of the s^d College, the Earle of Rothes was chosen Praeses, who in name of the rest Desired the Principall of the College to lay before their meeting the whole proceedings of the last visitation, with the College foundation and other records belonging thereto together with all the accounts of their managment since that time. The Principall asked if that was their first meeting, or if they had met before and Constitute themselves at Aberdeen in the terms of their Commission which appointed their first meeting to be at that place, the Earle of Rothes seemed to own they had, yet the Justice Clerk denied there was any such meeting but owned this for their first meeting, upon

which the Principall protested and craved his protestation might be recorded in their Minutes, which was absolutely refused. Thereafter the Principall told them that as to the foundation with the other records and papers belonging to the University he thought their Commission did not extend to such things and was resolved whatever the other Masters might doe in that matter not to yeild up the priviledges of the University contrare to the Foundation thereof and to that oath every master as well as he had taken at their admission. Whereupon the visitors with displeasure adjourned to Abdⁿ and appointed the whole Masters to attend them that afternoon at the Town house of Aberdeen at five in the afternoon.

The Visitors met at the time appointed, the Masters being calld and compearing were asked by the Praeses if they had taken the oaths appointed by Law, The Principall, Mr. David Anderson Professor of Divinity, Dr. James Urquhart, and Mr. Richard Gordon, two of the Professors of Philosophy, answered they had taken the oaths required by Law at their admission ; as for the oath of abjuration it was not appointed to be taken till November 1715, at which time and all the time appointed by Law for takeing thereof to witt till February thereafter, that the rebellion was so flagrant in this part of the country that there was not any Quarter Session to be had till the time prefixed for qualifying was expired. The other members told how they had taken the oaths but that it was after the time appointed by law for qualifying was elapsed. The Justice Clerk was pleased to interrogate the Principall more particularly than any of the rest if he would then qualife and take the Abjuration, To which he answered that their Commission did not Impower them to administer any oaths to the Masters, but as soon as they or any else were vested with such powers from above he would either qualife or then give a satisfactory answer why he would not. The Visitors thereafter asked all the members if they prayed nominatim in their publick and private Schools for the King Prince and Princess &c. The Principall answered that he had no occasion to say prayers in the publick or private Schools since August 1714, that for many years it had been the constant custome both in this and the Marischall College for the Professors of Philosophy to say the publick and private prayers, and that they would give their own answer thereant.

Whereupon they being interrogat told that they were in constant use of saying dayly the publick and private prayers in the Schools dureing the Sessions of the College, that they

had still prayed as their predecessors had done To witt for the King and the Royal family, that this was the method of praying the time of King William's visitation and was not so much as quarrelled then, and that it hath ever been the custome since so to doe. The Principall urged beside that he knew no positive law oblidging Professors in Universitys to pray nominatim or alter their constant practice in their publick and private prayers, whereupon the Justice Clerk undertook to point the Law, but after he had been at some pains in searching therefor when he could not find it, that point was urged no further.

Thereafter the Visitors insisted to have the College Foundation and haill other papers lodged in their hands, albeit the Principall was still against it yet the Plurality of the Masters yeilded to it, and Mr. Alex. Fraser, Subprincipall by order of that court from time to time brought such documents and records as they were pleased to call for. In regard the Principall had refused either to bring over the records or papers belonging to the University or to deliver up the same to the Visitors and when they were brought over by Mr. Fraser at their order he was still of opinion that their Commission gave them no such power.

(To be continued.)

"NOTES AND QUERIES."

"DEAR old *Notes and Queries*" has reached its Jubilee, and, with its issue of 3rd November, fifteen pages of a double number are devoted to a narrative of its history, which will be read with passing interest by its numerous friends. The conception of a literary exchange is due to the insight of Mr. James W. Thoms, who broached the idea to the Mr. Dilke (grandfather of the present Sir Charles) who for two or three years nurtured, by opening to it, the columns of *The Athenæum*, of which he was the proprietor. On the 3rd November, 1849, the first number of *Notes and Queries* was issued as a separate publication, under the editorship of Mr. Thoms. From the very first, Mr. Thoms was supported by men and women of eminence, who recognized the publication as an "indispensable companion of every earnest literary worker," some of whom even confessed that it had called them into "a new literary existence."

Mr. Thoms, who was regarded with feelings of gratitude by his contemporaries, remained editor for 23 years. His portrait is given, over the following lines, which quaintly indicate a measure of pride in the publication which had

so largely fulfilled his expectations :—

If you would fain know more
Of him whose photo* here is,
He coined the word *Folk-Lore*
And started *Notes and Queries*.

On Mr. Thoms' retirement, Sir Charles Dilke (I.) acquired the property of *Notes and Queries*, which has ever since been issued from *The Athenæum* Press. Dr. Doran, the well-known author, became the next editor, which post he filled till his death in 1878. He was succeeded by Mr. H. F. Turler, who had previously held the post of assistant editor, and to whom much credit is due for his intelligent zeal in promoting the success of the publication. On Mr. Turler's death, nineteen years ago, the present editor, Mr. Joseph Knight, succeeded to the editorial chair. Mr. Knight, who has inherited the best traditions of the modest but popular *Notes and Queries*, writes a graceful introduction to the historical narrative, which is the work of Mr. John C. Francis, the son of the present publisher. He touches on many an interesting episode in the career of *Notes and Queries*, and alludes to many items of personal interest during its existence of half-a-century. The great elements in its success seem to have been the width of its interests, and that "it did not pursue its enquiries into any one branch of knowledge, but invited co-operation from labourers in different fields of knowledge in the elucidation of difficulties." †

During the course of 50 years there have been collected in the pages of *N. and Q.* a greater mass of materials, in the shape of varied literary facts and opinions, than can be found in any other publication of that kind. The French *Notes and Queries—L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*—has been in existence only 35 years, and, although a considerable volume of literary material passes through its columns, yet it comes short of its English precursor. In *L'Intermédiaire* for 15th November, a careful resumé of the history of *Notes and Queries* is given.

Not the least interesting item in these Jubilee reminiscences is a list of about 250 contributors to *N. and Q.*, of whom obituary notices have appeared in its pages. This is the work of an American subscriber.

We congratulate our great contemporary on its career of acknowledged utility in the past—its future is secure. E.D.

* It is curious to note that in its earlier years *N. and Q.* was virtually the organ of the new-born science of photography, which, however, soon grew to have various organs of its own.

† Earl Stanhope, at a banquet given in honour of Mr. Thoms, the first editor.

THE DUNBAR OF HEMPRIGGS BARONETCY.—A recent number of the *Genealogical Magazine* contains a very interesting article on this baronetcy, which is being claimed by George Duff Sutherland Dunbar, a lieutenant in the second battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, on this basis:—

William Dunbar of Hempriggs, Wick, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1700, with remainder to his heirs male (now Dunbar of Northfield). He had a daughter—

Elizabeth Dunbar, who by her second husband, the Hon. James Sutherland, advocate (who assumed the surname and arms of Dunbar of Hempriggs, and was created a baronet in 1706, with remainder to his heirs whatsoever), had a son,

William Dunbar. By his third wife, Henrietta, daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, he had

Benjamin Dunbar (1761-1843). He assumed the title of Lord Duffus, as heir male, in 1827. His son,

George Dunbar, 4th baronet, died without issue. His aunt,

Louisa Dunbar, married Garden Duff of Hatton, and died 1865, leaving

Benjamin Duff, *de jure*, 5th baronet of Hempriggs. He died 1897, leaving

Garden Duff, who assumed the additional surname of Dunbar on the death of his grand-uncle, Sir George Dunbar, 4th baronet. He also got the estates of Hempriggs and Ackergill. He died in 1889, and left the claimant,

George Duff Sutherland Dunbar, born 1878.

BANFFSHIRE MILITIA EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE, 1802-3.—The following exemption certificate, granted at a time when the militia was raised by ballot, in favour of one who preferred to wield the pen rather than the sword, may be of interest at the present moment.

J. CHRISTIE.

These do Certify that the Bearer hereof Mr. James Christie, formerly writer in the Sheriff Clerk's office, Banff, was duly drawn as a Militia man for the Town and Parish of Banff, in the County of Banff, upon the Eleventh day of December in the year Eighteen hundred and two, and upon the twenty second day of the said month, he produced a proper substitute, who being approved of, sworn in, and duly enrolled by the Lieutenancy of the first District of said County, the said James Christie was Declared Exempt from Service in the Militia in the same manner as if he himself had served personally.

Given at Banff 3^d Augt 1803.

ARCHD YOUNG, Genl Clerk
Lieutenancy, Banffshire.

Queries.

16. DR. WM. RUDDIMAN.—Can any of your readers furnish any information respecting the descendants, if any, of this family? He was a son of Joseph Robertson, who lived at Springhill, near Aberdeen, and was in his day recognised as the best violin maker in Scotland. Dr. Ruddiman was at Marischal College, where he graduated M.D. during the last quarter of the last century. He was chief physician to the Nabob of Arcot, in the Carnatic, East India. In 1824 he lived at 34 Bryanton Street, Portman Square, London, and died in 1826.

33 Albyn Place, GEORGE ALLAN.
Aberdeen, Oct. 30, 1899.

17. HORN IDLE.—What is the origin of this phrase, and is it still in use in any part of Scotland? I find, in a letter by the Rev. Wm. Jameson, of Methven, the following sentence:—"The good providence of God has plenty for us all to do, and will take care to lay out as much work for the industrious and the honest as will keep him from being horn idle, and that's quite enough for comfort and for credit." I have never seen the phrase elsewhere in a pretty extensive acquaintance with Scottish literature, nor have I ever heard it in the speech of the common people. Perhaps some Perthshire reader of *S. N. & Q.* may say if it is still current in that shire, and explain its true significance.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

18. "CORK," A CANT TERM FOR MASTER.—How does *Cork* come to be applied to a master or overseer in certain trades? Jamieson's explanation is surely not good, which traces it to the speculating tendency of the manufacturer's agent. In trying to find the meaning, I came upon *Cork*, used in the "Morte d'Arthur" for bristles. Would the word have been first applied to a master shoemaker in derision, and then extended? In our district it is frequently used in this particular case of shoemaker, but not exclusively perhaps. Cordwainer—Cord, cork.
A. MACDONALD.

Durris.

19. DOUGLASHEAD, THE LINDSAY HILLS, PERKIT MOSS AND LADY'S STEPS—WHERE ARE THEY?—Could you or any of your readers give me any information regarding four places near Haddo House, and situated in the parish of Tarves? They are called Douglashead, the Lindsay Hills, Perkit (?) Moss and Lady's Steps. In the district there is a floating belief—with what foundation I know not—that three noble ladies, perhaps of the names of Douglas, Lindsay and Perkit (?) were overtaken by some enemies and killed. At the Lindsay Hills there is a rude cairn, or rather heap of stones, which, local tradition says, covers the body of Lady Lindsay, and at Douglashead there is a well-kept grave, enclosed by an iron railing, which is said to mark the burial place of Lady Douglas. As to the

third name, Perkit, for so I have heard it pronounced, I have never heard any story attached to it. I have heard that the ladies fled from Fyvie, and crossed the burn at Haddo House by the Lady's (or is it Ladies') Steps. When did these things happen? C. D.

20. ROSS OF LIMAVADY.—Dr. Trelawny Ross, the Vicarage, Paignton, Devon, will be grateful for information about John Ross, founder of the family of Ross of Limavady. His name appears on the charter given by James I. (of England) to Limavady, in 1614. There is reason for believing that he belonged to the family of Ross of Hacket, or Ross of Craigie, probably the latter. Any information about his family, down to 1699, will also be very welcome.

21. RICHARD MAITLAND.—Information is desired regarding Richard Maitland [“said to have come from Pittrichie”], M.A. of Marischal College, 1729, merchant, London, who died 12th May, 1775, and was buried at Woodford. The following extracts from his will—which, with four codicils, was proved in London, 24th May, 1775, by the testator's son, Thomas Maitland—have a local interest:—“I desire the following legacies may be paid . . . to the principal, professors and regents of the Marischal College of Aberdeen, ten thousand pounds in trust, to be laid out in Three per Cent. Government Consolidated Annuities till a convenient purchase can be made, either of lands in England or ground rents in London, which purchase I desire may be made under the direction and with the approbation of my friend, James Gordon, Esquire, of Moore Place. Out of the rents or interest arising from the said ten thousand pounds, one hundred and fifty pounds is to be applied towards the support of two students who shall have obtained the degree of Master of Arts, and shall be deemed the best qualified to prosecute their knowledge in the Mathematical Sciences and Experimental Philosophy: these to have each seventy-five pounds per annum, to remain as Assistants to the Professor of Mathematicks and the Professor of Experimental Philosophy, or to act as private Tutors, as is customary for Fellows of the University. One hundred pounds of the remainder of the rents or interest to be divided, fifty pounds to each of the professors of Mathematicks and Experimental Philosophy; and what surplus may be annually, after the above allowance to the professors and students, may be laid out in the purchase of instruments or books recommended by the two mentioned professors. . . . To my son . . . five hundred pounds per annum, which, with the profits of his farm, well-stocked, is sufficient for a single man not ambitious of prosecuting any honourable plan such as I would have wished, but, on the contrary, at all times acting contrary to my repeated advice. . . .” “I, Richard Maitland, of the City of London, Merchant, do hereby make a Codicil to my last Will and Testament as follows: Whereas I have given by my said last Will and Testament to James Gordon, Esquire, a large sum in trust for the

University of Aberdeen, I hereby revoke and make void that donation. . . . 1st May, 1775.”
P. J. ANDERSON.

22. COURSE OF STUDY FOR MINISTRY.—What was the nature and duration of the course of University study, as regards Arts and Divinity, that a Minister of the Church of Scotland, ordained in the 17th or early 18th century, would have had to go through?
J. W. REID.
Leamington.

23. THE STRACHANS OF GLENKINDIE.—Referring to Colonel Allardyce's “Strachans of Glenkindie,” noticed in your October issue, I observed the following in a newspaper critique of the book:—“It is with a feeling of pathos that one reads that ‘No burial-place of the Strachans of Glenkindie can be found; no monuments or tombstones exist, and even a tradition of where they were buried is not to be got.’ The absence of information is the more remarkable that the family held extensive estates in Strathdon for nearly 400 years.” No doubt this is in one sense very remarkable. But in another sense it is not remarkable at all. That is to say, the case is precisely the same with most or all of the other old families, quite as notable as the Strachans, over all the part of the country concerned, and perhaps over the North of Scotland generally. But take the case of the few inland or Highland parishes of Aberdeenshire, and of the leading families or clans therein—Farquharsons, Forbeses, Gordons, and so on. If the place of their burial is known, that is the very most of it; but, as for any record or memorial in shape of monument or tombstone, I doubt if any such thing exists anywhere older than, say, the middle of last century. No such record exists of the men and women of the 16th and 17th centuries—of people who were of importance in their day, at anyrate locally. Now, what is the explanation of this? It has been something of a puzzle to me, and I should be glad of the light which, perhaps, some of your learned antiquarian correspondents could throw upon it. It certainly raises more than one somewhat curious question. The failure in this matter seems to go rather against what may be called the general instincts of human nature, as seen not merely in the present day, perhaps rather to excess, but in the very remote, now unintelligible, memorials of pre-historic times. In the district, and during the period referred to, it is pretty evident that the monumental commemoration of departed relatives was not at all customary, or the fashion—they seem to have been left a prey to dumb forgetfulness, with no attempt at rescue therefrom. In the South—in England at anyrate—this was not so much the case, not even among the humblest class. As Gray says in the *Elegy*, written more than 150 years ago—“Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered muse, The place of fame and elegy supply.” Was it that our ancestors in these parts were too rude? or that the “muse” hereabouts was too unlettered even for the spelling of the name and the years? Certainly there were no artists to provide

the "storied urn and animated bust," or, at all events, the Highland lairds were not prepared to pay for them. No doubt the people of consequence in those days were often buried within the churches, and those churches have gone to ruin long ago, and been almost or entirely obliterated. It might be supposed that this would to some extent account for the extraordinary absence of monuments or tombstones; but my belief is that they never existed.

J. M.

24. KEMPS OF ABERDEENSHIRE AND AMERICA.—Dr. Gammack, Mr. P. J. Anderson, and W. B. R. W., in last volume (xii., pp. 66, 95, 160, 182), gave very interesting, but too short, notices of Dr. James Kemp and Professor John Kemp, natives of Aberdeenshire, who had emigrated when young to push their fortunes in the new world. Dr. Gammack refers us to *The Evergreen* (American), Vol. III., for fuller information, but, unfortunately, that volume is not in the British Museum, but Vol. IV. is there, and contains a notice of Dr. Kemp. Is there a portrait of him in Vol. III.? During last century there were in the Lothians several groups of families of Kemps and Kempes, but from many parishes where they once were numerous they have entirely disappeared. There were a few similar groups of Kemp's and Kemps in the south-eastern parishes of Aberdeenshire, but they too have scattered; whole families having emigrated, some to the colonies, but chiefly to America, and we are indebted to *S. N. & Q.* for tracing the two distinguished men bearing this ancient surname. We are anxious to get information regarding some of those emigrants and their descendants for the following work. Mr. Fred. Hitchin-Kemp, 14 Beechfield Road, Catford, London, S.E., has been engaged for some time gathering material for "A general history of the Kemp and Kempe families, MSS., pedigrees, portraits, illustrations of seats, foundations, charities, monuments, documents, old jewels, curios, &c." The proposed volume is to be a handsome large quarto, and published by subscription, by the Leadenhall Press Ltd., 50 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. Many of the illustrations are already in a forward state, a few of them being the work of the distinguished artist, Miss Lucy E. Kemp-Welch; the letterpress will be commenced as soon as some of the pedigrees and historical details have been arranged. Your correspondents would greatly oblige us if they would, as opportunities offer, kindly urge Colonial and American Kemps to communicate with Mr. Hitchin-Kemp to the above address; or, if they are of Scottish descent, I should be glad to help them to find their ancestral connections.

D. W. KEMP.

Ivy Lodge, Trinity, Edinburgh.

25. GORDON BALLAD.—Can any reader supply the words of an old ballad, the refrain of which is:—

"There's a golden thread in the Gordon plaid,
That binds my love to me."

Banff.

H. S.

26. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR GORDON.—About the beginning of this century an engraved portrait was published of Alexander Sinclair Gordon, Adjutant of the London and Westminster Volunteers. Can any of your readers inform me if this was one of the Aberdeen Gordons, and if so, to which branch of the family he belonged?

R. GRANT.

Druminnor.

Answers.

1202. AMERICAN - ABERDEEN GRADUATES (I., 2nd S., 7, 64).—In the *List of Persons admitted to the Degree of M.A. in the University and King's College of Aberdeen*, printed in 1856 (page 2), Bishop John Strachan is styled both D.D. and LL.D. If, as Dr. Gammack points out, the latter degree is not that conferred by King's College in 1806, whence did it proceed? Was the recipient of the King's College degree the M.A. of 1776 or the M.A. of 1769?

P. J. ANDERSON.

14. THE MORISONS OF BOGNIE (I., 2nd S., 80).—The following extracts from *Archery Medals of St. Andrews and Aberdeen*, by Mr. Alex. J. S. Brook (Proc. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1894), gives information likely to interest J. M. It is a description of the last of the series of Archery Medals belonging to Aberdeen Grammar School. From the dates one is disposed to infer that George Morison was the son or heir of the Gilbert as to whom J. M. requires information. The medal, which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., bears the arms, "az., three saracens' heads conjoined in one neck arg., the uppermost face looking to the chief, and affixed by a wreath to the other two, which turn to the dexter and sinister: helmeted and mantled: no crest: motto—*sunt tria haec unum*. Reverse—*non magna loquimur sed vivimus—Theodorus Morison de Bognie vicit 1699. Anno aetatis 14^{mo}.*" Theodore Morison was the son of George Morison of Bognie, and Christian, Viscountess Fren draught, and was born, as appears from the medal, about 1685. He entered Marischal College on leaving the Grammar School, in 1699, and succeeded his father in the same year. He married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Maitland of Pitrichie. The *Aberdeen Journal* of the period has the following notice of his death:—"Died at Bognie, 4th June, 1766, Theodore Morison of Bognie, whose amiable character is well known to all whom his name reached. Others may, with truth, be told that his lengthened life of uniform virtue and universal benevolence met, even in this world, an uncommon reward. He lived without an enemy and died without a groan" (!) The Morisons were an influential and wealthy family, as may be inferred from the extent of the household they maintained. It is reported that besides Theodore Morison's father and the Viscountess, with their son and two daughters,

* *Vide S. N. & S.*, iv., 209.

there lived at Bognie, Barbara Morison, a niece of the laird's; Elizabeth Blair, his niece; and Christian Ramsay, a niece of the lady's. There were also a chaplain, a steward, a farm grieve, five male and three female servants. This may serve to indicate the importance and affluence of the family in the seventeenth century. (Pref. to Dr. Temple's *Thanage of Formartyn*, p. 156.) H. F. M. S.

IN the *Banffshire Journal* of 24th October last, occurs an article by a familiar hand, entitled, *An Interesting Old Marriage Contract, 1396*. It is the oldest document in the charter room of Cullen House, permission to copy it having been courteously given by the Dowager Countess of Seafield. It is docqueted "Ane Endentuir maid be the Erle of Orkney to Schir Jhon Drummond of the landis of Murthly now pertenant to Schir James Ogiluy 1396." The document is in good preservation, on a small parchment, indented and sealed, with the Sinclair arms, and goes on to say—"at the sayd lorde Erle sal gif to the sayd Scher Jone, Elizabeth his eldast dochter tyl his wyfe and til thaim and to the langast lyfand of thaim and to the ayres cummand betwene thaim al his landys of the Murtclauch at auld estent of xl marcis lyand within the Schyrraydome of Banfe . . . the qwyk ayris faylyzeand peraventour that God forbede the said landys againe cummand to the forsayd Erle," &c., &c. The document is valuable as an early example of a deed in the Scottish language.

Literature.

A Pilgrimage to Italy. An account of a visit to Brindisi, Naples, Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan. By the Rev. JAMES SMITH, B.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., Scot., with maps and many illustrations. Aberdeen, 1898.

THIS well-printed, handsome volume embodies most of the pre-requisites of an attractive itinerary through the highly picturesque and historical Italy. To begin with, the purely personal element, which, by its small and offensive egotism, disfigures so many travellers' tales, is largely eliminated. Then the author brings to his subject a very large amount of information bearing on it, and illuminating it, and that, too, in language which is never pedantic. The copious illustrations lend very much interest to the book, and give impressions that no words can equal. They are of various kinds, mostly process plates from photographs, and many of these from unaccustomed points of view. There are also lithographs and coloured plates, &c. It is difficult to say which chapters excel, but probably those on Pompeii and the Catacombs will most interest. Whoso wants to do Italy may do it with Mr. Smith's book—at the fireside—but, should it incite him to the actualities of an Italian pilgrimage, he will do well to take this excellent book with him.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Leatham, James.** William Morris, Master of many Crafts: A Study. 16mo. Sewed. 1/- net. A. Brown & Co., Aberdeen.
- Atlay, J. B.** Famous Trials of the Century. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 6/- Richards
Contains several famous Scotch trials.
- Cornford, L. C.** Robert Louis Stevenson. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 2/6. Blackwood's Modern English Writers.
- Hadden, J. Cuthbert.** Thomas Campbell. 1/6. Oliphant's Famous Scots Series.
- Galt, John.** Ringan Gilhaize, or the Covenanters. With introduction by Sir George Douglas. 5/- Greening.
- Willcock, J.** Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, Knight. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 6/- Oliphant.
- Douglas, W. S.** Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns, 1650-51. 8vo. 5/- Stock.
- Gilbert, W. M.** Life and Work of Peter Graham, R.A. Illus. (Art Annual.) Folio. 2/6. Art Journal Office.
- Newbigging, T.** Scottish Jacobites, and their Songs and Music. Account of their Battles. Cr. 8vo. 3/6 net. Gay & B.
- Craib, A.** Malcolm Ross: Romance. Cr. 8vo. 6/- Stock.
- Henderson, H. F.** Erskine of Linlathen. Selections and Biography. Cr. 8vo. 6/- Oliphant.
- Stevenson, R. L.** Letters to his Family and Friends. Selected and edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Sidney Colvin. 2 vols. 8vo. 25/- net. Methuen.

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.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2nd SERIES.] No. 7.

JANUARY, 1900.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d

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ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1900.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 85.)

THE LAST LAIRD OF GIGHT.

AFTER the sale of Gight, Captain Byron and his wife seem to have gone to France (Chantilly), to escape the duns who had not yet been satisfied. Mrs. Byron was reported, in September, 1787 (*Rose Papers*), to be "big with bairn." She returned to England about the close of 1787, and, on January 22, 1788, she gave birth to the poet, at 22 Holles Street, off Oxford Street, London. The house, which used to be marked by a metal medallion, was pulled down years ago, and the site is now occupied by the huge drapery establishment of John Lewis & Co., whose business notepaper bears a bust of Byron, and who contemplate erecting a statue to mark the site of the historic spot.

The birth seems to have reconciled Mrs. Byron to her family, for Mr. Duff of Fetteresso and the Duke of Gordon (Jane Maxwell's husband—whose line she despised, ignorantly supposing her own to be descended from the "real Gordons—were the godfathers. As a specimen of the confusion in Byron biography, I may note that R. C. Dallas declares that the poet was born at Dover; while Sir Cosmo Gordon goes the length of saying that the event occurred at Gight. Shortly before the boy's birth Mr. Byron sent her step-daughter, the six-year-old Augusta, to the child's grandmother, the Dowager Lady Holderness.

Mrs. Byron, probably to gratify her relative and also for the sake of economy, took up her residence at Aberdeen, 1790, which she made her headquarters for the next eight years. But for her son's succeeding to the baronage of Byron (in 1798), she might have lived and died in Aberdeen, and Byron's genius might have been choked in consequence. She lived at different periods in Virginia Street (apparently with Mrs. Cruickshank, "on the shore," to whom she wished a letter addressed to her in January 1791); in two different houses in Queen Street and at 64 Broad Street. The last is her best known residence. This house, which is doomed for the Marischal College extension, has kept up the traditions of literature, by sheltering David John Mackintosh, the author of the history *Civilisation in Scotland*. She sometimes spent her summer holiday in a little cottage off the South Stocket Road, called Honeybrae, which has been demolished or doomed, to make way for the voracious villa (see the *Aberdeen Free Press* of July 26 and September 4, 1898, and *Evening Express*, January 19, 1899). Mr. George Walker (author of *Aberdeen Awa'*) learned this fact from a Mrs. Black (who was Mrs. Byron's servant) her son. Mrs. Black, who was a member of the George Street U.P. Church, died in the forties. The west room of the first floor of the villa used to be pointed out as the room occupied by Byron. It has been said that Villa Franca, the South Stocket Road district (somewhat nearer Aberdeen), was the house in which Byron stayed. As the house had at that time been

recently built by old Peacock, the dancing master, for his own residence, it is unlikely that he would have let it for summer lodgings. Mrs. Byron's grandmother seems to have forgiven her, for Byron and his mother visited (once at least) the veteran dowager (*vide* Duff) at Banff, as I have indicated.

Her husband continued to worry her till his death (by suicide?), at Valenciennes, on August 2, 1791, aged 36. Moore declares that he paid two visits to her at Aberdeen, apparently with the object of getting money out of her. The fear of herself, which she had expressed to Miss Urquhart five years before, proved too true, for, though she had been ruined by the Captain, she gave him more than she could spare, and got £300 into debt. The interest on this debt reduced her income to £135 a year, and it was not until the jointure of £1122 fell to her (by her grandmother, the dowager's, death, in 1801) that she was able to clear her feet. It was probably one of her husband's visits that made her write the following piteous letter to her uncle, Alexander Russell of Montcoffer, on January 14, 1791. As quoted by Dr. Milne, the letter runs thus :—

Dear Sir,—I wrote to your son some time ago about some business, which I suppose he has told you of. I wrote Mr. Duff at the same time, and I meant to have wrote to yourself, but, as Mr. Russel was at Fetteresso, I wrote to him, they both called on me, and your son said he did not think you would have any objection to do what I requested of you. I said I would write to you, but he said that was not necessary, as he would tell you of it, and as I have heard nothing to the contrary you will have no objection to sign the enclosed paper. It will be doing me a very particular favour, and I will feel very grateful for it, and I am in great want of the money. The paper is this, Lord Aberdeen to advance me a hundred pounds at present out of the twelve hundred pounds settled on me at Lady Gight's death, but in case both me and Mr. Byron should die before my grandmother, he will not lend the money without the trustees guarantee any conveyance of mine, or Mr. Byron by a formal deed, which is the same thing as becoming bound for the money. I really do not perfectly understand the settlement, but I believe if Mr. Byron or myself was to die before Lady Gight, my son when he came of age, if he was to insist on it could make them pay him the money, but I am not certain. But as the sum is only £100 Mr. Duff, Fetteresso, has signed the paper, and Mr. Watson and Mr. Clark at Edinburgh have agreed to sign it when it is signed by you and Mr. Duff. Indeed Mr. Watson seemed to wish your son also to sign it, but in that he may do as he pleases. The paper is made out by Dr. Thom, who was in possession of all my papers, and made it out accordingly. Therefore I hope you will

have no objection to sign it when the rest have agreed, as it is only for £100, and there is four of you, and it is only running the risk of £25 in case Mr. Byron and me was to die before Lady Gight. If I was not in great want of the money I would not ask it, and it would be doing me a great favour. I beg you would return it as soon as possible. I hope all your family are well. I beg to be kindly remembered to my aunt. I hope she is pretty well in her health, and believe me, dear sir, your affectionate niece,
C. BYRON GORDON.

Mrs. Byron left Aberdeen in 1798, on her boy's succeeding to the title, and never went north again, so far as I know. Her life in England, spent mainly at Newstead during the next thirteen years, is too well known to be recapitulated here. But, as typical of her temperament, I may quote a letter she wrote to one of her neighbours at Newstead, in September, 1809, as it recalls the violent boundary disputes which her ancestors had carried on with one another at the point of the sword. I retain her italics :—

Sir,—I must *insist* on your confining yourself to your own premises, or at least not coming on Lord Byron's Manor to hunt and commit *trespasses*, which you have been so *long* in the habit of doing that you now, I suppose, fancy you have a right to do so; but I am fully *determined* to convince you to the contrary. Pray, Sir, do you suppose that I will remain here and *tamely submit* to every *insult* from you? If you think so you will find yourself extremely mistaken.

I cannot send out my Keeper but he must be abused by you on Lord Byron's own Manor. You presume on his absence to *insult* a *Woman* and assault an *Old Man*; that is, you insult his Mother, and injure the Property, attack the Persons and threaten the Lives of his Servants. In short, your language is unbecoming, and your behaviour totally unworthy, a Gentleman. To a man of courage these are *harsh truths*, but they are *truths nevertheless*.

I will now take the trouble to inform you that Lord Byron's Tenants shall be no longer annoyed by you with *impunity*, but that a prosecution will be immediately instituted against you for *divers trespasses* and *one assault*. You are surely not so ignorant as not to know that breaking down fences and riding through fields of standing corn with your Hounds are *unjustifiable, arbitrary, and oppressive* acts, and will not be submitted to in a *free country*, even if you was the *first Man* in it. I will not suffer my Keeper to be abused or interrupted in the execution of his duty, and he has my *positive* orders to use every possible means to destroy the Foxes. Lord Grey de Ruthyn's poaching and these abundant, noxious Animals have nearly deprived this *once* excellent Manor of game, and the Woods on this estate shall not continue to be a *Depôt* for your vermine, and I'm *determined* to *extirpate* the breed here, and to suffer so great a nuisance no longer. If the breed of Fox-hunters could be as easily got rid

of, the benefit to society in general would be great. No earths shall be stopt on Newstead, as I shall encourage neither Foxes nor their Hunters on these premises.

I understand the earths have been stopt, and whoever shall be found at that work shall have sufficient cause to regret it, and care shall be taken to watch for them.—I remain, Sir, &c., &c.,

C. G. BYRON.

Mrs. Byron died at Newstead on August 1, 1811. Moore says she succumbed to "a fit of rage, brought on by reading over an upholsterer's bill"—so that she died as she had lived. A few days before her death (July 23, 1811) Byron had written to her:—"You will consider Newstead as your house, not mine: I'm only a visitor." She was taken ill so suddenly that Byron, who was living in London, did not reach Newstead in time to see her die. He was very much affected by her death. "Thank God," he wrote one of his friends, "her last moments were most tranquil. I am told she was in little pain, and not aware of her situation. I now feel the truth of Mr. Gray's observation—'That we can only have one mother.' Peace be with her." Moore relates that:—

On the night after his arrival at Newstead, Mrs. Byron's maid, on passing the room where the body lay, heard a heavy sigh from within. On entering the room she found Byron sitting in the dark by the bed. When she spoke to him he burst into tears, and exclaimed—"Oh, Mrs. By! I had but one friend in the world, and she is gone!" On the day of the funeral he refused to follow the corpse to the grave, but watched the procession move away from the door of Newstead: then turning to Rushton, bade him bring the gloves, and began his usual sparring exercise. Only his silence, abstraction, and unusual violence betrayed to his antagonist the state of his feelings."

Mrs. Byron was buried in the vault in the chancel of Hucknall Torkard Church, Notts, where Byron and his daughter lie. The chancel door opens directly on the slab that covers the Byron vault, and over its lintel is a mural tablet to the memory of the Countess of Lovelace, "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart," whose coffin is beneath. A plain marble slab let into the wall, nearer to the communion slab, marks the site of Byron's grave. There is also a slab of rosso-antico marble let into the pavement immediately above the spot where the body of Lord Byron lies. In the vestry

there hangs a small escutcheon, little more than a foot square, painted on silk, and bearing on the reverse the following inscription:—

The Honourable Cath. Gordon Byron of Gight,
Mother of Geo. Lord Byron,
And lineal descendant of the Earl of Huntley,
And Lady Jane Stuart,
Daughter of King James the First of Scotland,
Died in the 46th year of her age,
August 1st, 1811.

Mr. Charles B. Doran, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* many years ago, remarked:—

This magniloquence and pride of birth, lofty enough to befit a mausoleum, contrasts painfully with the poverty of the material on which it is presented to the eye. The silk is dingy, tattered and faded, falling away from the sides of the wooden frame to which it is stitched, and the inscription, which is on ordinary cardboard, in rude letters, as if drawn by a careless schoolboy, with only a miserable attempt at colouring, is fast becoming illegible. The contrast between the pride of long descent in the inscription, and the poverty perceptible in the decayed scrap of silk and ragged bit of pasteboard, is painful in the extreme.

The Rev. J. E. Phillips, the vicar of the church, tells me that the escutcheon "is in a good state of preservation, and is in a handsome frame." I venture, however, to think that its former decay was more symbolic of Mrs. Byron's sad life.

Byron drafted a will on August 12, 1811, in consequence of his mother's death, by which he decreed the £4200 that came to him (through his mother) from the sale of Gight, four and twenty years previously, should be used to pay legacies and debts.

What was Byron's attitude to his mother? The question is very difficult to answer, for his own letters are as contradictory as the stories of his biographers. For instance, Rogers, in his *Table Talk*, gives two versions in these stories:—

(1) A lady, resident in Aberdeen, told me that she used to sit in a pew in St. Paul's Chapel in that town, next to Mrs. Byron's, and that one morning she observed the poet (then seven or eight years old) amusing himself by disturbing his mother's devotions: he every now and again gently pricked with a pin the large round arms of Mrs. Byron, which were covered with white kid gloves.

(2) Professor Stuart, of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, mentioned to me the following proof of Byron's fondness for his mother:—*Georgy*, and some other little boys, were one day allowed, much to their delight, to assist at a gathering of apples in the Professor's garden, and were rewarded for their labours with some of the fruit. *Georgy*, having received his portion of apples, immediately disap-

peared, and on his return, after barely an hour's absence, to the query where he had been, he replied that he had been "carrying some apples to his poor dear mother."

One of Byron's schoolfellows contributed an impression of the pair to the ramshackle *Appreciation of Byron* written by Sir Cosmo Gordon—by the way, who was he?—in 1824, as follows:—

[Mrs. Byron] was a lady of very staid and sober habits. Her face was comely, and her air that of a lady, but her stature was diminutive, and she was too much *en bon point* for being accounted handsome. Notwithstanding, her son was all to her: she was all to her son: and the attentions which the mother showed to her son were more than repaid by the fondness which the son evinced for the mother.

Byron himself has described her thus:—

My mother was as haughty as Lucifer, with her descent from the Stuarts and her line from the old Gordons—not the Seyton Gordons, as she disdainfully termed the ducal branch [of course she was quite wrong]. She told me the story, always reminding me how superior *her* Gordons were to the southern Byrons, notwithstanding our Norman and always masculine descent.

It is noticeable that he frequently addressed her in his letters as "dear madam" (see the long series from 1808 to 1811, quoted in R. C. Dallas's *Life of Byron*, vols. i., 77-121, and ii., 1-31). He also treated her with dignity, for he always addressed her on letters as the "Hon. Mrs. Byron," although, of course, she had no claim to the epithet.

The latest investigator of Byron's "degeneracy" is an American professor, Dr. James G. Kiernan, who contributed a series of articles on Byron to the *Alienist and Neurologist* (reprinted recently in the *Humanitarian*). He sees degeneracy in Mrs. Byron's "predilection for quacks" (who tortured her boy's lame foot), and in her "premature obesity." Dr. Kiernan, coming to the subject with the microscopic eye of the specialist, which sees "stigmata" everywhere, mentions her father's suicide, and adds, on what authority I know not, that "other members of the family were suicides." He sums up Mrs. Byron thus:—

Mrs. Gordon was a woman of very unbalanced temperament. At the theatre in Edinburgh she went into convulsions, shrieking about her love to "Mad Jack" [Byron], on seeing Mrs. Siddons as Juliet. She half worshipped, half hated, her blackguard husband, and fell into grand hysteria at his death. Her mental defects were the theme of comment by the poet's schoolfellows. "Your mother's a fool," said a schoolboy to Byron. "I know it," was his curt reply, followed by an ominous silence. A more exasperating mother for a sensitive, passionate child

cannot be imagined than this vehement, undisciplined woman, who had fits of ill-temper hourly, and who rarely passed a week without a wild outbreak of hysteric rage. Lavish of kisses to the child when good-humoured, she was lavish of blows when he incurred her capricious displeasure. In a later stage of his infancy, instead of fearing, he hated her. Once, after pouring coarse abuse and profanity upon him, she called him a "lame brat." At this, the glare came from the child's eyes that so often flashed from them in after time. Whilst his lips quivered and his face whitened from the force of feeling never to be forgotten, he was silent, and then said, with icy coldness, "I was born so, mother," and he turned away from the woman who dared not follow him. The scene was in the poet's mind when he told the Marquis of Sligo that it was impossible for him to love Mrs. Byron as a son ought to love a widowed mother. The scene was still in his mind when, three years before his death, he wrote the first words of "The Deformed Transformed":—

Bertha: Out, Hunchback!
Arnold: I was born so, mother.

[Mrs. Byron's] features had that exaggeration of the Scotch type which constitutes arrest of facial development, by no means devoid of the shrewdness and ordinary intelligence of inferior femininity. She was capable of generous impulses to the persons whom, in her frequent fits of uncontrollable fury, she would assail with unwomanly violence. Mrs. Byron's early education was remarkably neglected at a time when Scottish young ladies of her station were exceedingly well educated, and the contrast between them and the women of the lower class [whom Dr. Kiernan says Mrs. Byron "reached"] was enormous. She found that her husband, to whom she had sacrificed her fortune, was the meanest kind of a profligate, who did not hesitate to leave her practically penniless, burdened with her own infant and the daughter [Augusta] of [his] first wife [Lady Carmarthen] whom she seems to have treated with all the kindness possible to an ill-regulated nature.

Dr. Kiernan, of course, may be exaggerating Mrs. Byron's incapacities (on the basis of the details supplied by Moore, Dr. Elize, and other writers); but, to my mind, there can be no doubt that she came of an utterly impossible race, and came at the fag end of it, when mere ebullency of spirit had passed into a form of actual insanity on the one hand (as illustrated by her father), and of enfeebled physiques on the other (as shown by the rapid decay of the family). The biographers of Byron (few of them Scots by the way) have, in the absence of the necessary genealogical knowledge, sketched Mrs. Byron's family by starting and guessing from her. I have reversed the process, and the two results are identical.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VISITING
THE UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
OF ABERDEEN, 1716-17.

(I., 2nd S., 23, 43, 55, 69, 91.)

THE Masters were the next day thereafter called before the s^d Commission and comparing were separately examined anent their conduct with regard either to Church or State and were appointed to answer such Interrogators as the Earle of Rothes put to them thereanent. But the Visitors finding they could make nothing of this questionary tryall resolved on a more methodicall way. Thereupon the Masters were all called in together and the Earle of Rothes asked the other Visitors if they or any other person quhatsoever present had any accusation to give in against the Masters of the King's Colledge that they might freely doe it. Whereupon the Principall of Glasgow one of the Visitors told that he knew some present that had severall things to charge the Masters with, but that they were not free to doe it in their presence, Therefore craved the Masters might be removed and that the accusations would be given in then.

Whereupon they were all desired to withdraw, and being within a little thereafter called in, there were two long lybells or Scrolls Produced by the Earle of Rothes, which the Visitors were pleased to call the Accusations agt the Masters of the Colledge, whereupon there were ane hundred persons or thereby in and about Old and New Aberdeen Convened as witnesses before the said Visitors of whom some were examined with little or no formality upon a great many questions that were drawn from the saids two lybells.

Which kind of tryall the Masters Judged not onely to be inconsistent with the fundamentall priviledges of their University, but even with the forme of procedure in any legall Civill or Criminall prosecution whatsomever: for in all Judiciall procedures if the pursuite be Civill there ought to be a pursuer, if Criminall there ought to be ane accuser at whose instance the action ought to be carried on, and this is a necessary Institution of Law that persons aggrieved with wrongous Suites may have redress against the Injuries which might be otherways done them. Beside there ought to have been a copie of the lybell or charge given to them beforehand, to the end they might be apprised of what they were to be accused of and so be enabled to answer the charge exhibited

against them, but it was so far from that, that the above lybells given in against the Masters were not timeously intimate to them, nor so much as read to them when they were accused thereon or at any time thereafter. When the witnesses were called they did immediately proceed to examine them who (beside what special Interrogators were put to them from the saids lybells) were desired by the saids Visitors to tell all they knew with respect to the Masters behaviour dureing the late rebellion and what expressions they had ever heard them utter in any companys either anent Church or State about that time, and whatever they could Depose thereanent should not be loading on themselves. Some of the Masters then craved for themselves and in name of the rest they might be allowed to object against the witnesses in regard severalls of those who were adduced and examined were incapable in Law of bearing Testimony, but that was absolutely refused and their Clerk discharged to mark in their minutes that any such thing was craved.

Seeing severall of the witnesses were inhabile the Masters think they should have got beforehand a List of such Witnesses as were to be adduced for proveing the severall facts wherewith they were charged, for it is not onely agreeable to the universall practice but likewayes a necessary expedient in Law to prevent innocent persons from being wronged by the evidence of infamous witnesses, for those who are brought on tryall are not capable either of formeing or proveing the legall objections agt witnesses unless there be a List of those witnesses delivered in due time and that a competent time be allowed for inquireing into the character of the witnesses and making good the objections against them.

While the witnesses were examineing if any matter did drop from them which any ways tended to the vindication of the Masters it was omitted to be taken in the deposition of the witness, and all Interrogators that were put to the witnesses by the Masters for clearing their innocencie were not allowed to be marked or answered So that nothing was brought on record but what was loading. Thus it being asked at one John Masson a witness if Dr. Middleton Principall frequented the Church where the Pretender was prayed for, he answered he onely saw the s^d Dr. Middleton there once in a forenoon, that it was the first time ever that minister had prayed for the Pretender; that Dr. Middleton did not return in the afternoon and that he never saw him in the Church afterwards, All that was recorded thereanent was that Dr. Middleton had heard the

Pretender prayed for that day And they refused to cause Insert the other part notwithstanding the s^d Dr. Middleton craved it again and again. There is also in the Deposition of one John Medie or John Bothwell witness a very remarkable circumstance for he being interrogat if he saw Dr. James Urquhart and Mr. Richard Gordon at a Bonefire on the Thanksgiving day for the Pretender, he told he saw them at one but it was before that time, yet the Clerk expresly marked that it was on the Thanksgiving day, and altho' the s^d Mr. Richard Gordon had caused the witness to be interrogate again and again, and although the witness sufficiently cleared them from being att any Bonefire on the s^d Thanksgiving day, yet the Clerk told he had closed the Deposition and it would not alter the right way, and all the favour that could be obtained was that the Clerk adjected some few words in the end of the Deposition which makes it so confused that it will scarce connect much less amount to a legall proof. This will appear from one of the saids two Depositions yet extant in their records.

The Commission would not allow the Masters to adduce any evidence either for their exculpation or clearing such facts as they seemed to be loaded with by the former Depositions and evidence of the other witnesses, but when all these matters were severally complained of in court as illegall steps of conduct it was then pretended by the Visitors in excuse of the whole that the powers of the court were not for judging but for Inquiry and that after occasions would offer, for vindicating their innocency in case they were brought to tryall before a new Commission with fuller powers, that it was onely a Precognition the Commission was then takeing which would not amount to a legall evidence.

When the Commission had ended this kind of probation at Aberdeen they adjourned their meeting to Edinburgh and ordered the Masters or any of their number haveing their power and warrant to attend their next meeting there in order to answer what further querries might be put to them, whereupon Mr. George Gordon, Professor of Languages, was sent over where he stayed a long time attending their severall meetings and sederunts to the great charge and expence of the College, and after the said Mr. George Gordon his long attendance there, there came ane order from the Commission expresly appointing the whole Masters either to come personally to Ed^r or Sign a Commission (a copie whereof they were pleased to send to the Masters) impowering the persons therein named to answer for every one of the Masters to such

things as they were to be examined on concerning their conduct and manadgement of the College Revenues and bring along with them the whole accompts relateing thereto since 1695 and a great many other papers. Accordingly the whole College accompts and papers called for were sent up to the s^d Mr. George Gordon and by him delivered to the Clerk to the Commission, in whose hands they remained for a considerable time. There was also ane ample Proxie in the terms the Visitors desired the same sent up to the s^d Mr. George Gordon: and how well he improved the trust thereby committed to him either for the good of his Colleagues or the University's Interest is very well known. The Principall as before still refused to answer either by himself or by Proxie to any Querries anent the College Revenue, not that there was any defect in the accompts but in regard he was still of opinion that that matter was not within the verge of their Commission, yet the other Masters carried this point by a Plurality of voices and by that means yielded to any demands the Visitors made from time to time which had no other effect than to wrest at last all power out of their own hands even to the depriving them of the rights of Suffrage in the election of members contrare to the foundation and uninterrupted practices of all former times.

It may be thought a Hardship that the Professors in ane University should be obliged at such a distance to transmitt their most essentiall papers to Ed^r to the great prejudice of the College affairs which cannot in many things be cleared for the time without them. Beside that the Masters should all either personally attend or be obliged to impower one so acceptable to this Commission to attend for them. But the Visitors of design calculat so convenient a season for the Masters to attend them to witt dureing the Sessions of their College, knowing very well that they would be indispensibly obliged either to leave the youth committed to their charge or else to grant a Proxie to whom they pleased and in as ample terms as they thought fitt to demand the same.

(To be continued.)



FOLK LORE ITEMS:—

To sing before breakfast is probably to cry before night.

It is unlucky to turn a bed on Friday.

The fall of a knife presages the visit of a gentleman; of a spoon, the visit of a lady.

SKENE.

BERWICKSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN
SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT.*(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 78.)*

IF the views I have been expounding in my three previous papers on this subject are correct, it appears that the specific peculiarity of the Merse intellect is that it rather wants wings. Or, to put it otherwise, the man of the Merse has one of the strongest understandings, one of the most nervous wills, one of the stoutest hearts to be found anywhere within the British Isles. But though, to quote the language of a vigorous writer, himself a Merse man, we may describe the natives of this county as being as a rule "strong men in body and mind, vigorous men, with no lack of buoyancy and vivacity," yet, while this is true, it is also true that generally speaking these strong men are not equally distinguished for the delicacy of their feelings and the refinement of their taste. It is no doubt a gross exaggeration, amounting even to caricature, for any one, in dwelling on the alleged materiality and John Bullish solidity of the Berwickshire mind, to say, as old Lord Elibanks did of the Merse husbandmen of his day, that "they were begot in mud, were bred in mud, and abounded in muddy ideas." But for my part I am inclined to believe that the thought which the old Peebles-shire peer sought coarsely and blunderingly to express by the rude epigram I have quoted, is probably at bottom a true thought after all. And I have been wont to think that probably a satisfactory way of setting forth that thought, without offence even to the Merse men themselves, might be for me to quote a casual remark once made by the greatest of Merse men about himself, and to adopt and apply that remark as symbolically significant in its bearing on the spiritual idiosyncrasy of the typical natives of this district. I refer, of course, to the well-known story told of David Hume. That philosopher, it seems, had been invited to be one of a party assembled at the house of the excellent Scottish poetess, Mrs. Cockburn; but arrived so late that he found the supper over and the table cleared. Whereupon, as the kind hostess was bustling about to make the needful provision for her belated guest, the latter humorously remarked for her guidance, "Now, no trouble, if you please about quality, for you know I'm only a glutton, not an epicure." There has always seemed to me a vast fund of suggestion in this saying. At all events I cannot but think that, when judiciously interpreted, the remark which I have quoted from the great Merse philosopher, with

its naive and amusing self-revelation, affords a clue to some of the more perplexing of those spiritual phenomena, which, as I have announced, I hope to convince my readers are characteristic of the more typical men of this district.

Not to dwell too long, however, on this point, I shall now call attention to those items of evidence corroborative of the general views I have been expressing, which are supplied by the tables of statistics which I have compiled for this county.

Turning first of all to the statistics illustrating what may, perhaps without offence, be called the more spiritual side of the achievements of the men of this shire, I remark that of the 75 notable ecclesiastics, divines, and spiritual teachers born in Berwickshire, no fewer than 11 have been acknowledged theologians or professional teachers of divinity of the very highest standing. This will be admitted when I mention that among them are the names of such champions of orthodox and systematic credal instruction as the late Drs. Smeaton, Fairbairn and Cunningham, as well as of the still surviving Dr. Duns of the Free Church. It is true, of course, that the greatest of these names, that of the late Principal Cunningham, belongs by the accident of birth to Lanarkshire, but he may justly be claimed for this county notwithstanding that accident, as he was not merely by family extraction, but also by training, a Merse man. In the U. P. Church, again, in addition to the present Dr. Alexander Hislop, the genial and cultured Professor of Practical Training in the College of that Church, this shire has the credit of having produced two such weighty and determined defenders of the substance of the faith once delivered to the saints as the late Dr. Thomas M'Crie of Edinburgh, and Principal Dr. John Cairns. Other Churches, too, have equally been supplied with their theological instructors from Berwickshire. Thus, in the Church of Scotland, besides the late Prof. John Dobie, we have the distinguished Dr. Robert Lee of Edinburgh; in the Congregational Church, we have Dr. David Bogue; and in the Presbyterian Church of Canada, Dr. David Inglis—all of whom were acknowledged theological experts in their day and generation. Nor must I forget to add that the Church of Rome, too, rejoices in the renown of such theological Merse athletes as Duns Scotus and Patrick Cockburn—the former of whom, I may be allowed to remark, exhibits in an accentuated form some of the more typical tendencies of the Merse mind. Thus Dr. Dörner, in his estimate of the character and work of this great man, who was the last of the schoolmen, says, "The

genius of Duns was critical, and his method is, therefore, negative destruction of error, rather than positive construction of truth." "His scepticism," however, he adds, "refers only to the argumentation, and his method is merely to destroy arguments until he has no other basis for truth than the absolute will of God and the voluntary submission of man; but this basis, the truth of the Divine Revelation and the authority of the Established Church, he never touches." With all his negative criticism, therefore, Duns Scotus remained true to the doctrines of the Church in which he was bred, and his system was one of strict theological orthodoxy. At the same time, his failure or inability to supply a speculative basis for faith had disastrous results. For, as Dean Farrar has remarked, "with Duns Scotus began the decay which ended in the dissolution of the speculative theology of the middle ages. His purely negative criticism gradually dissolved the union between faith and science, which Anselm had endeavoured to establish. His constant phrase, 'it cannot be proved that,' led to scepticism. Hence his system has been called Spinozism before Spinoza." Now, in this tendency to set up an external standard of authority, to which implicit obedience is exacted as a condition of faith, we see the bias of those minds, which are not mystic or intuitive in their natural operations, to find truth in something imposed from without rather than in something evolved from within. And this bias, as I have said, seems to me to be a characteristic common to, if not distinctive of, that practical and materialistic intellect which is so frequently found in men of Anglo-Saxon lineage, such as I have shown to be unusually frequent in Berwickshire.

At all events, that the practical rather than the speculative or idealist intellect is most common among the men of the Merse seems clearly borne out by the names of its leading divines, past and present. Thus I find among them the names of no fewer than nine bishops and archbishops, eight of them belonging to the Church of Rome, an unusually large number for such a small county, and indicating both the energy of the Merse intellect, and its early bias to practical or administrative work. At the Reformation, too, this practical turn of the Merse-born ecclesiastic revealed itself. For John Spottiswoode, the celebrated superintendent of Lothian, was a native of this shire. Nor, I would add, has this distinctively Merse faculty disappeared in our own day, as will be apparent in a moment, when I mention that among the leading ecclesiastics of the last and present generations, are to be found the following

Merse names—Dr. Robert Lee of Edinburgh, as well as Drs. Runciman and Baird, belonging to the Church of Scotland; Dr. Wm. Wilson, Dr. John Wilson, and Dr. J. Hood Wilson, as well as Drs. Thomas Brown, George Smeaton, Patrick Fairbairn, and William Cunningham, of the Free Church; Drs. James Taylor, the brothers George and Robert Jeffrey, also John Cairns, James Black, and Alexander Hislop, of the U.P. Church; nor must I overlook the name of the late Dr. Landels of the Baptist Church, and many other names belonging to all the Churches of scarcely less significance, which, however, I cannot here enumerate.

It may, perhaps, be objected to some of the conclusions I have been setting forth that I am forgetting the services rendered to a more energetic and aggressively spiritual evangelism by such notable Merse men as Saint Cuthbert, the apostle of Saxon Northumbria; by Henry Erskine of Chirnside, and his more notable sons, Ebenezer and Ralph, as well as by his son in the faith, Thomas Boston of Ettrick; by the covenanting leaders, too, Alexander and Michael Shiels, as well as by Drs. Waugh and Bogue, those two Merse divines who played so large a part in founding the London Missionary Society; by the great Indian missionaries, Drs. John Wilson of Bombay, and Stephen Hislop of Nagpore, and others whom I cannot now enumerate, not forgetting also the prominent Free Church evangelist, Dr. Hood Wilson of Edinburgh. But though the mention of these names does at the first blush suggest a possible error in the generalised conclusion which I have been setting forth, I yet personally believe that when the character of the work of the men referred to is examined, it is found not so subversive of that conclusion after all. It is true, for example, of the Erskines and Boston, that they were men who loved the Gospel, and knew its regenerating power. For, as the late Dr. John Ker has said, "The great truth which lay closest to their hearts and was always in their lips was the freeness and fulness and absolute sufficiency of Christ as a Saviour to all and every one who will receive Him." Nor can there be any doubt also that the acceptance and defence of the Marrow Theology by these men, and their influence in making it for more than a century the basis of the Secession preaching, did much to arrest the tendency to legalism and rationalism, that was at that time setting in in Scotland as elsewhere. But I think no one can read the writings of Boston, or even of either of the Erskines, without seeing that free as was their offer of the Gospel, and earnest as was their zeal in seeking to bring men to the ex-

perience of a vital connection with Christ, yet they were even more intensely dogmatic and theological in their statement of divine truths than the majority of their brethren, and quite as determined to require a perfect theology as in all cases a needful preliminary to a true spiritual life. I was much impressed lately by a passage from Froude's *Life of Thomas Carlyle*, in which is given the verdict of that philosopher on Ralph Erskine, written down immediately after a perusal of the Secession preacher's life. It is as follows:—"It is absolutely very strange. A long, soft, poke-cheeked face, with busy anxious black eyes, looking as if he could not help it, and then such a character and form of human existence. Conscience living to the finger-ends of him, in a strange, venerable, though highly questionable manner. The reading of Ralph Erskine has given me strange reflections as to the profoundly enveloped state in which all sons of Adam live. This poor Ralph and his formulas casing him all round like a beetle; what a thing it is! And yet what better have the rest of us made of it?" Allowance must no doubt be made for Carlyle's strong anti-theological bias in considering the applicability of his judgment to the question now before us. Nevertheless, speaking personally, I seem to hear in the allusion to the beetle-case of formulas, in which poor Ralph Erskine is said to have been enveloped, an unexpected corroboration of the conclusion which I had otherwise reached concerning the comparative absence of the mystic or higher speculative faculties from the typical representatives of Merse spiritual thought. And assuredly that conclusion is not weakened by any researches I have been enabled to make into the character of the writings of Alexander Shiels, the covenanter, or of Drs. Waugh and Bogue, or of any of the numerous Merse Divines, from Cunningham to Cairns, who have illustrated the character of Merse theological teaching in the nineteenth century.

But, while I venture to speak thus freely in regard to what I am prone to regard as a defect in the Merse intellect, I do not doubt for a moment that, possibly in large measure as the direct result of the defect indicated, the spiritual work of the Merse evangelical leaders has been productive of singularly widespread and lasting fruit. I say nothing here of the marvellous way in which St. Cuthbert stamped the impress of his holy personality on the rude Saxon idolaters of Northumbria; though it is significant enough that, after the death of that great man, not only were churches dedicated to him throughout all the wide country, from the Trent and the Mersey on the South to the Forth and the Clyde on the

North, but that, in addition to this, he was raised during the middle ages to the position of one of the three great Saints of England, the other two being St. Edmund of Edmundsbury and St. Thomas a Becket of Canterbury. But, writing as a loyal United Presbyterian, it affords me much satisfaction to express my belief that the work which Boston and the Erskines were privileged to do for Scotland was one for which not only their own generation, but all subsequent generations of Scotland, have had abundant reason to thank God. The late Dr. John Ker has finely said in regard to that work, "The Centuries belong to those who know how to seize the Hours." That the Erskines were men animated by this bold and practical spirit is proved by the issue of their work. To them, in the rationalistic and conservative eighteenth century, it fell to raise a testimony in their native land, alike for a pure gospel and a freely chosen ministry. That in so doing they were charged with a mission to the Church and to Scotland, is seen in this, that notwithstanding the faults they committed, their work went forward and bore large fruit. "Before they died," says Dr. Ker, "the seeds of their work at home had been carried across the seas," and then he adds, "if there be anything of the Mission spirit in their successors, it is due to the large view taken of the gospel message by the Fathers of the Church." Who, then, that contemplates the issues alike to Scotland and the world which have flowed from that act of fidelity to conscience which was exhibited by Ebenezer Erskine, when in 1732 he lifted up his voice against the spiritual derelictions of the time, but must acknowledge that under God a service of incalculable value was rendered to the highest interests of humanity by that stout-hearted and resolute son of the Merse. For I believe that Ireland and America owe almost as much to that act as Scotland itself. Indeed, the cause of evangelical truth and spiritual freedom all the world over was vitally connected with it. Had, indeed, the Erskines returned to the Church, as they were urged and tempted to do, then I believe with Dr. Ker, "that long since the ripples would have closed over their movement, instead of those currents that are finding their way to the ends of the earth." Far from the secession of the Erskines retarding the return of evangelical life in Scotland, we believe it was this, above all, that helped to preserve it in the National Church, and which stimulated its revival there. Had they gone back, it might have prevented the Disruption, but it might have done it at the hazard of decay and death. No one can suppose that the forecast of these

issues was in the minds of the men who had to make their choice; but there are inward impulses which in God's hand are in the place of eyes, and there is a breath of freedom on the face that tells the way from prison houses in the dark. It is one thing to keep men in a church even with a good conscience: it is another thing to bring them back. The early spring may hold the buds in bond, folded and reconciled to their constraint; but when they have broken into flower they cannot be charmed into their old places, for they know that summer is nigh. And when God breathes on his garden, there are springtimes of expansion, which lead into the future by a way that men know not. At such seasons witnesses like Luther, Knox, and Whitefield and Chalmers hear the cry, "O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain; lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid." But to answer it they must hear that other word, "Shake thyself from the dust: loose the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion!" That the Erskines heard that voice, we, for our part, cannot doubt.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

REV. JOHN SMITH, M.A., LL.D.

(2nd S., i., 74.)

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Innes Addison, Glasgow University, I am able to correct and supplement K. J.'s notice of John Smith.

He was second son of Alexander Smith, tenant of the farm of Auchmar, Leslie, Aberdeenshire, which had been occupied by the family for several generations, and, at the time of John's death in 1862, was held by his only surviving brother. In early life he worked on the farm, receiving his secondary education under John Minto, M.A. (Mar. Coll., 1825), schoolmaster of Clatt, and his religious training under Rev. Mr. Morison, Duncanstone. He took a large share in Sunday School work.

In 1836, at the age of 25, Smith entered King's College as a bajan. His second and third sessions, 1837-38 and 1838-39, he spent at the University of Glasgow, but he returned, for his fourth year, to King's College, and graduated M.A. there—as having completed the necessary curriculum—in 1840. Fourteen years later his

Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

Smith began in 1837 to study for the ministry of the Congregational Church at the Glasgow Theological Academy of that body, under Drs. Wardlaw and Greville Ewing; and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Ayr in 1842. In two years, however, for some unexplained reason, he resigned his charge, and, in connection with a relative, started the *Glasgow Examiner*, which he edited till his death, aged 51, on 16th November, 1862.

The *Examiner* "first got into notice by its sketches of ministers of all denominations; next its 'Chronicles of Gotham' appeared, in which the sayings and doings of the Glasgow Corporation were hit off in descriptive narrative style. . . . As the editor had no training for journalistic labours, he was coached in his new sphere of work by his assistant, Mr. P. S. Mac-liver, who for many years has been [1890] the proprietor and editor of the daily *Bristol Western Express*. . . . The editor of the *Examiner* was exceedingly hasty in his temper. On one occasion, for a mistake in split fractions in a job, he gave a fortnight's notice to every one in the composing room—a notice which, however, was withdrawn on the following morning, except in the case of the man who set up the job. His handwriting was so illegible that often he could not read it, and he would then strike out a sentence and substitute another, saying to the compositor who was engaged in setting up the article, 'Ha! old boy, that beats you. You can't write what you can't read.' He was fond of a practical joke. One of the compositors, Jamie Clark, was very particular regarding his pay, counting it over and over again, and the editor gave instructions that Jamie should receive his wages in threepenny and fourpenny pieces, and he would stand in a corner chuckling to himself as Clark spent from ten to fifteen minutes in verifying the amount."

Smith married, but left no family. In addition to the works named by K. J., he was author of *Causes and Cure of Pauperism and Crime; Recollections of James Turner of Thrushgrove; Uncle John's Letters to his Nephews.*

[*Glasgow Examiner* of 22nd November, 1862; Andrew Aird's *Reminiscences of Glasgow Editors during the last Sixty Years*, Glasgow, 1890.]

P. J. ANDERSON.

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Edin., 1877. In German,
Halle, 1854, and Breslau, 1854.
 The British Empire. " 1856.
Edit. with memoir The Works of
Oliver Goldsmith. " 1858.
 " Poetical Works of do. " 1864.
Other editions 1866, 1872 & 1874.
 " Byron's Childe Harold. " 1866.
 " Poetical Works of Sir W. Scott. " 1872.
- Spang, William.*
Edit. Dr. Arthur Johnston's
 Poemata. Middleburg, 1642.
- Spark, Alexander (M.A., King's Coll.,*
1776).
 Oration at Freemasons' Hall,
 Quebec. Quebec, 1791.
 Sermon on Day of General Fast. " 1804.
 Sermon on Civil and Religious
 Society. " 1810.
 Sermon on Day of General Thanks-
 giving. " 1814.
 Sermon on 7th March, 1819 (*the*
day of his death). " 1819.
- By Special Commission—The Trial of*
Antichrist. Abd., 1849.
- Spence, Alexander, D.D.*
 Fisheries. (*In Acc. of the City of*
Aberdeen, N. S. A., xii.)
Edit. Remains of Rev. Robert
 Forbes. " 1861.
- Spence, James (M.A., Mar. Coll., 1814).*
 An Ceugal Eaglais a tha eadar creidich
 agus an clann bheag. Gw., 1825.
 (*Gaelic translation by C. MacLaren*
of a sermon by J. S. on Isaiah
lxv. 23).
 Sermon at Ordination of Rev. W.
 Lowe. 1831.
 The Popish Investigator (No. i.-v.,
 Mar. to July, 40 pp. 8°.) Newport, I.W., 1838.
 A Memoir of J. A. Spence. Lond., 1840.
 Christ the Christian God. " 1845.
 Tractarian Heresy. " 1847.
 Tradition no part of the Christian
 Rule of Faith. " 1847.
 The Religion for Mankind. " 1852.
 The Pastor's Prayer for the People's
 Weal. " 1857.
- Spence, James, D.D. (M.A., King's*
Coll., 1844.)
 The means of bringing the Out-
 standing Population under the
 Influence of God's Truth. Lond., 1853.
 The Martyr Spirit: Where is it now? " 1855.
 Positive Religion versus Negative
 Morality. " 1857.
 Martha Dryland; or, Strength in
 Quietness. " 1862.
 Bi-Centenary of the Bartholomew
 Ejectment in 1662. Address. " "
 Scenes in the Life of St. Peter. " 1863.
 Indifference a Sin in the Cause of
 Christian Missions. " "
 Perfect Manhood in Heaven. " 1864.
 Sunday Mornings with my Flock. " 1875.
 Christ's First Words to His Dis-
 ciples (in "Pulpit Echoes"). " "
 The Divine Guardianship ("). " "
 The Intercessory Prayer of our
 Lord. " 1876.
- Spence, James.*
 The Stone Circles of Old Deer. Phd. [1891].
 On the Objects and Working of the
 Buchan Field Club. " [1893].
 Ha' Moss and the Castle Hill of
 Invergie. " "
 The Gordons of Gight. " "
 Note on Inverallochy Castle. " [1896].
 St. Columba. " "
 Report on Visit to Schivas. " "
 Excursion to Dunottar Castle. " [1899].
 On Folk Lore Days and Seasons. " "
 [*Transactions of Buchan Field Club.*]
- Spence, John, Min. of Orwell (Mar.*
Coll., 1732).
 Discourses on several evangelical
 subjects. Lond., 1799, and Edin., 1780.
 [*Printed in Edinburgh: different in titlepages*
only.]
- Spence, William.*
 Account of Glenbucket (*Sinclair's*
Stat. Act., xix.).
- Spencer, Alexander, A.M., Preacher*
of the Gospel and Schoolmaster,
Fordoun.
 A Selection of Moral Lessons,
 Natural History, Bible Lessons
 and Poetry; exhibiting a regular
 outline of such Entertaining and
 Useful Knowledge as is most
 proper to be communicated to
 the young, along with the Art of
 Reading; also an Appendix,
 containing a short English Gram-
 mar and Dictionary.—By Alex.
 Spencer, &c. . . . Montrose, 1831.
 An Introduction to Religion.
 Geographical Abridgement.

- Spencer, Alex. (Cornhill, Banffshire).*
 Sunday Readings Recommended. Abdn., 1869.
 A Plea for Abstinence. Gw., s.a.
- Spinke, John (M.D., Mar. Coll., 1714).*
 Quackery Unmasked. Lond., 1709.
 (Second ed., Lond., 1711.)
 A Short Discourse. " 1711.
 Venus's Botcher. " "
 A Letter truly representing a Matrimonial Case. " "
 The Venereal Patient's Refuge. " 1717.
- The Spiritual Independence of the Church.* Abdn., 1840.
- The Spiritual Rights of Christian Females.* " 1839.
- Spiritual Songs or Holy Poems.* " 1757.
- The Sporting Doctor (Satirical broad-sheet).* " [1867].
- Spottiswoode Society Publications.* Edin., v.y.
- Spry, Edward (M.D., King's Coll., 1759).*
 De Variolis ac Morbillis iisque Inoculandis. Leyden, 1768.
 De adscensus vaporum caussis. " "
 The Salutation or Loyal Welcome. 3rd ed. Plymouth [1786].
 The Masonic Quintetto. " "
 Six Extemporaneously Composed Masonic Songs. " "
 The Holy or Sacred Masonic Service. Plymouth Dock [1787]

(To be continued.)

ABBOTSFORD CHAIR.—An admirer of Scott calls attention to the above in the *Glasgow Herald*. It is beside the library table, and was the accustomed seat of the great novelist. The cushion, which is much worn, is now protected by a leather strap, to prevent any one from sitting on it. The chair was made by John Stirling, cabinetmaker, High Street, Kirkintilloch, about the beginning of the century. It is manufactured out of black oak, taken from the rafters of the house at Robroystone, near Glasgow, where Sir William Wallace was betrayed by Menteith. It was made at the instigation of a few admirers of Sir Walter Scott. The committee thereupon requested famous Andrew Marshall to come and sit in it before its transmission to Abbotsford.

J. F. S. G.

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGHS OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., page 79.)

1732. Sept. 30. William Proctor son to William Proctor in Mains of Achindore, p. to George Gairoch, sadler, 6 years, from 17th Nov., 1730. Master to pay £3 for each of the last three years, and maintain the prentice in bed, board and washing.
1733. March 1. Charles Farquharson son to Donald Farquharson of Micras, p. to Thomas Niven, merchant, 5 years, from 10th June, 1730—fee 400 merks.
- March 8. James Birse son to William Birse in Kincardine, p. to Thomas Niven, merchant, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1729—no fee.
- March 16. George Forbes son to George Forbes of Bellabeg, p. to Robert Chalmers, coupar, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1729—fee 100 merks.
- George Farquharson son to Donald Farquharson in Hattoun of Skeen, p. to John Sim, coupar, 6 years, from February, 1733—fee £5 stg. and a bedding of cloaths. Cautioners, the father and Charles Farquharson in Lairshell.
- James Chalmers son to Peter Chalmers, indweller in Aberdeen, p. to Thomas Murray, taylior, 6 years and 1 year, from Lambas, 1729—no fee. Cautioner, Mr. James Chalmers, Student in Divinity.
- May 1. Alexr. Clerk son to Alexr. Clerk in Bogmiln, p. to Francis Morison, wright, 5 years, from Whit., 1731—no fee.
- June 5. Alexander Spence son to Thomas Spence, taylior at the Denburn of Aberdeen, p. to George Knows, taylior, 6 years, after Martimas, 1728—fee £36 Scots and a bedding of cloaths.
- William Lewis son to the deceast Caleb Lewis, indweller in Aberdeen, p. to George Wright, couper, 6 years—fee £69 13s. 4d. Scots and a bedding of cloaths. Cautioner, George Smith in Broomend.
- William Philp son to the deceast Thomas Philp, maltman, with consent of James Mackie, collector of the Kirk Session, p. to Robert Lamb, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from Martimas, 1726—fee £8 Scots.
- Oct. 9. Alexander Touch, servant to David Wilson of Finzeach, p. to Robert Lamb, weaver, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1728—no fee.
- William Clerk son to John Clerk in Bridgend of Arbutnott, p. to Robert Lamb, weaver, 5 years, from 1st April, 1731—no fee.

- John Anderson son to the deceast James Anderson in the Hardgate of Aberdeen, p. to William Robertson, weaver, 6 years, from Martimas, 1727—no fee.
1734. April 1. William Murray son to Mr. William Murray, minister of the Gospell in Old Aberdeen, p. to Thomas Nivie, merchant, 4 years, from 10th April, 1733—fee £6 stg. for each year.
- April 27. John Jaffray son to Alexander Jaffray, indweller in Aberdeen, p. to James Robertson, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1727—fee 20 merks.
- May 10. James Cruikshank son to George Cruikshank, farmer at Greentree, p. to William Stivenson, weaver, 7 years, from Martimas, 1727—no fee.
- May 20. Alexander Ogilvie, late clerk of the Customes at the Port of Aberdeen, p. to James Keith, mert., 3 years, after 23rd February, 1734—fee 100 merks Scots.
- James Smith son to William Smith, schoolmaster in Aberdeen, p. to Robert Joyner, taylor, 7 years and a year, at the option of the master, from 13th August, 1729—fee £8 Scots as a Session apprentice.
- Sept. 17. Francis Farquharson son to the deceast Francis Farquharson of Shiels, with consent of Harry Farquharson, his brother, p. to George Garioch, sadler, 5 years, from 1st September, 1733—fee £20 stg.
- Sept. 23. Gilbert Moir son to James Moir, maltster, p. to George Cooper, goldsmith, 7 years, from 23rd March, 1734—no fee. James Moir to alimnt his son in bed, board and washing.
- John Mar, son to Alexr. Mar, shoemaker, p. to James Leonard, barber, 4 years, from 30th Decr., 1730—fee £30 Scots.
1735. Decr. 2. George Smith son to Wm. Smith, weaver in Old Aberdeen, p. to James Robertson, youngest, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 1st June, 1730—no fee. Cautioner, James Moir of Stonniewood.
1736. May 1. John Morgan son to Peter Morgan in Bogfairnie, p. to James Ferguson, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 29th July, 1729—fee £4 stg. and two bolls of meal.
- July 2. John Stuart son to the deceast William Stuart in Kirkhill of Gartlie, p. to John Sim, couper, 6 years, from 17th June—fee £6 stg.
- July 22. John Clerihew son to John Clerihew, indweller in Aberdeen, p. to William Harthill, shoemaker, 6 years, from 1st August—fee £20 Scots.
- August 6. John Middleton son to the deceast John Middleton, farmer in Ferryhill, p. to Francis Massie, barber, 7 years, from 3rd Feb., 1736—no fee, only a bedding of cloaths.
- Dec. 4. John Forbes son to George Forbes of Alford, p. to William Middleton, merchant, 3 years, from 25th June last—fee £600 Scots, in three instalments. "Alford mantains his son in back cloaths and other necessary apparell and in case he gett ane horse to ride to mercats he likeways to pay the hyre to the sd. Wm. Midlton from time to time."
- Dec. 13. John Legertwood son to the deceast Mr. Alexr. Legertwood, resider in Aberdeen, and Margaret Ferrier, his spouse, p. to William Chrystie, mert. in Aberdeen, 5 years, after Whitsunday, 1736—fee 100 merks Scots.
1737. Feb. 1. Colin Allan son to John Allan, farmer in Mastrick, p. to George Cooper, goldsmith, 6 years and 1 year, from November, 1736—George Cooper mantains his prentice in bed, board and cloaths—no fee.
- April 29. Alexander Main son to George Main in Portlethen, p. to George Main, shoemaker, 5 years, from 13th July, 1736—no fee.
- Robert Smith son to John Smith in Lay, p. to George Robertson, shoemaker, 5 years, from January, 1734—fee £4 stg.

A. M. M.

THOMAS A BECKET'S ROBES.—The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral have just received from a lady, whose name is not made public, a costly gift. It is an exact copy of the robes worn by the murdered Thomas à Becket, now deposited in S. Stephen's Cathedral, Jens—an old walled town of France, 70 miles by rail south-east of Paris. The vestments are of scarlet, interwoven with gold and silver, and embellished with pearls and precious stones. They comprise cope, chasuble, stole, &c. They are a magnificent gift. J. F. S. G.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—"M." writes:—In the first half of the century oxen were employed for ploughing and occasionally for carting. When they had to take the road it was necessary to protect the foot by iron shoes. An ox hoof with a shoe on it has been found at Cairnhill, Monquhitter. The shoe is a thin plate of sheet iron covering half the sole of the foot, and attached to the outer edge of the hoof by square-headed nails neatly clinched. A series of parallel lines on the hoof projecting above the surface indicates that the wearer had suffered at intervals from sore feet before being shod.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

ADMIRAL THOMAS GORDON
IN RUSSIA.

SOME very interesting information about Gordon appears in the *History of the Russian Fleet during the Reign of Peter the Great*, written by a contemporary Englishman, and edited by Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge for the Navy Records Society. Admiral Bridge, however, knows no more about Gordon than Charnock's out-of-date *Biographia Navalis* (London, 1795, Vol. III., p. 309) can tell him. Charnock says that Gordon got a commission for H.M.S. *Edinburgh* on November 7, 1705. He goes on to declare that the life of Gordon was "as barren of incident, and consequently as uninteresting, as that of any person who ever attained the rank of Captain in the British Navy. We are led to make this remark in justice to his character, both as a man and as an officer, his subsequent conduct, after he had ceased to be a British commander, proving him well endowed with all those shining qualities necessary to constitute that of an able and worthy man." Indeed, so little did Charnock know about Gordon, that he declares that "the time of his death is unknown": and yet the death was intimated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1741 (it occurred on March 19 of that year). Admiral Bridge might have done something more than repeat Charnock, in view of the fact that a number of documents relating to Gordon have been published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission (Stirling-Drummond-Home-Moray charter chest).

The manuscript which Admiral Bridge has edited, however, gives some particulars about Gordon. In 1717 we learn that the Czar, "when last in Holland, engaged in his service Captain Commodore Gordon, Captain Hay (dismissed 1724), Captain-Lieutenant Adam Urquhart (killed 1719)," and some other British subjects. Peter seems to have had a special liking for Gordon, which roused the jealousy of the Dane, Peter Sievers, whom Peter had engaged in 1708. Sievers would not consult with Gordon, even when the Czar wished him to do so, but in 1722 Peter made Gordon Vice-Admiral of the Baltic squadron in preference to Sievers. As an example of the jealousy of the Dane and the Scot, a long story is told about a dinner (which took place in 1721) on the anniversary of the battle of Hango Head (July 27, 1714), when the Swedish Rear-Admiral, Ehren Skiold, was taken prisoner. This long passage in Admiral Bridge's book was reprinted, verbatim, in the *Aberdeen Free Press* of July 24, 1899, although the critic

did not seem to know that that journal had dealt elaborately with Gordon last September. Gordon was a member of the Board appointed in 1719 to draw up articles of war. Like all the foreigners in Peter's service, he had great difficulty in getting his salary paid. Gordon is mentioned in Bruckner's *Peter the Great* (4th vol., Russian edition), and in Soloviev's *History of Russia* (vol. 5).

Admiral Gordon, whose origin is still a moot point, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Elphinstone of Calderwood, Bart., and had at least two daughters:—

1. *Anna Gordon*, married at St. Petersburg, 1726, Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, 3rd Bart. (1688-1753). After his marriage, Sir Henry resided almost constantly at St. Petersburg, till his father-in-law's death, in 1741. Lady Stirling died on 23rd September, 1776 (*Scots Magazine*). They had five sons and three daughters:—
 1. *Sir William Stirling* (4th Bart.) of Ardoch, was born in Russia, before 1729. He came to England with his brother, Thomas, in 1737. He married, in 1762, Christian, daughter of John Erskine of Carnock. She died in 1788: he died at Venlaw, on July 26, 1799 (*Stirlings of Keir*). They had five daughters, including—
 - Anne Stirling* (1761-1820), the heiress of Ardoch. She married, in 1779, Captain Charles Moray of Abercairny, and had three sons, who had no issue, and left their sister as heiress. This sister—
 - Christian Moray*, born 1779, married, in 1812, Henry Home Drummond, and had—
 - Charles Stirling-Home-Drummond-Moray* of Blairdrummond, Ardoch and Abercairny, born 1816. In this way it comes about that Admiral Gordon's papers are in the Stirling-Drummond-Home-Moray charter chest (see *Hist. MSS. Commission Report*). They had two sons—
 - Henry Edward*, now of Ardoch and Blair Drummond.
 - William Augustus*, now of Abercairny.
2. *Sir Thomas Stirling* (5th Bart.) of Ardoch: died without issue, in 1808.
3. *Charles Stirling* (1732-95).
4. *Henry Stirling* (1733-49).
5. *James Stirling* (born and died, 1735).
6. *John Stirling* (born and died, 1738).
7. *Mary Stirling* (born at Cronstadt, 1728). The Duke of Liria (son of the Duke of Berwick), who was sent to the Russian Court as Ambassador of Spain, in 1728, and took occasion to further the Jacobite plot with Admiral Gordon, was her godfather.

Field-Marshal James Keith, who was introduced by the Duke of Liria to the Russian Army, from Spain, was the god-father of her sister. Mary married James Campbell of Menzie, but had no issue.

8. *Ann Stirling*, married William Graham of Airth, and had seven sons and seven daughters.

II. *Mary Gordon* (the second daughter of Admiral Gordon), married William *Elmsal* (born 1689) of St. Petersburg, son of William Elmsal of Overthorpe, in Thornhill (see Hunter's *Familia Minorum Gentium*, Harleian Society). She had—

Anna *Elmsal*, who married (1) — Stanton, and (2) — Kidd (an officer in the Navy). She had a daughter—

Anna (by which husband I cannot say), who was unmarried in 1783.

The pedigree of the Stirlings is taken mainly from Sir William Fraser's book on the Stirlings of Keir.

I think it is possible that the Thomas Gordon, merchant, who died at St. Petersburg in May, 1806, may have been a son of the Admiral. A Captain Thomas Gordon was drowned on H.M.S. *Biddeford* (20 guns), which he commanded, and which went ashore at Hazeborough Sands, off Flamborough Head, on 30th December, 1761. He, and not the merchant in St. Petersburg, may have been the Admiral's son. I shall deal with this Captain in another issue.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Queries.

27. THE NAME MCQUISTIN OR MCEYSTEIN.—In the course of some interesting remarks in the *Weekly Scotsman* of September 9th, *apropos* of the name McGaffey, which the writer surmises to be of Scandinavian origin, and the Celtic form of Ofeigson (McOfeig) mentioned in same, says he gives a list of Highland names of Norse origin, and among these "McQuistin," of which an earlier form apparently is "McEystein." Would your interesting and instructive correspondent, Mr. Christie, or other student of Scottish surnames give us further information about this name "McEystein"—its origin, meaning, locale, &c., and in what modern or lowlandised form it still survives, and greatly oblige a Scots subscriber living under the

SOUTHERN CROSS.

South Australia.

28. SCOTCH IN GERMANY.—Being at present busy collecting materials for a book on the Scotch in Germany, I should be very much obliged if you could, through the medium of your paper, give me any information as to the Scotch at Danzig. As to

military relations I am pretty well informed. What I want are details (dates of settlement, &c.) of Scotch merchants and scholars at Danzig. A complete list of Scotch Professors in Helmstädt, Frankfurt, Rostock, &c., would also be welcome.

Glasgow.

E. L. FISCHER.

Answers.

17. HORN IDLE (I., 2nd S., 93).—In the last number of *S. N. & Q.* I see a query regarding the phrase "Horn Idle." I do not know its origin, but I remember it as quite current in Ayrshire fifty years ago. P. MURDOCH SMITH, Maj.-Gen.

Scots Books of the Month.

Butler, H. C. *Scotland's Ruined Abbeys*. Illustrated. Royal 16mo. 12/- net. Macmillan.

Wallace, Robert. *George Buchanan*. Cloth. 1/6. Oliphant's Famous Scots.

Simpson, William. *Glasgow in the "Forties."* Royal 4to. 25/- net. Morison.

Eyre-Todd, George. *The Book of Glasgow Cathedral: a history and description*. Royal 4to. 42/- net. Morison.

Graham, Peter, R.A., *Life and Work of*. Over 50 Illustrations. 4to, 2/6; or cloth, gilt, 5/- net. Virtue.

Hay, James. *Sir Walter Scott*. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 6/- net. Clarke.

Munro, Niel. *Gilean the Dreamer*. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 6/- net. Isbister.

Kearton, Richard. *Our Rarer British Breeding Birds: Their Nests, Eggs and Summer Haunts*. Medium 8vo. 7/6 net. Cassells.

Munro, R. *Prehistoric Scotland and its Place in European Civilization: A General Introduction to County Histories of Scotland*. 8vo. 7/6 net. Blackwood.

Logie o' Buchan, an *Aberdeenshire Pastoral of Last Century*. By Gavin Greig, M.A. Crown 8vo. 3/6 net. D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen.

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.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

Vol. I.
2nd Series.]

No. 8.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1900.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 100.)

LORD BYRON

(WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN FOURTEENTH
LAIRD OF GIGHT).

ABERDEEN has never produced a really great poet (a writer in the *Scots Observer* once hinted it never would); but it has made the most of its share of half of one, by creating a great saga round Lord Byron. He spent only eight years (1790-8) of his life in Aberdeen and the north, but into that brief and boyish period many legends and some passions (the possession of which at such an age only proves Byron the more degenerate) have been carefully packed. This is not the place to biograph Byron; but I must indicate the sources of information on his life in Aberdeen.

The influence of Aberdeen on Byron (besides that of his mother, which I have already dealt with) lasted until 1801, when (as a boy of thirteen) he left the school at Dulwich taught by Dr. William Glennie (born 1761), who was an Aberdonian, the son of Rev. John Glennie, D.D., minister of Maryculter, and brother of Dr. George Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Marischal College. Byron had two Aberdonians, the sisters Agnes and Mary Gray, for his nurses. Moore has drawn them in bright colours. When Agnes Gray married Alexander Melvin of Aberdeen, Mrs. Byron was present at the christening of her first-born, who was called George Byron Melvin. Byron gave him a gold watch, which passed to the child's brother (Alexander Melvin), and from him to his aunt, Mary Gray, who gave it to Dr. Ewing of Aberdeen. It is now in the possession of the widow of Major Ewing, the doctor's son, who lives at Taunton, and reproductions of the back and front of it were given in the *English Illustrated Magazine* (1897), along with reproduction of the younger Kay's portrait of Byron (at the age of seven), equipped as an archer. Byron is said to have stayed for a time with Agnes Gray (Mrs. Melvin) at 177 Barron Street, Woodside, which was known as "Byron's Hall" (see Morgan's *Annals of Woodside*, pp. 105-6). Mary Gray was in attendance on Byron at Nottingham in 1799. (An article on his stay at Nottingham, by Mr. J. A. Hammerton, appeared in *The Sketch* of September 22, 1897). Moore has presented the Grays as being very kind to Byron, but Hanson (quoted by Prothero, Vol. I., 10) gives a very different story. Writing to Mrs. Byron on September, 1799, Hanson says :—

Her [Mary Gray's] conduct to your son was shocking. It was the general topic of conversation at Nottingham. Byron told me that she was perpetually beating him, and that his bones sometimes ached from it; that she brought all sorts of company of the very lowest description into his apartments; that she was out late at night; and he was frequently left to put himself to bed; that she would take the chaise boys into the chaise with her, and stopped at every little alehouse to drink with them. But, madam, this is not all; she has even — traduced yourself.

The Aberdeen period of Byron's life has been fully dealt with by Moore (who is generally the only authority quoted by north country writers). Byron's boyhood in Aberdeen was described at length in *Harper's Magazine* (August, 1891), by Dr. Garden Blaikie (who told me that his article was very much cut down), and by Mr. Prothero in the *Nineteenth Century*, 1898. Dr. Blaikie says :—

[At the age of five Byron was sent to the school of Bodsby Bower, in Longacre, the schoolroom being] a room like a wareroom, perhaps 25 or 30 feet long, low in the ceiling, with three or four small windows, ill glazed and ill cleaned, the walls and roof begrimed with dust, the rough unwashed floor worn here and there into holes, suggesting excellent quarters for the rats below.

Altogether, the school was so uncongenial that his mother took Byron away, and engaged private tutors, two of whom became ministers of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Ross was a man of mature years, and Byron says :—"Under him I made astonishing progress, and I recollect to this day his mild manners and good-natured painstaking." Of his other tutor, afterwards Rev. Dr. Paterson, Montrose, who died in 1865, at the age of 92, Byron says :—

Afterward I had a very serious, saturnine, but kind young man, named Paterson, for a tutor. He was the son of my shoemaker, but a good scholar, as is common with the Scotch. He was a rigid Presbyterian also.

Dr. Blaikie forgot to mention that David Grant, the compiler of *The Beauties of Modern British Poetry*, was one of Byron's tutors. He afterwards had a side school at Buffle, and used to boast to my maternal grandfather, Andrew Malcolm, M.A., the schoolmaster of Cushnie, that he had taught Byron.

Byron ended his school experience at Aberdeen as a pupil at the Grammar School, then in the Schoolhill. The best description of his school days is that which was written by Mr. Morland Simpson for *The Sketch* (June 22, 1898), where facsimiles of two pages of the register, with his name inscribed, "Geo. Bayron Gordon"—superinscribed "Dom de Byron,"—were reproduced. The school registers show his name entered quarterly, from January 29, 1796, to the quarter which began (or ended) on June 18, 1798 (his granduncle, whom he succeeded in the peerage, died May 19, 1798). On January 29, 1796, he was in the second class. But Dr. Blaikie declared (*Harper's Magazine*) that Byron entered the school in November, 1794, along with Dr. Blaikie's father. I think that is probable, for he would have entered the first class (the registers before

1796 have not been preserved, if they ever existed). The last survivor of this class was Charles Winchester, advocate. I may note that Winchester was distinctly literary. In 1802 he was writing most of the articles in the *Intruder*, a penny-halfpenny octavo, issued by J. Burnett, Aberdeen, which at least reached a twenty-sixth number. Winchester also translated the memoirs of that bombastic Jacobite, the Chevalier Johnstone.

Dr. Glennie's school at Dulwich, which Byron attended (1799-1801), is fully described in Mr. Harnett Blanch's *History of Camberwell* (pp. 388-92). Byron thought it a "damned place." On going to Harrow he made a companion of Charles O. Gordon (died 1829), son of David Gordon of Abergeldie. Two letters he wrote to Gordon (August 4 and 14, 1805), are quoted by Prothero (I., 69 and 77). These letters give great credence to the new discovery, made by the Rev. J. G. Michie of Dinnet, that Byron revisited Ballaterich in 1803 (either in August or September). He was then a boy of fifteen and a half, and much more likely to have been struck with the glories of "dark Lochnagar" than he could possibly have been on his earlier visit as a boy of nine or ten. I understand that Mr. Michie will demonstrate this point for the first time (for even Prothero has overlooked it) in his forthcoming work on the Farquharsons of Invercauld (New Spalding Club).

Apropos of Byron's famous verses, I may note that a poem, in pretty much the same measure, appeared in the *Aberdeen Magazine* of October, 1798. The first verse runs thus :—

Ye hills and high mountains surrounding Mount Battock,

Ye groves and bright fountains, ye surely can tell
How sportive and merry, my ewes, I've been with
you,

How now I must bid thee, sweet mountains,
Farewell :

I drove from the cot to the hill where I tended
My ewes and my lambs from the wolf I defended.
The charms of sweet Nature my pleasure so blended
I sang like a lark in the Glen of Lochlee.

The verses were said to be the work of a "young shepherdess, whose images were drawn from the bleatings of her flock, the story of the skylark, and the wild flowers blooming in her native vale." Byron was living at Ballaterich in the summer of 1798, and is said to have been courting Mary Robertson, his host's daughter. Is it possible that he wrote the verses, figuring as "a young shepherdess?" He was just nine at the time. The poem was pointed out to me twelve years ago by Mr. James Rettie.

It is interesting to remember that Robert Louis Stevenson found a great inspiration within sight of "dark Lochnagar," for, as he told us (*McClure's Magazine*, September, 1894), it was while recruiting in "Miss Macgregor's Cottage," Braemar, that he "ticketed" his performance, *Treasure Island*.

There was a schoolboy [staying at the same time in Miss Macgregor's cottage]. He had no thought of literature: it was the art of Raphael that received his fleeting suffrages, and, with the aid of pen and ink and a shilling box of water colours, he had soon turned one of the rooms into a picture gallery. My more immediate duty towards the gallery was to be showman: but I would sometimes unbend a little, join the artist (so to speak) at the easel, and pass the afternoon with him in a generous emulation, making coloured drawings. On one of these occasions I made the map of an island: it was elaborately and (I thought) beautifully coloured: the shape of it took my fancy beyond expression: it contained harbours that pleased me like sonnets: and, with the consciousness of the predestined, I ticketed my performance *Treasure Island*.

I have already referred to the elaborate compilation of notices of Byron's residence in Banff in Dr. Cramond's *Annals*. A photograph of the pear tree in the garden of the old manse, which Byron is said to have robbed, has been taken by Rae of Banff, and was reproduced in *The Sketch* (April 13, 1898).

Byron has been credited with at least two amazing love affairs while he was in Aberdeen. Patrick Morgan (in the *Annals of Woodside*) mentions an incredible affair he had with a Woodside girl, "Lexy" Campbell. As Byron was only nine years old at the time it is inconceivable that "poor 'Lexy'" should have "lost caste by this affair," as Morgan declared, and if her subsequent career was "unfortunate," Byron was surely not responsible. Byron himself and Moore told the extraordinary story of his "passion" for his kinswoman, Mary Duff, of the Hatton family. Like many points in Byron's career, the identity of Mary is in dispute. The late Mr. Duff of Fetteresso declared she was a Duff. Mr. Michie, of Dinnet, says she was Mary Robertson, the daughter of a man with whom Byron lodged at Ballaterich, and Byron's senior by eight years. A good summary of the controversy was contributed by Mr. Robert Anderson to these pages (December, 1892), and is re-stated in Mr. A. I. McConnochie's book, *The Royal Dee* (pages 103-4). The "box" bed in which Byron slept at Ballaterich now serves as a cheese press at Dee Castle, a short distance to the east of the Robertsons' cottage. Mary Robertson married an excise officer, and died in Aberdeen in 1867; while

Mary Duff married the excise officer's *raison d'être*, a wine merchant, Robert Cockburn, by whom she had four sons. Her portrait, taken after death (a somewhat gruesome sight), was reproduced in these pages (Dec., 1892). I gave her descendants (all of them now in South Africa) in this journal (November, 1897). Dr. Blaikie suggested that Byron may have been in love with two Mary's at once. The idea is at least permissible in the great Byron saga.

Aberdeen is at this moment attempting to equip its strangely unstatued streets with a statue of Byron; but the movement has been attended by some extraordinary difficulties. Aberdeen has always assumed a curiously half proud, half shamed allegiance to Byron. For instance, I believe it was Dr. Kilgour who compiled a very frank (and anonymous) biography of Byron, under the title:—

Lord Byron, from authentic sources, with remarks illustrative of his connection with the principal literary characters of the present day. "Dead scandals form good subjects for dissection."—*Don Juan*. London: Knight & Lacy, Paternoster Row; Aberdeen: W. Gordon, A. Stevenson, D. Wyllie, and L. Smith, 1825. [Printed by William Aitken. pp. xvi., 207.]

The preface to the volume contains a few rather unreliable statements as to Byron's family history, and a few anecdotes about his residence in Aberdeen. But nothing is extenuated.

With regard to Byron's earlier name of "Byron Gordon," I may note that there is an American explorer, George Byron Gordon, who wrote an article in the *Century Magazine* (May, 1897) on "The Mysterious City of Honduras." There is also a Mrs. George Byron Gordon practising the gentle art of palmistry in Edinburgh. Her husband is the son of Captain John Gordon, R.A., and his mother, as a young girl, "was a very great favourite of Byron's," and is stated to have been the poet's cousin. I cannot verify this, however; nor a tradition that aforesaid Captain's great-grandmother, Jane Gordon (who married a Mr. Taylor), was a disowned daughter of the fourth Duke of Gordon. Has any reader ever heard of his Grace's having added to his other failings the crime of disowning a legitimate daughter? His known daughters were, of course, the Duchesses of Richmond, Bedford, and Manchester, the Marchioness Cornwallis, and Lady Madalina Palmer.

BYRON'S DESCENDANTS.

Byron has four descendants (one man and three women) still living. By his marriage (in 1815) with Anne Isabella (1792-1860), daughter

of Sir Ralph Milbanke, he had an only child—

The Hon. Ada Augusta Noel, born December 10, 1815, in Piccadilly Terrace, London. She married, on July 8, 1835, William King, 8th Lord King, Baron of Oakham. He was created Viscount Oakham, and Earl of *Lovelace* in 1840, and took the additional name of Noel in 1860. She died, November 27, 1852, leaving—

I. *Hon. Byron Noel King*, Viscount Oakham. He was born, June 25, 1836, and succeeded to the peerage as Lord Wentworth, on the death of his grandmother (Lady Byron), in 1860. He died unmarried, September 1, 1862.

II. *Ralph Gordon King-Milbanke*, the 2nd and present Earl of *Lovelace*, born July 2, 1839. He succeeded his father in 1893. He married, on August 25, 1869, Fanny, daughter of the Rev. George Heriot, of Fellow Hills, Berwickshire, vicar of St. Anne's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and by her (who died July 13, 1878) has a daughter—

Lady Ada Mary King-Milbanke, born Feb. 26, 1871. She is, of course, the most direct descendant of Byron, belonging to the second generation now alive. She belongs to the fifteenth generation of the Gights.

Lord Lovelace, who is assisting to edit the new edition of Byron, issued by Mr. Murray, married secondly, on December 30, 1880, Mary Caroline, daughter of the Right Hon. James Stuart-Wortley, by whom he has no issue. His half-brother is heir to the title.

III. *Lady Anne Isabella Noel King-Milbanke*, born 1837, married, June 8, 1869, Wilfrid Scawn *Blunt*, poet, politician and Arab horse breeder. They have only one child—

Judith Anne Dorothea Blunt. She married, on February 2, 1899, at the Roman Catholic Church at Zeytun, Cairo, the Hon. Neville Stephen *Lytton*, second son of the 2nd Earl Lytton, and grandson of the novelist, Bulwer-Lytton. She was given away (in her father's absence) by Lord Cromer (whose son, the Hon. Roland Baring, acted as best man). The honeymoon was spent at Heliopolis, and the young couple (the bridegroom, who was nineteen at the time, is the bride's junior by seven years) were escorted part of the way by a bodyguard of mounted Bedouins.

Thus there are only four of Byron's descendants now alive—Lord Lovelace and his sister and their daughters. The recent wedding of Miss Blunt in the desert was as romantic as anything that the Gordons or the Byrons could show. Besides that it is a very interesting alliance of literature—the poet's great-grand-daughter with the novelist's grandson. J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

“THE LAST LAIRD OF GIGHT.”—Mr. J. M. Bulloch (Vol. I., 2nd S., 97) says:—“Mrs. Byron spent her summer holidays in a little cottage off the South Stocket Road, called Honeybrae, which has been demolished, or doomed, to make way for the voracious villa.” But it still stands, and is likely to do so for many years at the present rate of building westward, and which, meantime, has received a check. It is not a “cottage,” but a house of two complete flats, of which a very good sketch is given in the Aberdeen *Bon-Accord* of 28th July, 1898. We are indebted to Mr. George Walker for its identification, although he did not mention it in his unfortunately named, but highly interesting work—*Aberdeen Awa'*. Mr. Bulloch contends that “Villa Franca,”—now demolished—could not have been the house in which Byron spent some of his summer holidays, because it had at that time been but recently built. While it would be interesting, of itself, to know when Peacock acquired the feu on which he erected Villa Franca, I know that it was let for summer quarters in 1820, as the Rev. John Thomson, M.D. (not D.D., as many think), took it as such that year for the benefit of his daughter's health, who died shortly after. Dr. Thomson published a life of that daughter, in which he says:—“Her health not improving, she was removed, for a change of air, to Cooperstone, but all of no avail.” Mr. Francis Edmond, while trustee on the sequestrated estate of Mr. Anderson, sold Villa Franca to one Shearer, a tinsmith in George Street, but it had to be repurchased by the City Land Association, to enable that company to properly lay out their ground. The ground on which Villa Franca stood was of *triangular* shape.

GEORGE ALLAN.

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THE GRANTS OF TANMORE.—Genealogists may be glad to know that there is an elaborate series of letters dealing with this family (1670-1779) in the Additional Manuscripts of the British Museum, 25,405-25,412 (seven volumes). Among the correspondents are the Duke of Gordon and Professor George Gordon of King's College.

J. M. B.

RECORDS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VISITING
THE UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
OF ABERDEEN, 1716-17.

(I., 2nd S., 23, 43, 55, 69, 91, 101.)

Second Commission. Thereafter the Commissioners of Visitation made a report to his Majesty of their hail proceedings, and thereupon obtained a new Commission in March 1717, Impowering the same Commissioners to meet at Ed^r the 28th day of the said moneth and to Cognosce and determine in the said affair, and to suspend deprive or otherways punish the Masters of the sd College conforme to the nature of the fault and the laws and practice in such cases.

It may be thought that both the first and last of these Commissions have been obtained without his Majesty's being fully apprised of the import thereof, For first nothing can be reasonable thought more injurious and offensive in the publick Administration than those Commissions, such Commissions haveing been compted Grievances in the reign of King James the Seventh whose proceedings as to the Universitys of Oxford and Cambridge were considered as Incroachments of great moment. Secundo, all establishments of new Judicatures with such powers as are contained in the last of the saids Commissions must necessarily be lookt upon as Innovations in our Constitution. Tertio, Such Commissions are inconsistent with the foundation of the King's College of Aberdeen and fundamentall priviledges of the same. For by the Foundation thereof the Chancellour of the University is Judge in all the causes thereof as well Civill as Criminall, the express words whereof are (Eisdem Doctoribus, magistris, Graduatis, Studentibus, Scholaribus suppositis et alijs personis dictæ Universitatis id teneantur Coram dicte Universitatis Cancellario pro tempore existente duntaxat de ijs querelantibus de Justitia respondere; nec coram quibuscunque alijs Judicibus, etiam conservatoribus pariformiter privilegiatis et quocunque privilegio fulcitis, super quibusvis causis et actionibus tam criminalibus quam civilibus realibus personalibus aut mixtis Ecclesiasticis sive Temporalibus inviti aut Judicium evocari aut trahi possint). Which foundation with the many other priviledges and immunities belonging to the sd University are ratified and confirmed by severall Parliaments. Quarto, Such Visitations as have been appointed since the Revolution were still granted with

consent of Parliat^t were still appointed to meet at the University and were for the most part onely to examine into the Masters managements with respect to the Revenues of the College and their ability to discharge their revixe offices and not to enquire into the affairs of Church and State.

Upon which new Commission the whole Professors and Masters of the King's College were cited to appear at Ed^r upon the 17th of Aprile 1717 (except Mr. David Anderson and Mr. George Gordon into whose conduct and behaviour the visitors thought not fitt to enquire) and to their revixe Citations they got Schedals anext containing such articles as were pretended to have been proven ag^t the Masters by the witnesses that were examined at Aberdeen.

In obedience to which Citation the whole Masters went up to Ed^r against the prefixt dyet (except the Principall and Dr. Patrick Urquhart Mediciner in the sd College they haveing both sent up Certificates from Physitians upon Soul and Conscience of their inability to travell without hazard of their lives). The Principall being unacquainted with the forms of Law doubted not but that he was oblidged to send up his answers in write if he was not able to appear personally before the Commission, and this was the reason why he sent a letter along with the Certificat bearing that he designed to have sent up written answers to the articles contained in his Schedall but by reason of his Indisposition was unable to doe it then, therefore craveing a continuation to the first of June and that he should endeavour to doe it then to their satisfaction.

When the Masters appeared at Ed^r before the sds Visitors the Justice Clerk then chosen Preses asked each of them if they had answers to give in to the severall articles contained in their Schedals and if they had not to have them ready against the eighteenth of the said moneth. Thereafter the Certificats for the Principall and the s^d Dr. Patrick Urquhart were read and sustained.

The Commission met again upon the eighteenth day of the said moneth, the Masters compearing gave in such answers in write as they could get ready in so short a time, after reading whereof they were dismissed and appointed to attend the Commission the nynteenth or 20 day of the s^d moneth. And they haveing appeared accordingly that day, the Visitors without any formall tryall or allowing of any further answers or using any farther probation, but resting on the foresd illegal precognition taken by them at Abdn on the sd first Commission, caused their Clerk

read Sentence of Deprivation ag^t Dr. James Urquhart and Mr. Richard Gordon two of the Professors of Philosophy in the said College.

Its worth the while to notice here, first that by this second Commission the Visitors therein named were appointed to sitt att Ed^r eighty miles distance from the University, by which the Masters were deprived of the legall advantages of adduceing witnesses in their vindication, those witnesses haveing their residence in the same town where the University is Situate. 2^{do} that the Masters were from time to time oblidged to bring up what further records or papers were called for by the Commission at such distance to the great charge and expence of the College beside the hazard of their perishing. 3^{tio} that the Masters are again appointed at a most unseasonable time to abandon the youth committed to their charge dureing the Sessions of the College in order to attend this new Judicature. 4^{to} that altho' some illegall steps had been made upon the first Commission yet it might have been expected that when the same visitors had obtained this second one with enlarged powers they would have rectified their procedure, but instead of that this new prosecution was worse than the former, there was neither order nor forme of law observed, which being complained of it was answered by some in the Commission that they were now ane extraordinary court without limitations and were not bound up to the formes of Law in their proceedings: And so it was indeed, for the Articles exhibited against the Masters and contained in their Schedals were in no sort of forme or shape and all the evidence used against them was the selfsame precognition which was taken at Aberdeen upon the first commission in the illegall and unprecedented manner above sett down, And their Procedure was so Summar that the two Professors of Philosophy above named were cited to the 17th of Aprile ordained to give in their answers the 18th day and were deprived the 19th day of the said moneth, So that this affair was carried on to the exit above mentioned in hurry and precipitation.

Upon the twenty day of Aprile the haill other Masters were suspended from their offices till the 4th of June thereafter except the Principall, Dr. Patrick Urquhart, Mr. David Anderson and Mr. George Gordon who were onely with the rest Inhibite from takeing upon them to supply the vacancies then made untill the mind of the Commission should be further known thereanent. Such of the Masters as were then present were cited apud acta to the said fourth day of June, the Principall was afterwards cited to the same

dynet but the copie he then got bore nothing of his sending up of written answers in case of his not appearing personally, altho' Dr. Patrick Urquhart was cited to the same dyet and that the copie did bear to appear personally or give in his answers in write.

Upon the said fourth day of June the Masters did again appear at Ed^r before the Commission except the Principall and Dr. Urquhart who sent up Certificats exactly of the tenour of the former, Dr. Urquhart sent up with his Certificate answers to his charge, but the Principall (altho' he had his answers ready to all the articles contained in his charge) sent no written answers directly to the Commission being advised by his Lawyers betwixt the time of his first and second Certificat that he was neither oblidged, nor safe to send up any written answers to the Commission seeing the faults he was charged with were personall and he not being able to appear personally to answer them, that the Commission would not proceed ag^t him, beside there was no Certification in the Summonds as in Dr. Urquhart's, that in case he sent not up written answers but onely in case he did not appear personally and as to that point the Certificat would be a sufficient answer, and that the Visitors might see that it was no shift in the Principall and that he would answer the whole articles contained in his Schedall he sent up a copie of his answers to the Lord Cullen one of the Members of the Commission to be communicat to them if he thought proper. Notwithstanding whereof upon the 19th day of the s^d moneth of June the Visitors held the Principall pro Confesso upon the haill articles contained in his charge and past sentence of Deprivation ag^t him.

This Sentence had no other foundation than the former to witt the illegall Precognition taken upon the former Commission at Abdn. Beside the Principall still expected that if his Certificat was not sustained (altho' it had all in Law that was necessar to Support it) he would at least have got but one further dyet assigned him either to appear personally or to send up his ansrs in write, which they had but allowed he could have sufficiently vindicate himself from all the articles contained in his charge.

The Visitors within two days thereafter past sentence of Deprivation against Mr. John Gordon Professor of Civill Law in the s^d College personally present, albeit he had given his answers with the other Masters upon the 19th of Aprile to the Visitors. This sentence had no other foundation than the former, beside its to be observed as to the sd Mr. John Gordon that when the Visitors past Sentence of Deposition

against the two Professors of Philosophy upon the sd twenty day of April and finding at that time the articles contained in his charge wer not sufficient for his deprivation, gave him a new charge or list of queries and ordered him to satisfie the Commission thereanent against the fourth day of June thereafter and obliged him to a new compeirance at Edr agt that day but these finding nothing of their new or additional charge verified or proven agt him after they had considered his answers thereto. Upon the 22nd day of the said moneth of June they deprived him of his Office for the articles contained in his first charge.

The Commission having after this manner purged the King's College of four members resolved to plant the same as unwarrantably, for which end in July or August 1717 they sent the Lord Forglen to the North in order to treat with the members of the University yet remaining anent filling the vacancies and to know if they would agree to such persons as the Commission wold name. But Forglen getting no satisfactory answer from the Masters who still insisted on their priviledge by the fundation to fill the vacancies. Upon his return ther wer immediatly ane act made by the Commission upon the twenty day of September thereafter, Narrating a great many of the Masters mismanagements, and their misapplying several gifts and mortifications, and what not, belonging to the said College. But that the Masters might be enabled to uplift the College rents and debt due to them the Commission thought fit to take of the former Suspension but under this express provision that in regard it had appeared to the Commission that the Masters had by several deeds under their hands concurred in the forsaid mismanagement of the revenue of the College theirfor as a just censure of such practices and for discouraging the like for the future they did enact and declare that the said Masters should have no right of suffrage pro hae vice in the electing or presenting any persons to supply the vacancies in the said College and therfor discharged the Masters from exercising any right they might pretend to have in the said elections. This act of the Commission seems to have been made in order to force the Masters of the College into their measure and to shuffle them out of their just priviledge of electing, for if the faults they charge them with be true as the sinking gifts and mortifications and misapplying College revenues such a punishment as depriving them of their right of Suffrage pro hae vice (as they are pleased to call it) will by all unbyassed men be ever look'd upon as too small a punishment

for such offences, or at least never thought sufficient to make up the College losses. And albeit such mismanagements had been true what ever might have been penall in that matter was by His Maties act of Grace then indemnified so that all that the Masters could be lyable in was simply restitution which wold certainly have been more for the interest of the university than the suspending the Masters thereof, from that right of suffrage competent to them by the fundation. But the truth is, the presentations in favour of such persons as the Visitors or their friends at Court had a mind to, wer not come down so that this embargo on the Masters seemed absolutely necessary least in the interim they had proceeded to their elections conform to the fundation. Accordingly in November 1717 ther came down four presentations which those Gentlemen had procured from His Matie of a very singular and unprecedented strain in favour of Mr. George Chalmer Minister at Kilwinning as Principal Mr. Alexander Garden of Troup as Professor of Civil law and Mr. Daniel Bradfutt and Mr. John Ker as Professors of Philosophy in the said College, by which presentations the Magistrats of Aberdeen, Ministers of new and old Aberdeen are appoynted admitters of the Principal and Professor of Law and the new Principal is appoynted to admitt the said Mr. Ker and Bradfutt.

(To be continued.)

THE FRASERS OF DURRIS.—Mr. Alistair R. Irvine Fraser, only son of the late Captain Francis Garden Fraser of Findrack, writing to the *People's Journal*, says:—"In your account of the late Mr. W. N. Fraser you make one grave mistake in saying he succeeded his eldest brother in 1883. Such was not the case. In 1883 my late father, Captain F. G. Fraser, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, my brother, Mr. Francis Baird Fraser. On the latter's death a will was found by which Mr. W. N. Fraser obtained the estate of Findrack. Arms and supporters, however, cannot be bequeathed, and the representation of the family with the sole right to use the supporters as heir male of the family of Fraser of Durris, &c., now devolves upon me and not on my cousin, Major Fraser, late 3rd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment."

VALUATIONS.

(Continued from Vol. I., and S., page 73.)

Anno 1674.		Anno 1741.	
PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.		PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.	
10.	<i>Parish of Kindrought.</i>	10.	<i>Parish of Kindrought.</i>
Inveray	£199 7 4	Inveray	£199 7 4
John McKenzie of Dallmore	140 0 0	Dalmoir—Lord Bracco	140 0 0
Allanaquick	140 0 0	Allanaquick Do.	140 0 0
Invercauld	333 6 8	Invercauld	333 6 8
John Grewer Younger	20 18 0	Camisakist	70 13 4
Camisakist	70 13 4	Lord Bracco's feu duties	126 8 8
Earl of Mar for feu duties	500 0 0	Invercauld feu duties	73 11 4
John Grewer, Esq.	20 18 0	Invercauld for Castletown	300 0 0
Ludwick Farquharson of Auchendryne	150 0 0	Auchendryne	150 0 0
John Erskine	40 0 0	John Drewers	41 16 0
		John Erskine	40 0 0
	<u>£1615 3 4</u>		<u>£1615 3 4</u>
11.	<i>Parish of Glengardin.</i>	11.	<i>Parish of Glengardin.</i>
Earl of Aboyne	£226 0 0	Donald McKenzie of Dalmoir	£226 0 0
Arthur Tawes	100 0 0	Tambelly	100 0 0
Laird of Abergeldie	140 0 0	Abergeldie	140 0 0
Alexander Gordon	103 6 8	Dalmoir for Culsh	213 6 8
Relict of Mr. Alexr. Gordon	110 0 0	Do. for Inverenzie	160 0 0
Malcolm Macgreigor	80 0 0	Do. for Rhynabreik	66 0 0
Greigor Macgreigor	80 0 0	Thomas and Jas. Keirs	80 0 0
Thomas Macgreigor	66 0 0		
Thomas and James Keirs	80 0 0		
	<u>£985 6 8</u>		<u>£985 6 8</u>
12.	<i>Parish of Crathie.</i>	12.	<i>Parish of Crathie.</i>
Laird of Invercauld	£230 13 4	Invercauld for Aberdour	£230 13 4
Charles Farquharson of Monaltry	220 0 0	Monaltry	220 0 0
Relict of Willm. Farquharson of Inveray	188 0 0	Invercauld	75 18 8
Donald Donaldson	24 0 0	Thomas Gordon	180 3 0
John McGilvie	20 0 0	John Symon	89 12 0
Laird of Abergeldie	600 0 0	Ballmurrall	232 0 0
Findlay, Edwart and Jno. Mchaidies	280 0 0	Abergeldy	600 0 0
Donald and James Symons, Wm. Farq'son and James Stuart	280 0 0	Tullachoy	90 0 0
Ludwick Farquharson of Tullachoy	90 0 0	Daldownie	214 6 4
	<u>£1932 13 4</u>		<u>£1932 13 4</u>
13.	<i>Parish of Tullich.</i>	13.	<i>Parish of Tullich.</i>
Donald Farquharson Minor	£110 0 0	Farquharson of Allanquich	£110 0 0
Inveray	430 0 0	Inveray	430 0 0
Mr. Robert Coutts	86 0 0	Easter Mierass	118 0 0
Patrick Moir, John McWilliam and Duncan Coutts	48 0 0	Edward Fleeming	16 0 0
Patrick Ogg	40 13 4	Auchintoul, Pat. Fleeming	40 13 4
John Erskine of Wester Murass	155 0 0	Wester Mierass	155 0 0
John Erskine of Castletown	66 13 4	Invercauld for a part of Mierass	44 9 0
John Morgan	55 0 0	Ryncatton	22 4 4
Earl of Aboyn	262 0 0	Invercauld for Torgattor	55 0 0
John Smith	24 3 4	Earl of Aboyn	262 0 0
	<u>£1277 10 0</u>	Camissamy	24 3 4
			<u>£1277 10 0</u>

14.	<i>Parish of Glenmuick.</i>		14.	<i>Parish of Glenmuick.</i>	
	Earl of Aboyn	£120 10 0		Earl of Aboyn	£120 10 0
	Donald Farquharson, Minor, and the Relict and Col. Gardiners of Mr. James Farquharson's Lands	171 10 0		Abergeldie	430 0 0
	Braicklay	300 0 0		Braickley	300 0 0
	Laird of Abergeldy	430 0 0		Billatrach	100 0 0
	William Fraser of Craigstown	100 0 0		Billaimoir	51 10 0
				Aucholzie	120 0 0
		<u>£1122 0 0</u>			<u>£1122 0 0</u>
15.	<i>Parish of Glentanar.</i>		15.	<i>Parish of Glentanar.</i>	
	Earl of Aboyn	£123 0 0		Earl of Aboyn for Broadland	£123 0 0
	William Gordon of Bellamoir	93 10 0		Do. for Over Bellastryne	21 10 0
	Ludwick Gordon	34 10 0		Bellamoir	93 10 0
	Thomas Middletown	21 10 0		Carnacraig	33 13 4
	Relict of Mr. James Farquharson	86 10 0		Earl of Aboyn for Nether Bellastoryn	34 10 0
	James Middletown	33 13 4		Do. for Newtown & Waternady	86 10 0
	Margrat Blackhall	50 0 0		Do. for Tilliecairn	50 0 0
		<u>£442 13 4</u>			<u>£442 13 4</u>
16.	<i>Parish of Midmar.</i>		16.	<i>Parish of Midmar.</i>	
	Ballogie	£960 0 0		Grantsfield	£903 0 0
	Laird of Cluny for Little Sauchan	65 0 0		Cursendeay	485 0 0
	Laird of Cursendeay	712 0 0		Cluny for Little Sauchan	65 0 0
		<u>£1737 0 0</u>		Shiels	284 0 0
					<u>£1737 0 0</u>

AN INCIDENT OF THE '45.

AS there seems a good deal of interest just now in all connected with the "'45," I send you the following little incident in case you should think it worth inserting. It is very slight, but quaint and picturesque, and gives a curious picture of the primitive ways in those days. I copied it many years ago from an old MS. book of "Memorials of my Family," written by Dr. Wm. Brown, of Edinburgh, who has been long dead, and was a grandson of the Miss Jardine mentioned in the incident. Dr. Brown was wrong as to the scene of the visit: it was not at Dornock, which was not on the line of march of the Jacobite army, but at Castlemiln, near Lockerbie, which was the residence of the family during most of the century. I may mention that my grandmother, who used to tell about the visit, and of the Jacobite Lords sending back for the money, said that the valuable coins were crown pieces, which is more probable than the "bawbees" of Miss Jardine.

ARCH. SHOLTO DOUGLAS.

Birkhill, Muckart, Dollar.

In 1745 Miss Jardine was staying as a visitor at the house of Mr. Douglas of Dornock, a relation of the Jardine family. The Jardines were loyal Whigs,

while Mr. Douglas was a devoted Jacobite. A keen argument was carried on between the Laird and his young cousin, in which he was so much provoked by her sharp retorts that he ended by saying, "Deil cut the tongue out of your head, lassie." During her stay at Dornock an unexpected event occurred. The rebel chiefs, on their march to England, divided themselves into several parties. One of these marched through Annandale, and passed the night at Dornock, where they were received with much hospitality. She named the Duke of Perth, the French Ambassador, the French Marquis—she always said "Marquie"—and Murray of Broughton. The family were put to much inconvenience, having to give up their beds to accommodate the important strangers, and sitting up all night. Miss Jardine's frock was at the washing. She obtained the body, but had to do without the skirts. She sat on a bunker in the window, having a little table in front, and thus in part concealed her inadvertence. She had to remain a long time in this unpleasant situation, and fretted or fumed, as she said, at the rebellious conversation to which she was compelled to listen. In the evening they laid a tartan plaid on the table, and played at cards most of the night. They left a few coins on the table. She said they were halfpence, which the servants took, supposing they had been purposely left for them. The great men, however, thought differently. They needed all their money, and, after having gone some distance from the house, sent back for the halfpence.

BERWICKSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 106.)

TURNING next to that department of Berwickshire effort in an idealistic direction which has taken the form of Art, poetic or other, I remark that here, though the quantity of work done has been exceptionally great, the character or quality of that work has not been equally remarkable. Of the 65 writers of verse named on my lists, few reach a position that is more than respectable among the tuneful choir. Probably the only names that will be familiar to most readers will be those of the half mythical Thomas the Rymour, of Alexander Hume, the poet minister of the parish of Logie; of Lady Grisell Baillie, the poetic heroine of the house of Hume, whose song, "Weren a ma heart licht I wad die," has long been, and is likely to continue, a universal favourite among the Scottish people, and perhaps I may add the name of the venerable George Paulin, the late rector of Irvine Academy, one of the most saintly of men, as well as a man of rich poetic gifts, whose volume of collected poems, entitled "Hallowed Ground," contains some of the finest work contributed to the stock of recent Scottish verse by the minor Scottish muse. It is true that Chalmers in his "Caledonia" claims the great early Scottish poet Dunbar as a native of the Merse: but there can be no doubt that noted antiquary is in error. For, though the precise birthplace of that distinguished man is unknown, and probably undiscoverable, most scholars are agreed that it was in Lothian that that poet first saw the light, and probably in Haddingtonshire—certainly not in Berwickshire. Now this absence of the highest poetic work from the achievements of the men of the Merse seems an indirect corroboration of my theory as to the deficiency of what I have called "wing-power" in the intellects of that interesting race of men. And I look upon the mental idiosyncrasy to which I am alluding as all the more striking and suggestive that it does not seem to be shared by the men of the neighbouring counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries and Lanark. For I believe it to be the case that it is the men of these counties who have chiefly produced those vast stores of romantic verse that have made the Borderland one of the chief homes of Scottish Song. If the silver Tweed now flows a charmed river through a charmed land, if every league of its course is marked by its own associations, to this remarkable result the men of the Merse have contributed very much less than might have

been expected. That county, as its name, THE MERSE, implies, may almost be spoken of as the heart of the Borderland. Its local names, too, are all redolent of Border song and story. For here are—

Ercildoune and Cowden Knowes,
Where Homes had aince commanding,
And Drygrange with its milk-white ewes,
'Twix Tweed and Leader standing.
The bird that flies through Redpath trees,
And Gladswood's banks each morrow,
May chant and sing Sweet Leader Haughs,
And bonny howms o' Yarrow.

But though all this is true, and though probably there is not elsewhere in Scotland a district of equal dimensions that is so thickly strewn with those tragic historical and traditional associations which are the food of the higher fancy and imagination, nevertheless it cannot be disputed that the poetic work of the natives of this district is much inferior to the corresponding work of the natives of any of the adjoining counties.

Further corroboration of the opinions I have ventured above to defend is supplied, I think, by the evidence my lists afford of the character of the work of the Merse artists, technically so called. I have the names of eight painters. None of them, however, has been greatly distinguished, though one of them, George Watson, was the first President of the Royal Scottish Academy, a position, however, which he probably gained more by the practical turn of his mind than by the acknowledged pre-eminence of his artistic genius. I have also the names of three Merse musicians, but none of them is of more than third-rate importance.

Perhaps, however, the strongest confirmation of the general theory I am elaborating as to the preponderant bias of the Merse mind, is afforded by the kind of idealist work which, as my statistics show, seems on the whole to be most congenial to it. That work is undoubtedly the work of Science. Thus, while in Ayrshire I have only eight names of noted naturalists and men of science, in Berwickshire, which has only a sixth part of the population enjoyed by the larger county, I have no fewer than 19. The difference indicated here is positively startling, and can be accounted for, I think, on no other hypothesis than the existence in the men of the Merse of an exceptionally strong intellectual bias towards naturalist studies. And that such a bias does exist is put beyond all question by the remarkable history of the Berwickshire Naturalist Field Club. That Club, which has now been in existence for upwards of sixty years, was the pioneer of these Clubs, not only in Scotland, but in England. A very notable and suggestive

fact, the interest of which is augmented when I mention that it has published its transactions during all that period, and has produced a body of independent scientific work, which is admitted by experts to be of very high value. Its present vigour, moreover, is apparently undiminished. Two generations of such active scientific work by the men of a district so limited bespeaks undoubtedly a persistent bias to naturalist pursuits that is highly remarkable. And what adds to the significance of this fact is that some of the names of the Berwickshire savants are not merely of local but of world-wide importance. Thus James Hutton, whose "Theory of the Earth" proved the foundation of modern Geology, and who was scarcely less distinguished in Chemistry, Mineralogy, Philosophy, Mathematics, and Agriculture, than he was in Geology, was, though born in Edinburgh, the son of a Merse landlord, and spent his life in cultivating and improving his paternal estate. None of the other Merse naturalists have attained the fame of this remarkable man; but that they occupy a creditable place among their brethren will be evident when I state that among them are to be found names so notable as those which follow—(1) James Bassanton, one of the earliest of modern European astronomers. (2) Professor Abraham Robertson of Oxford, known as a noted astronomer of last century. (3) Dr. George Johnston of Berwick, a distinguished naturalist, who was the founder of the Berwickshire Field Club. (4), (5), (6) The three brothers Baird, Dr. Andrew, and William and the Rev. John of Yetholm, all excellent naturalists. (7) and (8) Drs. Fortune and Hogg, two of the best botanists of the century; and (9th) Dr. Duns of the Free Church College, a prolific writer on Bible naturalist subjects. There are many other names which I have not space to mention. I must not, however, omit reference to two names, which, though not those of men born within the bounds of Berwickshire, yet deserve to be recorded as belonging to families associated with that district. I refer to the late Professor Geo. J. Romanes, one of the most distinguished Darwinians of the close of the 19th century, and who, though born in Canada, had a close family connection with the Merse; but, above all, I refer of course to the most notable of all Merse names, that of David Hume. It must be confessed, indeed, that Hume's reputation was chiefly gained in other departments of effort than those distinctively called scientific, nevertheless his contributions to the science of political economy were considerable enough to entitle him to a creditable place among the distinctively scientific names of the region with which in early

life he was so closely identified. It is true, of course, that Hume, like Hutton, was born in Edinburgh; but then, as the son of a Merse landlord, and bred in the parish of Chirnside, we may justifiably claim him for the county to which his ancestry belonged. Now, no one has ever doubted that Hume is a man of world-wide importance. I shall not attempt to characterise him in my own words, but shall quote the estimate of him given by Dr. Hutchison Stirling, in his late Gifford Lecture. "David Hume," says that graphic writer, "stands out historically as one of the most interesting and influential figures of modern times. In the philosophic reference he constitutes for the various views a veritable rendezvous, a veritable meeting-place, if only variously for the start back again. He is a knot-point, as it were a ganglion in philosophy, into which all converge, from which all diverge, into the wide historical deviation that even now is. Scotch philosophy, French philosophy, German philosophy, all are in connection with him. Under the teaching of John Stuart Mill, he is at this moment English philosophy. From him came Adam Smith and Ricardo, and whatever their names involve. Hume is the guide of the politician; through the Economists he is the spirit of our trade and commerce, and I know not but in what are called advanced views, he lies at this moment very near the heart of the Church. At all events he is to the mass of the enlightened, the aufgeklärt, their High Priest still; his books are their Bible."

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

FIND OF A RARE GOLD COIN AT HUNTLY.
—A woman singling plants in a turnip field at Dowmin, Huntly, in July, picked up a ducat of William I., Duke of Gueldres (A.D. 1377-1393). The coin weighs 54 grains, and is in excellent preservation. The obverse bears the inscription WILL. DVX. GELR. COM. A, the reverse BENEDICTVS : QVI : VENIT : IN : NOMINE (Blessed is he that cometh in the name). In recent years two other interesting gold coins have been found in the North, the one an aureus of the Emperor Vespasian found at Inverurie, the other a "Lion" of James I., found in digging a grave at Walla Kirk, in the parish of Glass. The "Lion" weighed 52½ grains, and was also in very good preservation.

CAPTAIN THOMAS GORDON OF
H.M.S. "BIDDEFORD."

ON a previous occasion I referred to Captain Thomas Gordon as possibly being the son of Admiral Thomas Gordon, the Governor of Cronstadt. The Admiral died in 1741. A Thomas Gordon, merchant at St. Petersburg, died in 1806. Captain Gordon died 1761. What relation (if any) they bare to each other I cannot say: but I put them in juxtaposition in a tentative way. In any case, Captain Gordon is worth remembering for a curious "poem" which appeared on him, and in which a passage—

While conscious that a Brunswick's cause was just,
Duty his motive was—

indicates the same sort of doubts on dynasties that had driven Admiral Gordon out of our navy into Peter's service.

Captain Gordon, according to Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, became a lieutenant in our navy on December 27, 1743, and he rose to a commandership, May 23, 1757. The "poem," which I quote *in extenso*, indicates that he was "overlook'd." This makes me think that he is the same Thomas Gordon who is referred to by Dr. James Grainger (in writing to Bishop Percy), as quoted in Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes* (Vol. 7), in 1758. From that it appears that Gordon had commanded H.M.S. *William and Mary*, but he was looking for another ship in 1758, at which date he was living at Deal. On May 30, 1758, Grainger writes:—

I lately saw Captain [Thomas] Gordon, who told me that he could immediately provide for the boy, but as he hopes soon to go to sea, he would rather choose upon my account to take him on board with himself Gordon is a fine fellow.

As late as August 1, 1758, however, Gordon was still unemployed. Charnock goes on to say that as Post Captain, Gordon commanded H.M.S. *Biddeford* (20 guns), Sept. 10, 1761. It was ordered to the North Sea for the protection of the coal trade, and, thus employed, ran ashore on December 30, 1761, on Hazeborough Sands, Yarmouth, "through the ignorance of the pilot." The "poem" declares, however, that the pilot was drunk, and was drowned in consequence, with Gordon and half the crew. "Those who survived scrambled to the shore in a very helpless condition, having been forced to remain on the wreck for two days, with no food except some pieces of raw beef, which they had secured, and some liquor. Two of the crew, after the ship had struck, took it by turns to

hold Gordon up and protect him in the best manner possible from the washing of the sea, but at last, worn with fatigue and by the extremity of the wreck, he died in their arms."

On January, 1763, an anonymous "poet" favoured the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Vol. XXXIII., p. 38) with these verses, which are interesting, apart from their subject, as showing what magazine readers in the eighteenth century had to put up with. The poem runs:—

His character and moving story told,
Who can a sigh suppress, or tear withhold!
Let those unpolished lines at least impart
The tender feelings of one pensive heart.
A willing suffrage giv'n to work approv'd
And hail the mem'ry of the man he lov'd.

To the rough seas though bred and early there,
Gentle his manners, strict his morals were:
In relative and social life he shone,
Nor one good office ever left undone;
Well natur'd, sprightly, affable, and free,
Scarce discompos'd even in adversity—
Such his address, and so humane his bent,
He *pleas'd* alike on either element.

But tho' to private grief the muse gives way,
A public loss anticipates the lay:
Of every talent for *command* possess't,
And patriot loyalty inspir'd his breast:
A sator of the best religion, he
(Example rare!) nor fear'd, nor blushed to be:
While conscious that a Brunswick's cause was just,
Duty his motive was, in heav'n his trust.
Form'd for great actions, gallant and yet cool,
Calmly to think, and warmly fight his rule:
Had fortune been to genius less unkind
And try'd the strength of an heroic mind,
Exacting friends might long perhaps, e'er now,
Have seen the laurel flourish on his brow:
—To them already by good fancy's aid,
What pregnant tokens promis'd, seem'd as paid.

Not so—his merit was too little known,
(Merit *his* humble claim, and that alone.)
When overlook'd and others seen prefer'd,
From him no envious, or harsh look was heard;
Tho' doomed to lower service, yet still found
Well qualify'd to stand on higher ground.

Neglected thus, Truth forc'd, at last, her way,
And justice would admit no more delay.
But hard his lot! Soon as the tidings came,
And rank'd in post was read, with joy, his name,
Scarce yet our warm congratulations o'er,
We now, alas! his exit must deplore.
Ill-fated Pilot! dear thy cups have cost,
A public gain hadst only thou been *lost*:
Quaffing the liquor so much lik'd before,
Thou might'st, unipy'd, have been drowned on *shore*.

Pungent our sorrow,—but with this alloy,
His virtues brighten'd at the close of day;
Such his deportment, 'midst loud shrieks and cries,
Our just esteem must in the ruin rise.

Each moment (helpless) looking for the last,
 With perfect equanimity he past :
 Affections the most hallow'd and well known
 Were by his latest decent breathings shown :
 (Too delicate for artless pen to touch,
 And oh ! th' affects, experience speaks too much.)
 In all events so fortify'd his mind
 Distress itself could *there* no weakness find ;
 Sad was the scene, no avenue untry'd,
 Yet like himself in dignity he dy'd.

Adieu, dear shade ! though miss'd on earth
 thy prize,

Take it unenvy'd now beyond the skies.

I may add that several Thomas Gordons have been at sea. A Thomas Gordon, mariner at Berwick in 1312, is mentioned in the "Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland."

J. M. BULLOCH.

NORTH COUNTRY SCOTS ON THE BLENHEIM ROLL.

MR. CHARLES DALTON, our most enthusiastic and painstaking military historian, has just published, through Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, *The Blenheim Roll*. It is a list of all the officers who fought with Marlborough at Schellenberg and Blenheim in 1704, and has been compiled from official sources. Among officers bearing names distinctly belonging to the north of Scotland, the following are mentioned, and are transcribed here for the use of genealogists :—

James Abercrombie, ensign in the Royal Regiment of Foot (1st battalion). A.D.C. to Lord Orkney at Blenheim. Created a baronet, 1709. Died without issue, 1724.

Alexander Abercromby, cornet, Major-General Ross's Regiment of Dragoons. Served at Ramillies and Malplaquet.

John Bannerman, captain, Royal Regiment of Foot (2nd battalion), was the second son of Alexander Bannerman of Elsick.

James Bisset, ensign, Royal Regiment of Foot (1st battalion). Out of the regiment, 1708.

Robert Ferguson, lieutenant in his uncle, Brigadier-General Ferguson's Regiment of Foot. He served at Landen, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and Preston. Died December 17, 1738. Leonard Ferguson was a lieutenant in the same regiment. The Brigadier-General himself was the third son of William Ferguson of Badifurrow.

Alexander Forbes, engineer. Served subsequently in the Barcelona train. He was appointed engineer to the expedition sent to besiege Port Royal, N.S., 1710. He was killed in action with a body of Indians.

Lord Forbes, captain in the Royal Regiment of Foot (2nd battalion). Died of wounds received at Blenheim.

Alexander Fraser, 1st lieutenant in Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby's Regiment of Fusiliers. He was killed at Schellenberg, and a bounty of £28 was granted to his widow and five children.

Alexander Grant, cornet in Lord John Hay's Regiment of Dragoons (the Scots Greys). He left the regiment in 1706.

Peter Grant, ensign in General Churchill's Regiment of Foot. Out of the regiment in 1708.

George Hadden, quartermaster, Royal Regiment of Foot (2nd battalion). Served at Malplaquet.

James Hay, ensign in Ferguson's Regiment of Foot. Killed at Blenheim.

Theodore Hay, lieutenant, Royal Regiment of Foot (2nd battalion). Was wounded at Schellenberg.

Walter Innes, lieutenant, Royal Regiment of Foot. He was appointed an ensign in this regiment, 1695. Served at the siege of Wannen, and throughout Marlborough's campaigns.

Gideon Keith, lieutenant in Lord John Hay's Regiment of Dragoons, which he entered in 1694. He served at Ramillies.

George Skene, lieutenant in the same regiment, which he left in 1715. He acted for some years as agent in London to Lord Stair, who was colonel of the Greys from 1706 to 1714.

Five or six Gordons are mentioned. Mr. Dalton does not note that the Patrick Gordon who served with the Royal Regiment of Foot became Governor-General of Pennsylvania in 1726. He belonged to the Birsemore family, I think.

J. M. BULLOCH.

SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY—COMMISSARIOT REGISTER OF TESTAMENTS.—The Scottish Record Society has been doing useful work in publishing alphabetical Indexes to the Registers of Testaments in the different Commissariots of Scotland. During the last few years they have issued to their subscribers an Index (in three volumes) to the Register of Testaments in the Commissariat of Edinburgh from 1514 to 1800, containing references to about 50,000 Testaments; Inverness Commissariat, from 1630 to 1800, giving references to about 1500 Testaments; Hamilton and Campsie Commissariat Register of Testaments, from 1654 to 1800, giving references to about 4000 Testaments; and their last issue is the Register of Testaments for the Commissariat of Aberdeen, from 1715 to 1800, giving reference to about 3500 Testaments. These indexes, being arranged in alphabetical order, are of great assistance to the searchers of

records, and save an immense amount of time. The earlier records of the Aberdeen Commissariat were unfortunately destroyed by fire in the early part of last century. The Society only issues a limited number of its publications, and proposes to proceed next year with the Register of Testaments for the Commissariat of Glasgow from 1547 to 1800.

Queries.

29. **CASSIE'S FUND, BANFF.**—The late Mr. George Forbes, Sheriff-Clerk of Banffshire, wrote a pamphlet, I am told, on the misadministration of this fund. Would anyone possessed of a copy kindly favour me with a perusal of it? "Geordie" Forbes, as he was familiarly called, was responsible for the following flash of humour:—When the brief news reached Banff—it was on a Sunday night, I think—that Alexander Cassie had left the bulk of his fortune to the town, and before it was known for what specific object, several of the local magnates were pacing the Plainstones, discussing the subject of the windfall. Said one—"What shall we do with the money; shall we make new streets?" "No," said "Geordie," who was of the company, "we'll cassie* the old ones."

J. CHRISTIE.

* Local pronunciation of "causeway."

30. **KEITHS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—In 1662 a young minister, by the name of James Keith, came from Aberdeen to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, U.S.A. He was the first minister of Bridgewater, about nineteen years old, and a graduate of Aberdeen University, sent there and educated, it is said, by his aunt. He married in 1668, and had six sons. Those six sons all married, and their descendants are numerous throughout the United States. We have the genealogy of all the branches in the States, from Mitchell's History of Bridgewater. Can anyone give the branch and record from whom and where our Rev. James came from? GEO. T. KEITH.
Olean, N.Y., U.S.A.

31. **THE FAMILY OF FORBES.**—Can your readers in Aberdeen give any information regarding this family of Forbes?

Alexander (?) Forbes married Catherine —. Mrs. Forbes was living in Aberdeen, 1816-1822, as appears from her letters, and had five children (1) John, (2) William, (3) Simon, (4) Elizabeth, and (5) Jean (?)

1. John, born about 1796, went to Quebec before 1816, and in 1818 married Sarah Jacks. He had business relations with Captain James Mitchell of Aberdeen, who traded between Aberdeen and Quebec. John Forbes had three sons, Alexander Stanton, William, and George. Alexander Stanton Forbes had a daughter, now deceased, wife of my friend, in New York.

2. William was alive in Jamaica, W.I., in 1820.

3. Simon was in Aberdeen, 1816-22.

4. Elizabeth was married to John Macdonald, and lived in Aberdeen in 1819. She had a son, James Archibald Macdonald.

5. Of the younger daughter I have no information beyond the suggested name of Jean.

The Christian name of the first Mr. Forbes is doubtful, and the maiden name of his wife is unknown, but some of your correspondents may be able to supply these, with other information regarding the original family descent, and any later family history.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

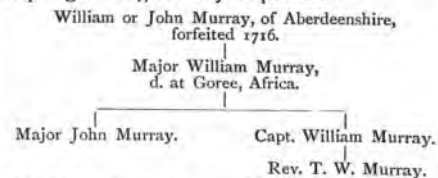
West Hartford, Conn.

32. **MARISCHAL STREET THEATRE.**—Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* supply a description of the interior of this theatre, more detailed than that given by Mr. Keith Angus in his *Scotch Playhouse?* Is any collection extant of the playbills?

P. J. ANDERSON.

33. **GREEN BOOK.**—What is the reference in following quotation? In the preface to the recently published *Centenary Memorials of the First Congregational Church, Aberdeen*, is the following passage:—"The book is not a 'Green Book' for recording the shortcomings of our fathers." Why is the epithet Green applied in the foregoing phrase? Is there any reference to the publication of what I suppose would now be called a "blue book" in connection with the charges made by George IV. against his queen, Caroline, in the famous trial of that distinguished member of our royal house? Or what is the allusion intended? W.

34. **THE MURRAYS OF CUBAIRDY.**—In the *Inverness Courier* (1st Nov., 1855) appears an advertisement which I think must refer to the Murrays of Cubairdy, of whom I am anxious to obtain a detailed pedigree. The Rev. T. W. Murray of Truro, who sought information in 1855, says the family were forfeited in 1716, but afterwards a member of it served in the forces of George II., and was living at Cashel, in Ireland, 1780-1800. The pedigree he gives may be put thus:—



Any further information would be gratefully acknowledged. M.

35. **MEASUREMENT.**—Is "pace" or "space" a legal measurement in the north? If so, state exactly how much it is. C.

36. DID BURNS SMOKE?—A short time ago I noticed in a cigar store here a beautiful picture of Burns, which was being used as an advertisement for a brand of cigar called the "Robert Burns' Cigar." Addressing the proprietor of the store, a cute, talkative Yankee, I asked him the question, "Did Burns smoke?" "Why, of course he did,—at least I think so,—to tell the truth, I don't know,—You're a Scotsman, you ought to know,—I know he drank." Alas! poor Burns; I knew that too. There is evidence enough and to spare, both in what he wrote and in what has been written about him, to prove that, but I remember but one instance in his writings where the soothing weed is mentioned:—

The luntin' pipe and sneeshin mill
Are handed roun' wi' richt gude will.
—See the "Twa Dogs."

Can any reader point out another reference to smoking in Burns' works, or is there any statement in any of his biographies that he was, or was not, a smoker?

San Francisco, Cal.

G. ST. J. BREMNER.

37. AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any of your readers say who is the author of these lines? I have heard them sung by a gentleman at the convivial meetings of the St. Andrews Society of this city, who, in answer to my inquiry, said he picked them up, both words and music, from an old man here, many years ago. The melody to it is very beautiful and appropriate:—

May douf and dowie be his lot
Wha wad deny a brither Scot,
Or pinch him o' his hinmost groat
If want should mak' him crave o't.
Here's to the land o' bonnets blue,
Tartan kilts, an' tarry woo;
Oh, for a waught o' mountain dew
To toast the good and brave o't.

May we, when years shall bleach our croon
White as our native thistle doon,
Mount high to light and life aboon
This warl', an' a' the lave o't.
Here's to the land, &c.

GEORGE ST. J. BREMNER.

San Francisco, Cal.

38. PARODY ON "DUNCAN GRAY."—Can any reader supply the words of a parody on "Duncan Gray," which had some vogue among King's College students thirty years ago? The opening lines ran:—

Duncan Gray cam' here to grind,
Ha, ha, the grindin' o't,
Thinkin' to improve his mind,
Ha, ha, the grindin' o't;
Full determined to explore
Ancient Greek and Latin lore,
Plus or minus less or more,
Ha, ha, the grindin' o't.
Full of hope the Bajan cam',
Ha, ha, the grindin' o't,
His father's pet, his mither's lamb,
Ha, ha, the grindin' o't.
Cetera desunt.

Who wrote this parody? If I recollect aright, it was attributed to Alexander Macgregor Rose (class of

1862-66), whose "Hoch der Kaiser" brought him posthumous fame during the Spanish-American war.

P. J. ANDERSON.

Answers.

1202. AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES (I., 2nd S., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95).—Can Dr. Gammack verify the undernoted American degrees, and supply any information about the Colleges granting them?

Charles Calder Mackintosh, Minister of Tain, F.C. Minister of Dunoon; M.A., King's College, 1821; D.D., Union College, Schenectady, U.S.A., 1850.

Archibald Duff, Congregational Minister, Fraserburgh, &c.; bajan of class, 1825-29, at Marischal College; D.D., Vermont College, U.S.A., 18 ?

John Hay, Missionary in India; M.A., Marischal College, 1831; D.D., Rutgers College, U.S.A., 1832.

James Mackie, Minister of Alves; M.A., Marischal College, 1840; LL.D., ? College, U.S.A., 18 ?

James Hall Wilson, Congregational Minister, Aberdeen; semi of class 1852-56 at Marischal College; D.D., Waynesburg College, U.S.A., 1880.

Charles Forbes Buchan, Minister of Fordoun; M.A., Marischal College, 1859 (class of 1831-35); D.D., Jefferson College, U.S.A., 1854.

John Russell Mackenzie, Minister of English Presbyterian Church, Birmingham; M.A., King's College, 1829; D.D. of , 1854.

Archibald Macdonald, Unitarian Minister, Lincoln; M.A., King's College, 1847 (class of 1822-26); LL.D. of 18 ?

James Hay, Minister of Dyce, and Elgin; M.A., King's College, 1754; D.D. of ? , 1778 (Scott's *Fasti*, iii., 501).

Francis Nicoll, Minister of Auchtertool, Mains, &c.; M.A., King's College, 1789; D.D. of ? 1807 (Scott's *Fasti*, iii., 721).

John Milne, Incumbent of Enfield, &c.; M.A., King's College, 1780; D.D. of ? , 17 ? (Pryse Gordon's *Memoirs*, I., 43).

P. J. ANDERSON.

14. THE MORISONS OF BOGNIE (I., 2nd S., 80).—An awkward difficulty in furnishing particulars regarding "Gilbert Morison, who was laird of Bognie in 1661," and in thereby claiming the reward offered in your columns, is that no such person ever existed. The querist is respectfully informed to rely in the main on the account of the family given in Dr. Temple's *Thanage of Fermertyn*, as it tallies with the usual sources of information. For "Gilbert" (*S. N. & Q.*, p. 150, April, 1898) write "Georg."

17. HORN IDLE (I., 2nd S., 93).—"Hand Idle" is the correct phrase, but the mistake may have occurred by "hand" or "han" being sometimes pronounced in the south like "hon," which a stranger would readily convert into "horn." C.

28. SCOTCH IN GERMANY (I., 2nd S., 112).—Miss Fischer is taking on a big subject when she touches the Scot in Germany. I went over part of the ground in my articles on Patrick Gordon and his nephew, Francis Gordon, Scots agents in Dantzig, 1613-36 (*Aberdeen Free Press*, May 24 and 25, 1899). I also dealt, in *S. N. & Q.* last year, with Stercovius (who libelled the Scots). Miss Fischer should also consult the *Privy Council Register* on this subject. She might write to Dr. Gunther, "Archivar des Stadt, Dantzig." There is a very interesting series of letters from the Gordons to the home authorities in the Record Office. I casually examined them last summer, and found them of such deep interest that I think they ought to be reprinted. Does Miss Fischer know anything about Patrick Gordon (alias "Steel-hand"), who served in the Polish cavalry, —?

118 Pall Mall. J. M. BULLOCH.

Miss Fischer will find some material for her work on this subject in the "Memorials of the Family of Skene of Skene (*New Spalding Club publications*). Two of that family were merchants in Dantzig and Zamosky in Poland, and another in the capital of Moravia. One, Robert Chalmers, and another, George Adie, were merchants in Dantzig, and all about the middle of the 17th century. Many years ago I came across an account of a Scots colony in, or near to, Dantzig. The gentleman who visited the colony had seen the minister of their church, in which many names familiar to this locality were mentioned, but of these I only recollect "Abernethy." I believe full particulars could be got from the Librarian of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, or of Dr. Norman Walker, Dysart.

GEORGE ALLAN.

33 Albyn Place, Aberdeen.

Miss E. L. Fischer will find much interesting information as to English and Scotch in Dantzig by referring to Thurlow's *State Papers* (index to each volume). I may also refer her to the Index to Wishart's *Deeds of Montrose* (ed. 1893). Possibly a search in Dempster's great work on famous Scots abroad would prove fruitful.

H. F. MORLAND SIMPSON.

22. COURSE OF STUDY FOR MINISTRY (I., 2nd S., 94).—Students entering on the study of theology had to satisfy the Professor of Divinity that they had the degree of M.A., or had completed the ordinary four years' course of philosophy qualifying for that degree. The ordinary course of theology extended to four years, and at the close of a student's course the Professor of Divinity granted a certificate, which the student presented to the Presbytery before being taken on trials for license. The Church left the supervision of students of theology in the hands of the Professors of Divinity, except that those who held theological bursaries from Synods were annually examined in theology by their respective Synods.

Boharm. S. R.

NEWBATTLE ABBEY.—The principal seat of the late Lord Lothian is beautifully situated on the bank of the south Esk, and west of the town of Dalkeith. The mansion is modern, and is erected on the site of the abbey founded in 1140 by David I. of Scotland for a colony of Cistercian monks, whom that monarch brought from Melrose. Several vellum manuscripts, which belonged to these monks, are heirlooms of the house of Kerr, which has been associated with Newbattle for over three centuries. In 1822 Newbattle Abbey was visited by George IV. On the floor of the hall there is fixed a brass plate in the form of the sole of a shoe on the spot where the Sovereign first set foot within the mansion.

J. F. S. G.

PAINTING IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—Sir Benjamin West's picture, "The Raising of Lazarus," which has formed a conspicuous feature of the screen of Winchester Cathedral for more than a hundred years, has been sold to an American firm. The painting first found a place in the choir of the cathedral in 1781, and there it remained until a year or two ago, when it was removed from the position it had so long occupied, and hung in the south transept. Here it was thought it would remain for all time, but it has been sold and removed, the price paid for it being, so it is stated, £1500. Replying to criticisms, Dean Stephen states that the picture was not presented to the cathedral, as generally supposed, but was purchased in 1781. The picture, he states, is intended for the new cathedral church in New York, "a much more fitting home for it than our own cathedral, where it was out of harmony with all its surroundings."

J. F. S. G.

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.

Published by A. Brown & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2nd SERIES.] No. 9.

MARCH, 1900.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1900.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM DUGUID GEDDES.

It is with no ordinary regret that we record the death of Sir William Geddes, the distinguished Principal of Aberdeen University. The sad event occurred with startling suddenness on the 9th ult., and it is difficult to realize that the courtly figure which, but the day before, betrayed no suggestion of weakness, has been spirited away from all his cherished interests, and from our ken. We do not need to descant on Sir William's remarkable career. It is well known, and has been already outlined in our own pages,* but his active interest in *Scottish Notes and Queries* gives a right to offer the tribute of a few memorial sentences. Sir William had many interests, as became a man of varied culture, drawn "From Art, from Nature, and the Schools," but that of his University dominated

all others. For it he lived, and he loved no style so well as that of "the Principal." Sir William had high ideals as to University efficiency, and with characteristic tenacity of purpose strove to realize them, and it is pathetic to think what his partial failures must have cost him. He had a genuine interest in the men who had studied at the University, and was especially proud of those whose career in life reflected credit on their Alma Mater, and grateful to all who, in the broadest sense, were in any way helpful. His attitude had become distinctly paternal, owing to his age and his long, intimate connexion with the University. One interesting fact has been pointed out, that the Principal's death severs the last official link between the old and the new order of University life and work. Too much has been made of Sir William's "dignity." He occupied a dignified position, but was at heart a "kindly affectioned" man, and any odour of reserve was really due to a certain constitutional timidity and modesty, which he found it, on occasions, difficult to overcome. We were glad to count the late Principal among our most valued and genial contributors, and can testify to that conscientiousness in his preparation for the press, which was a feature of all his work. Indeed, work with him was worship. That he was a man of an essentially religious nature no one who knew him at all can have any doubt. Does not the fact that Sir William studied Divinity at King's College during the Sessions 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50, suggest a possible intention of entering the ministry? It is already being mooted that steps should be taken to promote some tangible memorial of Principal Geddes. May we not express the opinion that the memorial that would have been most grateful to himself would be the restoration of Bishop Elphinstone's tomb? "Above all," as he characteristically says in his *Notes on the Restoration of King's College Chapel*, in the Ecclesiological Society's *Transactions* (VI., 76), "the restoration of the effigies of the Founder to rest in bronze upon his tomb—a good work that may be recommended to the piety and the prowess of the coming age."

ED.

* S. N. & Q., Volume X., 1st Series, page 21.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., and S., p. 116.)

THE HOUSE OF GIGHT.

THE house of Gight is now a complete ruin. Indeed, the building had fallen into decay long before the sale of the estate took place. I cannot say exactly when the house became a ruin. In May, 1644, the Covenanters had done much to destroy it, as related by Spalding (Spalding Club Edition, Vol. II., 369) :—

Thay [the Covenanters] take out the staitlie insect and plenishing, sic as bedding, naiprie, veschell cauldrons, chandleris, fyre veschell, quhairf thair wes plenty; kistis, cofferis, cabinetis, trvnkis, and all other plenishing and armour (quhairf thair wes [of course] plentie . . .), quhilik they could get careit on hors or foot, bot wes takin away south: togidder with the hail oxin, nolt, ky, hors, meiris, and scheip, quhilikis war vpone the said Maynes of Haddoche and Geicht, and not ane four footed best left that they could get. When thir commodeteis wes plunderit and spolzeit, then thay began to wirk vpone the tymber warkis quhilikis war fixt, and thair thay cruellie brak doun the wanescot burdes, bedis, capalmries, tymber wallis, sylring, toome girnellis and the lyk, and maid fyre of all. Thay took out the iron yettis, iron stanchecouns of windois, brak doun the glassin windois and left nather yett, dur, nor wyndo onbrokin doun, and, in effect, left thame desolat befor thay removit.

This was not the final finishing of the house; but I suspect that the actual decay of the place took place during the absences of Mrs. Byron's grandmother in Banff and of her father in England. That the place was going to rack and ruin during his ownership is shown by the observation of the writer of the article on Fyvie in the new *Statistical Account* (1845). He says :—

The burial place of the family of Gordon of Gight is in the parish churchyard. Formerly it was within the old church, and, upon the new church being built, my predecessor acquainted the Honourable Mrs. Byron of the altered situation in which it stood as being now exposed; and put in her view the propriety of raising some protection round it, but without success.

Aprupos of the ultimate destruction of Gight, Mr. James Davidson (of the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company) tells me a curious story. The "Rhymer," you may remember, jingled :—

At Gight three men a violent death shall dee,
And efter that the lan' shall lie in lea.

Lord Haddo, as I have shown, started to fulfil

the prophecy by falling from his horse on the Green of Gight. Soon after a servant on the Home Farm met his death in a similar manner. The prophecy was still unfulfilled, however, till 1855 or 1856, when James Davidson, Bridge of Methlick (my informant's father), was commissioned to destroy the out-houses at Gight and turn the land into lea. A youth named Main, son of Francis Main, a "dyker," set about the work of demolition light-heartedly, with the remark—"Thomas the Rhymer made a mistak' for aince, for the place will be ca'ed doon without a third man bein' kilt." He had no sooner said this than a wall fell and killed him. Mr. Davidson vividly remembers the washing of the blood-stained blankets in which young Main had been carried away.

In Byron's time the castle was in ruins, for he described it as :—

Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,
All tenantless save to the crannying wind,
. . . holding dark communion with the cloud,
Banners on high and battles passed below;
And they who fought are in a bloody shroud,
And those which waved are shredless dust ere now,
And the bloody battlements bear no future blow.

Mr. William Allan, M.P., in the *Rose of Methlick*, describes the ruins thus :—

Like some old eagle's barren nest
High-perched upon a rocky crest,
The ruined castle, grim and grey,
Still beautiful in cold decay,
Looks down upon the glen beneath,
In silent majesty of death.

The ruins stand on the Buchan bank of the river Ythan, and command a beautiful outlook. They were described in Sir Andrew Leith Hay's *Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire*; they were pictured by Mrs. J. B. Pratt in her husband's book on Buchan. There is an excellent ground-plan of Gight Castle in Macgibbon and Ross's *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, 1888 (Vol. I., 322). The writers say :—

The plan of the ground floor is well preserved, and is somewhat remarkable. It is on the L plan, but the door enters in the centre of one limb, and has a long passage running right through the building to the staircase, which is in the centre of the back wall. The same arrangement may be observed at Craig Castle. From a bend in the passage a shot-hole commands the entrance door. In the vault of the lobby adjoining the door there is a small compartment of ribbed and groined vaulting, which is a feature peculiar to several castles in Aberdeenshire. The kitchen has the usual large fire-place, and a service window to the stair. The other compartments, which are vaulted, were bakehouse and cellars, one having the private stair down from the

hall. The hall, which occupies the principal portion of the building on the first floor, was a spacious apartment, 37 ft. by 21 ft. It is entered in a peculiar manner, by a stair through one of the window recesses, the stair to the cellar, which was also continued up to the upper floors, also entering from a similar door in the opposite side of the window recess. A small vaulted room is obtained between the hall and the private room, and the walls of the latter are riddled with wall chambers in the manner common in the fifteenth century. From the thickness of the walls, and the number of wall chambers and other features, this castle evidently belongs to the fifteenth century, although probably it was remodelled at a later date. The remains of the tympanum of a dormer window still existing seem to point to this.

The latest description of the ruin appears in a notable parish history, "Methlick, Haddo House, Gight, and the Valley of the Ythan," 1899. Mr. Alexander Keith, the editor of this volume, in describing the ruins (pp. 67-71), which are illustrated, says:—

The part of the castle in best preservation is the doorway, formed of large dressed stones. Immediately above is a recess, where formerly had been the family coat of arms. Entering into the small dark porch, the visitor has his attention arrested by the finely-groined arch, with the keystone in the centre. This stone [is] ornamented with symbols of Christ's passion and death. On the lower face the pierced heart, surrounded by the crown of thorns, can be readily made out, while less clearly, on the sides, may be discovered the pierced hands and feet, the ladder, the hammer, the nails, the spear, and the reed. Facing the doorway is a large room, with an opening in the wall directly opposite the entrance door of the castle. On the left is the kitchen, with its huge chimney. . . . Proceeding up, either over the ruins of what had once been a large circular staircase, or by the remains of a smaller and shorter stair, the great hall of the castle is reached, which had on its west side, where attack was least likely to be made, a large window. Amid the wrack and ruin . . . it is impossible to form an adequate idea of the appearance of the structure in its resplendent days. On the level of the hall [which is 37 ft. by 21 ft.] will be observed a triangular structure, consisting of three dressed stones, and surmounted by an ornamental carving. On the middle stone is a cross, and on the lowest are carved the letters M. A. R., with a heart pierced by a sword at the extreme base. This is commonly supposed to have been the upper portion of a dormer window, the remains of a private chapel or oratory, dedicated to the Virgin. [This undoubtedly was the chapel which the General Assembly had ordered to be demolished so early as 1608.]

I may note that a crude engraving of Captain Byron's bust is given in the *Town and County Magazine* of 1779, and Mr. R. E. Prothero tells me that a Mr. Hemmell, who resides in London,

owns another portrait. Mrs. Byron's portrait, painted by Thomas Stewartson in 1806, is in the possession of Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street, and is reproduced by photogravure in Mr. Prothero's edition of Byron's *Letters and Journals* (Vol. I., 194).

I shall close these articles by giving a chapter of corrections and additions, which have grown on my hands.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be concluded.)

ERRATUM (p. 128).—I regret to find an error in my reply last month to Query 28. In the penultimate sentence, *for* minister *read* minutes. I may just add that in the visitor's perusal of the minutes he came upon a number of familiar names even to an Aberdonian, but all Scotsmen. The church was Presbyterian.

GEORGE ALLAN.

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—The annual meeting of this flourishing club was held at Peterhead, at the close of December. Mr. W. L. Taylor (now F.S.A., Scot.), bookseller, was elected president for the current year. Mr. John Gray, B.Sc., the late president, expressed a hope that Mr. Taylor would see his way to compile a bibliography of Peterhead literature for the century, a task that no one had superior qualifications for. We may remind our readers that a portion of this work has already been done by Mr. Taylor in his series of articles in these pages on the Bibliography of Peterhead Periodicals. The business of the evening was an address by the retiring president on "The Origin of the Picts." The lecturer combatted most of the existing theories on the subject, and even traversed his own former views. Various considerations, the result of recent investigations, now led him to believe that the Picts had their origin probably from a people who had many similar characteristics, and whose habitat was the shores of the Adriatic or in Greece itself. They must have crossed Europe into Great Britain and Ireland, to obtain gold and tin, some 2000 years B.C. This theory, although supported on many grounds, the lecturer admitted to lack evidence of a conclusive kind. What was most urgently required to settle these vexed questions of human origin was complete statistics of the physical characteristics of the present generation. A pretty full report of the lecture will be found in the *Free Press* of 23rd December.

RECORDS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR VISITING
THE UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
OF ABERDEEN, 1716-17.

(I., 2nd S., 23, 43, 55, 69, 91, 101, 117.)

THE said Mr. Garden of Troup having occasion to be at Aberdeen when his presentation came down thought it fitt to thorrow his admission then, whereupon (without so much as coming near the Colledge) he convened the Magistrats of Aberdeen with the Ministers of New and Old Aberdeen in a Tavern at Aberdeen wher after he had laid his presentation befor them he was clandestinely admitted over a bottle in order to shun any interruption he might meet with from his Predecessor or otherways. And the very nixt day after his admission he took his journey for Edr wher he resides, and albeit he was admitted in November 1717, and that he ought at least to have some praelections during each Session of the Colledge, and that by the Foundation no member can be absent from his charge above a moneth together without his office becoming ipso facto vacant, yet Mr. Garden was pleased not to visit the University for above a year and ane half till the twenty seventh day of March 1719 at which time he had ane Oration. And since he hath done nothing of moment with relation to his office except that he takes care punctually to uplift the yearly salaries of the same.

The other three new Masters came up with their presentations and wer admitted upon the 22nd day of November 1717. Mr. Chalmers was admitted at the Colledge by the saids Magistrats and Ministers and Mr. Ker and Bradfut wer thereafter admitted by their new Principal in a private room in the said Colledge at which admissions the Principal Civilist and the two Professors of Philosophy lately deprived entered there rexive protestations.

Those three new Masters took the fundation oath after their admission. Mr. Chalmers within some few days thereafter went south wher he stayed so long that he also forfeited his office by the Foundation. Its worthy the observation here, how far it may be resonably thought that this fundation will be a rule to those new members who are admitted contrary to it, or that it has been a rule to the old members who were admitted conform to it, and yet have concurred with those new presentations

and admissions so unfundamentall and contrar to all former precedents.

The day Mr. Chalmers and the other two Masters wer admitted, Mr. Anderson, Professor of Divinity in the said Colledge, as a further evidence of the novelty of the thing, imediatly after their admissions did for himself and in name of Mr. Fraser Subprincipall and the rest of the old members present with him adheering Protest that their witnessing and countenancing the admission of Mr. Chalmers as Principall and Mr. Ker and Bradfut as Regents in the said Colledge upon a presentation granted by his Matie and their consenting thereto and concurring with them in the administration of Colledge affairs which they wer hence furth resolved upon without quarreling their right and title to their offices Should not be prejudicial to their just rights and priviledges belonging to them and their Successors in office by the Foundation of the said Colledge for filling the vacancies that might happen for the future. If those Gentlemen had but minded also to protest that their acting so at that time should not be prejudicial to the oaths they had taken to the Foundation, the last wold have been as true as the former was consistent. This protestation was delivered in, in write and signed by Mr. Anderson, the Sub principall, the Humanist, Mr. Burnet and Mr. George Gordon. The same protestation was also renewed and signed by them when their new Professor of Civil Law made his first appearance at their University.

Sometime thereafter Mr. Chalmers summoned Dr. Middleton Principall and the other two Regents lately deprived befor the Sherriff of Aberdeen in ane action of Removing wherin its craved that Doctor Midletone cede the possession of his chambers in the Colledge and deliver up the keyes thereof and hail utensills belonging to the said Colledge with the Charter chest and papers theirto belonging to Mr. Chalmers and to remove out of his house or Manse; And the other two Regents that they might cede the possession of their rexive chambers within the said Colledge. But Mr. Chalmers meeting with some further delay in this process than what he expected on account of a sig^r which the defenders had procured from the Lords of Session, Thought it not worth his while to wait the exit of this pursuite, But at his own hand convocate some Smiths and other Tradesmen and caused them violently break open the doors of the chambers within the Colledge and took possession of what he found therein whither belonging to the Colledge or to the said Dr. Midletone in property. He also took possession of the two rooms belonging to

the said two Regents, ag^t which acts of violence ther wer protestations taken by the saids deprived Masters.

Mr. Chalmers thereafter obtained a decret befor the Sherriff for ejecting the Principall and his family out of the said Manse which he effectuate befor the term of Witsunday thereafter to the great prejudice of the said Doctor Midletone and his family in his goods and furniture.

Ther was a great noise and clamour formerly made anent the old Masters their delapidating the Colledge Funds and revenues, but how justly is by this time very weel known. But granting ther had been some ommissions in the former Masters yet it will be found that the Colledge is not much betted by the change; for beside what latent dilapidations have been made by those new Masters thir three years by gone they have been in possession yet ther are some facts of their managment pretty nottour; For the first step they made towards the augmenting the Colledge revenue after Mr. Chalmers admission was that they allowed him nine hundred merks Scots for his transplantation from Kilwinning. They also settled Two hundred merks a year for the Yearly rent of a house for his accomodation because the old house possessed by the former Principall wes only fit for ther new Janitor; then for a journey he made to London they have allowed him Two thousand merks which he is pleased to accept of, only in part of payment of his expenses, Mr. Gordon their Professor of Languages who had in the year 1698 granted a bond in favour of the Colledge for allowing Two hundred merks to be deducted yeirly out of the Twelve hundred merks payed him annually out of King William's mortification. And of this bond Mr. Gordon in the last Principalls time pursued a reduction which the Colledge then vigorously opposed and the Lords of Session Declared the bond good ag^t Mr. Gordon and fund him lyable in all by gones and for the Two hundred merks yeirly untill the Colledge debts wer payed and for which his Sallaries wer stopped from time to time in the Collector's hands untill the Colledge should be payed. But since this new administration Mr. Gordon has got allowance to uplift all bygones, and in order to Screen the matter and that those new members might seem to have acted warrantably, Ex post facto Mr. Gordon Intents reduction of the former decret of Declarator obtained ag^t him and has gott the same reduced and himself assolzied from near five thousand merks of principall and all the @ rents of Two hundred merks yearly since 1698, And declared free of the Two hundred merks in

all time coming, Albeit the present Masters wer duly cited befor the Lords and altho they have ther Lawiers that appear constantly for them in all actions that are intended ag^t the Colledge, Yet there is a decret obtained ag^t them in absence. From such facts and severall others of this nature It will be found that this new Sett of Administrators have done more damage to the sinking state of the University those three years bygone, than the former Masters have done for thirty years preceding.

There is one act of their frugall managment and the onely one that is worthy of being brought on record. Since their administrations sometime after the rebellion was over the Masters of the Colledge did formally elect the Earle of Iyla for their Chancellour and thereupon ordered a patent to be drawn in his favours which they Signed and caused append thereto a Silver box with the Colledge arms, but befor this patent was sent up there happened some changes at court as well as in the Colledge, so that Such of the old Masters as wer kepted in wer by the influence of the new made believe that his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh was more capable to support that new footing their Colledge was now on than the former therefore resolv'd to make choice of his Grace for their Chancellour But in order to save charges to the Colledge they were so good manadgers as to make the same Patent serve turn. Accordingly the Earle of Iyla's name titles and armes were eras'd and instead thereof those of his Grace Insert, and this was not all for the Subscriptions of some of the Masters who had Signed this very Patent in favours of the Earle of Iyla were quite taken out and others of the Masters whose Subscriptions were left intire and who had not been privy to these fine contrivance when they saw their names at a Patent in favours of the Duke of Roxburgh they had almost taken the same for a forgery: And of this new reformed Patent adorned with all those embellishments they were pleas'd to make a present to his Grace.

Neither Mr. Chalmers nor any of those new Masters have any title in Law to the offices they possess seeing their presentations as well as their admissions are contrary to the Claim of right. For its certain the King has no right to present any member in that Colledge, for by the foundation it is expressly appointed that in case of any vacancy therein that the same shall be supply'd by the Suffrages of the members of the same and in case of their not electing within a moneth the power thereof falls Jure devolutio to the Chancellour of the Colledge, and if there were no Chancellour in being for the time to

the vice Chancellour of the same. And this method of electing and presenting has been the constant practice in all former times and this foundation with all its priviledges and immunities has been ratified and ascertained by severall Parliaments. But there is ane thing to be remarked with regard to Mrs. Chalmers Ker and Bradfutt their acts of Admission which albeit every thing else were regular therein yet this of itself makes the whole void; For when Mr. Chalmers was admitted at the Colledge his act of Admission which is recorded in the Colledge Register bears, that such a day he produced his presentation to the Admitters and craved thereupon to be admitted, and that at that time Dr. Middleton gave in a Protestation in write against the same which was appointed by the Admitters to be Insert in the s^d appointment accordingly, the like protestations were also given in at the admissions of the s^ds Mrs. Ker and Bradfutt and appointed to be recorded as the former. But the Masters of the Colledge thinking it inconvenient that those protestations should stand on record against them (albeit the admitters had appointed them to be Insert in the Act of Admission and had Signed the s^d Act themselves) therefore since that time there are severall lines scored out and cancelled in the very body of the principall recorded act of Admission which were relative to the foresd protestations. And so it will appear by production of the saids Register or principall Signed minutes of the Colledge that the s^ds acts of Admissions are vitiat and consequently intrinsically nill.

The s^d Dr. Middleton and the other Masters that were depos'd have done nothing since their revive deprivations in Homologation of the titles of those new members, but have taken such Instruments as were thought necessary for supporting their own right they have also raised action of reduction and Declarator at their Instance before the Lords of Council and Session ag^t the s^ds new Masters where the same is just now depending.

This is a brief account of the proceedings of the Commission so far as concerns the Masters of the King Colledge. What was done with relation to the Marischall is collected as far as was possible and will be shortly published, onely its to be observed as to that Colledge that the Commission has not left one member therein but Mr. Blackwell alone whom they have promoted to be Principall retaining still his former offices of Professor of Theology and minister of Aberdeen as formerly, So that now he hath no less than three severall Posts in the same Colledge and the Sallaries and profits of a

fourth to witt that of Bibliothecar therein (his Son haveing the nominall presentation thereto) and so by this means he hath near as much of Sallarie and Stipend yearly as all the other Masters put together.

(MS. in the University Library.)

THE JACOBITE REBELLION IN ABERDEEN.—Several letters dealing with the attitude of the Town of Aberdeen to the Rebellion are printed in *The Whitefoord Papers*, edited for the Clarendon Press by Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., Oxon., 1898. There is also a curious reference in a letter from James Hunter on Beattie the poet.

THE SCOT ABROAD—A CHRISTIE IN NORWAY.—Writers in a recent number of *Notes and Queries* notice that there is a statue in Bergen to Wilhelm Frimann Karen Christie, born in 1778, died in 1849, who was president of the first Storthing, which negotiated with Sweden the constitution of Eidsvold passed in 1814, was very popular. His name was some years since well known to tourists in Norway from that of the steamboat *President Christie*, which plied between Bergen and Hull. The family springs from Andrew Christie, born at Montrose in 1620, who died at Bergen in 1694, and several of whose descendants were men of distinction, especially his great-great-grandson, the president aforesaid. The family is still represented in Bergen.

"p. p."—In a charter, of date 30th December, 1656, which appears in Vol. III., *Records of Marischal Colledge*, lately issued by the New Spalding Club, four of the "professores, maisteres or memberes" of the "New Colledge" and three of the "Old Colledge" append after their signatures the letters "p. p." What do these letters stand for? A note in Ray's *History of the Rebellion*, published 1750, p. 303, supplies the answer. In reference to Marischal Colledge, the following occurs:—"Besides a primary Professor who is called principal it has four Professors of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of Mathematics, and there is lately added a Professor of Physick." Also, cf. p. 305: "There is in this Colledge [King's] a Principal, a sub-Principal, three Regents or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law and a Professor of the Mathematics." C.

BERWICKSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN
SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT.*(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 123.)*

I HAVE thus reviewed the achievements of those men of Berwickshire extraction whom I have classed under the head of its more idealist or spiritual workers, and I think that I must already have more than made good my claim that the natives of this region belong to an exceptionally virile race, and are possessed of a peculiarly robust and massive type of mind. But I have not by any means concluded the evidence which I can bring in support of this proposition; and though I feel that I must condense my argument in dealing with the latter part of my subject, I yet cannot, in justice to my theme, entirely pass over the consideration of those facts illustrating the more practical and material side of the work of the natives of the Merse which my statistics supply. Thus of Merse statesmen and politicians my lists contain no fewer than 50 names, some of them of the greatest significance, as must have been already gathered from an earlier part of this paper. Of Merse lawyers, too, my lists exhibit no fewer than 22 notable names, an exceptionally large proportion out of such a small population, and serving, along with many other signs, to illustrate the bias of the Merse mind to the formal, the definite, the finite. Of distinguished officers of the army and navy, again, Berwickshire yields no fewer than 27 names, few of whom, however, are of very great importance, though the Riddells, the Edgars, and particularly the Swintons, have furnished some excellent officers to both services. I should not forget to notice here that Sir John Swinton gained, perhaps, the greatest honour of all the Scottish soldiery in the Border fight of Otterburn. Of successful business men and practical agriculturists, my lists contain 11 notable names. And here, as might have been expected, the most notable names are those of agriculturists. I believe it is the case that agricultural improvement began in this county somewhat earlier than in most other parts of Scotland. So far back as 1730 the exertions of a few landed proprietors, among whom Swinton of Swinton and Hume of Eccles deserve special notice, gave a new character to the husbandry of the county. But, without doubt, Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk is the Merse agriculturist whose achievements are most noteworthy. He devoted himself during a long life to improving the breed of both cattle and sheep. Great was his success in both departments, though no doubt the improvement he effected on the breed of cattle was most

important. In my essay on Ayrshire, when speaking of the Ayrshire breed of cows, I mentioned that the world is ignorant of the practical genius who was the means of bringing that remarkable breed of cattle to the perfection it has now reached; but it is otherwise with the valuable breed known as shorthorns. For the whole existing race of those valuable animals, as is well known, is descended from Mr. Robertson's stock. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact that the whole of the present stock of shorthorns, in England as well as in Scotland, are sprung from a single animal, a heifer named Strawberry. She was the mother of the famous bull Bolingbroke, as also of the bull Comet, which was sold even during last century at 1000 guineas, and the blood is now universally diffused throughout the kingdom. Perhaps the most notable practical genius of Merse extraction belonging to our own generation will be found in the well-known Sir Joseph Paxton, who was architect of the great Exhibition building of 1851, as well as of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Bred a working gardener, Paxton raised himself entirely by his own enterprise and genius: and his career from the spade to the Parliament of Great Britain, where he ended his days as member for Coventry, was probably one of the most remarkable of the century. Paxton is said, on doubtful authority, to have been born in Duns, though there seems no doubt that he was of Berwickshire extraction. There is a Berwickshire proverb to the effect that "Duns dings a'": and that there is at least some foundation for the good conceit which the natives of that town entertain of themselves may be inferred from the fact that my lists contain no fewer than 29 names of notables bred and born there. I cannot, of course, enumerate all those names; but among them, I may observe, are to be found the names of Duns Scotus, the last of the schoolmen; of Black Agnes, the heroic Countess of Dunbar; of Thomas Boston of "The Fourfold State"; of Prof. Abraham Robertson, LL.D. of Oxford University; of Dr. Thomas Macrie, author of the Lives of Knox and Melville; of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, a notable Indian Administrator; of John Black, the famous editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; of Sir Joseph Paxton of Crystal Palace fame; of Dr. Hogg the botanist; of Stephen Hislop of Nagpore, a notable Free Church Missionary; as well as of Dr. William Cunningham, Dr. Duns, and Dr. Hood Wilson, of the same Church.

As suggesting the somewhat solid and level-headed type of intellect common in the Merse, I may mention that my list contains only four names of eccentrics, adventurers, and nonde-

scripts, and two names of travellers and explorers, while these latter, it is worth noticing, are both the names of savants as well as adventurers. Of the four eccentrics, two were early followers of George Fox, and one was the well-known equestrian performing showman, Thomas Ord, with whose exploits most middle-aged readers in Scotland are no doubt familiar.

One of the points in which the Merse intellect seems to correspond to the intellect of Aberdeen and Banff is the way in which in all these three counties the energy of the people has gone into the work of scholarship and education. Thus Berwickshire totals no fewer than 22 notable scholars and teachers, while Banffshire, which is also prominent in this line of enterprise, contributes only 15. Now, when it is remembered that Banffshire is twice as populous as Berwickshire, the fact that the latter county surpasses the former in the number of its notable scholars is a very conclusive proof of the superior mental energy of the natives of this district.

In prominent medical men, on the other hand, Berwickshire is not fertile. I have only 13 such names on my list; but among them are to be seen names so important as those of John Brown, the founder of the Brunonian system of medicine; of Sir Everard Home, the great anatomist and surgeon; and of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, of Indian fame.

I have thus, at somewhat wearisome length, and, as I cannot but feel, with great inadequacy, reviewed the varied contributions made by the men of the Merse to the development of Scottish Life and Thought. If I have succeeded in my aim I must have satisfied my readers that physically, as well as intellectually, the men of this district are marked by unusual energy and robustness. I may be allowed here to interject the significant and suggestive fact that comparative statistics are declared to have established the fact that the heaviest men physically in the British Isles are found in Berwickshire, and that the average weight of a group of natives of that county is invariably much greater than that of any similar group indiscriminately chosen from any other district either in England or Scotland.

In closing this essay, I do not ask or expect my readers to accept all my conclusions,—most of which are rather tentative conjectures than established principles. I shall, however, be disappointed if any who have perused the vast array of argument and illustration, with which I have striven to set forth and establish the great and valuable services rendered to the Scottish Commonwealth by the natives of this region, are not now ready to regard this portion

of their native land with a more intelligent affection and a more patriotic pride. The history of Berwickshire, it is true, may have no heroic names equal in their spirit-stirring influences to those of Bruce and Wallace, of Knox and Henderson, of Rutherford and Argyle, of Burns, and Scott, and Carlyle. But, at all events, in the matter of sober, faithful, practical devotion to the best interests of the Commonwealth, its sons will hold their own against all rivals. And for my part I think that the beautiful tribute of my own early preceptor, the late George Paulin, to his native Tweed, may well set forth the emotions even of those of us who have no ancestral connection with that noble river, and so I close my review of the distinguished part played by the Men of the Merse in the past history of our common country with the words of that fine poem, which, taken symbolically, seem well suited to describe the sentiments which we all ought to cherish towards this ancient Border region and its people:—

I love thee, Tweed, with deepest love,
 Though with no head-long shock
 Thou fling'st thy flashing might of waves
 From foamy rock to rock.
 Though thou hast not sweet Teviot's charm,
 Of haugh and heathery fell;
 Nor Tay's far Highland solitudes,
 Nor Clutha's water-hell.
 I love thee, for thou wanderest through
 A land of song and beauty,
 Where loveliness is wooed by truth,
 And valour dwells with duty.
 A land of gray old castle walls
 And legendary lore;
 A land of happy hearths and homes,
 Where lances gleamed of yore.

W. B. R. WILSON.

THE BARCLAY FAMILY.—The old Cornish royal borough of Lostwithiel has just elected a new Mayor in the person of Mr. Robert Barclay-Allardice, F.S.A. Scot., whose mother is heiress of line of the dormant Scottish Earldoms of Stratherne, Menteith, and Airth, and claimant of those titles. He is a scion of the Barclays of Ury.

UNDERGROUND DWELLINGS.

IN no other part of Scotland can one find, within a very limited area, such a number of the underground structures known as *weems*, or *earth-houses*, as in the upper region of Donside and the high ground lying between it and the valley of the Dee. Kildrummy is said to have had a group of no less than fifty of these earth-houses in the early part of this century; although, if that figure be correct, the great majority of them have been destroyed during more recent years. But there, and at Glenkindie, Buchaam, and Castle Newe, as well as southward in Cromar—at Culsh, Crossfold, Migvie, and Milton of Whitehouse—excellent specimens of these archaic dwellings may yet be seen. The one at Milton of Whitehouse was only discovered in September, 1894; and readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries* will no doubt remember the description of it in the number of March, 1896, contributed by Mr. George Gauld, its discoverer and explorer.* In several respects this last-found specimen differs from its congeners, although all belong to one common order.

So much has been written about these subterranean structures that only a general description of their characteristics is required here. They have been made by digging a deep trench, to a depth of some eight or ten feet, and about eight feet wide. But all the dimensions of this trench vary in the various instances, as does also its ground plan. Very frequently its outline is curving, or rudely semi-circular, and it often has lateral galleries or chambers. (The longest earth-house known to the present writer is that of Pitcur, near Coupar-Angus, which extends to a length of 190 feet, following the medial line of the main gallery.) The actual trench, however, is only the first step in the construction of the underground "weem." The next procedure on the part of the excavators was to line its sides with walls of dry, un-mortared stones. In laying the lower courses of the walls the builders preserved the perpendicular line. But at a certain level, sometimes at only one foot above the floor of the trench, sometimes at 2, 3, or 4 feet, they proceeded on a different principle. The successive courses above that level were then laid in such a manner that the higher courses over-lapped the lower, so that the opposing walls neared each other as they grew higher. Then at a height of 5 or 6 feet (in many cases; though at a much lower stage in

others), huge, heavy flag-stones were placed across from wall to wall, thus forming the roof of the dwelling, and at the same time securely binding, by their weight, the layers of stones in the walls. There are recorded instances of wood being employed in roofing, as must have been the case in the lateral chamber at Pitcur, too wide to be spanned by flag-stones; but in the great majority of instances in the British Isles the roofs appear to have been of stone. The roof having been laid, there still remained a depression of two feet or more beneath the surface of the field. This was filled in with earth, and then the structure below was completely concealed from view, save for the small square entrance or entrances leading into it, like the holes in a rabbit's burrow. If the dwellers underneath desired still greater secrecy, a few bushes planted about these apertures would render discovery still more difficult.

It has been asserted, with much reason, that, as in Siberia and Arctic America, these places were used as winter-dwellings by a race accustomed to live in tents or wigwams during summer. And, as in such instances, their depth under ground would render the "weems" safe and warm retreats in the coldest winter. The stone lamp of the Eskimo is all that is required for warmth, light, and cooking purposes. And this is no doubt the explanation why fire-places are conspicuous by their rarity in our British souterrains.

Traces of occupation are numerous in the Scottish "weems," in the shape of personal and domestic utensils of flint, stone, bone, iron, bronze, and lead, and the bones of birds and animals used as food. None of these objects, however, give us the date of their use. And, in nearly every case, the rough stone walls and roofs have no story to tell. One notable exception, although it is not unique, is that of the "weem" at Crichton, Mid-Lothian.

The late Lord Rosehill, who contributed a description of this place to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a month after its discovery in 1869, made the following important observation:—

"The most remarkable feature is, that the inner walls are studded here and there, especially near the top, with squared and chiselled stones, showing the diagonal and diamond markings peculiar to Roman workmanship. . . . Before closing this notice, it may not be out of place to offer some suggestions as to the possible age of this building. The Roman stones found in it place it at once as not earlier than A.D. 80, when Agricola first advanced as far north as the plains of Lothian. . . . It remains, therefore, to be decided, whether this chamber was built during

* A more fully illustrated account was also contributed by the present writer to *The Antiquary* of May, 1897, under the title of "An Aberdeenshire Mound-Dwelling."

one of those periods when the Caledonians had for the time become repossessed of their land, or after the Romans had evacuated the country north of Hadrian's Wall?"

It is evident, therefore, that whatever the age of other earth-houses, in the British Isles and elsewhere, the Crichton specimen cannot have been built earlier than the year 80 of our era; while it may date from a period considerably nearer our own time. Indeed, there must always be doubt as to when buildings of this class ceased to be constructed and ceased to be occupied. One is apt to assume that because a structure or an implement is archaic in character it must therefore be of great age; but this deduction is not always warranted by facts. For example, our crannogs or lake-dwellings denote a primitive mode of life; and yet there is historical proof that many of the crannog-dwellers in Ireland and Scotland were contemporaries of Shakespeare. It may therefore be that underground houses, such as that of Crichton, were in occupation during comparatively recent times; and that even the date of their construction was not only subsequent to Agricola's arrival in Lothian, but was, in many cases, very much post-Roman. As a matter of fact, this was indicated twenty-eight years ago by Dr. Joseph Anderson, who, referring to the so-called "brochs" and "weems," observes:—"It may, indeed, be open to question whether any of those 'prehistoric' refuges—underground or above-ground structures—are earlier than the date of the Roman occupation of Britain. Samian ware has been found in the 'cave-dwellings' of England and in the yird-houses or weems of Scotland, proving their occupation during or after the Romano-British period."

There are certainly many evidences that such places were inhabited long after the period of Roman rule. The Sagas have several references to underground or "earth" houses. In the *Volsunga Saga*, which is believed to date from the twelfth century, it is stated that Sigmund and his sister Signy "took counsel in such wise as to make a house underground in the wild-wood," wherein he could hide from the persecution of the king. And this having been done, Sigmund inhabited his subterranean abode for about thirty years. The tenth-century Saga of Thorgils also relates how that hero and his men, when adventuring in Ireland, discovered an underground house (whose roof, it may be mentioned, was supported by wooden beams), in which they encountered several men and women. And so on. In Ireland, those earth-houses appear to have been in regular occupation at the date of the Battle of Bannockburn. We

learn from an eminent Irish antiquary that "in 1317 Donchad O'Brien, before the fatal battle of Corcomroe, did not leave a man dwelling in an 'ooan' (caher's souterrain) unsummoned to his army." This word "ooan" is no other than our familiar "weem," both being corruptions of the Gaelic "*uam*" or "*uaim*," signifying a cave or den, whether natural or artificial. In the case cited, the kind of "weem" referred to is a "caher's souterrain," that is to say, an underground dwelling within the enclosure of a *caher*, *cathair*, or fort. The fort that crowns our own Dunsinnan had such an "ooan" within its precincts, as was ascertained in 1855; but since then it has been almost obliterated by reckless investigators. From the foregoing reference, therefore, it would seem that the earth-houses of Ireland were inhabited during the early part of the fourteenth century, if not later. And that being so, it is by no means unlikely that new ones were in course of construction at that period. People who cared to live in such rude abodes would see no reason why they should not build an additional earth-house when the old one became overcrowded. Thus, no inconsiderable number of these structures within the British Isles may quite conceivably be no more than a few centuries old.

With regard to the race to which their first builders belonged, there is ample room for discussion, and much might be said in support of the tradition which alleges that the historical Picts were, so far as concerns Scotland, the early inhabitants of those gloomy abodes. One thing clear is, the weem-builders did not possess the ideas of the Romans or of the Normans, and presumably they were not akin to either of these races. The Romans, who lived a highly civilized life in their settlement at Inveresk, with its villas, baths, and theatre, had obviously no connection by blood with the rude dwellers in the neighbouring earth-house at Crichton; whether the two peoples were contemporaries or not. Robert Bruce, amusing his knights during their troubles by reading to them "the romance of worthy Ferambrace," what time his queen and her ladies lived in the refined retirement of Kildrummy Castle, represented a wholly different order of civilization from that of the contemporary dwellers in "ooans" or "cahers' souterrains," whether in Ireland or Scotland.

The fact that races occupying higher and lower planes of culture co-existed in our islands for a long period is nowhere more clearly brought into prominence than in the instance of the sixteenth-century "Red Banditti of Mowddwy," in Merionethshire. Those people are described

as inhabiting dens in the ground, as having fiery red hair and "long, strong arms," and as being generally distinguished by their savage and predatory habits. They usually committed their ravages during the night-time, but sometimes they had the daring to make noon-day raids upon the neighbouring farmers' herds of cattle, which they drove off to their haunts in the woods above Dinas Mowddwy. They appear to have used stone weapons, and to have been remarkable for their skill as archers, as also for their swiftness and agility. They possessed a separate organization and a chief of their own, and altogether they seem to have been a standing annoyance and terror to the neighbourhood. Finally, in 1554, a commission of fire and sword against the "Banditti" was granted to the Vice-Chamberlain of North Wales and another gentleman of rank. Having raised a strong body of men, they made an onslaught on the earth-dwellers, and, after a considerable resistance, succeeded in capturing nearly a hundred of them, whom they hanged then and there. In several respects those Welsh "bandits" recall the Dartmoor "gubbins" or "gubbings," familiar to readers of *Westward Ho!* wherein it is written "How Salvation Yeo slew the King of the Gubbings." Kingsley's information was obtained from Fuller's *Worthies* (1662), and the picture given by Fuller is that of a savage, earth-dwelling race, quite antagonistic to the surrounding population, and, like their congeners in Wales, noted for their swiftness of foot. "Such their fleetness," says Fuller, "they will outrun many horses." Then, again, if we turn northward to Strathspey, we find a companion picture at Raitts, on the estate of Belleville, near Kingussie. The celebrated "weem" there, in which Sir David Brewster took a keen interest, was formerly known as "The Cave of Clan Ichilnew," otherwise *Clann Mhic Gillenaoidh*; and "the common tradition is that it was inhabited by a band of savage robbers, called *Clann Mhic Gillenaoidh*, who are said to have been a remnant of the barbarous tribes who, after the overthrow of the Comyns in the district, infested the wilds of Badenoch and plundered the peaceable inhabitants." Eventually they, too, were exterminated. "A strong body of armed men repaired to the spot, and, filling the cave with smoke, forced the savage inmates to bolt out one by one. In this way the whole gang were put to death."

In these two historical instances in Wales and England, and in the tradition relating to the Raitts souterrain, we have glimpses of those earth-dwellers as a people dissimilar, both sociologically and ethnologically, from their

above-ground neighbours. The three accounts just cited emphasize the fierce and marauding spirit of the former caste; and that aspect of their character is no doubt remembered quite correctly. Yet there are many legendary stories of a more pleasing kind, connected with those people. In a recent account of the earth-houses of the Helmsdale valley (*Scottish Antiquary*, April, 1899), the present minister of Kildonan remarks:—"The student of earth-house lore cannot fail to note in the list which has been given that the articles dug out of these Sutherland earth-houses are mostly such as we associate with the women of an early race." And many traditional tales of the people of the earth-houses have to do, not with war and fighting, but with friendly intercourse, extending from the loan of domestic articles to the less prosaic matters of love and marriage. Traditions such as these would therefore indicate that, in spite of much bloodshed and in spite of marked racial differences, the earth-dwellers, or a remnant of them, became ultimately blended with the general population.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

ANTIQUARIAN FINDS AT METHLICK.—There is probably no parish in Aberdeenshire in which antiquarian relics are more numerous than in Methlick. Every now and then we hear of them being picked up by farm lads. Mr. James Florence, son of the farmer of Scotston, Methlick, who has found many of considerable value, has just found on his father's farm two copper coins, an arrow head, and a bronze brooch. These articles were sent to Dr. Cramond, Cullen, the well-known antiquarian authority. Dr. Cramond says the bronze brooch was very common early last century, and in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, there is a collection of over 160 of them. The coins are Turners. The Turner was 2d. Scots, that is, of the value of the sixth part of a penny. On one side is CAR. DG. SCOT. AUG. FRA ET H.I.B. R., and in the centre CR., crowned. On the reverse is a leaved thistle and the motto "Nemo me impune lacessit." The arrow head is of the smallest size, and is leaf shaped, having no barbs.

THE
ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF INVERNESS.

(1st S., v., 81, 97.)

THROUGH the intervention of Mr. Charles Fraser Mackintosh of Drummond, LL.D., formerly M.P. for Inverness-shire, and author of *Invernessiana, Antiquarian Notes, Letters of Two Centuries*, etc., the royal burgh of Inverness is about to lose the reproach of using an unauthorised coat of arms. Dr. Fraser Mackintosh has generously offered to defray the cost of a matriculation in the Register of the Lyon Office; and the following petition has been presented to the Lyon by the Provost of Inverness:—

Unto JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, Esquire, Advocate, Lyon King of Arms, the Petition of WILLIAM MACBEAN, Esquire, Provost of the Royal Burgh of Inverness, and of the Magistrates and Town Council thereof.

Humbly sheweth,

That certain Ensigns Armorial with Supporters, were borne by the Royal Burgh of Inverness prior to the passing by the Scots Parliament of the Act 1672, cap. 21.

That in the year 1680 the Town Council of the said Burgh ordered that the Burgh Arms should be matriculated in terms of the said Act; but that, from some cause to your Petitioners unknown, this matriculation was not effected.

That the oldest known seal of the said Burgh, used in the 15th century, was not armorial, but bore on the obverse Our Saviour on the cross, on the reverse the Virgin and Infant Jesus with lily, crescent, and star. (Laing's *Scottish Seals*, Vol. I., No. 1167.)

That the oldest known representation of a coat of Arms for the said Burgh appears on a wooden panel, painted in the reign of King Charles I., and now preserved in the Town Hall; which bears on a shield *Gules*, a camel statant contourné *or*; Supporters, two elephants, rampant, proper; Crest, a cornucopia; motto "Concordia et fidelitas."

That in the year 1685 the Provost and Magistrates of the said Burgh instructed James Smith, master mason, Edinburgh, to cut in stone a coat of arms for the newly built bridge across the river Ness, to show "Our Saviour on the cross supported by a dromedary on the dexter and an elephant on the sinister"; that in the following year, 1686, this instruction was altered to "a dromedary for the arms, supported by two elephants"; but that the correction was intimated too late, and that the stone carved by Smith as at first instructed, has formed the model for recent representations of the Arms.

That, nevertheless, the second Seal of the said Burgh, used in the 18th century, shows a camel as the bearing on the shield. (Laing's *Scottish Seals*, Vol. II., No. 1225.)

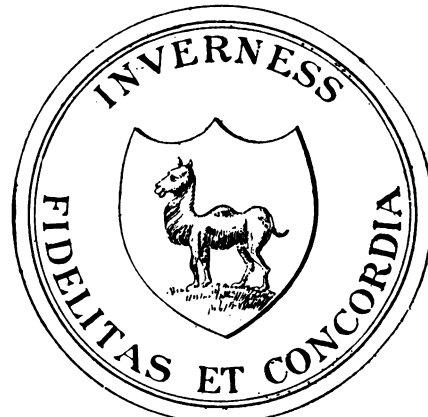
That your Petitioners, being the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Inverness, are desirous to have Ensigns Armorial with Supporters in an appropriate form, matriculated in your Lordship's Public Register as the arms of the said Royal Burgh, with such precedence as your Lordship may deem proper.

May it therefore please your Lordship to grant your Licence and Authority to your Petitioners and to their successors, to bear and use Ensigns Armorial and Supporters in such manner as may be agreeable to the Laws of Arms.

And your Petitioners will every pray.

Signed in name of the Magistrates and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Inverness on the 5th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine years.

WILLIAM MACBEAN, Provost.



INVERNESS BURGH SEAL
(18th century).

We hope to be able to give, in an early number, a representation of the emblazonment to be approved by the Lyon. Meantime, our illustration this month reproduces, from a cast, the second (18th century) seal of the burgh. The non-armorial seal, used in the 15th century, was illustrated in our number for December, 1891.
ED.

—♦—

LAND RENTALS.—Rental of Lands belonging to James Ferguson of Kinmundy in 1750:—Aden, £643; Deer, £814; Biffie, £414; and Bruntbrae, £153; total, £2024. Free rent, £2000.
C.

NOTES ON TILQUHILLY CASTLE.

IN the *Castellated Architecture of Scotland*, by Messrs. McGibbon and Ross, occurs the following description of Tilquihilly Castle:—"A plain, but massive specimen of a Scottish house of the end of the sixteenth century, situated about three miles south of Crathes station, and now occupied as a farm residence. It is on the plan of the central keep, with two towers at diagonally opposite angles, but modified so as to admit of a good square staircase between the south-west tower and the main block. The towers in this instance are both of the square or oblong form, but they no longer maintain a tower-like appearance externally here; they simply form part of the house. There are no angular turrets, but the corners of the building are all rounded off and corbelled out to the square near the eaves, which produces a picturesque appearance, and forms a reminiscence of the effect of the projecting angular turret. The ground floor is all vaulted, and contains the usual kitchen and cellars, one of the latter having the ordinary stair from the base. All the apartments are well provided with shot holes, and they are so placed in the towers and at the sides of the doorway as to command every side of the house. The main house or central block contained the hall on the first floor, with a private room in the north-east tower. There is a separate room in the south-west tower. In the angle over the entrance door, and corbelled out in the corresponding angle at the north-east tower, there are two newel stairs leading to the upper floors, which are now a good deal altered. Some fragments of good old woodwork, lying in one of the upper rooms, are well worthy of being preserved. The old iron grated 'yett' still stands on the entrance doorway. The property of Tilquihilly belonged, in 1479, to Walter Ogston, whose daughter carried it to her husband, David Douglas, son of Lord Dalkeith. The present castle is said to have been built by his grandson, in 1576. Probably it may have been begun by him, but the style of the exterior would lead one to suppose that it was not finished as we now see it till some time in the 17th century."

The writer of the *New Statistical Account of the Parish of Banchory-Terman* (1842) says:—"The Castle of Tilwhilly, built on the slope of a hill on the other side of the Dee, commands an extensive prospect towards Aberdeen. It is formed of several plain massive buildings, communicating with each other, and apparently erected at different periods, without much plan. It ceased to be the residence of that branch of

the Douglas family upwards of 100 years ago, and is now occupied by the tenant of the surrounding farm. It contains numerous apartments, and has a dark vault, formerly used, it is said, as a prison. The entrance of the whole is still furnished with the ancient grille and bar."

John Douglas of Tilquhillie fought on Huntly's side at the battle of Corrichie (1562), but obtained a pardon under the Great Seal for himself and his followers. He was a friend of Morton, when Regent, who is said to have lived incognito at the house of Tilquhillie, and passed under the name of "James the Grieve."

About 1647 Robert Douglas, brother of Sir Archibald Douglas, and son-in-law to Lord Audley, succeeded to the family estate of Tilwhilly, and, having accepted the honour of knighthood and a high command from the Royalists, had his house here garrisoned by the Covenanters, and was himself obliged ultimately to retire to the Continent with the ruin of all his property. After the death of his grandson, Gilbert, who left no issue, the family estate passed to his brother, James Douglas of Inchmarlo, whose youngest son, Archibald, a clergyman, succeeded Bishop Burnet in the living of Saltoun, and who was the grandfather of Bishop Douglas of Salisbury. It is singular that the two neighbouring families of Crathes and Tilquihilly should have each given a prelate—Bishop Burnet and Bishop Douglas—to the See of Salisbury. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, before his preferment in England, kept up intercourse with his relatives at Tilwhilly, and visited them occasionally.

A visit the writer paid to the old castle a few months ago proved very interesting. A glance convinces one of its fine situation, and of its suitability for resisting attack in ancient times. Near the house stands an old and vigorous tree of greath girth. A coat of arms in good preservation is built into the wall over the doorway, and the old yett, a capital specimen, is still in good working order. The staircase is broad for the time, and there are many recesses for storing purposes within the walls. Some of the windows have been enlarged, and the rooms are singularly well adapted for modern ideas of comfort. The walls are some four and a half feet in thickness. On examining the couples of the roof they are found to be pinned with wood, not fastened with nails. In one room is a drum, in good preservation, which belonged to the 57th West Middlesex Regiment, and on it are painted these names:—"Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Neville, Nive, Peninsula." The drum appears to have been made by Robinson, Bressal & Co., Dublin. In an upper room is some old wood carving re-

ferring to two members of the Douglas family, with their respective coats of arms. One bears "J. D. . . . M. Y. anno 1613," the other "J. D. . . . M. A. 1756 I was glad when they said unto me, Go into the house of the Lord." These may have been removed from the family pew in the parish church. Two bibles are also shown, but they are comparatively modern, and call for no notice. C.

Queries.

39. GO TO FREUCHIE!—What is the origin of this phrase? It is usually employed to signify that, in the speaker's opinion, the observations of his friend are nonsense, and require no answer. How is it related to "Go to Banff?" Freuchie is the name of a village in Fifeshire, near Falkland, and of a burn near Bankfoot, Perthshire. The phrase is used in Caithness in the north, and Perthshire in the centre.

EVAN ODD.

40. EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Information is wanted about—

1. *North British Express*. Published some time about 1845. It was a Chartist periodical—the first editor being Rev. Wm. Hill.
2. *Lendrum's Magazine*. Begun in 1849. One of the organs of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. Was it published in Edinburgh? If so, any particulars will be welcome.
3. *The Independent*. In 1825 published at 11 St. David Street, Edinburgh.
4. *The Strathearn Magazine* (?). A periodical issued by a private school in one of the suburbs.
5. *Scottish Presbyterian Magazine*. Further particulars than those given by S. N. & Q.
6. The *Memoir* of Edward Forbes, p. 191, note, says that two rivals to *Blackwood* were begun in 1835, but did not survive the winter. What were they?
7. *The Co-operative's Magazine*. Was it an Edinburgh periodical, and when issued?
8. *Edinburgh Veterinary Review*. Was in existence in 1859.
9. *The Farmer*. Begun about 1875.
10. *The Paper Trade Review*.
11. *The Property and Company News*. Appeared on Wednesdays, and was in existence in 1882.
12. *The Northern Standard*. Discontinued about end of 1854.
13. Thomas Aird, the poet, edited an Edinburgh paper prior to 1835. What was it?
14. *The Christian Weekly*. Published at 20 George Street, Edinburgh.
15. *Eastern Females' Friend*. New series begun, 1857.
16. *Burgh's Reformer*. Issued from 257 High Street, Edinburgh.
17. *Scottish Missionary Register*. A monthly.
18. *Scottish Evangelist*. In existence in 1871.
19. *Scottish Advertiser*. Published from 12 Elder Street.
20. *Lyceum*. In existence in 1857.
21. *The Spiritual Magazine*. Was it an Edinburgh publication? It was in existence in 1865.
22. *Literary Spectator*. In existence in 1857. A monthly.
23. *Edinburgh Envelope and Local Advertiser*. Was published every fourth Wednesday, and was in existence in 1841.
24. *Edinburgh Intelligencer*. Also in existence in 1841.

Correspondents would greatly oblige by sending replies direct to me. W. J. COUPER.

F. C. Manse, Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

41. ASHENTILLIES REGIS.—In a print of "Contract and Lease between the Earl of Peterborough and Francis Russell, Esq., dated August, 1794," in connection with the Lands of Durriss, among other lands mentioned are—Ashentillies, called *Ashentillies REGIS*. Is it known why the lands had such a designation attached? A. M.

42. ABERDEEN DOCTORS (OF MEDICINE) IN 1657.—In a *Report on Examination of Medical Practitioners*,* by Richard Poole, M.D. (St. And., 1805), Edin., 1833, pp. 14, 15, some account is given of

"a conference held at Dundee, in the month of July, 1657, between a deputation from the Physicians of Edinburgh, in all probability Dr. Purves and Dr. Robert Burnett on the one hand, and some from Aberdeen on the other. Here several articles were debated and advised, as might be shown. A detail of the whole would occupy much space, and must consequently be avoided here. Suffice to glance at what was certainly deemed of most consequence. . . . The University of Aberdeen was alarmed and offended. In that institution, which, consequently, was superior so far to every one in Scotland at the period, there had been an actual profession of Medicine many years erected, established, and stipended, with a learned Doctor in Medicine in the place, for some years ago, exercising and orderly teaching, and professing Medicine in all its parts. So at least said the advocates for the University. . . ."

Apparently the Dundee Conference was held in connection with what Dr. John Gairdner, in his *Sketch of the Early History of the Medical Profession in Edinburgh* (Edin., 1864), terms "the plot of 1657;" but Dr. Poole does not make clear where he finds the account of the proceedings, and I invite information on this head.

On pp. 7, 20 of the *Report* reference is made to "a MS., said to be in the Advocates' Library, 'wrote and collected by that most industrious antiquarian, Sir Robert Sibbald,' . . . but the presumption as to the authorship of the MS. is rather in favour of an older man [his uncle, George Sibbald]."

Dr. Peel Ritchie, in his recently published *Early Days of the Royall Colledge of Phisicians, Edinburgh*, pp. 120, 126, states that, on 17th January, 1705, "Sir Robert Sibbald had a discourse, giving a Historical Account of such Doctors of Medicine as were Scotsmen, and particulare of those that practised in Scotland, and what they had written in Physic and Philosophie—with which the Colledge were very well satisfied;" and that such discourses were entered in a book called *Acta Medica Edinburgensia*. Apparently, however, Dr. Ritchie has

* A scarce book, apparently not possessed by the Libraries of the British Museum, Advocates, Signet, Edinburgh University, or R. C. P. Edin.

not examined Sibbald's *Memoires for Compiling the History of the Royall College of Physitians at Edinburgh*—a MS. in the Advocates' Library which might throw some light on the Dundee episode.

P. J. ANDERSON.

43. THE PATERSONS OF INVERNESS.—A manuscript in my possession, dated 1819, and in the handwriting of Mr. Thomas Mackenzie Paterson, writer in Inverness, who died 6th March, 1839, runs as follows :—

"Sir William and Sir Thomas Paterson were Churchmen, and had the lands of Dores, Culcabock, and others. They flourished in 1450 and 1520, and their immediate descendants had the command of the town of Inverness.

"1650. Alexander Paterson of Wester Inshes, and Bishop Paterson of Ross, and Paterson of Bught, were their descendants; also

"1. John Paterson, tacksman of Easter Kessack, died in . . . He was the father of

"2. Andrew Paterson, who died in . . . at the age of 77. He was the father of

"3. Andrew Paterson, who died in . . . at the age of 82. He was the father of

"4. Donald Paterson, who died in 1785, aged 69. He was the father of

"5. Alexander Paterson, at Gordon's Mill, who is alive in 1819, and in the 72nd year of his age. [He died in April, 1821.] He is father of

"6. Thomas Mackenzie Paterson, writer in Inverness."

The Bishop of Ross referred to was John Paterson, son of Alexander Paterson, minister of Inch, 1586-92, and of Logie Durno, 1592-1632. John graduated M.A. at King's College in 1624, and was successively minister of Foveran, 1632-49; of Ellon, 1649-59; of Aberdeen (3rd charge), 1659-62; and Bishop of Ross, 1662 till his death, in 1679. Several of his sons rose to distinction. John was successively Regent at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews (where he had probably studied), minister of Ellon, 1660-63; of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, 1663-74; Bishop of Galloway, 1674-79; Bishop of Edinburgh, 1679-87; and Archbishop of Glasgow, 1687-88; he died in 1708. William was Clerk to the Privy Council, and was created a Baronet in 1687. Robert graduated at Marischal College in 1665, and became successively Regent there, 1667-78, and Principal from 1678 till his death in 1717. His portrait hangs in the Picture Gallery, Marischal College, and his arms appear in the great window of the Mitchell Hall. He had eight children, Mr. David (M.A., 1694), Robert, Elizabeth, Margaret, Agnes, Mary, Isobel, and Catherine.

I am anxious to trace the connection between these Patersons and John Paterson, tacksman of Easter Kessack.

Dr. Charles Fraser Mackintosh, writing to me on the subject, says :—

"The family of Paterson was long influential and well-doing in and about Inverness. Tradition had it that the first Paterson was of Scandinavia, who, coming to Inverness in some ship, settled at North Kessock. One day, sauntering about Craigton Point, he saw a mermaid combing her hair, on shore, according to the wont of such. He circumvented and cut her off from the sea, and would not liberate her until she agreed to bestow fortune on him and his descendants. As she could not otherwise escape, she consented, but limited the good fortune to 13 generations. From that time the Patersons prospered, and, as Churchmen, had lands in the ancient Barony of Durriss or Dores, at Culcabock, Inshes, Bught, &c. Inshes was divided into two parts, Easter and Wester, of which the Patersons had Wester Inshes, and the Family of Vaus Easter Inshes. The Patersons first lost Durriss, then the Robertsons ousted them from Inshes and Culcabock, and the first Forbes of Culloden from Bught. But there is notice of a Paterson of Bught, Captain in the Dutch service as late as 1730. The Burgh Records of Inverness are full of references to the Patersons. . . . I always understood Bishop John Paterson was of the Inverness Patersons. I recall an Alexander Paterson, son of James Paterson, Episcopal clergyman at Arpafellie, who was reputed to be his descendant. Alexander was one of those who claimed interment within the Priory of Beaulieu, and a leading pursuer in the legal process which occurred when the late Thomas Alexander, Lord Lovat, tried to get unrestricted possession and control of the Priory ruins."

The late William and Murdo Paterson, Civil Engineers, Inverness; their brothers, Alexander, Surveyor of Taxes, Edinburgh, and Donald, tenant of Balrobert; and their cousins, Peter, tenant of Milton, Alexander, F.C. minister, Dunblane, and William, commission agent, Dingwall, were all grandsons of a younger brother of Alexander Paterson, at Gordon's Mill. William Paterson, another brother of Alexander's, was Dean of the Diocese of Ross in last century.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

44. HERALDIC SHIELDS.—A List of the Armorial Bearings that adorn the following buildings, &c., would be greatly appreciated :—King's College, St. Machar's Cathedral, Bridge of Dee.

LITTLE FIRLOT.

45. HERALDRY.—Can any of your readers tell me who carried the following :—On a bend engrailed three escallops. This coat of arms is carved on an antique chair, with initials "I. B.," and date 1659.

LITTLE FIRLOT.

Answers.

322. MURRAY LECTURES AT KING'S COLLEGE (I., 135, 155; III., 44, 45; V., 9; VI., 157; VIII., 28, 47, 175). Add the following:—1848-49. *The Conflict and the Armour*. By John Abel, Aberdeen, 1849. P. J. ANDERSON.

33. GREEN BOOK (I., 2nd S., 126).—This phrase is a reference to a monastic practice of keeping a book in which is recorded the faults of the members of the establishment, and which had probably been bound in green. In the proverbs of a certain Italian ecclesiastic (one Chatrian, I think) occurs the counsel, "Do not be a Green Book." In other words—be not given to the uncharitable habit of remembering, or commenting on, the shortcomings of your brethren. ED.

Literature.

The Scottish Reformation: Its Epochs, Episodes, Leaders, and Distinctive Characteristics (being the Baird Lecture for 1899). By the late ALEXANDER F. MITCHELL, D.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Church History in St. Andrews University. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1900.

As the last ripe fruit of the accurate scholarship and temperate judgment of its distinguished author, this volume is sure of a sympathetic and cordial welcome from all who, whether as the result of the study of Dr. Mitchell's previous works, or as a consequence of impressions made upon them during their student career, have learned to appreciate the broadminded fairness and scrupulous candour which were among the most notable characteristics of the late occupant of the Church History chair of St. Andrews University. Owing to the fact that Dr. Mitchell had already entered on the last stage of the malady to which he succumbed at the date when his lectures required to be delivered, their author had, of course, to obtain the help of his friend and former student, Professor Robertson of Glasgow, to read them in his stead. For the same reason the present volume has had to be edited by another friend of the departed Professor, Dr. Hay Fleming of St. Andrews. In spite, however, of the obvious disadvantage of being issued posthumously, and without the benefit of that careful revision which, had he survived, their author would no doubt have bestowed upon them, these lectures form a valuable contribution to our acquaintance with the Reformation period of our national history. In particular, many readers will be specially grateful to their author for the full analysis here given, both of the Old Scottish Confession of 1560 and the Book of Common Order, and also of the First and Second Books of Discipline. While the calm and conclusive way in which, in opposition to the High Church and

Semi-Sacerdotalist party in his own communion, whose contention is that "the idea of extemporaneous prayer as an appropriate vehicle of public devotion is one quite unknown to the Reformation," Dr. Mitchell demonstrates the fact that the Book of Common Order was never meant as a rigid liturgy to be read unvaryingly by the officiating minister, but was simply supplied as a guide or model, to be followed according to the discretion of the preacher, is certainly a contribution of no mean value to the settlement of a question which is of more than antiquarian interest in its bearing on present day church tendencies in most, if not all, of the Scottish Churches. Further, the intelligent loyalty with which Dr. Mitchell here supports the old Scottish evangelical traditions, and declares his personal adhesion to the doctrine of grace, is a most gratifying feature of this interesting and instructive volume. The biographical sketches of the chief protagonists in our Reformation struggle are treated most sympathetically, and display marks of independent and original research. This is especially the case with the account of Alexander Alane, better known as Alesius, the friend of Melancthon. Probably Dr. Mitchell has here given the fullest and most accurate narrative of that remarkable man's career that has yet appeared.

It only requires to be added that Dr. Christie of Gilmerton has prefaced these lectures by a sketch of their author's life and character, which is marked by great good taste and genuine feeling, and which succeeds in conveying to the reader's mind a very clear impression of the outstanding features of Dr. Mitchell's noble personality, with its modest dignity, painstaking thoroughness, and dispassionate candour.

Scots Books of the Month.

Oliphant, Mrs. *Kirsteen: the Story of a Scotch Family Seventy Years Ago*. New ed. Cr. 8vo. 2/-. Macmillan.

Mucklebackit, S. *Edinburgh Poems and Songs*. 5/-. Haddington: W. Sinclair.

Royce, J. *The World and the Individual: Gifford Lectures before Aberdeen University. First Series: Four Historical Conceptions of Being*. 8vo. 12/6 net. Macmillan.

Graham, H. G. *Social Life of Scotland in the 18th Century*. 2 vols. 2nd ed. Royal 8vo. 24/-. Black.

Mitchell, A. F. *Scottish Reformation: Epochs, Episodes, Leaders, and Distinctive Characteristics: Baird Lecture for 1899*. Ed. by D. Hay Fleming. Biog. Sketch of Author by Dr. James Christie. Cr. 8vo. 6/-. Blackwood.

Published by A. Brown & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2ND SERIES.] No. 10.

APRIL, 1900.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1900.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 131.)

ADDITIONS AND SOME CORRECTIONS.

MY articles on the Gordons of Gight have already run over more space than I anticipated, for they have occupied a place in these pages since February last year, with the exception of the issues for March and November. The history of the Gight Gordons, so interesting in itself, and so vitally important as bearing on the strain of Byron's character, had been so frequently stated in the terms of meagre traditions that I have been tempted to go into it at minute length, quoting chapter and verse where possible; and yet, after all, I am left with certain corrections to effect and several additions to make, mostly in the shape of the irrefutable authority of the *Register of the Great Seal*, for, while I am at it, I think

it is better to state the whole case of the Gight family, so far as I know it.

THE MAITLANDS OF GIGHT.

The estate of Gight originally belonged to the family of Maitland. Their history is very obscure, but it is certain that the Maitlands had been mixed up with the Gordons for a long time, for Elizabeth Maitland (sister of Sir Patrick) married the notorious "Jock" Gordon of Scurdargue, the illegitimate cousin and contemporary of the heiress, Elizabeth Gordon (she died 1438), who married Alexander Seton (created Lord Gordon). The chief evidence of the lands of Gight coming into the Gordons' possession will be found in three documents in the charter chest of Ellon Castle, as Mr. Thomas Mair has already noted in these pages (answer to query 1090, 1st series):—

- (1) *Dated Methlick, May 25, 1467.*—Elizabeth and Janet Maitland, daughters of the late Sir Patrick Maitland ("for to be bundyne and sikerlie to be obleist . . . till ane nobil and nichtie lord our deirest lord George Lord Gordon and Master of Huntly [afterwards 2nd Earl of Huntly] for his gret . . . help don till us . . . in our said fadyr heritage . . . and alsua for ye helping . . . of us till our mariage, and for great soums of gold and silver and other movable gudes giffine to us") resigned the lands of Gight or Schives in favour of the Earl.
 - (2) *Dated Methlick, June 12, 1467.*—Resignation of Janet Maitland in pursuance of the above bond, of the lands in the hands of the King as superior.
 - (3) *Dated Perth, June 12, 1467.*—The Royal Charter following on last, to George Lord Gordon of Gight, Naterdale, Pettinbrinzeane and Drumnaketh.
- 1595, Nov. 15.—The King granted the lands of Carnefechill, Auchinlek, and Pittrichie to Robert Maitland of Auchincriff, who had sold them to William Gordon of Gight and Elizabeth Gordon, the third laird's widow.

I may add that 1595 was the year when William Gordon was excommunicated.

Despite these transferences of the estate, the Maitlands seem to have still retained the

superiority of the lands of Gight, for they received a charter of infeftment from the King on July 6, 1672 (*Acts of Parliament*). On August 3, 1674, Sir Richard Maitland of Pitrichie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and his son, Sir Richard (as noted in the *Records of Aboyne*) entered into a contract with Charles, Earl of Aboyne, whereby they sold to him the lands and barony of Gight or Schivas, and, in terms of that contract, they resigned the lands. Thereupon Charles II. granted a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Gight in favour of the Earl of Aboyne, dated Edinburgh, August 4, 1675. This occurred in the time of the ninth laird of Gight, about whom so little is known. It will be remembered that Gight was given in the first instance to Adam Gordon, who exchanged it with his brother, William, for Aboyne. In 1681 the Scots Parliament again ratified the charter in favour of Sir Richard Maitland (see the *Acts*). Though it has nothing to do with the present inquiry, I may note that the Maitlands were at loggerheads with the Gordons so late as 1760, when Major Arthur Maitland of Pitrichie brought an action against William Gordon, as trustee for Katherine and Anne Maitland. This trial shows that the male line of Maitland became extinct in 1704, thus—

Sir Charles Maitland of Pitrichie died circa 1700, after entailing his estate. He left:—

Sir Charles Maitland of Pitrichie, who died without issue, after burdening the estates.

Mary Maitland, married, and had a son, Arthur Maitland (the plaintiff).

Jane Maitland, married Alexander Arbuthnot, son of Lord Arbuthnot, who became a judge, with the title of Baron Maitland. His wife, who granted a heritable bond to Dr. John Gordon (who was he?), died in 1746, leaving—

Charles Maitland, advocate, 1727. He had Pitrichie, Auchincreeve, and bought Kinmundy. He died in 1751, without issue.

Anne Maitland [by old Sir Charles's will all his descendants had to take the name of Maitland], born 1711.

Katherine Maitland, born 1714.

The Courts decided that Major Arthur Maitland should get Pitrichie.

THE FIRST LAIRD OF GIGHT.

The first reference to Gight in the *Register of the Great Seal* occurs under date Nov. 1, 1490, as follows:—

Apud Edinburgh.

Rex conformavit cartam Georgeii comitis de Huntley et dom. de Badenoch—[qua—pro filiali affectione

etc—concessit filio suo carnali Willelmo Gordoun— terras et baroniam de Scheves cum juribus et pertinentiis vic. Abirdene—quas Adam Gordoun filius carnalis ejusdem comitis, in excambium quarundam terrarum baronie de Oboyne, vic. predict, in manus dicti comitis personaliter resignavit. Tenendo dicto Wil et heredibus ejus masculis de corpore legitime procreatis, quibus deficientibus heredibus dicti comitis quibuscunque reversuras. Faciend. regi servitium forinsecum quantum de terris et baronia de Scheves pertinent, et dicto comiti tres sectas ad tria placita capitalia de Huntley apud principale messuagium ejusdem, necnon debita et consueta servitia.] Test Alex. dom de Gordoun, David Ogilvy de Tolmad, Pat. Grantuly, rectore de Glas, John Andree, vicario de Botary, And. Frasare et And. Nesbit:—Apud Huntlee, 2 Oct., 1490.

Another interesting stage in the history of the estate was when Lord Huntly resigned Gight, for on May 16, 1498, the King confirmed William's charter settling the estate on him; failing him on his brother, James Gordon of Cairnbannoch; and failing him on the earl ("et heredibus propinquioribus ejus quibus nunquam").

On January 4, 1511, the King again confirmed the charter by William Gordon and Joneta Ogilvy, his wife (mentioned here for the first time).

On December 6, 1512, the King again confirmed the charter by William, who had sold to Alexander Gray, burghess of Aberdeen, the lands of Newton of Schivas. It will be remembered that the Grays of Schivas helped the Gights to give much trouble to the Covenanters. This deal may explain the fact that Sir William was elected a burghess of Aberdeen in 1511-2, along with Robert Anthone, tailor (*Miscellany* of the New Spalding Club). He fell at Flodden in the following year.

THE FIRST LAIRD'S DAUGHTER.

Barbara Gordon married, as her second husband, John Grant of Ballindalloch, who was killed on September 11, 1559, by John Roy Grant of Carron. As a sample of the sense of fate which followed the Gight family, I may quote Sir Robert Gordon, who notes (in the *Earls of Sutherland*, p. 416) that, on the same day 71 years later (1630), when the "inveterat feid and malice" between the families were still rampant, John Grant of Ballindalloch, the great-grandson of Barbara Gordon's husband, killed James Grant of Carron. Sir Robert Gordon looked upon this as "the providence and secret judgement of the Almighty God." He remarks:—

John Roy Grant of Carron [the murderer of 1559] wes left-handed: so is this John Grant of Ballindalloch [in 1630] left-handed also: and moreover it

is to be observed that Ballendallogh, at the killing of Carron [in 1630], had vpon him the same coat-of-armor, a maillie coat, which John Roy of Carron had vpon him at the slaughter of the great-grandfather of this Ballendallogh [in 1559]: which maillie coat Ballendallogh had, a little before this tyme [1630], taken from James Grant in a skirmish that passed betwixt them. Thus wee doe see that the judgements of God are inscrutable, and that, in his owne tyme, he punisheth blood by blood.

The "judgement of God," however, did not prevent Ballindalloch's being so harried by the Carrons that he had to "flee from the north of Scotland and live for the most part in Edinburgh."

In 1553 the Queen granted a charter to John Grant (murdered in 1559). George Gordon "miles," apparently the second laird of Gight, his brother-in-law, and Mr. William Grant appear in it as the "curatores" of Patrick Grant (John's nephew), who bought the land of Tullochcarron at this date. It was he who carried on the Ballindalloch line.

GRANDSON OF THE FIRST LAIRD.

John Gordon (the son of James of Cairnbannoch), whom I have described as the father of "Wallenstein" Gordon, is stated in the *Familie of Innes* to have been killed at the "battle of Flanders." He is probably the "Captain Gordon" who, according to Ferguson's history of the *Scots Brigade in Holland*, was killed before Antwerp, 13th August, 1584. Mr. Ferguson identifies him as the Gordon who served in the Company of Colonel William Stuart in the brigade, 1579-81.

"WALLENSTEIN" GORDON.

Some new light is thrown on Colonel John Gordon, who assassinated Wallenstein, 1634, by Gilbert Gordon of Sallagh, in his continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's *Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland*, 1813:—"This Collonel Gordon is descended of the hous of Gight: he hath also followed the emperor's [Ferdinand's] parties since the last warrs in Germany. He was taken prisoner be the King of Sweden [Gustavus Adolphus] hard by the citie of Norenborgh, when he had his leaguer about that town in defence thereof. The King of Sweden issued out of his leaguer about Warenborough with a party of a thousand foot and fyve hundredth hors, and rencountering with Collonel Spaw, Leivetenant-Collonel John Gordon, Captain Walter Leslie, and others leading a stronger and greater partie of the emperialists, the king invaded them and beat them, after a long and sharp fight: killed the most part of them; tooke Spaw, Gordon and Leslie prisoners,

and sent them into Norembourgh. [Nuremberg, Nov., 1631.] The king kept Leivetenant-Collonel Gordon prisoner with him six weekes, and then for his valour released him without ransome." Gordon's share in the assassination of Wallenstein is severely handled in the Rev. Walter Harte's *Life of Gustavus Adolphus*, London, 1759 (pp. 51-7), who quotes Pufendorf to the effect that Wallenstein had "raised him from a private soldier."

THE SECOND LAIRD.

I (inexplicably) altered one of Dr. Temple's correct statements, and made the second laird William instead of George. Sir Robert Gordon (in the *Earls of Sutherland*) states that the second laird was George, and existing charters show the same. It was he, and not the third laird (as stated) who married Elizabeth Gordon. On July 15, 1522, he was one of those who witnessed, in Lord Huntly's lodging in Edinburgh, William Scott of Balweary's resignation of the lands of Parkhill in favour of his lordship (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 55). The same authority tells us that he and his wife Elizabeth were parties to a contract with Alexander Con of Auchry and William his son, wherein it was stipulated that "so soon as Sir George or his heirs got lands paying 80 merks penny mail in Buchan or Garioch, and infests said Alexander or William Con or their heirs therein, by Charter and Sasine, they shall grant to said Sir George wadset right thereof, not to be redeemed for 10 years, for the sum of £800, and a fifteen years' tack after redemption."

The following evidence comes from the *Register of the Great Seal*:—

1528. Oct. 7. The King confirms the charter by George Gordon, who had sold to Robert Maitland and Marjorie his wife the lands in Auchincreif in Schivas. The witnesses (at Aberdeen, Oct. 2, 1528) were Alexander Hay, Prebend of Turriff, Gilbert Hay of Schivas, Alexander Gordon, Mr. Gilbert Chalmers and Mr. William Hay.

1531. Dec. 16. Charter again confirmed, Gordon having sold "ingenioso juveni" Alexander Knowis, son and heir of the late James Knowis, burgess of Aberdeen, the lands of Newton of Schivas. Gilbert Menzies of Findon was young Knowis's tutor.

1534. May 7. Gordon's charter confirmed, he having sold to Laurence Ogilvy ("consanguineo suo"), Newton of Schivas and Boquhanyoquhy in Schivas—"Reservatis dicto Geo. arrendatione et fructibus dict terrarum donec dict Laurentius in terris de Newton molestaretur et regressu ad eas casu quo non molestaretur."

1540. Feb. 11. The King confirmed the charter by Gordon and his wife in the lands of Boquhanyoquhy, which Gordon had resigned "personaliter."

1543. July 18. Gordon's charter confirmed on his selling to David Gordon in Savoch the lands of Newton of Schivas.

1546. Sept. 3. He witnessed (at Stirling) a charter of Alexander, Lord Elphinstone, dealing with the lands of Corgarff, Skellater, Invernety, Kildrummy and others.

1546. Oct. He is described (in the *Retours*) at this date as "haeres Willielmi Gordoun."

1547. March 27. He witnessed (at Edinburgh) a charter dealing with the Earl of Athol.

1547. May 8. The King confirmed the charter by Gordon and his wife Elizabeth, for the lands of Little Gight, Boquhannochquhy (with mill), which they resigned. On the same occasion he witnessed (at Edinburgh) one of Lord Huntly's charters.

This shows that the second laird was not dead in 1546, as I formerly stated. Indeed, I think it was he (and not the third laird) who was accused by the Privy Council on October 12, 1564 (along with "George Gordon, younger of Gight," whom I cannot identify, and nineteen others) for the "crewale invasson of William Con of Auchry and hurting and wounding of him in divers parts of his body to the great effusion of his blude; and striking and draging with a brydill" three of Con's cottars and "vtheris." They were all acquitted. The third laird had certainly no son, so that this Con incident seems to belong to the second laird. It may be remembered that, in 1607, John Gordon of Ardlogie, the third laird's cousin, was hand in glove with Patrick Con of Auchry in an attack on the Mowatts of Balquholly.

I may note that the Gordons are called "de Geith" for the first time in the *Privy Council Register* of August 31, 1537. Till then they are spoken of as "de Scheves."

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT BARROW.—During excavations at Furness Abbey an interesting historical discovery was made the other day. Four feet below the present level, in the sacristy east of the north transept, an early Norman apsidal chapel was laid bare, supposed to have been the residence of the Cistercians before the great abbey was erected. A large area of bones of human beings were also found, the remains being mostly in an excellent state of preservation, considering that they had been buried over 400 years. One skeleton was that of a man over six feet, and the skulls were remarkable for great thickness. The chapel walls were found to be from five to six feet thick.

THE LATE MR. JAMES SPENCE, THE INSTITUTE, PETERHEAD.—Mr. Spence was a native of Elgin, born 17th October, 1827, died 28th January, 1900, aged 72 years. He was educated at Anderson's Institution, and early displayed conspicuous capacity as a student, was engaged in teaching when only 16 years of age, and continued connected with education up to the time of his death—first near Elgin, then in Edinburgh, for many years in Banff, and for the past 16 years in Peterhead. In every position that he occupied during over half a century, he secured and retained the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. It is as an accomplished, cultured Antiquary that we here add a stone to his monumental cairn. In 1872 he published "The Ruined Castles, Monuments of former men in the vicinity of Banff." In 1880, The Banffshire Field Club was formed, and Mr. Spence appointed Secretary. He continued in that capacity till he left Banff for Peterhead, when he was appointed President. He contributed several valuable papers to the Club and continued to take an interest in it up to the time of his death. In 1887 he founded the Buchan Field Club, of which he became president in 1891. He was one of the most enthusiastic members of the club, both at outdoor and indoor meetings, and contributed many valuable papers, published in their transactions. His first contribution "The Stone Circles of Old Deer" has become classic. "The Ha' Moss and Castlehill of Inverugie" displayed originality and much research; other papers are "The Gordons of Gight," "Inverallochy Castle," "St. Columba," "On the objects and working of the Buchan Field Club," "Folk Lore Days and Seasons," are all characterised by literary taste and thorough grasp of the subjects dealt with. Among the last of his literary work for publication was a series of papers, "The Origin of the Picts," who were, he contended, a Teutonic people, and which appeared in chapters in the *Peterhead Sentinel*, and at the time of his death were being prepared for publication in book form. Some years ago he contributed to the *Journal of Education* a series of papers on English Grammar which elicited much attention among educationalists at the time. Mr. Spence was modest and unassuming to a degree, genial, kindly, and hospitable. A man whom to know was to love and respect.

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The family history of James Stephen, an Aberdonian of last century, whom we note as the author of a pamphlet on civil imprisonment for debt, is one of the most romantic in our local annals. Among his descendants are James Stephen, Master in Chancery, who was partly educated at Marischal College, and whose works we enumerate; the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir George Stephen, Q.C., the eminent abolitionist; Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Bart., Q.C., distinguished criminal lawyer and judge; Leslie Stephen, Litt.D., author and biographer, and Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., one of the best living authorities on judicial procedure in the English Courts of Assize. K. J.

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OLD TEACHERS OF ABERDEEN-
SHIRE, 1771-1853.

THE old S.P.C.K., in its educational work, had unquestionably an honourable share in the formation of our national character, particularly in the more remote districts of Scotland; and the Society's noble band of Teachers deserve to be remembered.

In 1616, "the King's Majestie, with advise of the Lords of his Secret Council, thought it necessar and expedient, that, in every paroch of this Kingdom, quhair convenient means may be had for intertayning a scoole, that a scoole sall be established." The parochial school, however judiciously situated, could not possibly meet the necessities of the numerous parishes of great extent; and thus the old "Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge," was incorporated in 1709, "to erect and maintain Schools in such places of Scotland, particularly in the Highlands and Islands, as should be found to need them most." So early as 1711 the Society resolved to have two schools planted "in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, in and about the Braes of Mar, on the heads of the rivers Don and Dee," and the salaries of the Teachers were fixed at 300 merks. For more than a century and a half this charitable Society carried on its great work most successfully, and for many years was instrumental in providing a good and useful elementary education to over 15,000 children annually.

The conditions imposed by the Society on a landowner or district, were, that there should be provided for the Teacher "a comfortable dwelling-house, a school-house properly furnished with glass-windows, tables and benches; a garden (or Kail-yard), fuel, a cow's grass, and fodder for the cow in winter, *gratis*." On a visitation in 1790, it was found that in many cases the Teachers "houses, or rather hovels, were mean, cold, and destitute of every comfortable addition, without a garden or cow's grass, or fuel, save what they paid for out of their small salary"—in some cases only £10 or £15. Yet even under such depressing circumstances, those devoted men and women conducted their schools in such a manner as to call forth the highest commendations from their Examiners. The motive to industry was certainly not the liberal remuneration, nor better prospects in the future; but a high sense of duty, and a real love of culture for its own sake; virtues, which doubtless had a salutary influence on the more thoughtful scholars, inspiring them with like high ideals of the nobility of honest work; for they daily

witnessed in their Teacher an embodiment of the wise injunction, that "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, *do it with thy might*."

The educational department of the S.P.C.K. was some years ago transferred, under an Act of Parliament, to a new body styled the "Trust for Education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland."

The following brief notices of some of the forgotten and humbler Teachers of Aberdeenshire have been compiled from old Reports appended to the annual sermons preached on behalf of the S.P.C.K., and as those prints are scarce, the information in this form may be of some interest to the readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries*. Earlier notices might be obtained from the older MS. Minutes of the Society. The subject could be enlarged into a complete *Fasti Scholæ Aberdonensis*, by including the Parish, Assembly, and Adventure School Teachers; a work which might be appropriately undertaken by the New Spalding Club, under a competent Editor.

1. ADAM (Miss), MARGARET. Teacher for a short time about 1849 of the S.P.C.K. School for Spinning, Sewing, and other branches of female industry, at Barkhill, Cluny; Salary, £6.

2. BAIRD (Miss), MARY. Teacher for the year 1847 of the S.P.C.K. School for Spinning, Sewing, and female industry at Tough; Salary, £5.

3. BROWN, DUNCAN. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Tordarroch, Glengarden, from 1803 to 1821; with from 63 to 79 scholars, the greater number being boys; Salary for the first ten years, £13; thereafter, £15.

4. BROWN, Mrs. Wife of the preceding (No. 3), from 1810 to 1829 was S.P.C.K. Teacher of the Sewing, &c., School at Tordarroch, Glengarden; Salary, £5. Scholars about 25.

5. CALLUM, DAVID. (In 1784 written MacCallum), S.P.C.K. Teacher from 1784 to 1810). Stationed first at Craigielie, next at Camasour in Migvie and Tarland, and lastly at Clashmore. Commenced with £10, which was increased to £12, £14, £16, and finally to £17; from 1793 he was assisted by his son, but without separate remuneration. The number of scholars varied in different years from 31 to 62.

6. CATANACH, JAMES. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Tillyduke or Tilliduke, Strathdon, from 1810 to 1848. Scholars numbered from 66 to 81, of whom about a third were girls; Salary, £15.

7. CENTER, WILLIAM. Fifth Teacher in succession (see Nos. 9, 16, 45, 50), of the important School at New Pitsligo, Tyrie, jointly supported by the S.P.C.K. and the Clerk family of Pitsligo. From 1834 to 1838 the scholars numbered 130 to 152; Salary from S.P.C.K., £15.

8. CHISHOLM, JOHN. Conducted the S.P.C.K. School at Ardler for about 24 years—1822 to 1848; Scholars numbered 61 to 74; Salary, £15.

9. CLERK, JOHN. Encouraged by the Clerk family of Pitsligo, he raised the School at New Pitsligo, Tyrie, to one of great efficiency and importance. From 1810 to 1816 the Scholars numbered 142 to 169, of whom about 40 were girls; Salary from the S.P.C.K., £15.

10. COLLIS, Mrs. S.P.C.K. Teacher of the School for Spinning, Sewing, and other branches of female industry, at Bridge of Girnac, from 1832 to 1838; Scholars, 12 to 16; Salary, £5.

11. CRANE (Miss), ANN. From 1849 to 1853 conducted the School for Sewing, &c., at Touch; Salary, £6.

12. CRANN, WILLIAM. Succeeded John Chisholm (No. 8) as S.P.C.K. Teacher at Ardler from 1850 to 1853; Salary, £18.

13. CRUCKSHANKS (Miss), HELEN. For a short period in 1848 Teacher of the S.P.C.K. School for Sewing, &c., at Alford; Salary, £8.

14. CUMMING, ALEXANDER. For about 37 years a Teacher under the S.P.C.K. Appointed in 1793 to the School at New Park, Braes of Glengarden, at a Salary of £12; removed about 1810 to Aberarder, where he continued till 1829; Salary, £15. In 1821 the Scholars numbered 62; the highest numbers were in 1810, when there were 88 boys and 40 girls on the roll.

15. CUMMING, Mrs. Wife of the preceding; conducted the Spinning, Sewing, &c., School at Aberarder from 1814 to 1830; Scholars numbered from 16 to 28; Salary, £4.

16. FARQUHAR, Rev. ALEXANDER, M.A., of Aberdeen. Presented in 1804 by George III. to Pitsligo. See *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, Vol. III., pp. 637 and 644, in which Dr. Hew Scott does not record that Mr. Farquhar was S.P.C.K. Teacher at New Pitsligo for two or three years about 1802-3; 21 Scholars; Salary, £15. Besides taking charge of the School, he officiated as minister of a Chapel of Ease, erected and endowed by Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.

17. FERGUSON, Mrs. Conducted a S.P.C.K. Spinning, Sewing, &c., School at Falagie for a year or two about 1837; Scholars, 22; Salary, £4.

18. FLETCHER, JAMES. S.P.C.K. Teacher at various stations from 1773 to 1781—Coldrach, Crathie, Allanaquoich or Allanquaich, Castletown of Braemar, and Crathie; Scholars, from 64 to 83, the greater number being boys; Salary, £12.

19. FRAZER, ANDREW. Was stationed first as S.P.C.K. Teacher in 1803 at Achalader—Crathie and Braemar; was removed to Castletown in 1814; returned to Achalader in 1818, where he remained for about a year; Scholars in 1803 numbered 72; in 1818 only 17; Salary, £15.

D. W. KEMP.

Trinity, Edinburgh.

(To be continued.)

ABERDEEN-AMERICAN GRADUATES.

(XII., 94, 127, 142, 159; I., 2nd S., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127.)

52. Rev. CHARLES ANDERSON, a Scotchman; was missionary in Virginia, A.D. 1700-1719, and a great supporter of Commissary Blair as against the Governor. Was this the Carolus Anderson who graduated at King's College in 1693? (Perry, *Hist. Coll. Virginia*, pp. 117, 142, 152, 153, 154, 167, 176; *King's Coll. Grad.*, 216).

53. Rev. JOHN ANDREW or ANDREWS, a Scotchman in Virginia, is thus commented upon by Commissary Dawson to the Bishop of London, July 23, 1753:—"Mr. Andrew, another of the same country (Scotland), I lately gave a letter to, as he brought testimonials of his good life and conversation from several persons of distinction, and a title from the Rev. Mr. Robertson of St. John's parish, in the county of King William, who has engaged, on account of his ill-health, to employ Mr. Andrew as his curate, and to allow him £30 a year. He waits upon your Lordship by way of Scotland. But it is not to be dissembled, My Lord, that most of these Northern Gentlemen are bred Presbyterians, and I fear have seldom so great a regard for the church's interests as they ought" (Perry, *Hist. Coll. Virginia*, pp. 405-6). An anonymous letter to the same bishop says:—"I am informed that one, John Andrew, was recommended lately from Virginia to your lordship for holy orders. He is, I am told, regular enough in his morals, but nothing superior in knowledge to the meanest I have mentioned" (*Ib.*, p. 408). He was rector of Cameron parish, Fairfax Co., Virginia, 1754-55 (*Ib.*, pp. 413, 415, 427, 429). In this and many other parts of Perry's *Historical Collections* there is evidence of the unpopularity of the Scotch in Virginia in the last century—perhaps a religious jealousy.

54. Rev. WILLIAM BRAIDFOOT, a Scotchman; became rector of Portsmouth parish, Norfolk Co., Virginia, in 1774; took an active part on the colonial side, and went out with the army as chaplain. After the war was ended he returned to his parish, and died at the glebe, in 1784 or 1785. He married a Miss Mosely, and left one son (Meade, *Old Church in Virginia*, i., 279-80).

55. Rev. JAMES BRECHIN or BREGHIN, a Scotchman; supported Commissary Blair, and was in Virginia, 1705-1719, being noted as absent from Convention in the latter year (Perry, *Hist. Coll. Virginia*, 142, 153, 154, 176, 200).

56. Rev. DAVID BROWN, Principal of the Free Church College, Aberdeen; graduated at Marischal College in 1821, at the age of 17, and received, in 1852, the degree of D.D. from Princeton College, New Jersey (*S. N. & Q.*, viii., 103); *Gen. Cat. Princeton*, p. 190; *Mar. Coll. Records*, ii., 430).

57. Rev. JOHN CAMERON, D.D., was one of four brothers who went from Scotland to Virginia. John took his M.A. degree at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1767, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester

in 1770, going to Virginia the same year. He received the degree of D.D. from William and Mary College in 1793 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 335; *Gen. Cat. W. and M. Coll.*, p. 97). His first charge was at St. James's Church, Mecklenburg; thence, in 1784, he went to Petersburg, and, after some years, to Nottaway parish, and thence to Cumberland parish, Lunenburg Co., where he succeeded the Rev. James Craig, who had been minister there from 1759, and died in 1795, and where he himself died. He was noted as a teacher, and evidently belonged to the old school. "If for his strictness he was even then complained of, how would such a school as his be now endured by either parents or children? By nature stern and authoritative, he was born and educated where the discipline of schools and families was more than Anglican: it was Caledonian. But he made fine scholars. His sincere piety and great uprightness commanded the respect of all, if his stern appearance and uncompromising strictness prevented a kindlier feeling. . . . Dr. Cameron continued to be the minister of Cumberland parish until his death, in 1815. He was buried beside his daughter, Anna M. Cameron, and a tombstone has been erected by his son, Judge Duncan Cameron, of North Carolina" (Meade, *Old Churches, &c., in Virginia*, i., 485-6). Dr. John Cameron was class-fellow at Marischal College with my wife's grand-uncle, James Craig, of Elgin; and his brother, Rev. William Cameron, was minister in Manchester parish, Chesterfield Co., Virginia, in 1790, and was there for four years (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 335; Meade, *Old Churches in Virginia*, i., 485).

58. Rev. ALEXANDER CRUDEN, native of Aberdeen, graduated at Marischal College in 1740, and went to America. He was rector of South Farnham, Virginia, from 1752 to 1773, when it is thought that he returned to Scotland. He is said to have been a fine preacher (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 312; Meade, *Old Churches in Virginia*, i., 390; Perry, *Hist. Coll. Virginia*, 413, 414, 427, 429).

59. Rev. WILLIAM DOUGLASS became rector of St. James's, Northam, Goochland Co., in 1749, and remained for 27 years, when he resigned his charge and retired to a farm in Louisa, where he spent his later years. He was a Scotchman, and had married Miss Nicholas Hunter in 1735. After his ordination he returned to Scotland, and brought with him his wife and daughter, in 1750. Two nephews joined him, and were adopted by him, but one of them returned to Scotland, and inherited a title (Meade, *Old Churches in Virginia*, i., 457-9; Perry, *Hist. Coll. Virginia*, 365, 377, 413, 427, 429). Can anything be made of the allusion to the succession to a title on the Douglas side or the Hunter?

60. Rev. ARCHIBALD DUFF, D.D., son of Archibald Duff, dancing master in Aberdeen, was born there, April 23rd, 1810, and died at Putney, London, Nov. 19th, 1883. He was in the bajeant class at Marischal College in 1825, and some time after was apprenticed to the grocery business. At the close of his six or seven years' apprenticeship he

went to Canada, and pushed his fortune at Montreal, where he joined the Congregational Church. About 1836 he decided to study for the ministry, and went to Glasgow, where he studied under the Rev. John Morell Mackenzie, Rev. R. Wardlaw, and Rev. G. Ewing. Chancing to be in Fraserburgh during a vacation, he received a call, and remained in Fraserburgh for seven or eight years, as Congregationalist minister. In the winter of 1847-48 he was pastor of an Independent Church (New View) in Liverpool, and then went to Hawick, Roxburghshire. To give his family room to expand, he returned to Canada in 1856, and settled at Cowansville, Missisquoi Co., Quebec. Then, in 1862, he removed to Sherbrook, where he continued to be pastor in the Congregational Church until May, 1883. In 1879 the University of Vermont granted him the degree of D.D., probably for the reason that Dr. Duff "was for years almost an archbishop in Congregational Home Missions, in Temperance work, in Educational Progress, and in all Helpfulness. This is simple fact" (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 456; *Gen. Cat., University of Vermont*, p. 117; information from Rev. Archibald Duff, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Criticism and Exegesis, Yorkshire United Independent College, Bradford; and Mr. John M. M. Duff, Chartered Accountant, Montreal, sons of Dr. Duff).

61. Rev. ANDREW MARTIN FAIRBAIRN, D.D., LL.D., was born near Edinburgh in 1838, studied at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berlin, and was congregationalist minister at Bathgate in 1861, and at Aberdeen in 1872. He became principal of Airdale College, Bradford, in 1877, and of Mansfield College, Oxford, in 1886. From Edinburgh University he received the degree of D.D. in 1878, and from Yale University the same in 1889. From Aberdeen University he received the degree of LL.D. in 1894. He has published *Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History*, 1876; *Studies in the Life of Christ*, 1880; *The City of God*, 1883; *Religion in History and in Life of To-Day*, 1884. (*Gen. Cat. Yale Univ.*, p. 262; *Aberdeen Univ. Cal.* (1895-6), p. 354; Jackson's *Conc. Dict.*, p. 284).

62. FAUNTLEROY FAMILY.—The familiar story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" happily suggested some enquiries after the Americans of this name who studied in Aberdeen about the middle of last century. William Fauntleroy was at the Arts Classes in Marischal College, 1759-63: George Fauntleroy and Moore Fauntleroy were in the classes of 1760-64. None of them appears to have taken the M.A. degree, but Moore Fauntleroy received the M.D. degree at King's College, 1770 (*Mar. Coll. Records*, ii., 331, 332; *Grad. King's Coll.*, 133). George may have been a brother or cousin, William and Moore were sons of Col. William Fauntleroy, son of William Fauntleroy, son or grandson of Major Moore Fauntleroy, who purchased land on the Rappahanack, April 4, 1651. The first William married Apphia Bushrod in 1713, and had three sons and seven daughters. Col. William by his second wife (Miss Murdock) had seven sons and three daughters, including the above-mentioned William

and Moore, and possibly George. William and Moore were evidently favourite family names, appearing in successive generations. (Meade, *Old Churches in Virginia*, ii., 406, 480: *Virgin. Geneal.*, p. 96.)

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Feb. 21st, 1900.

A CURE FOR EPILEPSY.—My father, at a fair held in the south of Caithness (perhaps about 1850), saw a man suddenly seized with an epileptic fit. The onlookers did what they could for the sufferer, and as soon as the fit passed proceeded to take measures to prevent its recurrence. They dug a hole at the spot where the patient had fallen, and with due ceremony buried therein a *live cock*. It is stated that the man was only once troubled again.—

J. CALDER ROSS.

THE IMPERIAL "ECU COMPLET."—Some months ago *The Genealogical Magazine* issued a request for "articles representing Colonial arms and badges," in order to the construction of an Imperial coat of arms in which all portions of the empire might be represented. The response has been most disappointing. On this, Mr. E. M. Chadwick has attempted the not very easy task of "the composition of the Queen's territorial *ecu complet*," which he hopes may attract attention to the subject, and perhaps invite discussion. The result is a shield with no fewer than 56 quarterings, of which he gives an illustration accompanied by a heraldic description. The whole is a tentative suggestion, and much of that without official sanction, but full of interest.

LADY JOHN SCOTT OF SPOTTISWOODE.—By the death at the extreme age of 90 of Lady John Scott Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, Berwickshire, Scotland has just lost a gifted and characteristic lady—at once a poet, a musician, a composer, and an antiquary. She published a volume of songs with music, but the composition by which she will be best remembered is that of "Annie Lawrie." She was very conservative of old-time Scottish usages. An example of this spirit is given in her quaint "Steek the yett," adopted in preference to the modern English style of "Shut the gate." Lady Scott Spottiswoode was addicted to the collection of antiquities, and her museum of relics is said to be a fine one. She was also distinguished for her great benevolence to the poor. She was married to a brother of the late Duke of Buccleuch.

THE STONE CIRCLES OF SCOTLAND.—An interesting account of the stone circles of Scotland was given by Mr. A. L. Lewis before the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland in London last month. Mr. Lewis is one of our first authorities on the subject. Many writers have maintained that all stone circles are very much alike, and have a common origin and purpose; but Mr. Lewis considers that there are various types, each of which is characteristic of a special locality. This is more noticeable in Scotland than in England. He divides the stone circles of Scotland into four classes—namely, the Western Scottish type, consisting of a rather irregular single ring or sometimes of two concentric rings; the Inverness type, consisting of a more regular ring of better-shaped stones, surrounding a tumulus, with a retaining wall containing a built-up chamber and passage leading to it, or a kist without a passage; the Aberdeen type, consisting of a similar ring with the addition of a so-called altar stone, an oblong stone standing on edge between two upright stones, and usually having traces of a tumulus and kist in the middle; and, fourthly, sun-and-circle stones, represented by the ring of Brogar, in Orkney, and the circle with lines in a cruciform plan at Callarnish, in Lewis. It appears that there are no groups of circles with marked peculiarities in special localities in England as there are in Scotland. Those of Cumberland have a more specially marked entrance than others, while Avebury, in Wiltshire, Arborlow, in Derbyshire, and perhaps Mayburgh, in Westmoreland, are distinguished by being surrounded by a high bank, and having a shrine or sanctuary in the centre. Stonehenge is a special example, different from, and possibly more modern than, the others.

CALDER BRIDGE.—The old Roman Bridge across the Calder, near Bothwell, about to undergo some form of repair, is likely to create something more than passing interest among local antiquaries. The structure, while it must always rank second in importance to its better known historical neighbour, Bothwell Bridge, is undoubtedly one of the most interesting relics of antiquity to be found within a twelve-mile radius of Glasgow. The bridge consists of but one arch, with a span of about 20 feet, high-backed and narrow, and at first sight reminds one of the Brig o' Doon. Unlike the latter, however, it has not been sung into fame and popularity, and there is the possibility that, through indifference or want of knowledge, grievous injury may be done the structure during the proposed re-construction, if not

actually demolished. Though time-worn and somewhat dilapidated, the bridge on its own merits appeals for protection, and it is to be hoped that, in rescuing it from the destroying influence of "time's wasting hand" some local Hamilton Paul will see to it that the fate which at one time threatened the auld Brig o' Doon shall not overtake this interesting memorial of the past, as it has done to so many other interesting structures.

THE "SKELMORLIE AISLE."—The ancient mausoleum in the old churchyard of Largs, erected in 1636 by Sir Robert Montgomerie, Baron of Skelmorlie, known as the "Skelmorlie Aisle," is being restored at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Vernon, the Earl of Eglinton's commissioner. The old wooden ceiling, which was originally covered with paintings divided into some 41 compartments by panels and mouldings, has been completely restored to its original brightness. Minute details are given under *Largs* in the *Gazetteer of Scotland*, published by Fullarton. In many places the damp had got in and rotted the wood, and in these places new timber was put in and the painting restored as well as it could be from the most reliable sources. For the most part, however, the wood was sound, and the faint outlines of the painting were traceable below the dust and grime of ages. The whole has been carefully and artistically restored, and makes one of the most interesting objects of antiquity in the West of Scotland much more interesting. The artists to whom the work was intrusted were Messrs. Bennett Brothers, Glasgow, who can be complimented on their skill. Some years ago the monument contained in the aisle a stone erection 18 feet high, 5 feet broad, 5½ feet long, minutely carved, which was coated with paint to help to preserve it. This paint has now been carefully removed, and is to be replaced by a transparent protective coating. Below this monument is a vault containing the remains of Sir Robert and Dame Margaret Montgomerie.

Queries.

46. WHYTE-MELVILLE.—Could anyone tell me how Whyte-Melville has the *Whyte* in his name?

A. WHYTE.

47. FAMILY PEDIGREES.—I shall be glad to know what books are available as aids to Pedigree research.

A. G.

48. ALEXANDER WHYTE, REGENT, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.—In *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. II., No. 4, Sept., 1888, p. 57, under the heading "Early Marischal College Regents," I find that an Alexander Whyte

was Regent in 1655. Could anyone tell me anything about his descendants? whom he married? and what his coat of arms was?

A. WHYTE.

49. PROFESSOR MASSON'S REMINISCENCES.—Are Professor Masson's "Reminiscences of Dr. Melvin," and of "The Society of the Friends of Italy (London)," published in separate form, as his "Edinburgh Sketches and Memories," and by whom?

G. R.

50. ABERDEEN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, No. 2.—The present Aberdeen Philosophical Society, founded in 1840, is No. 3 of the name. No. 1, the Society of Thomas Reid, James Beattie, Alexander Gerard, George Campbell, John Gregory, and David Skene, existed from 1758 to 1773. An account of its proceedings, based on the Minute Book (now in the University Library), and under the title, "A Society of Aberdeen Philosophers One Hundred Years Ago," appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* for October, 1863, from the pen of the late Mr. James Valentine. About No. 2 less is known, and I invite information. From the Marischal College Senatus Minutes of 27th December, 1834, it appears that "Dr. Knight requested leave to deposit in the College Library 134 bound volumes and 235 numbers of Scientific Journals of this and foreign countries, which he had lately received from Mr. Robert Taylor, secretary to a Philosophical Society held in Aberdeen from 1823 to 1831. Leave was unanimously granted." With the books came a small packet of vouchers, including receipts by Mr. A. Brown for the rent (£15) of "the westmost room on the floor in Union Buildings lately occupied by Mr. Mackie, together with the small closet;" and by Messrs. Philip & Moffat, bookbinders, Queen Street, for the cost (7s.) of a Minute Book, "containing 2 quires fine thick Post in 4to, half bound calf, elastic back, and lettered." Where is that Minute Book now?

P. J. ANDERSON.

51. EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Any details whatever concerning the following periodicals will be thankfully received:—

1. *The Spitfire*.

2. *Juridical Register*.

3. *Edinburgh Catholic Magazine*. I have this note, but whether it is the name, or merely a description of a periodical I cannot say. Perhaps some reader can say.

4. *Journal of Artificial Light and Sanitary Gazette*. Every Saturday. Appeared at least 1879-80.

5. *Christian Week* (1881?). Was it the same as the *Christian Weekly* asked for last month?

6. *Eastern Females' Friend*. British Museum Catalogue says "1857-62. Edited by J. Fordyce—new series." When was it begun, and who was the publisher?

7. A paper issued in the interests of auctioneers.

8. *The Argus*. Published by Campbell, George Street or Queen's Street.

9. *Edinburgh Parliamentary Journal*: organ of the Edinburgh Parliamentary Society. Was in existence, 1883.

10. *North British Magazine*. Edited by Rev. John Johnston in 1804.

11. *Edinburgh Illustrated Journal*. In existence, 1883.

Correspondents would oblige by sending replies to me direct.

W. J. COUPER.

F.C. Manse, Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

52. INTERVAL BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE BIRTHS.—Thomas Bisset, M.A., St. And., 1750; D.D., 1787 (*S. N. & Q.*, vi., 77, 93), minister of Logierait, 1754-1800, married, as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Principal Thomas Tullideph, of the United College, St. Andrews. The issue of this marriage were eleven in number, not mentioned in Hew Scott's *Fasts*. Of these, Anna was born on 30th October, 1772 (and baptised 2nd November); and Elizabeth was born on 29th May, 1773 (and baptised 31st May). Can an authentic instance be cited of a shorter interval between successive births—both children surviving? Next before Anna was Alison, baptised 6th December, 1771. Compare a note by "C." in *S. N. & Q.*, iv., 15.

P. J. ANDERSON.

Answers.

32. THE MARISCHAL STREET THEATRE.

(*2nd S.*, I., 126.)

THE number of persons living now who remember the Old Theatre in Marischal Street previous to the middle of the century cannot but be comparatively few; while, of course, particulars relating to former local "Temples of Thespis" exist to all of us only in the form of fugitive record. So far back, however, as the troublous 1745 times there is reliable mention of a company of Edinburgh players visiting Aberdeen, but they do not seem to have found footing in consequence of opposition from the ministers and magistrates. A like unkindly reception was given some half dozen years later to a second Edinburgh combination who made their "pitch" in the Spittal. From this date a happier fate befell the wandering mimes who came north, and there is record of stage performances taking place in Chronicle Lane, Queen Street, the New Inn corner of King Street—the present site of the North of Scotland Bank. My own boyish inclinings and observation in matters dramatic centre around the familiar Little Theatre at foot of Marischal Street. The building seems to have originally been an ordinary dwelling-house, but was, in 1795, converted into a theatre by Mr. Stephen Kemble, a member of a family who for long stood in the front rank of English players. I have seen a play-bill of 1800, announcing that the house was under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of the Edinburgh Theatre, and I would give something to see it again—more particularly if it formed part of a roll of like "brief chronicles of the time." When a lad, I had scores of such prized remembrancers, but as coming events did not then cast their shadows before—so far, at anyrate, as the morn of a new century—they were all lightly parted with. In 1817, the name of Ryder first comes up in connection with the drama in Aberdeen. It was destined to continue that connection for full fifty years. Mr. Corbet Ryder, an Englishman (I have heard that he was a native of Wales), had for some

time been a promising player in his father's strolling company about Edinburgh. He had not attained the position, however, which he was soon to fill: That came with a leap, when he appeared as "Rob Roy," in a dramatised version of Scott's famous novel. The company were acting in Perth, season 1818, and there the piece was produced for the first time, according to the bill, "in Scotland"—the cast of characters including the celebrated Mackay as the Bailie, and Miss Aitken, the scene painter's daughter, who afterwards became the wife of the great William Charles Macready, the tragedian. (The mention of this name prompts the remark that I have seen a copy of "Rob Roy," dramatised and played at Covent Garden Theatre, London, early in March, 1818. The book had for frontispiece a plate representing Macready in the role of the Macgregor, busked and belted, standing on a flat grave-stone in a Highland churchyard, presumably Balquhiddy, in which parish Scott's hero was buried.) But to the Perth performance. Ryder himself did not think much of the part of the raiding red outlaw, and gave it to an actor named Johnson. The production proved a tremendous hit, and Mr. James C. Dibdin, in his fascinating *Annals of the Edinburgh Stage*, thus tells the story:—

"Corbet's father, who took the money at the door on this occasion, became terribly excited when he heard the applause within becoming greater and greater as the play proceeded; he could not leave his post, and Corbet was nowhere to be found till nearly the conclusion of the piece. When he did arrive, the paternal wrath descended upon him in full force, for the old man had no mind that anyone save his son should gain so much applause. Corbet was ordered to take the part, which, on learning the sensation it had made, he was nothing loth to do. He afterwards played Rob many hundreds of times up and down the country, and had no fewer than three versions of the play that his company used to perform."

It is doubtful if any drama could be named that, for a dozen years from the date here referred to, drew more money to managers than "Rob Roy." Murray of Edinburgh alone, in one of his annual addresses, owned that in seven weeks of 1819 it brought him £4069! But this is away from our main location—Marischal Street. Here, in the early thirties, Ryder had in his company a clever young actress, Miss Jessie Fraser. This lady became, in a few years, the manager's second wife, and proved an untiring helper till his death, about 1842. After some years of widowhood, she married Mr. John Pollock, a useful member of her stock company. He was one of the best "Dougal Creatures" our boards ever saw. Very likely, as these notes grow, the name of the lady may come slipping in more than once: the writer enjoyed much pleasant companionship with her in his salad press career. In 1850, then, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock were the lessees of Aberdeen Theatre. He died in 1853. It never was very well known who were the principal shareholders

in the enterprise, but in the general business Mr. William Russell, the then much-respected Broad Street Bookseller, stood a staunch friend and adviser. The Box-Seats plan of the theatre lay in his shop, and there, too, the young aspiring dramatic amateurs of the town eagerly hied them for handbills of the play. Mr. Russell was an exceptionally able and kindly gentleman, and, personally, I never think of him but with gratitude.

The old theatre! Well do I recollect my first visit to it. I was taken in free by an assistant scene painter and summarily ejected by the manager. The play was *Hamlet*, and the ghost looms largely in my remembrance, for I was but a lad of some 13 years. My friend the painter—unceremoniously entitled "Potty Hay"—used to come to the shop of Mr. John Stephen, engraver, Netherkirkgate, where I was errand boy, drawn thither, I can believe, by an artistic feeling, my fellow-apprentice George McLachlan giving great promise as a sketcher with pencil and chalks.*

Hay got us passed into the theatre, and we scrambled aloft, by ladder, to the flies, from whence we looked down on the stage and the performers. But not for long. Horatio—Ryder himself, I think—discovered the intruders, and forthwith the tragedy suddenly, for us, came to a close. The upper portion of the building was, therefore, my first experience of Marischal Street little theatre, but, as years went on, there was scarcely a nook or corner of it left unrevealed to me. What a difference to look in now and find the Rev. Mr. Slessor addressing his large and most attentive congregation! Here is something like the place in bygone days. Its site was the Trinity Parish Church, 50 to 54, say, Marischal Street, right hand side from the Castlegate. When quite full, which was very seldom, the house held well on to 600 persons, and yielded about £50 to £55. There were three admission doors. Entering by the centre—the principal of these doors—and stepping a couple of yards forward, you were at once in the box circle portion of the house, looking right

* Mention is made above of George McLaughlan, who gave early promise as a draughtsman. In large measure that promise was fulfilled. He left Aberdeen before completing his apprenticeship, and obtained employment in London. The first time I saw him there was in my early journalistic days, and in the large Painting Room of Drury Lane Theatre, where he was engaged as one of the chief assistants to Beverley, the famous scene-painter. Strangely enough, when I dropt in upon my old chum, he was standing upon the top rung of a long ladder, giving, with masterly effect, the finishing, "behind the footlight," touches to the Highland scenery for one of the plays of a *third* Aberdonian—Andrew Halliday (Duff)—then busy dramatizing a series of the Waverley novels. You may be sure the two apprentices had an adjourned crack over the Netherkirkgate times, when John Phillip, then at the very outset of his great career, used to pass the shop daily, daintily bedecked in velvet jacket and coloured tie. I fancy there was just a wee bittie of envy as we looked upon the coming Royal Academician, but to know "Phillip of Spain" was to love him. McLaughlan latterly returned to Aberdeen, and was for some time in the employment of the late much respected Baillie Donald, and I have heard his fellow-workmen dwelling with admiration over his outline sketches for drawing-room adornment. No truer test of what is in a fellow than the opinion of his immediate mates.

forward to the stage, which receded to Theatre Lane. The circle ran right round the interior, from wing to wing of the stage, and looked into the pit, where if a friend was seated you could hold conversation with him. By side stairs from this same entrance you made way to the Upper and cheaper priced boxes, where a dozen to sixteen of spectators might be accommodated. By the outer door nearest the top of the street you got through descending a pretty steep stair, to the pit—a roomy, excellent for seeing and hearing resort. Getting to the gallery by the farthest down the street door on a popular night, was a caution to the last days of its existence. What crushing and striving—striving in the good-natured sense—there used to be when the attraction was strong! The decline towards the foot of the street was then, as it is still, considerable, and when the crowd who had possession of the upper stronghold around the door made a determined shoulder-to-shoulder and "altogether boys" push-of-war effort the down-siders were in evil plight as regards getting front gallery places. Ascending some five stone steps from the pavement, and inside the door, you got to the pay-box, where sat the good old mason's labourer—I forget his name—who delivered play-bills during the day and took the gallery cash at night. After passing here a somewhat mysterious experience awaited you. Holding straight up the steep, cranky stair, you got to the left-hand side of the gallery, but if your aim was the right-hand portion, you entered a low-roofed, narrow dark tunnel, extending to some 30 yards in length. Although there was a gas bracket there seldom was any light, the young practical jokers who had won first entrance turning it off. They knew better than to blow it out. What might be the result in case of sudden fire in the theatre and this dangerous passage blocked, was a topic often under discussion—but got no further. At either side of the gallery and reached by ascending steps were a couple of high, overlooking seated enclosures, nearly touching the roof, popularly styled the "Sweeps' Boxes"—but why so called nobody ever divined. These lofty points of view were the chosen delight of the tricky, boisterous young patrons of the drama, and the noises they contrived to create during act intervals, with demands to the dispensers of mild liquids and variety edibles, in the form of ginger beer, something in the nature of potass, oranges, biscuits and mutton pies, the shouts they sent down to the pit for the said dispensers to "hurry up" were—well, if not musical, often very amusing and laughable. Occasionally a good deal more than this. Thus the audience resources of Old Marischal Street Theatre. A word regarding the business and company arrangements. The stage, and behind the scenes portions, were reached by a turn to the right, at near the bottom of the pit entrance stair. The stage, though by no means extensive, could be made effectively accommodating, and it was amazing what an able, resourceful manageress like Mrs. Ryder could effect upon it—particularly at Pantomime production. The entrances to the stage from the wings were sadly cramped, but

—joy of joys that are no more—there was actually a cosy, attractive Green Room, where the players assembled during their “waits,” and, if you happened to be one of the laymen elect—they were few—and granted admission, you might be in the company of the heroes and heroines of the dramatic hour.

“And beauty draws us with a single hair.” How the students admired, from the front, the fair, alluring locks of Miss Braddon, the now and long, famous novelist! Beneath the stage the dressing and ward-rooms were situated. They were through space exigencies small and confined, but comfortably furnished, as the best of them, at any rate, required to be, when artistes of the highest rank—the Keans, Miss O’Neil, Macready, Brooke, Miss Helen Faucit, Phelps, &c., were the occasional occupants. The orchestra would contain some dozen performers, who, under a competent leader, could give a very acceptable account of themselves. Amongst the ablest of the gentlemen who held this post was Mr. Mackenzie, father of the present eminent Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The curtain of the well-remembered old home of the drama in Marischal Street was rung down for the last time, season 1872-3.

W. CARNIE.

22. COURSE OF STUDY FOR MINISTRY (I., 2nd S., 94, 128).—An examination of the Acts of Assembly yields no very explicit answer to this query, but some light is thrown on the subject by the tenure of divinity bursaries. One of the earliest holders of the Johnston divinity bursary, founded at Marischal College in 1611, was Robert Ogilvie, whose dates are as follows:—Arts student at King’s College during sessions 1622-23, 1623-24, 1624-25, 1625-26; M.A. there, 1626; Johnston divinity bursar at Marischal College during sessions 1629-30, 1630-31, 1631-32, 1632-33; Regent at King’s College, 1633-38; Sub-Principal, 1638-41; ordained Minister of Methlick, 14th April, 1641. Seventy-seven years later the holder was John Gordon, whose dates are:—Arts student at Marischal College during sessions 1702-03, 1703-04, 1704-05, 1705-06; M.A. there, 1706; Johnston divinity bursar during sessions 1706-07, 1707-08, 1708-09, 1709-10; licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, 24th April, 1710; ordained Minister of Deer, 6th April, 1611.

P. J. ANDERSON.

42. ABERDEEN DOCTORS (OF MEDICINE) IN 1657 (I., 2nd S., 142).—Mr. P. J. Anderson invites information as to source of Dr. Poole’s account of the Conference of Aberdeen and Edinburgh Physicians at Dundee in 1657. A careful perusal of the “Report of Examinations of Medical Practitioners,” privately printed by the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, for the information of its Fellows only, seems to me to supply the information he is searching for. The fact that the Report is by the Committee of the College for its own information, and that Dr. Poole signs it as the convener, accounts for the book not being possessed by the libraries Mr. Anderson names. He is in error in supposing it is not in the R. C. P. E.

Library. Mr. Anderson is right in associating the Dundee meeting with that attempt to found a college which was termed “the plot of 1657.” He also mentions Sir Robert Sibbald’s “Memoires for Compiling the History of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh,” a MS. in the Advocates’ Library. This was printed and published by T. G. Stevenson, Edinburgh, in 1837. His “Autobiography” was published previously, by the same, in 1833. Both books were edited by Mr. Maidment. I am familiar with both, but am informed that the “Memoires” published contain all in the MS. I hope to have an opportunity to inspect the original MS., but, at page 7 of the “Report,” Dr. Poole refers to a MS. copy (belonging to the College) of the original, from which he quotes matter which I do not find in the published copy. I am, however, informed that the original MS. throws no light on the Dundee conference. From Dr. Poole’s “Report” it appears that he quotes from three authorities, 1st, the MS. copy (belonging to the College) of Sir Robert Sibbald’s original “Memoires,” which is stated to be in the Advocates’ Library, 2nd, the “Minutes” of the proceedings of Dr. George Purves, or Purvass (as Sibbald writes the name), and others associated with him. These were apparently open to Sir Robert Sibbald when he wrote his fragmentary “Memoires” (p. 15); and also to Dr. Poole and his committee in 1833. 3rd, the “Account of the Rights of the Professors of Medicine” alluded to in Dr. Poole’s “Report” (p. 16) as *inferentially* the production of Dr. G. Purves. Of the two manuscripts—the copy of Sibbald’s “Memoires” and the “Minutes” of Dr. Purves’ meetings—I can find no trace in the College of Physicians’ Library. Nor is there any indication as to the writer of this copy of the “Memoires.” Writing then, after 1681, Sibbald does not say in whose possession the “Minutes” of Purves’ meetings were; he only quotes from them. The information Mr. P. J. Anderson wants, I gather from Poole’s “Report,” is to be found in the “Account of the Rights of the Professors of Medicine.” That work is not in the College of Physicians’ Library, nor is it known at the Advocates’. Dr. George Purves’ name is neither in the College nor in the Advocates’ Catalogue, but the work, “*Corollaria Arthritico-Medica*,” by Dr. Georgius Purvesius, published in 1636, might be by him, and possibly his graduation thesis, as it was published abroad.

Edinburgh.

R. PEEL RITCHIE.

42. ABERDEEN DOCTORS (OF MEDICINE) IN 1657 (I., 2nd S., 142).—The reference in *Poole’s Report on Examination of Medical Practitioners* is so indefinite that I cannot locate it. We have a large collection of Robert Sibbald’s MSS. Those of George Sibbald are—(1) Canon sive Regula vitæ; (2) Philosophical works; (3) Poemata; (4) Carmina Selecta. R. Sibbald’s *Memoires for Compiling the History of the R. C. P. E.* is a very misleading title, as he only made a beginning.

J. T. CLARK.

Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh.

42. SIR ROBERT SIBBALD (XI., 101; I., 2nd S., 142).—Sibbald's "Bibliotheca Scotica," about which "K. J." enquires, is preserved in a quarto MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Its publication would seem a fitting task for the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society. The full title runs:—

"Bibliotheca Scotica, sive Scotorum qui post annum secularem MIV ad diem usque presentem, usquam, sive Latina, sive populari, sive alia quavis lingua scripto, aliquid consignaverunt, notitia. Accessere magis illustrium elogia, et de quorundam scriptis doctorum virorum, judicia et editorum atque ineditorum operum catalogi. Opus ipsum ordine alphabetico digestum est: adjectis cognominum et materiarum indicibus, cum appendice exterorum, qui de Scotia et rebus Scoticis, in quavis lingua scripsere. Item, de scriptoribus Scotis, qui ab anno 1400, ad finem anni 1700 claruere, ubi sunt, secundum scientias et artes dispositi, cum characteribus auctorum et judicio et elogio operum tam editorum quam MS., quae vidi."

Another work by Sibbald, in a folio MS. in the same collection, bears the title:—

"Historia literaria gentis Scotorum, in qua rei literariae status ostenditur, a prima gentis origine, et virorum doctrina illustrium, gesta et scripta, tam edita quam inedita, pro re literaria promovenda enarrantur; cum characteribus multorum et doctorum virorum, de illorum scriptis, elogiis, judiciis, aut censuris: in duas partes distributa: in prima qua propediem proditura est, rei literariae status, a gentis origine, ad annum Christi domini millesimum quingentesimum exhibetur: in secunda, status rei literariae historia continuatur ab anno 1500, ad diem presentem, ex historicis tam exteris quam domesticis, impressis et manuscriptis. Opera R. S., M.D., Equitis aurati, adornata. Passimque in toto opere quaedam inedita opuscula inserta sunt."

P. J. ANDERSON.

43. THE PATERSONS OF INVERNESS (I., 2nd S., 143).—John Paterson was Regent in St. Leonard's College in 1657-58, but that is the only time his name is mentioned. I do not find an Arts student of that name, but a John Paterson matriculated as a student of divinity in 1654-55.

J. MAITLAND ANDERSON.

University Library, St. Andrews.

I find a note (on the flyleaf) in one of the old Arpafelie Registers (in the Rev. Farquhar Smith's writing), saying that "from the late Very Rev. Dean William Paterson the old Book passed to his son, the Rev. James Paterson, who died in 1861, Incumbent of Arpafelie and Fortrose." Whether W. Paterson, Incumbent, 1830-39, was a son of the Dean or not is uncertain, although, on the testimony of the oldest living member of the congregation, he was.

ALLAN M. MACLEAN.

St. John's Rectory, Arpafelie.

44. HERALDIC SHIELDS AT KING'S COLLEGE (I., 2nd S., 143).—On the walls of King's College appear the armorial bearings of James IV., his queen, Margaret Tudor; his son, Alexander, Archbishop of St. Andrew's; Bishop William Elphinstone, first chancellor of the College; Bishop Gavin Dunbar, third chancellor; Bishop William Stewart, fourth chancellor; Bishop William Gordon, fifth chancellor, and last pre-Reformation bishop of Aberdeen; Hector Boece, first principal; Dean Robert Maitland, Colonel John Buchan, Dr. James Fraser, and John Simpson—benefactors. Within the chapel are seen the armorial bearings of Walter Stewart, sixth principal; Peter Udney, sub-principal; Henry Scougall, regent; and John Cruickshank of Tillymorgan. (See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxiii., 80-86.)

P. J. ANDERSON.

Literature.

A Calendar of the University of Aberdeen for the Sessions 1860-61 to 1863-64. By Lieut.-Colonel JOHNSTON. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press, 1900. [117 pp. Post 8vo.]

ALTHOUGH the long-debated union of the two Aberdeen Universities took place in 1860, it was not till 1864 that the first Calendar was published. The worthy object of the faithful compiler of this volume is to fill the hiatus between these two dates. This has been done with the infinite care of one whose self-imposed task was really a labour of love, and a labour grateful alike to the memory of the distinguished and the undistinguished men who figured in the period covered. It is touching to think how the late Principal Sir William Geddes would have rejoiced in this contribution to the historic continuity of his University. But the least enlightened must appreciate and congratulate Colonel Johnston's zeal in bringing this matter to such a successful issue.

ED.

Scots Books of the Month.

Johnston, W. *Calendar of the University of Aberdeen, 1860-61 to 1863-4.* Post 8vo. 2/6.

Aberdeen.

Laws of Scotland: Encyclopædia by the most competent Biog. Authorities. 13 vols. Royal 8vo. 15/- net.

Green.

Pinnington, E. *Sir David Wilkie.* 1/6.

Great Scots Series, Oliphant.

Published by A. BROWN & CO., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.] No. II.
2nd SERIES.]

MAY, 1900.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, MAY, 1900.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 148.)

THE THIRD LAIRD.

SIR ROBERT GORDON dates the death of the third laird, George, son of the second laird, in 1579. The *Great Seal* deals with the laird thus:—

1576. *June 26.* The third laird was one of the witnesses (at Huntly) of a deed, by which George, 5th Earl of Huntly, directed precept to Alexander Gordon of Toldow, his baillie, for infesting John Gordon, now of Kennertie, as heir of late Thomas, his father, in the lands of Braeruddoch, holding in chief of the granter in blench ferm (*Records of Aboyne*, p. 128).

1577. *Nov. 22.* The King confirmed Gight's charter; "qua—pro observatione promisi facti quondam Mariote Ogilvy, domine de Melgem, pro variis gratitudinibus sibi ante complementum magtrimonii sui prestitis"—he sold to Agnes Betoun, his wife (and daughter of Lady Melgum), "during her lifetime," various lands, including Gight ("cum turre and fortalicio"). The deed was witnessed at Gight on Oct. 20, 1577, by Gilbert Auchterlony (possibly a relative of the wife of his cousin, William Gordon, fifth laird, who married Isobell Ochterlony), John Gordon, servant of the laird; John Gordon of Audiaill, and Mr. Patrick Bisset, Burgess of Edinburgh.

1579. *January 30.* The King confirms the charter—"factum Guilielmum Craig, dominum, liberi tenementi de Craigsfintray ac terrarum subscript. et M. Tho. C., advocatum ac feoditarium earandem"—by which to implement a contract of date 18th and 22nd December, 1578, a fourth part of the lands of Tullimald, in Turriff, had been sold to George Gordon and Agnes Betoun his wife.

1579. *December 10.* The King granted to Patrick Cheyne of Esslemont ("pro bono servitio") these same lands which Gordon and his wife resigned. A daughter of the 5th laird married a Cheyne of Pennan.

Sir Robert Gordon gives the best account of the duel fought between "John Lord Forbesse" and the third laird. "The cause which the Lord Forbes pretended for this slaughter was that the Laird of Gight had given him some injurious words before the [Privy] Councill, which wes then by the lords reconciled in some measure. Yit the Lord Forbes returning into the north [apparently after the Council meeting in Edinburgh] did watch the Laird of Gight when he landed at the ferrie of Dundie, wher the Forbesses shott him vnawars with musketts, besyd the wund milne upon the shoar. He fought with them a long tyme after he wes shott and wounded, and pursued them eagerlie vntill he wes oversuayed with ther multitude. So he died feighting with great courage among them, haveing killed some of them at that instant. The Laird of Auchindoun [Patrick Gordon] went about to pursue the Lord Forbesse by the lawes of the kingdome for this slaughter; bot such wes the great malice of the ringleaders then at court against the Gordons (the King

being minor) that he could have no justice at that time; and so Auchindoun delayed the matter, thinking to repair that wrong by some other occasion; but he was prevented by death [in 1580]."

THE FOURTH LAIRD.

John Gordon of Ardmachar, who succeeded his nephew, the third laird, married Marjorie (not Margaret) Gordon, and was dead before April, 1592, not 1593. He is represented in the *Great Seal* only by one entry, dated April 5, 1585, wherein

The King confirms the charter by John Gordon of Gight (which, with the consent of William, his son and apparent heir) for fulfilment of a contract entered into between Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, tutor dative to Elizabeth, daughter and heir legally served to the late George Gordon of Scheves and in name of Agnes Betoun his spouse on the one part, and the said John in name of Marjorie Gordon his spouse and the said William for himself and in name of Elizabeth Auchterlonie his spouse on the other part, of the date at Aberdeen, 3rd January, 1582-3, granting to his grandson, George Gordon, eldest son of the said William, the lands and barony of Scheves, &c. Reserving to the said John elder, Marjorie, William elder, and Elizabeth Auchterlonie, their life rents as outside the terms of the contract between the said John and William, of date 1582, with precept of sasine directed to Alexander Gordon in Stanehouse. Reserving also to Elizabeth, lady of Gight, her life rent of the lands and pertinents, &c.

The witnesses are William Gordon of Auchindoir, three advocates (William Davidson, John Cheyne and Patrick Cheyne), and Captain John Gordon, the last probably being Ardmachar's son, who was executed for the Donnibristle affair of 1592.

Sons of the Fourth Laird.

Captain George Gordon was "slain at Harlam, in Holland" (Sir Robert Gordon's *Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland*, apparently the authority for the statement in Dr. Temple's *Thanage of Fermartyn*, which I could not verify).

Captain Alexander Gordon, who is described by Dr. Temple as having been "killed by the Master of Monteith" (which I doubted), is described by the Knight of Gordonstoun thus:—"The yeir of God, 1585, Captane Alexander Gordoun (brother to William Gordoun of Gight) wes governor of the fort of Tour-Louis, besyd Antwerp, when it was rendered to the Duke of Parma: which fort wes manfullie defended by Captane Alexander Gordoun a long tyme against the Spaniards, with the losse of much of his owne blood, and the lyves of many of his souldiers. Then wes he maid governor of

Bergen-op-Zoom by Prince Maurice his excellence, and thereafter maid Colonell of a Scottish regiment. [This regiment was probably part of the Scots Brigade in Holland, for, according to Ferguson's history of the same, an Alexander Gordon served in the Holland Infantry, and received £1120 in 1586.] In end, coming home to visite his friends in Scotland, he was slain in Monteith by some evill willers who had secretlie layd ane ambush for him. He mareid *Jacobee Pedralis*, of Aungadere, ane Italian gentlewoman, by whom he had two sons"—

George Gordon.

Captain John Gordon, who was slain in Holland, "and had a sone called"

Alexander Gordon.

THE FIFTH LAIRD.

William Gordon succeeded his father, the fourth laird, on or before February 4, 1593, on which date the King gave ("pro bono servitio"), and gave anew ("de novo") to William Gordoun "de Geicht," the lands "vocatas *lie Mures de Fyvie*," which included Maktarie, Blachrie, Badichellis, Murefundlands and Swanford, which William Meldrum of Moncoffer, brother of George of Fyvie, resigned ("pro hoc infeofamento conficiendo"). On July 26, 1595, the King confirmed the charter of Sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkingtoun, junior. With the consent of Patrick Barclay of Towie and William Meldrum "de Haltoun," he had sold the aforesaid lands to the laird of Gight and his wife Isobel. The fifth laird was made a burges of Aberdeen on January 27, 1597 (*Miscellany of the New Spalding Club*). On January 14, 1619, the King ratified the charter by George Gordon, the next laird, of these lands, granted to Andrew Meldrum, second son of the late Andrew Meldrum of Fyvie.

Sons of the Fifth Laird.

John Gordon of Ardlogie, the second son, was granted by the King letters of remission—"pro ejus veta duraturas—pro jaculatione, portatione, et usii marchinarum et bombardarum *lie hagbuttis*, pistollis, culveringis, daggis," &c.

Patrick Gordon. In his time the Gight family connection with Forfarshire began. Not only did his brother, the sixth laird, marry a Forfarshire woman, Isobel Wood, but he came into contact with the Durham family, for on July 18, 1642, the King confirmed the charter (dated May 29, 1613) by the late Sir Henry Lindsay of Carretistoun (13th Earl of Crawford) to Alexander Durham of Downiemylne, Forfar, with a precept of sasine to Patrick Gordon.

Janet Durham married Robert Erskine of Ardestie, whose son resigned these lands to the sixth laird of Gight in 1623 (the year that Sir Henry Lindsay died). It will be remembered that Patrick Cordon committed a brutal assault on George Thomson, writer to the signet, on the highway near Dundee, in 1623, when the lawyer had apparently been settling this business with him.

The Daughter of the Fifth Laird.

I have noticed that Christian Gordon was the first wife of Sir Adam Gordon of Park. George Jamesone painted a portrait of Sir Adam and his spouse, which is now in the possession of Major Duff Gordon of Park; but whether the lady was Christian Gordon or Helen Tyrie, Sir Adam's second wife, I cannot tell.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

AN ANTI-JACOBITE PRAYER.—I have just come across the prayer that was used in 1745, &c., "in all cathedral, collegiate, and parochial churches and chapels within England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, during the present troubles." It runs:—

A PRAYER to be used . . . IN TIME OF
WAR AND TUMULTS.

O Most merciful God, the supreme Disposer of all Events, and the Refuge of all those who trust in Thee, we Thy unworthy Servants do most humbly implore Thy gracious Aid and Protection. Be Thou to us, O Lord, a sure Guardian and Rock of Defence in this Time of our Necessity, when we are exposed to the Dangers and Calamities of foreign War, disturbed with Rebellious Insurrections at home, and threaten'd with powerful Invasions from Abroad, to the great Hazard of our Happy Constitution in Church and State. Go forth, we beseech Thee, with our Fleets and Armies: Let Thy Almighty hand ever be over them, and the Light of Thy Countenance shine upon them. Vouchsafe also Thy especial Blessing to our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE: Defend him from all secret Conspiracies, and open Violence: direct his Counsels, and prosper all his Endeavours for the Welfare of these Nations. Turn, O Lord, the hearts of his disobedient Subjects, and let neither our unhappy Divisions, nor our other manifold Sins and Provocations, obstruct his Designs for the publick Good, nor bring down Thy Judgements upon us: But spare Thy people, O Lord, spare us; and by The Grace of Thy Holy Spirit so unite us in a firm and uniform Course of Obedience to Thy Will, and an hearty Zeal for Thy honour and Service, that we may evermore rejoice in Thy Salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE
BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., page 110.)

1737. May 2. William Lamb son to James Lamb in Kirktown of Fetteresso, p. to Robert Lamb, weaver, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1733—no fee.
- May 4. George Wilson son to the deceased George Wilson in Auchleven, p. to Thomas Paul, merchant, and present Dean of Guild, 5 years, from Martinmas last—no fee. Cautioners, John Tower, merchant, and John Wilson in Kirktown of Clett. The apprentice to maintain himself in cloaths, and the master to find him in board, bed, and washing, and pay £5 stg. for his last year's service.
- John Davidson son to the deceased George Davidson, shoemaker, p. to Thomas Murray, taylor, with consent of the Kirk Session; 6 years and 1 year, from 21st June, 1731—fee £8 Scots.
- Dec. 26. John Harrow son to William Harrow, workman, p. to Francis Massie, piriewigmaker; 6 years, from 1st January, 1732—no fee.
1738. Jan. 17. George Gordon son to George Gordon, weaver at Foveran, p. to Wm. Davidson, weaver, 6 years, after Mertimas, 1731—no fee.
- William Reid son to Alexr. Reid, taylor in Lonhead, p. to Robert Spring, taylor; 5 years and 1 year, after 4th May, 1732—fee £8 Scots, with a pair of blankets and a cod.
- July 3. Alexr. Jop, son to James Jop, merchant in Huntly, p. to George Wright, couper; 6 years, after 16th May last—fee £5 10s. stg., with a sufficient bedding of cloaths.
- July 8. George Morgan son to Robert Morgan, stabler, p. to William Stevenson, younger, weaver; 6 years, from Lambas, 1734—no fee, his father to maintain him in all necessary wearing apparell.
- August 14. Lewis Chalmers son to Mr. James Chalmers, Professor of Divinity at the Marischal College, p. to George Cooper, goldsmith; 6 years and 1 year, after Mertimes next—no fee, his father to furnish during 6 years all necessary wearing apparell and keep in dyet.
- Oct. 24. William Man son to the deceased James Man at Miln of Aden, with consent of Jean Clerk, his mother, p. to Thomas Glenny, merchant; 2 years, from 12th January, 1737—fee £10 stg., his mother to aliment and maintain him in dyet, washing, and cloaths.

1738. Dec. 23. James Cumming son to the deceased John Cumming of Kininmont, with consent of Mary Keith, his mother, and the now deceased George Keith, advocat in Abd., p. to Thomas Paul, merchant; 4 years, after August, 1735—fee 700 merks, with 50 merks for a bedding of cloaths. Paul to find his apprentice in bed, board, and washing, and before expiring of his apprenticeship to send him to Holland or any other foreign country as he should have occasion for going about his master's affairs there.
1739. Jan. 17. Alexr. Gordon, son to the deceased George Gordon of Kirkulloch, p. to James Smith, sadler, 6 years, from 1st October, 1733—fee £15 stg. Cautioner, Margaret Duff, Lady Glengarroch.
- March 15. John Davidson son to Thomas Davidson in Craigsley, p. to Alexr. Mitchell of Colpna, merchant, and one of the present baillies of Aberdeen, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1735—no fee, the father to maintain in all necessary abulziements except shoes, and the master to pay £3 stg. for the last year.
- July 11. John Ingram son to William Ingram, indweller in Aberdeen, p. to William Smith, merchant and late Baillie, 5 years, from 1st March last—no fee.
- July 16. John Revell son to William Revell, indweller, p. to William Stevenson, weaver, 5 years, from 27th September, 1738—no fee.
- July 27. John Naughty son to William Naughty, wright, p. to Alexr. Duncan, barber and piriewig maker, 5 years, from 2nd August, 1734—no fee.
1740. April 15. Alexr. Rammage son to Robert Rammage, heelmaker, p. to William Harthill, shoemaker, 5 years, from 22nd April, 1735—fee £30 Scots and a sufficient bedding of cloaths.
- April 19. Alexr. Forbes son to Magnus Forbes in Nether Loirstoun, in the parish of Nigg, p. to William Strachan, weaver, 6½ years, from 9th June, 1739—no fee.
- April 22. Alexr. Gammack son to the deceased Alexr. Gammack in New Deer, p. to James Abernethy, merchant, 4 years, from 15th May, 1736—no fee, the master to pay £24 Scots yearly during apprenticeship.
- July 1. Charles Macindowe son to Charles Mackindowe, indweller, p. to William Moir, couper, 7 years, after 4th July, 1733—fee £5 stg.
- John Tower, brother german to James Tower in Miln of Ferryhill, p. to William Moir, couper, 6 years, from 1st July, 1737—fee £50 Scots. Cautioners, John Tower, merchant, and the said James.
1740. Nov. 8. Robert Stuart son to the deceased Robert Stuart, farmer in Abd., p. John Reid, weaver, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1737—no fee.
- Nov. 11. William Smith son to William Smith in Spithill, p. to James Davidson, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 6th Jan., 1734—no fee.
1741. April 15. William Haddin son to William Haddin, weaver, p. to Andrew Hutcheon, taylor, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1738—no fee.
- June 5. Ebenezer Oliver son to Mr. Steven Oliver, minister of the Gospell at Forbes, p. Robert Chalmers, couper, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1735—fee 100 merks.
- John Windhouse son to John Windhouse in Kingshill, p. to Robert Chalmers, couper, 8 years, from Mertinmas, 1733—no fee.
- July 30. James Dallas son to Andrew Dallas, wright, p. to William Bennet, sadler, 5 years, from Whitsunday last—fee £100 Scots.
1742. Feb. 19. John Davidson son to Alexander Davidson, merc^t in Old Meldrum, p. to George Cooper, goldsmith, 7 years, after Martinmas, 1741—no fee. Cautioners, his father and William Davidson, baillie of Abd.
- Sept. 24. Alexander Fraser son to James Fraser, farmer in Abd., p. to Alexander Thomson, shoemaker, 5 years, after Martimas, 1737—fee £12 Scots and a bedding of cloath.
1743. Jan. 3. Thomas Keith son to the deceased Mr. Thomas Keith in Tilburies, p. to George Wright, cooper, 7 years, after 1st January, 1743—fee £50 Scots. Cautioners, James Keith in Tulburies and John Wilson, workman.
- April 1. William Troup son to George Troup, farmer at Bowbridge of Abdn., p. to Alexander Thomson, shoemaker, 6 years, after Martimas, 1742—fee £3 stg. Cautioners, Robert Troup, maltman, and Alexr. Troup, laxfisher at Bridge of Dee.
- William Lendrum son to William Lendrum in Watrichmoor, p. to Alexander Thomson, shoemaker, 3 years, after Whitsunday next—fee £74 Scots.
- May 14. Alexander Hadden son to William Hadden, weaver, p. to William Brebner, merchant, 5 years, after Whitsunday, 1738—no fee.
- William Craig son to George Craig in Rarchel, in the parish of Fetteresso, p. to John Sim, cooper, 6 years, from 2nd July, 1742—fee £5 stg.
1744. June 3. Stephen Thomson son to the deceased Stephen Thomson, soldier, a poor boy, p. to James Chalmers, taylor, with

- consent of the Collector of the Kirk Session, 6 years and 1 year, after 8th November, 1737—fee £8 Scots.
1744. June 28. William Allan son to George Allan, farmer in Mains of Auchingoul, p. to John Mearns, watchmaker, 6 years, from 18th July, 1740—no fee.
- Sept. 20. James Meston son to James Meston, indweller, p. to David Moncreif, baxter, 7 years, after Whitsunday, 1743—no fee.
- John Brown son to John Brown in Kemnay, p. to Robert Joyner, taylor, 6 years, after 1st April, 1741—no fee.
- Nov. 2. James Donald son to James Donald, merchant in Cairnwhelp, p. to Walter Ross, merchant, 4 years, from 20th November, 1740—no fee.
- Nov. 27. Adam Murray son to Adam Murray in Reidfold, p. to Robert Aikman, wright, 5 years, after Martinmas, 1739—fee £54 Scots.
- James Forbes son to William Forbes in Miln of Collithie, p. to Alexr. Davidson, cooper, 6 years, after 1st July, 1740—fee £100 Scots.
1746. May 16. James Ligertwood son to the deceased Alexander Ligertwood, sometime residenter in Abd., p. to William Young, merchant, 4 years, after 1st May, 1742—fee 300 merks. Margaret Ferrier, his mother, consents, and Mr. John Gelly, minister at Nigg, cautioner.
- June 10. Robert Reid son to Alexr. Reid, taylor at Lonhead, p. to Robert Joiner, taylor, 8 years, after 21st June, 1739—no fee.
1747. Jan. 29. Alexander Moir son to the deceased Alexander Moir, taylor in Old Aberdeen, p. to James Birnie, junior, shoemaker, 5 years, after Whitsunday, 1742—fee £20 Scots and a bedding of cloaths. Cautioners, Agnes Booth, his mother, and William Booth, sailor.
- Feb. 20. Robert Thom, indweller, p. to John Thom, blacksmith, 6 years, after 7th January, 1742—no fee.
- Alexr. Thomson son to John Thomson, taylor, p. to Alexr. Davidson, couper, 6 years, after 8th December, 1746—fee £100 Scots.
- June 15. William Barron son to George Barron in Glen of Dyce, p. to Alexr. Kellie, baker, 5 years and 1 year, after 8th June, 1741—fee 110 merks.
1748. Jan. 29. John Smith son to the deceased Alexander Smith, shoemaker, p. to William Booth, shoemaker, 4 years, after 3rd September, 1745—£40 Scots.
- Sept. 1. John Hadden son to William Hadden, weaver, p. to James Norrie, taylor, 6 years, after Whitsunday, 1743—no fee.
1748. Oct. 25. Patrick Porter son to John Procter [? Porter] in Clayfurs of Easter Elchies, p. to William Procter, sadler, 6 years, after Martinmas, 1742—no fee.
- William Robertson son to Wm. Robertson in Tillidrone, p. to William Procter, sadler, 7 years, after 27th May, 1747—no fee.
- George Ogilvie son to Alexr. Ogilvie, Customhouse Clerk at Dundee, p. to Wm. Procter, sadler, 7½ years, from 15th Nov., 1744—no fee.
1749. March 25. George Jack son to Alexr. Jack in Gask of Cruden, p. to Wm. Moir, cooper, 6 years, after 1st January, 1745—no fee.
- Feb. 7. Alexr. Touch son to Alexr. Touch, farmer in Lochel, p. to John Still, weaver, 7 years, after 10th January, 1750—no fee.
1750. March 24. Wm. Sutherland son to George Sutherland, workman in Abdn., p. to William Annand, hooker in Aberdeen, 5 years, after Candlemas, 1746—fee 50 merks.

A. M. M.

ESTIMATE OF BREAKWATER, PETERHEAD.
—The subjoined "Estimate of a Breakwater Across the Bay of Peterhead"—found among some old documents in my possession—made by one of its then leading townsmen, between the years 1816-1820, and printed and no doubt circulated, may be interesting to readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries*.

F.

ESTIMATE OF A BREAKWATER

Across the Bay of Peterhead, as proposed

By James Arbuthnot, Jun., Esq.

Expense, £4,862,000.

Average depth of water, 13 fathoms, 78 feet.

Height above low water, 4 do., 24 do.

Average breadth, $\frac{630+20}{2} = 325 \times 102 = 33150$.
feet

Length, 1½ mile = 7920 × 33150 = 262548000, and

 $\frac{262548000}{27} = 9724000$ yards at 10s. = £4,862,000.

The base is 630 feet and the top 20 feet broad, with a slope on the outside of 4 feet to 1, and on the inside of 1 foot to one.

OLD TEACHERS OF ABERDEEN-
SHIRE, 1771-1853.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., page 153.)

20. FRAZER, Mrs. Wife of the preceding; Teacher of the S.P.C.K. Spinning, Sewing, &c., School at Achalader, then at Castleton, and back to Achalader between the years 1810 and 1818; Scholars, from 4 to 11; Salary, £6.

21. GEORGE (Miss), ISA. S.P.C.K. Teacher of Sewing, &c., at Tough from 1842 to 1844; Scholars, from 27 to 45; Salary, £5.

22. GRANT, ALEXANDER. S.P.C.K. Teacher from 1848 to 1853 at Forest of Birse; Salary from £10 to £13.

23. GRANT, JAMES. First stationed in 1773 at the S.P.C.K. School, Newbyth, King-Edward, at a salary of £8; was removed about 1780 to Craigylea, Migvie and Tarland, where he remained till 1784; Scholars, 31 to 62; Salary, £10.

24. GRASSICK, WILLIAM. Settled first in 1773 as S.P.C.K. Teacher at Torrancroy, Strathdon, with 68 Scholars, at £12 salary. He was repeatedly removed to other stations—Lynorn, Auchernock, Ardlie, Blair-na-muick, Kindyside, and lastly to Ardler, where he retired from active work in 1809; and received his salary of £15 as a superannuation grant from that year to 1816.

25. HENDERSON (Miss), HELEN. S.P.C.K. Teacher of Sewing, &c., at Alford from 1838 to 1844; Scholars, 32 to 49; Salary, £8.

26. HUNTER (Miss), CAROLINE. S.P.C.K. Teacher of Sewing, &c., at Alford from 1849 to 1853; Salary, £8.

27. KINNAIRD, ANNE. S.P.C.K. Teacher of Spinning, Sewing, &c., School at Newbyth, King-Edward, in 1780; Salary, £8. (? became Mrs. MacHardie in 1781, see No. 33).

28. LOGAN, MARY. For about a year in 1831 Teacher of the S.P.C.K., Spinning, Sewing, &c., School at Bridge of Girnac; Scholars, 17; Salary, £5.

29. MACARTHUR, DONALD. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Castleton of Braemar, Crathie, from 1848 to 1853; Salary at first £15, increased to £18.

30. MACFARLANE, JAMES. Son of the following (No. 31), S.P.C.K. Teacher at Tulliecairn, Aboyne; from 1790 to 1809 he acted as Assistant to his father, and was remunerated by him. On his father being superannuated in 1809, he was appointed successor at £15, which by 1816 had been raised to £17. Scholars, from 92 to 102.

31. MACFARLANE, MURDOCH. For the long period of about 41 years he served the S.P.C.K. in various stations. In 1773 he was placed at Inchmartin, Glenmuick—a parish which at that time had a population of 2200, of whom 337 were Roman Catholics. In 1775 he was removed to Little

Kinord, then to Balno, and in 1790 to Tillycairn or Tulliecairn, where he continued till 1814. From 1773 to 1793 the salary was £14, and subsequently £16. In 1790 his son, James (No. 30) was recognised as his assistant, but without a separate salary; Scholars, from 62 to 102; the highest number being at Little Kinord in 1781, 80 boys and 22 girls. In 1809 he was superannuated at £5, which he enjoyed till 1814, during which period he assisted his son and successor.

32. MACHARDY, ALEXANDER. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Bridge of Girnac from 1822 to 1836; Salary, £15. He was superannuated in 1836 on £12, which he received till 1840. In 1822 he had 60 Scholars, but by 1836 the numbers had fallen to 31.

33. MACHARDIE, HENRY. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Newbyth, King-Edward, from 1777 to 1780; Scholars, 38 to 56; Salary, £5.

34. MACHARDIE, Mrs. Wife of the preceding (see No. 27), Teacher of the S.P.C.K. Spinning, Sewing, &c., School at Newbyth from 1781 to 1784; Salary, £8, reduced to £5.

35. MACHARDY, NORMAN. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Clashmore, Strathdon, from 1814 to 1816; Scholars, 74; Salary, £15.

36. MACINTOSH, JOHN. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Clashmore, Strathdon, from 1818 to 1827; Scholars numbered from 48 to 63; Salary, £15.

37. MACKENZIE, JOHN. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Ruthven, Cairnie, from 1781 to 1790; Scholars from 36 to 69; Salary, £14.

38. MACMURRICH, DUNCAN. First stationed at the S.P.C.K. School, Invercauld, from 1783 to 1787, then removed to Colderach or Calderich, Crathie and Braemar, where he remained till 1793; Scholars numbered from 41 to 80—the highest being in 1790—60 boys and 20 girls; Salary, £12.

39. MACQUEEN, WILLIAM. For about 24 years S.P.C.K. Teacher at Castleton of Braemar, 1820 to 1844. The number of Scholars remained very stationary—about 100; the highest roll was in 1836—48 boys and 53 girls; Salary, £15.

40. MACQUEEN, Mrs. Wife of the preceding; S.P.C.K. Teacher of Spinning, Sewing, &c., School at Castleton of Braemar from 1822 to 1836; Scholars numbered from 14 to 42; Salary, £4.

41. MACQUEEN, Miss. Daughter of the preceding; succeeded her mother in 1837, and continued till about 1844; Scholars from 18 to 23; Salary, £4.

42. MUNRO, JAMES. For about 23 years S.P.C.K. Teacher at Aberarder, 1830-1853; Scholars numbered from 52 to 98—the highest roll was in 1834, 67 boys and 31 girls; Salary, £15.

43. MUNRO, Mrs. (?) Wife of the preceding; S.P.C.K. Teacher of Sewing, &c., School at Balnoe from 1839 to 1848; Scholars, 15 to 38; Salary, £4.

44. OGG, JAMES. For about 26 years S.P.C.K. Teacher at Tulliecairn from 1818 to 1844; Scholars numbered from 70 to 99; Salary, £17.

45. RAINNIE, FORBES. S.P.C.K. Teacher at New Pitsligo, Tyrie, from 1818 to 1834; Scholars numbered from 116 to 169; Salary, £15, with a further sum from the Clerk family of Pitsligo.

46. RAMSAY, ANDREW. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Forest of Birse from 1814 to 1830; Scholars from 48 to 68; Salary, £16.

47. RAMSAY, GEORGE (?son of preceding, No. 46). S.P.C.K. Teacher at Forest of Birse from 1830 to 1834; Scholars from 50 to 68; Salary, £17.

48. REID (Mrs.), ANNE. Teacher of the S.P.C.K. Sewing, &c., School at Balnacroft, Glenmuick, from 1839 to 1844; Scholars, from 27 to 40; Salary, £5.

49. ROBERTSON, Mrs. Succeeded the preceding at Balnacroft from about 1847 to 1853; Salary, £5, increased to £6.

50. SAUNDERS, JOHN. Teacher of the School at New Pitsligo, Tyrie, from 1790 to 1793; Scholars about 28; Salary from the S.P.C.K., £8, with £6 from Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo.

51. SHERRIFFS, GEORGE. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Forest of Birse, Birse, from 1803 to 1814; Scholars numbered from 44 to 66. Salary at first, £16, increased in 1810 to £17.

52. SIMPSON (Miss), MARGARET. For about a year, 1842, Teacher of the S.P.C.K. Sewing, &c., School at Touch; Salary, £5.

53. SMITH (Miss), MARY. For many years conducted the S.P.C.K. Sewing, &c., School at New Pitsligo, Tyrie—1839 to 1850; Scholars about 46; Salary, £5. In 1850 was superannuated and received a grant of £3 for some years.

54. STEWART, GEORGE. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Forest of Birse, Birse, from 1833 to about 1846; Scholars in 1836 were 77, but in 1844 had fallen to 32; Salary, £17.

55. SYMON, JAMES. First stationed at the S.P.C.K. School, Clashmore, Strathdon, where he continued from 1830 to 1836: from 1837 to 1853, or probably later, he was settled at Corgarrif; Scholars numbered from 74 to 104; salary at first was £15, increased in later years to £18.

56. TASTARD, ELIZABETH. (?) Daughter of the following (No. 57), Teacher of the S.P.C.K. Spinning, Sewing, &c., School from 1784 to 1803, first at Wester Micras, next at Bomorrel or Bomorril, Crathie (? Balmoral), and in 1803 at Braemar; number of Scholars about 17; Salary, £6.

57. TASTARD, PETER. Was successively stationed, between 1773 and 1781, in the S.P.C.K. Schools at Easter Balmoral, Crathie, Bridge of Girnick, and Wester Micras; Scholars numbered from 34 to 75; the highest roll was in 1780, at Wester Micras, 56 boys and 19 girls. In 1773 the population of Crathie parish was 2253, of whom 832 were Roman Catholics and had two resident Priests.

58. THOMSON, GEORGE. For upwards of 20 years S.P.C.K. Teacher, 1773 to 1793. First was stationed at Balloch, Glenmuick, then removed to Tordarroch,

sent back to Balloch, and finally settled at Tordarroch; Scholars numbered from 50 to 75, the highest figures were in 1781, 59 boys and 16 girls; Salary, £14.

59. URQUHART, JOHN. S.P.C.K. Teacher at Newbyth, King-Edward, from 1783 to 1790; Scholars numbered from 48 to 82; Salary, £8, increased to £10, to which Mr. Urquhart of Byth added £2.

60. WHYTE (Miss), MARY. Teacher of the S.P.C.K. Sewing, &c., School, at New Pitsligo, Tyrie, from 1851 to 1853; Salary, £6.

Trinity, Edinburgh. D. W. KEMP.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S SALE.—The week's sale begun by Messrs. Sotheby on February 26th, marks the commencement in earnest of the 1900 season. Although a drinking tumbler is not of all relics the most satisfactory, yet if properly authenticated, such an object serves to whet the collector's appetite. On one side of the glass tumbler referred to is an engraved copy of Burns's seal, and on the other the following inscription, in alternate lines of small and capital letters:—"This glass, once the property of Robert Burns, was presented by the poet's widow to James Robinson, Esq., and given by his widow to her son-in-law, Major James Glencairn Burns, 1840." The relic is enclosed in an oak case, made partly from one of the piles of old London Bridge, partly from timber from the Royal George, and a holograph letter from Mrs. Hutchinson, grand-daughter of the poet, to Mr. Muir, the present owner, goes to the purchaser. Mrs. Hutchinson says that Burns possessed four of these glasses, of which one has been broken. As indicated by the inscription, Jean Armour gave this one to Mr. James Robinson, of Sunderland. A copy of the first Edinburgh edition of Burns which is to be sold is in unusually fine condition. It is uncut, and the original boards have the label on the back. Of books printed at Aberdeen, we have a large copy of the first edition, in original vellum binding, of Johnston's "Paraphrasis Poetica Psalmorum Davidis," issued by the town's first printer, Raban, in 1637; the "Faithfull Copie of papers exchanged betwixt John Menzies . . . and F. Dempster," with the woodcut Arms of Aberdeen, printed by John Forbes, 1668; and 18 volumes of Aberdeen Almanacks, 1802-25, containing among other things particulars of Scottish regiments in America. A first edition of the "Memoir of John Howie of Lochgoin," Glasgow, 1796, is the one given by Sir Walter Scott to C. K. Sharpe, while of Scott's own works there is a lot comprising 74 volumes, nearly all first editions.

A CHAIR FORMERLY USED IN ST.
MACHAR CATHEDRAL.

IN *S. N. and Q.* (Vol. XII., p. 167) there appeared a short article and illustration of a chair once used in St. Machar Cathedral. The illustration underneath shows another of the old oak chairs removed some years ago from the pew of one of the larger heritors of Old Machar Cathedral, when it was re-arranged, and at the same time disposed of. On the back is



an oblong square: it has the initials of husband and wife, also the date 1686, and the badge of the family overshadowed by the spreading leaves of a thistle with two heads. The present possessor would take kindly any information regarding the family for whom it had been made and whose initials it bears.

LITTLE FIRLOT.

THE REV. LAURENCE BROWNE, OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE.—The *Era* of April 22 says:—"Mr. Charles Clifford [an actor] will in future be known as Sir Charles Clifton-Browne, his own name. The baronetcy is an old one, dating from 1699, and, the last baronet dying without any heirs, Sir Charles claims the title as great-grandson of the Very Rev. William

Laurence Browne, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Masenhal [sic] College, Aberdeen, Dean of the Thistle, and of the Chapel Royal, who was grand-nephew of Sir John Browne, second baronet. Oliver Cromwell and General Lambert passed a night in the fine old tower of Fordel, Perth (which originally belonged to the family), on July 17th, 1651, where they somewhat spitefully turned all their horses loose among General Browne's standing corn. The pedigree goes back to Sir John Brown, High Sheriff of Aberdeen in 1320."

THE ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF
INVERNESS.

(1st S., V., 81, 97; 2nd S., I., 140).

OUR Supplement this month is a reduced facsimile of the emblazonment which accompanies the recent grant of arms to the town of Inverness. The following is the full text of the matriculation:—

Extract of Matriculation of the Arms of the Royal Burgh of Inverness.

William Macbean, Esquire, Provost, and the Magistrates and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Inverness having, by petition to the Lyon King of Arms, of date the 29th day of May last, represented that certain ensigns armorial were borne by the said Royal Burgh prior to the passing of the Act of Parliament 1672 cap. 47, which arms by inadvertence had not been recorded in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland in terms of the said statute, and the said petitioners having prayed that the aforesaid Arms might be matriculated in the said Public Register, his lordship by interlocutor of this date granted warrant to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate in the name of the petitioners, the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the Royal Burgh of Inverness and of their successors in office and of the said Royal Burgh the following ensigns armorial as depicted upon the margin hereof and matriculated of even date with these presents in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, viz., *Gules Our Lord upon the Cross proper*. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling Gules double Or; and upon a wreath of their proper liveries is set for crest a Cornucopia proper and in an escrol over the same this motto—"Concordia et Fidelitas"; and upon a compartment below the shield are placed for supporters on the dexter side a Dromedary and on the sinister side an Elephant both proper.

Matriculated the ninth day of February One thousand nine hundred.

Extracted furth of the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland.

FRANCIS J. GRANT, Lyon Clerk.

ABERDEEN - AMERICAN GRADUATES.

(I., 137; V., 1, 125, 144; VII., 14, 54, 76, 141, 175; VIII., 127; IX., 15; X., 93, 170; XI., 173; XII., 66, 94, 127, 142, 159; 2nd S., 1., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155.)

63. Rev. JAMES HONEYMAN, a Scotchman, missionary at Jamaica, L.I., 1703-04, and thence translated to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died in extreme old age, on July 2nd, 1750, after a very energetic and useful life, could not have been the graduate at Marischal College in 1763; although he may have been the son of the first James Honeyman, minister of Kinneff, because the Honeymans were ministers of Kinneff for four generations, 1663-1781 (*Digest S.P.G.*, 42, 47, 853, 855; *Tiffany Hist. Episc. Ch.*, 106, 272; *Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 270, 331, 333). There is evidently room for more enquiry.

64. Rev. CHARLES CALDER MACKINTOSH, D.D. (I., 2nd S., 127), native of Ross, graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1821 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 278), and became F.C. minister at Dunoon. He received the degree of D.D. from Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1850, when he was minister at Tain (*Gen. Cat., Union Coll., Schenectady, N.Y.*, p. 83).

65. Rev. FRANCIS NICOLL, D.D. (I., 2nd S., 127), third son of John Nicoll, merchant in Lossiemouth, was born there in 1770, graduated at King's College in 1789, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Elgin in 1793. He was presented to the parish of Auchtertool, Fifeshire, by the Earl of Moray, in 1797; two years later was appointed to the parish of Mains and Strathmartin, Forfarshire, and, while there, he received the degree of D.D. from the University of St. Andrews, in 1807. In 1817 he was presented by the Prince Regent to the parish of St. Leonards, in Fife, and the same year was made Principal of the United Colleges of St. Leonard and St. Salvator. He was chosen to be Rector of St. Andrews University in 1822, and died, October 8th, 1835. So far as I can find, he had no American affiliation (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 261; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xli., 46).

66. JAMES LOGAN, artist in London, was born in Aberdeen about 1794, and is said by his biographer to have been educated at the Grammar School and at Marischal College; but his name does not appear in *Rec. Mar. Coll.*, vol. ii. His chief literary production was "The Scottish Gaël, or Celtic Manners," first published in London, 2 vols., 1831; again, with memoir, by Dr. A. Stewart, 2 vols., 1876. Mr. Logan died 1872. An American edition of "The Scottish Gaël," in one volume, was published in Hartford, Conn., in 1843, and again in 1850. It has a lengthy title-page, adorned with a Scotch thistle surmounted with an imperial crown and low cross, "The Scottish Gaël, or Celtic Manners, being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Inhabitants, Antiquities and National Peculiarities of Scotland:

more particularly of the Northern or Gaëlic parts of the country, where the singular habits of the aboriginal Celts are most tenaciously retained; by James Logan, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 'The most interesting and important of all history is the history of manners'—Warton. First American edition, Hartford, S. Andrus & Son, 1843." It has three full-page frontispieces: (1) two Highland chiefs, dressed in the Stewart and the Gordon tartans (but uncoloured); (2) the Royal Arms of Scotland, fully displayed (again in mere outline); (3) a Highland bagpiper, dressed in the tartan of the 42nd Regiment (also uncoloured). These were the only American editions, and the published price was \$2.00. (For his life, see Dr. Stewart's *Memoir*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxiv., 83; *Cart. Eccl. S. Nich., Aberd.*, ii., 444.)

67. Professor JOHN FRASER was born at Cromarty, March 22, 1827, and graduated at King's College in 1844, the Hutton prizeman of 1843 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 297). He went as a teacher to the Bermudas, but, on account of the climate, had to remove to America, and, after the usual experiences of a stranger, was made principal of an academy in Lafayette Co., Pa. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Jefferson College, Pa. Resigning this position in order to enter the army, he accepted, after the war, the presidency of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, from which, in 1868, he became Chancellor of the University of Kansas, and continued until 1875 to work hard in building up the young institution. He was elected Superintendent of Education in Kansas in 1875, and, on the expiry of his term of office, he was made Professor of Political Economy, Civil Government, and International Law, in the Western University of Pennsylvania. He died suddenly at Allegheny City, on June 4, 1878. (*Report of Commissioner of Education, 1878*, p. 80.)

68. Rev. DONALD FRASER, D.D., a native of Inverness, was born in 1826, and graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1842. His theological course he took at Knox College, Toronto, Ontario, and at New College, Edinburgh. He returned to Canada, and was Presbyterian minister at Montreal, 1851-9; was at Inverness, Scotland, 1859-70, and at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, 1870-92, when he died, February 12, 1892. He received from the University of Aberdeen, in 1872, the degree of D.D. He published—*Synoptical Lectures on the Books of the Holy Scripture*, 3 vols., 1871-6 (the lectures on the New Testament in Italian, Florence, 1878); *The Church of God and the Apostasy*; *Life of Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D.*, 1881; *The Speeches of the Holy Apostles*, 1882; *Seven Promises Propounded*; *Metaphors in the Gospels*, 1885; *Mary Jane, Lady Kinmaird*; *Sound Doctrine*, 1892. (*Johnson's Univ. Cyclop.*, iii., 547.)

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Mar. 14th, 1900.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF BERWICKSHIRE.

1. AINSLIE, ROBERT, W.S.: Religious author and friend of Burns. Born 13th January, 1766, Berrywell, near Duns. Trained to the law in Edinburgh, when he made the acquaintance of Burns in 1787. He accompanied the poet in an excursion to the Borders in the summer of that year, when he introduced his companion to his father's house. In 1789 he became W.S., and afterwards visited Burns at Ellisland, when the poet gave him a MS. copy of "Tam o' Shanter." Mr. Ainslie died 11th April, 1838. He published "A Father's Gift to His Children," and "Reason for the Hope that is in us," two religious works. He also contributed to the *Edinburgh Magazine*, and other periodicals. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

2. AINSLIE, WHITELAW (Sir), M.D.: Writer on Medical Subjects and Poet. Born at Berrywell, Duns. A younger brother of the above Robert Ainslie. He has written extensively on the subject of Cholera Morbus; also a work, entitled, "Materia Indica; or, some account of those articles which are employed by the Hindoos, and other eastern nations, in their medicine, arts, and agriculture: comprising also formulæ, with practical observations, names of diseases in various eastern languages, and a copious list of oriental books immediately connected with general science. 2 vols. 1826." He also published, under the pseudonym of Caledonicus, in 1831, a volume entitled, "Fitz Raymond: or, the Rambler on the Rhine: a metrico-political sketch of past and present times, written during an excursion in 1830." For many years before his death he spent the summer months in the parish of King Edward, and his remains are interred within the church there. He was for many years Medical Superintendent of the Southern Division of India, and in recognition of his services in that situation he was knighted by William IV. Mr. Ainslie entered E. I. Co.'s service 17th June, 1788. On 17th October, 1794, became Surgeon at Ganjam, and 1814 was appointed Superintending Surgeon of Madras army. In 1816 was awarded 600 guineas by E. I. Co. in appreciation of his services. He returned home in 1815, having served 27 years without furlough. He published, besides works already named, "Materia Medica of Hindostan," 1813; "Clemenza, or the Tuscan Orphan, a tragic drama," 1822; 2nd edit., 1823; "Medical Observations," in Murray's *British India*, 1832; "An Historical Sketch of the Introduction of Christianity into India," 1835; "Report on the Causes of the Epidemical Fever which prevailed in Coimbatore, Maduras, and Tinevelly in 1809-10-11 [with Messrs. Smith & Christy], 1816. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

3. BAILLIE, CHARLES, HON. LORD JERVISWOODE: Scottish Judge. He was second son of George Baillie of Jerviswoode and Mellerstain. Born 1804, and called to the Scottish bar in 1830; Advocate Depute in 1844, '46, and '52; he became Sheriff of Stirlingshire, 1853; Solicitor-General for Scotland,

1858; Lord Advocate, 1858; and M.P. for Linlithgowshire, 1859. He was appointed a Lord of Session the same year, and a Lord of Justiciary, 1862, but retired from the bench, 1874. Lord Jerviswoode, who was brother of the Earl of Haddington, was a member of the University Court of St. Andrews, Trustee of the Board of Manufactures, Herring Commissioner, and one of Her Majesty's Printers in Scotland. He died at Dryburgh House in 1879.

4. BAILLIE, GRISELL, LADY MURRAY: Biographer. This talented lady was the daughter of the celebrated Merse heroine, Grizel Hume, who, when only 12 years old, acted as medium of communication with her father, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, then hiding in Polwarth Church, and Robert Baillie, imprisoned in Edinburgh. She became the wife of Sir Alex. Murray of Stanhope, Bart., but will be best known by her Memoir of her father and mother, which were edited in 1822 by Thomas Thomson, Advocate. Lady Murray has given a charming picture in that volume of the married life of the authoress of the excellent song, "Werena my heart licht I wad dee." She was herself a lady of much esprit and talent, as is evidenced by the posthumous volume above referred to, viz., "Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of George Baillie of Jerviswood and Lady Grisell Baillie." She was born in 1696, probably at Mellerstain, Earlston, and died in 1759.

5. BAIRD, ANDREW, D.D.: Divine of Church of Scotland and Naturalist. Born in Eccles manse in 1800, the son of the parish minister, he studied for the Church, and became parish minister of Cockburnspath. One of the founders of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club. A sketch of his life, and contributions to that Society, is given in the Transactions of the Club. He died in 1845.

6. BAIRD, JOHN (Rev.): Distinguished Naturalist and Author. Long parish minister of Yetholm. Brother of Nos. 5 and 7, born 17th Feb., 1799, in Eccles manse, he was ordained in 1829 to the charge of the parish of Yetholm, of which he continued minister till his death in 1861. Much of his writing is enshrined in that most valuable of all local Naturalist Societies Transactions, the extensive series of volumes representing the labours of the Berwickshire Field Club. A memoir of his life was issued by his brother in 1862. Mr. Baird was in Ireland in 1825 as preacher under Irish Evangelical Society. He laboured earnestly at Yetholm for the good of the gipsies. He wrote the "Scottish Gipsies' Advocate," 1839, and the "Account of the Parish of Yetholm" in the *Stat. Account of Scotland. Dict. Nat. Biog.*

7. BAIRD, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S.: Distinguished Naturalist. Brother of Nos. 5 and 6, born in 1803 in Eccles manse, and educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, he became surgeon to an East Indian, but retired from this position in 1833. In 1829, Dr. Baird assisted in the foundation of the well-known Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, an

admirable institution, the pioneer of many similar Societies that have since been formed in many parts of Great Britain and elsewhere, and which, perhaps, beyond any of its successors, has contributed greatly to the advancement of our knowledge of the natural history of the district in which it is founded. On quitting the service of the East India Company, Dr. Baird followed the practice of his profession for some years in London, until, in 1841, he accepted an appointment in the Zoological Department of the British Museum. This post he held till his death in 1872. Dr. Baird's qualifications as a Zoologist were high, and his writings numerous, scattered over the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, *Loudon's Magazine of Natural History*, and its successor, *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, in the *Zoologist*, and the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, as well as of the Royal Society, Berwickshire Naturalist Field Club's Transactions, &c. His chief work is "The Natural History of the British Entomostraca," 1850. He also published a popular "Cyclopaedia of the Natural Sciences," 1858. He died in 1872. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

8. BARRY, GEORGE, D.D. : Local Historian. A native of Berwickshire, he studied for the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh, and became minister of Kirkwall, 1782, and Shapinshay, 1793; Superintendent of Schools in Orkney, and a D.D. of Edinburgh University. He wrote a "History of the Orkney Islands," 1805. Born in 1748, he died in 1805. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

9. BASSANTIN, JAMES : Astronomer and Mathematician. Son of the Laird of Bassendean or Bassanton, Westruther, where he was born in 1500. After studying at Glasgow University, he proceeded to the Continent for further instruction. He subsequently went to Paris, where he became Professor of Mathematics in the University. Returning to Scotland in 1562, he spent the remainder of his life on his estate of Bassendean. He was a believer in astrology, and predicted the death of Queen Mary at Elizabeth's hand, and the union of the crown of England and Scotland. Bassantin was a zealous Protestant, and a supporter of the Regent Murray. He died in 1568. His principal work is a Treatise or Discourse on Astronomy, written in French, and translated into Latin by John Tornaesius, and published in 1599. Although well versed for his time in what are called the exact sciences, Bassantin was no classical scholar. Vossius observes that his astronomical discourse was written in very bad French, and that the author "knew neither Greek, nor Latin, but only Scotch." Bassantin's planetary system was that of Ptolemy. His works contain a laborious collection of the theories and observations of preceding astronomers, and are monuments of his own extensive acquirements. The following is a list of them :—"Astronomia Jacobi Bassantini Scoti, Opus absolutissimum, &c.," Geneva, 1599. "Paraphrase de l'astrolobe, avec une amplification de l'usage de l'astrolobe," Lyons, 1555. "Super Mathematica Genethliaca : i.e., of the Calculation of Nativities." "Arithmetica." "Musica Secundum

Platonem, or Music on the Principles of the Platonists." "De Mathesi in genere." It is said, however, that the volume "Super Mathematica Genethliaca" was probably never published.

10. BELCHES, ALEXANDER (Sir), LORD TOFTS : Scottish Judge, &c. Son of John of Tofts, now Purveshall. He succeeded his father in 1632, and was Member of Parliament from 1644. He proved a trusted parliamentary leader and prominent public man. He was knighted and appointed to a judgeship in 1646, but died suddenly in 1656.

11. BERNHAM, DAVID DE : Bishop of St. Andrews. R. C. Dignitary. Of a Merse family, he was consecrated to the See of St. Andrews in 1240, and is said to have been the bishop who anointed Alexander III. at Scone. He died at Nenthorn, and was buried at Kelso in 1253.

12. BLACK, JAMES, D.D. : U. P. Divine and Author. A native of Duns, where he was born about 1830, and educated for the ministry. In 1854 he was ordained to the pastorate of the U. P. Church of Urr, thence translated to St. Andrews, and thence to Wellington Church, Glasgow, as colleague to Dr. Robson. He is still in the same church, of which he is now sole pastor. In 1892 he was chosen Moderator of Synod. Dr. Black is an author, and among other writings has published Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress, in two vols.

13. BLACK, JOHN : Journalist. Editor of *Morning Chronicle*. Born at Duns in 1783, the son of a cottar, he was educated at the parish school and Edinburgh, where he was employed as a lawyer's clerk, but devoted his spare hours to the study of Greek and Latin authors. In 1810 he removed to London, having walked on foot all the way. There he presented letters of introduction to Mr. Perry of the *Chronicle*, and was taken on the staff of that paper. He took his place in the reporters' gallery of the House of Commons, and was also employed to translate foreign journals. Having been appointed to succeed Mr. Perry, he occupied the editor's chair till 1844. Among those associated with Mr. Black as contributors were Brougham, Campbell, Ellis, Parker and Chadwick. In the days of his early struggles in London, Mr. Black translated several works from the French and Italian. He died in 1855. *Men of the Reign.*

14. BLACKADDER, ROBERT : First Archbishop of Glasgow. Said by some to be a scion of the Merse family of Blackadder, Edrom, and by others, probably incorrectly, to be the son of Patrick of Tulliallan. He became Rector of Cardross in 1480, and was sent by James III. on a mission to the Papal Court. While at Rome the bishopric of Aberdeen fell vacant, and, having ingratiated himself with Pope Sixtus IV., the reigning pontiff, he was appointed to that See. In 1484 he was translated to Glasgow, which was advanced to archiepiscopal rank, and he continued to discharge the functions of that See, as well as to execute various important charges in the sphere of

politics until 1508, when he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, from which he did not return, having died 28th July, 1508. This prelate was often employed in the public transactions of the period with the English, and particularly in the year 1505. With the Earl of Bothwell and Andrew Forman, the prior of Pittenweem, he negotiated the marriage between James IV. and Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., which laid the foundation of the Union of Scotland and England. *MacGregor's Hist. of Glasgow.*

15. **BOGUE, DAVID, D.D.:** Founder of London Missionary Society, Teacher of Theology in Congregational Church, and Author. David Bogue was born at Dowlan, near Eyemouth, in the parish of Coldingham, on 18th February, 1750. His father purchased a small estate in that parish, and occupied a respectable position in the county, having been made a J. P. by the Lord Lieutenant. He was educated at Duns and Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1771. Having studied for the Church, he was licensed to preach the gospel in connection with the Church of Scotland. His work in the ministry, however, was confined to England, where he went as an usher in a school in 1771, but preached as occasion offered. In 1777 he became minister of a Congregational Church at Gosport. In 1789 he began to act as theological tutor to young men looking forward to the ministry. In this work he was much blessed and highly successful. But perhaps the most important of all Dr. Bogue's services to religion was the part he played in the founding of the London Missionary Society in 1795. He also promoted the formation of the Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society. In 1815, Yale College conferred on this excellent and devoted man the honorary degree of D.D. Dr. Bogue was in the habit of making an annual tour to the country in behalf of the London Missionary Society. While engaged on one of these tours he was seized with his last illness, and died at Brighton in 1825. At the time of his death he was president of the Seminary of Missions at Gosport. He was an eminently amiable, energetic and pious man, and contributed much to the revival of religious feeling in the age and body with which he was connected. His works are—"Reasons for seeking a Repeal of the Test Acts," 1790. "An Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament," 1801. "A Catechism for the Use of all the Churches in the French Empire," 1807. "A Sermon preached before the Promoters of the Protestant Dissenters, Grammar School, Mill Hill," 1808. "Discourses on the Millennium." "History of the Dissenters" (in conjunction with Mr. Bennett), 1809. *Hist. of London Miss. Society.*

16. **BONDINGTON, WILLIAM DE:** Bishop of Glasgow. A native of Berwickshire, he was Bishop of Glasgow from 1233 to 1258. He was a prominent public man, and acted for some time as Chancellor of Scotland. He lived much at Ancrum, and died there, 10th November, 1258, and lies buried in Melrose, near the high altar. *MacGregor's Hist. of Glasgow.*

17. **BOSTON, THOMAS (Rev.):** Divine and Author. Born in Duns on 17th March, 1676, the son of a Covenanter. Educated at Duns Grammar School and Edinburgh University. In 1696 he taught a school at Glencairn, but subsequently acted as tutor to Andrew Fletcher of Aberlady, and, while engaged in this task, lived at Kennet, Clackmannan. In 1697 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and in 1699 was ordained minister of the parish of Simprin. Having become acquainted with a volume, entitled, "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," 1627, he was so impressed by it that he issued a new edition, with a preface recommending it. This led to a prosecution, in which he and a number of other evangelical clergy, known as the Marrow men, were charged with ventilating unsound doctrine. The process, after several years of agitation, came to nothing, and the twelve brethren were left undisturbed by the Assembly. Boston was a man of the warmest piety, and a powerful writer—many of his works having long been among the most widely read of all religious books by the Scottish people. The best known of these are, perhaps, "The Fourfold State," 1720, and his "Crook in the Lot." His autobiography is an interesting and illuminating book. Other writings are—"Collection of Sermons," 1720; a volume on Hebrew Accents, 1738; "A View of the Covenant of Works," 1772; "Body of Divinity," 3 vols., 1773; "The Distinguishing Character of True Believers," in 17 Discourses, 1773, &c., &c. He died in 1732, and is still revered as one of the most godly and influential Scottish ministers of the 18th century. *Agnew's Theol. of Consolation.*

(To be continued.)

Queries.

53. THE FAMILY OF FORDYCE.—

I. William Fordyce, M.A., of Monkshill and Aquhorties, Aberdeenshire, one of the baillies of Aberdeen, of Peter Williamson notoriety (parentage and particulars of family wanted), married, 1st Isobel Gordon, fourth daughter of Alexander Davidson of Newton (who assumed the surname and designation of Gordon of Gight) by his marriage in 1701 with Marie Gordon, heiress of Gight. Mr. Fordyce married, 2ndly, in 1738, Margaret, daughter of Walter Cochran of Dumbreck, Provost of Aberdeen, and had issue, at least one son, William of Monkshill—of him below—and four daughters—

1. Christian, married John Donald, of Aberdeen, merchant.
2. Mary, married, about 1761, William Mitchell, of South Stocket, merchant in Aberdeen, and had issue—
3. Jean, married James Dyce, "peruke maker" in Aberdeen.

4. Isobel, married George Walker, dyer in Aberdeen.

(See *Record Dingwall-Fordyce*, ed. 1885, 42 and 43.)

(*Thanage of Fermartyn*, p. 80.)

- II. William Fordyce (son of William Fordyce and Isobel Gordon of Gight) appears only to have succeeded to the estate of Monkshill. He was a Captain, H.M. Marines, and is stated to have married Miss Fraser, a niece of Alexander Fraser, Lord Strichen, and had at least two daughters—

1. Isobel, married Robert Hawke Kelly, and was mother of the late Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Kt., Attorney-General, 1858-9, &c.

2. ———.

A. J. MITCHELL-GILL.

Auchinroath, Rothes, 23rd Feb., 1900.

54. THE FAMILY OF CATTANACH.—What was the Christian name, parentage, and family generally of Cattanach, of the Ballochbuie in Braemar, and Ballastraid in Cromar, the noted freebooter? (see Allardyce's "Balmoral"). He is reported to have run away with his wife, a daughter of Lumsden, Laird of Corrachree, in Logie Mar (she had probably been a daughter of John Lumsden of Corrachree and Agnes, daughter of James Gordon of Auchlyne). Their only daughter, Margaret Cattanach, born circa 1725, contracted, 12th May, and married, 5th June, 1759, Andrew Mitchell, life renter of Savock, in the parish of Foveran, and died 15th February, 1815. An interesting letter, congratulating this lady on her engagement (of which I have the original), will be seen in "Houses of Moir and Byres," p. 66. The writer, Mary Grant or Lumsden (niece of Ballindalloch), was heiress of Rippachie and Deskrieside on Donside, and wife of Rev. James Lumsden of Corrachree.

17 A. M. M. C. 73.

Lintel stone, old house, Savock, now built in above door in new house.

Since writing the above, my attention has been called to Dr. Michie's charming book, "Deeside Tales," where, from page 17 to 19, interesting particulars are given about Cattanach, of Bellastraid, and of his killing Cuthbert, the Messenger-at-Arms. Surely all the particulars of this affair could still be got.

In the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire, 1695-6, Vol. I., p. 28, John Cattanach is tenant of Bellastraid, and is polled there, with his wife and two children, George and Margaret. Was this George "the freebooter?" If so, he was out, and followed the Earl of Mar, in 1715.

A. J. MITCHELL-GILL.

Auchinroath, Rothes, 22nd March, 1900.

55. MAJOR GRANT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—In a pedigree supplied by the College of Heralds to a friend of mine, I find reference made to a "Major Grant of Banffshire." He "took service in the Russian army at the end of the 17th century, and died abroad." He married a Miss Dalrymple, and had—

Rev. Andrew Grant, Vicar of Wickham Brook, Suffolk. He took his degree at Caius College, Cambridge, and died August 16, 1756. He was buried at Wickham. He was twice married, and had—

Rev. Andrew Grant, Rector of Tattingsstone and Frostan, Suffolk. Died 1816, aged 80.

Elizabeth Grant (died 1792), married Thomas Evans of Knightsbridge (died 1794). He had three sons in the army, one of whom was—

George Evans of Brockley, who married Frances Emma Valentina, daughter of Dr. Samuel Spalding of Devizes. He took the name of Gordon (of Schermes) in 1846.

Who was Major Grant?

J. M. B.

56. THE FAMILY OF DALGARNO.—One of the daughters of old John Gordon of Glenbucket (attainted in 1745) "married Dalgarno of Millhill, in Buchan." Can any reader supply me with details, or descents?

J. M. B.

57. EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Particulars about the following will be thankfully received:—

1. *Illustrated Scotsman*: the first number had a portrait of Sir J. Falshaw.
2. A Paper for Commercial Travellers.
3. Where were these periodicals, issued in the interests of the Scottish Episcopal Church, published?—
Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal (1851-1863).
Gospel Messenger, 1853-1858. In connection with this periodical was issued a work called the "Panoply"—a kind of dogmatic appendix.
Watchword (six numbers, 1859).

Please send replies direct.

W. J. COUPER.

F. C. Manse, Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

58. SCOTS MONEY.—How far is the following table accurate?—

Scots Coinage.	Value in English Money.		
	£	s.	d.
Doit, or Scots penny	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$
Bodle = 2 doits, or 1 half-groat	0	0	$\frac{2}{12}$
Plack = 1 groat	0	0	$\frac{4}{12}$
Bawbee = 6 pennies	0	0	$\frac{6}{12}$
Twal pennies = 3 placks	0	0	1
Half-merk = 80 pennies	0	0	$6\frac{8}{12}$
Merk = 160 pennies	0	1	$1\frac{4}{12}$
Pund = 20 twal pennies	0	1	8

What other Scots coins were in circulation?

CORSON CONE.

59. ITINERATING LIBRARIES.—I have the prospectus of a scheme of itinerating libraries, the centre of which was in Haddington. It states that the plan of having 50 volumes at each of five places in East and Mid-Lothian was commenced in 1817. At first nothing was charged for the use of the books; the libraries being supported by voluntary contributions. Each set remained two years in a locality. The scheme gradually extended until over seventy centres were formed, and *new* books were added, which were lent out, first to subscribers of 5/., and then to subscribers of 1/-. Such success attended the plan that "it has been introduced into various other parts of Scotland, England, Ireland, Jamaica, Canada, South Africa, Russia, and is at present introducing into Van Dieman's Land, by the Governor, Sir John Franklin." It would be interesting to know if this Haddington scheme was the first of its kind, and how far it spread over Scotland. The idea has not yet lost its vitality, for the Peebles-shire Liberal Association continues to issue books to readers in the county according to the same plan, only a nominal charge being made.

EVAN ODD.

60. NAMES OF PLACES CHANGED.—The public prints have recently contained the statement that two islands in Loch Lomond have been sold, and that the new proprietor proposes giving them his own name—"Macgregor's Isles." Is there any restriction, legal or otherwise, on this changing of place-names to the confusion of after generations? Fort-William refused to sanction a change recently; and I know of several places which now bear different names from those they carried at the beginning of the century.

EVAN ODD.

61. CHANGE OF NAME.—Can Mr. John Christie, who writes so interestingly in the June number for 1899, explain whether any legal steps were taken in old times in connection with a change of name? Was any official record kept of such? Are there any books bearing on this subject especially for the N. E. of Scotland?

SOUTHERN CROSS.

62. JOHN RAE, A.M., M.D.—Information is desired regarding this gentleman previous to his leaving Scotland for Canada, about the year 1823. The present writer has been able to trace his career after he came to America, but knows nothing of his earlier life beyond the fact that he took his degree of M.A. at Marischal College in 1815, and he was the son of John Rae, merchant in Aberdeen. The date and place of his birth, the date and place of his taking his degree in medicine, and any particulars about his parentage and youth are especially desired. Dr. Rae was the author of "Statement of some New Principles of Political Economy," published in Boston, Mass., in 1834, a work which is sometimes attributed to Dr. John Rae, the arctic explorer, and of it the *Yale Review* for February, 1897 says that it is "truly a masterpiece, a book of a generation or a century."

CHARLES W. MIXTER, Ph.D.,
Harvard, Mass.

63. LOCH OF LEYS, BANCHORY.—I know several items of an antique nature were brought to light during the draining of the loch, but can any of your readers inform me if the foundation of the old castle that stood in the middle of the loch was ever examined?

LITTLE FIRLOT.

64. HERBERT ANDERSON OF TORRAUGHTY.—A Herbert Anderson of Torraughty is mentioned in Stodart's "Scottish Arms" as a landowner. Can any of your readers inform me where Torraughty is, or anything regarding the above Herbert and his family? I have a stone candlestick, with initials H. A., coat of arms a saltier between three mullets, with crescent in base, and date 1634, which possibly might have some connection with the Torraughty family.

LITTLE FIRLOT.

ERRATUM.

In January issue, Query 27, page 112, 6th line, for "mentioned in same, says"—*read* "mentioned in some sagas."

Answers.

22. COURSE OF STUDY FOR MINISTRY (I., 2nd S., 94, 128, 159).—Perhaps as good a source of information as any is the accounts given by those who passed through a University curriculum with a view to the ministry. The following jottings are compiled from the famous *Memoirs* of the learned Thomas Boston of Ettrick.

He entered Edinburgh University as an arts student in 1691.

"My father being fully resolved to put me to the college on his own charges, I began on the 15th of October to expound the Greek New Testament; which I think I completed betwixt that and the first of December, at which time he took me to Edinburgh, where being tried in the Greek New Testament by Mr. Herbert Kennedy, regent, I was entered into his semi-class."

Boston attended every winter thereafter, continuing under the care of the same teacher.

"About 20th December (1693) I gladly went to Edinburgh again for the last year . . . About the latter end of February (1694) I came home." He returned to Edinburgh in the summer for laureation, but "the day signified to me not being kept, I returned without my errand." He, however, graduated later in the year. He declares he had acquired "a competent knowledge of the logics, metaphysics, ethics, and general physics."

In the autumn of 1694 he had conferred on him the bursary of the Presbytery of Dunse. "Some time before the harvest I entered on the study of theology; Mr. James Ramsay, minister then at Eyemouth, now at Kelso, having put the book in my hand, viz., Pareus on Ursin's Catechism . . . About 20th Jany., 1695, I went to Edinburgh to the school of divinity,

then taught by the great Mr. George Campbell . . . A few of us, newly entered to the school of divinity, were taught for a time Riisensius's compend, in the professor's chamber. Publicly in the hall he taught Essenius's compend." The session lasted till the end of April, the first year's curriculum also including Hebrew.

This was Boston's only year at College for the study of divinity. "It was allowable," says Boston's latest editor, "and at that time not uncommon for a student who had taken one session of theology with credit, and who desired to support himself by teaching, to complete his studies under the superintendence of the Presbytery within whose bounds he lived." After several exercises in the way of written discourses before the Presbytery (Stirling, near which he was engaged as tutor), he was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunse and Chirnside, on June 15, 1697, having undergone the usual "trials."

J. CALDER ROSS.

39. GO TO FREUCHIE (2nd S., I., 142).—This phrase is historical, and is as old as the time of James V. of Scotland. He had his Palace at Falkland, and when any of his courtiers incurred his displeasure, they were banished to Freuchie, a few miles distant. "Go to Freuchie" came to be supplemented by "and fry frogs," supposed to be a subtle allusion to the nationality of certain of the offenders. See Sheriff Mackay's *County History of Fife and Kinross*.

WM. REID.

43. THE PATERSONS OF INVERNESS (2nd S., I., 143, 160).—Dr. Fraser Mackintosh is in error in stating that "an Alexander Paterson, son of James Paterson, Episcopal clergyman at Arpafeelie, . . . claimed interment within the Priory of Beaulieu." The litigant was my uncle, Arthur Paterson, brother of my father, James Paterson, and son of William Paterson, Dean of Ross and Argyle. The Rev. Mr. Maclean, Arpafeelie, is in error in stating that a predecessor of his was William Paterson, son of the Dean. I had no uncle named William.

Glasgow.

HELEN FRASER PATERSON.

I have at last cleared up the difficulty of the two Patersons being at Arpafeelie after the Dean's time. The entry in the *Year Book*, p. 307, should run—

1767. Rev. Allan Cameron.
1776. Rev. William Mackenzie.
1784. Rev. William Paterson.
1825. Rev. John Macmillan.
1830. Rev. James Paterson.
1839. Rev. Duncan Mackenzie.
1848. Rev. James Paterson.
1861. Rev. Farquhar Smith.
etc., etc.

The two James Patersons are one and the self-same person, who left here in 1839, for Ballachulish, but resumed the work in 1848.

ALLAN M. MACLEAN.

St. John's Rectory, Arpafeelie.

The original query on this subject should have noted among the sons of Bishop John Paterson :—George, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1656, Commissary; Thomas, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1658, and Regent there, 1663-64; William, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1663, and Regent there, succeeding his brother Thomas, 1663-67, when he was transferred to Edinburgh; Robert, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1665, and Regent there, succeeding his brother William in 1667; James, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1671 (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, ii., 234; *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, iii., 454). The arts curriculum of the eldest son, John, has not been traced. As, however, he became a divinity student at St. Andrews in 1654, he probably graduated at Mar. Coll. shortly before that date; but no lists of M.A.'s there are extant for the ten years 1644-53.

P. J. ANDERSON.

47. FAMILY PEDIGREES (2nd S., I., 156).— "A. G." will find the following books of service :—

Bridges, Charles. *Index to printed pedigrees contained in county and local histories, and in the more important genealogical collections.*

London, 1867.

Coleman, James. *General index to printed pedigrees which are to be found in all the principal county and local histories.*

London, 1866.

Foster, Joseph. *Collectanea genealogica.*

London, 1881, etc.

Gatfield, George. *Guide to the printed books and manuscripts relating to English and foreign heraldry and genealogy.*

London, 1892.

Howard, Joseph J. *Miscellanea genealogica et heraldica.*

London, 1866, etc.

Maidment, James. *Collectanea genealogica.*

Edinburgh, 1883.

Marshall, George W. *Index to the pedigrees contained in the printed Heralds' Visitations.*

London, 1866.

Marshall, George W. *The genealogist's guide: being a general search through genealogical, topographical, and biographical works, family histories, peerage claims, etc.* 3rd ed.

London, 1894.

Nichol, John G. *The herald and genealogist.* 8 vols.

London, 1863-74.

Sims, Richard. *Manual for the genealogist, topographer, antiquary and legal professor.* 2nd ed.

London, 1888.

P. J. ANDERSON.

48. ALEXANDER WHYTE, REGENT, MARISCHAL COLLEGE (II., 57; 2nd S., I., 156).—According to the *Genealogical account of the descendants of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank* (Aberd., 1894), p. 192, Mr. Alexander Whyte, Regent, married Elizabeth, daughter of Professor William Johnston, and had issue.

P. J. ANDERSON.

49. PROFESSOR MASSON'S REMINISCENCES (2nd S., I., 156).—Professor David Masson's *James Melvin, Rector of the Grammar School of Aberdeen*, which appeared originally in *Macmillan's Magazine* for January, 1864, was reprinted in Aberdeen "for the Centenary Committee" in 1895; with Melvin's portrait, after Cassie, as frontispiece. (See *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 150.)
P. J. ANDERSON.

52. INTERVAL BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE BIRTHS (2nd S., I., 157).—The case mentioned is certainly very exceptional. The time intervening between successive pregnancies or births does not, as a rule, receive much attention in medico-legal works. Apart from possible precedent cases, I may say that it is, in my opinion, not impossible on physiological grounds for two births to take place within seven months. It is, I think, admitted that a second fecundation may take place—though it is very unusual—within a month after child-birth. If that occurred in the case cited, then it follows that the second child was born at the end of, say, the sixth month of foetal life. If so, a six months' child, able to survive and live for the usual term of life, has been several times recorded. The peculiarity of the Logierait case lies in the combination of two rare events—(1) very early impregnation after child-birth; and (2) survival of a child born very prematurely.
MATTHEW HAY.

University of Aberdeen.

Literature.

Rothiemy House. By WILLIAM CRAMOND, LL.D.
Cullen, 1900. [32 pp.]

THIS pamphlet contains the substance of a paper read before the Banffshire Field Club, and it is remarkable how much really interesting material Dr. Cramond has introduced into such a small space regarding a house which has suffered historical neglect. To have done so implies varied knowledges on the author's part, and no little skill in utilizing them. We note, with much pleasure, that Dr. Cramond has given a list of the more important pictures now at Rothiemy House. We have long wished for a catalogue of the art treasures of our ancient houses. The present may turn out to be an initial effort in this direction, if not of a series of similar historical sketches.

WE thank Mr. DAVID McRITCHIE, F.S.A., Scot., for copies of his articles just reprinted from *The Antiquary* and *The Scottish Antiquary* on "Fairy Mounds" and "Memorials of the Picts" respectively.

The author's object is to urge the more careful survey and excavations of the so-called, and often miscalled, fairy mounds, many of which are in the highest degree natural and non-mysterious. Those which are artificial, and contain underground dwellings, eird houses, several of which Mr. McRitchie describes, he maintains with much learning and reason, are the work and dwellings of the ancient Picts. The confined accommodations of these warrens were only suited to a small and dwarfish race as they were. They were the "little people" of their contemporaries, half human only, and mysterious.

Scots Books of the Month.

Mackay, J. History of the Burgh of Canongate.
2/-.
Oliphant.

Morar. Three Clanranalds: Highland Tales of 16th and 17th Centuries. 5/-.
Unwin.

Simpson, W. Glasgow in the Forties. 48 Reproductions from Water-Colour Drawings. Notes and Biography of late Author-Artist by A. H. Millar.
Royal 4to. 25/-.
Morison.

Willcock, J. Shetland Minister of the 18th Century.
2/6.
Oliphant.

Geddie, J. Romantic Edinburgh. 6/-.
Sands.

Lang, A. History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation (2 vols.). Vol. I. 8vo. 15/- net.
Blackwood.

Watt, William. History of Aberdeen and Banff. 2 Maps and a Plan. 8vo. 7/6 net. Blackwood.

Shaw, J. Scotch-Irish in History; as Master Builders of Empires, States, Churches, Schools, Civilization. 6/-.
Simpkin.

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.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. I.
2ND SERIES.] No. 12.

JUNE, 1900.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1900.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 163.)

THE SIXTH LAIRD.

I SHOWED how George, the sixth laird, son of the fifth, was constantly breaking the law of the land over the long period of 36 years (1594-1640). Similarly, he had more to do with lawyers in a peaceable way than any of his predecessors or successors, for his name occurs in many entries in the *Register of the Great Seal*, the reason probably being that he was constantly in want of money.

1615. *June 15.* The King confirmed the charter by Henry Wood of Bonytoun, who sold to Gight, his son-in-law, the laird of Cuikburnes, "cum pendiculo," Tullybrex.

1618. *July 30.* The King granted to the laird and his second wife (Jean Abernethie), and erected into a free barony the lands of Many (consisting of Lyntoun, Cothill, Cowhill, and Altersait), in Belhelvie, which William Forbes of Craigievar and Patrick Forbes of Corse, his brother, resigned.

1619. *June 10.* The King confirmed the charter by James, Earl of Buchan, by which they sold to Gight the lands ("irredimabiliter") of Fetterletter and Lethentie. This Earl of Buchan was the first of the Erskines who held the title. He was the son of Lord Mar, and married Mary Douglas, de jure Countess of Buchan. On March 22, 1617, they held a charter of the Earl James to themselves and the longest liver, with remainder to male issue.

1623. *January 30.* Gight sold to Patrick Gordon of Nethermuir and the latter's heir, George, the lands of Cuikburnes (in Logie-Buchan), Many, Leyton, Cothill, Cowhill, and Altersait (in Belhelvie).

1623. *December 24.* The King granted to Gight the lands of Ardestie, Murdrum, and part of Downykeane in Forfar, which Robert Erskine of Ardestie (son of the late Robert) resigned, and the lands of Carlonge and Newbigging in Forfar, which (the 14th?) Lord Crawford resigned. It will be remembered that the third laird of Gight's sister-in-law (Margaret Beaton) married the 10th Earl of Crawford. The 14th Lord Crawford, who fought with Gustavus Adolphus, had married a granddaughter of the fifth Earl of Huntly.

1629. *April 1.* The King confirmed the charter by Gight, who sold the lands of Many to William Seton of Udny and Marjory Innes, his wife, for 40,000 merks.

Dr. Temple says that James Gordon, son of James IV. of Newton, married "the lady of Gight, but had no issue." The dates suggest that the lady was probably the widow of the sixth laird of Gight, who died in prison, 1640. She was Jean, the daughter of George Abernethy, 7th Baron Saltoun, and, as the widow of Sir John Lindsay of Kinfauns, had married Gight in 1617. She was involved, it may be remembered, in Gight's attack on her mother in 1623. The fourth laird of Newton was succeeded by a cousin, George of Sheelagreen,

second son of the first laird of Newton, who flourished at the end of the 16th century. What seems to confirm Dr. Temple's statement is that the second laird of Newton (the brother of Sheelagreen) was hand-in-glove with the Gights in their war against the Covenant, and was executed for his share in the rising, 1644.

Son of the Sixth Laird.

Alexander Gordon is spoken of in a charter of 1642 as the eldest son of Sir George and Lady Jean Abernethy. He too had dealings in 1630 with Alexander Durham of Downiemylne. In 1642 the King confirmed a charter (dated 18th February, 1631) by Alexander Lindsay of Potterlie to Alexander Gordon for a payment of 16,000 merks by his nephew (the seventh laird). In 1642 the King also confirmed the charter of 24th February, 1636, by the sixth laird, in implement of a marriage contract of the same date to Lillie, second daughter of Sir William M. of Kers, promised spouse of Alexander Gordon, *in liferent*, to continue during her widowhood; and *in fee* to said Alexander and his heirs by Lillie, whom failing to Sir George and his heirs by Jean Abernethy, whom failing to heirs and assignees whatsoever of said Sir George.

Daughter of the Sixth Laird.

Barbara, Lady Turing. A royal charter of July 29, 1623 (the year when they were recusants), shows the marriage contract between Barbara Gordon and Sir John Turing of Foveran was dated at Gight, August 3, 1620.

The Seventh Laird.

George, the seventh laird, son of the sixth, was as poor as his father, who was always in debt. On December 23, 1636, the King granted young Gight (as he then was) letters of protection against his creditors for a year. On June 26, 1638, his Majesty repeated this favour. Here are other evidences of his impecuniosity:—

1643. February 20. The King granted to Robert Cruickshank, junior, and Alexander Burnet, senior, merchant burgesses of Aberdeen, their heirs and assignees whatsoever, the lands and barony of Gight, which belonged to George Gordon of Gight, son and

heir of the late Sir George, and were valued, 8th November, 1642, at 16,800 libs.

1643. July 31. The King grants to James, Earl of Airlie [the laird's brother-in-law], his heirs and assignees whatsoever, the Kirklands of Gight, &c., &c., and the other lands and tacks of teinds on July 18, 1643, at 11,504 merks.

It may be remembered that Gight was in hiding in Germany from 1640 to 1643. During this period his creditors seem to have fallen on his assets, and that may have caused him to come "out of Germany" in 1643, as Spalding tells us.

The Last Lairds.

I am still ignorant and anxious to get information about Mrs. Byron's uncles and aunts, the Davidsons, who blinked out in a rather extraordinary way, without leaving apparently any issue. I should also like to have some verification of my suggestion that her grandfather, the eleventh laird, committed suicide.

The youngest representative of Byron is the son born to the Hon. Neville Lytton and his wife (who was Miss Judith Blunt) on April 7, 1900, at 59 Cadogan Gardens. This child has a venerable literary ancestry. He is the great great-grandson of Lord Byron; the great-grandson of Lord Lytton, the novelist; and the grandson of two poets, the Earl of Lytton ("Owen Meredith") and of Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

By way of summarising the disasters to the Gight Gordons, I give a table of the more striking events in the history of the family.

In closing these papers I should like to note that it is seventeen years since I began studying the Gordons of Gight, for when I was a boy (at the Old Town Grammar School) I did a good deal to help my father in getting material for his series of papers, "Historic Scenes in Aberdeenshire," which appeared in the Dundee *Weekly News* (from April 21, 1883, to July 11, 1885). The article on Gight was the penultimate of the series.

Need I add that I shall be very grateful for any corrections or additions to the facts I have marshalled?

J. M. BULLOCH.

THE DISASTERS OF THE GIGHT GORDONS IN A NUTSHELL.

The 1st Laird of Gight *fell* at Flodden.

One son-in-law was *murdered*.

One son-in-law *fell* at Pinkie.

Three grandsons (including the 3rd Laird) were *murdered*.

One grandson was *executed*.

One grandson was *drowned*.

One grandson *fell* in Holland.

One grandson *fell* in Flanders.

One grand-daughter's husband was *murdered* (by her own brother).

Two great-grandsons were *murdered*.

One great-grandson *assassinated* Wallenstein.

One great-grandson *fell* in Holland.

One great-grandson (the 6th Laird) died in *prison*.

One great-grand-daughter's husband was *poisoned*.

One great-grand-daughter was *arrested* for an assault (on a man).

One great-grand-daughter was *excommunicated*.

One great great-grandson (7th Laird) *bolted* to Germany.

One great great-grandson was *executed*.

One great great great-grandson (8th Laird) *besieged* his own mother's house.

The 11th Laird (great-grandson of the 8th) was *drowned* (*suicide*?). His son,

The 12th Laird, committed *suicide*. His daughter,

The 13th Laird (Mrs. Byron), *lost her estates*.

THE FIFTH LORD BYRON IN ABERDEEN.—A new link in the connection between the Byrons and Aberdeen has been established in the fact that the 5th Lord Byron (born 1722; succeeded his father, 1736; and died 1788) was in Aberdeen during the '45, for Mr. Murray Rose has come across this item in the State Papers at the Record Office (B 30, N 2, f 35):—

Whereas I, William Lord Byron, Captain in His Grace the Duke of Kingston's Regiment of Horse, being by the present situation of my private affairs absolutely obliged to be from the army, I do hereby request to have leave to resign my said Commission in the said Regiment, which if granted I do hereby renounce all manner of pretensions or claim to half pay, Pension, or any other reward or compensation for my said Commission. Given under my hand at the Head Quarters at Aberdeen the 20th day of March, 1745-6.

This Byron was the "wicked lord" who killed his kinsman, William Chaworth, in a duel in a Pall Mall inn in 1765. He was succeeded in 1798—forty odd years after this resignation—by his grand nephew, George Gordon Byron, then a little boy at the Grammar School of Aberdeen.

J. M. B.

IS GENERAL CRONJE OF GALLOWAY ORIGIN?—Sir James Crichton Brown told the Scottish Border Counties Association Meeting in London on April 26 that General Cronje was of Scottish descent, and had relations now living in a Border county. Cronje was the Dutch rendering of the name McCrone. General Cronje's father was born at Ebuchencairn, and his mother came from the Haugh-of-Urr, so that he was really a Galloway man, and it was curious to note that the system of warfare which he practised in South Africa, by foray, ambush, surprise, and retreat, was exactly that of the raiders. The Galloway men had always been distinguished by their mobility when "lifting" cattle, and this was favoured by the exceptional length of their legs, and by the possession of Galloway nags, the prototypes of the Basuto ponies. No universal regret was felt in the district when his father, old McCrone, left Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, to go to America, whence he subsequently migrated to the Cape. There was no presentation of a testimonial on his departure, and that, in the case of a Border Counties man, must be regarded as a significant fact.

OLD TEACHERS OF SHETLAND,
1771-1852.

THE Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge prepared a scheme in 1711, proportionate to their then means, for supporting about 13 Teachers in the most destitute districts of the Highlands and Islands, and which included one for the "Continent of Zetland" at "a salary of 150 merks."

Probably many years elapsed before an appointment was actually made, as tedious negotiations were generally necessary to secure the requisite house and school accommodation. In the first printed report, published in 1773, there is a list of five schools, some of which appear to have been in existence for some years. By 1800 they had increased to nine schools, and apparently the whole of them had been established in violation of the rules of the Society.

The Rev. Dr. John Kemp (one of the ministers of Edinburgh), the Secretary of the Society, visited Shetland in 1798, and then discovered the true state of matters. The Presbytery of Shetland happened to be assembled in Lerwick at the time, and Dr. Kemp attended a meeting and fully explained "the well known law of Scotland, with respect to the creation of parochial schools in every parish within the realm; the many Acts of Assembly enjoining presbyteries to use diligence in order to obtain the execution of that law in the various parishes within their bounds, and the resolution which the Society long ago formed, of erecting no school in any parish in which there is not an established parochial school; that, notwithstanding, from ignorance of circumstances, the Society had, at different periods, been induced to erect schools in Shetland, amounting to no fewer than nine; while, so far as he had been informed, in all its twelve parishes only two parochial schools had been established; that the Society having taken this matter into serious consideration, had come to an unanimous resolution of acting upon the same principle with respect to Shetland as to other parts of Scotland. He requested, therefore, that the Presbytery would immediately take the necessary steps, in order to prevent the suppression of the Society's schools within their bounds; a measure which would be no less unpleasant to the Society than to the Presbytery."

On the return of Dr. Kemp to Edinburgh the Society sent an *ultimatum* to the Heritors and Presbytery of Shetland, stating that their schools would be suppressed unless, within one-year-and-a-half from 1st November, 1799, a parochial

school was erected in every parish. This, happily, had the desired effect, and within a short period nearly every parish had their statutory school; and the Society's schools were continued and increased in number. The Society subsequently reported that "the spirit and zeal of the ministers of Shetland with respect to that most important object merit a high encomium; and to many of the gentlemen of that country, who cordially united with the Presbytery, equal praise is justly due."

The erection of so many centres of instruction—the Parochial Schools, the Society or Charity Schools (as they were more frequently called), the Assembly Schools, supported out of special funds voted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and a few adventure or private schools—afforded facilities for obtaining a fairly good elementary, and, in a few cases, a classical education, unknown to the Shetlanders of the previous generation. How far they took advantage of their opportunities may be gathered from some statistics collated by the Inverness Society for the Education of the Poor, which were published in 1826. From these it appears that in seven parishes, having a population of 14,230, there were only 248 persons, of from 8 to 20 years of age, who could not read; and distributed over the following parishes, thus—in Unst, 10; Delting, 68; Yell, 43; Fetlar, 69; Bressay, 17; Northmaving, 28; and Lerwick, 13. The progress of education in the remaining parishes was not recorded.

It is interesting to note that while the S.P.C.K. supported numerous schools in the Western Highlands and Islands, under their Second patent or charter, for teaching "spinning, sewing, and other branches of female industry," there appears to have been no need for such instruction in Shetland, as only one school (Sandness, No. 101) was supported, and it was discontinued on the death of the teacher. Where or when the Shetland matrons originally acquired their great skill in spinning and knitting is not known, but they certainly have continued to ably train successive generations in those important home industries, so that for a century or more Shetland shawls and other knitted garments have had a world-wide reputation for excellence, and to the present day stand almost unrivalled, although keenly imitated.

The following information has been compiled chiefly from the S.P.C.K. printed reports, appended to the annual sermons preached on behalf of the funds of the Society, between 1762 and 1852. For some other interesting facts regarding school and school-house accommodation, cow's grass, fuel, &c., see Introduction

to "Old Teachers in Aberdeenshire," *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd Ser., Vol. I., p. 152, &c.

61. ANDERSON, JOHN. For two or three years about 1830 was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Papa Stour; Salary, £18; Scholars, 50. In 1832 he was removed to Kirkwall (which see).

62. BAIN, JOHN. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Uyea, Unst, from 1838 to 1843, and may have been two or three years longer at this station; Salary, £15; Scholars, 64.

63. BAINE, ROBERT. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher at Weisdale from 1818 to 1833; Scholars varied from 84 to 99. In 1834 the station was removed to Dalsetter, Island of Fetlar, where he had 60 Scholars. In the following year the station was again removed to Still, where he continued for 10 or 12 years, being succeeded by Peter Inkster in 1847; Scholars, from 72 to 106; Salary, £15.

64. BRUCE, JAMES. Succeeded David Towers as S.P.C.K. Teacher about 1842 in Whiteness, and was probably for four or five years at this station; Salary, £15; Scholars, 68.

65. BUCHAN, JAMES. Schoolmaster in Bressay, was licenced by the Presbytery of Lerwick, 1733, and ordained minister of Walls and Sandness, 1735; died 1778. He mortified 40s. per annum to the Parish School in Walls in addition to the legal salary, no doubt out of sympathy from his early experience as a miserably paid Teacher. *Vide* Scott's *Fasts*, Ecc. Scot., Part V., p. 432. See No. 75.

66. CHEYNE, GEORGE. Succeeded George Greig (whom see) as S.P.C.K. Teacher in Sandness, Walls; when appointed in 1775 he received as salary £5, but from 1777 to 1787 it was raised to £7 yearly; Scholars at first number 76, but latterly numbered only 33.

67. CHEYNE, JAMES. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Fair Isle from 1822 to 1853. From the date of his appointment until 1848 he received £15 yearly, which was afterwards increased to £18. He is stated to have had the large number of from 50 to (?) 77 scholars. In 1853 he removed to Foula, and was superannuated on £12, but continued to teach there for some years.

68. CLUNIE, or CLUNIES, GEORGE. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Weisdale for about 30 years, from 1781 to about 1809. For the first period his salary was only £6, which was increased to £9, £10, £12, and in 1809 was £15; Scholars varied from 41 to 56. He married a daughter of W. Ross of Sound, a family now locally extinct. From this marriage is understood to be descended the family of Clunies-Ross, now "Kings" of the Cocos-Keeling Islands.

69. CRAIGIE, WILLIAM. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Dalsetter, Fetlar Isle, from 1814 to 1826; Salary, £15; Scholars about 63.

70. DALZILL, PETER. Was for about twenty-two years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Sandsound, Sandsting; from 1813 to 1820 his salary was £12, and from 1821 to 1834 was £15; Scholars, 23 to 34.

71. FEA, WILLIAM. Was for two years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Whiteness; Salary, £12; Scholars, from 77 to 84. In 1836 he was removed to North Ronaldsay, Orkney.

72. FRASER, JOHN. Was for upwards of a quarter of a century, from 1823, S.P.C.K. Teacher in Foula Isle; Salary, £12, which was increased for one year, 1848, to £18, when he was superannuated at £12; Scholars, about 36.

73. GAUDIE, ROBERT. For nearly forty years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Conningsburgh or Cunningsburgh, Dunrossness; from 1809 to 1847 his salary was £15, when he was superannuated on £12. Rev. T. Barclay, minister of Dunrossness parish, in a Parliamentary return in 1826, reports that the Fees, in addition to the above salary, may be estimated at £1. Scholars, from 45 to 80; *vide* Appendix to "Diary of Rev. John Mill," p. 204; *Scot. Hist. Soc. Pub.* Edited by Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A., Scot.

74. GRAY, GILBERT. The last S.P.C.K. Teacher in Burra Isle, from about 1851 to 1853, and probably for two or three years later; Salary, £18.

75. GREIG, GEORGE. The first S.P.C.K. Teacher in Walls. He was there in 1773, and had probably been in the same station for a few years previously. The population of Walls in 1773 was 756, and he had 33 Scholars; Salary, £4 10s. "This school was endowed with 4½ acres of land in perpetuity, by the Rev. Mr. James Buchan, minister of this parish," *vide* S.P.C.K. Reports. This plot was named Happyhansel, on which was the Parochial School. The School Board did not build their school on it because there was no one able to give a Title to the ground. See No. 65.

76. HENDERSON, ANDREW. For two or three years, between 1818 and 1821, S.P.C.K. Teacher in Fair Isle; Salary, £12.

77. HENDERSON, LAWRENCE. For about twenty years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Weisdale; from 1834 to 1848 his salary was £15, during the remaining period it was £18; Scholars, from 55 to 89.

78. HENRY, GEORGE. Succeeded his father, John Henry (No. 80), as S.P.C.K. Teacher in Skeld, Sandsting, where he continued for about 30 years; from 1824 to 1848 his salary was £15, and during the remainder of his tenure £18; Scholars, from 40 to 58.

79. HENRY, GILBERT. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Whiteness in 1773, and had probably been at that station for a few years previously; Salary, £3; Scholars, 29. In 1775 he was stationed at Weisdale, Tingwall; Salary, £4; Scholars, 35.

80. HENRY, JOHN. For fourteen years, between 1809 and 1823, S.P.C.K. Teacher in Skeld, Sandsting; Salary, £15; Scholars, 50 to 72. He was succeeded by his son, George (No. 78).

D. W. KEMP,

Trinity, Edinburgh, 1900.

(To be continued.)

JOHN FULLARTON, M.A., KING'S
COLLEGE, 1709.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Fullarton James, Pen-y-Bont, Radnorshire, I have seen several interesting documents relating to John Fullarton, who took the degree of M.A. at King's College in 1709. For that year no entries were made in the Graduation Album, and hence Fullarton's name falls to be added to the lists printed in my *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, p. 220. The documents afford a partial answer to Mr. J. W. Reid's query (2nd S., i., 94).

A. *Bond by Candidates at Bursary Competition,*
King's Coll., 1705.

Be it kend to all men be thir pnts THAT foresa-meikle as we undersubscribers at the makeing of thir pnts haveing received the favour from the Masters and Members of the King's Colledge of Abd. that wee our selves our sons or friends are admitted to competition for ane burse: THEREFORE all and every one of us binds and faithfully oblidges us and every one of us, that if it shall happen that ourselves our sons or friends after tryall or examination prove weak in Learning and not worthy to be admitted to the same benefices, IN that case wee bind and oblige us that if we put them to any Colledge upon our own charges wee shall put them to the King's Colledge above said of Abd. or wherever it shall happen then to sit for the time, and under the pain of a hundred pounds Scots money to be payed by every one of us respectively (that happen to failzie) unto the Prinll. of the said Colledge or any haveing the Colledge power to receive it, and that within fifteen days after it be so made out and qualified that our sons friends or selves are in any other Colledge in Scotland before the expiring of their four years courses unless wee obtain a benefice in any other Colledge; OTHERWISE we bind ourselves as is above said to pay the penaltie of a hundred pounds Scots; Consenting for the more security That thir pnts be insert and registrate in the Books of Counsell and Session, Commissar or Sherrif of Abd., to have the strength of ane Decreet that exells. of Horning and poynding may pass thereupon on ane simple charge of 6 days and to that effect constitutes our lawful prors. to consent thereto promittend de rata. In witness whereof wee have subscribed thir pnts (written by James Duncan student in the said Colledge) with our hands att Old Abd. the 16 day of October one thousand seven hundred and five years.

JOHN FULLARTON.	JOHN ANDERSON.
JAMES HENRY.	ROBERT CRUICKSHANK.
DAVID MUSTARD.	ALEXANDER SETON.
ROBERT REID.	GEORGE SCOTT.

B. *Diploma of M.A. granted by King's
College, 1709.*

Omnibus et Singulis cujuscunque ordinis,
tituli aut dignitatis, Nos Primarius Pro-
fessores et Moderatores Collegii Regii
Abredonensis

S. I. D. S.

Noveritis praesentium Latorem Dominum JOANNEM FULLARTOUN Juvenem probae indolis, linguae Graecae et Philosophiae studiis apud Nos invigilasse, et toto quo nobiscum degebat tempore, pie, sobrie, et modeste se gessisse; et post emensum quadriennale curriculum (non sine ingenii sui specimine) Laurea Magisteriali fuisse condecoratum, Promotore Domino Georgio Fraser Philosophias Professore et Supprimario, trigesimo die Martii, Anni supra millesimum septingentesimi noni. Nunc vero manumissus cum sit, eum omnibus et singulis commendatum percupimus, ut illum omni qua par est amore et benevolentia accipiant et ad destinatum terminum promoveant. In cujus rei testimonium, praesentes hasce literas nostris Chirographis sigillo affixo munitendas curavimus.

GEO. FRASER,	GEO. MIDDLETON, S.T.D.,
Promotor.	Primarius.
ALEX ^r . GORDON,	PA. URQUHART, M.D.
H.L.P.	

GUL. BLAK, P.P.
AL. FRASER, P.P.

Datum e Collegio Regio
quarto Aprilis An. Æ.C.
MDCXC.

C. *Burgess Ticket from Burgh of
Irving, 1712.*

Apud Burgum de Irving tridecimo die Octobris anno domini millesimo Septingentesimo et duodecimo regnique S.D.N. Annae dei gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, Fideique Defensoris, anno undecimo.

Quo die Magister Gullielmus Cunningham Praepositus Gullielmus McTaggart et Gullielmus Stevinson Junior Ballivi dicti Burgi de Irving cum consensu Conciliariorum ejusdem, nec non Jacobus Nisbet Decanus Gildae cum consensu Conciliariorum Gildae ejusdem Burgi, admiserunt et creaverunt discretum verum Magistrum Joannem Fullertoun, Theologiae studiosum Burgensem Fratremque Gildae dicti Burgi de Irving. Et hoc pro suo auxilio et bene merito dicto Burgo praestito et impenso. Qui vero praestitit juramentum fidelitatis more solito et desuper petiti instrumenta.

Extractum per me

J. FRANCIS, Cls.

D. *Certificate from Theological Faculty,
University of Glasgow, 1713.*

Cum probus et honestus Juvenis JOANNES FULLERTOUN, A.M., in Vicina Academia, Stadium

Philosophicum feliciter emensus, insuper Theologicis aliquamdiu in hac Glasguensi versatus, ad Academiis reformatorum alias, præcipue Belgicas, jam sit profecturus, ut exterarum Ecclesiarum ac Scholarum Moribus ac Institutis, Piorum item ac Doctorum Virorum commercio, Præceptis et Exemplis instructus, tandem Deo favente, in Patriam Suam incolomis reversus, Dei Ecclesiae in ea serviat utilius: Cunctis bonarum Literarum studiosis et fautoribus, imprimis vero S. S. Theologiae Professoribus, et verbi Divini præconibus Eum serio commendamus; Eosque obnixè oratos volumus, ut Juveni nobis percharo, quæ ad pios ejus conatus promovendos conducunt candide dignentur impertiri: Quæ omnia tanquam nobis ipsis præstita omnino reputabimus; Nosque beneficii semper memores futuros, gratumque Animum Re etiam si tulerit occasio probaturos pollicemur.

Dabamus Glasguae JO. STIRLING, Vicecancell.
die xxii^{do} Augusti et Acad. Praef.
An. Dom. MDCCXIII^o. JOA. SIMSON, S.S.P.P.

*E. Certificates from Professors of Theology,
University of Leyden, 1714.*

Præstantissimum juvenem, Johannem Fullarton, Scoto Britannum, inde à mense Septembr, Anni superioris in Academia Lugd. Batava vixisse modestissime et diligentissime, nec privata tantum sed et publica specimina complura dedisse ingenii felicissimi, memoriae tenacis, eloquii prompti, et doctrinae variae Theologum facientis et ornantis, in primis per Disputationem de Hirco Hazazelis quinques summa cum laude habitam, dignissimum adeo se præstitisse semper nostro singulari amore et plusquam vulgari commendatione apud Ecclesiae patriae Antistites et Patronos venerandos, lubens meritoque testor. Deumque veneror ut Spiritu suo sanctissime optimum juvenem porro constanter discat faciatque quanto Ecclesiae suae utilissimum pro ea quam de eo concepi dudum spe firmissima, et quam ut ad exitum optatum perdiscant omnes bonos, Ecclesiaeque bonum amantes serio rogo.

Dabam Lagd. Bat. a. d. 13 April. A. Dom., MDCCXIV.

JOHANNES A MARCK,
Theol. Dr. et Prof.

Huic testimonio, egregio juveni Johanni Fullarton dato, qui insignis diligentiae, doctrinae, orthodoxiae, et modestiae luculenta nobis exhibuit specimina, sui que desiderium omnibus probis reliquit, nec non voto adjecto, lubens atque ex animo subscribo 13 Aprilis, 1714.

JOHANNES WESSELIVS,
S.S. Theol. Dr. et Prof.

F. Certificate by Presbytery of Hamilton, 1714.

At Hamilton, June 29th, 1714.

Whereas Mr. John Fullarton, student in Theology, did for the space of two years apply himself to the said study in the Profession at Glasgow upon the

encouragement of Her Grace the Dutchess of Hamilton's mortification, and thereafter did repair to the University of Leyden, where he studied the third year under the direction of the Professor Markius, And whereas he did for the first two years present to us of the Presbytery of Hamilton sufficient testimonials from the Professor at Glasgow yearly of his diligence, sober behaviour, and proficiency, and now this third year he hath produced to us upon his return from Holland a very ample testimony from the said Professor Markius of the commendable progress he hath made in his studies, and of his Christian deportment there, and we having conferred with him and examined him upon his said studies, and his principles in Religion, all which is according to the rules and conditions of the said mortification. We hereby do declare that he hath given us full satisfaction, that we do esteem him a young man of pregnant parts, of very considerable learning, especially in Theology, of a sound judgement, and orthodox principles, and that through his whole course, his conduct and carriage hath been exemplary for piety prudence and discretion, upon which account, hoping that he may in due time, by the Divine Blessing, prove an usefull and comfortable labourer in Our Lord's Vineyard, and an able Minister of the Gospell, we do with much cheerfulness and affection heartily recommend him to any Presbytery in this Church in which his lot may fall.

Given by the Presbytry of Hamilton this 29th of June 1714 years, and signed in their name and at their appointment by

J. FINDLATER, Modr.
R. NASMITH, Pr. Cl.

*G. Presentation to Irving Grammar School,
1716.*

Att the Burgh of Irving the nineteenth Day of March J^m vijc and fifteen years.

The whilk Day the Magistrats and Council of the s^d Burgh being duely convened within the Council house thereof, Taking to their consideratioune that by Mr. John Spark, master of the Grammar School of Irving, his Dimission of his charge given in by him the last council day, the s^d office becomes vaccant at Whitsunday next, which must speedily be supplied, And being fully satisfied of the Qualifications of Mr. John Fullertoun student of Divinitie now at Edinburgh for discharging the s^d office of Schoolmaster, Do hereby unanimoslie authorise the Provost to invite him here for that effect, in order to his being settled in the s^d office at the s^d term, upon the same conditions and terms mentioned in the act made when the s^d Mr. John Spark was admitted.

Extracted furth of the Council Records of the s^d Burgh by me. J. FRANCIS, Cls.

John Fullarton was son of James Fullarton, minister of Dunnet, and afterwards of St. Ninians, who died in 1686. In 1715, when

appointed to the school of Irving, he appears to have been "Governour to the Laird of Weem." In 1717 he was presented by Blair of Blair to the living of Dalry. In 1733 he married, as second wife, Katharine, 4th daughter of Gavin Ralston of that ilk. He died in 1761, leaving issue: John, who succeeded him at Dalry; Gavin, M.D., Greenock; William, merchant, Greenock.

P. J. ANDERSON.

JOSEPH FARQUHAR, MAYOR OF LADYSMITH.—Mr. Farquhar was born in the Howe of Corse, Coull, Aberdeenshire. His grandmother, Tibbie Calder, and the writer's grandmother, Helen Malcolm, were brought up beside one another, and were friends for life.

J.

THE "AUCHT OWSEN" PLOUGH.—In Scotland in very ancient times the eight oxen plough was probably in general use, for the old land measures, as davoch and such like, were founded thereon. Last century, in Aberdeenshire, the ten or twelve oxen plough was, however, more common, but all such ploughs finally disappeared about the time of Waterloo. There is one man still alive in the Cullen district who has seen a "Twal-owsen" plough at work, but it was a drain plough, on the farm of Kilnhillock, the soil of which is well adapted for the employment of oxen in ploughing. In Fordyce and Cullen the eight oxen plough was chiefly in use. An old rhyme still recalls the names of the oxen in the "aucht-owsen" plough on the farm of Kilnhillock about a century ago, when Sir James Clark's father was tenant of the farm:—

Auld Bill and Cornhill,
Garioch and the Gardener,
Pint Stoup and Archie Doup,
Wyner and the Corbie.

Both the "gaadster" (goadman) and the ploughman (the latter albeit sometimes rather short of breath) whistled merrily as they went along, and the oxen were thereby inspired to pull with more spirit and uniformity. One particular tune was a favourite, and the words—which have not hitherto appeared in print—were as follows:—

Baulky land maks girsy corn,
An' girsy corn maks a hole i' the kist,
An' a hole i' the kist maks hungry wives,
An' hungry wives maks hungry lads,
An' hungry lads maks flobbery wark,
An' flobbery wark it winna do—
Noo, wyn, Hawkie, dinna boo!

In explanation of the above, it may be stated that baulky land was such as the plough failed

to turn over, hence "a hole i' the kist." "Wyn" was addressed to oxen when the driver wished them to come towards him, the opposite being "hep off" or "haup." "Come aither" and "weesh" were the words used respectively in later times. "Dinna boo" means "Gae fair oot the gate." The author of "Johnny Gibb," in "Northern Rural Life," states that an expert wright could turn out three ploughs of the old style in a day, and he was paid 1s. to 1s. 6d. for each, the total cost, including iron furnishings, not amounting to 10s. for each plough. From accounts we lately examined, it appears that his statement is corroborated, for at Banff, in 1770, the making of 4 new ploughs cost 1s. 2d. each—total, 4s. 8d.; and that English ploughs came into use on Lord Fife's estate in the year 1772. In 1777, Alexander Duffus, cartwright, in Cullen, was paid £1 8s. 2d. for a Rotheram plough and mounting. At the displenishing sale of Montcoffer in 1806, a plough of the new type was sold for £2 2s. In 1810, at Carnousie, Alexander George was paid 23s. for making and mounting a new plough. By that time they were of improved construction. From an autograph letter of George, third Earl of Aberdeen, we extract the following:—"1757 (March 16th).—The oxen pluch hase ben still in the Chaple yeards, and hopes they will be don aginst nixt post." As for the price of oxen in former times it may be noted that in 1763 a red ox belonging to Earl Fife was sold at Rothiemay for £4 17s. Next year, in the Banff district, a "black cha't ox" sold for £8, and a "little cha't ox" for £5 8s. 6d. In 1770, black oxen sold at Duff House for £4 to £5 each. In that year, at Gavenie, there were eight working oxen. In 1772, in the neighbourhood of Banff, a large ox, formerly a working ox, sold for £15; another working ox, "red brawnit," for £12; and two black oxen for £9 15s. and £10. At Montcoffer, in 1778, seven oxen fetched £50 5s., being from £6 6s. 3d. to £9 each. They are thus described:—"A red rigget humle ox," "a brown hauckit upheaded ox," "a white flecked ox" &c. Two Aberdeen butchers came to Banff in 1782, and offered £84 for eight oxen, but their offer was not accepted. Two oxen sold at Montcoffer in 1807 for £42, and in 1815, at Banff, a pair of oxen fetched £36 5s.—*Banffshire Journal*.

JUDGE MORICE OF THE TRANSVAAL.—His ancestry is given in Colonel Johnston's *Descendants of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank*, 1894, one of the best essays in Aberdeen genealogy. He is mentioned in J. P. FitzPatrick's famous book, *The Transvaal from Within*.

LORD WILLIAM GORDON AND
LORD NELSON.

LORD WILLIAM GORDON, who eloped, in 1769, with Lady Sarah Bunbury (*née* Lennox), as I described in the *Aberdeen Free Press* of February 1, 1899, must have been a very interesting figure in the society life of London at the end of the eighteenth century, for I am constantly finding him in the memoirs of the period. I have noticed that, like his brother, Lord George Gordon, he had literary inclinations, for he seems to have been the author of a political squib published in 1781. There are further evidences of his skill as a penman in a curious rhymed letter, written by him to Lady Hamilton, and preserved in the Egerton manuscripts in the British Museum (1623, 43). It has never been published before.

When Nelson came home, after Copenhagen, in April, 1801, thoroughly tired out, he went for various trips in the country, making the Bush at Staines one of his headquarters, where he flirted with Lady Hamilton, while her husband fished. Lady Hamilton wrote to Lord William Gordon and his bosom friend, the Duke of Queensberry, about her occupations, and Lord William sent her the following letter :—

So kind a letter from fair Emma's hands
Our deep regret and warmest thanks commands.
Ah ! Lady, could we both meet happier you,
Now form a part of gallant Nelson's crew,
Six sable, foaming coursers, long ere night,
Had brought us willing, to—the Bush—Tom White.
There, to have witnessed Father Thames's pride,
While Anthony, by Cleopatra's side—
While you, I mean and Henry—in a wherry
Are, cheek by jole—afloat there making merry.
But sickness and old age resist the will,
And keep us bound, in Piccadilly still.
Yet since nor sickness nor old age can bind
The frequent—friendly wishes of the mind,
We send them, fresh and fresh, by every wind.
Though, to say truth, I should not vastly like
To trust my dinner to an uncaught pike.
At five at Staines, I, gladly, would take post,
Close to the Cavallero—and a roast !
And should he talking better like than eating,
Lend them an ear, while mouth was stowing meat in ;
And, on his water pranks, while he was dwelling,
Of bites confirmed and doubtful nibbles telling,
I still would listen (though I thought it dull)
Till he was out of breath, and I chokefull.
Or, if it were his fancy, to regale
My ears with some long subterranean tale,
Still would I listen, at the same time picking
A little morsel of Staines ham and chicken.
But should he boast of Herculean jugs,
Damme ! I'd beat him with White's pewter mugs.

The little reverend Mistress Nelson [afterwards
Countess Nelson] next,
Shall be our Muse's very welcome text,
And should the verse of praise be longer far
Than any of her husband's sermons are,
It will be better listened to, I'm sure,
And, what is more—believed by all his cure.

Next, to her baby [Charlotte, afterwards Lady
Bridport], with her cheeks of rose,
Her teeth of ivory—and eyes of sloes ;
Ah ! henceforth never may she unmov'd look
On the poor worm—that writhes upon the hook !
Nor seek, with cruel guile and barbed steel,
The guileless victims of a murderous meal !
But, recollecting still the tortur'd fish,
Heave a young sigh, and shun the proffer'd dish.
With glistening eyes confess the morning's guilt,
And shed atonement for the blood she spilt.
Not so the parson ! [William, afterwards Earl
Nelson] on it let him fall,

And, like a famish'd otter swallow all !
Nor for the gudgeon's sufferings care a groat,
Unless some bone stick in his own damn'd throat.
Now here, perhaps it may not (by the way)
Be much amiss a word or two to say
Of this same pastor, who to every claim
Of individual merit, adds a name ;
A name which shall remain to latest time
In every nation and in every clime
Revered and honoured ! long as Nile shall flow,
Long as the changeful winds of Heaven shall blow,
Long as our ships to northern seas shall steer,
Or naval glory be to Britons dear.

But stop, my Muse ! avast here, if you please,
Or, damme ! you'll run longer than all these ;
Though, when you've got brave Nelson on your back,
You'd prove yourself a curs'd unworthy hack
If you should spurring want, or tire, or jade,
Ere round the world a journey you had made ;
Though for that job he has a nag more steady,
For fame has carried him twice round already.

But, to return to the same worthy vicar,
Who loves, you say, good eating and good liquor.
Know, lady, that it is our earnest wish
That we, ere long, may greet him—Lord Archbishop.
For this no common pains, or I'm mistaken,
Our best of friends, the Duke [of Bronte] hath
lately taken.

And if a mitre fall not on his head
Justice and gratitude are gone to bed !
Of Norfolk Sally you have nothing said
Though she be such a pretty black-eyed maid.
But, lady, lest the rector go astray,
Read the commandments to him, thrice each day—
Once after breakfast, and once after dinner,
Lest, after full meals, he become a sinner ;
Thirdly, and lastly, ere he go to bed,
Lest sinful thoughts or strange dreams fill his head.
Nor, by our Muse, shall Allen [Nelson's servant]
be forgot,

Who, for himself, nor bullets fear'd nor shot,

But for the Guardian Angel [Lady Hamilton] of his master,
Knowing full well the doctor had no plaster,
He wisely—as a lady and a stranger—
Took her below, and placed her out of danger.

Let not poor Quasheebaw, fair lady, think,
Because her skin is blacker than this ink,
That from the Muse no sable praise is due
To one so faithful, so attached and true!
Though in her cheek there bloom no blushing rose,
Our Muse nor colour, nor distinction knows,
Save of the heart—and Quasheebaw's, I know,
Is pure and spotless as a one night's snow.

For thee and Henry, silent are our lays,
Thy beauty and his valour mock all praise.
Yet, haply, shall these verses serve to prove
How much and oft we think of those we love.

It is somewhat curious that Lord William and the Duke of Queensberry, who was, of course, the notorious "Old Q.," should have remained such good friends as late as 1801, and even until the death (in 1810) of the Duke, who left Lord William £2000 and Lady William £10,000, for Lady William was a very religious woman, who was concerned in saving the souls of the Jews (a rather ironical aspiration, when one considers that her own brother-in-law, Lord George Gordon, joined the Hebrew religion). And yet "Q." and Lord William were fast friends, the former resigning his Vice-Admiralship of Scotland in favour of Lord William (see *The Memoirs of his Grace the late Duke of Queensberry* [sic]. London: 1811?). Queensberry was about nineteen years older than Lord William. They kept up their early friendship in their later years, probably because they lived so near to one another. The Duke, after a career of almost unparalleled libertinism, passed the remaining years of his life in his house in Piccadilly, now No. 138, next Park Lane to the west. The peculiar porch still standing was constructed to suit his growing infirmities. Latterly he spent the greater part of the day at the corner bow window, or, when the weather was fine, in the porch. In the street below a groom, named Jack Redford, always remained on horseback to carry his messages to any of his acquaintances. A quaint old print of the Duke sitting in his verandah is given in a curious book called "The Piccadilly Ambulator, or 'Old Q.,' containing memoirs of the private life of that ever-green votary of Venus, by J. P. Hurstone, Esq. London: 1808." A somewhat similar sketch appears in Mr. J. R. Robinson's recent book, "Old Q." (1895).

Lord William Gordon lived across the road, in a house in the Green Park, of which he was appointed Ranger in 1778. The house, which

was demolished on Lady William's death, in 1841, is represented by a steel engraving in the *Lady's Magazine*. Thus Q. and Lord William were close neighbours, but one can hardly think that Lady William ever approved of the Duke, who was denounced by Wordsworth in the sonnet beginning "Degenerate Douglas," followed by Burns, and held up to ridicule by a forgotten doggerel poet, in the lines:—

And there, insatiate yet with folly's sport,
That polished, sin-worn fragment of the Court,
The shade of Queensb'ry should with Clermont meet,
Ogling and hobbling down St. James's Street.

When he became very infirm, "Q." had always within his call a French medical attendant, who had been former physician to Louis XV. After "Q.'s" death, Tucker, an apothecary in Piccadilly, made a claim against the executors for £10,000 for professional attendance for the last seven and a half years of the Duke's life, during which he asserted that he had made 9340 visits, in addition to attending on him for 1215 nights. Verdict was given for £7000.

The Duke was buried in a vault under the chancel of St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Lord William surviving him by twenty-three years. Some time after his death a scandalous sketch of him appeared as follows:—

Memoirs of the life of his grace the late Duke of Queensberry, humorously called Old Q., the quizzical beau of Piccadilly; with amorous, eccentric and whimsical anecdotes of his sultanas, their fashionable intrigues and settlements, including the singular character of Maria Brown (late Mrs. Moretan) of Newman Street, formerly president of his grace's harem; with a true copy of his will and thirty-five codicils. London: Printed by W. Glendinning, 25 Hatton Garden, and published by T. Brown, No. 154 Drury Lane [N.D.]. Price Sixpence.

There is a curious reference to Lord William, quoted in Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, in connection with Dr. Richard Farmer, who died at Emmanuel College, on September 8, 1797. The *jeu d'esprit* appeared a few days after Farmer's death, probably from the pen of his friend, George Steevens. Farmer "composed some of his pleasant works in an arbour on the verge of a pond, when a pipe was his principal companion, and when he relaxed from his labours he amused himself with a variety of water fowls, which covered his pond, and which, with others not of an aquatic nature, were much admired by all those who visited his hospitable mansion. These birds, a Cambridge friend informs me, he has disposed of in the following manner:—

My Geese I give and bequeath—to the Heads of the University. . . .

My Peacock—to the Duchess of Gordon. . . .

My Cock-Sparrow—to the Duke of Queensbery.

My Pullets—to Lord William Gordon."

In concluding, I may note that there are interesting biographies of Lady Sarah Bunbury and her husband in J. H. Jesse's "George Selwyn and his Companions." London: 1843.

J. M. BULLOCH.

DEPOPULATION OF VILLAGES IN THE PARISH OF NIGG.

CONSIDERABLE attention has lately been drawn in the newspapers to the extensive depopulation of the fishing villages on the coast of Aberdeenshire. I think that a very marked case of this is seen in the parish of Nigg. We are told in old works relating to the above parish that it contains five villages, namely, Torry, Cove, Burnbanks, Altens, and Charlestown. Torry is now incorporated with the town of Aberdeen, and is fast recruiting its ranks from the villages both north and south of it. Cove seems to be as flourishing as ever, and depends on the quarrying industry as well as the piscatorial. Our attention is therefore directed on the three villages of Burnbanks, Altens, and Charlestown.

Burnbanks (as far as I have observed while making many natural history investigations along that coast) seems to be now represented by about half a dozen houses, and the population I should roughly guess to be about 20. I am confident that in its palmy days Burnbanks must have been larger both as regards extent and population. Altens appears to be still less, being only now represented by three small houses on a rough road leading down to the haven of the same name. Altens, I should say, contains only four families, if so many. What I do not understand is why two or three houses in a row should rank as a village, and I am convinced that both the above villages must have been larger at one time. The last of the three under consideration, namely, Charlestown, is not a coast village, but an inland one. According to the "ordnance" map, the above village is situated about two miles south of the Bridge of Dee, on the south turnpike road; but I have failed (when walking along this road) to see any village at all. What I have seen at the spot where Charlestown appears on the map to be

situated are two very small cottages, which are used as alehouses, and these seem to be all that remains of this village. In the geography of Kincardineshire, published some years ago by Collins, I find that in treating of the parish of Nigg, we are told that Charlestown was begun to be built in 1810, and had in 1875 (when the geography was published) a population of 150; therefore the existence of the village must have been ephemeral in the extreme. In the small map accompanying the geography, Charlestown is given as being situated at the junction of the Kirkhill and Bridge of Dee roads. Jervise, in his fine work "Epitaphs and Inscriptions of the North-East of Scotland," informs us that the village of Charlestown was "anciently called Drumforskie," the locality of which I queried in a former number of this magazine. There is certainly no village near the farm marked on the map as Drumforskie (which now bears the name of Redcraigs). Jervise does not mention the existence of the village of Altens. Perhaps he (like me) did not think the two or three houses worthy of the name of a village. The reason for the depopulation of the villages of Burnbanks and Altens is easily perceived. The opening of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway (as this part of the "Caledonian" system was first called) and the placing of a station at Cove gave better facilities for fish traffic than those places where no station existed. The reason is practically the same as in the case of the Aberdeenshire fishermen. Furthermore, Torry perhaps held out the same inducements to the fishers of this coast as well as those of Aberdeenshire. I find in this matter I am anticipated by articles which are appearing in the *Free Press*.

As regards Charlestown, the only reason annexed to its depopulation is that when it was built the stage coaches between Aberdeen and the south were in full swing (but we know that this road was not the original one to the south). As the Railway Company carried the railway round the coast about two miles south-east of the village of Charlestown, the traffic was practically diverted from it, and the natives likely found it more advantageous to migrate to the larger centres north and south of it.

In conclusion, I may add that if my "bump of locality" has led me wrong, I should be happy to be informed where Charlestown actually is situated. Any facts about any of the three villages in question will be acceptable and hailed with interest.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Craigiebuckler House.

THE ANCESTRY OF GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD.

THE fact that General Macdonald's mother was a Boyd (Ann) has given rise to the suggestion that she was a descendant of Lord Kilmarnock, the Jacobite plotter, who was beheaded in the Tower. But, so far, the genealogists have failed to trace the precise connection. The actual facts are these:—

The General's grandfather, John Boyd, was born "near the banks of the Clyde"—the genealogists can get no nearer than that. At the age of twelve he went north, to the district of Lochaber, and latterly was in the employ, as land steward, or in some such capacity, of Cameron of Lochiel. He married one of the Macdiarmids of Glenturret and Annat, an old and well-known family, whose womenkind were famous for their beauty; so much so that a poem in Gaelic was dedicated to one of them, called "The Fair Maid of Auchluacharach." Shortly after his marriage, Boyd went to the district of Stratherrick, Inverness-shire, and was a farmer—(1) at Whitbridge in that district, (2) at Ardochy, (3) at Killiechoilum, (4) at Cradlehall, near the town of Inverness. Boyd was a fine type of the old Scotch gentleman. His tall, commanding, and aristocratic figure is still remembered by the older inhabitants of the district about these farms. He was a man of sterling worth, deeply religious, and displayed great push and energy. It was from him that the General got his "grit." He had a large family of sons and daughters—all well settled in life. One son, Ewen, died only recently, at the age of 80.

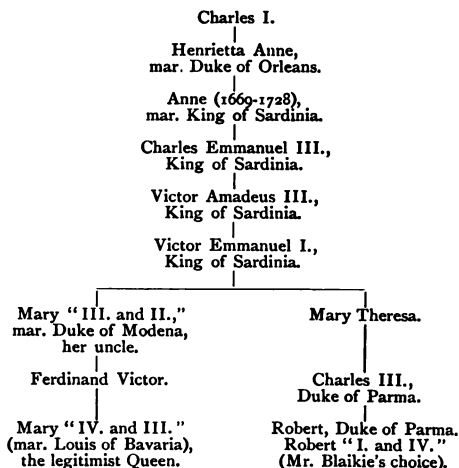
The only member of the family now living is Margaret, who, like her sister Ann, also married a Macdonald (no relation of the General's father). She lives at Ardochy, Stratherrick, Inverness, and has an only son, the Rev. James H. Macdonald, Dornoch. The Macdonald whom Ann Boyd (born at Killiechoilum, and baptised in the parish of Boleskine) married had the small farm of Rootfield (two miles from Conon, Ross-shire). His brother, William, who is a County Councillor and J.P. for Ross-shire, now occupies it. The General's father was the contractor for the house and steading of Killiechoilum, and it was while working at the place that he met his wife. Old Boyd died at Cradlehall in the sixties, and was buried in Boleskine Parish Churchyard.

General Macdonald was educated at the parish school, and early wished to be a soldier. His people objected to this, and sent him to Inverness to learn the drapery trade. When

once free he joined the ranks, and would not be bought out. His subsequent career is a matter of familiar history. His mother lived to see him a Captain, but his father died before that.

X.

THE PRINCIPAL DESCENDANTS OF THE TUDORS AND THE STUARTS (IV., 63, 84, 107, 132).—Mr. Walter Blaikie (the son of the late Dr. Garden Blaikie, author of the minute Itinerary of Prince Charlie (Scottish History Society), published an admirable table in the May number of the *Genealogical Magazine*, dealing with the principal descendants of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Mr. Blaikie declines to accept the daughter-in-law of the Prince Regent of Bavaria as "Mary IV. and III.," on the ground that her grandmother, "Mary III. and II.," married Francis IV., Duke of Modena, "the brother of her own mother." So Mr. Blaikie takes his Jacobite Queen from the father of "Mary III. and II.," as follows:—



Queries.

65. VALUATION ROLL FOR COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.—What year was the Roll first published?
LITTLE FIRLOT.

66. PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS OF ABERDEENSHIRE.—Are there any books or lists published for the County of Aberdeen between the Poll Book for 1696 and the List of Freeholders and Voters for 1832.
LITTLE FIRLOT.

67. A "DISOWNED" DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF GORDON.—In one of my Gight articles I referred to a correspondent who had written to me about a "disowned" daughter of a Duke of Gordon—"possibly the fourth Duke." Let me give my correspondent's story, for which I do not vouch, as I have never heard of Jane Maxwell's husband disowning a daughter, though he may have cast off one of the daughters Mrs. Christie (whom he afterwards married) bore him. My correspondent writes as follows:—

Jean, the Duke's daughter, was wooed by a young ensign of the navy (a distant family connection?). The Duke, and no doubt Jane Maxwell, secretly disliked the idea of this courtship because of its want of social status. War broke out, and our naval friend had to go from his love and home, but the usual confidences were exchanged and promises of being true. A regular correspondence was kept up (as it was afterwards ascertained) by both parties, but through the Duke these letters were intercepted, so that both thought they were neglected and forgotten altogether. Jane secretly mourned her loss, for she had apparently been very fond of her sailor boy (Edmonston or Elphinstone, I cannot remember which, was his name).

Taylor was a sort of land steward, or something of that sort, who evidently could speak to the daughters. [I may recall the fact that Lady Jane Duff, daughter of the 3rd Earl Fife, married Major A. J. Taylor, R.E., and became the grandmother of the present laird of Glenbarry.] He noticed that Jane was suffering, and he paid all the attention he could, even to plucking and presenting her with her favourite flower, every day. Jane at last appears to have found out the deception (probably through Taylor) that had been practised on her, and I suppose the proud spirit and Highland blood rose in rebellion, for she proposed to and was accepted by Taylor. They left the house and occupied a farm close to Dunottar Castle (whether this was bought, received in a gift, or only rented I cannot say).

After the war was over, her sailor boy came home an Admiral, intending to upbraid her, but was sore at heart when he found out the truth. I believe Taylor offered to give her up and make himself scarce, but Jane would not hear of it—she lived very happy. This Admiral accumulated a vast fortune in prize money, &c., and settled so much a year on Jane and her posterity. He likewise cleared off the debt of the Aberdeen Infirmary. The Taylors had the following family:—

1. *William Taylor*. He went to India and made a fortune, which he "sent home in advance to one of the Gordons in the north (a cousin)." He reached London, but "disappeared and was never found." The money was acknowledged at the time, but never got.
2. *Janet Taylor* married — *Johnstone*. They had a son and four daughters as follows:—
William Johnstone: went to Demerara and was never heard of again.
Mary Johnstone: now dead.
Catherine Johnstone: was twice married.
Christina Johnstone: dead.
Janet Johnstone: married *John Gordon*, captain R.A., and had
A son who went abroad, and was never heard of.
George Byron Gordon: still alive, married *Elizabeth Jean Grant*, "the celebrated Scottish expert (palmist), who may be consulted as to character, health, and personal history daily," at 12 Fettes Row, Edinburgh. They have:—
George John Gordon: dead.
John Byron Gordon: in the Burgh Assessor's office, Edinburgh.
Robert Gordon.
 And three daughters, *Katherine*, *Elizabeth* (both dead), and *Mary Gordon*.
3. *Anne Taylor*, married — *Moncur*, and had three sons.

I shall be very glad if some reader will throw light

on this "disowned" daughter of the 4th Duke of Gordon. I may say that a Scottish insurance company had some transactions a few years ago with a "Byron Gordon Taylor," who "seemed to be a Canadian." In 1897 the *Century Magazine* printed an article on "The Mysterious City of Honduras: an account of recent discoveries in Copan: by the explorer, George Byron Gordon."

J. M. BULLOCH.

68. CLAN SOCIETIES.—Referring to my Answer in this number to Queries 585, 601 and 617, I should be glad of a list of Clan Societies with the names of their Secretaries.
 P. J. ANDERSON.

69. WAS COLERIDGE THE POET EVER IN CULLEN?—"The Memorials of Coleorton," edited by Professor Knight, St. Andrews (Edinburgh: D. Douglas, 1887), contains a letter from Coleridge to Sir George and Lady Beaumont, of date 22nd September, 1803, in which the following passage occurs:—"I left Wordsworth and his sister at Loch Lomond. I was so ill that I felt myself a burthen on them, and the exercise was too much for me, and yet not enough. I sent my clothes, &c., forward to Edinburgh, and walked myself to Glencoe, and so on as far as Cullen, then back again to Inverness, and thence over that most desolate and houseless country by Aviemore, Dalnacardoch, Dalwhinny, Tunmel Bridge, Kenmore, to Perth." Should Cullen here be Killin? C.

70. CLERGYMEN CALLED "DRUIDS."—"Fiona Macleod," in an article on "Iona," in the *Fortnightly Review*, April, 1900, says:—"I may put on record that a few years ago I heard an old man of the western part of the Long Island (Lewis) speak of the priests and ministers of to-day as 'druids,' and once, in either Coll or Tiree, I heard a man say, in English, alluding to the Established minister, 'Yes, yes; that will be the way of it, for sure, for Mr. — is a wise 'druid!'" The Druids have proved a boon in explaining many otherwise unexplainable phenomena. Is this application of their name general?

EVAN ODD.

71. PSEUDONYMS.—Women-writers have frequently hidden their identity under masculine pen-names, e.g., George Eliot, George Sand. Both sexes have used names which gave no clue to their sex, e.g., Egerton Castle. Are there any cases of a male writer adopting a woman's name?
 CORSON CONE.

72. KING'S COLLEGE BALLAD OF ALLAN MACLEAN; OR THE WEDDING AT WESTFIELD.—A King's College graduate of 1840 asks me if I am familiar with the ballad of "Allan Maclean." I had never even heard of it. My correspondent, who sends me an imperfect version, writes:—"Fifty or sixty years ago I could, I am sure, have found not a few old persons who could have recited the ballad from end to end. I should think it is probably nearly two hundred years old. It seems to witness to a

